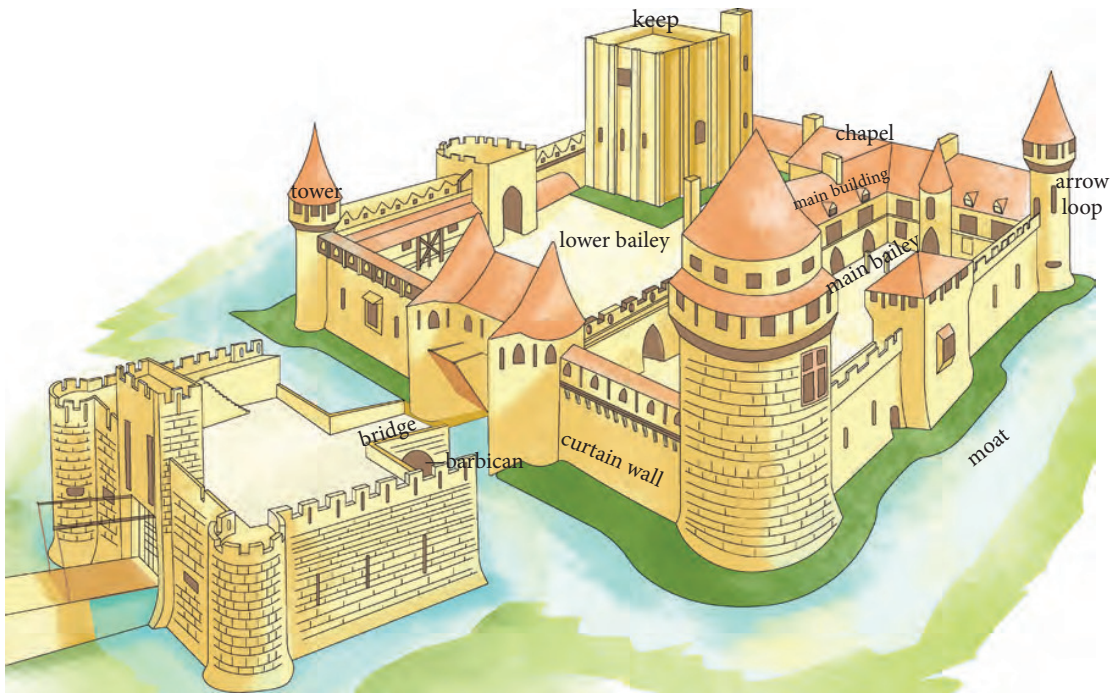


1 A Fascinating Ruin



Warm Up

Look at this castle. Which parts of the castle were built to defend it from invasion?



Reading

Have you ever been to a **castle**? If you visit St Andrews Castle in Scotland, you will find lots of surprises.

St Andrews Castle is a **ruin**. Stones have fallen from the walls and there isn't any sign of the roof anymore. Nobody lives



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in it now but a long time ago, Scottish kings lived here, and the castle used to be full of people. There were soldiers and horses, maids, and servants. Many powerful men lived and worked in the castle. Many important people visited it. Five tall, square towers stood inside the castle walls. There were big guns inside the towers. Soldiers fired the guns and kept the castle safe.

Tunnels under the walls

Four hundred and fifty years ago, an army attacked the castle. The walls were high and strong, and those soldiers could not get inside. The soldiers inside the castle heard some noise. They dug another tunnel and caught the attackers underground. The attackers faced a crushing defeat.



If you visit the castle, you will see the tunnels. You can climb down the tunnels, but you have to go carefully. They are lit but the floors are rough and rocky.

A room under the ground

When the soldiers caught somebody, they put him in a room deep under the ground. If you visit the castle, you will see this room, too. It is shaped like a bottle. The walls are made of rock. Nobody has ever climbed them. There is a small opening in the roof, like the top of a bottle. It is the only way in. There are no windows. Once a person was in the room, he could not get out. People are not put in here anymore, of course, but visitors can easily imagine what it was like inside – cold, dark, and very, very scary!

So, do go to see St Andrews Castle someday. And once you have seen this castle, think about how it is different from a fort in India.

Glossary

castle: a large strong building, built in the past by a ruler or important person to protect the people inside from attack

ruin: the broken parts that are left from an old building



Read and Answer

- Each of these sentences has a mistake in it. Correct the mistakes and write the sentences in your notebook.
 - The castle is a ruin and is located in Ireland.
 - Many weak men lived and worked in the castle.
 - Seven tall, square towers stood inside the castle walls.
 - Five hundred and forty years ago, an army attacked the castle.
 - The tunnels are unlit and the floors are rough and rocky.
 - The room under the ground is shaped like a glass.
- Answer the questions.
 - Why is St Andrews Castle a ruin?
 - How was the castle kept safe?
 - What happened when the army attacked the castle 450 years ago?
 - Why does one need to be careful when climbing down the tunnel?
 - There was a room built under the ground. Why was it shaped like a bottle?



Think and Answer

- Why were people put inside the room that was shaped like a bottle?
- Why did the soldiers inside the castle dig a tunnel to attack the soldiers outside?
- How is a castle different from a fort?



Word Work

Words that are both nouns and verbs

Some words can be used both as a noun and as a verb.

Examples:

- The castle is a **ruin**. (here, **ruin** is a noun)
- People **ruin** old forts by writing on their walls and taking away their bricks and stones. (here, **ruin** is a verb)

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Look at the words highlighted in these sentences. Say if they are nouns (N) or verbs (V). Use the highlighted word in the other sense to make sentences of your own. One has been done for you.

- a) The dog came running with the ball on hearing me whistle. V
The referee blew his whistle to tell us that the match was over.
- b) The sight of the leopard gave me a real scare.

- c) He did not keep the promise he had made to his mother.

- d) I could not laugh loudly when I heard my friend whisper a joke to me.

- e) The doctor did not object to Grandpa's eating habits.

- f) She was not present when the teacher gave out the report cards.

- g) "Dust the windowsill properly," Dad ordered.

- h) The prime minister addressed the country from the Red Fort.

- i) Grandmother battles her illness bravely.

- j) I love the smell of jasmine the best.

 **Listen Live** 

Listen and answer the questions.

- a) Listen to the first audio clip that your teacher plays. Predict what happens next. Listen to the next audio clip and check.
- b) Listen to both the audio clips again. Number the pictures in the order you hear about them. Write the numbers from 1 through 6.



Sound Sense

Listen to how these words are said. Pay attention to the letters that are in colour.

rough high

In 'rough', the letters **gh** have a /f/ sound, but in 'high', the letters **gh** are silent.

Circle the words that have a silent **gh**. Listen and check.

bright	plough	laughter	neighbour	trough
enough	haughty	draught	fought	bought

Speak Now



Look at this picture of a fort in Rajasthan. How do you think people lived inside this fort hundreds of years ago?



I think people used to get everything inside the fort. They didn't step out.

People used to do a lot of things together. Everyone was family!



Go Grammar

Many, some, any

Read the sentences.

- **Many** powerful men lived and worked in the castle. **Many** important people visited it.
- Stones have fallen from the walls and there isn't **any** sign of the roof anymore.
- The soldiers inside the castle heard **some** noise.

Many, some, and any help us talk about quantities.

We use **some** and **any** with both countable and uncountable nouns. **Some** is used in positive sentences.

Examples:

- I had **some** rice with dal.
- **Some** boys created trouble.

We also use **some** to talk about offers or when we ask for something from someone.

Examples:

- Would you like to drink **some** water?
- Can I have **some** rice, please?

Any is used in negative statements and questions as well.

Examples:

- Do you have **any** juice in the fridge?
- I **don't** have **any** money in my wallet.

We use **many** with countable nouns.

Examples:

- **Many** people visit the church on Sundays.
- We do not have **many** books on history.

1. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- Mother has just made _____ (some/any) tea.
- This place used to be very busy. _____ (Many/Some) people used to live here. But these days, you will not find _____ (any/many) crowd there. It is completely empty.
- Would you like _____ (any/some) coffee?
- Is there _____ (any/many) food left for me?
- A: How _____ (any/many) people came for your birthday party?
B: Not _____ (any/many), but it was a fun party.

A little, a few

Expressions like **a little** and **a few** are also used to talk about quantities.

A little means 'some, but not much'. We use it with uncountable nouns.

Example:

- I have got **a little** time. I'll revise my project once again.

A few means 'some, but not many'. We use it with plural countable nouns.

Example:

- **A few** students had not completed their classwork.

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2. Complete the sentences with **a few** or **a little**.

- a) The rocket reached top speed in _____ minutes.
- b) Can I have _____ more salt in my soup?
- c) He asked me _____ questions and then let me go.
- d) I still have to pack in _____ more clothes. I will be ready after that.
- e) She has _____ money left. She wants to buy me gifts with it.
- f) In _____ while the train will leave.

Concrete and abstract nouns

You already know that nouns are words that name people, animals, places, things, and ideas. All nouns fall into one of the two categories: **concrete nouns** and **abstract nouns**.

Concrete nouns can be perceived by any one of the five senses (taste, touch, sight, hearing, or smell).

Examples:

- There are no **windows**.
- The soldiers inside the castle heard some **noise**.

In the first sentence, the noun **windows** is a concrete noun. You can touch it and see it. In the second sentence, the noun **noise** is also a concrete noun because it can be heard.

Abstract nouns are words that the five physical senses cannot perceive. You can't see, smell, taste, hear, or touch them. They represent a quality, a concept, an idea, or an event.

Example:

- The attackers faced a crushing **defeat**.

Defeat is an abstract noun because it cannot be seen, heard, tasted, touched, or smelled.

3. Read the sentences below. Underline the **concrete nouns** and circle the **abstract nouns**.

- a) The judge questioned the trustworthiness of witnesses who did not show up in court.
- b) Samar is a boy of high intelligence.
- c) Dogs display loyalty towards their masters.
- d) The boy was given an award for his courage.

- e) He dropped his phone with a crash.
- f) Mani says that happiness is the most important thing in life.
- g) Richa wears too much perfume.
- h) The little child spilled juice on the laptop.



Write It

Look at the newsletter about the Pyramids of Giza. Imagine you went to Egypt to see these with your family. Write a paragraph on your visit in 150 words.



Special City Tour **Don't miss! The Pyramids of Giza, Egypt**

The tallest pyramid is 138.8 m high.






Go down the steep and narrow steps!

Hold on tight!

Where to find the pyramids




What can you see:

- The three great pyramids
- The smaller queen's pyramids
- A king's bed

What visitors say:

- Everyone should go to the pyramids – they're fantastic!
- The pyramids are huge. The ancient Egyptians were amazing engineers.
- The boat is wonderful – it doesn't look old at all.
- Ride on a camel. It's fun but be careful when it gets up!
- You'll enjoy everything at Giza. We had a great day out.

What can you do:

- Go inside the Great Pyramid to the king's chamber
- Walk all around the king's boat in the museum
- Ride on a camel