

REAL ENGLISH MAIN COURSE BOOK

Lesson-3 Idgah

A Comprehension-

A1. Complete the following sentences:

1. The village was agog with excitement because it was Id and people were getting ready to go to the Idgah.
2. Amina felt a tightening around her heart because her little grandson had no one to accompany him, no shoes and no money.
3. Hamid did not ride on wooden horses and camels suspended on rods because he could not waste one-third of his treasure on an ordinary ride.
4. A pair of tongs caught his attention and it was NOT because-
(d) he could put it on his shoulders like a gun.
5. Each of the boys began to strike a deal with Hamid because they realized that Hamid's buy was the best.
6. The old woman's temper changed into love because she realized that Hamid had a big heart and great concern for his grandmother.

A2. Q-1. What does 'protective arms' mean?

Ans- Protective arms means showing affection and care to someone you love by holding them in your arms.

Q-2. Compare what Hamid did at the fair with what his friends did.

Ans-Hamid's friends, Mehmood, Mohsin, Nooray and Sammi rode on the camels and horses but Hamid stood at some distance. He could not waste the little money he had on an ordinary ride. Then the children bought clay toys but Hamid looked at them with longing. After the toys it was sweets, but Hamid remained aloof. While his friends spent their money on eatables and recreation, but Hamid bought a pair of tongs for his grandmother.

Q-3. Give the reason why the author says this: 'The old woman Amina became Amina the little girl. Hamid the child was playing the role of Hamid the old man.'

Ans- When Hamid brought a pair of tongs for her, Amina felt very happy about Hamid's considerate nature and she felt like a child. Hamid, on the other hand,

showed the maturity of a grown-up in buying a pair of tongs for his grandmother.

B Vocabulary

B1. Read the phrases given below and supply from the box other words that can go with them.

1. agog with rumours, agog with anticipation
2. filled with pride, filled with despair
3. gape at in amazement, gape at in surprise
4. full of enthusiasm, full of anger

B2. Fill in the blanks of the following paragraph with suitable phrases from the completed list.

agog with anticipation, full of enthusiasm, filled with pride, gaped at him in amazement

C Grammar

C1. Fill in the blanks with the-ing forms of the verbs.

1. cycling
2. having
3. pedalling
4. going
5. buying
6. taking
7. driving
8. travelling
9. lifting
10. moving

C2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate -ing or -ed if the verbs given in the brackets.

Eliminating, driving, making, banned, distracted, proved, getting, doing, estimated, caused

C3. Use to-infinitives or bare infinitives of these verbs and fill in the blanks in the following paragraph. Two examples, the first and the last, have been given.

to walk, to show, to make, realize, to comply, to celebrate, prepare, decorate, whisper, do

C4. Read these phrases and complete the following sentences suitably. The first one has been done as an example.

1. Having heard his reason
2. Having wandered into the crowded marketplace too far

3. Having done his duty well
4. Having seen the sunset
5. Having seen his friends playing on the ground
6. Having travelled a great distance