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For Teachers Only

FREE SMART CLASS
SOFTWARE
WITH WEB SUPPORT
FOR TEACHERS ONLY

6



SUNBEAMS

A Book Of
English Language and Literature



CORDOVA®

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CONTENT

SCHOLASTIC AREA

Sl. No.	Lesson	Reading Skills	Listening (Listen)	Express (Talk)	Speech (Language Lab)	Grammar	Word-Wise	Study Skills	Writing Skills	Watch Smart Class & Enjoy
1.	Toro's Reward	Factual Inferential	Predictive Listening	Making Requests	Sounds / i / + / ə / = / ə /	Sentences	Synonyms And Antonyms Make Sentences	Dictionary Punctuate	Paragraph Writing	✓
2.	A Little Grain Of Gold (Poem)	Factual Inferential	Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.			Nouns • Number • Gender				✓
3.	Fair Play	Factual Inferential	Evaluative Listening	Making Acquaintances	Sounds / e / + / ə / = / ə /	Adjectives Degrees Of Comparison	Synonyms Words From Hindi Language	Spell	Notice Writing	✓
4.	A Teacher For All Seasons (Poem)	Factual Inferential	Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.			Pronouns				✓
5.	Little Girls Wiser Than Men	Factual Inferential	Listening For Specific Information	Giving Personal Opinion	Sounds / e / + / i / = / ei /	Verbs And Their Kinds Auxilliary And Main Verbs Subject-Verb Agreement	Missing Letters Proverbs	Dictionary	Message Writing	✓
6.	The Quarrel (Poem)	Factual Inferential	Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.			Modals And Articles				✓
7.	Who Did Patrick's Homework	Factual Inferential	Intensive Listening	Asking And Giving Directions	Sounds / æ / + / i / = / ai /	Tenses, Present Tense, Negative and Interrogative Forms	Fill With Suitable Form Of Words	Dictionary	Informal Letter	✓
8.	Wharf (Poem)	Factual Inferential	Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.			Past Tense, Negative And Interrogative Forms				✓

9.	A Different Kind Of School	Factual Inferential	Intensive Listening	Narrating A Story	Sounds / a / + / i / = / ai /	Future Tense Negative And Interrogative Forms	Correct Spellings, Odd Word, Match	Dictionary	Diary Entry	✓
10.	Everyone Is Differently Able (Poem)	Factual Inferential	Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.			Adverbs Degrees Of Comparison				✓
11.	The World's Best Warrior	Factual Inferential	Listening For General Understanding	Conversation	Sounds / ə / + / u / = / ə /	Active And Passive Voice	Tick (✓) The Correct Word, Words And Phrases, Idioms	Dictionary	Newspaper Report Writing	✓
12.	The Fountain (Poem)	Factual Inferential	Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.			Change Of Voice In Interrogative Sentences				✓
13.	The Tree	Factual Inferential	Inferential Listening	Asking For Permission	Sounds / æ / + / u / = / ə /	Prepositions Kinds Of Prepositions	Word Grid Select The Correct Meanings Idioms	Punctuate	Paragraph Writing	✓
14.	Wind On The Hill (Poem)	Factual Inferential	Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.			Phrasal Verbs				✓
15.	Thank You Ma'am	Factual Inferential	Listening For Specific Information	Discussing And Deciding	Sounds / ei /, / ai /, / ə /, / ə /, / ə /	Conjunctions	Crossword Phrasal Verbs	Dictionary Punctuate	Story Writing	✓
16.	The Wonderful Words (Poem)	Factual Inferential	Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.			Interjections				✓
17.	Yoga: Key To Good Health	Factual Inferential	Listening For Specific Information	Expressing Opinions	Intonation	Direct And Indirect Speech	Make Sentences Hyphen Phrases	Dictionary	Formal Letter	✓
18.	On Top Of The World— An Interview With Arunima Sinha	Factual Inferential	Intensive Listening	Giving Advice	Syllables Intonation	Direct And Indirect Speech	Match Phrases	Punctuate	Character Sketch	✓

MY DICTIONARY

TARO'S REWARD

- boon** (noun) : something that is very helpful and makes life easier
The generous donation to the orphanage was a **boon** for the children living there.
- cupped** (verb) : held in hand by making the shape of a bowl
The little girl **cupped** her face in her hands and cried.
- delighted** (adjective) : very pleased
The kids were **delighted** to see their grandparents after a long time.
- folk tale** (noun) : a very old traditional story from a particular place that was originally passed on to people in a spoken form
The play put up by the children was based on a famous **folk tale**.
- greedily** (adverb) : in a way in which one wants something more than he/she needs
The cat lapped up the milk **greedily**.
- hillside** (noun) : the side of a hill
I stayed in a cottage on the **hillside** during the weekend.
- kneeling** (verb) : bending down on knees
Her legs were stiff from **kneeling**.
- lad** (noun) : a boy or young man
Things were very different when I was a **lad**.
- miraculous** (adjective) : completely unexpected and very lucky
His recovery from the serious illness was **miraculous**.
- muttering** (verb) : speaking in a quiet voice that is difficult to understand
No one could understand what she was **muttering**.
- pitcher** (noun) : a container
The **pitcher** fell on the floor and broke.
- procession** (noun) : a line of people moving along slowly as a part of a ceremony
The **procession** started in the morning and reached the palace in the afternoon.
- rewarded** (verb) : given something to someone because he/she has done something good
The children were **rewarded** for their bravery.
- sake** (noun) : a Japanese drink made of rice
Sake is a popular drink of Japan.
- shivering** (verb) : shaking slightly because of cold
Completely drenched, the man was **shivering** with cold.
- thoughtful** (adjective) : caring for someone
She is a very kind and **thoughtful** person.
- tricked** (verb) : cheated
The boys **tricked** their neighbours into believing that there was a ghost in the house.
- whistled** (verb) : made a high-pitched sound
The toy train **whistled** its way through the hills.
- woodcutter** (noun) : a person who cuts wood for a living
The **woodcutter** lived in a cottage high up in the mountains.



Taro's Reward

This is a Japanese **folk tale** about a young **lad** Taro, who is a poor **woodcutter**. He loves his old parents but because of his poverty, is unable to fulfil their wishes. Use **Cordova Smart Class Software** on the **smart board** in class to watch, read and know how Taro works harder to fulfil his father's heart's desire, and is granted a **miraculous boon** in return.

One evening, when Taro and his parents were sitting in a corner of their hut, that was on a **hillside**, a strong wind **whistled** through the cracks of the hut and everyone felt very cold.



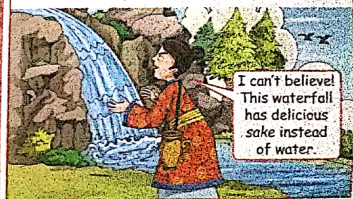
This made Taro sadder than ever, for the heart-warming drink called **sake** was very expensive. Next morning, Taro jumped out of bed earlier than usual and made his way to the forest. He chopped and cut. His mouth was dry and his face was wet with sweat.



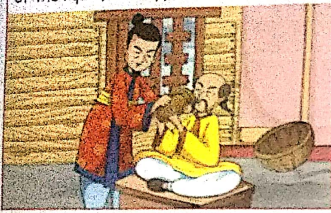
Suddenly, Taro stopped chopping. He heard the sound of rushing water. He ran in the direction of the sound.



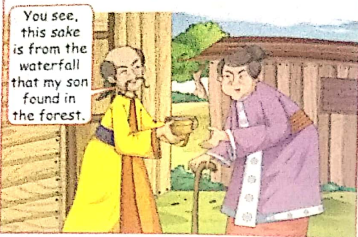
Taro saw a beautiful waterfall hidden behind a rock. **Kneeling**, he **cupped** a little in his hands and put it to his lips.



Taro quickly filled the pitcher he had with him and hurried home. The old man was delighted with the sake. After only one sip of the liquid, he stopped shivering.

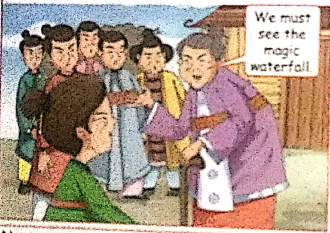


That afternoon, Taro's father politely offered his neighbour a cup of the sake. The lady drank it greedily.



You see, this sake is from the waterfall that my son found in the forest.

The neighbour left in a hurry. By nightfall she had spread the story throughout the village.



We must see the magic waterfall.

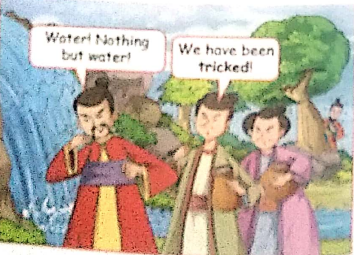
That evening, there was a long procession of visitors to the woodcutter's house. Each person heard the story of the waterfall, and took a sip of the sake.



Next morning, Taro started for work even earlier than the morning before. He intended to go to the waterfall. When he reached, he found to his great surprise, all his neighbours there.



Then, one villager knelt and held his mouth under the waterfall to drink.



Water! Nothing but water!

We have been tricked!

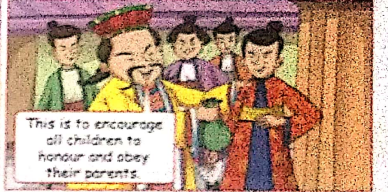
Muttering their anger and disappointment, the villagers left the place. Once more, Taro caught a little liquid in his hand and put it to his lips.



It is not water. It is sake.

To the thoughtful son, the magic waterfall gave the delicious sake. To everyone else, it gave only cold water.

The story of Taro and his magic waterfall reached the Emperor of Japan. He sent for Taro, and rewarded him. Then, he named the most beautiful fountain in the city after Taro.



This is to encourage all children to honour and obey their parents.

a Japanese story retold

MESSAGE: Love your parents and care for them.

Answer Orally

Read these words aloud: kneeling, delicious, pitcher, procession.

- How can you say that Taro is a thoughtful son?
- What did the magic waterfall give to Taro?

Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (✓) the correct answer in each.

- Taro was a
 - (a) woodcutter
 - (b) blacksmith
 - (c) painter
- A strong wind whistled through the cracks of the
 - (a) walls
 - (b) hat
 - (c) window
- Sake is an expensive and heart-warming Japanese
 - (a) dish
 - (b) drink
 - (c) chocolate brownie
- Taro stopped chopping when he heard a sound similar to that of
 - (a) an owl's shrill hoot
 - (b) a volcanic eruption
 - (c) rushing water

Read And Answer

1. What did Taro's father desire?
2. What happened one evening that made Taro sadder than before?
3. Why did Taro run in the direction of the sound of rushing water?
4. What happened as soon as Taro's father drank the sake?
5. Why did the Emperor of Japan honour Taro?

WORD Quiz!

Tick (✓) the correct spelling.

- (a) disappointment
- (b) dissappointment
- (c) disappoinment
- (d) disapointment

Think And Answer

1. "We have been tricked!" Why did the villagers say so?
2. Why did the waterfall give sake to Taro and cold water to the rest of the villagers?
3. Why are monuments, parks or fountains named after inspiring people even today?

Reference to Context

Read the following statement and answer the questions that follow.

"Could it be, could it possibly be rushing water?"

- (a) Who says this line?
- (b) Why does the speaker say so?
- (c) What does the speaker do with the 'rushing water'?
- (d) What happens next?

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) QUESTION

Children should honour and obey their parents. Discuss.

Listen

Predictive Listening

Read the words given below and write their antonyms. Now, listen to the antonyms. Match them with those you have written. How many are correct? (Listening Text on Page No. 139)

.....	ignorance
.....	poverty
.....	mild

.....	static
.....	successful
.....	selfish

Talk

Making Requests

When you make a request to someone, you need to focus on the manner or way of making it. This way you can make a polite request in a proper manner.

For instance, you can say —

Can you speak slowly please? Sorry, I am not able to understand.

instead of just saying —

Can you speak slowly?

By making a request in a proper form, you sound more polite and precise.

Read the following examples.

- (a) Can you pay the bill please? I have forgotten my wallet at home.
- (b) Could you please cook the dinner? I am not feeling well.
- (c) Could you help me learn to speak French fluently? Your French is very fluent.

Now, work with your classmates and write an appropriate request for the following situations.

1. You have been called to the Principal's office. You want your friend to accompany you.
2. You are very tired today. You need your brother's/sister's help to complete your homework.
3. You have scored the highest marks in class, you want your father to take everyone out for dinner.
4. You will not be able to attend school the next day. You want your friend to submit your assignment.
5. You need money from your mother to buy stationery.

Language Lab

(Use Cordova language lab software to watch the facial movement training. Listen to the expert, practise and record the sound in your own voice.)

The Vowel Sounds /i/ + /ə/ = /iə/ As In Ear

Listen to the expert and repeat. This is a combination of the two vowel sounds /i/ and /ə/ produced in the same syllable by moving smoothly from one vowel to the other as in /iə/.

year near hear mere cheer fear tear clear dear deer peer sheer

Grammar

Sentences

A group of words that is arranged correctly and conveys some meaningful information is called a sentence.

A sentence ends with a punctuation mark – a full stop [.] , a question mark [?] or an exclamation mark [!].

➤ **Assertive sentences** make a statement. There are two kinds of assertive sentences, **affirmative** and **negative**. Affirmative sentences convey positive meaning whereas negative sentences convey a negative meaning.

Examples: * Birds eat worms. (affirmative)
 * Mani doesn't like fish. (negative)

➤ **Interrogative sentences** ask questions. These can be 'wh' questions that begin with words like when, why and who or questions that begin with a helping verb like is, are, have and does. Interrogative sentences always end with a question mark (?).

Example: Do you want sugar in your coffee?

➤ **Imperative sentences** are used to express a command, a request, an advice, a suggestion or an order. **Example:** Never tell a lie.

➤ **Exclamatory sentences** express feelings and emotions like joy and sorrow. These sentences always end with an exclamation mark (!). **Example:** What a wonderful party it was!

A. Read the following sentences and write their kinds.

- I don't have any pen.
- We should always think positive.
- Why are you late today?
- Hurrah, we have done it!
- Where there is a will, there is a way.

B. Punctuate the following sentences. Also, mention their kinds.

- his work is always appreciated
.....
- what happened last night
.....
- how beautiful the flower is
.....
- ah I found you
.....



Word-Wise

A. Write one synonym and one antonym each for the words given below.

- spellbound
- defeat
- patient
- silent
- helpless
- frightened

Synonym
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Antonym
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

B. Make sentences with the given words indicating their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. flurry | 2. whistled | 3. overhead |
| 4. relief | 5. horizon | 6. rewarded |

Dictionary

Write two meanings of each word. Use a dictionary to complete the exercise.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. direct | 2. remote | 3. relieve |
| 4. programme | 5. absolute | 6. dispute |
| 7. mess | 8. retreat | 9. frame |
| 10. associate | | |

Punctuate

Use commas (,) wherever required in the following sentences.

- My friend's father who had gone to London last month has come back.
- Anil please give me a glass of water.
- She is a teacher not an accountant.
- What are you looking for Nitin?
- In the end all of them agreed to Sana's idea.
- Yes he is going to Bengaluru tomorrow.
- Sneha the Head Girl of our school is a bright student.



Write

Paragraph Writing

A paragraph is a short composition written on a given topic. A paragraph should consist of:

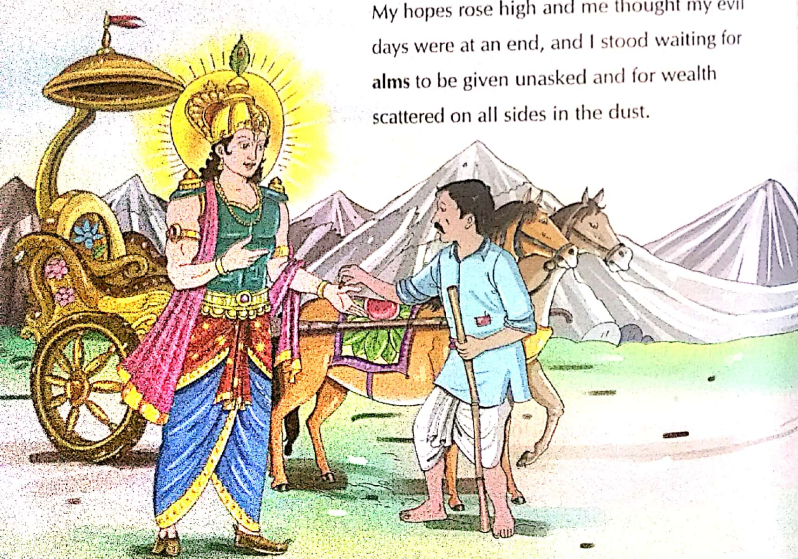
- a suitable title
- sentences related to the topic and relevant to it
- sequential details according to the topic
- appropriate closing of sentence
- sentences and words within the given range of word limit

Write a paragraph in about 75-100 words on the topic — 'The most memorable day of my life.'

A Little Grain Of Gold

Through this poem, the poet talks about the willingness to give something without expecting any favour in return. This poem signifies the attitude of giving, instead of receiving. Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to watch, read, enjoy and appreciate this beautiful poem.

I had gone a-begging from door to door in the village path when thy golden chariot appeared in the distance like a gorgeous dream and I wondered who was this king of all kings! My hopes rose high and me thought my evil days were at an end, and I stood waiting for alms to be given unasked and for wealth scattered on all sides in the dust.



The chariot stopped where I stood. Thy glance fell on me and thou camest down with a smile. I felt that the luck of my life had come at last. Then of a sudden thou didst hold out thy right hand and say "What hast thou to give to me?"

Ah, what a kingly jest was it to open thy palm to a beggar to beg! I was confused and stood undecided, and then from my wallet I slowly took out the least little grain of corn and gave it to thee.

But how great my surprise when at the day's end I emptied my bag on the floor to find a least little grain of gold among the poor heap.

I bitterly wept and wished that I had the heart to give thee my all.

Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore (1861 – 1941): Tagore, also known as 'Gurudev', was an Indian poet, novelist, composer, playwright and artist. He wrote India's National Anthem, the *Jana Gana Mana*. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. Tagore lived during the peak of India's struggle for Independence and wrote to encourage his fellow countrymen in their struggle. He wrote to motivate people to be honest and truthful with oneself.

alms (noun): money, clothes and food that are given to poor people **bitterly (adverb):** in a way that shows feelings of sadness or anger **chariot (noun):** an open vehicle with two wheels, pulled by horses, used in ancient times **glance (noun):** a quick look **gorgeous (adjective):** very beautiful and attractive **jest (noun):** joke **wallet (noun):** a small bag or pouch used for keeping money/things

[Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.]

A Little More Of The Poem

Answer these questions.

1. Where did the chariot stop? Who came down from the chariot with a smile?
2. Who is referred to as the 'king of all kings' and why?

3. Why do you think the beggar becomes hopeful on seeing the golden chariot?
4. 'Ah, what a kingly jest was it to open thy palm to a beggar to beg! I was confused and stood'
 - (a) What do you understand by 'kingly jest'?
 - (b) Why was the beggar confused?
 - (c) What did the king ask for?
5. What made the beggar feel surprised and sorrowful on discovering the grain of gold?
6. 'I bitterly wept and wished that I had the heart to give thee my all.'
Explain the meaning of the given line in your own words.
7. The poem is a parable through which the poet conveys a spiritual message to us. Do you think the poet is trying to portray the value of charity, love and sacrifice? Why is it necessary to inculcate these values in our life?
8. '...thy golden chariot appeared in the distance like a gorgeous dream...'
Identify the figure of speech in the above lines and explain them in your own words.
9. How can you express your love and concern towards the street children who are often seen begging on the streets?
10. 'In giving we truly receive.' Discuss and justify the statement with examples from your day-to-day life.

Grammar

Nouns

A noun is a word that is used to tell the name of a person, place, animal or thing.

Nouns are mainly classified into five kinds:

- > A **proper noun** tells the name of a particular person, place or thing, e.g., Ram, Delhi. We also put 'the' before some proper nouns, e.g., the Taj Mahal, the USA.
- > A **common noun** gives a common name to a person, place, animal or thing of the same kind, e.g., plant, goat.
- > An **abstract noun** refers to a quality, feeling or concept, which cannot be seen but only felt, e.g., honesty, blindness.
- > A **collective noun** names a group of people or things of the same kind, e.g., team, library.
- > A **material noun** names a material or substance that is usually used to make things, e.g., gold, wood.

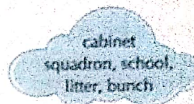
- A. Find the **proper nouns** in the word grid and write them with their **common nouns**.

P	V	A	S	I	A
D	E	L	H	I	N
Q	N	M	A	Y	N
B	U	D	K	Z	X
O	S	P	A	I	N

1. month
2. city
3. planet
4. country
5. continent

- B. Fill in the blanks using **collective nouns** from the cloud.

1. a of grapes
2. a of fish
3. a of puppies
4. a of soldiers
5. a of ministers



- C. Fill in the blanks with **abstract nouns or adjectives**.

Adjective	Abstract Noun	Adjective	Abstract Noun
1.	vanity	2.	darkness
3. good	.....	4. deep	.....
5. useful	.....	6.	truth

Nouns: Number (Singular And Plural)

- > **Singular nouns** refer to one person, place or thing.
- > **Plural nouns** refer to more than one person, place or thing.

Examples: hand hands glass glasses

Change the nouns in bold into **singular nouns**. The first one has been done for you.

1. The **clowns** and the **jugglers** of the circus made us laugh.
The clown and the juggler of the circus made us laugh.
2. There are **loaves** of bread on the table.
3. She placed **mangoes** on the table.
4. The school **buses** will ply late tomorrow.
5. I sliced three **tomatoes** to make a salad.



Nouns: Gender

Nouns have four genders.

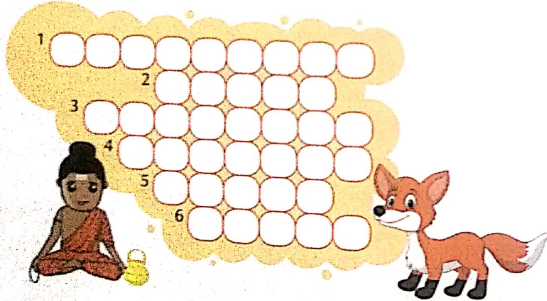
- A noun that denotes a female person or animal is said to be of the **feminine gender**.
Examples: girl, queen, woman, hen
- A noun that denotes a male person or animal is said to be of the **masculine gender**.
Examples: boy, king, man, cock
- A noun that denotes either a male or a female is said to be of the **common gender**.
Examples: student, teacher, doctor
- A noun that denotes a thing without life that is neither male nor female, is said to be in the **neuter gender**.
Examples: table, bag, pencil, bottle

A. Underline the masculine gender, circle the feminine gender, tick (✓) the neuter gender and cross (X) the common gender.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. reporter | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. pencil | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. husband | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. baby | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. goose | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. bride | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. bus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. football | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. vixen | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Complete the blocks with the feminine gender of the words given below.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------|
| 1. priest | 2. fox | 3. landlord |
| 4. actor | 5. sir | 6. nephew |



MY DICTIONARY

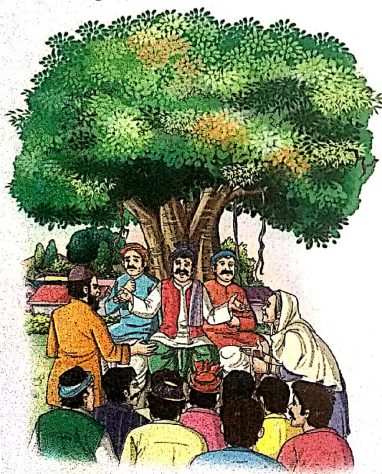
FAIR PLAY

- abide by (phrasal verb)** : accept and act according to law
I will abide by the rules laid down by the committee.
- advised (verb)** : gave an opinion or a solution to someone
The parents advised their children to be punctual.
- allowance (noun)** : an amount of money that is given to somebody regularly
The monthly allowance that he gets from his parents is quite substantial.
- arrangement (noun)** : an agreement that one makes with somebody which both accept
An arrangement was made to transport the children who were participating in the play, from the school to the auditorium.
- conscience (noun)** : the part of one's mind that tells him/her whether his/her actions are right or wrong
My conscience does not allow me to lie and cheat.
- defence (noun)** : something that is said in support of something/someone
She presented strong evidence in her defence.
- deviate (verb)** : to move away from a particular topic
The judge asked the lawyer not to deviate from the issue.
- embraced (verb)** : put arms around somebody as a sign of love or friendship
The social workers embraced the distressed kids to comfort them.
- grudged (verb)** : gave something unwillingly
She grudged the time and money that the project involved.
- indifferent (adjective)** : showing no interest
Do not be indifferent to the needs of others.
- nominate (verb)** : to formally name somebody to be chosen for an important role, etc.
We unanimously nominate Mohan as the President of the Council.
- obvious (adjective)** : clear, easily understandable
It is very obvious that you have tricked me.
- pleaded (verb)** : requested
"Please take me out of this dark room," he pleaded in a piteous tone.
- proposed (verb)** : suggested a name, plan, etc.
The municipal committee proposed a plan to improve the infrastructure of the city.
- revenge (noun)** : something one does in order to make another suffer because he/she has been made to suffer
We must not harbour a feeling of revenge against anyone and try to forgive.
- seldom (adverb)** : not often
Mona seldom visits her aunt in the countryside as she is very busy these days.
- swallowed (verb)** : accepted insult, criticism, etc., without complaining or protesting
He swallowed his pride and apologised.
- sympathised (verb)** : felt sorry for somebody
He has never really sympathised with the aims of the organisation that worked for the care and protection of animals.
- tight spot (idiom)** : a very difficult situation
I found myself in a tight spot when my car broke down on the highway.
- transferred (verb)** : (here) officially arranged for property to be given to somebody else
The parents transferred their property to their children.
- wretched beast (noun)** : an unhealthy animal
He sold the wretched beast for an exorbitant price.



Has your best friend ever done something which you thought was wrong? What did you do then? Did you keep quiet or correct your friend? Use **Cordova Smart Class Software** on the smart board in class to watch and read this story about two friends, who decide what is more important—friendship, enmity or a sense of justice.

Jumman Shaikh and Algu Chowdhry were good friends. So strong was their bond of friendship that when either of them went away from the village, the other looked after his family. Both were greatly respected in the village.



Jumman had an old aunt, who had some property. This she **transferred** to him, on the understanding that she would stay with him and he would look after her. The **arrangement** worked well for a couple of years. Then, the situation changed. Jumman and his family were tired of the old relative. Jumman became as **indifferent** to her as his wife, who **grudged** even the little food that the old lady wanted every day. She **swallowed** these insults along with her food for a few months. But patience has its limits.

Comment on Jumman's behaviour.

One day, she spoke to Jumman, "My son, it is now **obvious** that I am not wanted in your house. Kindly give me a monthly **allowance**, so that I can set up a separate kitchen."

"My wife knows best how to run the house. Be patient," said Jumman shamelessly. This made his aunt very angry and she decided to take her case to the village Panchayat.

For many days, the old lady was seen talking to the villagers, explaining her case and seeking their support. Some **sympathised**

with her, others laughed at her and a few others **advised** her to make it up with her nephew and his wife. At last, she came to Algu Chowdhry and spoke to him. "You know, Chachi, Jumman is my best friend. How can I go against him?" Algu said. "But is it right, my son, to keep mum, and not say what you consider just and fair?" **pleaded** the old lady. "Come to the Panchayat and speak the truth," she said. Algu didn't reply but her words kept ringing in his ears.

Will Algu speak the truth?

The Panchayat was held the same evening under an old banyan tree. Jumman stood up and said, "The voice of the Panch is the voice of God. Let my aunt **nominate** the head Panch. I will **abide** by her decision."

"The Panch knows neither friend nor enemy. What do you say about Algu Chowdhry?" the old lady announced.

"Fine," replied Jumman, hiding his joy over this unexpected piece of luck.

"Chachi, you are aware of my friendship with Jumman," said Algu.

"I know that," replied the aunt, "but I also know that you will not kill your **conscience** for the sake of friendship. God lives in the heart of the Panch and his voice is the voice of God." The old lady then explained her case.

"Jumman," said Algu, "you and I are old friends. Your aunt is as dear to me as you. Now, I am a Panch. You and your aunt are equal before me. What you have to say in your **defence**?"

"Three years ago," began Jumman, "my aunt transferred her property to me. I promised to support her as long as she lived. I have done all I could. There have been a couple of quarrels between my wife and her, but I can't stop it. Now my aunt is claiming a monthly allowance from me. This is not possible. That's all I have to say."

Jumman was cross-examined by Algu and others. Then Algu announced, "We have gone into the matter carefully. In our opinion, Jumman must pay his aunt a monthly allowance, or else the property goes back to her."

Now, the two friends were **seldom** seen together. The bond of friendship between them was broken. In fact, Jumman was Algu's enemy and wanted his **revenge**.

Days passed and as ill luck would have it, Algu Chowdhry found himself in a **tight spot**. One of his fine pair of bullocks died and he sold the other to Samjhu Sahu, a cart driver of the village. The understanding was that Sahu would pay the price of the bullock in a month's time. It so happened that the bullock died within a month.

Several months after the bullock's death, Algu reminded Sahu of the money he hadn't yet paid. Sahu got very annoyed. "I can't pay you a penny for the **wretched beast** you sold me. He brought us nothing but ruin. I have a bullock. Use it for a month and then return it to me. No money for the dead bullock," he said angrily.

Algu decided to refer the case to the Panchayat. For the second time in a few months, preparations for holding the

Panchayat were made and both the parties started meeting people, seeking their support.

The Panchayat was held under the old banyan tree. Algu stood up and said, "The voice of the Panch is the voice of God. Let Sahu nominate the head Panch. I will abide by his decision."

Here, the word 'nominate' means

- (a) to elect (b) to select
 (c) to appoint

Sahu saw his chance and proposed the name of Jumman. Algu's heart sank and he turned pale. But what could he do?

The moment Jumman became head Panch, he realised his responsibility as a judge and the dignity of his office. Could he, seated in that high place, have his revenge now? He thought and thought. No, he must not allow his personal feelings to come in the way of speaking the truth and doing justice.

Both Algu and Sahu stated their cases. They were cross-examined



and the case was considered. Then, Jumman stood up and announced, "It is our opinion that Sahu should pay Algu the price of the bullock. When Sahu bought the bullock, it suffered from no disability or disease. The death of the bullock was unfortunate but Algu cannot be blamed for it." Algu could not contain his feelings. He stood up and said loudly over and over again, "Victory to the Panchayat. This is justice. God lives in the voice of the Panch."

Soon after, Jumman came to Algu, embraced him and said, "Since the last Panchayat, I had become your enemy. Today, I realised what it meant to be a Panch. A Panch has no friend or enemy. He knows only justice. Let no one deviate from the path of justice and truth for friendship or enmity."

Algu embraced his friend and wept. His tears washed away all the dirt of misunderstanding between them.

Munshi Premchand
(translated)

Always walk on the path of justice and truth.

Author's Introduction (1999 - 2014): It was an Indian writer, Munshi Premchand who wrote the story 'The Panch' and 'The Bullock'. He was a novelist, story writer and dramatist. He has been referred to as the 'Gandhi of prose'. His works include more than a dozen novels and around 200 short stories. His famous works are, Godan, Kaanichiyaan and Shriyaan Ke Khat.

Answer Orally

Read these words aloud: arrangement, patience, sympathised, nominate, quarrels, deviate.

1. What do you think is more important — friendship, enmity or a sense of justice?
2. How would you have looked after your aunt if you were Jumman?

Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (✓) the correct answer in each.

1. What arrangement was made between Jumman and his aunt after she transferred her property to him?
 - (a) She would stay with him.
 - (b) She would stay with him and he would look after her.
 - (c) She would stay with him and his wife would look after her.
2. Algu approached the Panchayat because
 - (a) Sahu refused to pay him for the bullock.
 - (b) Sahu threatened him.
 - (c) Sahu took away the bullock by force.
3. Why did Sahu propose Jumman's name?
 - (a) Sahu knew that Jumman was honest.
 - (b) Sahu was Jumman's friend.
 - (c) Sahu knew that Jumman had become Algu's enemy.



Read And Answer

1. "So strong was their bond of friendship..." Whose friendship is being referred to in the given line? How can you say that they had a strong bonding?
2. Why did Jumman's aunt decide to take her case to the Panchayat?
3. What were the reactions of the villagers on listening to the old lady's case?
4. "Algu's heart sank and he turned pale." Why do you think Algu faced this uncomfortable situation?

WORD BOX

Which of the following words cannot be formed from 'compassion'?

(a) some (b) contain
 (c) more (d) science

Think And Answer

1. Which of the following sentences tell us about Algu's friendly nature, Sahu's angry temperament and Jumman's indifference to his aunt?
 - (a) "My wife knows best how to run the house. Be patient."
 - (b) "You know, Chachi, Jumman is my best friend. How can I go against him?"

- (c) "There have been a couple of quarrels between my wife and her, but I can't stop it."
 (d) "I can't pay you a penny for the wretched beast you sold me. He brought us nothing to eat."
- Why did Junnan's aunt nominate Aiju as the head Panch?
 - What change came over Junnan when he was appointed the head Panch?

Reference to Context

Read the following statement and answer the questions that follow.

"God lives in the heart of the Panch and his voice is the voice of God."

- Who said the above line and to whom?
- Where did the speaker say this?
- Why did the speaker say so?
- What happened next?

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) QUESTION

Do you think having a Panchayat helps villagers sort out their quarrels and dissensions in an easy and fair manner? Refer to the story to support your answer.

Listen

Evaluative Listening

Listen to the talk on 'Intelligent Animals'. After you listen, match the text in column A with the text in column B. (Listening Text on Page No. 139)

Column A

- chimpanzees
- gorillas
- Koko
- 'seeing-eye' dogs
- hearing dogs
- Capuchin

Column B

- extremely intelligent animals
- help visually-challenged people
- help people suffering from severe paralysis
- help the hearing impaired
- the most intelligent communicators
- a female gorilla

Cross-check your answers with your partner's. If you are unsure, listen to the talk again.

Talk

Making Acquaintances

Read the following conversation.

- Mary : Hello! I am Mary. What is your name?
 Lisa : My name is Lisa.
 Mary : Are you new in school?
 Lisa : Yes, I joined the school yesterday.
 Mary : Which school did you go to before?
 Lisa : I used to go to Rosevalley Junior High School. How long have you been here?
 Mary : I have been studying in this school from Class 1.
 Lisa : Is there a canteen in the school?
 Mary : Yes. There is one on the ground floor. You can come along with me during lunch time, if you want to.
 Lisa : Thank you. I would love to.



In the given conversation, Lisa is a new girl in the school. Mary, an old student, is making an effort to know Lisa by asking a few questions. In other words, Mary is making her acquaintance with Lisa.

To make your acquaintance with someone, you should remember:

- to be polite in your approach
- to ask useful questions
- to be friendly in gesture and expression

Now, work with a partner and have a conversation for the following people.

- Richa, a senior student and Arna, a junior student
- new resident and old resident
- a new student and a teacher
- your father and your new friend
- your teacher and your mother
- you and your new neighbourhood friend

Language Lab

(Use Cordova language lab software to watch the facial movement training. Listen to the expert, practise and record the sound in your own voice.)

The Vowel Sounds / e / + / ə / = / eə / As In Air

Listen to the expert and repeat. This is a combination of the two vowel sounds /e/ and /ə/ produced in the same syllable by moving smoothly from one vowel to the other as in /eə/.

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| fair | chair | pair | share | hair | dare |
| rare | care | tear | where | hare | spare |

Grammar

Adjectives

The words that describe nouns or pronouns are called **adjectives**.

Examples: • Sarah wore a **green** dress. • That was a **boring** story.
In the sentences mentioned above, 'green' and 'boring' are the words describing the nouns 'dress' and 'story'.

Kinds Of Adjectives

Adjectives of quality are used to describe the kind or quality of a noun, e.g., good, bad, clean, sweet and nice.

Adjectives of quantity tell us how much of a thing is there. They are used for uncountable nouns, e.g., some, little, much and enough.

Adjectives of number inform us how many things are there. They are used for countable nouns, e.g., few, many, first and two.

Some More Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives are words such as **this, that, those** and **these**, that point to the nouns they precede.

Interrogative adjectives are words such as **which, whose** and **what** that are used along with nouns to ask questions.

Possessive adjectives are words such as **our, his, her, my** and **your** that indicate belongings.

Change the following nouns and verbs into **adjectives** and fill in the blanks.

courage play cheer fool talk colour

- The man killed the golden goose.
- These bangles are
- Isn't your sister very quiet today?
- His act brought pride to everyone.
- Is your dog ?
- My nature is liked by all.



Degrees Of Comparison

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Example: She is smart .	Example: She is smarter than her sister.	Example: She is the smartest of all the sisters.

For the adjectives having more than one syllable, we use 'more' in comparative and 'most' in superlative degrees of comparison.

Example: beautiful – more beautiful – most beautiful

Some adjectives are compared irregularly.

Examples: • good – better – best

• little – less – least

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct *degrees of comparison*.

- Shakespeare is the of all English poets. (great)
- Mehak behaves than Renuka. (politely)
- Gaurav can speak English than Mary. (fluently)
- She can work than you. (good)
- These are the apples in the market. (big)

B. Complete the table given below by writing the *positive, comparative* and *superlative* degrees wherever necessary.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
.....	worse	.....
busy	.....	.....
.....	.....	youngest
cheerful	.....	.....

Word-Wise

A. Pick words from the cloud and write the words similar in meaning together.

hardworking dominating perform introvert safe intelligent
bossy diligent act clever reserved secured
authoritative industrious protected play shy wise

1.
2.
3.

1.
2.
3.

1.
2.
3.

1.
2.
3.

1.
2.
3.

1.
2.
3.

ii. **कुर्मी, चाबूती, बिजली, चाल** -- These are some words from the Hindi language. Many such words have now become a part of the English language. Find six such words and discuss them in class.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. |

Spell

Use 'er' or 'or' to complete the following words.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. sell | 2. saunt.... |
| 3. lath | 4. count |
| 5. sect | 6. soon |
| 7. inspect | 8. collect |
| 9. record | 10. creat |
| 11. remind | 12. mediat |


Write

A notice is a general announcement giving information. It may be handwritten or printed. It is displayed on the board where it can be read by everyone.

FORMAT
Institution's / School's Name
NOTICE

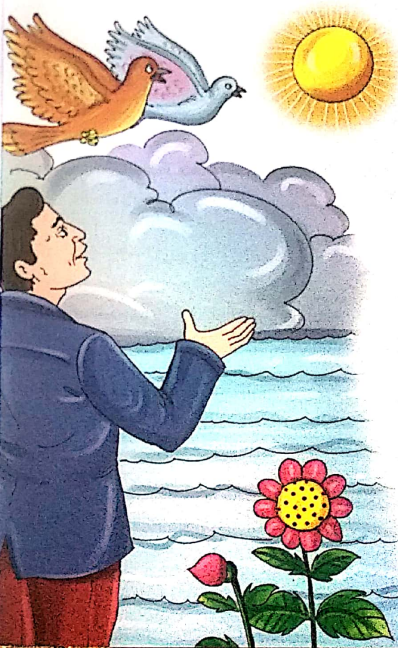
Date _____
Topic _____
Content of the Notice (What? / Where? / When?)
Name _____
Designation _____

You are Abhay, Secretary of Social Science Forum of your school. You plan to hold an inter-class quiz competition. Draft a notice stating the rules and other necessary details in about 50 words.



4 A Teacher For All Seasons

A teacher is like the seasons of the year possessing the good qualities of each. A teacher is like Spring to nurture, like Summer to prevent discontent, like Fall (Autumn) to create a happy atmosphere and like Winter to guide you. Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to watch, read, comprehend and appreciate this beautiful poem on a teacher for all seasons.



A teacher is like Spring,
Who nurtures new green sprouts,
Encourages and leads them,
Whenever they have doubts.

A teacher is like Summer,
Whose sunny temperament
Makes studying a pleasure,
Preventing discontent.

A teacher is like Fall,
With methods crisp and clear,
Lessons of bright colours,
And a happy atmosphere.

A teacher is like Winter,
While it's snowing hard outside,
Keeping students comfortable,
As a warm and helpful guide.

Teacher, you do all these things,
With a pleasant attitude;
You're a teacher for all seasons,
And you have my gratitude!

Joanna Fuchs

Joanna Fuchs: She is a professional writer and has written over 400 poems and award-winning stories for children. A Teacher For All Seasons, is one of her famous poems.

crisp (adjective): pleasantly clear and sharp
discontent (noun): unhappy feeling when not satisfied with a particular situation
gratitude (noun): a feeling of being grateful and wanting to express your thanks
nurture (verb): to care for and protect somebody or something while they are growing and developing
temperament (noun): a person's nature as seen in any situation

A Little More Of The Poem

Answer these questions.

1. Why does the poet compare a teacher with the Spring season in the first stanza of the poem?
2. How does the poet describe a teacher as Summer?
3. The poet says that the teacher teaches 'Lessons of bright colours'. What does the poet want to convey here?
4. Which season personifies the warmth of a teacher?
5. According to you, how does a teacher act like a warm and helpful guide?
6. Write about your favourite teacher, describing the reasons for admiring him/her. In what ways has he/she rendered his/her support as a helpful guide?
7. A simile is a figure of speech which is used to show a comparison between two different things by using words 'like' and 'as'. **Example:** 'A teacher is like Spring,'
Pick out a few more examples of similes from the poem.
8. The poet has used certain words to describe a pleasant feeling of happiness. Enlist the words or phrases that convey a positive feeling to the readers.

Grammar

Pronouns

The words used to replace nouns are called **pronouns**.

Examples: I, he, she, it, her, ours

➤ **Personal pronouns** stand for people or objects.

Examples: he, I, they, we, you, it

➤ **Demonstrative pronouns** are used to point out people or things they stand for.

Examples: this, that, these, those

➤ **Interrogative pronouns** are used to ask questions.

Examples: who, whose, which, what

➤ **Reflexive pronouns** reflect the action done on the subject.

Examples: yourself, himself, myself

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns.

1. photo was taken with a digital camera.
2. She enjoyed in the party.
3. I fell and hurt
4. are my toys and lying in corner are yours.
5. The students kept bags in the corner.
6. gloves are very soft.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns.

- Surbhit : am feeling very tired. Can take rest?
 Samantha : Would like to eat something first?
 Surbhit : have not eaten anything since morning.
 Samantha : will bring bread and coffee for
 Surbhit : That's great! Thank so much!

➤ **Emphatic pronouns** lend emphasis and have the same form as reflexive pronouns.

➤ **Relative pronouns** link a phrase or a clause to another in a sentence.

Examples: who, which, that, whom, whose, what

➤ **Possessive pronouns** show possession or belonging.

Examples: mine, yours, its

Choose the correct pronouns from the brackets to fill in the blanks.

1. This is the boy has won the prize. (who / which / that)
2. That pencil is (me / you / mine)
3. is the latest news? (What / Who / Where)
4. Pranjali has bought a new pen. This pen is (she / he / hers)
5. Flood victims have lost their homes need shelter. (which / what / who)



MY DICTIONARY

LITTLE GIRLS WISER THAN MEN

- abusing (verb)** : using offensive language to harm or threaten somebody
Abusing and talking ill about anybody is a bad habit.
- affair (noun)** : an event
My father wanted this celebration to be a family **affair**.
- ankles (noun)** : joints connecting the feet to the legs
While running for the school bus, Amit sprained both his **ankles**.
- ashamed (adjective)** : felt sorry or embarrassed
Rahul was **ashamed** of his rude behaviour.
- channel (noun)** : a passage through which water can flow
A **channel** behind the hill separates the two villages.
- come to blows (idiom)** : to start fighting because of something
The cricket fans had **come to blows** over a petty disagreement.
- fancy took them (idiom)** : as and when they felt like doing something
Suddenly, **fancy took them** and they went on a world tour.
- finery (noun)** : brightly coloured and elegant clothes and jewellery, worn for a special occasion
The girl was dressed in all her **finery** for the performance.
- folly (noun)** : the act of doing something foolish
We all felt that it would be a **folly** on our part to shift to Bengaluru as we did not like any accommodation there.
- homesteads (noun)** : houses with land and buildings around them, especially farms
They went through the narrow lane between the two **homesteads**.
- howl (verb)** : to cry bitterly
She started to **howl** as soon as I asked her what was wrong.
- lane (noun)** : a narrow street
My best friend's house is in the **lane** next to the market.
- lassies (noun)** : girls
The little **lassies** looked smart in their school uniforms, with hair tied in pigtails.
- on account of (idiom)** : because of
Tuesday has been declared a national holiday **on account of** Republic Day.
- pacify (verb)** : to bring to a state of peace
It was difficult to **pacify** the crying child who wanted only her mother.

- plumped down (phrasal verb)** : put down abruptly or with a heavy fall
The entire group of little girls came running in and **plumped down** on our sofa.
- puddle (noun)** : a small amount of water or other liquid that has collected in one place on the ground
As a child, I loved playing in a **rain puddle**.
- quarrel (verb)** : to have an angry argument
Our new neighbours **quarrel** with almost everybody for no reason.
- rejoicing (adjective)** : feeling a great amount of joy
Christmas is a time for **rejoicing** with friends and family.
- revolves around (phrasal verb)** : to have somebody/something as the main interest or topic
His whole life **revolves around** his family and friends.
- scold (verb)** : to speak angrily to someone, especially a child
Do not **scold** the little child as she does not know what wrong she has done.
- scrambled (verb)** : moved quickly, especially with difficulty
The boys **scrambled** up the hill to collect pine cones.
- scraping (verb)** : scratching away the surface with something sharp
The maid was **scraping** the burnt remains of food stuck in the pan.
- seized (verb)** : took hold suddenly and forcibly
He **seized** the screwdriver from her hand.
- sledging (noun)** : an act of riding over snow in a special vehicle called a sledge
Sledging is a good sport during the winter season.
- splash (verb)** : to scatter or dash a liquid substance
Whenever your eyes are weary, just **splash** cold water on your eyes, and you'll feel refreshed.
- stains (noun)** : dirty marks
The **stains** refused to vanish despite washing the shirt with remover and bleach.
- streaming (verb)** : moving/pouring in a continuous flow
Tears were **streaming** down the girl's cheeks.
- strike (verb)** : to hit with force
The batsman was determined to **strike** the ball hard and score a six.
- trouble (noun)** : problem
We didn't face any **trouble** in finding an auto late at night.

THESAURUS

pacify (verb)	: calm	quieten	conciliate
puddle (noun)	: splash	small pond	small pool
rejoicing (adjective)	: joyous	euphoria	merry making
scrambled (verb)	: climbed	crawled	clambered

Little Girls Wiser Than Men

We all quarrel with our friends while playing. How much time does one take to forget about the quarrel and go through again? This story revolves around two friends, Malásha and Akoulya. Use Cordova Smart Class software on the smart board in class to watch, read and know how these little girls are wiser than the grown-ups!

It was an early Easter. Sledging was only just over, snow still lay in the yards, and water ran in streams down the village street.

Two little girls from different houses happened to meet in a lane between two farmyards, where the dirty water, after turning through the farmyards, had formed a large puddle. One girl was small, the other a little bigger. Their mothers had dressed them both in new frocks. The little one wore a blue frock, the other wore a yellow one,

and both had red handkerchiefs on their heads. They had just come from the church when they met, and first they showed each other their finery, and then they began to play. Soon, the fancy took them to splash about in the water, and the smaller one was going to step into the puddle, with her shoes and all, when the elder checked her.

"Don't go in so, Malásha," said she, "your mother will scold you. I will take off my shoes and stockings, and you take off yours."

Do you think the girls will go into the puddle?

They did so, and then, picking up their skirts, began walking towards each other through the puddle. The water came up to Malásha's ankles, and she said, "It is deep, Akoulya. I'm afraid!"

"Come on," replied the other. "Don't be frightened. It won't get any deeper."

When they got near one another, Akoulya said, "Mind, Malásha, don't splash. Walk carefully!"

She had hardly said this when Malásha plumped down her foot so that the water splashed right on to Akoulya's frock. The frock was splashed, and so were Akoulya's eyes and nose. When she saw the stains on her frock, she was angry and ran after Malásha to strike her. Malásha was frightened, and seeing that she had got herself into trouble, she scrambled out of the puddle, and prepared to run home. Just then, Akoulya's mother happened to be passing, and seeing that her daughter's skirt was splashed, and her sleeves dirty, she said, "You naughty, dirty girl, what have you been doing?"

"Malásha did it on purpose," replied the girl.

Which word can best replace the phrase 'on purpose' in the above line?

- (a) intentionally (b) immediately
(c) rudely

At this, Akoulya's mother seized Malásha and struck her on her back. Malásha began to howl so that she could be heard all down the street. Her mother came out.

"What are you beating my girl for?" said she; and began scolding her neighbour. One word led to another and they had an angry quarrel. The men came out and a crowd collected in the street, every one shouting and no one listening. They all went on quarrelling, till one gave another a push, and the affair had very nearly come to blows, when Akoulya's old grandmother, stepping in among

them, tried to calm them. "What are you thinking of, friends? Is it right to behave so? On a day like this, too! It is a time for rejoicing, and not for such folly as this."

Will the old lady be able to stop the quarrel?

They would not listen to the old woman and nearly knocked her off her feet. And she would not have been able to quiet the crowd, if it had not been for Akoulya and Malásha themselves. While the women were abusing each other, Akoulya had wiped the mud off her frock and gone back to the puddle. She took a stone and began scraping away the earth in front of the puddle, to make a channel through which the water could run out into the street. Presently, Malásha joined her and with a chip of wood, helped her dig the channel. Just as the men were beginning to fight, the water from the little girls' channel ran streaming into the street towards the



very place where the old woman was trying to pacify the men. The girls followed it; one running each side of the little stream. "Catch it, Malásha! Catch it," shouted Akoúlya, while Malásha could not speak for laughing. Highly delighted and watching the chip float along on their stream, the little girls ran straight into the group of men; and the old woman, seeing them, said to the men, "Are you not ashamed of yourselves to go fighting on account of these lassies, when they themselves have forgotten all about it and are playing happily together? Dear little souls! They are wiser than you!" The men looked at the little girls and were ashamed,

and laughing at themselves, each went back to their own homes.



Leo Tolstoy

MESSAGE: Children can be our best teachers if we are humble enough to receive their lessons.

Leo Tolstoy (1828 – 1910): He was a 19th century Russian writer who was primarily famous for his short stories like, *Yardstick*, *Ivan The Fool* and *The Death of Ivan Ilyich*. Some of his famous novels are *Resurrection*, *War And Peace* and *Anna Karenina*. His works have been included among the greatest works of realist fiction of all time. Tolstoy's writings usually have a moral or a spiritual message woven into them.

[Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises]

Answer Orally

Read these words aloud: lane, splash, scrambled, rejoicing, pacify
Describe the grandmother in your own words.

Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (✓) the correct answer in each.

- The mothers of Akoúlya and Malásha had dressed them both in new frocks because they
 - (a) were twins
 - (b) had to go to the church
 - (c) liked to wear frocks

- Malásha and prepared to run home when she found herself in trouble.
 - (a) scrambled out of the puddle
 - (b) struck her friend
 - (c) began howling
- Malásha began to howl so that
 - (a) everyone could hear her
 - (b) she could be heard all down the street
 - (c) her mother could hear her
- 'They all went on quarrelling, till one gave another a push, and the affair had very nearly come to blows, ...' This means that the people were
 - (a) talking to each other
 - (b) scolding each other
 - (c) fighting with each other
- The old woman said to the men, "Are you not ashamed of yourselves...?" She said so because the men were fighting
 - (a) for a genuine reason
 - (b) without any genuine reason
 - (c) as they were angry

Read And Answer

- How does the author describe the landscape in the beginning of the lesson?
- Describe both the girls as depicted in the story.
- "You naughty, dirty girl, what have you been doing?" Who is the 'girl' here and why is she referred to in this way by the speaker?
- How did the grandmother try to pacify the people?
- What were Akoúlya and Malásha doing while the women were abusing each other?

WORD QUIZ!

"....and not for such folly as this." Which of the following could replace 'folly' here?
 (a) joke (b) foolishness
 (c) embarrassment
 (d) creativity

Think And Answer

- "It is deep, Akoúlya, I'm afraid!" Why do you think Malásha is afraid?
- "Mind, Malásha, don't splash. Walk carefully!" What happened as soon as Akoúlya said this?
- '...., she was angry and ran after Malásha to strike her.' Was Akoúlya's reaction justified? Give reasons to support your answer.
- "What are you thinking of, friends? Is it right to behave so? On a day like this, too! It is a time for rejoicing, and not for such folly as this." What 'folly' is the grandmother talking about here?

5. "Dear little souls! They are wiser than you!" Who are the 'little souls'? In what way are they wiser according to the old woman in the story? Why do you think they are referred to as 'little souls'?
6. Who was more playful, Akoúlya or Malásha? Give reasons to support your answer.
7. Comment on the behaviour of both the mothers.

Reference to Context

Read the following statement and answer the questions that follow.

'Two little girls from different houses happened to meet...'

- (a) Where did the two little girls meet?
- (b) Which place did they visit before meeting each other?
- (c) Why did they go there?
- (d) What happened when the two girls met?

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) QUESTION

Akoúlya and Malásha forgot about their quarrel and soon started playing. Do you think, forgetting quarrels and moving on make us wise? Discuss.

Listen

Listening For Specific Information

Listen to the poem 'Brothers' and answer the following. (Listening Text on Page No. 139)

1. What kind of a sister is the poet? [Tick (✓) the correct option.]
 - (a) mean and selfish
 - (b) irritating and happy
 - (c) loving and sensitive
 - (d) careless and cruel
2. List the rhyming pair of each.

(a) mad	(b) bake
(c) tree	(d) noise
3. Number the activities in the order in which you hear them in the poem.

<input type="checkbox"/>	mother baking cake
<input type="checkbox"/>	waiting to see the boys
<input type="checkbox"/>	brothers went off to camp
<input type="checkbox"/>	sister missing jokes of her brothers



Talk

Giving Personal Opinion

Expressing a personal opinion means to state your personal point of view on a particular subject. In other words, to tell or suggest something from your own view or opinion on a particular thing. To express a personal opinion, you can use the following phrases.

- I think ...
- I would suggest...
- In my opinion...
- I believe that...
- As per my experience...

Read the following sentences. Each sentence is expressing a personal opinion.

- (a) I think, you should not take the shortcut.
- (b) In my opinion, hockey should be promoted like cricket.
- (c) I believe that God resides in the soul of an honest person.
- (d) I would suggest that you read a book before going to bed.

Work with a partner and give personal opinions with the help of the suggested phrases.

1. You and your classmates are planning to decorate the class on Children's Day.
2. Your brother/sister wants to participate in the school painting competition.
3. Your classmate has misplaced his/her book in the school.
4. Your mother is not well. She won't be able to prepare dinner for you and your brother/sister.

Language Lab

(Use Cordova language lab software to watch the facial movement training. Listen to the expert, practise and record the sound in your own voice.)

The Vowel Sounds / e / + / i / = / ei / As In Age

Listen to the expert and repeat. This is a combination of the two vowel sounds /e/ and /i/ produced in the same syllable by moving smoothly from one vowel to the other as in /ei/.

aid	aim	able	cake	train	faith
game	date	straight	attain	pay	weigh

Grammar

Verbs

The word used for denoting an action is called a **verb**. It also expresses:

- an action done by the subject
- what the state of the subject is
- what is possessed by the subject.

Examples: is, has, was playing, studied

Kinds Of Verbs

- **Transitive verb** is a verb that requires an object to complete its meaning, e.g., He filled the bucket.
- **Intransitive verb** does not require an object to complete its meaning, e.g., The competition was won.
- Verbs that require word or words to complete the predicate are called **verbs of incomplete predication or incomplete verbs**, e.g., be (is/am/are/were/was), appear, become, look, seem and grow.

A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences and write whether they are transitive or intransitive verbs.

1. She advised me to consult a doctor.
2. The wind was blowing fiercely.
3. Let's invite your cousin as well.
4. I waited for an hour.
5. I received your letter in the morning.

B. Say whether the actions shown in these pictures depict transitive or intransitive verbs.

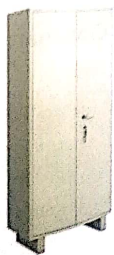


Main And Auxiliary Verbs

- **Main verbs or principal verbs** are words like run, dance, eat, etc. We add an ending (*Examples:* dance + d → danced, sleep + ing → sleeping) or we can also change them to get other forms (*Examples:* write → wrote, run → ran). It is the base form of the verb.
- **Auxiliary or helping verbs** are used with the main verbs to make tenses and forms. The verb **be** can be used as **is, am, are, was** and **were**. The verb **have** can be used as **had, has, will have** or **shall have; do** as **does, did** or **can** as **could**.

Fill in the blanks with *is, are, was, were, has, have* or *had*.

1. All of you invited today for dinner.
2. Science my favourite subject.
3. The new almirah been brought for Ashwini.
4. Alms given to the poor by the nuns of the convent.
5. My jeans been stitched.
6. I sleeping when you gave me a call.
7. Roma a flower in her hand when she was in the garden.



Subject-Verb Agreement

The verb must agree with the subject of a sentence. It changes its form according to the subject. If the subject is plural, the verb in that sentence should be plural. If the subject is singular, the verb should be singular.

- Examples:**
- Ravi is not at home.
 - They are not at home.

- In sentences beginning with 'there', verb must agree with the real subject that follows it. *Example:* There are two tables in the room.
- News, food, clothing or stationery take a singular verb.
- Much, a little, a lot, each, either take a singular verb.
- Sentences having two subjects have plural verb.

Tick (✓) the correct form of the verb.

1. A school of whales (was / were) sighted near the sea.
2. Mom and dad (is / are) on their way to the concert.
3. Rajeshwar and Sournya (are / was) going together.
4. This is where Nidhi and Meenakshi (was / were) to meet me.
5. They (run / runs) faster than me.
6. We (are / is) planning to visit the museum.



Word-Wise

A. Fill in the missing letters to complete the words from the chapter. Meanings of these words are given as clues.

1. a house with the land and buildings around it, especially a farm h 5
2. a small amount of water that has collected in one place on the ground ... u ... d ...
3. scared f ... i ... h ... e
4. marks which are difficult to remove ... t n ...
5. a large number of people gathered together ... r d
6. to calm somebody who is angry or upset ... c y

B. Given below are some famous proverbs. Read them and give your own explanations for them. Also, form sentences using each proverb correctly.

1. Better late than never.
2. A picture is worth a thousand words.
3. Cleanliness is next to godliness.
4. Necessity is the mother of invention.
5. The early bird catches the worm.

Dictionary

In the following sentences, replace the underlined words with the words having similar meanings. You may use a dictionary for this.

1. Malásha confessed that she had broken the vase.
2. Sonia is committed to her passion for reading and writing poetry.
3. Varun has gone abroad to complete his higher studies.
4. Akóulya was astonished to find her dress neat and clean when she returned from school.
5. My friend Akash is a very reliable person.
6. Her explanation for being angry was believable.
7. The venue for the Easter function has not been decided yet.
8. Nitika is one of the most studious students in the class.

Write

Message

Message writing is a short composition writing used for conveying some important information to a person when the writer cannot meet him/her and pass the information directly.

Read the following conversation between Taniya and Tanmay.

Tanmay is going out. Write the message he will leave for Tanu.

Taniya : Hi! Is Tanu home?

Tanmay : No, she has just gone out. Please come in.

Taniya : No, thank you. I just came to return this book to her.

Tanmay : I will give her the book. Anything else I can do for you?

Taniya : Please tell her that I still have two more of her books which I would be returning next week.

Tanmay : I will convey the message to her.

Format of Message

Time

Date

Name for whom the message is meant

Message

Message writer's name

The Quarrel

It is common for brothers and sisters to quarrel, although sometimes they may not even be able to say why they quarrel. But how long do such quarrels last? How do they end? Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to find out.

I quarrelled with my brother

I don't know what about,

One thing led to another

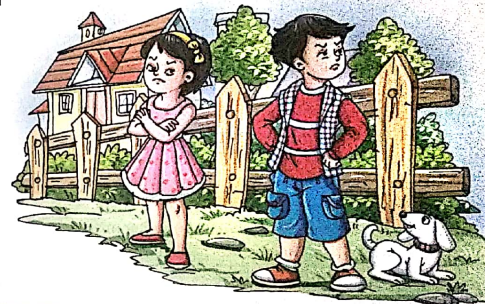
And somehow we fell out.

The start of it was slight,

The end of it was strong,

He said he was right,

I knew he was wrong!



We hated one another.

The afternoon turned black.

Then suddenly my brother

Thumped me on the back,

And said, "Oh, come along!

We can't go on all night—

I was in the wrong."

So he was in the right.

Eleanor Farjeon

Eleanor Farjeon (1869 - 1945). She was an English author of children's stories, plays and poetry. She has won many literary awards. The Eleanor Farjeon Award for children's literature is presented annually in her memory by the Children's Book Circle, a society of publishers.

hated (verb): disliked somebody/something very much **quarrel** (verb): to have an angry argument **slight** (adjective): very small **thumped** (verb): hit

[Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.]

A Little More Of The Poem

Answer these questions.

- What do the lines given below mean?
(a) And somehow we fell out. (b) The afternoon turned black.
- Describe the recent quarrel that you have had with your brother, sister or friend. How did it start? What did you quarrel about? How did it end?
- Why do you think the quarrel (in the poem) started?
- 'The start of it was slight,
The end of it was strong.'
What does the poet mean by saying this?
- Why does the poet end by saying, 'So he was in the right.'? [Tick (✓) the correct answer.]
(a) Both fought so both were in the right.
(b) Both had made up so both were in the right.
(c) His / Her brother had admitted his / her mistake, so he was in the right.
(d) The poet had admitted her mistake so she was in the right.

Grammar

Modals

Modals are verbs that are placed as helping verbs before ordinary verbs and express permission, possibility, certainty, necessity, ability and suggestion.

Ability/seeking permission – can, could, may, shall, might

Simple future – shall, will

Obligation / necessity – must

Modal verbs can never stand alone in a sentence.

Fill in the blanks using correct modals from the box.

Can May will should must Would

- all your dreams come true!
- you swim to the other bank?
- We always be kind to animals.
- you please pass me the pen?
- You speak the truth now.
- We come to your birthday party.

Articles

There are three articles 'a', 'an' and 'the'.

'A' and 'an' are called **indefinite articles**. 'The' is a **definite article**.

Article 'a' is used before a singular countable noun, beginning with a consonant sound.

Examples: a cow, a flower, a man

However, 'a' is also used with words beginning with a vowel but giving a consonant sound.

Examples: a European, a university

'An' is used before a countable singular noun beginning with a vowel sound.

Examples: an axe, an apple

'An' is also used with the words beginning with a consonant but giving a vowel sound.

Examples: an MA, an honest man, an hour

We use 'the' when we talk about a particular thing, a whole class, in general with superlatives, common noun, mountain ranges, news, books, rivers, buildings, names of trains, ships and nouns such as the earth and the moon.

Examples: • the best movie (superlative)
• The rose is a beautiful flower. (class)

A. Fill in the blanks using 'a' or 'an' wherever necessary. Put a cross (X) where these are not required.

- egg with glass of milk should be taken daily.
- The children are making noise.
- You gave me idea to write notice.
- hour glass is glass container for measuring time.
- There is park in front of my house.
- child was crying under cherry tree.
- He is honest man.



B. Insert the definite article wherever necessary.

- We travelled by Jhelum Express.
- Lotus is National Flower of India.
- Colourful balloons can be seen in sky.
- We read Times of India and Indian Express every day.
- Have you seen Principal?
- English is easiest language to learn.
- Taj Mahal is one of wonders of the world.



MY DICTIONARY

WHO DID PATRICK'S HOMEWORK

- bleary** (*adjective*) : not able to see clearly
The dusty storm made my eyes **bleary**.
- breeches** (*noun*) : (old usage) trousers
His **breeches** were made of shiny silk and so was his waistcoat.
- chores** (*noun*) : tasks that one does regularly
Sita kept herself busy with household **chores**.
- drag** (*noun*) : something that is annoying or boring
My neighbour is a **drag** as he narrates the same story every time we meet.
- elf** (*noun*) : a small creature (imaginary) with pointed ears having magical powers
The tiny **elf** was bestowed with magical powers.
- fists** (*noun*) : hands when tightly closed with the fingers bent into the palm
The little boy closed his **fists** tightly in an effort to hide the toffees.
- glitch** (*noun*) : a small problem
The computer department faced a technical **glitch** and was hence shut down temporarily.
- grimaced** (*verb*) : made an ugly expression to show pain
He **grimaced** with pain when he hit his head against the wall.
- hamper** (*noun*) : a large basket usually with a cover
She asked Rohan to keep his school uniform in the **hamper**.
- ignoramus** (*noun*) : a person who does not have much knowledge
Assume that your friend is an **ignoramus** and explain everything to him.
- nag** (*noun*) : a troublesome person or creature
He is such a **nag** and complains about everything.
- pursed** (*verb*) : tightened one's lips
She **pursed** her lips in disapproval.
- scowled** (*verb*) : looked at something with an angry or annoyed expression
She **scowled** to show her anger.
- semester** (*noun*) : one of the two periods that the school or college year is divided into
I got an A in my History paper last **semester**.
- shrieked** (*verb*) : said something in a loud high voice
When the lights went off, the children **shrieked** in fright.
- slyly** (*adverb*) : something done secretly in order to trick people
He was lurking **slyly** in the background.
- squeaked** (*verb*) : spoke in a very high voice
"I am afraid of the dark," he **squeaked** nervously.
- unfolded** (*adjective*) : unknown
The **unfolded** mystery intrigued everyone.
- weary** (*adjective*) : very tired
I was **weary** after a hard day's work and could not attend the function.
- wrinkled** (*verb*) : to make the skin on your face form into lines or folds
She **wrinkled** up her nose in disgust.