

Active English

5



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Hundreds of stars in the pretty sky,

Hundreds of shells on the shore together,

Hundreds of birds that go singing by,

Hundreds of lambs in the sunny weather,

Hundreds of dew drops to greet the dawn,

Hundreds of bees in the purple clover,

Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn,

But only one mother the whole world over.

Helpline

pretty (प्रीटी) - सुंदर; shells (शैल्स) - सीपी, शख; shore (शोर) - तट; lambs (लैम्ब्स) - भेड़ें; sunny (सनी) - धूपवाला; weather (वेदर) - मौसम; dew (द्यू) - ओस; drops (ड्रॉप्स) - बूंदें; greet (ग्रिट) - स्वागत करना; dawn (डॉन) - उषाकाल, सुबह; lawn (लॉन) - मैदान, लॉन; purple (पर्पल) - बैंगनी; clover (क्लवर) - चनमेथी; butterfly (बटरफ्लाय) - तितली; whole (होल) - सम्पूर्ण।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. There are hundreds of on the shore.

- (a) shells (b) deer (c) boats

2. There are hundreds of dew drops to greet the:

- (a) guests (b) evening (c) dawn

3. There is only one the whole world over.

- (a) butterfly (b) mother (c) lamb

II. Answer the following questions :

1. How many stars are there in the sky ?
2. Who greets the dawn ?
3. What does the poet see on the lawn ?
4. How many mothers does a child find in the whole world ?

III. Learn this poem by heart.

IV. Complete the lines of the following poem :

Hundreds of dew drops to

..... in the purple clover,

Hundreds of butterfly on

..... the whole world over.

KEEP IN MIND !

- जब आप कविता पढ़ेंगे तो पाएँगे कि पहली और तीसरी पंक्तियों के अंतिम शब्द sky तथा by हिंदी में 'आय' के समान ध्वनि दे रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार दूसरी-चौथी, पाँचवी-सातवी व छठी-आठवी पंक्तियों के अंतिम शब्द समान ध्वनि वाले हैं।

Write the words which sound similar :

Lines	Words	Sound	
1, 3	.....sky.....	.....by.....	.....आय.....
2, 4	.....	.....	.....
5, 7	.....	.....	.....
6, 8	.....	.....	.....

- Complete the spellings of the following words and rewrite. Write their meanings in Hindi also :

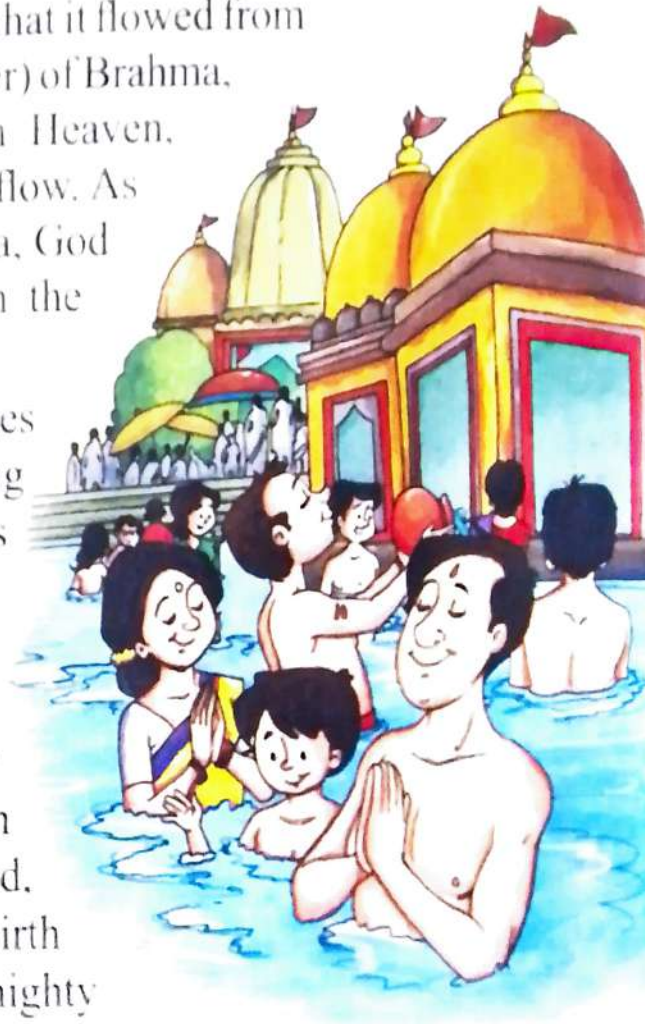
	Complete words	Hindi
1. b.....tte.....fly
2. h.....ndr.....ds
3. w.....ther
4. d.....ops

The Holy Ganges

From times immemorial, India is known the world over as the land of the Great Himalayas and the Holy Ganges. Indian culture, right from the Vedic Age, has its association with rivers. Our *Tirath Sthanas* (holy places) are located on the banks of rivers or high up in the mountains. Another interesting aspect of Indian rivers is their association with gods, kings, *rishis* and worshippers. There are numerous legends about the origin, flow, change of direction, etc. of the great rivers by way of boons of the great *rishis* or gods.

The Ganges has many legends about its origin and flow on Indian soil. Some people are of the view that it flowed from the *Kamandal* (a pitcher for holding water) of Brahma, the Lord of Creation. As it fell from Heaven, Mother earth could not bear its mighty flow. As such, it rested on the head of Lord Shiva, God of Destruction, and then flowed down the Himalayas.

Another popular name of the Ganges is Bhagirathi because it was King Bhagirath, one of Lord Rama's ancestors who after a long penance and worship, brought the river down to earth. He did so to have the souls of his ancestors freed of their sins and attain *Swarga* (Heaven). The Ganges is also regarded in legends as a beautiful woman personified, who married King Shantanu and gave birth to Devavrata, the Great Bhishma, the mighty

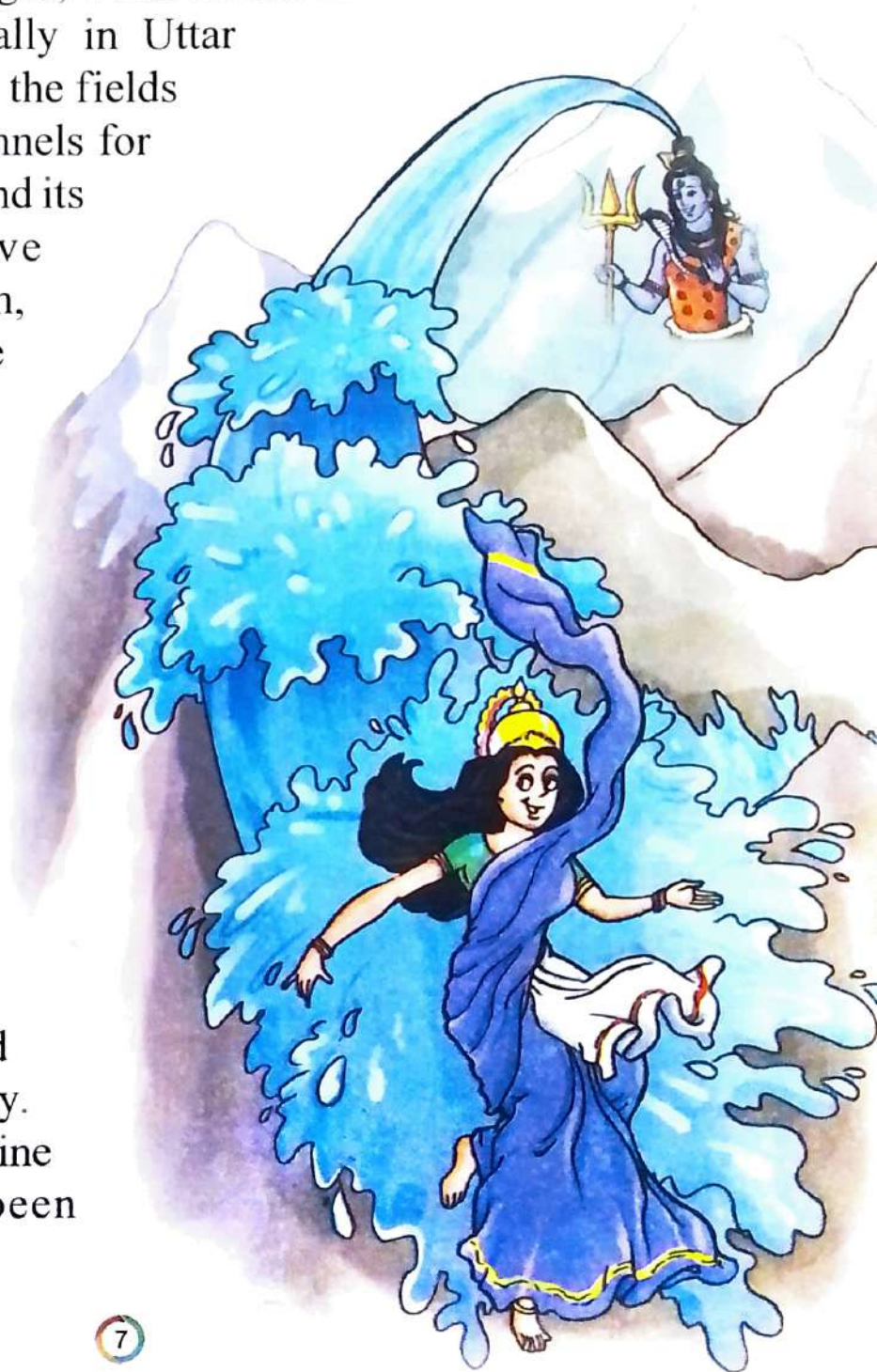


warrior of *Mahabharata*. The mighty Ganges is worshipped, by devout Hindus as their Divine Mother who washes off the sins of humanity.

Besides the legends and religious beliefs, the Ganges flows over vast plains stretching from Haridwar, the holy gate for the abode of gods in Himalayas, to Kolkata. Many tributaries join the main stream. Being a snow-fed river, the Ganges flows all the year round. It is flooded during the rains, causing havoc for men, material, cattle, crops, etc. For utilising the ever-flowing water of the Ganges, we have tens of long running canals, especially in Uttar Pradesh, which carry water to the fields through broad and small channels for agriculture. But for the river and its canals, we could not have plentiful crops of wheat, gram, sugarcane, pulses, etc. The Ganges, thus, is a boon for the prosperity of India.

The Ganges is not only used for bathing and holy dips, but in Bihar and Bengal, its deep waters are also used for navigation. This provides cheap transport for people, crops and goods.

The holy Ganges, with its holy places, unites Indians through religious beliefs, provides perennial water and ensures economic prosperity. We can thus very well imagine what India would have been without the Ganges.



Helpline

immemorial (इममोरियल) = पुरातन; association (एसोसिएशन) = जुड़ाव; worshippers (वर्शिपर्स) = पूजा या प्रार्थना करने वाले; legend (लिजेंड) = प्राचीन कथा; mighty (माइटी) = शक्तिशाली; penance (पिनेंस) = तपस्या; ancestors (अन्सेस्टर्स) = पूर्वज; personified (पर्सनिकाइज्ड) = अत्यधिक; humanity (ह्यूमैनिटी) = मानवता; stretching (स्ट्रेचिंग) = दूर-दूर तक फैला; tributaries (ट्रिब्यूटरीज) = सहायक नदियाँ; snow-fed (स्नो फेड) = बर्फ के जल से भरी; havoc (हैवक) = तबाही; culture (कल्चर) = संस्कृति; boons (बून्स) = वरदान; origin (ओरिजिन) = उत्पत्ति; creation (क्रिएशन) = निर्माण; destruction (डिस्ट्रक्शन) = विनाश; sins (सिन्स) = पाप; vast (वास्त) = विशाल; abode (एबोड) = निवास स्थान; stream (स्ट्रीम) = धारा; utilising (यूटिलाइजिंग) = उपयोग; prosperity (प्रॉस्पेरिटी) = समृद्धि; navigation (नेविगेशन) = नौ-संचालन; cheap (चीप) = सस्ता; perennial (पेरिनिअल) = शाश्वत; economic (इकोनॉमिक) = आर्थिक।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)






- India has been known to the world as the land of :
(a) the Holy Ganges (b) the Great Himalayas
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- The Ganges, after it flowed from Heaven, rested on :
(a) the head of Lord Shiva (b) the *Kamandal* of Brahma
(c) the Mother earth (d) None of these
- The Ganges is worshipped by the devout Hindus as :
(a) a holy river (b) their Divine Mother
(c) the mother of Devavrata (d) All of these

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

destruction, vast, married, tributaries, kamandal

- Lord Shiva is the God of
- King Shantanu was to the Ganges.
- Many join the main stream.
- The Ganges flows over the plains of India.
- A pitcher for holding water is called

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. The Ganges has only one legend about its origin and flows on Indian soil. 
2. The Ganges flows only in Uttar Pradesh. 
3. In India, the holy places of Hindus are generally located on the banks of the rivers or high up in the mountains. 
4. The Ganges is the source of unity among Hindus. 
5. The Hindus believe that the Ganges, The Divine Mother, can wash off the sins of humanity. 

IV. Some sentences have been broken into two parts. The beginning part is given under 'A' and the ending part under 'B'. Now match these parts and make correct sentences :

A

1. Indian culture has
2. Our holy places are on
3. The Ganges gave birth to
4. Bhagirath did long penance to
5. The Ganges flows over
6. The Ganges provides cheap

B

- (a) the Great Bhishma.
- (b) get the Ganges on the earth.
- (c) vast plains from Haridwar to Kolkata.
- (d) its association with rivers.
- (e) transport for crops and other goods.
- (f) the banks of the rivers or high up in the mountains.

V. Answer the following questions :

1. What interesting things do you know about Indian rivers?
2. Why did the Ganges not come directly to the earth?
3. Why do we call the Ganges as Bhagirathi?
4. Why is the Ganges regarded as a beautiful woman personified?
5. How is the Ganges helpful for agriculture?
6. How is the Ganges utilised in Bihar and Bengal?
7. What would India have been without the Ganges?

KEEP IN MIND !

● The Noun : Number

Noun वे शब्द होते हैं जो किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु के नाम को बताते हैं।

Number से noun की संख्या का ज्ञान होता है। अंग्रेजी में noun के केवल दो ही number (वचन) होते हैं—

- (a) **Singular** (एकवचन)—जिस noun से केवल एक व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध हो उसे singular number कहते हैं; जैसे—pen, mango, story, child आदि।
- (b) **Plural** (बहुवचन)—जिस noun से एक से अधिक व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध हो उसे plural number कहते हैं; जैसे—pens, mangoes, stories, children आदि।

● Fill in the blanks with the singular of the noun given in the brackets :

1. My is hurting. (feet)
2. Keep the books on the (shelves)
3. I got tired of jogging so I rested on a (benches)
4. There was a wrong in yesterday's paper. (news)
5. That in the white shirt is my uncle. (gentleman)
6. Reena wore a beautiful on her birthday. (dresses)

3

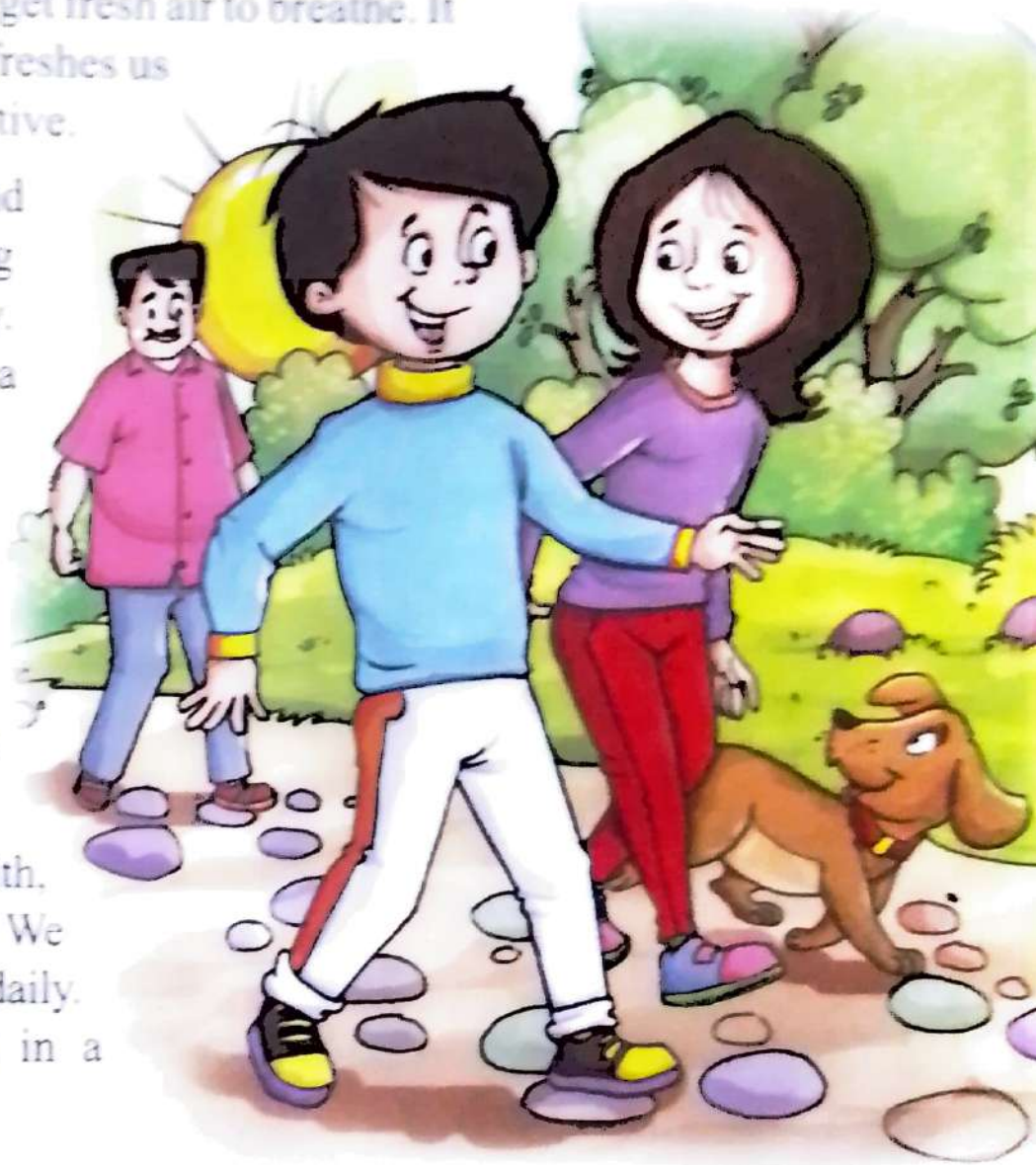
Morning Walk

Morning walk is the best exercise. In the morning, air is pure and fresh. It is good for health. We get fresh air to breathe. It purifies the blood. It refreshes us makes us healthy and active.

Getting up early and going for a morning walk provides us energy. We begin our work in a happy mood.

In the morning, dew drops dance on the blades of grass. Birds chirp and twitter in delight. We enjoy peace and calm.

To enjoy good health, we must get up early. We must go for a walk daily. Healthy mind resides in a healthy body.



Helpline

health (हेल्थ) = स्वास्थ्य; breathe (ब्रीद) = साँस लेना; purifies (प्युरिफायज) = शुद्ध करती है; active (एक्टिव) = चुस्त; early (अर्ली) = जल्दी; energy (एनर्जी) = शक्ति, बल; happy (हैप्पी) = खुशी, प्रसन्न; dew (द्यू) = ओस का बूँद; blade (ब्लेड) = तिनका, पत्ती; twitter (ट्विटर) = चहचहाना; delight (डिलीट) = खुशी; peace (पीस) = शान्ति; calm (काल्म) = चैन; enjoy (इन्जॉय) = आनंद लेना; must (मस्ट) = चाहिए।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Which is the best exercise?
(a) Morning walk (b) Sleeping late (c) Talking more
- Fresh air purifies the :
(a) blood (b) mind (c) water
- In the morning, dance on the blades of grass.
(a) insects (b) rain water (c) dew drops
- We must go for a walk :
(a) never (b) sometimes (c) daily

II. Fill in the blanks :

- We began our work in a mood.
- We must go for a daily.
- In the morning, air is and
- We get to breathe.
- To good health, we must get up early.

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- Good health makes good mind.
- Morning walk is good for health.
- Morning walk gives us energy.
- Getting up early delays the work.
- In the morning, air is full of dust.

IV. Write the body-parts from this lesson.

.....

V. Write the opposites of the following words from this lesson :

- | | | | |
|------|-------|---------|-------|
| weak | ..... | late | ..... |
| take | ..... | passive | ..... |
| bad | ..... | evening | ..... |

VI Answer the following questions :

1. Why is morning walk the best exercise?
2. How is getting up early useful for us?
3. What do you see in the morning?
4. How can we enjoy good health?

Keep in mind !

Kinds of Noun

किसी वस्तु जगह वस्तु के नाम या भव के भाव को noun कहते हैं।

मुख्य रूप से Noun को निम्नलिखित पाँच भागों में बाँटा गया है—

1. **Proper Noun** (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा) : Virat, Mumbai, Geeta आदि।
2. **Common Noun** (आतिवाचक संज्ञा) : player, city, book आदि।
3. **Material Noun** (पदार्थवाचक संज्ञा) : wood, gold, steel आदि।
4. **Collective Noun** (समूहवाचक संज्ञा) : team, group, gang आदि।
5. **Abstract Noun** (भाववाचक संज्ञा) : honesty, truth, purity आदि।

Pick out proper, common, collective, material and abstract nouns in the following sentences and place each in the correct column :

1. Mohan is carrying a big bunch of bananas.
2. A herd of cattle broke the fence.
3. Haridwar is a holy city.
4. Books are made from paper.
5. Bread is made of flour.
6. Health is wealth.
7. Aman has joined the army.
8. Men live on hope.

Proper	Common	Collective	Material	Abstract
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Many a day,
To God we pray
May Your wisdom
Guide our way.

To match Your power,
There is none
Your glory is brighter
Than a thousand suns.

If we abide
By Your will
The darkest night
Can do no ill.



Helpline

God (गॉड) = भगवान; pray (प्रे) = प्रार्थना करते हैं; may (मे) = संभव हो; wisdom (विज्डम) = बुद्धि; guide (गाइड) = मार्गदर्शन करो; match (मैच) = समान गुण वाला; power (पावर) = शक्ति; none (नन) = कोई नहीं; glory (ग्लोरी) = यश; brighter (ब्राइटर) = अधिक उज्ज्वल; thousand (थाउजेण्ड) = हजारों; than (थैन) = अपेक्षा; abide (एबाइड) = पालन करना; will (विल) = इच्छा; darkest (डार्केस्ट) = सबसे अँधेरी; ill (इल) = बुरा करना।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The glory of God is brighter than a thousand:
(a) bulbs (b) suns (c) lamps
- May your wisdom guide our:
(a) behaviour (b) way (c) conduct
- We should abide by:
(a) teacher's will (b) elders' will (c) God's will

II. Learn this poem by heart.

III. Answer the following questions :

- Whom do you pray to ?
- Who will guide you ?
- What is brighter than a thousand suns ?
- Is there any thing to match the power of God ?
- When can't the darkest night do no ill ?

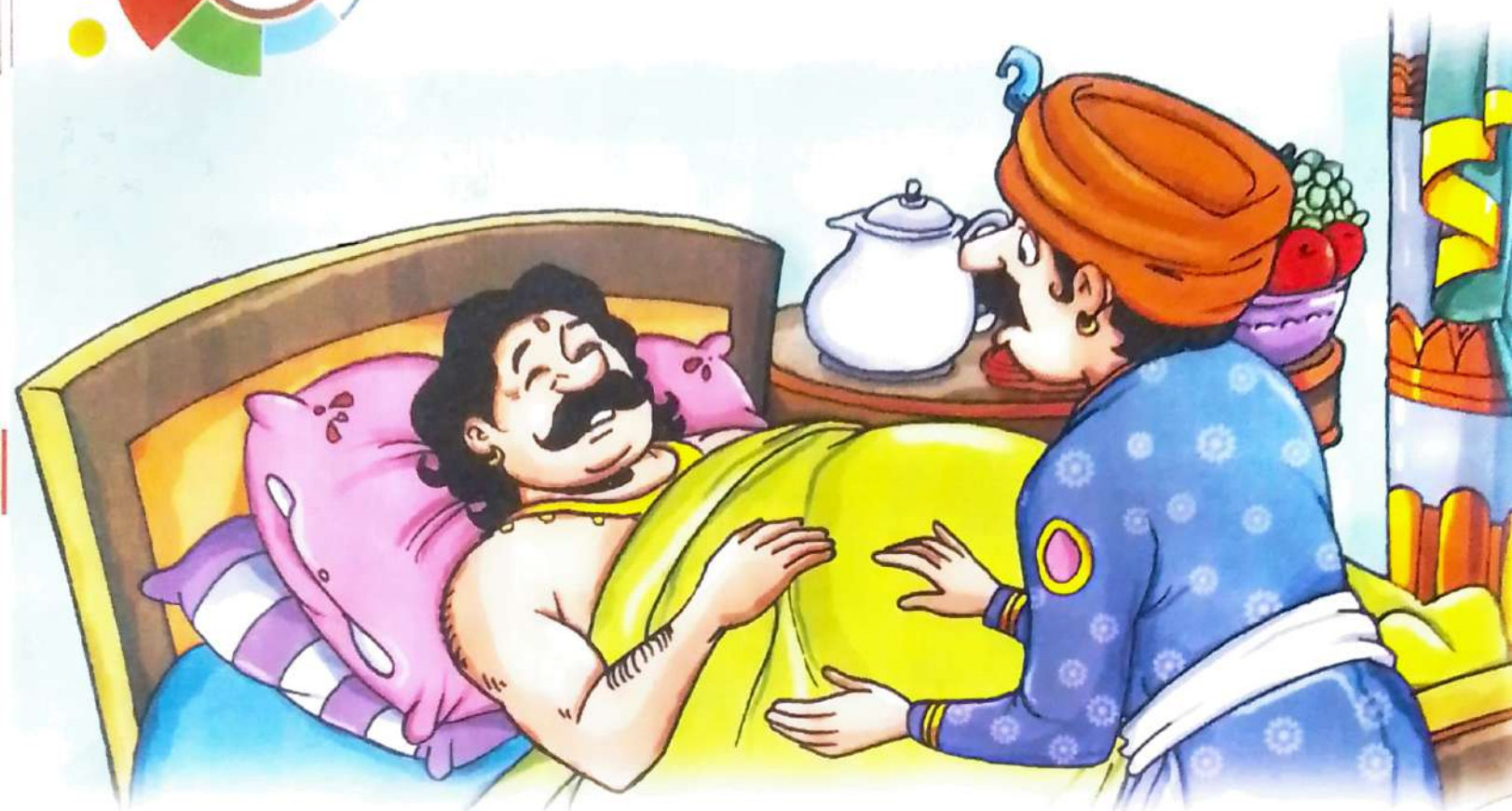
KEEP IN MIND !

- अंग्रेजी भाषा के समस्त words को कुल आठ वर्गों में विभाजित किया गया है और इनके कार्य तथा स्थान के अनुसार इनको अलग-अलग नाम दिये गये हैं। ये इस प्रकार हैं—

(1) Noun, (2) Pronoun, (3) Adjective, (4) Verb, (5) Adverb, (6) Preposition, (7) Conjunction and (8) Interjection.

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- The name of a person, place or thing is called :
(a) a noun (b) a pronoun
(c) an adjective (d) an adverb
- Which part of speech is used to join two words or sentences ?
(a) A pronoun (b) A preposition
(c) A conjunction (d) An interjection
- Words that tell how things are done are:
(a) nouns (b) pronouns
(c) adjectives (d) adverbs



Long ago, there lived a king. He was very lazy. He never came out of his palace. He was unaware of the problems of his people. Once he fell ill. Many doctors came to him but none could cure him. They did not find signs of any disease in him. The king had them put into jail. In the end, a doctor came. He examined the king and said to him, "Get a shirt of a happy man. Sleep in it for one night. Then you will be well."

The king sent his men to get the desired shirt. They reached a village where they saw a farmer. He was singing and laughing as he was very happy. The king's men said to him, "Please lend us your shirt for one night." The farmer said, "I have no shirt. I am a poor man." The king's men returned back and told this story to the king. The king wished to see the farmer. As he was passing through this kingdom, he saw many poor men. They were very happy. He came to know that money and luxuries do not make a man happy. One must not be lazy, but must work hard like the farmers. From that day onwards, the king became well.

Helpline

lazy (लैजी) = सुस्त; palace (पैलेस) = महल; sorrows (सोरिज) = कष्ट, दुःख; fell ill (फेल इल) = बीमार पड़ गया; cure (क्यूर) = इलाज; disease (डिजीज) = बीमारी; punished (पनिशड) = दण्ड दिया; examined (एक्जामिण्ड) = देखा; well (वेल) = ठीक; sent (सेन्ट) = भेजा; farmer (फार्मर) = किसान; singing (सिंगिंग) = गा रहा था; lend (लैण्ड) = उधार दे दो; returned (रिटर्नड) = वापस लौटे; wished (विशड) = इच्छा की; through (थ्रू) = पूरे में; onward (ऑनवर्ड) = के पश्चात्

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The doctor said to the king, "Get a of a happy man."
(a) trousers (b) pants (c) shirt
- Who was singing, laughing and was very happy?
(a) Doctor (b) Villager (c) Farmer
- As king was passing through his kingdom, he saw many:
(a) courtiers (b) animals (c) poor men
- One must not be but must work hard.
(a) clever (b) happy (c) lazy

II. Fill in the blanks :

- In the end, a came to the king.
- Once fell ill.
- had no shirt.
- reached a village.
- Many came to the king.

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- The king's men reached a city.
- The king saw many poor men who were happy.
- The king came out of his palace daily.
- The king put all the doctors into jail.
- They found a doctor there.

IX Complete the spellings of the following words

l _ x _ r _ e, d _ _ ct _ _ r, K _ ngd _ m, p _ _ ple, v _ ll _ ge

X What is the moral of this story? Write the answer in Hindi.

XI Answer the following questions

1. What did the king not know?
2. Why could the doctors not cure the king?
3. What did the last doctor say to the king?
4. How was the farmer?
5. In the end, what did the king come to know?

Keep in mind!

Use of Verbs

Here are some verbs. Use 'ing' form of the given verbs and add any helping verb 'is', 'are', 'am' to make sentences.

Examples I *am* not *going* to school.

Other verbs sing, laugh, punish, return, send

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Match the following words with their correct Hindi meanings:

A

1. palace
2. cure
3. well
4. lazy
5. sorrows
6. disease

B

- (a) बीमारी
- (b) कष्ट
- (c) इलाज
- (d) महल
- (e) आलसी
- (f) ठीक

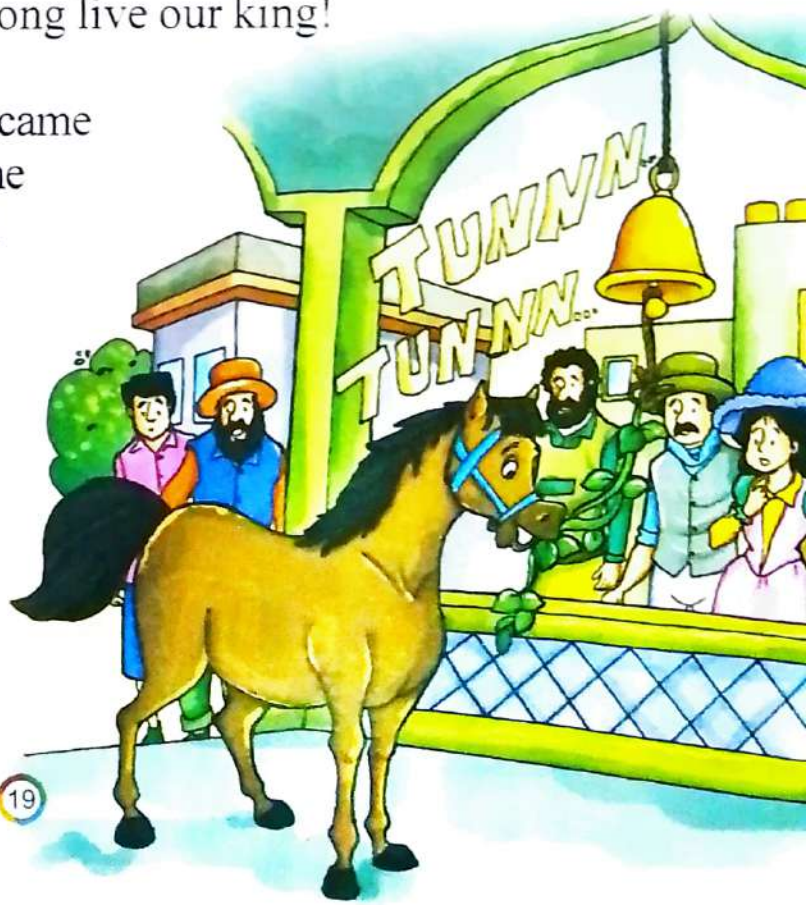
6

The Bell of Justice

Long ago, Italy was ruled by a kind and just king. He wanted to give real and fair justice to his people. He had no distinction between rich and poor, landlord and tenant, businessmen and customer, etc. He neither favoured anybody nor was he biased against anybody. So his people loved and respected him.

The king wanted every man to get immediate justice if he was wronged by anybody. Justice was not to be delayed unnecessarily and the culprit was to be punished at once. So a bell was hung in an open public place and a rope was tied to it, touching the ground. Then the king made an announcement, "Anyone who seeks justice, should ring the bell for the judge to appear and hear the complaint. The judge will decide the case and will give his judgement immediately. Thus the complainant will get immediate justice and the culprit shall be punished." The culprits were terrified and there was a rapid fall in the number of crimes. The people were happy and they shouted happily, " Long live our king! Long live our king !"

Gradually the bell of justice became very popular. There was peace in the kingdom and people led peaceful lives. The number of complaints became so less that the people seldom heard the ringing of the bell. After some time, the portion of the rope near the ground broke away. The king's servants tied a vine to the upper portion of the rope so that any complainant could use it as and when necessary.



One day, people were surprised to hear the ringing of the bell. So they came out to the place where the bell was hanging. They were still more amazed to find that it was an old horse who was chewing the vine.

This constant movement of the vine tied to the rope caused non-stop ringing of the bell. Soon the king's judge reached the spot and found that the complainant was an old horse and not a man. He thought, "Maybe the horse's master has ill-treated and starved it. So the horse is pulling this vine rope for justice from the king." Hence, the judge summoned the horse's master and asked him about his cruel treatment of the animal in its old age. The master answered that the horse was old and so could not render any service to him. So it was not in his interest to feed a feeble and unserviceable animal.

The master of the horse could not convince the judge and was found guilty of ill-treatment. The judge reprimanded him for his ungratefulness and purely selfish motives. He further ordered him to take the horse back, feed it well and treat it properly till its death.



This made the people very happy and once again they praised the king. The king too was satisfied to know that the bell of justice was used even by an animal in his kingdom. It was only the bell that saved the life of an old horse.

Helpline

justice (न्याय) = न्याय; landlord (जमींदार) = जमींदार; businessmen (व्यापारी) = व्यापारी; favoured (समर्थन करना) = समर्थन करना; immediate (फौरन) = फौरन; delayed (देरी की) = देरी की; culprit (दोषी) = दोषी; hung (लटकी हुई) = लटकी हुई; rope (रस्सी) = रस्सी; announcement (घोषणा) = घोषणा; appear (उपस्थित होना) = उपस्थित होना; judgement (फैसला) = फैसला; rapid (शीघ्रता से) = शीघ्रता से; seldom (कभी-कभी) = कभी-कभी; chewing (चबाना) = चबाना; vine (अंगूर की बेल) = अंगूर की बेल; spot (स्थान) = स्थान; starved (भूखा रखा) = भूखा रखा; summoned (उपस्थित होने का आदेश देना) = उपस्थित होने का आदेश देना; feeble (कमजोर) = कमजोर; convince (मनवाना) = मनवाना; reprimanded (फटकार लगाना) = फटकार लगाना; motives (इरादा) = इरादा; satisfied (सन्तुष्ट) = सन्तुष्ट; ungratefulness (अकृतज्ञता) = अकृतज्ञता; distinction (भेदभाव) = भेदभाव; tenant (काशतकार) = काशतकार; customer (ग्राहक) = ग्राहक; biased (पक्षपात) = पक्षपात; unnecessarily (अनावश्यक) = अनावश्यक; punished (दण्डित करना) = दण्डित करना; tied (बंधा हुआ) = बंधा हुआ; seeks (चाहना) = चाहना; complainant (शिकायतकर्ता) = शिकायतकर्ता; terrified (भयभीत) = भयभीत; amazed (अचम्भा) = अचम्भा; constant (निरन्तर) = निरन्तर; caused (कारण) = कारण; ill-treated (दुर्व्यवहार) = दुर्व्यवहार; cruel (क्रूर) = क्रूर; unserviceable (निष्क्रिय) = निष्क्रिय; guilty (ग्लानि) = ग्लानि; selfish (स्वार्थी) = स्वार्थी; praise (प्रशंसा) = प्रशंसा।

Exercise

Comprehension

1. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The king had no distinction between:
 - the landlord and the tenant
 - the rich and the poor
 - the businessmen and the customer
 - All of the above
- The king's judge found that the complainant was:
 - the master of the horse
 - a man
 - an old horse
 - None of these
- Which one of the following saved the life of the old horse ?
 - The bell of justice
 - The master of the horse
 - The king's judge
 - All of these
- The judge ordered the master to:
 - feed the horse well
 - take the horse back
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of these

II. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the words given below

happy convinced amazed loved afraid of

1. The people were _____ to find an old horse there.
2. The people _____ the king very much.
3. The judge was not _____ of the master's explanation.
4. The criminals were very much _____ the bell.
5. The step for instant justice made the people _____.

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. The people shouted happily, "Victory to the king ! Long live our king !"
2. The horse being old, could not render his master any service.
3. The king of Italy honoured the rich people and hated the poor.
4. The king was not quick in punishing the culprit.
5. Soon there was perfect peace in the kingdom.

IV. Match the words given under 'A' with their meanings given under 'B' :

A

1. culprit
2. biased
3. just
4. convince
5. terrified
6. amazed
7. caused
8. scolded

B

- (a) satisfy
- (b) wondered
- (c) criminal
- (d) frightened
- (e) produced
- (f) fair
- (g) rebuked
- (h) partial

V. Answer the following questions :

1. Why did the people love the king of Italy?
2. What did the king announced after the bell had been put up?
3. What was the result of the bell of justice in the kingdom?
4. Why were the people amazed when one day they heard the ringing of bell all of a sudden?
5. Who was the complainant?
6. What did the judge think an seeing the horse?
7. What did the judge order the master of the horse to do?
8. Why was the bell hung up in open public place?

KEEP IN MIND !

● Use of 'May' :

Look at the following sentences :

- (a) We *may* go for a picnic.
- (b) It *may* rain today.
- (c) *May* I use your pen?

यह अनुमति, संभावना, कामना और उद्देश्य को दर्शाता है।

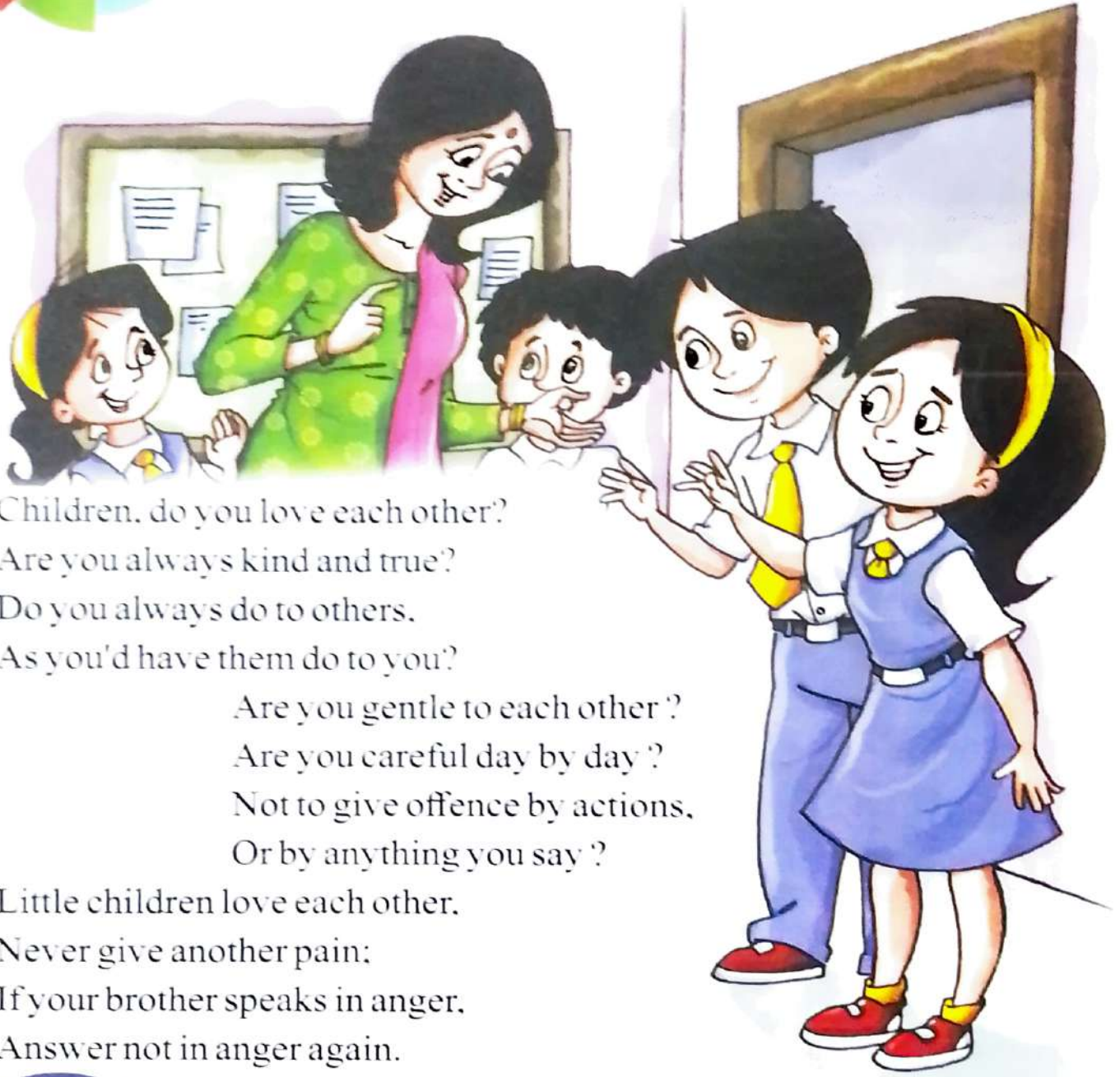
may + verb I form

● Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the verbs given in the brackets with 'may' :

- 1. It..... today. (rain)
- 2. he long ! (live)
- 3. God you with a son! (bless)
- 4. You me. (catch)
- 5. I in , sir? (come)
- 6. I you? (help)
- 7. He there in time. (reach)

Little Children Love Each Other

7



Children, do you love each other?
Are you always kind and true?
Do you always do to others,
As you'd have them do to you?

Are you gentle to each other ?
Are you careful day by day ?
Not to give offence by actions,
Or by anything you say ?

Little children love each other,
Never give another pain;
If your brother speaks in anger,
Answer not in anger again.

Helpline

kind (काइण्ड) = दयालु; gentle (जेन्टल) = सज्जन; careful (केयरफुल) = सावधान; offence (ऑफेन्स) = कष्ट; actions (एक्शन्स) = कार्य; pain (पेन) = कष्ट; speaks (स्पीक्स) = बोलता है; anger (एंगर) = क्रोध

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- We should be and true.
(a) cruel (b) strict (c) kind
- We should not give by actions.
(a) offence (b) love (c) happiness

II. Select four words from this poem which tell the character of children and use in own sentences as shown.

Example : Character—love. I love everyone.

Words : 1. 2. 3. 4.

Sentences :

-
-
-
-

III. Answer the following questions:

- Whom do the little children love?
- Do you cause pain to anyone?
- Do you become angry with anyone?
- Are you gentle to each other?
- Are you careful day by day?

KEEP IN MIND !

• Opposites

Learn the opposites of the following words :

words	opposites	words	opposites
anger (क्रोध)	joy (खुशी)	true (सच्चा)	false (झूठा)
careful (सावधान)	careless (असावधान)	love (प्रेम)	hate (घृणा)

- Now use these words and their opposites in your sentences and write them in your notebook :

A Quarrel among the Parts of the Body

One day, different body parts were having a friendly conversation about their work. Each part said, "My work is the most important. So, I am the most important part of the body." Soon, they began to shout loudly and their friendly chat turned into a quarrel.

The Hands said, "Our work is the most important work. People grow food with our help. We carry food to the mouth. Without our help, the life of a man would become very difficult."

The Legs did not accept this. They said, "We walk all day long. We carry the body's weight. Without our help, people cannot go out to grow food. So we are the most important part."

At this, the Face could not sit silently. It laughed at the arguments of Hands and Legs. It said, "I am more important than both of you. I have eyes to see, ears to hear, nose to smell and mouth to eat. I do so many works. Moreover, I am the most beautiful part of the body. Imagine, what will a man look like without me? So I am the most important part of the body."



At this, the Stomach screamed, "I am the most important part of the body. I am the most important. I tell you, I am the most important part of the body. I will be stronger, clever and more beautiful than Miss Hands, Miss Feet, Miss Face and Miss Legs are because of me. I give the energy to the body and provide you energy to work. Without me, there is no energy to work."

At this, the Hands, the Legs and the Face became angry and they shouted loudly, "O Stomach, you are the laziest part of the body. You only eat and drink and do nothing at all." They decided that they would not give the stomach any food. It would suffer and would realise which is the most important part of the body.



The days passed by. The Stomach did not get any food. The Hands, the Legs and the Face were happy that they had truly punished it.

But after a few days, the Hands became weak, the Legs became thin and the Face faded. And at last, the body fell ill. Now the Hands, the Legs and the Face realised their foolish mistake. They bowed before the Stomach and begged for pardon saying, "Without your help, we cannot ever be healthy and fit."

The Stomach smiled but said nothing. From that day, all the parts of the body live unitedly.

Helpline

quarrel (क्वैरल) = झगड़ा; arguments (आर्ग्युमेंट्स) = बहस; dare (डेयर) = साहस; punished (पनिश्ट) = सजा दी;
faded (फेडिड) = फीका पड़ गया; foolish (फूलिश) = मूर्ख; begged (बैग्ड) = प्रार्थना की; unitedly (युनाइटेडली) =
एक साथ, संगठित; accept (अक्सेप्ट) = स्वीकार; imagine (इमेजिन) = कल्पना; stronger (स्ट्रॉंगर) = मजबूत; digest
(डाइजेस्ट) = पचना; suffer (सफर) = सहन करना; realised (रियलाइज्ड) = अहसास होना; bowed (बाउड) = झुक
गये; pardon (पार्डन) = माफ करना।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- The parts of the body were talking about :
(a) their strength (b) their work
(c) their beauty (d) None of these
- Which of the following gives energy to work ?
(a) The Hands (b) The Legs
(c) The Face (d) The Stomach
- Without whose help, other parts cannot ever be healthy and fit ?
(a) The Face (b) The Legs
(c) The Stomach (d) The Hands

II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- The Stomach bowed before other parts of the body.
- The Hands and Legs laughed at the Face.
- All the parts of the body quarrel even today.
- The Stomach is the storehouse of food.
- Man smells with his nose.

III. Name the part of the body who said the following :

- "We carry the load of body."
- "Without your help, we can't live fit."
- "You all are more stronger, cleverer and more beautiful than I."
- "You cannot grow food without my help."
- "You all are not as important as I am."

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Who quarrelled among themselves and why?
2. What was the claim of each body part?
3. Which part of the body thought itself less important?
4. What reason did the Hands and the Legs give to prove their importance?
5. Why did the Face laugh at and upon whom?
6. Did other parts accept the importance of the Stomach?
7. What was the claim of the Stomach?
8. Who punished the Stomach and how?
9. Who won in this fight and how?
10. Do you think that the Stomach was really punished? Give reasons in support of your answer.

KEEP IN MIND !

● **Use of 'How much' :**

Look at the following sentences :

How much money is there in your pocket ?

How much milk is there in the jug ?

How much + Singular Noun
(for showing quantity)

● **Make similar sentences by using the following words :**

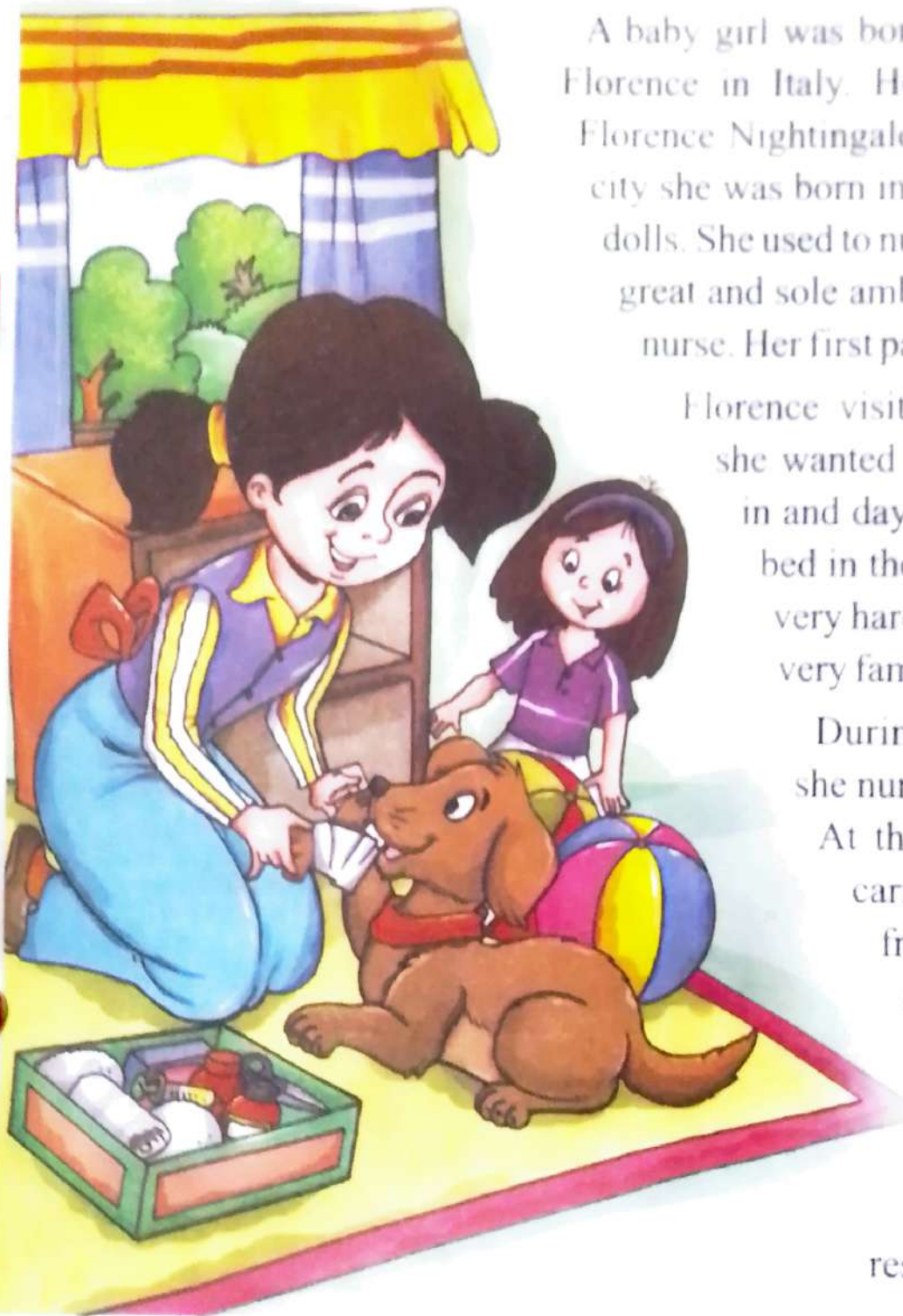
1. cold it today
.....
2. water tank
.....
3. blood for this patient
.....
4. sugar in my tea
.....
5. money in your balance
.....

The Lady with the Lamp

A baby girl was born on May 15, 1820 at Florence in Italy. Her parents named her Florence Nightingale after the name of the city she was born in. She was very fond of dolls. She used to nurse and feed them. Her great and sole ambition was to become a nurse. Her first patient was a dog.

Florence visited many hospitals as she wanted to serve patients. Day in and day out, she visited every bed in the hospital. She worked very hard all day. She became a very famous nurse.

During the Crimean War, she nursed wounded soldiers. At the hospital, she would carry her lamp and move from bed to bed to look after patients. She was kind to them and they called her 'the Lady with the Lamp.' They all loved and respected her.





Florence never thought of marriage or personal comforts and happiness. King Edward VII of England honoured her by awarding her the 'Order of Merit' in 1907. She was the first woman to receive this high honour. On 13th August 1910, She died at the age of 90 years. She dedicated her life to serve humanity.

Helpline










parents (पेरेंट्स) = माता-पिता; fond of (फाण्ड ऑफ) = शौकीन; ambition (एम्बिशन) = इच्छा; feed (फीड) = खिलाना; patient (पेशेन्ट) = रोगी; visited (विजिटेट) = देखने जाती थी; famous (फेमस) = प्रसिद्ध; nursed (नर्स) = सेवा की; wounded (वूण्डेड) = घायल; called (कॉल्ड) = पुकारते थे; personal (पर्सनल) = निजी; comfort (कम्फर्ट्स) = सुख; honoured (ऑनरड) = सम्मान।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)






- The great and sole ambition of Florence Nightingale was to become a:
 - teacher
 - painter
 - nurse

2. In the hospital, she would carry her and move from bed to bed.
 (a) candle  (b) lamp  (c) torch 
3. King Edward VII of England honoured her with:
 (a) nothing  (b) a cash prize  (c) Order of Merit 
4. Florence died at the age of :
 (a) 90 years  (b) 80 years  (c) 70 years 

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. Her parents named her after the name of the she was born in.
2. She carry her lamp and from bed to bed.
3. Day in and she visited every bed in the
4. She wanted to serve the
5. She never thought of her or personal comforts and

III. Write the sentences in correct order. Write the correct numbers in the boxes :

1. During the Crimean War, she nursed wounded soldiers. 
2. Florence was very fond of dolls. 
3. King Edward VII of England honoured her by awarding her the 'Order of Merit' in 1907. 
4. Florence Nightingale was born on May 15, 1820. 
5. She died on 13th August, 1910. 

IV. Answer the following questions :

1. Where was Florence Nightingale born?
2. What did she want to do?
3. Who was her first patient?
4. Why was Florence Nightingale called the Lady with the Lamp?
5. Who gave her the 'Order of Merit' award and when?
6. When did Florence die?

KEEP IN MIND !

Genders

Gender (लिंग) के द्वारा Noun के पुरुष, स्त्री या बेजान होने का बोध होता है। अंग्रेजी में gender निम्नलिखित चार प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Masculine Gender (पुल्लिंग) - इससे पुरुष प्राणी का बोध होता है; जैसे—boy, man, ox, father.
2. Feminine Gender (स्त्रीलिंग) - इससे स्त्री प्राणी का बोध होता है; जैसे—girl, woman, cow, mother.
3. Common Gender (उभयलिंग) - इससे ऐसी संज्ञाओं का बोध होता है जो पुरुष और स्त्री दोनों के लिए प्रयुक्त हो सकती हैं; जैसे—child, baby, friend, student, cousin.
4. Neuter Gender (नपुंसकलिंग) - इससे बेजान संज्ञाओं का बोध होता है; जैसे—book, chair, room, toy.

Against each of the nouns below, indicate its gender. Use M (Masculine), F (Feminine), N (Neuter) and C (Common) :

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. student | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. teacher | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. building | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. camel | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. class | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. insect | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. tigress | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. niece | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. parent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. gentleman | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. ant | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. lady | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

1. My and her son came to our house. (*uncle, aunt*)
2. The was a good man. (*landlord, landlady*)
3. He is my mother's (*nephew, niece*)
4. The laid four eggs. (*cock, hen*)
5. The woman talked to boss. (*his, her*)
6. The lion and the had many cubs. (*tigress, lioness*)

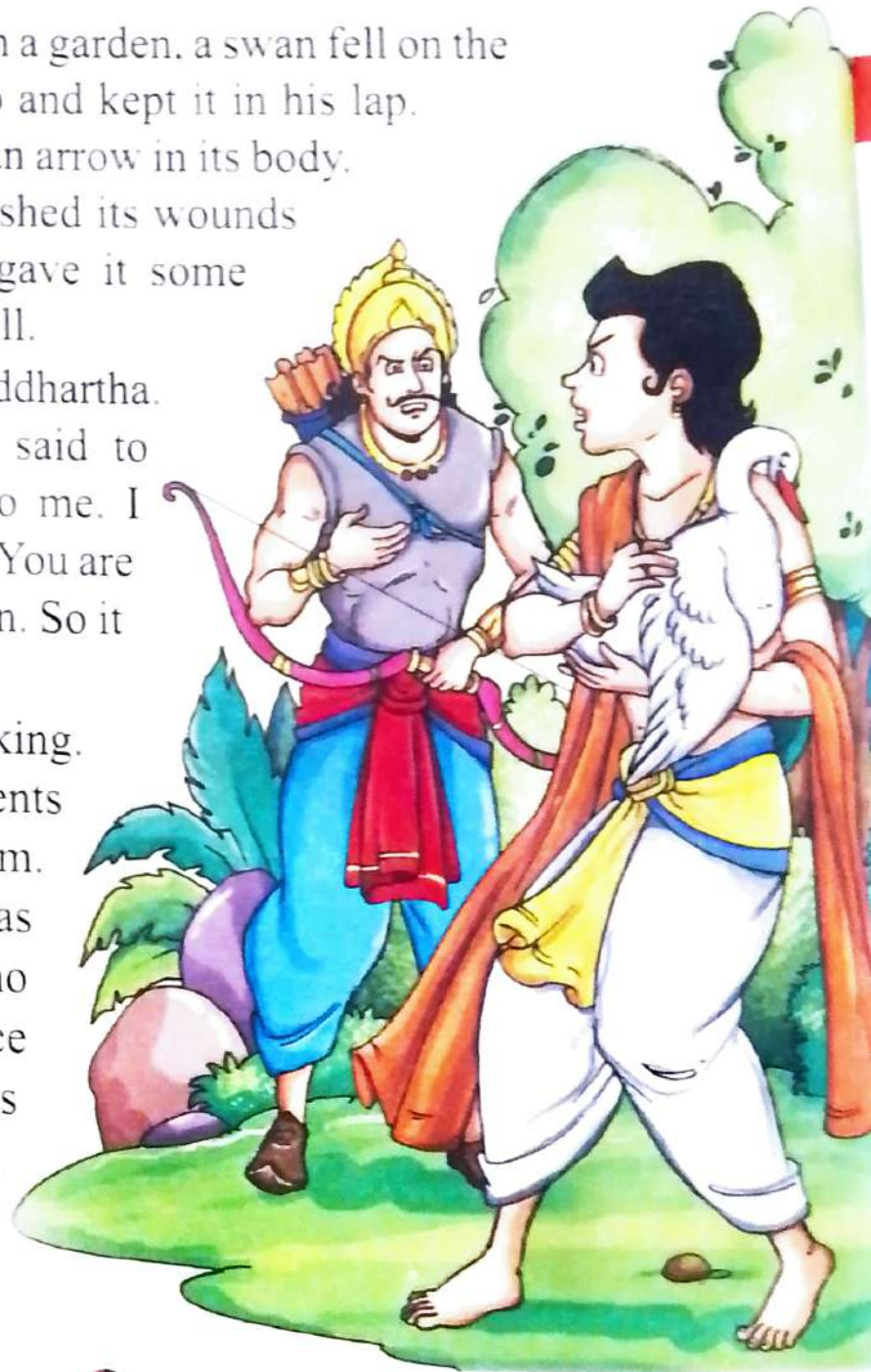
Mercy is Justice

Long time back, there was a king. His name was Shuddhodhana. He had a son. His name was Siddhartha. He loved nature. He loved to sit in the garden every day. He sat there for hours.

One day, as he was sitting in a garden, a swan fell on the ground. Siddhartha picked it up and kept it in his lap. The swan was wounded. It had an arrow in its body. Siddhartha pulled it out. He washed its wounds and bandaged them. He also gave it some water. Soon the swan became well.

Then, Devdutta came to Siddhartha. Devdutta was his cousin. He said to Siddhartha, "Give this swan to me. I have shot it." Siddhartha said, "You are very cruel. I have saved the swan. So it is mine. I will not give it to you."

Both of them went to the king. They presented their arguments before him. The king heard them. Then he said, "Devdutta has injured the bird. So he has no right to take the bird. But Prince Siddhartha has saved it. So it is his bird." This way, Siddhartha got the bird. Justice was in favour of mercy.



Helpline

swan (स्वान) - हंस; fall (फैल) - गिरा; wounded (व्हाउण्ड) - घरती; lock up (लुक अप) - उठा लिया; fly (लैप) - सोद; wounded (वूण्डेड) - घायल; arrow (ऐरो) - तीर; pulled out (पुलड आउट) - खींच लिया; washed (वाशड) - घोषा; bandaged (बैण्डेजड) - मरहम-पट्टी की; cousin (कजिन) - चचेरा भाई; shot (शॉट) - तीर मारा; cruel (क्रुअल) - निर्दयी; saved (सेवड) - बचाया; arguments (आर्ग्यूमेंटस) - बहस; right (राइट) - अधिकार; goal (गॉल) - पाया; justice (जस्टिस) - न्याय; in the favour of (इन द फेवर ऑफ) - पक्ष में; mercy (मर्सी) - दया।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- One day in the garden, a fell on the ground.
(a) parrot (b) pigeon (c) swan
- It was shot by :
(a) Devdutta (b) Siddhartha (c) Shuddhodhana
- What was in favour of mercy?
(a) Victory (b) Mercy (c) Justice

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

arrow, cruel, wounded, kind, cousin

- The hunter shot an at the bird.
- Never be to animals.
- Many soldiers were in the battlefield.
- I shall attend the birthday party of my
- Some people are very

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- Siddhartha did not pick up the swan because it was wounded.
- Devdutta did not ask for the swan.
- Devdutta was Siddhartha's cousin.
- Siddhartha sat in the garden daily for a very short time.
- Siddhartha also gave some water to the swan.

IV. Match the following words with their Hindi meanings :

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. fell on | (a) दया |
| 2. picked up | (b) गिरा |
| 3. pulled out | (c) न्याय |
| 4. right | (d) उठा लिया |
| 5. justice | (e) निकाला |
| 6. mercy | (f) अधिकार |

V. Complete the spellings of the following words :

w.....sh.....d, b.....nd.....ged, pi.....k.....d, qu.....rr.....l, s.....v.....d.

VI. What is the moral of this story? Write one sentence in Hindi :

VII. Answer the following questions :

1. Whose son was Siddhartha ?
2. What happened when Siddhartha was sitting in a garden ?
3. How did Siddhartha save the swan ?
4. What did Devdutta say about the swan ?
5. Why did Siddhartha get the bird ?

KEEP IN MIND !

Adjectives

जिन शब्दों से किसी noun या pronoun की विशेषता बतायी जाए या वे शब्द जो किसी noun या pronoun का वर्णन करें, उन्हें adjectives (विशेषण) कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) All the shirts are **white**.
- (b) You are a **good** teacher.
- (c) I drink **hot** milk.

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences and write to which it adds something :

1. Cold nights are painful.nights.....
2. Which umbrella is yours?
3. The poor man has no friend.
4. He can drink some milk.
5. That baby was weeping.

Man's Journey to the Moon

Man, the unique creation of God, possesses an insatiable desire to conquer the powerful elements of nature – air, water, fire, earth and sky. He has made possible many impossible things. The past century became witness to man flying up in the sky, around the earth and reaching the moon in a man-made spacecraft. It is very difficult to reach the moon as the earth pulls every thing towards itself. The only engine that can push powerfully enough to overcome this force to reach space is fitted on a spacecraft.

How man reached the moon is an interesting story. Many countries of the world were in a race to reach the moon first. America and Russia, both, were engaged in this pursuit. In October 1957, Russians made a machine and launched it into space by a rocket. It went around the earth for 95 days. Its was named Sputnik-I. It was only a machine which sent radio waves to earth and people could hear the noise it made.

The first traveller to go to space was a little white dog called Laika. The Russians sent it up into space a month after Sputnik-I. It went round the earth more than a hundred times but died in space only. Then the Russians sent up two more dogs and both returned safe. Now, the Americans sent up a monkey which also came back safe.

The first man to travel round the earth was a Russian, Col. Yuri Gagarin. He travelled in a spacecraft and went around the earth for 1 hour 45 minutes. Everyone was happy to hear him. His first words about the earth were, “How beautiful it looks!”

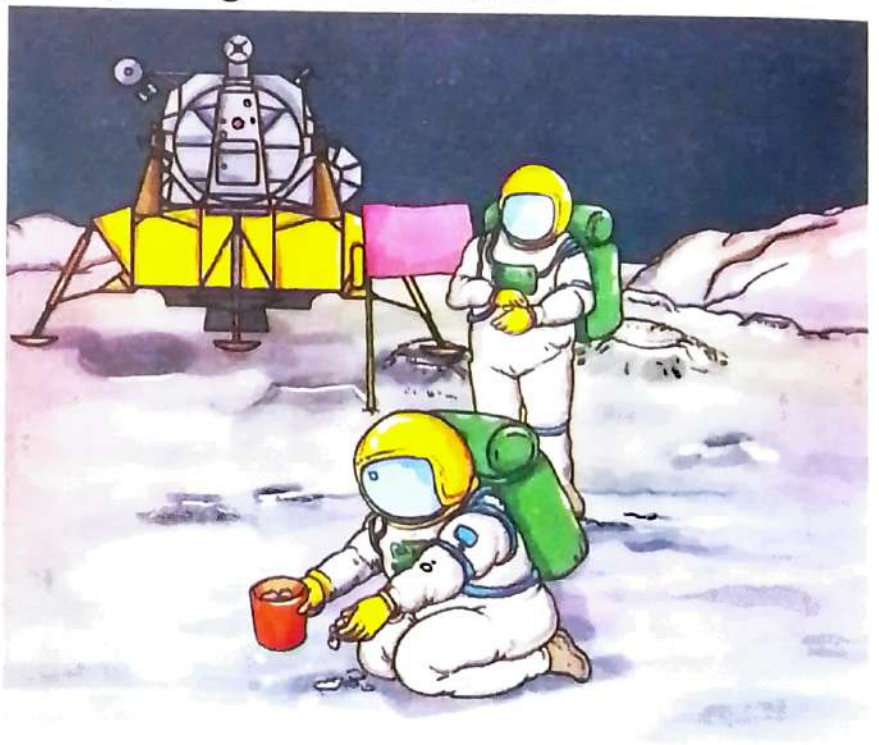


Yet another conquest of man was made by Alexey Leonov who walked in space for 20 minutes after coming out of his spacecraft. He proved that man could float where no signs of any living being exist.

These brave men who go into space are called astronauts. They wear special clothes called spacesuits, which cost more than 15,00,000 rupees. They also wear special shoes and gloves. The special cover for the head is called a space helmet.

It was in July 1969, in the midst of their ongoing experiments, the U. S. A. undertook its first venture and sent its astronauts to the moon. It was American spacecraft Apollo-II which took Michael Collins, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin to the moon. A lunar module was specially prepared and attached to the satellite. The moon is the natural satellite of the earth which moves round it. It is the nearest heavenly body to the earth and is located at a distance of roughly 3,84,000 kms. Its days and nights are unusually long in comparison to those on the earth. One day is roughly equal to two weeks on the earth. There is no air and water on the moon. In weight also, there is a marked difference. An article with 1000 gms in weight on the earth would weigh only 160 gms on the moon.

The surface of the moon has craters and dry dust. So the astronauts could not jump out immediately soon after their arrival. They had to check all the machines first. Then they opened the door and put down a ladder onto the silent landscape. Armstrong went down and waited a second at the bottom. He touched the ground carefully



with one foot and then took the next step down onto the moon. He was followed by Edwin Aldrin . Then they got busy in taking photographs and in picking up rocks and dust. "The moon has the colour of Coca Cola", they said. Thus ended man's first journey to the moon on 16th July, 1969 and the astronauts returned back safely to the earth.

This first journey to the moon opened new vistas of space research. This is not the end of the story but only a beginning. The planets can be seen very clearly from the moon. Now, plans are being made to reach two planets—Mars and Venus, which are nearest to the earth.

Helpline

unique (दुनोक्त) = अनुपम; conquer (कांकर) = विजय पाना; century (सेन्दुरी) = शताब्दी; spacecraft (स्पेसक्राफ्ट) = अन्तरिक्षयान; astronauts (अस्ट्रानोटस) = अन्तरिक्षयात्री; experiments (एक्सपेरिमेंट्स) = प्रयोग; unusually (अन्युजवाली) = असामान्य रूप से; ladder (लैडर) = सीढ़ी; bottom (बॉटम) = सतह; creation (क्रिएशन) = कृति; insatiable (इन्सैटिएबल) = अतृप्त; impossible (इम्पॉसिबल) = असंभव; pursuit (पर्स्यूट) = खोज; brave (ब्रेव) = बहादुर; venture (वेन्चर) = साहसिक कार्य; comparison (कम्पैरिजन) = किसी के सापेक्ष; landscape (लैन्डस्केप) = दृश्यभूमि; vistas (विस्ताज) = भविष्य की संभावनाएँ

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- Sputnik-I went round the earth for :

(a) 80 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) 95 days	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 90 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) 85 days	<input type="checkbox"/>
- We can't live on the moon because :

(a) there is no electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) the night is two weeks long there	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) it is very far from the earth	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) there is no water and air	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Russians sent the first man in space in :

(a) April, 1961	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) August, 1965	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) October, 1957	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) March, 1960	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. The day on the moon is:
 - (a) shorter than the day on the earth
 - (b) equal to the day on the earth
 - (c) longer than the night on the earth
 - (d) equal to two weeks on the earth
5. The first man to travel round the earth in space was:

(a) Neil Armstrong	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Alexey Leonov	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Michael Collins	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Yuri Gagarin	<input type="checkbox"/>

II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. The moon is a satellite of the earth.
2. The earth moves round the moon.
3. Man first stood on the moon on July 21, 1969.
4. The colour of the moon is as white as silver.
5. There are some rivers on the moon.

III. Give one word for each of the following. First letter of each word is given as a hint :

1. The people who go into space. A.....
2. Countless shining bodies in the sky. S.....
3. The engine that can push far enough from the earth to reach the space. R.....
4. A machine needed for travel round the earth's atmosphere. S.....

IV. Answer the following questions :

1. Why is it very difficult to reach the moon?
2. What happened in October, 1957?
3. Who was the first traveller to space?
4. Which other animal travelled to space? Which of them were fortunate to return alive ?
5. Who was the first man to travel round the earth ?
6. Who walked in space and what did he prove?
7. What did U. S. A. do in July 1969?
8. What is a space helmet?
9. 'This is not the end of the story but a beginning'. What does this line mean?

KEEP IN MIND !

Parts of a Sentence

शब्दों का वह समूह जो अपना पूर्ण और स्पष्ट अर्थ देता हो, वाक्य या sentence कहलाता है।
प्रत्येक sentence के निम्नलिखित दो भाग होते हैं—

- (a) **Subject** : जिसके विषय में कुछ कहा जाए उसे subject या उद्देश्य कहते हैं।
- (b) **Predicate** : Subject के विषय में जो कुछ कहा जाए, उसे predicate या विधेय कहते हैं।

Subject

1. Your brother
2. The rabbit

Predicate

- is an engineer.
eats carrots.

Circle the subjects and underline the predicates :

1. The big man with the bushy moustache fainted.
2. Did the bell ring twice ?
3. The door has opened.
4. I will not allow you to go out in this weather.
5. Hard work is the key to success.
6. Have you found the cricket ball ?
7. You should exercise daily.
8. Did they return our dinner plates ?

Try, Try and Try Again

If at first you don't succeed,
 Try, try and try again;
 'Tis a lesson you should heed,
 Try, try and try again;
 Thus your courage will appear;
 For, if you will persevere,
 You will conquer, never fear;
 Try, try and try again.

Once or twice though you should fail,
 Try, try and try again;
 Till at last you do prevail,
 Try, try and try again;
 If we strive, 'tis no disgrace,
 Though we may not win the race;
 What is best in such a case?
 Try, try and try again.

If you find your task is hard,
 Try, try and try again;
 Time will bring you your reward,
 Try, try and try again;
 All that other men can do,
 Why, with patience, should not you?
 Only keep this rule in view,
 Try, try and try again.

—*W. E. Hickson*



Helpline

succeed (सँसमीड) = सफल होना; persevere (परसिवर) = दृढ़ रहना; prevail (प्रिवेल) = अंत में सफल होना; disgrace (डिग्रेस) = शर्म की बात; reward (रिवार्ड) = इनाम, पुरस्कार; in view (इन व्यू) = नजर में; heed (हीड) = सावधानी; conquer (कॉन्कर) = विजय प्राप्त करना; strive (स्ट्राइव) = प्रयास करना; task (टास्क) = कार्य; patience (पैशन्स) = धैर्य।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. We can succeed by trying :

- (a) again and again (b) thrice
(c) once (d) twice

2. If our task is hard, we should :

- (a) take another easy task (b) leave the task
(c) try again and again (d) None of these

3. If we don't win the race, then :

- (a) it doesn't matter
(b) it is not insulting or disgraceful
(c) it is insulting for us
(d) it is a matter of joy

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What should you do if you fail in any work?
2. What will happen if you keep on trying?
3. When can you succeed despite repeated failures?
4. What should you do if your work is very difficult?
5. Which most important rule should you always bear in mind for success?

KEEP IN MIND !

Learn Countables and Uncountables

All 'Common' nouns are divided into countable and uncountable nouns.

- Names of things that can be counted are countables.

Example : I have five *books*, three *pens* and two *pencils*.

- Names of things which cannot be counted are called uncountables.

Example : We cannot count *water* or *milk*.

- Arrange the nouns given below into two groups—Countables and Uncountables:

<i>ink</i>	<i>rupee</i>	<i>butter</i>	<i>chair</i>	<i>tea</i>
<i>education</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>shoe</i>	<i>rain</i>	<i>milk</i>
<i>wood</i>	<i>hut</i>	<i>paper</i>	<i>teacher</i>	<i>spoon</i>
<i>silver</i>	<i>wheel</i>	<i>corn</i>	<i>table</i>	<i>clothing</i>

Countables

.....

.....

.....

.....

Uncountables

.....

.....

.....

.....

- Write ten sentences from the table given below :

I				
We	is	reading		the match.
You	am	writing	about	the picture.
He	are	talking		the school.
She				cricket.
They				

.....

.....

.....

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Shравan Kumar was a young man. He was the only son of his parents who were blind. He loved his parents and obeyed them. He always wanted to serve his parents. His parents wanted to visit holy places. He took them on his shoulders to holy places.

One day, they were passing through a forest. It was very hot. His parents were thirsty. He made them sit under a tree and went to get water. As he dipped his pitcher into the river, it made a sound. King Dashratha was hunting there. He thought it was the sound of an animal. He shot an arrow which hit Shравan Kumar right in the chest. He died then and there.

King Dashratha reached his blind parents and gave them water. He also told them of his crime and requested them to forgive him. But the old parents started crying. They could not bear the grief. They cursed King Dashratha saying, "You also will die for your son, just like us."

Helpline

obeyed (ओबेड) = आज्ञा मानी; served (सर्व्ड) = सेवा की; holy places (हॉली प्लेसिज़) = तीर्थ-स्थान; shoulders (शौल्डर्स) = कंधे; passing (पासिंग) = गुजर रहे; through (थ्रू) = में से होकर; thirsty (थर्स्टी) = प्यासा; seat (सीट) = बिठा दिया; river (रिवर) = नदी; dipped (डिप्ड) = डुबोया; pitcher (पिचर) = घड़ा; hunting (हण्टिंग) = शिकार कर रहे; shot (शॉट) = चलाया; arrow (ऐरो) = तीर; hit (हित) = लगा; reached (रीच्ड) = पहुँचे; crime (क्राइम) = अपराध; accepted (ऐक्सेप्टेड) = स्वीकार किया; requested (रिक्वेस्टेड) = प्रार्थना की; forgive (फॉर्गिव) = क्षमा करना; bear (बियर) = सहना; grief (ग्रीफ) = दुःख; cursed (कर्स्ड) = श्राप दिया।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. Shравan Kumar always wanted to is parents.

(a) hate (b) entertain (c) serve

2. He took them on his shoulders to the:

(a) mountain (b) jungle (c) holy places

3. was hunting in the forest.

(a) A hunter (b) A king (c) King Dashratha

4. The old parents King Dashratha.

(a) blessed (b) cursed (c) praised

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct choice :

1. King Dashratha Shравan's parents.

2. Shравan took his parents to holy places

3. But the old parents started

4. Shравan's parents were

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. Shравan Kumar did not love his parents.

2. Shравan did not go to bring water.

3. Shравan Kumar was a blind young man.

4. His parents were blind.

5. Shравan's parents were thirsty.

IV Answer the following questions :

1. What did Shravan's parents want ?
2. How did Shravan take them to holy places ?
3. Where did Shravan seat his parents ?
4. What did King Dashratha think ?
5. What did Shravan's parents say to Dashratha ?

Keep in mind !

Wh- Type Questions

वह वाक्य जो किसी बात का उत्तर पाने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया गया हो, प्रश्न कहलाता है।

What (क्या) का उपयोग किसी noun या pronoun का परिचय, उसका कार्य या व्यवसाय जानने के लिए; Where (कहाँ) का उपयोग स्थान जानने के लिए; When (कब) का उपयोग समय जानने के लिए; Which (कौन सी) का उपयोग छोट या पसंद जानने के लिए; Who (कौन) का उपयोग कर्ता जानने के लिए तथा How (कैसे) का उपयोग ढंग या साधन जानने के लिए होता है।

Circle the correct Question word and read out the question :

1. (Who, When, Where) are you going for the vacations this year ?
2. I miss Mrs Hill. (Whose, When, Where) is she coming back ?
3. (Who, When, What) did you come back from work ?
4. (Which, Where, Who) is the best fabric for summer clothing ?
5. (Who, When, Which) country does the foreign student belong to ?
6. (When, What, Whose) is your sun sign ?
7. (Whose, When, What) are the examinations scheduled for ?
8. (Whose, Which, What) car is parked in the centre of the road ?

An Interesting Conversation

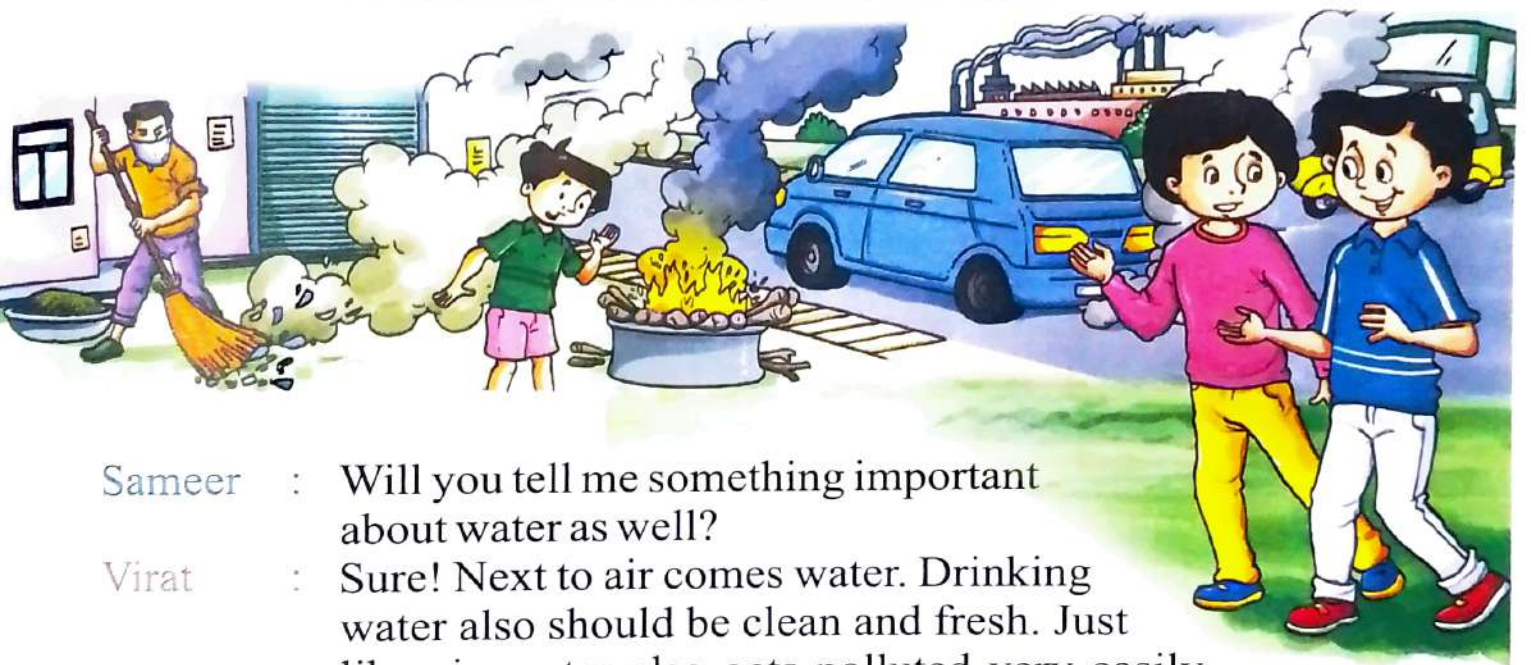
(On three fundamental needs)

(This is an important conversation between two friends who are discussing the three basic needs of man.)

- Sameer : Have you seen the movie 'Roti, Kapda Aur Makaan', i.e. Bread, Clothes and a House ?
- Virat : Yes, I not only saw it but also enjoyed it. I still remember it.
- Sameer : Then please tell me what do you understand by the name of this movie?
- Virat : In this movie, it has been shown that every human being has three basic needs which must be fulfilled for his happiness. These three needs are food, clothes and a house.
- Sameer : You say that the first need is bread to eat. Is bread enough for a man to satisfy his appetite or to be alive?
- Virat : No, bread does not mean the bread made of flour. Broadly speaking, it means all the food that is necessary for life, the food which is essential to maintain physical health.
- Sameer : Tell me about such essential things, please.
- Virat : Besides food, we also need air and water for being alive. Air and water are free gifts of nature. But food has to be prepared by man himself.
- Sameer : Thank you, Virat. But you say that air and water are free gifts of nature. So, a man can easily get them as much as he needs.
- Virat : No, Sameer. There are many important points about air and water which everybody must know. You know breathing means taking the air in through our nose and into the lungs and pushing it out. Air is the most essential thing for our life. Without water and food, we may live for sometime, but without air, we cannot live even for a moment. The air, we breathe in, must be clean and free of dust and smoke.

Sameer : You are correct. I read in the newspapers every day about air pollution. The government also advises the people to protect plants to keep the atmosphere free of pollution. So please tell me, what is air pollution ?

Virat : You have asked a very relevant question, Sameer. You know we are living in the age of machines. Our roads are always full of traffic and emit bad smoke of petrol. There are many mills and factories which spew out smoke from their chimneys. Dust is all around us. All these things—smoke, bad smell, dust and even noise, pollute air. This polluted air, when taken in, has an adverse effect on our bodies and causes many diseases. So one must avoid it and live in fresh and clean air.



Sameer : Will you tell me something important about water as well?

Virat : Sure! Next to air comes water. Drinking water also should be clean and fresh. Just like air, water also gets polluted very easily. Standing water in a tank or pool, etc. is never fit for drinking as germs breed in it. So we should ensure that our drinking water is fresh and free from dirt, germs, etc. Polluted water is very dangerous for our health. Sometimes it causes diarrhoea which may also cause death.

Sameer : Yes, you are right. That is why my mother always keeps drinking water in covered utensils. She uses only tap water for drinking.

Now, please tell me something about food also.

Virat : Food comprises of many items, e.g. bread, vegetables, fruits, milk and many beverages and juices. But like air and water, the food should also be fresh and clean. We should have a balanced diet to keep our body fit and healthy.



Sameer : What is a balanced diet?

Virat : You must know that balanced diet means different types of food, minerals and vitamins in a fixed proportion.

Now it's your turn. Please tell me, why do we need clothes?

Sameer : Clothes are a necessity for man. He lives in the society where others also live. So he cannot live naked like animals. Besides this, his body cannot tolerate the vagaries of weather. Sometimes, it is too hot and sometimes, too cold. So to save ourselves from extreme cold or heat, we need clothes.

Virat : All right. Man is civilised. He can judge what is right and what is wrong. He understands his needs and is capable of fulfilling them.

Now, tell me why do we live in a house and not in open and natural atmosphere in the forest?

Sameer : Ah! It's easy. Forest is meant for the animals to live in and not for us. Man needs shelter and protection from heat, cold, water and air. So to protect himself from elements of nature, he builds a shelter and lives in it.

Virat : Yes, you are right. So you have understood that a man lives safely in a house.

So now we know that if man gets food to eat, clothes to wear and a house to live; his three basic needs are fulfilled. He will not worry for these things and will live happily. All of us are the citizens of one or the other country, ruled by a government. So, it is the primary duty of the government also to provide these three basic needs to every citizen.

Helpline

basic needs (बेसिक नीड्स) = आधारभूत आवश्यकताएँ; fulfilled (फुलफिल्ड) = पूर्ति करना; appetite (एपिटाइट) = भूख; prepared (प्रिपेयर्ड) = तैयार किया; avoid (एवोइड) = कुछ करने से बचना; emit (एमिट) = छोड़ना; adverse (एड्वर्स) = विपरीत; ensure (एन्शोर) = सुनिश्चित; balanced (बैलेंस्ड) = संतुलित; naked (नेकड) = नग्न; weather (वैदर) = मौसम; shelter (शैल्टर) = पनाह; satisfy (सैटिसफाई) = संतुष्ट; essential (असैन्शियल) = अनिवार्य; nature (नेचर) = प्रकृति; pollution (पॉल्यूशन) = प्रदूषण; smoke (स्मोक) = धुआँ; germs (जर्म्स) = कीटाणु; cause (काँस) = कारण; tolerate (टॉलरेट) = सहन करना; vagaries (वैगरीज) = अनियमितता; civilised (सिविलाइज्ड) = सभ्य; capable (कैपेबल) = योग्य।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. Breathing means:
 - (a) pushing the air out
 - (b) taking the air in
 - (c) taking the air in and pushing it out
 - (d) neither taking air in nor pushing it out
2. Air pollution is caused by:
 - (a) dust, smoke, bad smell and noise
 - (b) the traffic
 - (c) the mills and factories alone
 - (d) the dirty surroundings
3. Our food consists of:
 - (a) bread and vegetables
 - (b) innumerable eatables and drinks
 - (c) meat and egg
 - (d) fruits, vegetables and milk

4. We need clothes and wear them:
 - (a) to cover our body and protect it from
 - (b) to look smart
 - (c) to cover ourselves in a civilised manner
 - (d) to cover our naked body

II. Fill in the blanks with correct words from those given below :

satisfy, pollution, meat, quench, balanced

1. Trees and plants check the of air.
2. Food is necessary to our hunger and water to our thirst.
3. Milk is also included in a diet.
4. Vegetarian people don't eat

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. Air and water are the free gifts of nature.
2. Sameer and Virat are brothers.
3. Air pollution is harmful for health but water pollution is not harmful.
4. Bread alone is enough for a man to be alive.
5. They are discussing the three basic needs of man for the sake of knowledge.

IV. Match the words given under 'A' with their meanings given under 'B':

- | A | B |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. dialogue | (a) important |
| 2. essential | (b) a disease |
| 3. appetite | (c) enough |
| 4. protect | (d) conversation |
| 5. ensure | (e) safety |
| 6. diarrhoea | (f) to make sure |
| 7. ample | (g) to keep safe |
| 8. protection | (h) hunger |

V. Answer the following questions :

1. What are the three basic needs of a man?
2. Why is food necessary for man?
3. How is air most necessary for us?

4. What is air pollution? How can you avoid it?
5. Why does Sameer's mother keep the drinking water in covered utensils?
6. What is balanced diet?
7. Why does man wear clothes?
8. Why does man need a house? Why can't he live in the forest?
9. Have you seen the movie, "Roti, Kapda Aur Makaan"? What do you understand by this name?

KEEP IN MIND !

Adverbs

वे शब्द जो किसी verb, adjective या अन्य किसी adverb की विशेषता बता रहे हों, adverbs (क्रिया-विशेषण) कहलाते हैं।

- जैसे—
1. The sun shines brightly.
 2. He speak loudly.
 3. She reads slowly.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में brightly, loudly तथा slowly शब्द Adverbs हैं।

Underline the verbs and circle the adverbs :

1. She has been to my place thrice.
2. Mohini and Sukanya shouted loudly.
3. The sun shines brightly in the noon.
4. The cat jumped high.
5. Boys are not here.
6. I go to the school everyday.
7. I often go there.
8. Sonakshi patted her softly.

Subhash Chandra Bose

Subhash Chandra Bose was a great son of India. He was lovingly known as Netaji. Non-resident Indians in Japan gave him this name. He was born in Bengal. He was a studious boy who always stood first in his class. He went to England for higher studies. He cleared I.C.S. examination and was appointed District Collector. But as he hated British government, he resigned from the service.

He fought for the freedom of India. He went to jail many times. He was very wise and thoughtful. But he did not believe in Ahimsa concept of Gandhiji. He said, "We cannot get freedom without fighting." He formed Indian National Army which fought many battles for freedom of India. He said to his countrymen, "Give me blood and I will give you freedom." At this, the English rulers were very angry and wanted to arrest him. But Netaji escaped. He became the greatest enemy of the British rulers. Once as he was going to Japan, his aeroplane crashed on the way. He died on the spot. He became immortal and we remember him even today.



Helpline

known (जाना) - जाने जाते; I.C.S. (Indian Civil Services) (इण्डियन सिविल सर्विसिस) - भारतीय लोक सेवा; appointed (स्थापित) - नियुक्त किये; District Collector (डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर) - जिलाधीश; hated (हेटेड) - घृणा करते थे; resigned (रिजाइन्ड) - त्यागपत्र दे दिया; believe (बिलीव) - विश्वास करना; fighting (फाइटिंग) - युद्ध; Indian National Army (इण्डियन नेशनल आर्मी) - भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना; to arrest (टू अरेस्ट) - गिरफ्तार करने के लिए; escaped (एस्केपेड) - बच निकले; crashed (क्रैशेड) - दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया; on the spot (ऑन द स्पॉट) - उसी जगह पर; remember (रिमेम्बर) - याद रखना।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- Subhash Chandra Bose was also known as :
(a) Chachaji (b) Bapu (c) Netaji
- He did not believe in of Gandhiji.
(a) Ahimsa (b) Himsa (c) None of these
- He said "we cannot get without fighting."
(a) services (b) food (c) freedom
- His aeroplane crashed on the way when he was going to :
(a) America (b) England (c) Japan

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Subhash Chandra Bose formed
- Subhash Chandra Bose was appointed
- His aeroplane on the way.
- He resigned from
- English rulers wanted to

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- Netaji became the greatest enemy of British rulers.
- Subhash Chandra Bose was not a studious boy.
- Subhash Chandra Bose believed in the Ahimsa of Gandhiji.
- Subhash Chandra Bose went to England for higher studies.
- I. N. A. fought many battles for the freedom of India.

IV. Match the following words with their Hindi meanings :

A

1. resigned
2. organised
3. worried
4. escaped
5. crashed
6. hated

B

- (a) घृणा करते थे
- (b) चिन्तित
- (c) दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया
- (d) संगठित किया
- (e) बच निकले
- (f) त्यागपत्र दे दिय

V. Answer the following questions :

1. By what name Subhash Chandra Bose is known ?
2. Who gave him this name ?
3. Why did he resign from his service ?
4. Did he believe in Ahimsa?
5. What did he say to his countrymen ?

KEEP IN MIND !

● **Conjunction**

वह शब्द जो दो शब्दों, उपवाक्यों या वाक्यों को आपस में जोड़ता है, conjunction (संयोजक) कहलाता है; जैसे—

- (a) Give me your pen **or** pencil.
- (b) My friends came **and** gave me a gift.
- (c) Radhika **and** Devika are singers.
- (d) That girl is thin **but** her brother is fat.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में and, but तथा or conjunctions हैं।

● **Pick out the conjunctions in the following sentences :**

1. Is that coat old or new ?
2. Come and help me.
3. Two and two make four.
4. Work hard or you will fail.
5. Kiran is clever but careless.
6. He will go but I will stay.

The Ass and the Lion's Skin



An ass once found a lion's skin
With no one near to see.
Said he, "I'll put this fine coat on,
And all will flee from me."
So when he had disguised himself!
He looked a dreadful sight!
He went in search of all his friends,
And gave them such a fright.
His old chum Neddy shook with fear,
The sheep all ran away,
And, as for rabbits, goats and dogs,
Not even one dared stay.

Away from him ran all the beasts,
 Whom he had feared before,
 And so he thought he'd imitate,
 The lion's awful roar.
 But lo-'t was just his usual voice !
 This gave the fraud away,
 And master Fox said, "Stupid Ass,
 I knew you by your bray."

Helpline

ass (ऐस) = गधा; skin (स्किन) = खाल; flee (फ्ली) = भाग जाना; disguised (डिस्गाइज्ड) = भेष बदला; dreadful (ड्रेडफुल) = भयानक; sight (साइट) = दृश्य; in search of (इन सर्च ऑफ) = तलाश में; fright (फ्राइट) = भय; chum (चम) = पुराना मित्र; shook (शूक) = काँपा; dared (डेयर्ड) = साहस किया; stay (स्टे) = ठहरना; feared (फियर्ड) = डरता था; thought (थॉट) = सोचा; imitate (इमीटेट) = नकल करना; awful (ऑफुल) = डरावना; roar (रोर) = दहाड़ना; usual (यूज्वल) = सामान्य; gave away (गेव अवे) = खोल दिया; fraud (फ्रॉड) = धोखा; stupid (स्टुपिड) = मूर्ख; bray (ब्रे) = रेंकना।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- An ass once found a skin.
 (a) elephant's (b) lion's (c) rabbit's
- His old chum shook with fear.
 (a) Meddy (b) Peddy (c) Neddy
- Master Fox said, "Stupid Ass, I know you by your"
 (a) bray (b) roar (c) cry

II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- There was a time when the ass feared many animals.
- His old friend also was in a great fear.
- In the skin of a lion, the ass looked very fearful.

4. Now many animals feared from the ass.

5. Once a lion found the skin of an ass.

III. Complete the spellings of the following words :

s rch,

f red,

fr d

g ts,

d sgu sed

IV. Answer the following questions :

1. What did the ass find one day ?

2. What did he think ?

4. What did the animals do to see the ass in lion's skin ?

3. Where did the ass go ?

5. Who recognised the ass and how ?

KEEP IN MIND !

- इस कविता में आपने दो जानवरों की आवाजें पढ़ी हैं। कुछ अन्य जानवरों की आवाजें और दी गई हैं, इन्हें याद कीजिए—

Animals

The dog (कुत्ता)

The lion (शेर)

The ass (गधा)

The jackal (गीदड़)

The sheep (भेड़)

The elephant (हाथी)

The horse (घोड़ा)

Their Sounds

barks (भौंकता है)

roars (दहाड़ता है)

brays (रेंकता है)

howls (गुराता है)

bleats (में-में करती है)

trumpets (चिंघाड़ता है)

neighs (हिनहिनाता है)

• Answer the following questions :

1. Who barks ?

.....

2. How does a lion sound ?

.....

3. Who neighs ?

.....

4. Who trumpets ?

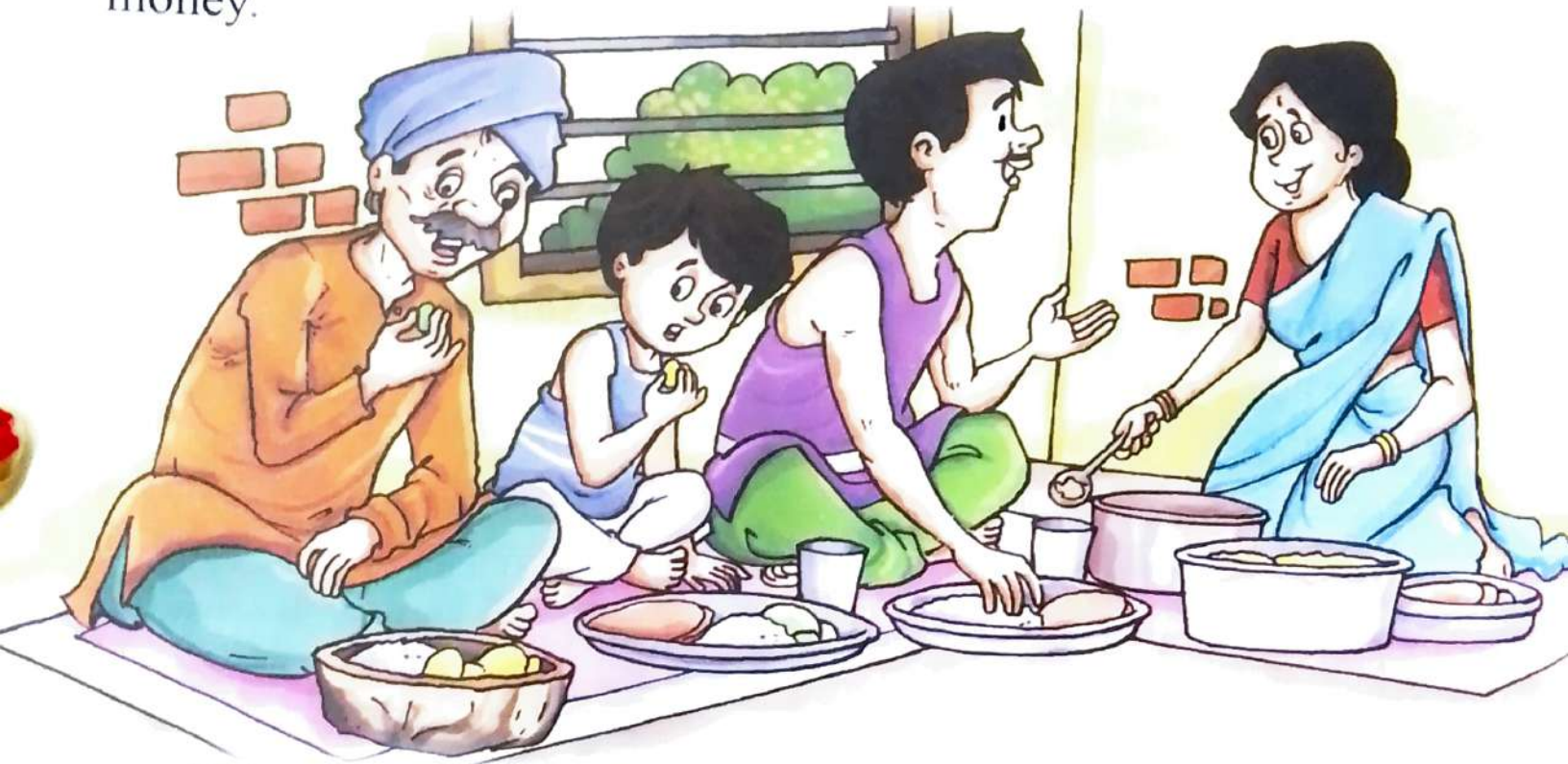
.....

5. How does an ass sound ?

.....

The Wooden Bowl

Once, a very old carpenter lived in a village. He was so old that he did no work. His hands shook. His eyes were weak and so he could not see well. He had a son, a daughter-in-law and a grandson named Chaitanya. He had taught his son carpentry. Now the son had become a famous carpenter like his father and earned a lot of money.



This son and his wife treated the old man badly. They always made him sit in a corner. They gave him food in a cheap wooden bowl. The old man disliked it, but he did not complain. Chaitanya his grandson, was also sad to see their parents' behaviour.

One day, Chaitanya was cutting a large piece of wood to make, something. The young carpenter asked his son as to what he was

making. The son replied, "I am making a wooden bowl for you. You will also get old one day and your shall eat from it.

Now, the parents realised their mistake. Tears filled their eyes. After that, their behaviour towards the old man changed completely.



Helpline

daughter-in-law (डॉटर-इन-लॉ) = बहू; grandson (ग्रॉंडसन) = पोता; weak (वीक) = कमजोर; shock (शूक) = काँपते थे; taught (टाँट) = सिखाया; carpentary (कारपेन्ट्री) = बढ़ईगिरी; famous (फेमस) = प्रसिद्ध, मशहूर; earned (अर्नड) = कमाया; treated (ट्रीटेड) = व्यवहार करते थे; badly (बैडली) = बुरी तरह; corner (कॉर्नर) = कोना; cheap (चीप) = घटिया; wooden (वुडन) = लकड़ी का; bowl (बाउल) = कटोरा; complain (कमप्लेन) = शिकायत करना; behaviour (बिहेवियर) = व्यवहार; asked (आस्कड) = पूछा; replied (रिप्लाइड) = उत्तर दिया; mistake (मिस्टेक) = गलती, भूल; tears (टियर्स) = आँसू।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- The son and his wife treated the old man :
 (a) respectfully ___ (b) badly ___ (c) softly ___
- They gave him dinner in a cheap :
 (a) plastic bowl ___ (b) steel bowl ___ (c) wooden bowl ___
- Chaitanya was making a wooden bowl for his :
 (a) parents ___ (b) grandparents ___ (c) himself ___

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

son, wife, grandson, tears, bowl

- They gave him dinner in a cheap wooden

2. The old carpenter had a son, a daughter-in-law and a
3. Their eyes were filled with
4. He taught his carpentry.
5. The son and his treated the old man badly.

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. The old man could not see well.
2. There was a very old carpenter.
3. Chaitanya was making a wooden bowl for his father.
4. The old carpenter taught his grandson carpentry.
5. The parents did not realise their mistake.

IV. Write the opposites of the following words from this lesson :

- granddaughter
- less
- strong
- costly
- son-in-law
- young
- never
- well

V. What is the moral of this story ? Write the answer in Hindi.

.....

.....

VI. Answer the following questions :

1. Who was old and weak?
2. Who treated the old man badly?
3. Why was the little boy sad?
4. What was the little boy making?
5. Did the parents realise their mistake?

Keep in mind !

Interjection

वह शब्द जो अचानक हृदय में उठने वाले भाव : घृणा, क्रोध, आश्चर्य, दुःख, प्रसन्नता आदि को प्रकट करता है, **Interjection** कहलाता है; जैसे—

- (a) **Bravo!** You have topped the class.
- (b) **Hurrah!** We have won.
- (c) **Hello!** How are you?
- (d) **Alas!** My cow is dead.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में Bravo, Hurrah, Hello, तथा Alas आदि interjections हैं।

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. is a word which expresses a strong and a sudden feeling.

Fill in the blank with most suitable word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| (i) An interjection | \| | (ii) A conjunction | \| |
| (iii) A preposition | \| | (iv) An adjective | \| |
2. Hurrah! We have won the match. The word 'Hurrah' expresses :
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) sudden praise | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ii) sudden joy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (iii) sudden grief | <input type="checkbox"/> | (iv) sudden wonder | <input type="checkbox"/> |
3. Which punctuation mark is put after an interjection ?
- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) A question mark | <input type="checkbox"/> | (ii) A comma | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (iii) A full stop | <input type="checkbox"/> | (iv) An exclamation mark | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Characters

Abdul
YaminThe Barber
The WoodcutterThe Caliph
Courtiers

SCENE-I

Time

Morning

Place : Outside Abdul's shop

Yamin

(Appearing up with his donkey laden with wood) Good morning, Mr Abdul. Do you need some wood?

Abdul

Yes, if it is good.



Yamin : The best I could get.

Abdul : Good, I will give you four dinars for all the wood on the donkey's back.

Yamin : Fine with me.

Abdul : Put the wood in the corner of the shop.

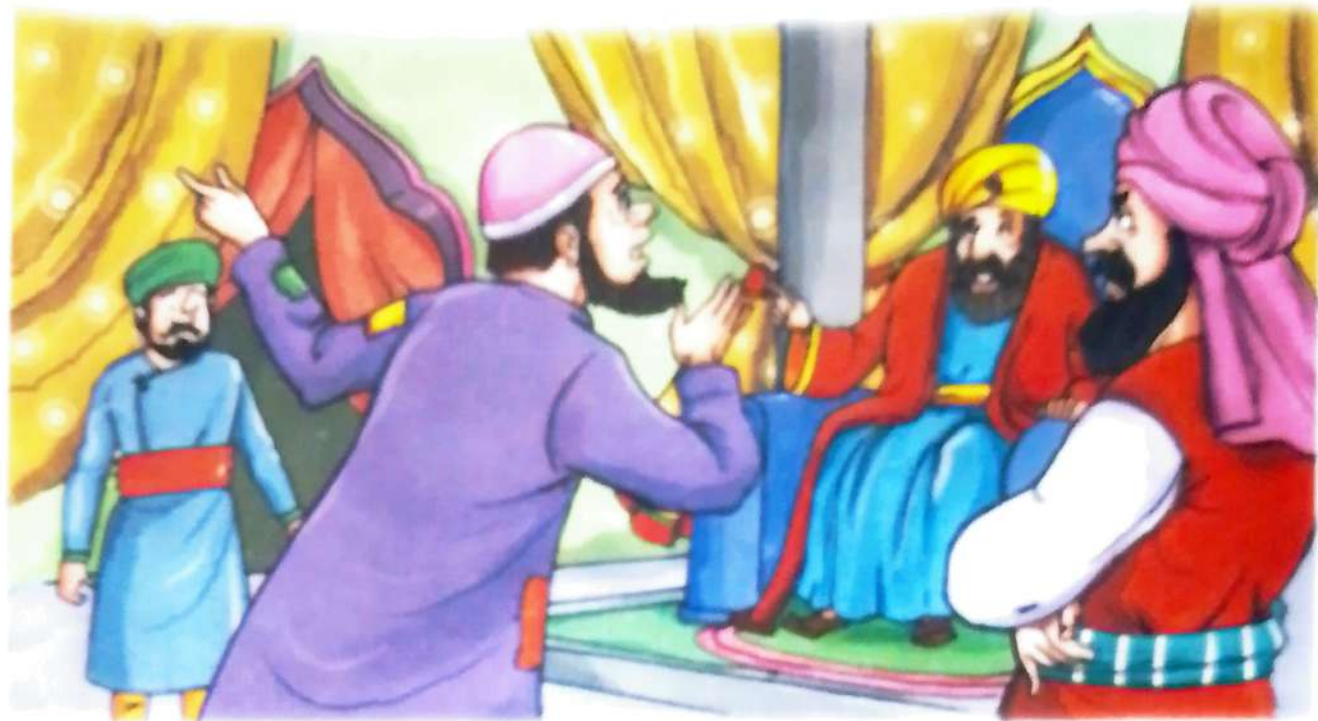
[Yamin unloads the firewood.]

- Yamin : Now, sir, give me the money.
- Abdul : You have not given me all the wood on the donkey's back.
- Yamin : I have, sir. There is not a stick left.
- Abdul : Give me the pack-saddle too. I will not pay you anything unless you unload it also. The saddle is made of wood, isn't it?
- Yamin : I had accepted your offer for the firewood and not the pack-saddle. It is an attachment on the donkey's back and is never sold alongwith the firewood. This is the accepted custom of trade.
- Abdul : Not a dinar you shall have until you give me the wooden saddle.
- Yamin : Who has ever heard of such a bargain? You would not treat a poor woodcutter so harshly. What a cheat you are!
- Abdul : Oh! You call me a cheat.
[Abdul hits the poor woodcutter and carries the pack-saddle into his shop.]
- Yamin : Cheated and beaten! What shall I do?
*(Thinks) I know. I will go to the City Qazi.
[To seek justice, the woodcutter went to the City Qazi. The Qazi being a customer of Abdul did not attend to the woodcutter's complaint. The woodcutter then approached the Caliph. He got his complaint written up by a scribe and submitted it to the Caliph's court. The Caliph summoned the woodcutter.]*

SCENE-II

- Time : Afternoon Place : The Caliph's Palace
[The Caliph is seated, surrounded by his courtiers. The poor woodcutter enters. He kneels and kisses the ground. Then he stands with his arms folded.]
- Caliph : Tell me, good man, has anyone done you some wrong? What has brought you here?
- Yamin : My Lord, Abdul, a rich barber, purchased a load of wood

from me today in the morning. But he refused payment of agreed money until the wooden pack-saddle was also unloaded besides the firewood. He said, "The bargain was unloaded besides the firewood. He said, "The bargain was four dinars for all the wood on the donkey's back." He took the pack-saddle by force and also beat me



Caliph

In your case, words which Abdul spoke for the sale of all wood on the donkey's back, go in his favour. You have to fulfil Abdul's offer which you accepted. But your right cannot be overlooked.

[The Caliph then asked the woodcutter to come close to him. He whispered some advice in his ear and ordered him to act as advised. Yamin bows low to the Caliph and goes out.]

SCENE-III

Time

Forenoon, a week later

Place : Abdul's Shop

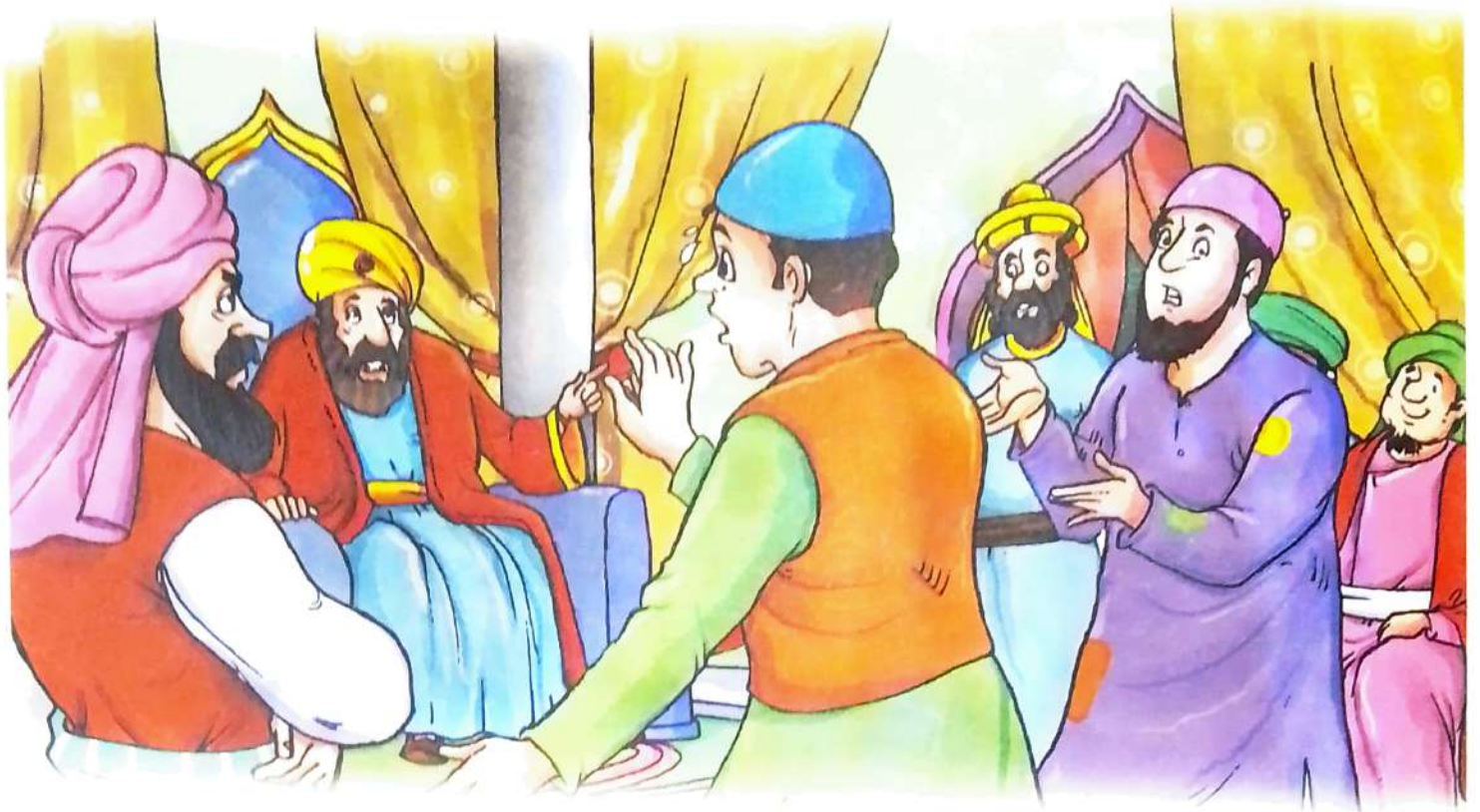
[Abdul is sitting in his shop. Yamin comes in.]

Abdul

Have you come here to get your pack-saddle back?



- Yamin : No, I have not come for that. Will you shave me and a friend of mine?
- Abdul : Why not, if you pay for it. I will shave you both for two dinars.
- Yamin : Shave me first.
[Abdul shaves him.]
- Abdul : You are shaved. Where is your companion?
- Yamin : He is standing out in the open and will come here just now.
[Yamin goes out and drives his donkey inside the shop.]
- Yamin : Here is my companion. Shave him.
- Abdul : You fool, you want me to shave a donkey.
- Yamin : This is my companion, and you had agreed to shave him. Why do you go back on your words and our agreement?
- Abdul : Get out immediately. How dare you make a fool of me?
(He drives them down the street.)
[Now the woodcutter ran to the Caliph to tell him the events.]



SCENE-IV

- Time** : Afternoon **Place** : The Caliph's Palace
[The Caliph is seated with all his courtiers around. The woodcutter enters.]
- Yamin** : My Lord, I did as you told me. Abdul agreed to shave me and my companion for two dinars. He shaved me but he refused to shave my companion, the donkey.
- Caliph** : *(To Courtier)* : Send for Abdul and tell him to bring his razors with him.
[Courtier goes out and soon returns with Abdul the barber.]
- Caliph** : Why do you refuse to shave the woodcutter's companion, once you had agreed to do so for the settled charges? Was not that your bargain?
- Abdul** : My Lord! It is true. There was an agreement as told by your honour. But I had never heard that a donkey could be companion to man required shaving.
- Caliph** : Abdul, you are correct in what you say. But, have you ever heard that the wooden pack-saddle is to be sold along with the firewood loaded on a donkey? You took his saddle. Now

you must shave the woodcutter's companion, the donkey.
 [The barber has to obey. He does the odd job in the presence
 of the Caliph and courtiers. All laugh at him. Abdul rushes
 away in shame.]

Everyone praised the Caliph for his remarkable justice.

Helpline

laden (लेडन) = वस्तुओं से लदा हुआ; firewood (फायरवुड) = जलाने की लकड़ी; attachment (अटैचमेंट) = जुड़ी होना; trade (ट्रेड) = व्यापार; woodcutter (वुडकटर) = लकड़हारा; cheat (चॉट) = धोखेबाज; justice (जस्टिस) = न्याय; approached (अप्रोचड) = पास गया; summoned (समन्ड) = आदेश दिया; kneels (नील्स) = घुटनों के बल बैठना; purchased (पर्चेज्ड) = खरीदा; companion (कम्पैनियन) = साथी; refused (रिफ्यूज्ड) = नकार दिया; unload (अनलोड) = लदा हुआ माल उतारना; pack-saddle (पैक-सैडल) = काठी (सामान रखने के लिए); custom (कस्टम) = नियम; bargain (बार्गेन) = मोल-तोल करना; harshly (हार्शली) = क्रूरता से; beaten (बीटन) = पिटा हुआ; complaint (कम्प्लेन्ट) = शिकायत; scribe (स्क्राइबर) = लिखने वाला; courtiers (कोर्टियर्स) = दरबारी; folded (फोल्डड) = मोड़कर; overlooked (ओवरलुकड) = नजरअंदाज करना; immediately (इमिडिएटली) = शीघ्रता से; agreement (एग्रीमेंट) = समझौता; remarkable (रिमाकैबल) = उत्कृष्ट।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Abdul asked Yamin to give all wood on the donkey's back for :

(a) four rupees	___	(b) four dinars	___
(c) two dinars	___	(d) None of these	___
- Caliph gave his judgement, first time, in favour of :

(a) Abdul, the rich the barber	___	(b) Yamin, the woodcutter	___
(c) City Qazi	___	(d) None of these	___
- Abdul agreed to shave Yamin and his companion for :

(a) four dinars	___	(b) two rupees	___
(c) two dinars	___	(d) None of these	___

II. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- The City Qazi was the customer of Abdul. So he did not attend to the woodcutter's complaint.
- Abdul took the saddle by force and drove Yamin away with blows.
- The Caliph whispered some advice in Yamin's ear.

4. Yamin was ready to give the pack-saddle also yet Abdul did not give him the money.
5. Abdul agreed to give Yamin four dinars for all the wood on the donkey's back.

III. Who spoke the following words and to whom

1. "You have to fulfil Abdul's offer which you accepted. But your right cannot be overlooked."
2. "I have sat there is not a stick left."
3. "Why do you refuse to shave the woodcutter's companion once you had agreed to do so for the settled charges to shave him and his companion?"
4. "I know, I will go to the City Qazi."
5. "Oh! You call me a cheat."

IV. Match the words given under 'A' with their meanings given under 'B'

A	B
1. bargain	(a) near
2. kneels	(b) a wooden attachment
3. close	(c) haggling
4. approached	(d) needed
5. saddle	(e) bows down
6. required	(f) went for help

V. Fill in the gaps of the following words with the correct letters and complete them.

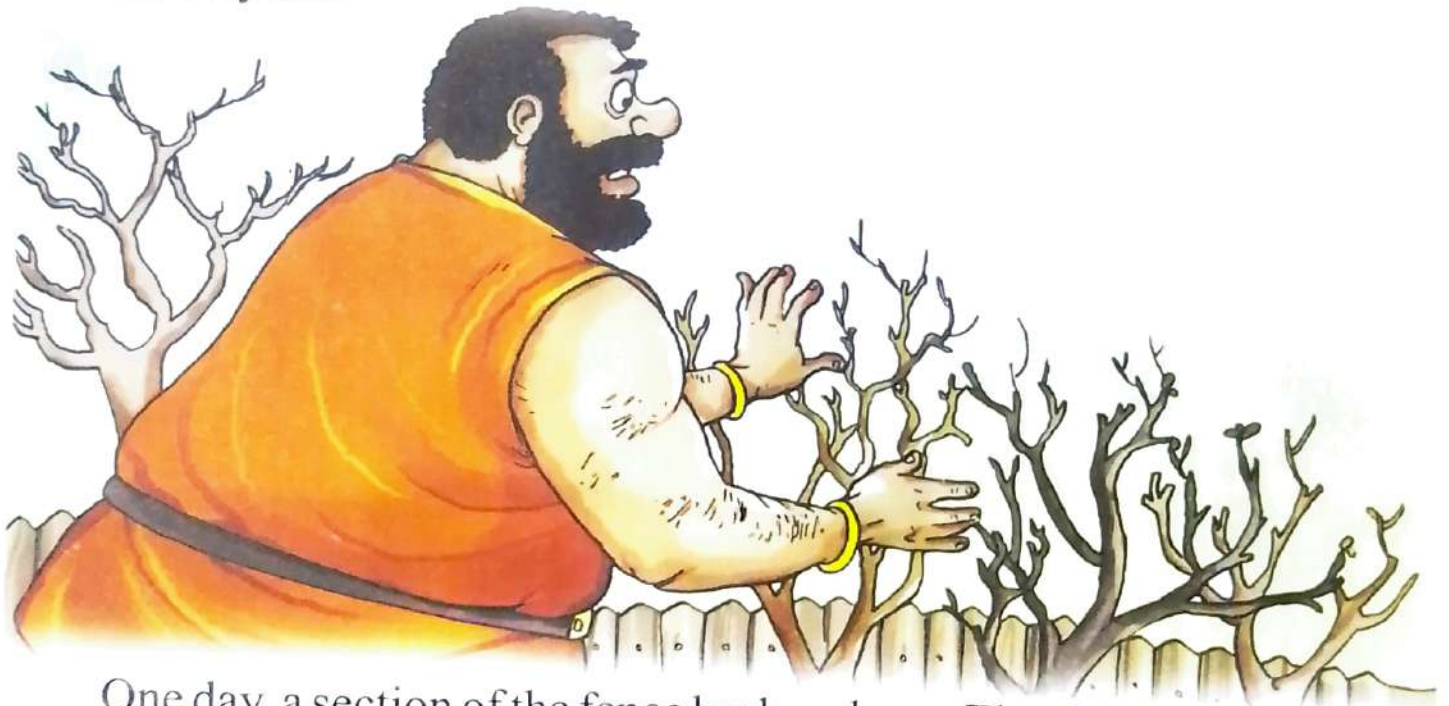
h n ur sh v ng sad c
 c mpani n w dc tier

VI. Answer the following questions

1. What was the agreement between Abdul and Yamin the first time?
2. What was the quarrel between Abdul and Yamin?
3. Why does Abdul strike the poor woodcutter?
4. Where did Yamin go for getting justice? Did he get justice in his favour?
5. What agreement was made between Abdul and Yamin at second time?
6. Why did Yamin again go to the qazi? What did the qazi do?
7. Why did Abdul go to the qazi in the first place?

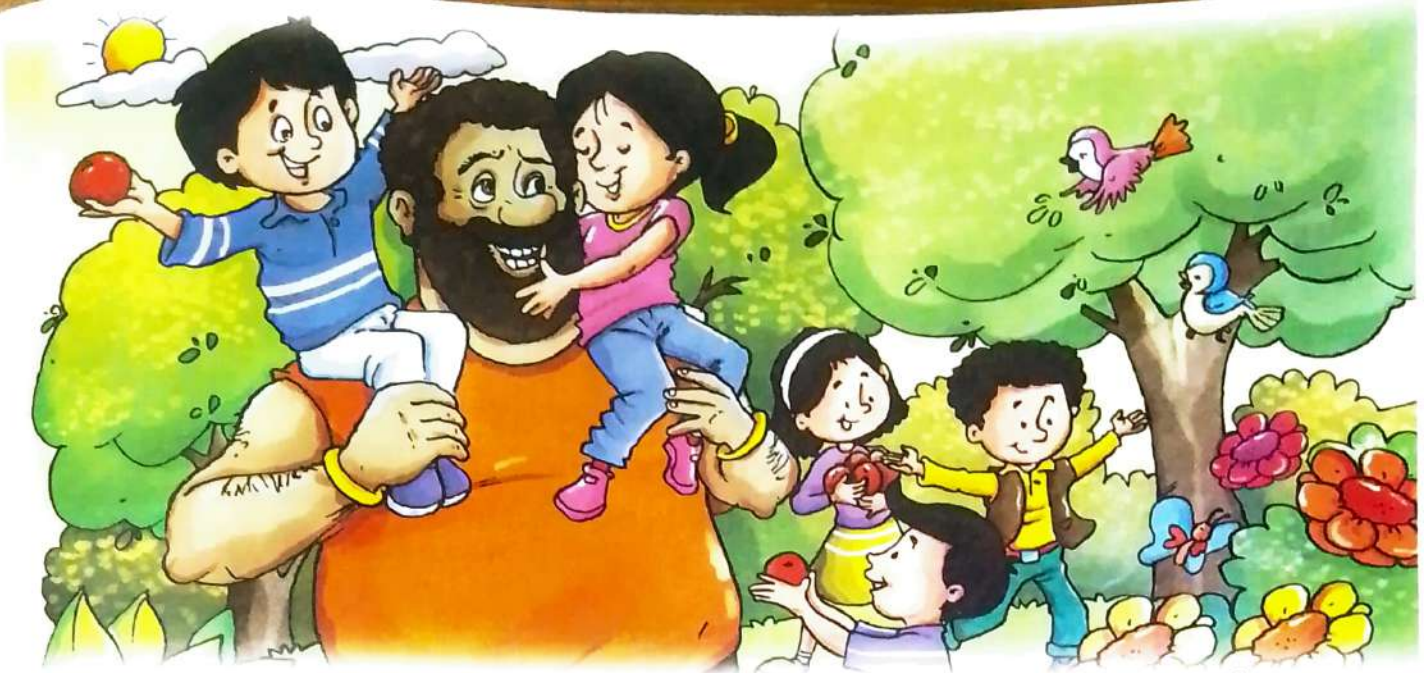
A Giant and Little Children

Once there lived a giant in a castle. He was very cruel. The castle had a beautiful garden. Children of the neighbourhood played there. In spring seasons, the garden became colourful and beautiful. One day, the giant became angry with the children for no reason. He made a fence around his garden. The children could not come into the garden. The spring also did not come. The trees faded. They had no flower and no fruit. The giant became very sad.



One day, a section of the fence broken down. The children saw it. They entered the garden once again. Some children also climbed upon the trees. They also sang and danced.

Hearing the noise, the giant came into the garden. He saw the children playing and singing. But one little girl was standing alone. She was weeping. The giant took the girl up in his arms. He seated her on the highest branch. The girl kissed the giant. The giant also kissed her back. Immediately the flowers bloomed. The birds twittered.



The sun came out to welcome the spring. The garden again became a paradise for the children.

The giant broke down the fence. He once again allowed all the children to play in the garden. Thus there was always spring.

Helpline

giant (जायगंट) = राक्षस; cruel (क्रूरअल) = अत्याचारी; spring (स्प्रिंग) = बसंत; angry (एंग्री) = नाराज; fence (फेंस) = चहारदीवारी; faded (फैडेड) = मुरझा गये; broke (ब्रोक) = टूटी हुई; entered (एण्टर्ड) = प्रवेश किया; climbed (क्लाइम्ब्ड) = चढ़ गये; arms (आर्म्स) = बाँहें; seated (सीटेड) = बिठा दिया; branch (ब्रांच) = शाखा; kissed (किस्ड) = चूमा; bloomed (ब्लूम्ड) = खिल गये; twittered (ट्विटर्ड) = चहचहाये; welcome (वेलकम) = स्वागत करना; paradise (पैराडाइज) = स्वर्ग; allowed (ऐलाउड) = स्वीकृति दे दी; thus (दस) = इस प्रकार।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- In season the garden was green and beautiful.
 (a) winter (b) summer (c) spring
- The giant took up the in his arms.
 (a) girl (b) children (c) birds
- The garden again became for the children.
 (a) chatting place (b) sleeping place (c) paradise

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

danced, fruit, paradise, weeping, flower, spring

1. One little girl was
2. There was no and no
3. The sun came out to welcome the
4. The children sang and

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

1. He always allowed them to play in the garden.
2. The giant was very kind.
3. The giant took up the child in his arms.
4. He never became angry with children.
5. A little girl was standing in the garden.

IV. Write the following sentences from the story in the correct order :

1. The giant now loved and kissed the children.
2. A cruel giant had a beautiful garden.
3. The spring also came in the garden.
4. They entered into the garden.
5. He did not allow them to come in the garden.
6. One day he became angry with the children.
7. Spring also did not come in the garden.
8. One day some children saw the fence broken.

V. Match the following words with their meanings in Hindi :

A

1. season
2. fence
3. arms
4. branch
5. paradise
6. spring

B

- (a) बसंत
- (b) स्वर्ग
- (c) शाखा
- (d) बाँहें
- (e) चहारदीवारी
- (f) मौसम

VI. Answer the following questions :

1. Where did the children play?
2. Whose garden was it?
3. What did the angry giant do?
4. What was the condition of the garden now?
5. What did the children do to see the fence broken?

KEEP IN MIND !

Present Indefinite Tense के नियम

जब वाक्यों के अंत में Verb में *ता है, ती है, ने है, ता हूँ* जैसे शब्द लगें हों तब उन वाक्यों का tense present indefinite होता है।

नियम

- (a) यदि कर्ता एकवचन हो तब क्रिया की first form में *s* या *es* लगाते हैं; जैसे— वाक्य 1, 3.
- (b) यदि कर्ता बहुवचन हो तब क्रिया की केवल first form का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे— वाक्य 2.
- (c) यदि कर्ता *I* या *You* हो तब क्रिया की केवल first form का प्रयोग करते हैं; जैसे— वाक्य 4.

1. मैं विद्यालय जाता हूँ। I go to school.
2. तारे रात में चमकते हैं। The stars shine in the night.
3. सूर्य पूर्व से निकलता है। The sun rises in the east.
4. चाँद आकाश में चमकता है। The moon shines in the sky.

(इन वाक्यों में *है, हैं, हूँ* की अंग्रेजी *is, are, am* कभी नहीं लगाते।)

Fill in the blanks with present indefinite form of the verbs given in the brackets :

1. We the match. (watch)
2. I always the truth. (speak)
3. The players hockey. (play)
4. She tired. (look)
5. She her shoes daily. (polish)
6. The cock in the morning. (crow)
7. Tom his parents. (obey)
8. He in my house. (live)

The Little Busy Bee



How doth the little busy bee
 Improve each shining hour,
 And gather honey all the day
 From every opening flow'r.
 How skilfully she builds her cell!
 How neat she spreads the wax.
 And labours hard to store it well
 With the sweet food she makes.
 In works of labour or of skill,
 I would be busy too;
 For Satan finds some mischief still
 For idle hands to do.
 In books, or work, or healthful play
 Let my first years be past,
 That I may give for everyday
 Some good account at last.

— Issac Watts

Helpline

doth (डूअथ) = (do) करना; gather (गैदर) = एकत्रित करना; skilfully (स्किलफुली) = कुशलता से; labours (लेबर्स) = मेहनत करती है; mischief (मिस्चिफ) = शरारत; healthful (हेल्थफुल) = स्वास्थ्यप्रद; improve (इम्प्रूव) = सुधारना ; honey (हनी) = शहद; cell (सेल) = कोष्ठिकाएँ; satan (सैटन) = शैतान; idle (आइडल) = कामचोर।

Exercise

Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- The little busy bee gathers honey from:
(a) every honeycomb (b) every leaf
(c) every blooming flower (d) None of these
- The poet wishes to spend his early years in :
(a) healthful play (b) books
(c) work (d) All of these

II. Answer the following questions :

- How does the bee keep herself busy every hour ?
- What does she spread in her cell ?
- What is the food that the bee makes for her?
- What lesson does the poet learn from the bee ?
- How does the poet propose to pass his future days ?

Keep in mind !

The Punctuation

अंग्रेजी में full stop, comma, question mark, dash, exclamation mark तथा capital letter आदि का सही उपयोग करते हैं, जो punctuation कहलाता है। भाषा को शुद्ध तथा सुंदर लिखने के लिए Punctuation के नियमों का ज्ञान होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

नियम 1 : प्रत्येक वाक्य का पहला अक्षर, proper noun का पहला अक्षर, god का अक्षर तथा I (मैं) सदा capital में लिखते हैं।

नियम 2 : प्रत्येक वाक्य के अंत में full stop लगाते हैं।

नियम 3 : एक ही part of speech के शब्दों को अलग-अलग करने के लिए तथा yes और no के बाद comma का प्रयोग करते हैं।

नियम 4 : प्रत्येक प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य के अंत में question mark लगाते हैं।

नियम 5 : जब कोई भाव व्यक्त करते हैं तब exclamation लगाते हैं।

नियम 6 : जब किसी वक्ता के शब्दों को ज्यों-का त्यों उद्धरित करते हैं तो उनके लिए inverted commas का प्रयोग करते हैं।

नियम 7 : Possessive form अर्थात् स्वामित्व या संबंध प्रकट करने के लिए apostrophe लगाकर फिर s लिखते हैं।

● **Punctuate the following sentences :**

1. why did you go to model town

.....

2. congratulations you performed well

.....

3. when we reached there we had a bath and went off to sleep

.....

4. we bought shoes socks and pants

.....

5. mona said i am not well

.....

6. payal and i went to london

.....

Half-Yearly Test Paper

(Based on chapters 1 to 10)

Time :

Marks :

Note : All questions are compulsory.

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- There are hundreds of on the shore.
(a) shells (b) deer (c) boats
- We must go for a walk :
(a) never (b) sometimes (c) daily
- Who was singing, laughing and was very happy?
(a) Doctor (b) Villager (c) Farmer
- We should not give by actions.
(a) offence (b) love (c) happiness
- Which of the following gives energy to work ?
(a) The Hands (b) The Legs
(c) The Face (d) The Stomach

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Lord Shiva is the God of
- In the morning, air is and
- The criminals were very much the bell.
- She carry her lamp and from bed to bed.
- Some people are very

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- The Ganges flows only in Uttar Pradesh.
- Morning walk gives us energy.
- The king saw many poor men who were happy.
- All the parts of the body quarrel even today.
- Siddhartha sat in the garden daily for a very short time.

IV. Answer the following questions :

- How many mothers does a child find in the whole world?
- How is getting up early useful for us?
- Do you become angry with anyone?
- Why did the people love the king of Italy?
- What did Devdutta say about the swan?

Annual Test Paper

(Based on chapters 11 to 20)

Time :

Marks :

Note : All questions are compulsory.

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The old parents King Dashratha.
(a) blessed (b) cursed (c) praised
- He did not believe in of Gandhiji.
(a) Ahimsa (b) Himsa (c) None of these
- Chaitanya was making a wooden bowl for his :
(a) parents (b) grandparents (c) himself
- Abdul agreed to shave Yamin and his companion for :
(a) four dinars (b) two rupees
(c) two dinars (d) None of these
- Sputnik-I went round the earth for :
(a) 80 days (b) 95 days
(c) 90 days (d) 85 days

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Shravan took his parents to holy places
- Shravan's parents were
- Milk is also included in a diet.
- They gave him dinner in a cheap wooden
- The sun came out to welcome the

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each statement :

- Man first stood on the moon on July 21, 1969.
- Bread alone is enough for a man to be alive.
- The parents did not realise their mistake.
- The giant was very kind.
- A little girl was standing in the garden.

IV. Answer the following questions :

- What did U. S. A. do in July 1969?
- What will happen if you keep on trying?
- What is balanced diet?
- What was the little boy making?
- What was the condition of the garden now?