

# Active English

Class

6



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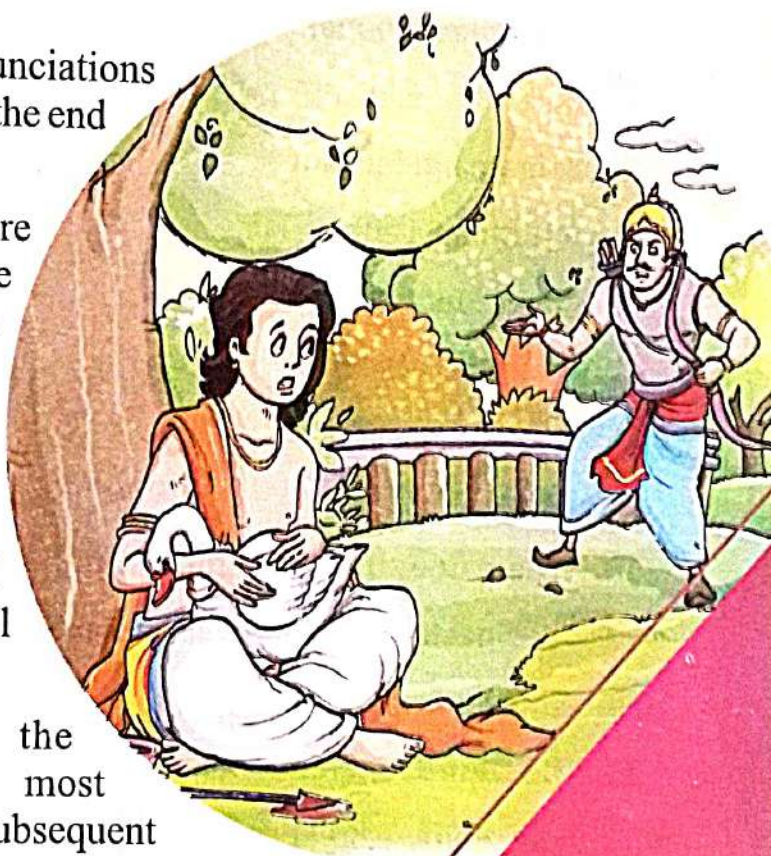
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# About This Book...

**Active English** is a series of textbooks meant exclusively for the students of primary and junior school. The series is strictly as per the NCF guidelines issued by NCERT. The series has adopted the modern approach to teach English and reading material, given therein, is on the same lines.

The salient features of each book of the series are as follows.

- The given chapters touch upon knowledge about great people, inventors, scientists, literature, social science and other areas of general interest.
- The reading material has been presented in a lively and interesting material which is sure to grab the attention of children of different age groups and a range of aptitudes.
- Each book is embellished with pictures and graphics which would arouse the interest of the students and would motivate them to think, comprehend and learn the matter themselves.
- A glossary of Hindu meanings and pronunciations of important words has been provided at the end of each lesson.
- Activities provided in each chapter are meaningful and enjoyable which provide critical language skills practice, so as to further enhance their knowledge.
- We are greatly indebted to the team of editors, illustrators and printers who have given the best of their skills to the task. We are confident that this series will suffice to all the needs of students, as well as teachers.
- Any constructive suggestions for the improvement of these textbooks is most welcome and will be incorporated in subsequent editions.



—The Author

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# No Men Are Foreign



Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign,  
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes.  
Like ours; the land our brothers walk upon  
Is earth like this, in which we all shall die.



They too, aware of sun and air and water,  
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd,  
Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read  
A labour not different from our own.



Remember, they have eyes like ours that wake  
Or sleep, and strength that can be won  
By love. In every land is common life  
That all can recognize and understand.



Let us remember, whenever we are told  
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves  
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.  
Remember, we who take arms against each other.



It is the human earth that we defile,  
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence  
Of air that is everywhere our own.  
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.



—James Kirkup

## Appreciation of the Poem

This poem teaches a lesson of peace and brotherhood and challenges the war mongering politicians. All the people living in this world, irrespective of their race, colour, language and faith, are the children of one Supreme Father. So we are all brothers to each other. Yet we clash on trifles and go to war instead of loving each other.

### Helpline

strange (स्ट्रेज) = अपरिचित; foreign (फॉरेन) = विदेशी; uniforms (यूनिफॉर्म्स) = वेशभूषा; fed (फेड) = आपूर्ति करना; peaceful harvests (पीसफुल हारवेस्ट्स) = शांतिपूर्वक प्राप्त फसल; starved (स्टार्वेड) = भूखा मरना; recognize (रिकग्नाइज) = पहचानना; dispossess (डिस्पोसेस) = निकाल देना; betray (बिट्रे) = विश्वासघात; condemn (कंडेम) = निंदा करना; defile (डिफाइल) = दूषित अपवित्र करना; outrage (आउटरेज) = अधिक क्रोधमय व्यवहार; innocence (इनोसेंस) = निर्दोषता।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

#### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Who can show his possession on the sun, air and water ?  
(a) None of us (b) All our neighbours  
(c) All of us (d) All the people in foreign countries
- We can win the heart of everyone by :  
(a) love (b) force  
(c) hate (d) None of these
- When we are told to hate anybody, we should remember it is ourselves :  
(a) that we condemn (b) that we betray  
(c) that we dispossess (d) All of these

#### II. Answer the following questions :

- What do we really think about other men and countries?
- What does the poet advise us to think about other men and countries before going to war?
- Does the earth where we are born and die, differ from man to man or is it same for all?
- What does the poet want us to recognize and understand in the world?
- If we go to war, what does it really mean? Whom do we call in the war?
- What do we make dirty by going to war against any nation?
- What lesson does this poem teach us?

## Language Skill Practice

III. **Verbs (Auxiliary)** : It is not necessary that a full verb should consist of only one word. It may be formed by two or three words. So the words which help the main verb in forming full verb are called *Auxiliary* or *Helping Verbs*. In the following expressions, words printed in colour are Auxiliary verbs because they help the main verb printed in italics :

*is going, was running, has come, had been sleeping, shall go, can jump, may rain, must obey, etc.*

Auxiliaries are again divided into two kinds :

1. **Primary auxiliaries** : is, are, am, was, were, be, been, has, have, had, do, does, did.
2. **Modal auxiliaries** : shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, etc.

Pick out the auxiliary verbs in the following sentences and say whether they are primary or modal:

1. The thieves were passing through a dense forest. ....
2. My father is going to Kolkata tomorrow. ....
3. Did Netaji make a lengthy speech? .....
4. Can you tell me the way to the station? .....
5. He ought not to deceive anyone. ....
6. We must obey our parents. ....
7. He will reach Kanpur in the evening. ....
8. I do not need your help. ....
9. I have not seen you for a long time. ....
10. It may rain heavily today. ....

## Activity Time

IV. At the Airport :

If you are taking a plane to travel, you might need to talk to English speaking people. Here are some sentences you may be asked and what you may need to say.

A : "Welcome. May I have your tickets?"

B : "Here you are."

A : "Is someone else travelling with you two?"

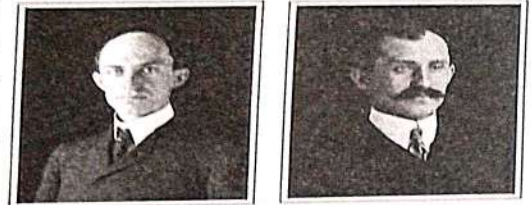
B : "No. It's just the two of us."

- A : "Do you have your passports with you?"
- B. : "Yes, here they are."
- A : "I'm going to ask you some questions. Please respond with a yes or no."
- B. : "O.K."
- A : "Did someone you do not know ask you to take something on the plane with you?"
- B. : "No."
- A : "Did you have possession of your luggage since you packed?"
- B. : "Yes."
- A : "Did you leave your luggage unattended at all at the airport."
- B. : "No."
- A : "Are you carrying any flammable material?"
- B. : "No."
- A : "Do you have any perishable food items?"
- B. : "No."
- A : "Great. Can you place your baggage over here?"
- B. : "Sure."
- A. : "Would you like an aisle or a window seats?"
- B. : "Window seats please."
- A : "OK. I am placing you two in 22A and 23B. The gate number is C2. It is at the bottom of the ticket. They will start boarding 20 minutes before the departure time. C2 is located around the corner through the hall. Thank you."
- B. : "Can you point me to gate C2?"
- A. : "Sure. It's that way. Around that corner."
- B. : "Great. Thank you."

Work in pairs and practice the above dialogue.

## Flying Today

Have you ever seen an aeroplane? Have you ever sat in one? The first aeroplane that flew successfully was made by the Wright brothers. The Wright brothers were skilful young men. They first utilised their skill in a bicycle - making workshop in their home town of Dayton, Ohio. Wilbur, the elder brother, was the first to show an interest in flying in the late 1890s. After studying reports of overseas gliders in 1900, he designed one of his own along with his younger brother Orville. A glider is an aeroplane without any engine. It floats on the wind like a kite. A man may sit in a glider and steer it, but since it is without an engine, it cannot stay in the air for a long time.



In those days, motor cars had petrol engines which were very heavy. Wright brothers invented a very small and light engine. They put it in their glider. Then one of them sat in the aeroplane and started the engine. The wings of the aeroplane were held by some volunteers. When the engine began to move very fast, they let it go. The plane ran quickly along the ground. Then, at last, it rose a few metres into the air. A man flew for the first time! This feat was achieved on the 17th December, 1903. The world soon came to know about the success of Wright brothers. They became very famous and popular. As time passed, other people too made aeroplanes. These were bigger and better aeroplanes. Today modern aeroplanes carrying hundreds of people, fly at great speed all over the world. This could be achieved due to the bravery and skill of Wright brothers.

Have you ever been to an airport? India has number of airports. The early airports built in India were small. Then more and more people began to fly and aeroplanes became bigger and bigger. There had to be bigger airports, big enough for big and fast planes to land and take off. They had to be able to cater to the needs of hundreds of passengers and their luggage. Indira Gandhi International Airport at New Delhi is a fine example of a big modern airport.



The airports today are so built that they are able to look after the cargo and the passengers as well. Cargo means goods carried from one place to another by ship or by air. For example, if we send letters or parcels to another country by air, this is called airmail. Airmail is one kind of cargo that aeroplanes carry.

Perhaps one fine day, you will see one of India's big international airports. When you see the big and powerful planes taking off and landing, do remember the Wright brothers. After all, they were the ones that made flying possible today. Do you know that the true story of the relationship between these two brothers and the first flight was only revealed in 1976, when documents suppressed by Orville were published in the USA.

### Helpline

successfully (सकसेसफुली) = सफलतापूर्वक; skilful (शिल्पकृत) = कुशल; floats (फ्लोट्स) = तैरता है; steer (स्टीअर) = चलाना; invented (इन्वेंटिड) = खोज की; volunteers (वॉलंटियर्स) = स्वयंसेवक; at least (एट लीस्ट) = कम-से-कम; feat (फीट) = साहसिक कार्य; achieved (अचीव्ड) = प्राप्त किया; popular (पॉपुलर) = प्रसिद्ध, लोकप्रिय; bravery (ब्रेवरी) = बहादुरी; airport (एअरपोर्ट) = हवाई अड्डा; land (लैंड) = हवाई जहाज का जमीन पर उतरना; take off (टेक ऑफ) = हवाई जहाज का उड़ान भरना; cater (केटर) = जुटाना, प्रबन्ध करना; luggage (लगगेज) = सामान; to look after (टू लुक आफ्टर) = देखभाल करना; cargo (कार्गो) = जहाज पर लदा सामान; passengers (पैसंजर्स) = यात्री; as well (एज वेल) = भी; possible (पॉसिबल) = सम्भव

## Exercise

### Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. The Wright brothers first used their skills in making :

(a) a kite (b) a bicycle (c) a glider

2. A man ..... for the first time on 17th December, 1903.

(a) drove (b) sailed (c) flew

3. It means goods carried by ship or by air.

(a) Luggage (b) Parcels (c) Cargo

II. State whether the following statements are True or False :

1. The aeroplanes carry only passengers.

2. A glider at first was a flying machine without an engine.

3. Indira Gandhi International Airport is in Mumbai.

4. A big aeroplane can carry hundreds of passengers.
5. Wright brothers invented a very big and powerful engine.

III. Answer the following questions :

1. Who made the first aeroplane ?
2. What is the difference between a glider and an aeroplane ?
3. Why can a glider not stay in the air for long ?
4. What does the word 'Cargo' mean ?
5. Why do we have big airports these days ?



## Language Skill Practice

IV. Complete the spellings :

p ... s ... ib ... e

p ... we ... f ... l

c ... r ... o

a ... hi ... ve

en ... i ... e

g ... o ... nd

V. Make adjectives from the nouns :

Example: wonder wonderful

beauty .....

power .....

sorrow .....

skill .....

care .....



## Activity Time

VI. Complete the cross word puzzle :

(You will find the names of fur birds and three large animals.)



<sup>1</sup>D

<sup>2</sup>K

<sup>3</sup>E

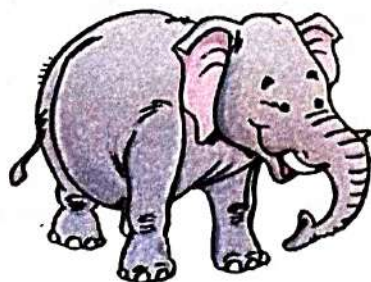
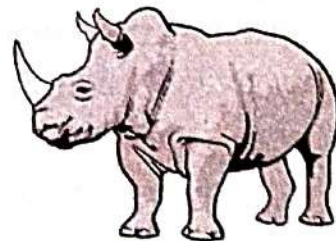
<sup>4</sup>E

<sup>5</sup>T

<sup>7</sup>O

<sup>6</sup>R

<sup>8</sup>L



## 3

# Siddhartha : The Kind Prince

Siddhartha was a prince. He was the son of king Shuddhodhana. He was a crown prince, but he was like any common citizen. He was not happy in his palace. He loved to sit in the garden for hours. He was happy to see the tall trees, beautiful flowers, birds and butterflies in the garden. He was also very fond of listening to the songs of birds.

Unlike other princes, Siddhartha did not like hunting or harming any living being.

Devadatta was Siddhartha's cousin. He too was a prince. He loved hunting birds. It was his favourite sport.

One day, Siddhartha was sitting in the garden. Suddenly, a swan fell on to the ground. Alarmed, he picked it up and put it in his lap. The swan was wounded by an arrow shot by Devadatta. Siddhartha felt pity for the swan. He pulled the arrow out and washed the wound. He also gave it some water.

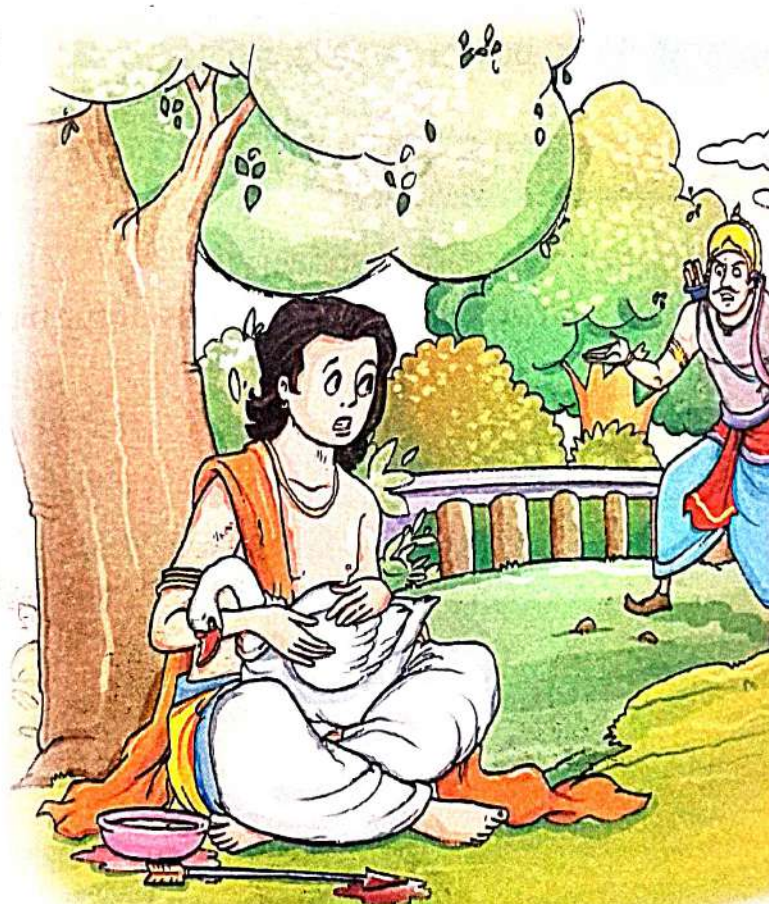
Devadatta came rushing to the garden with his bow and arrow. He saw the swan in Siddhartha's lap.

**Devadatta** : Give me the swan. It is my swan. I have shot it.

**Siddhartha** : You shot this beautiful bird ! You are very cruel.

**Devadatta** : No, I am not cruel. I am a good shooter. Give my swan back to me.

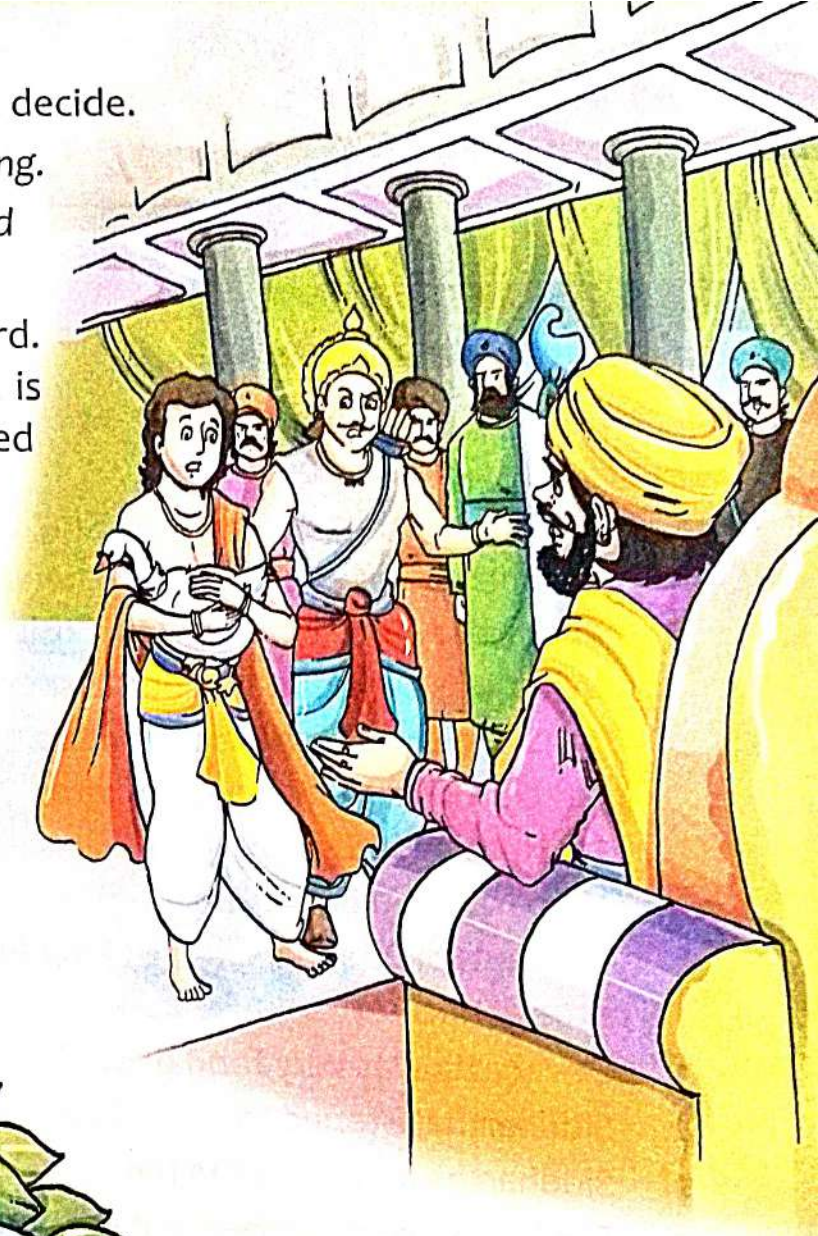
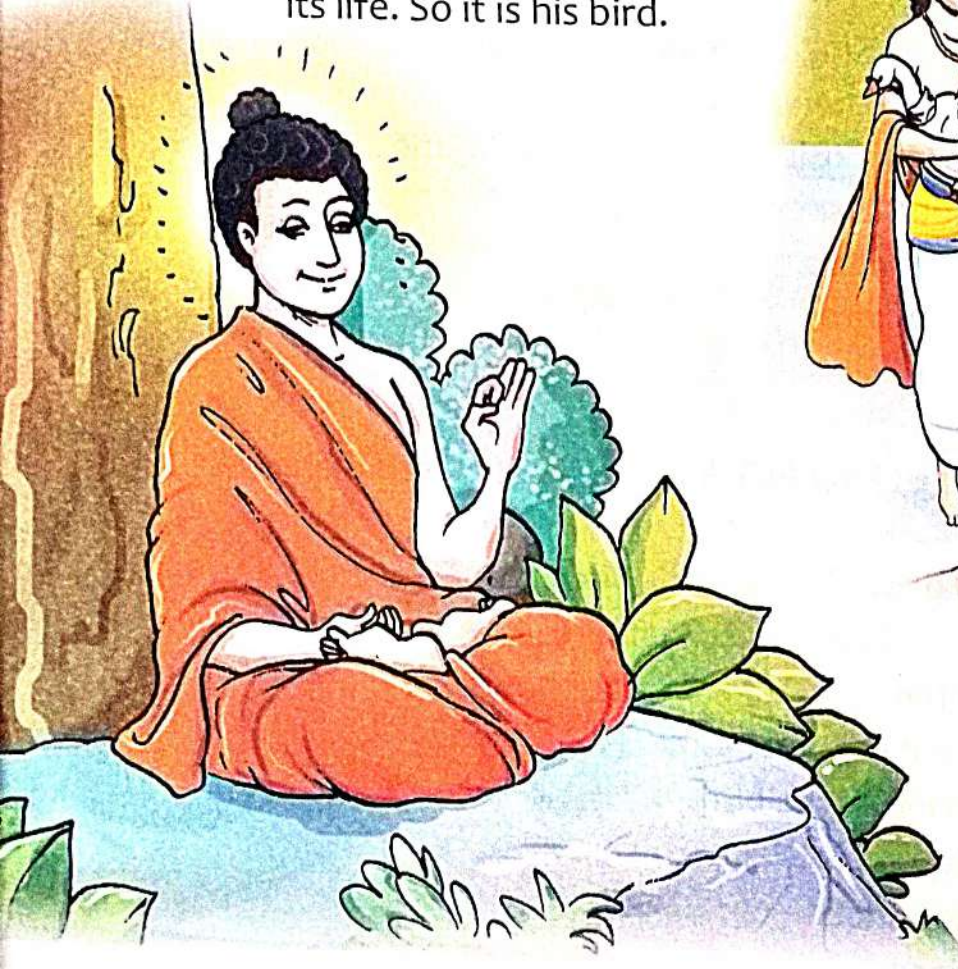
**Siddhartha** : No, I will not give it to you. I have saved it so it is mine.



Devadatta : Let us go to the king. He will decide.

(Both of them went to the king.  
The king listened to them and  
gave his judgement.)

King : Devadatta, you shot the bird.  
You wanted to kill it. So it is  
not yours. Siddhartha saved  
its life. So it is his bird.



This kind prince Siddhartha later came to be known as Gautam Buddha. Later on he founded Buddhism. This religion spread to many parts the world including South East Asian countries besides China, Japan, South Korea, Thailand etc.

### Helpline

prince (प्रिंस) = राजकुमार; crown prince (क्राउन प्रिंस) = राज्य का उत्तराधिकारी, राजकुमार; palace (पैलेस) = महल; common citizen (कॉमन सिटीजन) = आम नागरिक; loved (लव्ड) = अच्छा लगता था; happy (हैप्पी) = खुशी, प्रसन्न; fond (फॉन्ड) = रुचि लेना; listening (लिस्निंग) = सुनना; shooting (शूटिंग) = तीर कमान या बन्दूक आदि से निशाना लगाना; favourite = (फेवरिट) प्रिय, अच्छा लगने वाला; suddenly (सडनली) = अचानक; alarmed (अलार्म्ड) = चौंकते हुए; swan (स्वॉन) = हंस; lap (लैप) = गोद; wounded (वूंडिड) = घायल; arrow (ऐरो) = तीर; pity (पिटी) = दया; bow (बो) = कमान, धनुष; good shooter (गुड शूटर) = अच्छा निशानेबाज; decide (डिसाइड) = फैसला करना; judgement (जजमेन्ट) = फैसला; later (लेटर) = बाद में; founder (फाउंडर) = संस्थापक।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

- I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)
- Siddhartha was the son of :  
(a) King Ashoka  (b) King Devadatta  (c) King Shuddhodhana
  - Siddhartha was very fond of listening to:  
(a) bhajans  (b) music  (c) the songs of birds
  - What was Devadatta favourite sport ?  
(a) Sitting in the garden for hours  
(b) Listening to the songs of birds  
(c) Hunting birds
  - Who founded Buddhism?  
(a) Gautam Buddha  (b) King Ashoka  (c) Lord Mahavira
- II. Fill in the blanks :
- Devadatta was very fond of ..... birds.
  - Siddhartha listened to the ..... of birds.
  - Siddhartha loved to sit in the ..... for hours.
  - The king gave his judgement in favour of .....
  - ..... saved the life of the bird.
- III. State whether the following statements are True or False :
- Siddhartha was the crown prince.
  - Siddhartha was a cruel prince.
  - Devadatta was Siddhartha's cousin.
  - Devadatta founded Buddhism.
  - The king did not give a true judgement.
- IV. Answer the following questions :
- Whose son was Siddhartha ?
  - Where did Siddhartha love to sit ?
  - Who was Devadatta ?
  - What did Devadatta like ?
  - What did Siddhartha do to the swan ?
  - Whom did the king give the swan to ?

# Language Skill Practice

V. Match the related words :

- crown
- tall
- beautiful
- bow
- favourite

- trees
- flowers
- arrow
- game
- prince



VI. Correct the spellings :

- pelace .....
- cuosin .....
- arrwo .....

- baeutiful .....
- gruond .....
- woundned .....

VII. Match the words given under Column 'A' with their opposites given under Column 'B' :

## Column 'A'

1. Kind
2. Happy
3. Kill
4. Love
5. Beautiful

## Column 'B'

- (a) ugly
- (b) save
- (c) cruel
- (d) hate
- (e) sad

## Activity Time

VIII. Match the pictures with the religions :



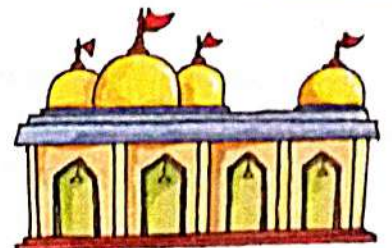
Islam

Hinduism

Christianity

Sikhism

Buddhism



# A Cold Winter Night

Hori was a poor farmer who had only a small piece of land to grow crops. He had borrowed some money from the village moneylender. He could not return the money on time. Sadu, the moneylender, came to his hut one day and asked him to return his money. Hori said, "Please give me some more time. As soon as my crop is harvested, I will return your money." Sadu abused him and insisted that he must pay him immediately or he would go to the village Pradhan and complain about it. Hori's wife could not tolerate this insult and she said, "I have kept some money to buy a blanket for the winter. Please give it to the moneylender, so that he does not come here again." Hori said, "But how can we face this cold winter without a blanket?"

His wife said, "We cannot do anything so we must return the moneylender's money, otherwise we will have to bear the abuse of the village Pradhan." At last, Hori paid the money to the moneylender.

There were tears in his wife's eyes. She said to Hori, "Though we work so hard, we are still poor and can't buy even a blanket. What is the use of working so hard? Why don't you leave farming and become a labourer?"

Hori said, "What can we do? It is our bad luck that we are born poor. We can't fight



with fate. There are only abuses for us and we have to bear them. We have neither food to eat, nor any clothes to wear. I am going to the fields now as it is getting dark.”

Taking his dog Moti, Hori went to the fields. It was very cold that night. Hori and Moti were shivering with cold. He smoked his clay pipe and tried to sleep, but there was no relief from the cold.

Hori then lit some fire. Soon Hori and Moti felt warm and slept. After sometime, Moti heard the sound of some animals. He got up and began to bark. Some cattle had entered the field and they were eating the crop. Moti barked and barked but his master did not wake up.



Next morning when Hori woke up, he saw his wife standing there. She said, “Are you not going to get up today? Look, the cattle have eaten up all the crop. You should have kept watch over the fields. You did not even hear Moti's barking.”

Hori saw that the cattle had destroyed all the crop. Nothing was left. He, rather than getting worried, took a sigh of relief and said, “Now I will not have to sleep in the open on such an icy cold night. I will work as a labourer.”

## Helpline

borrow (बोरो) = उधार लेना; moneylender (मनीलेंडर) = साहूकार; in need (इन नीड) = आवश्यकता पड़ने पर; on time (ऑन टाइम) = समय पर; rebuked (रिब्यूकड) = भला-बुरा कहा, फटकारा; insisted (इन्सिस्टिड) = आग्रह किया; complain (कंप्लेन) = शिकायत करना; tolerate (टॉलरेट) = सहन करना; blanket (ब्लैन्केट) = कम्बल; to get rid of (टु गेट रिड ऑफ) = छुटकारा पाना; debt (डैट) = कर्जा, ऋण; bear (बीअर) = सहन करना; tears (टीअर्स) = आँसू; labourer (लेबोरर) = मजदूर; shivering (शिवायिंग) = काँपना; relief (रिलीफ) = राहत; to keep watch (टु कीप वाच) = ध्यान रखना; destroyed (डिस्ट्रॉयड) = बरबाद किया, नष्ट किया; instead of (इन्स्टीटुट ऑफ) = इसके अतिरिक्त; worried (वॉरिड) = चिंतित; took a sigh (टुक ए साई) = आह भरी।

## For the Teacher

The teacher should tell the children that this story is the abridged version of Premchand's famous story पूस की रात, which depicts the pathetic condition of a poor farmer in British India.

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. What was the name of moneylender?

(a) Moti

(b) Hori

(c) Sadu

2. Hori's wife had kept some money to buy :

(a) a saree

(b) a necklace

(c) a blanket

3. Hori's wife asked him to become :

(a) a businessman

(b) a labourer

(c) a farmer

II. State whether the following statements are **True** or **False** :

1. Hori lit fire and went to sleep.

2. Hori was very sad when the cattle ate up all crop.

3. Hori was a poor labourer.

4. Hori drove the cattle out of his field.

5. Moti barked because the cattle had entered the field.

III. Answer the following questions :

1. Why could Hori not buy the blanket?

2. What did Hori say about his fate?

3. Why did Moti bark?

4. Why did Hori take a sigh of relief at last?



# Language Skill Practice

IV. Match the words given under Column 'A' with similar words given under Column 'B':

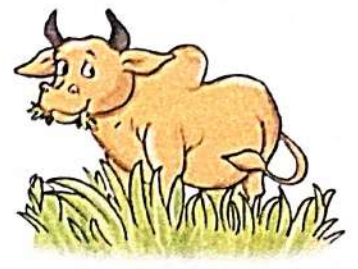
### Column 'A'

1. Rebuked
2. Tolerate
3. Immediately
4. Farming
5. Got up
6. Otherwise



### Column 'B'

- (a) else
- (b) woke up
- (c) growing crops
- (d) abused
- (e) bear
- (f) at once



V. Correct the spellings:

- piese .....
- immedeately .....
- labourar .....
- shevering .....

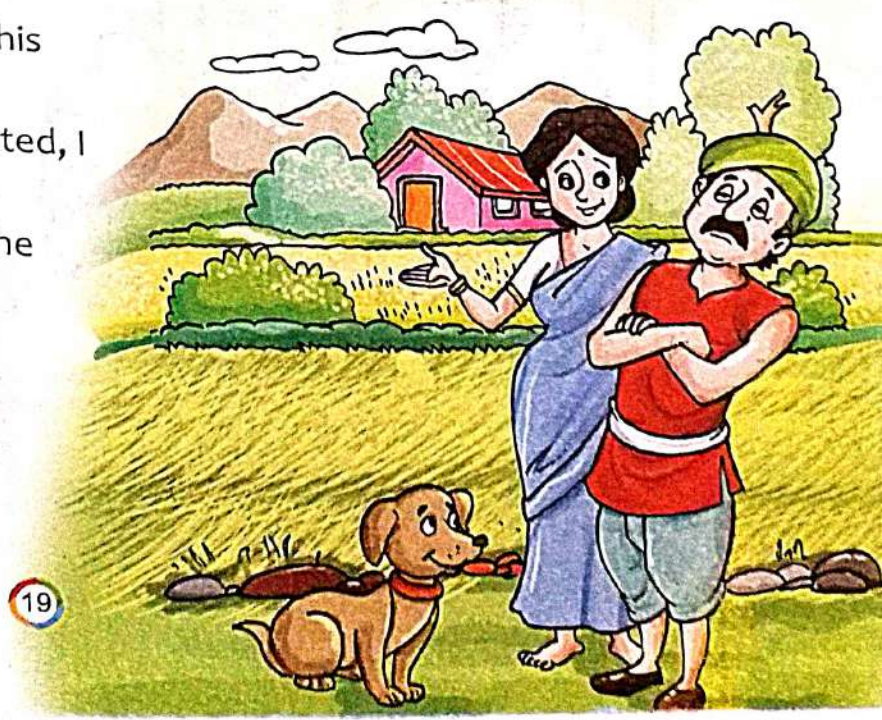
- dastroed .....
- cattel .....
- releif .....
- niether .....

## Activity Time

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

*a lot of, in need, on time, as soon as, to get rid of, instead of*

1. Hori lit the fire ..... the icy cold.
2. A friend ..... is a friend in deed.
3. He is always late. He never goes to his office .....
4. " ..... my crop is harvested, I will pay you the money." Hori said.
5. .... buying the book, the child bought a toy.
6. On Diwali, we eat .....

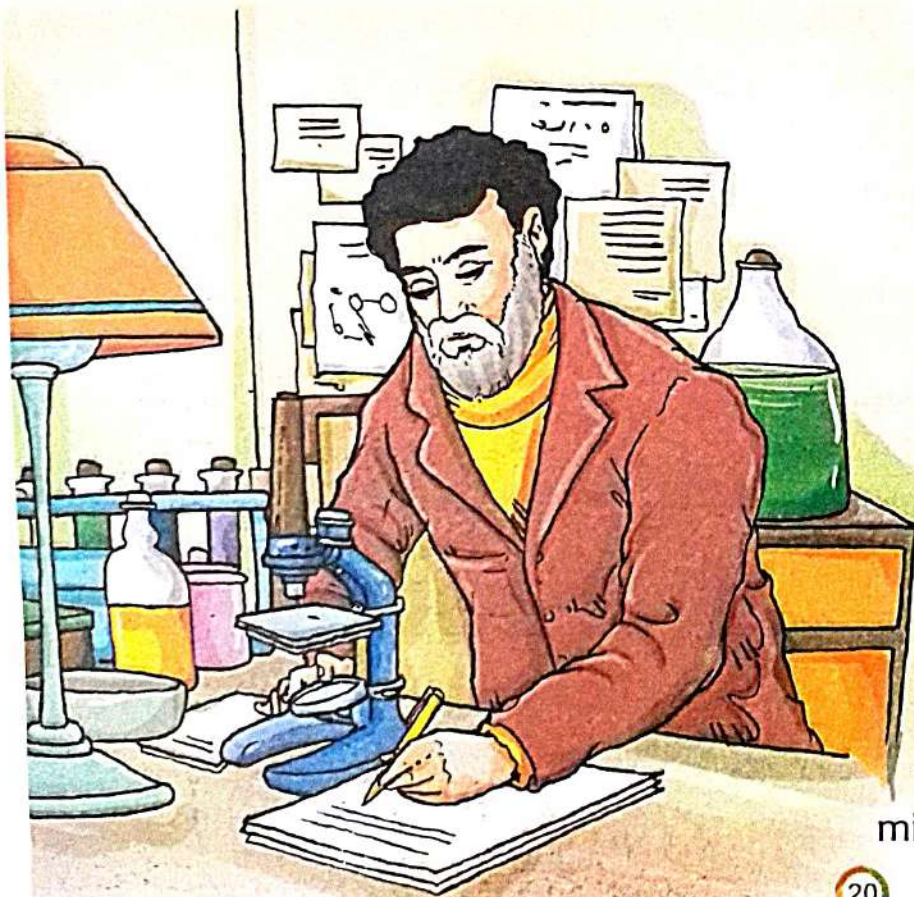
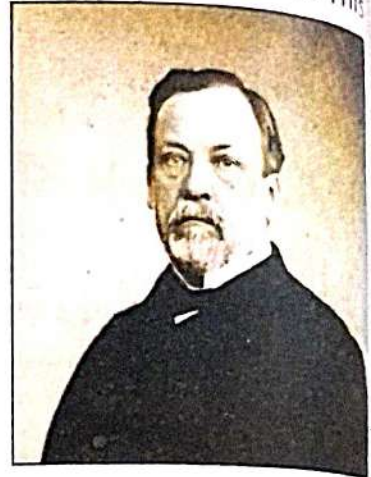


# A Great Scientist Louis Pasteur

5

Nearly three hundred years ago, a boy named Louis Pasteur lived in France. In his childhood, he was frightened to hear about a man bitten by a mad wolf. This mad wolf was suffering from a dangerous disease called rabies. The bitten man would probably contract the disease, suffer terribly and die.

Louis was a very thoughtful boy. When he left school, he worked at problems in chemistry, made many discoveries and became well known. Then, many other questions and problems came to his mind and he began to find out their answers and solutions. Some such questions were : What makes wine and beer ferment ? Why do wine and beer sometimes go sour? What sours milk ? After a lot of hard work, he discovered that the change in milk, wine or beer is brought about due to the presence of certain microbes or bacteria.



About two thousand years ago, someone had hinted about bacteria but none could prove it because there were no microscopes in those days. In 1675, Leeuwenhoek also saw some moving shapes in a drop of water through a lens. Later on, Louis Pasteur worked diligently and began to grow and cultivate these microbes. He looked at them through a microscope and found that these microbes or bacteria are very tiny and simple plant-like forms, so tiny that they can only be seen by a microscope. He studied the causes and

effects of these bacteria and classified them into two broad groups : useful bacteria and harmful bacteria. He also found out different ways to kill harmful bacteria.

The bacteria act upon our milk. Fresh milk has a lesser number of bacteria. But as more bacteria enter milk either from the clothing of the milkman or from the skin of the cow. At a certain temperature, these grow very rapidly and their number multiply extremely fast. Soon, there is a network of bacteria and the milk becomes sour. Same is the case with wine or beer. Our food either becomes bad, bitter or rancid.

We can keep milk better for a long period by killing the bacteria. The milk is heated to a temperature of 50 to 60°C. Next, the milk bottle is covered with an airtight cap so that more bacteria do not enter it. This method is called Pasteurization, which was discovered by Louis Pasteur. It destroys not only the bacteria that cause souring but also germs that cause different diseases.

Thus, at a certain temperature, such bacteria grow but at a higher temperature, they die. Such bacteria are harmful but some bacteria are helpful to man. They help in making butter, wine, vinegar, in tanning hides and in curing tobacco.

There are certain bacteria which cause different diseases. Louis Pasteur found out that many diseases are caused by certain bacteria and he called them disease germs. But some diseases are caused by viruses as well. Viruses are still smaller than bacteria and in Pasteur's time, there were no microscopes to see them. He studied a very common disease in France named anthrax. It is an animal disease but may be contracted by man also. In those days, many sheep and cattle died in France due to this disease. He discovered that if animals were inoculated with less powerful bacteria of a disease, the animals would not die when they would be infected with really powerful bacteria. Many other scientists also worked on this problem and the study of viruses helped them a lot in combatting many diseases in humans.

Thus, nowadays, man may be inoculated against typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis etc., and be protected from these potentially fatal diseases.

Pasteur had not forgotten the small incident of his boyhood, i.e. how frightened he was to hear about the man bitten by a mad wolf. This disease was very common in dogs, wolves, jackals, rabbits, many other animals and even humans. He found out that rabies was caused by a virus. He carried out his experiments on animals. First of all, he took some rabbits suffering from rabies,

removed their infected parts and obtained virus in a weakened form. Then he inoculated some infected and some uninfected animals with this. Uninfected animals were injected by germs of rabies. But in both the cases, the animals remained healthy and there were no symptoms of this terrible disease. He confined his experiments only to animals and did not dare to try it on humans.



But a very remarkable incident happened in his life. On 6th July, 1885, a woman came to him weeping and crying. She was crying, "Save my son, Sir, for Heavens sake, save my son." She had her son in her arms who had been bitten by a mad dog. So Pasteur decided to provide treatment this child. He took the child into his own home, inoculated him many times and observed him carefully. After sometime, the boy was out of danger and became normal. Thus, he discovered a method of saving humans from rabies also. This important event brought great fame and honour to Louis Pasteur, not only from the people of his own country but from the people of the whole world.

In 1889, the French Government founded the Pasteur Institute in Paris for further experiments and research and treatment of patients. In India too, Pasteur Institutes carry on the work of preparing vaccines and new researches in this field to save mankind from fatal diseases.

### Helpline

frightened (फ्राइटेड) = भयभीत; terribly (टेरिबली) = भयानक रूप से; ferment (फरमेंट) = खमीर; beer (बियर) = एक नशीला पेय पदार्थ  
 brought about (ब्रॉट अबाउट) = किसी कार्य को करना; cultivate (कल्चिवेट) = बढ़ाना; tanning (टैनिंग) = खाल से चमड़ा बनाने की क्रिया  
 virus (वायरस) = विषाणु; inoculated (इन्क्यूलेटेड) = टीका लगाना; infected (इन्फेक्टेड) = संक्रमित; symptoms (सिम्प्टम्स) = लक्षण  
 confined (कन्फाइन्ड) = सीमित रखना; remarkable (रिमाकैबल) = विशिष्ट; fatal (फेटल) = प्राणहर।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Louis Pasteur was :  
(a) an American (b) an English (c) a Frenchman
- Pasteurization destroys :  
(a) germs only (b) bacteria only (c) Both a & b
- Rabies is very common :  
(a) in rabbits (b) in dogs and wolves (c) Both a & b
- The woman's son had been bitten by :  
(a) a jackal (b) a wolf (c) a mad dog

II. Answer the following questions :

- Why was Louis Pasteur frightened in his childhood ?
- How did Louis Pasteur train himself as a scientist ?
- What did he discover about milk, wine and beer ?
- What is a bacteria ? Can you see it with your naked eyes ?
- Why does fresh milk become sour after sometime ?
- What is Pasteurization? How is it useful ?
- How do some bacteria help man ?
- What are viruses ?
- What do you know about Anthrax ?
- How did Pasteur find out the treatment of rabies ?
- Write in brief the contribution of Louis Pasteur to mankind.

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

### Column 'A'

- Infected
- Inoculated
- Bacteria
- Vaccines
- Ferment

### Column 'B'

- preparation of some virus
- minute organisms
- to stir up by chemical change
- filled with disease germs
- impregnated germs of disease

IV. You have learnt that the words which describe nouns or add something to the meaning of a noun are called adjectives.

Now look at the following sentences :

- He rises **early** in the morning.
- Your sister writes **slowly**.
- He came to me **twice** yesterday.
- The lame man went **up** with difficulty.

The coloured words in the given sentences describe or add something to the meaning of the respective verbs. So they are called **adverbs**.

A. Pick out the adverbs in the following sentences and write :

1. Sheela writes well.
2. The birds fly high in the sky.
3. I have had tea twice already.
4. You play better than Mohan.
5. My father will go to America today.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

B. Fill in the blanks with correct adverbs :

1. Indian soldiers fight .....
2. He came to my house .....
3. I have seen the Taj .....
4. My father died four years .....
5. The monkey went ..... the roof.

(Showing manner)  
 (Showing time)  
 (Showing number)  
 (Showing time)  
 (Showing place)

## Activity Time

V. If you were a doctor, what kind of doctor would you be? (example: children's doctor, veterinarian, eye doctor, dentist). Tell what your job would be like.

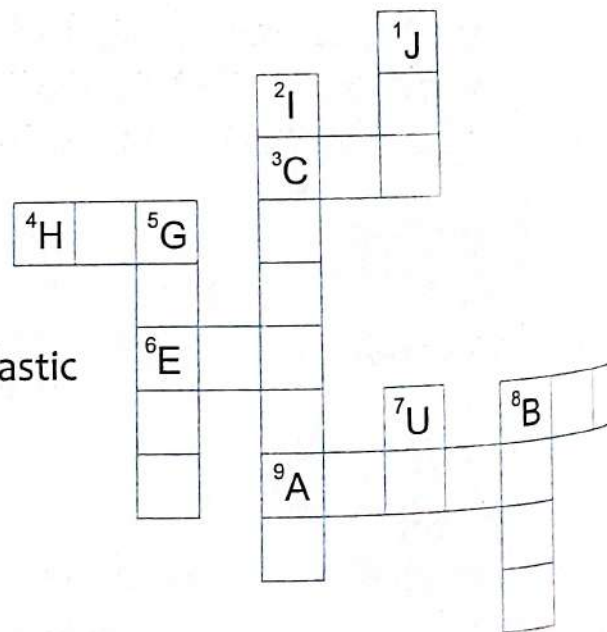
VI. Put one letter in each box to solve this crossword puzzle with the given clues :

**Across (→)**

3. This takes you places and rhymes with far
4. Use your arms when you do this
6. Use this to hear
8. This takes lots of children to school
9. This is a fruit

**Down (↓)**

1. This holds things and is made of glass or plastic
2. Eat this for dessert
5. This is the colour of most plants
7. Opposite of down
8. This rings when you hit it



# Unity is Strength

One hot summer day, a flock of pigeons was flying high above a forest. Early that morning, a hunter had scattered some grains of rice on the ground. Over them, he spread a very fine net. Then he hid behind a bush and waited.

As the flock of pigeons flew along, the pigeon king saw the rice on the ground. He said to his followers, "Look down. There is rice for us to eat." The pigeons looked down, and there they saw, just near a big banyan tree, grains of shining white rice scattered on the ground.

"Shall we fly down," asked the pigeon king, "and eat that rice?"

"No," replied a wise old pigeon, "It is not a rice field. It is a forest.

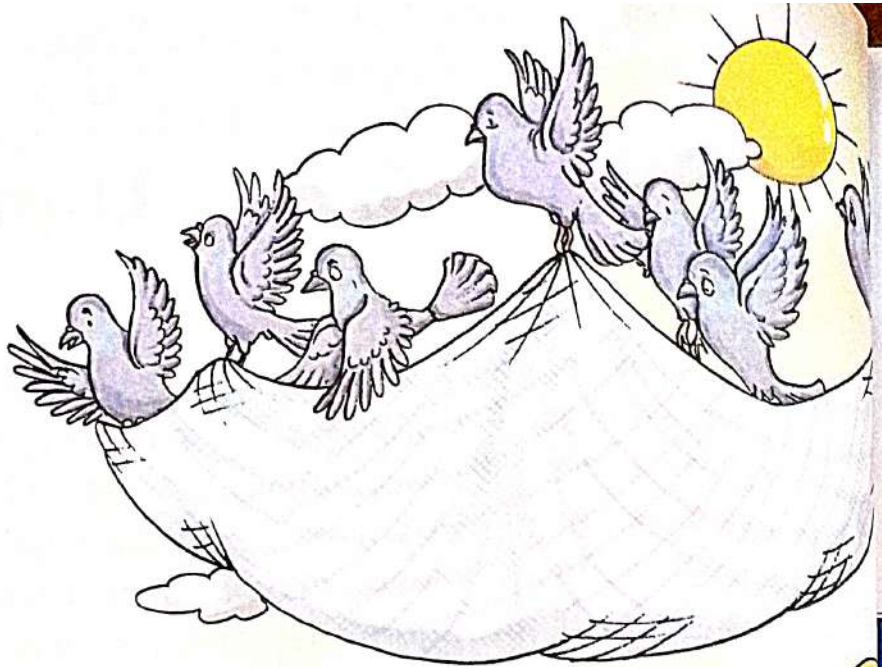
Rice does not grow in a forest. How did these grains get there? I am afraid there is some trick and there may be find danger. So let us not eat that rice." A bold young pigeon said, "But we need some food to eat. I do not see any danger. I am very hungry and I want to eat some of that rice. How nice does it look down there!" saying this, he flew down and the other pigeons followed him. Each tried to get to the rice first. Down they all came in a hurry and settled on the ground together. All were caught in the net at the same time.

The hunter came out from behind the bush. He was very happy to see so many pigeons caught in his net. The king of the pigeons saw the hunter coming towards them. He now realized the danger. He cried out to his followers at once: "My friends, we must all fly up together and take the net with us. Alone we can do nothing, but together we can lift this net." As the king said this, all the pigeons rose together in the air and flew away with the net.

The hunter came running up, but he just missed them. He ran after them in the hope that the net and the pigeons would soon fall down. The pigeons saw him running after them. So they flew very fast high over the hills and soon left the forest and the hunter far behind them.

"What do we do now?" asked the pigeons of their king, "What should we to get free of this net? We cannot pull ourselves out of it."

“Fly southwards,” replied the king, “to the big tree where we slept last night. I have a friend there who will help us. He is the king of the mice. Once he set a great lion free. The hunters had tied him fast. The mouse cut the strong ropes to bits with his sharp teeth. He will soon bite this net to pieces. He lives in a hole at the foot of the tree.”



The flock of pigeons then flew onward to the big tree.

The king of mice was peeping out of his hole. He saw the pigeons flying down. He knew their king and ran out to meet him.



“What is the matter, my friend?” he cried “may I help you in any way?”

“Alas! my dear friend,” replied the king of the pigeons, “we got caught in this net, and cannot get out. When the hunter came after us, we flew away carrying the net with us. Now, please help us as you helped the king of the forest, the great lion. Cut the net with your sharp teeth and set us free.”

“Of course, I will,” said the mouse-king.

“A friend must help another friend in times of trouble.”

He began his work. With his sharp little teeth, he soon cut the net to pieces. One by one, the pigeons were freed and the mouse carried the pieces of the net down into his hole. “They will make a soft bed for me to sleep on,” he said. All the pigeons thanked the mouse for his kindness and help. Then they flew away and made up their mind never to be caught in a net again.

## Helpline

bits (बिट्स) = टुकड़ों में; scattered (स्कैटर्ड) = बिखरे हुए; fast (फास्ट) = जल्दी से; separately (सेपरेटली) = अलग-अलग; followers (फॉलोअर्स) = अनुगामी; sharp (शार्प) = नुकीले; hunter (हंटर) = शिकारी; soft (सॉफ्ट) = मुलायम; grains (ग्रेन्स) = दाने; southwards (साउथवर्ड्स) = दक्षिण की ओर; lift (लिफ्ट) = उठाना; spread (स्प्रेड) = फैलना; made up their mind (मेड अप देयर माइंड) = निश्चय किया; strength (स्ट्रेंथ) = शक्ति; pigeons (पिजेंस) = कबूतर; trick (ट्रिक) = चाल।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Early that morning, a hunter had scattered some :  
(a) grains of maize  (b) grains of wheat   
(c) grains of rice
- Who was the king of pigeons' friend?  
(a) The king of jungle  (b) The king of mice   
(c) The king of birds
- The king of mice soon cut the net with :  
(a) a sharp knife  (b) a sharp blade   
(c) his sharp little teeth

### II. State whether the following statements are True or False :

- The hunter had thrown the net to catch the pigeons.
- The king of mice helped the pigeons by cutting the net.
- The pigeon king was bold and wise.
- The old wise pigeon advised the pigeons not to eat that rice.
- The pigeons were caught by the hunter.

### III. Answer the following questions :

- Why did the hunter scatter grains of rice on the ground ?
- What did the old pigeon tell his king ?
- What helped the pigeons in flying up with the net ?
- How did the pigeons get themselves free ?
- What lesson do you learn from this story ?



## Language Skill Practice

IV. Make words from the given jumbled letters :

hsrap .....

pgoien .....

srpaed .....

lfti .....

fgot .....

tirek .....

fstn .....

flwor .....

V. Add first two letters to the following words :

..... attered

..... ound

..... rest

..... ngry

..... raid

..... rength

..... geons

..... iend



VI. Match the words given under Column 'A' with their opposites given under Column 'B'.

### Column A

1. Bold
2. Young
3. Glad
4. Fast
5. Late
6. Friend
7. Kill
8. Behind

### Column B

- (a) aave
- (b) aad
- (c) in front of
- (d) coward
- (e) old
- (f) slow
- (g) enemy
- (h) early



## Activity Time

VII. Fill in the blanks with the words/phrases given below :

flew, tried, killed, lifted, followers, thought,  
was flying, desert, stopped, saw, servant, stick

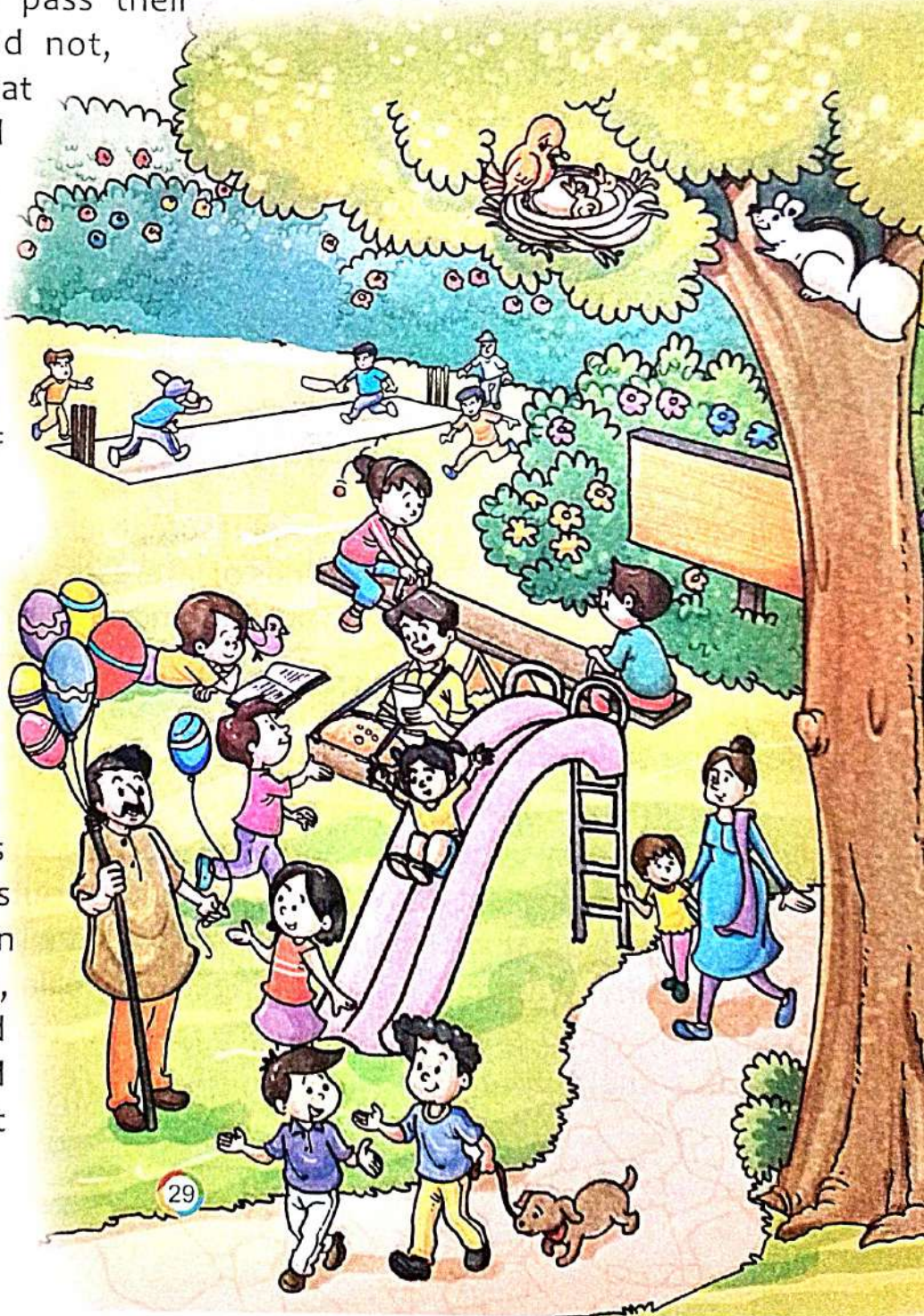
One evening, a large owl .....  
across a ..... with a flock of  
his ..... . He ..... a  
building. He ..... there. He  
..... he would rest there for  
sometime. He ..... through  
the door and slept on the bed in the room.  
The ..... of the house saw him.  
He at once ..... his ..... and  
..... to hit the bird. The owl flew up  
and could not be .....



# A Dream of War and Peace

-John Ruskin

Though I am no poet, I have dreams sometimes; I dreamed I was at a children's party in which every means of entertainment had been provided for them by a wise and kind host. It was a splendid house, with beautiful gardens round it, and the children had been set free in the rooms and gardens, with no care whatever but somehow to pass their afternoon happily. They did not, indeed, know much about what was to happen next day; and some of them, I thought, were a little frightened because there was a chance of their being sent to a new school where there were examinations; but they kept the thoughts of that out of their heads as well as they could and determined to enjoy themselves. The house, I said, was in a beautiful garden, and in the garden were all kinds of flowers; sweet, grassy banks for rest; and smooth lawns for play; and pleasant streams and woods; and rocky places for climbing. And the children were happy for a little while, but presently they separated themselves into parties; and then each party declared it





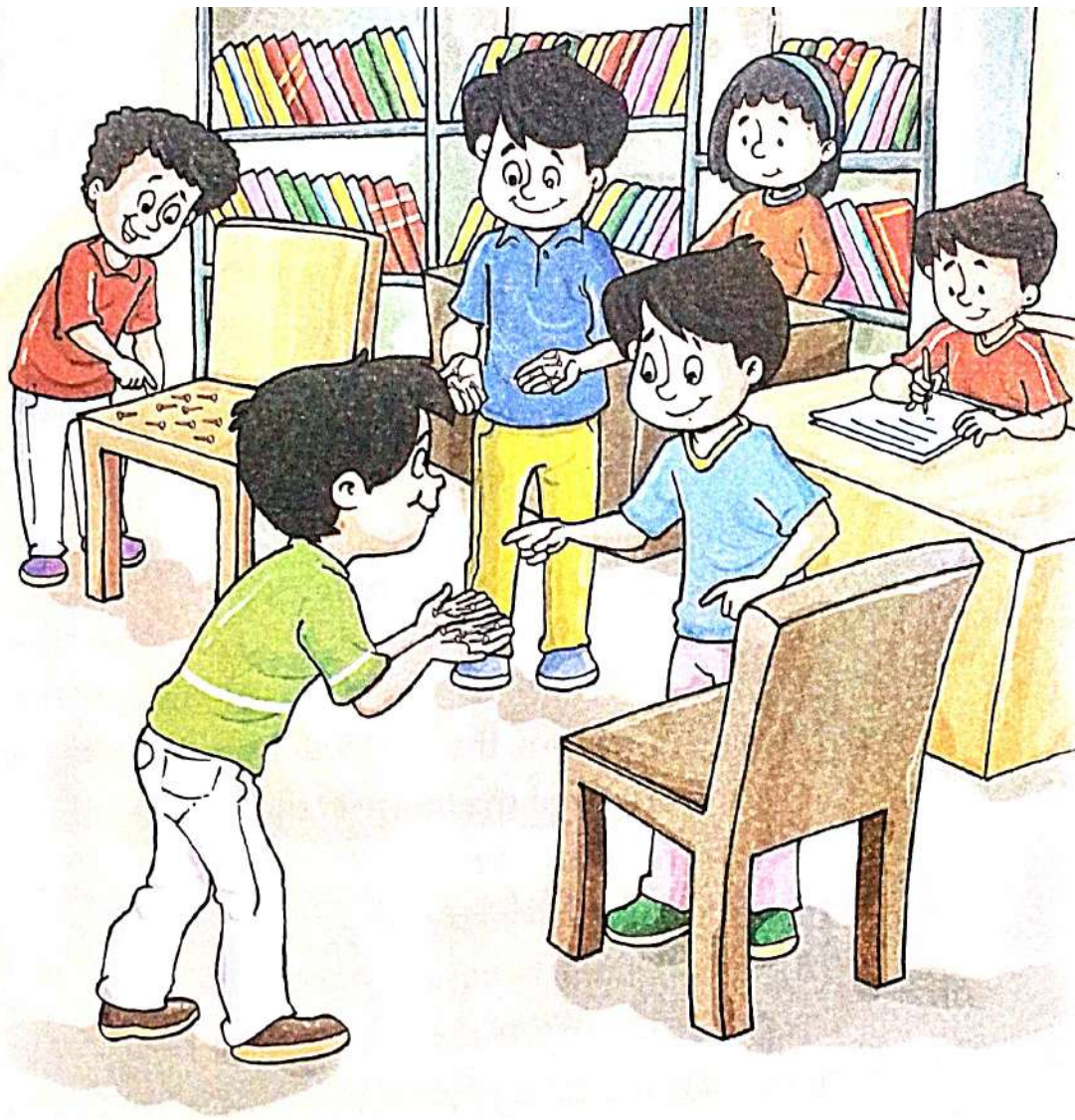
would have a piece of the garden for its own and that none of the others would be allowed to have anything to do with that piece. Next, they quarrelled violently about which pieces they would have; and at last, the boys took up the thing, as boys ought to do, "practically," and fought in the flower-beds till there was hardly a flower left standing; then they trampled down each other's bits of the garden out of spite; and the girls cried till they could cry no more; and so they all lay down, at last, breathless in the ruin and waited for the time when they were to be taken home in the evening.

Meanwhile, the children in the house had been making themselves happy also in their manner. For them, there had

been provided every kind of indoor pleasure; there was music for them to dance to, and the library was open, with all kinds of interesting books; and there was a museum full of the most curious shells and animals and birds; and there was a workshop, with all kinds of tools for the clever boys, and there were pretty dresses, for the girls to dress in and there were microscopes and whatever toys a child could fancy; and a table, in the dining-room, loaded with everything nice to eat.

But, in the midst of this, it struck two or three of the more "practical" children, that they would like some of the brass-headed nails that studded the chairs; and so they set to work to pull them out. Presently, those who were reading, or looking at shells, took a fancy to do the like; and, in a little while, all the children, nearly, were hurting their fingers, in pulling out brass-headed nails. With all that they could pull out they were not satisfied, and then everyone wanted some of somebody else's. And at last, the really practical and sensible one

declared, that was of any real consequence, that afternoon, except to get plenty of brass-headed nails; and that the books and the cakes and the microscopes were of no use at all in themselves, but only if they could be exchanged for brass-headed nails. And at last, they began to fight for nail-heads, as the others fought for bits of garden. Only here and there, a despised one went away quietly into corner and tried to get a little quiet with a book, in the midst of the noise; but all the practical ones thought of



nothing else but counting nail-heads all the afternoon—even though they knew they would not be allowed to carry so much as one brass-nail away with them.

But no—it was—“Who has most nails?”, “I have a hundred, and you have only fifty” or “I have a thousand and you have two thousand. I must have as many as you before I leave the house or I cannot possibly go home in peace.” At last, they made so much noise that I woke up and thought to myself, “What a false dream that is, of children! The child is the father of the man; and wiser. Children never do such foolish things. Only men do.”

### Helpline

host (होस्ट) = मेहमानदार; frightened (फ्राइटेंड) = भयभीत; curious (क्यूरियस) = जिज्ञासु; shells (शेल्स) = खोल; fancy (फैंसी) = कल्पनाशक्ति; studded (स्टडिड) = जड़ा हुआ; presently (प्रेजेंटली) = वर्तमान समय में; of no use (ऑफ नो यूज़) = बेकार; व्यर्थ; at all (ऐट ऑल) = एकदम; despised (डेस्पाइज्ड) = तिरस्कार करना।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The children had been set free in the rooms and gardens to pass:  
(a) their afternoon happily (b) their evening happily  
(c) their morning happily (d) their holiday happily
- The children in the garden fought for :  
(a) the brass-headed nails (b) the bits of garden  
(c) the flowers (d) None of these
- Through his dream, the poet wants to describe :  
(a) the dream of the house in the garden  
(b) the reality of life  
(c) the children's party  
(d) the fighting behaviour of children

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

hosts, flowers, toys, determined, dishes, interesting, recreation, workshop

- The children like to play with .....
- Nowadays, we have many means of .....
- The garden was full of every kind of .....
- The dining table was full of every kind of .....
- The library was open with all kinds of ..... books.
- I have ..... to join military services.
- Few ..... are so good that they welcome and honour the guests very much.
- There was a ..... with all kinds of tools.

### III. State whether the followings statements are True or False :

- The girls cried till they could cry no more.
- Whatever the writer thought was only a dream and not reality.
- The children did not worry but were determined to enjoy themselves.
- The children inside the house did not quarrel till the end.
- The garden where the party was to take place was not beautiful.

IV. Answer the following questions :

1. What did John Ruskin dream?
2. Why were some of the little children frightened?
3. What did the children decide when they separated themselves into parties?
4. What was the quarrel among the children?
5. How was the garden ruined?
6. How were the children inside the house enjoying?
7. What did the children inside the house begin to fight?
8. What was the competition among the practical children inside the house?
9. Describe the beauty of the garden in about 50 words.
10. What were the means of entertainment inside the house ? Give the names only.

## Language Skill Practice

V. Answer the following questions :

1. How will you go to school ? .....
2. Does this road lead to Pune ? .....
3. Are you not sleeping ? .....
4. Can this donkey carry this load ? .....
5. Who will teach you history ? .....

VI. Write questions for these answers :

1. Virat has nothing to say. ....
2. She has prepared tea for you. ....
3. I have sold my cow. ....
4. He attended the class yesterday. ....
5. This young lady is clever. ....

VII. Change the following sentences as directed :

1. Will you play a match with us ? (Statement)  
.....
2. He learns his lesson daily. (Question)  
.....
3. Do these children play with toys ? (Statement)  
.....
4. We should eat green vegetables. (Command)  
.....

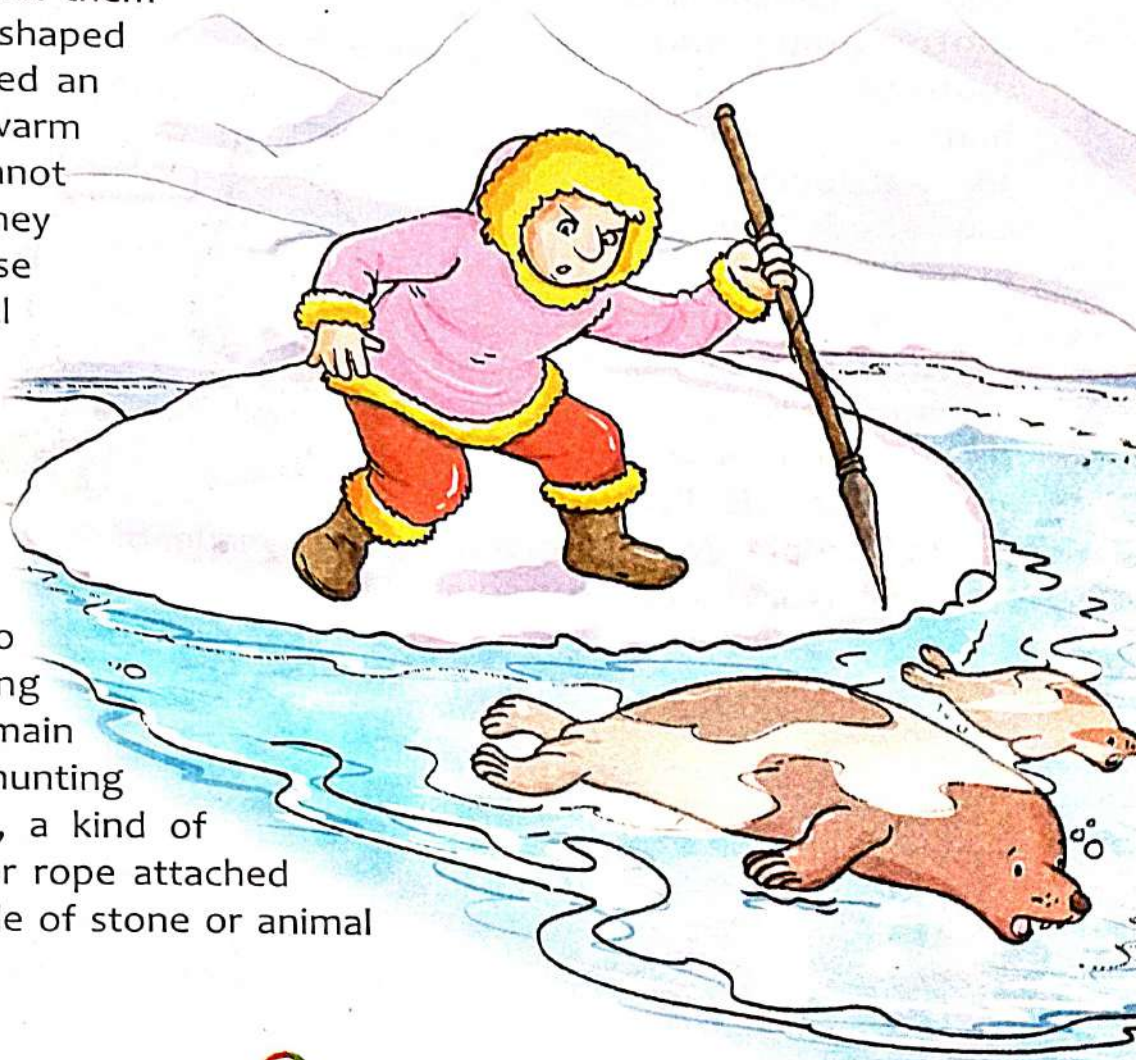


## How Do The Innuits Live?

People living in very cold regions such as Alaska, Canada and Greenland are called Innuits. These regions remain under a thick sheet of ice and snow for nine months in a year. Some snow melts during the short summer season.

The life of Innuits is very tough and full of struggles due to the harsh environmental conditions. The word 'Inuit' means 'Eater of Raw Meat'. Meat and fish are their main food items.

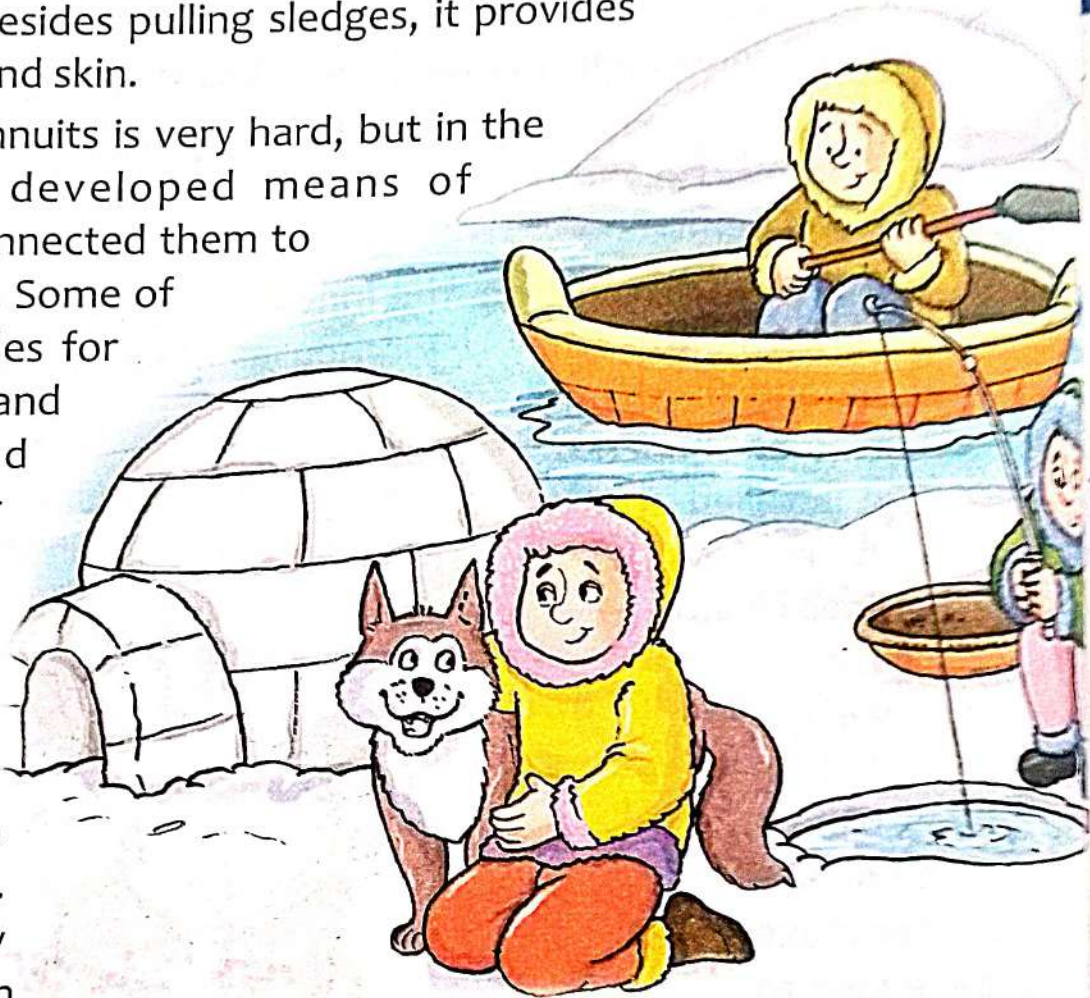
During the short summer season, the Inuit live in tents made of skins, but during the long winter months, they live in houses made of ice blocks. They cut these blocks of ice and fix them tightly to make a dome shaped house. This house is called an 'Igloo'. Inside, it is warm because the icy winds cannot enter these houses. They heat and light the house with a lamp in which seal fat and whale blubber are used. In the middle of the roof, they make a hole for the smoke to pass through. The entrance is very narrow and one has to crawl to enter the house. Fishing and hunting are their main occupations. Their main hunting weapon is the harpoon, a kind of spear with a long leather rope attached to it. Its sharp tip is made of stone or animal bone.



Innuits make clothes from animal skins and fur. Such clothes protect them from severe cold. They wear trousers and long legged boots made from seal skin. They also wear jackets made of skin or fur. Their jackets have hoods which can be pulled right over the head and face. These are called parka.

The traditional boats used for fishing are called kayaks. Sledges are the most popular means of land transport. It is a cart without wheels which is pulled by a dog or reindeer. The reindeer is the most important animal for Innuits because besides pulling sledges, it provides them milk, meat and skin.

The life of Innuits is very hard, but in the present times, developed means of transport have connected them to the outside world. Some of them now use rifles for hunting animals and motor boats and motorsledges for hunting fish and for transporting their goods. They export tinned fish and fur and buy various modern items of daily use. Their children now go to schools. In



towns, people live in modern houses made of wood and other materials. Electricity is also supplied in some areas.

### Helpline

struggles (स्ट्रगल) = संघर्ष; harsh (हार्श) = कठिन; environmental conditions (एन्वायरमेंटल कंडीशंस) = वातावरण के रणनीतिक  
 shaped (डोम शेपड) = गुंबद के आकार का; atmosphere (एटमॉस्फीयर) = वायुमंडल; narrow entrance (नैरो एंट्रेंस) = संकीर्ण प्रवेश  
 (क्रॉल) = रेंगना; spear (स्पीयर) = भाला; fur (फर) = एक प्रकार के मुलायम महीन बाल; protect (प्रोटेक्ट) = रक्षा करना; very much  
 = बहुत अधिक; hoods (हुड्स) = कनटोप; traditional (ट्रेडिशनल) = पारंपरिक; popular (पॉपुलर) = लोकप्रिय; developed  
 विकसित; export (एक्सपोर्ट) = निर्यात करना।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The life of Innuits is very :  
(a) hard  (b) comfortable  (c) enjoyable
- The house made of ice blocks is called :  
(a) kayak  (b) harpoon  (c) igloo
- These are the most popular means of land transport.  
(a) Sledges  (b) Kayaks  (c) Parka

Fill in the blanks with the words given below :

animal's skin    Reindeer,    Greenland,    harpoon

- ..... is the most important animals for Innuits .
- Innuits live in .....
- Their main hunting weapon is the .....
- Innuits make their tents with .....



State whether the following statements are True or False :

- Innuits live in a very hot climatic region.
- The main food of Innuits is meat and fish.
- In winter, Innuits live in tents.
- Sledge is a cart without wheels.
- Some Innuits now live in towns.



Answer the following questions :

- Where do Innuits live ?
- What are their main occupations ?
- What materials do they use to make their clothes ?
- What is their winter house called? How do they make it ?
- Which is the most important animal for Innuits and why ?

# Language Skill Practice

V. Correct the spellings :

spaer .....  
 atmosfere .....  
 protact .....

enveronmantel .....  
 entrence .....  
 craul .....

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

### Column 'A'

1. Harsh
2. Fur
3. Pulled
4. Atmosphere
5. Attached
6. Narrow

### Column 'B'

- (a) tight
- (b) fixed
- (c) hard
- (d) a kind of soft wool
- (e) drawn
- (f) the envelope of air surroundings the earth

## Activity Time

VII. Look at the following sentences :

- (a) He saw two men.
- (b) They were' carrying tins.

We can combine these sentences into one sentences :

He saw two men carrying tins.

Now, combine the following pairs of sentences as shown in the example :

1. We heard the women.  
They were singing together at their work.
2. We saw a man.  
He was running away with the umbrella.
3. I saw four children in the children's ward  
They were suffering from polio.
4. Look at those men.  
They are spraying the banana trees  
with an insecticide.
5. I saw some boys.  
They were playing football.
6. I saw several vaccinators.  
They were vaccinating the children.



## 9

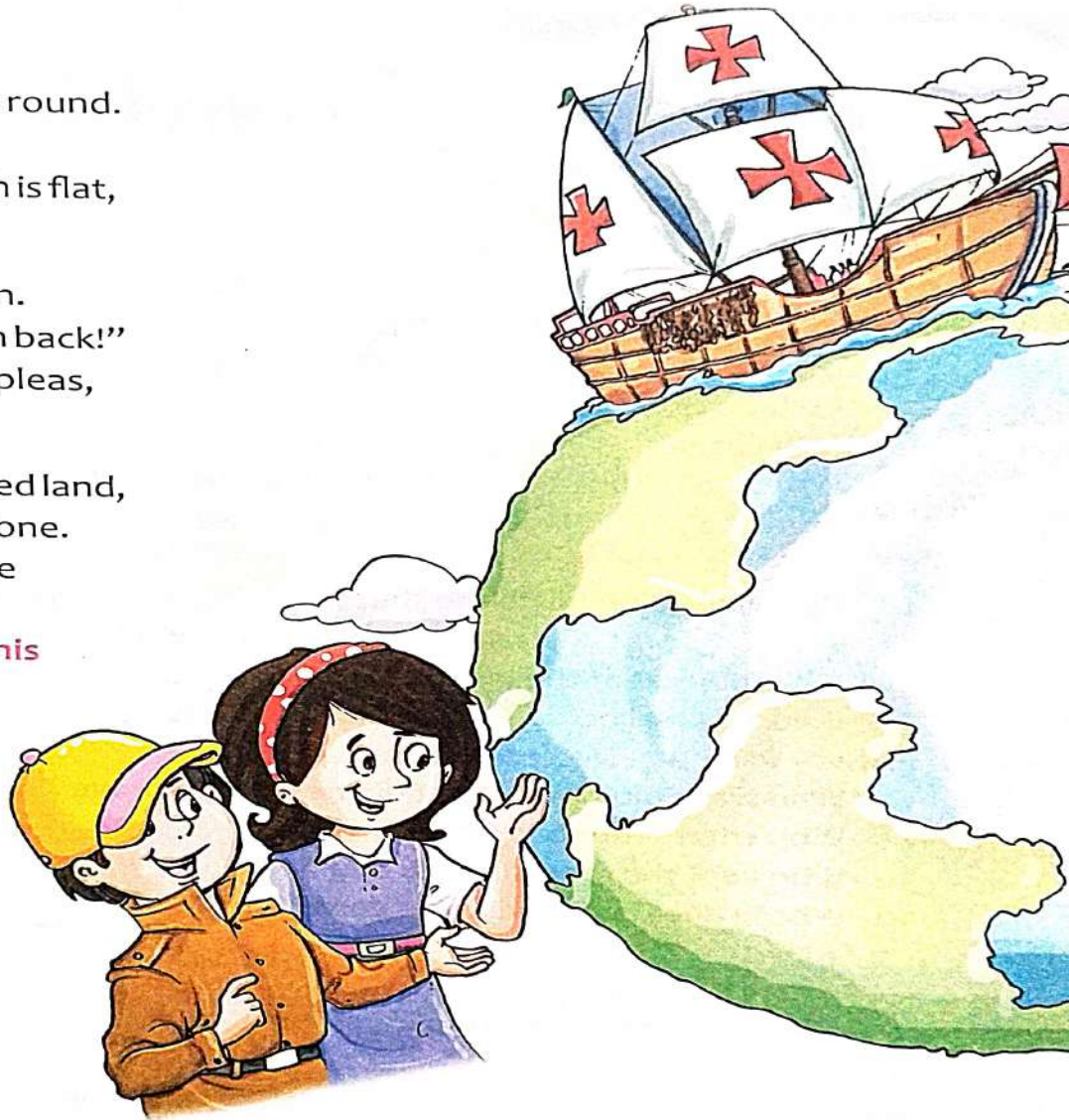
## Like Columbus

Columbus said, "The earth is round.  
Across the sea I'll go.  
Although some say the earth is flat,  
I'll prove it is not so."

Columbus crossed the ocean.  
When his sailors cried, "Turn back!"  
He would not listen to their pleas,  
But kept the onward track.

Then when Columbus sighted land,  
Their cries and fears were gone.  
I hope that I shall be as brave  
As he was, and "sail on!"

—Eleanor Dennis



## Helpline

across (एक्रॉस) = आर-पार; although (आलदो) = यद्यपि; flat (फ्लैट) = चपटी; prove (प्रूव) = सिद्ध करना; sailor (सेलर) = नाविक, मल्लाह;  
plea (प्ली) = बहाना, तर्क; track (ट्रैक) = रास्ता; sighted (साइटिड) = देखी।

## Theme of the Poem

Christopher Columbus went sailing across the seas to prove that the earth is round. When his fellow sailors couldn't see land after sailing for long, they asked him to return but he kept on sailing and at last, they saw the land and became happy. The poet also wishes to be brave just like Columbus.

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Columbus said, "The earth is :  
(a) triangular  (b) flat  (c) round
- Columbus crossed the :  
(a) oceans  (b) lakes  (c) seas
- When Columbus sighted land, sailors cries and fears were :  
(a) rising  (b) alive  (c) gone

II. Fill in the blanks with the words used in the poem :

- Columbus didn't listen to the ..... pleas.
- ..... said, "The earth is round."
- Columbus kept the onward .....
- Columbus sailed ..... the sea.

III. Answer the following questions :

- Who was Columbus? What did he want to prove ?
- Who cried "Turn back!" and why ?
- Who kept the onward track and why ?
- Whose cries and fears were gone? Why ?



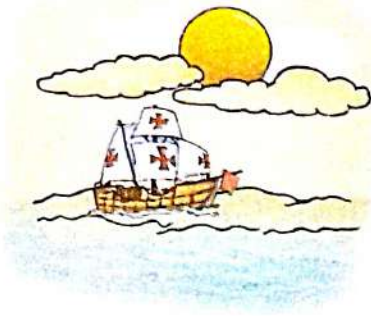
## Language Skill Practice

IV. Correct the spellings :

osean .....  
trake .....  
sailer .....  
seghted .....

althuogh .....  
lisen .....  
flet .....  
plaes .....

V. Match the words in given under Column list 'A' with the words given under Column list 'B':



**Column 'A'**

- Sound
- So
- Pleas
- Grave
- Pail
- Sand

**Column 'B'**

- land
- sail
- brave
- round
- go
- bees



**Activity Time**

VI. Fill in the blanks with the words used in the poem and complete the paragraph :

Columbus was a brave ..... He went ..... the Atlantic Ocean to prove that the earth is ..... He sailed and sailed, but couldn't sight the ..... His fellow sailors asked him to ..... back, but he didn't listen to their ..... At last, he sighted the land. The sailors ..... and ..... were gone.

# The School Reopens

Aalia is a student of class VI. She is a bright girl. She stood first in class V. She comes back to school after summer vacations and meets her class teacher.



Aalia : Good morning, Sir.

Class Teacher : Good morning, Aalia. How are you ?

Aalia : Fine, Sir. Thank you.

Class Teacher : Where did you go in summer vacation ?

Aalia : Sir, I went to my uncle's village. He is a farmer. He took me to farm and showed me the crops growing there. The air was fresh there. We don't have such fresh air here in town.

My uncle has some cows as well. I got fresh milk. It was very tasty. My uncle has a grove of mangoes also. I ate a lot of mangoes. I played with my cousins. I enjoyed my stay there.  
(Rohan enters.)

Rohan : Good morning, Sir. May I come in ?

Class Teacher : Good morning, Rohan. Please come in. Where did you go in summer vacations?

Rohan : Sir, It is very hot here in the plains. So, I went to Mussoorie with my parents. It is a very beautiful hill station. It is called "Queen of Hills". We stayed there for about a month. The weather was very pleasant.



Class teacher : Did you shoot some photographs there?

Rohan : Yes Sir, we did. They are being printed at the lab.

Class teacher : How did you feel when you came down to Dehradun from Mussoorie?

Rohan : Sir, it was very hot. The air was not fresh at all as no cool breeze was blowing.

Class teacher : Do you know why is Mussoorie cooler than Dehradun?

Rohan : Yes Sir, our geography teacher told us that as we go higher and higher, the air becomes thinner and thinner.

Class teacher : You are very intelligent, Rohan.

Rohan : Thank you, Sir.

(Another boy, Aman, enters the room.)

Aman : Good morning, Sir.

Class teacher : Good morning, Aman. How did you spend your summer vacations?

**Aman** : I spent my summer vacations at my grandmother's home. She lives in Mumbai.

**Class teacher** : Mumbai is a very big city. It is the financial capital of India.

**Aman** : Yes Sir, there are many tall buildings in Mumbai. It is situated on the Arabian Sea. I saw many ships sailing on the coast.



**Class teacher** : Yes, Mumbai is also called 'The Film City'.

(The bell rings and all the boys and girls go for morning assembly.)

### Helpline

bright (ब्राइट) = बुद्धिमान; vacation (वैकेशन) = लम्बा अवकाश; fresh (फ्रेश) = ताजा; tasty (टेस्टी) = स्वादिष्ट; a lot of (ए लॉट ऑफ) = बहुत अधिक मात्रा में; weather (वेदर) = मौसम; pleasant (प्लेजेंट) = सुहावना; plains (प्लेन्स) = मैदान; hill station (हिल स्टेशन) = पर्वतीय नगर; printed (प्रिंटेड) = छपने के लिए गये हुए हैं; thinner and thinner (थिनर एण्ड थिनर) = वायु का घनत्व कम होते जाते हैं; intelligent (इन्टेलिजेंट) = बुद्धिमान; spend (स्पेंड) = गुजारना, व्यतीत करना; ships sailing (शिप्स सेलिंग) = जहाजों का समुद्र में चलना।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. Where did Aalia go in summer vacation?

- (a) Her uncle's village  (b) Mussoorie   
(c) Her grandmother home.

2. Which city is called "Queen of Hills"?

- (a) Mussoorie  (b) Dehradun  (c) Nainital

3. Which city is called 'The Film City'?

- (a) Chennai  (b) Kolkata  (c) Mumbai

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

Queen of Hills, hotter, cooler, thinner, city

1. Mussoorie is called .....

2. Mussoorie is ..... than Dehradun.

3. Dehradun is ..... than Mussoorie.
4. Mumbai is a very big .....
5. The air in the high mountains is .....

III. Answer the following questions :

1. Where did Aalia go in summer vacations ?
2. What did Aalia do in the village ?
3. Where did Rohan go during summer vacation ?
4. Why is Mussoorie colder than Dehradun ?
5. What was exciting for Aman in Mumbai ?

## Language Skill Practice

IV. Correct the spellings :

vacateon .....

frash .....

waether .....

vallage .....

perents .....

entar .....

V. Complete the spellings :

g .... rd .... n

u .... c .... e

f .... el

f .... e .... d

c .... u .... i ....

m .... un .... a .... n

VI. Match the words given under Column 'A' with their opposites given in Column 'B' :

**Column 'A'**

1. Uncle
2. Fresh
3. Beautiful
4. Clean
5. Friend

**Column 'B'**

- (a) Dirty
- (b) Enemy
- (c) Aunt
- (d) Ugly
- (e) Stale



## Activity Time

VII. Practise the following dialogue :

- Q. What did you do yesterday?  
 A. I went to the market.  
 Q. What did you buy there?  
 A. I bought a school bag.  
 Q. What else did you buy?  
 A. I bought a story book also.  
 Q. Will you show me your bag and book?  
 A. Yes, I will. Here they are.



(Rohit lives in a New Delhi and his friend Vinay lives in a village. Vinay comes to the New Delhi. Rohit taking him round the city.)



- Rohit : How far is your village from here ?
- Vinay : It's not very far. It's near your cousin Shivam's Village.
- Rohit : Have you come to New Delhi earlier ?
- Vinay : No, I didn't. I came to the city for the first time yesterday. New Delhi is a very big city. Isn't it ?
- Rohit : Yes, it's a very big city. There is always a large crowd on the roads and on the streets.
- Vinay : I see a lot of people everywhere, There are so many cars, buses, trucks and other vehicles. In my village, people travel on bullock-carts and bicycles. They also go on foot. We don't have big crowds there.
- Rohit : Yes, here people use many types of vehicle. There is always heavy traffic on the roads. The policeman controls the traffic at the crossings. There is

always a long line of buses, trucks, cars, motor-cycles, scooters, rickshaws and bicycles. We are always careful and follow the rules of the road.

Vinay : What are these rules of the road ?

Rohit : The rules of the road save us from accidents. These are very important. Always keep to your left. Don't move very fast on a crowded road. Check your brakes before you start. Watch traffic-lights and other signals at the crossings. There are three lights : red, yellow and green. Red means STOP, yellow means GET READY and green means GO.

(Vinay and Rohit now come to another crossing. A policeman is controlling the traffic.)

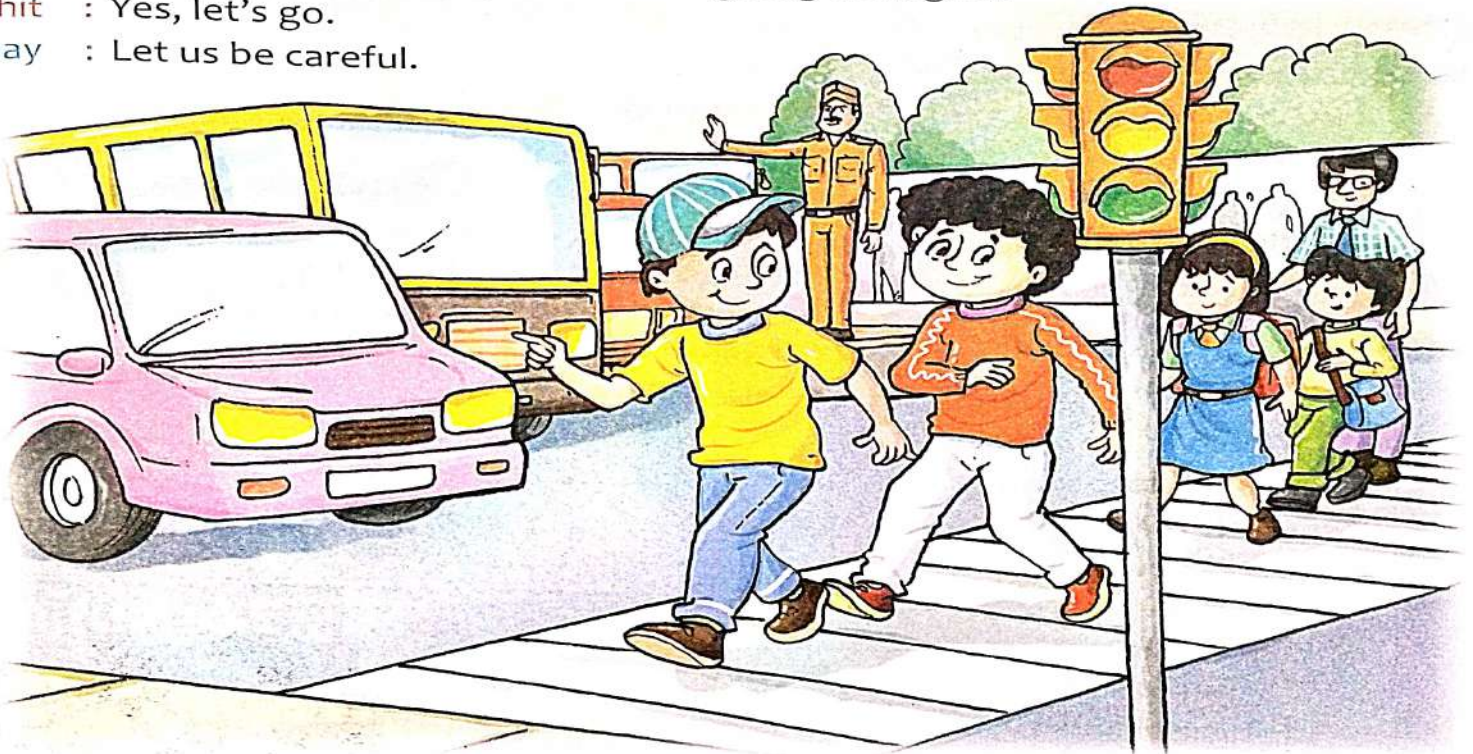
Vinay : Look, what's that man in uniform doing ?

Rohit : That's a traffic policeman. He controls the traffic. He gives signals with his hands. He allows the traffic of one side to go at a time and stops the traffic on the other side. This way, he prevents accidents.

Vinay : Let's cross now. The policeman is giving the signal.

Rohit : Yes, let's go.

Vinay : Let us be careful.



Rohit : There are also rules for people going on foot. Do not cross the road in a hurry. Look to your right, then to the left and again to the right, and then only cross the road. It is dangerous to cross in a hurry. Many people die in

road accidents every year. India leads the world in the number of accidents. Always cross the road at the place marked for it.

Vinay : Now I know the rules of the road and will follow them.

Rohit : Very good.

Vinay : Let's go home now. We will see some other parts of the city tomorrow.

### Helpline

allow (एलाउ) = अनुमति देना; dangerous (डेजरस) = खतरनाक; careful (केयरफुल) = सावधान; forward (फॉरवर्ड) = आगे; check जाँच करना; hurry (हरी) = जल्दी करना; control (कंट्रोल) = नियन्त्रण करना; marked (मार्कड) = निशान लगा हो; crossing (क्रॉसिंग) = वाहनों के आवागमन के लिए; vehicle (व्हीकल) = गाड़ी; accident (एक्सीडेंट) = दुर्घटना।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- The rules of the roads save us from :
 

(a) animals	(b) diseases	(c) accidents
-------------	--------------	---------------
- He controls the traffic.
 

(a) Policeman	(b) Teacher	(c) Doctor
---------------	-------------	------------
- To cross in a hurry is :
 

(a) good	(b) safe	(c) dangerous
----------	----------	---------------

II. Complete the rules of the road given below :

- Watch at the crossing .....
- Always keep .....
- Go slow .....
- Check your .....

III. Write what the following signals tell you to do :

- The red light .....
- The yellow light .....
- The green light .....

IV. Answer the following questions :

- What different vehicles do you see in big cities ?
- How do village people go from one place to another ?



3. What is the importance of the rules of the road ?
4. What should you do to avoid accidents ?
5. How does a policeman save us from accidents ?

## Language Skill Practice

V. Correct the spellings :

akcident .....  
 trafic .....  
 people .....  
 pieceful .....

vellage .....  
 always .....  
 chack .....  
 wach .....

VI. Match the words given under Column 'A' with their meanings given under Column 'A':

### Column 'A'

1. Very far
2. Many people gathered together
3. Signal
4. Watch
5. Vehicles moving on the road

### Column 'B'

- (a) traffic
- (b) check
- (c) crowd
- (d) sign
- (e) at a great distance

## Activity Time

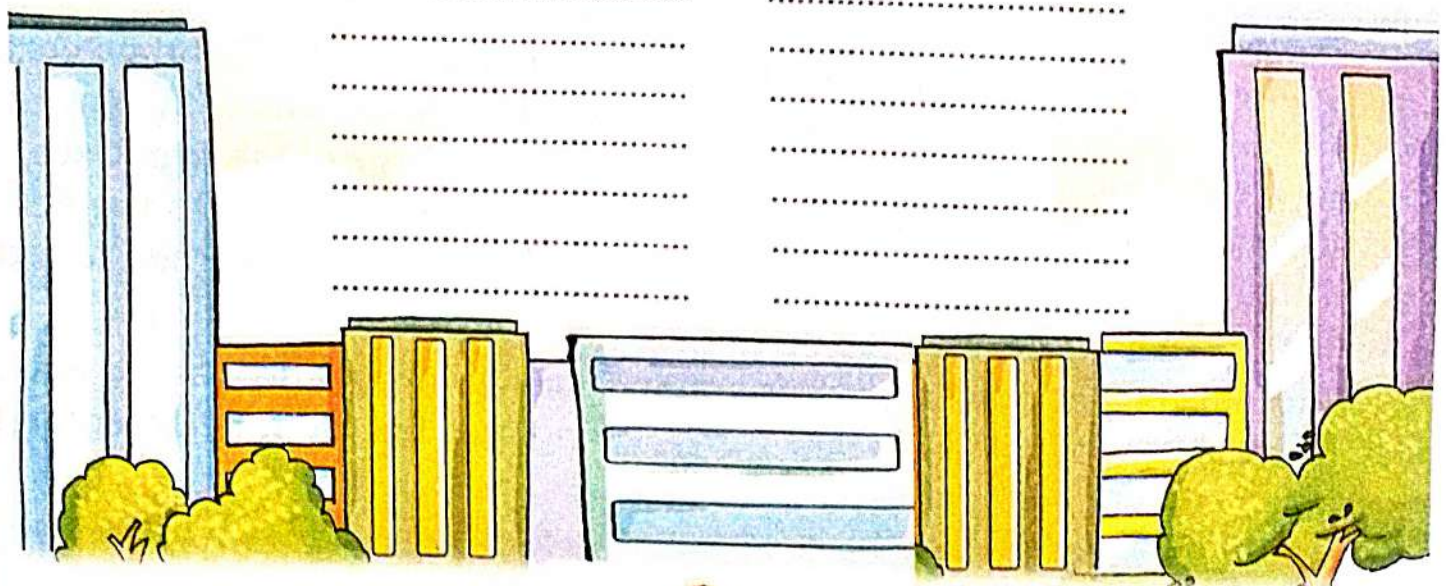
VII. Select words from the list given below and put under suitable heads :

*cars, long lines of buses, trucks, bullock-carts, heavy traffic, bicycles, people on foot, a lot of people everywhere, no crowd, a big crowd, traffic-light, a peaceful atmosphere, less noise*

**Cities**

**Villages**

.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....



Today is a story-telling day in Rohan's English class. Rohan is the story-teller.

**Teacher** : Rohan will you tell the class a story today ?

**Rohan** : Yes Sir, I will. It is the story of a great warrior of olden days. Shall I begin ?

**Teacher** : Yes, please do.

Rohan then told the class the following story :

Rustam was a great Persian warrior. He married a beautiful princess named Tahmina and lived with her at her father's palace. They lived together very happily.

Rustam would often go away to fight battles. One day, he left home to go to Persia. He gave a seal to his wife. He told her, "Put this seal on the arm of the baby son, when he is born."

After some months, a baby son was born to Tahmina. She wrote to her husband, "It is girl and not a boy". Rustam got the news but he was not happy. He wanted a son.

Tahmina named the child Sohrab and put the seal on his arm. The baby grew up. He was strong and handsome. He asked Tahmina, "Mother, who is my father ?"

She said, "Son, Rustam is your father. He is a great warrior. He was with me for some years but now he is in Persia." Sohrab became happy. He was proud of his father.

Sohrab joined the army of Tartars. The Tartars were enemies of the Persians. Persia and Tartars were at war with each other. As Sohrab was with Tartars, he fought on their side. They pitched their tents on the left bank of the river Oxus. The Persian army gathered on the other bank of the river. Sohrab said to the Persian commander, "Who is the bravest warrior of your army? I challenge him to a duel with him."

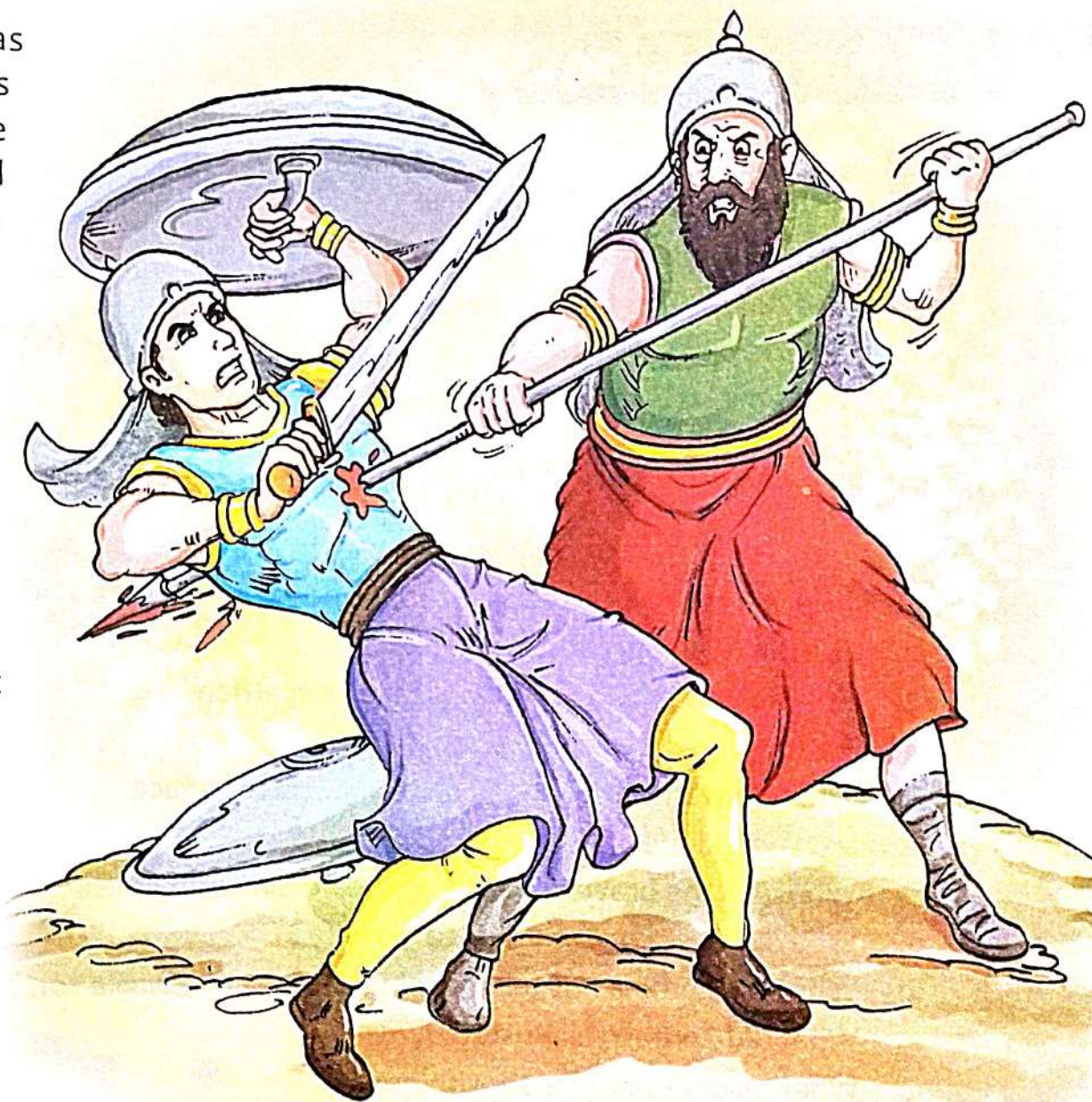
Rustam was the bravest warrior in the Persian army, but he was old now. At first, he did not want to fight a duel with a young man but later, he accepted the challenge.

The two warriors stood face to face. Sohrab looked at Rustam. He did not know that he was his father. Rustam also did not know that Sohrab was his son. Sohrab asked Rustam, "Who are you? Are you Rustam?" But Rustam did not tell his name. A terrible fight began. Sohrab knocked his father down many times.

This made Rustam very angry. He shouted to himself, "Rustam, what has happened to you?" Hearing his father's name, Sohrab's spear and shield fell from his hands. Just then Rustam stabbed Sohrab and ran his spear through his body. Sohrab fell down to the ground. He told the Persian warrior, "I am Sohrab. I am the son of Rustam. See this seal. It is my father's seal. He is a great warrior. He will certainly take revenge upon you."

Rustam was stunned. So this was his own son! He almost went mad with grief. He cried, "Oh God, what have I done? I killed my own son." He said to Sohrab, "I am Rustam, your unlucky father."

The armies of both sides stood still. The eyes of the soldiers were wet with tears.



## Helpline

accept (एक्सेप्ट) = स्वीकार करना; mad (मैड) = पागल; battle-field (बैटल फील्ड) = युद्ध भूमि; proud (प्राउड) = गर्व होना; challenge (चैलेंज) = चुनौती; return (रिटर्न) = वापस आना; certainly (सर्टेनली) = निश्चित रूप में; revenge (रिवेंज) = बदला; disguise (डिस्गैज) = वेश बदलना; shield (शील्ड) = दाल; duel (द्यूल) = दो सिपाहियों/लोगों के बीच युद्ध; stunned (स्टंड) = आश्चर्यचकित व दुखी हुआ; grief (ग्रीफ) = दुःख; spear (स्पीयर) = भाला; joined (जॉइन्ड) = सम्मिलित हुआ; terrible (टैरिबल) = भयानक; knocked (नॉकड) = गिरा दि; warrior (वारियर) = योद्धा; later (लैटर) = बाद में।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

### I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. Rustam was a great warrior of :

- (a) Russia (b) Tartars (c) Persia

2. The Tartars and the Persians were :

- (a) enemies (b) friends (c) None of these

3. He knocked his father down many times.

- (a) Tahmina (b) Rustam (c) Sohrab

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

*bravely, proud, warrior, revenge, stood*

1. "He will take ..... upon you," Sohrab said.
2. Rustam was a great .....
3. Sohrab was ..... of his father.
4. He fought .....
5. The two warriors ..... face to face.

### III. Answer the following questions :

1. Who was the bravest warrior in the Persian army ?
2. Why did Rustam give a seal to his wife ?
3. Why did Tahmina not tell Rustam that the child was a son ?
4. What did Sohrab tell Rustam ?
5. What made Rustam mad with grief?

# Language Skill Practice

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



## Column 'A'

1. Weak
2. Begin
3. Happy
4. Handsome
5. Fall

## Column 'B'

- (a) end
- (b) sad
- (c) strong
- (d) rise
- (e) ugly



## Activity Time

V. Complete the story with the words given below :

*soldiers, shield, warrior, knocked, surprised, stumbled, bravely, courage*

Rani Laxmi Bai was a great ..... She fought very ..... with the British soldiers. She ..... down many of them. The British soldiers were ..... to see the ..... of Rani Laxmi Bai. She was fighting with a sword and a ..... Suddenly her horse ....., she fell down and was surrounded by the British.

# A Birthday Letter

Central Prison, Naini  
October 26, 1933



On your birthday, you have been in the habit of receiving presents and good wishes. Good wishes you will still have in full measure, but what present can I send you from Naini prison? My presents cannot be very material or solid. They can only be of the air and of the mind and spirit, such goods as a fairy might have bestowed on you—things that even the high walls of prison cannot stop.

You know, sweetheart, how I dislike sermonising and doling out good advice. When I am tempted to do this, I always think of the story of a 'very wise man' I once read. Perhaps one day you will yourself read the book which contains this story.

Thirteen hundred years ago, there came a great traveller from China to India in search of wisdom and knowledge. His name was Hiuen Tsang and over the deserts and mountains of the North he came, braving many dangers, facing and overcoming many obstacles—so great was his thirst for knowledge; and he spent many years in India learning himself and teaching others, especially at the great University of Nalanda, which existed then near the city that used to be called Pataliputra and is now known as Patna. Hiuen Tsang became very learned himself and he was given the title of 'Master of the Law'—the Law of the Buddha; and he journeyed all over India and saw and studied the people that lived in this great country, in those far off days. Later, he wrote a book of his travels, and it is this book which contains the story that comes to my mind.

It is about a man from South India who came to Karnasuvarna, which was a city somewhere near the modern Bhagalpur, in Bihar, and this man, it is written, wore round his waist copper plates, and on his head, he carried a lighted torch. Staff in hand, with proud bearing and lofty steps, he wandered about in this strange attire. And when anyone asked him the reason for his curious attire, he told him that his wisdom was so great that he was afraid, his belly would burst if he did not wear copper plates round it, and because he was moved with pity for the ignorant people round about him, who lived in darkness, he carried the light on his head.

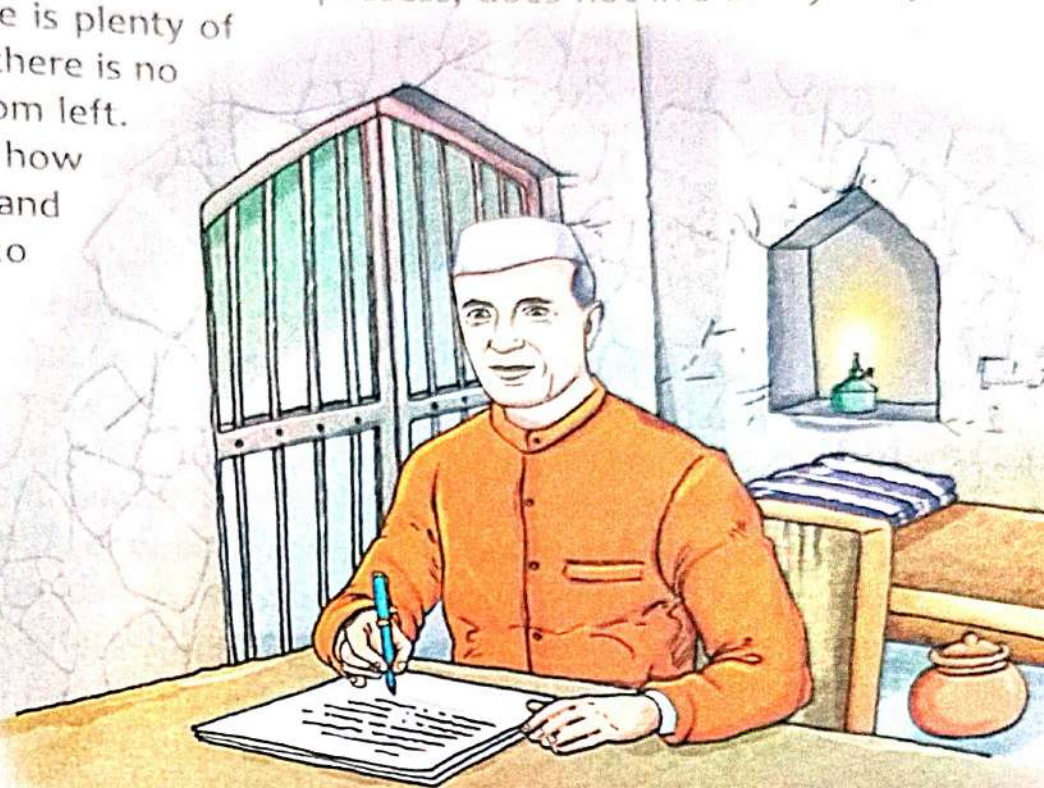
Well, I am quite sure that there is no danger of my ever bursting with too much wisdom, and so there is no need for me to wear copper plates. And, in any event, I hope that my wisdom, such of it as I possess, does not live in my belly. Wherever it may reside, there is plenty of room still for more of it and there is no chance of there being no room left.

If I am so limited in wisdom, how can I pose as a wise man and distribute good advice to others? And so I have always thought that the best way to find out what is right and what is not right, what should be done and what should not be done, is not by giving sermons, but by talking and discussing, and out of discussion sometimes, a little bit of truth comes out. I have liked my talks with you and we have

discussed many things, but the world is wide, and beyond our world lie other wonderful and mysterious worlds; so none of us need ever be bored or imagine, like the very foolish and conceited person whose story Hiuen Tsang has told us, that we have learned everything worth learning and become very wise. And, perhaps, it is as well that we do not become very wise, for the very wise, if any such there are, must sometimes feel rather sad that there is nothing more to learn. They must miss the joy of discovery and of learning new things—the great adventure that all of us who care to may have.

I must not, therefore, sermonise. But what am I to do then? A letter can hardly take the place of a talk; at best, it is a one-sided affair. So, if I say anything that sounds like good advice, do not take it as if it were a bad pill to swallow. Imagine that I have made a suggestion to you for you to think over, as if we really were having a talk.

In history, we read of great periods in the life of nations, of great men and women, and great deeds performed, and sometimes in our dreams and reveries,



we imagine ourselves back in those times and doing brave deeds like the heroes and heroines of old. Do you remember how fascinated you were, when you first read the story of Jeanne d' Arc, and how your ambition was to be something like her? Ordinary men and women are not usually heroic. They think of their daily bread and butter, of their children, of their household worries and the like. But a time comes when a whole nation becomes full of faith for a great cause, and then even simple, ordinary men and women become heroes, and history becomes stirring and epoch-making. Great leaders have something in them which inspires a whole nation and makes them do great deeds.

The year you were born in, 1917 was one of the memorable years of history when a great leader, with a heart full of love and sympathy for the poor and suffering, made his people write a noble and never-to-be forgotten chapter of history. In the very month in which you were born, Lenin started the great revolution which has changed the face of Russia and Siberia. And today in India another great leader, also full of love for all who suffer and passionately eager to help them, has inspired our people to great endeavour and noble sacrifice, so that they may again be free and the starving and the poor and the oppressed may have their burdens removed from them.

Bapuji lies in prison, but the magic of his message steals into the hearts of India's millions men and women, and even little children, come out of their shells and become India's soldiers of freedom. In India today we are making history, and you and I are fortunate to see this happening before our eyes and to take some part ourselves in this great drama.

How shall we bear ourselves in this great movement ? What part shall we play in it ? I cannot say what part will fall to our lot; whatever it may be, let us remember that we can do nothing which may bring discredit to our cause or dishonour to our people. If we are to be India's soldiers, we have India's honour in our keeping, and that honour is a sacred trust. Often we may be in doubt as to what to do. It is no easy matter to decide what is right and what is not. One little test I shall ask you to apply whenever you are in doubt. It may help you. Never do anything in secret or anything that you would wish to hide. For the desire to hide anything means that you are afraid, and fear is a bad thing and unworthy of you. Be brave, and all the rest follows. If you are brave, you will not fear and will not do anything of which you are ashamed. You know that in our great Freedom Movement, under Bapuji's leadership, there is no room for secrecy or hiding. We have nothing to hide. We are not afraid to do what we do and say what we say. We work in the sun and in the light. Even so, in our private lives, let us make friends

with the sun and work in the light and do nothing secretly or furtively. Privacy, of course; we may have and should have, but that is a very different thing from secrecy. And if you do so, my dear, you will grow up a child of the light, unafraid and serene and unruffled whatever may happen.

I have written a very long letter to you. And yet there is so much I would like to tell you. How can a letter contain it?

You are fortunate, I have said, in being a witness to this great struggle for freedom that is going on in our country. You are also very fortunate in having a very brave and wonderful little woman for your Mummie, and if you are ever in doubt or in trouble, you cannot have a better friend.

Goodbye, little one, and may you grow up into a brave soldier in India's service! With all my love and good wishes.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

## Notes

The letter that is produced above is one of the several that Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to his daughter, Indira, from the Naini prison in the early thirties. It gains importance since it was written to her on her thirteenth birthday.

Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964) is too well known to need a formal introduction. Besides being a great leader and administrator, he was also one of India's reputed writers. His main works are his Autobiography, The Discovery of India, Glimpses of World History, and Letters from a Father to his Daughter.

## Helpline

in full measure (इन फुल मैजर) = पूरे सामर्थ्य में; material (मटिरियल) = वस्तु; bestowed on (बिस्टोड ऑन) = अर्पित करना; sermonizing (सरमॉनाइजिंग) = उपदेश देना; doling out (डॉलिंग आउट) = खाना, धन आदि वितरित करना; braving (ब्रेविंग) = सामना करना; existed (एक्जिस्टिड) = विद्यमान होना; attire (ऐटायर) = कपड़े, पोशाक; ignorant (इग्नोरेंट) = उपेक्षित; pose (पोज) = मनः स्थिति, सामने रखना; conceited (कनसाइटिड) = अहंकार करना; reveries (रेवरीज़) = दिवास्वप्न, कल्पना; fascinated (फैसिनेटिड) = मनोहरता, प्रभाव डालना; bread and butter (ब्रेड एण्ड बटर) = जीविका; stirring (स्टिरिंग) = उत्तेजक; epoch-making (ईपॉक मेकिंग) = युगप्रवर्तक; passionately (पैशनेटली) = तीव्रतापूर्वक; endeavour (इन्डेवयर) = प्रयत्न; oppressed (ऑप्रेसिड) = दलित; discredit (डिस्क्रेडिट) = बदनामी; sacred (सेकरिड) = पवित्र, पुण्य; furtively (फ्युर्टिवली) = चोरी से (दृष्टि बचाकर); serene (सरीन) = शान्त; unruffled (एनरफल्ड) = शांत।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- Who was Hiuen Tsang?
  - A great traveller from Siberia
  - A great traveller from Russia
  - A great traveller from China
  - None of the above
- The man in the story had :
  - carried a lighted torch on his head
  - worn copper plates round his waist
  - carried a staff in his hand
  - All of the above
- Indira Gandhi was born in the year :
  - 1918
  - 1920
  - 1917
  - 1919
- The best way to find out what is right and what is wrong is :
  - by talking and discussing
  - by doling out good advice
  - giving sermons
  - None of these

II. State whether the following statements are **True** or **False** :

- Pt. Nehru says, "If we are to be India's soldiers, we have India's honour in our keeping, and that honour is sacred trust."
- Pt. Nehru was in Central Prison, Naini when he wrote a letter to Indira on her birthday.
- Pt. Nehru wanted that Indira should think over the suggestion he had given her in the letter and should not take it as if it were a bad pill to swallow.
- Pt. Nehru was very fond of sermonizing and preaching to the people.
- Hiuen Tsang passed many years learning himself and teaching others especially at the great university of Nalanda.

III. Answer the following questions :

- Where was Pt. Nehru on the birthday of his daughter Indira?
- How did Hiuen Tsang come to India, easily or with some difficulty? How did he spend his time in India?

3. Which book contains the story which Pt. Nehru refers to Indira? What else does this book contain?
4. What reason did the man tell the people who asked him why he wore copper plates?
5. What reason did the man tell the people for carrying light on his head?
6. According to Pt. Nehru, who misses the joy of discovery and of learning new things?
7. Why are usually ordinary men and women not heroic? When do they become heroic?
8. How and when was the face of Russia and China changed?
9. What was the aim of Gandhiji in starting a movement for getting freedom?
10. What test does Nehru suggest to Indira and what will it help?

## Language Skill Practice

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

### Column 'A'

1. Attire
2. Starving
3. Stirring
4. Epoch
5. Furtively
6. Adventure
7. Discredit

### Column 'B'

- (a) insult
- (b) a great and courageous work
- (c) age in history
- (d) secretly so as to escape notice
- (e) clothes
- (f) dying of hunger
- (g) exciting

V. You have learnt that noun is the name of a person, place or thing. Now look at the following sentences :

1. My **uncle** has become very old.
2. A **black horse** is running on the road.
3. These **animals** are dangerous.
4. A **beautiful bird** is flying in the sky.

The words printed in colour in the above sentences add something to the meaning of a noun or describe a noun. Such words are called adjectives. In the above sentences, black, beautiful, old and dangerous are adjectives.

- If the adjective is put in the subject part just before the subject, it is said to be attributively used as in sentences 2, 4.
- If the adjective is not used just before the noun, but after the noun and in predicate part, it is said to be predicatively used as in sentences 1, 3.

Pick out the adjectives from the following sentences and write :

1. This book is very costly and your book is cheap.
2. I asked him many questions but he answered none.
3. The rich man did not give me any help.
4. Have you some money in your pocket?
5. The questions which he asked are very difficult.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## Activity Time

VI. Asking for Favours : Asking your classmates to do a favour for you. Look at the sample phrases:

*Getting someone's attention*

- Excuse me, • Pardon me, • Sorry to bother you, but .....

*Asking for favour (from least formal to most polite)*

- Could you possibly give me a ride home ?
- Can you open the door for me ?
- Would you be so kind as to lend me your cell phone ?
- Will you lend me a pencil ?
- Could you help me with these boxes?
- Would you switch on the air conditioner ?
- Would you please turn down the music ?
- Would you mind taking a picture for us ?

*Follow-up*

- Thanks for your help.
- Thank you so much.
- Thanks, I really appreciate it.

*Sample conversation*

A: Excuse me, could you do me a favour?

B: Sure, what is it?

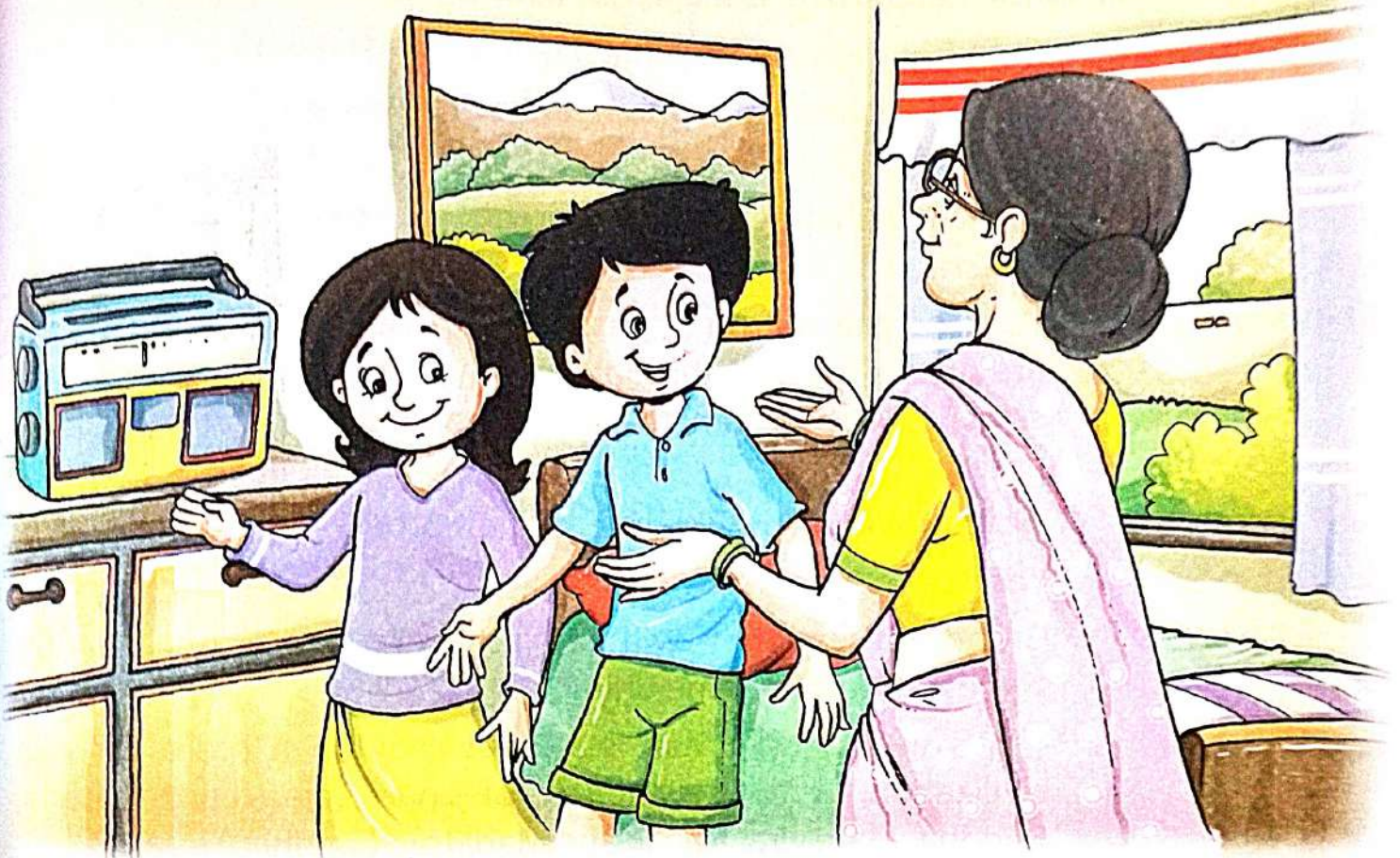
A: Could you help me move these chairs?

B: No problem. I'd be glad to.

A: Thanks a lot.

# Know Your Country

(Alok and Palak are listening to radio. Their grandmother enters the room.)



**Alok and Palak** : Good morning, grandmother.

**Grandmother** : Good morning, children. Are you busy?

**Alok** : No, Grandmother. We are listening to the radio.

**Grandmother** : Which programme are you listening to ?

**Palak** : It is 'Know Your Country'.

**Grandmother** : That's very good. Do you know which is our national animal ?

**Palak** : Yes, Grandmother. It is the Royal Bengal Tiger.

**Grandmother** : Did you know the name of our national bird ?

- Alok : Yes, our national bird is the peacock.  
 Grandmother : Which is our national flower?  
 Palak : It is the lotus.

*(She waits for a few seconds and then says ...*

Please, grandmother, just one minute. Listen to the radio. They are telling us about our national flag.



*(All listen to the radio. There is silence for about two/three minutes.)*

- Alok : Grandmother, our national flag has three colours. Saffron, white and green and the Ashoka Chakra.

- Palak : ...And the white stripe has the Ashoka Chakra.

- Alok : Yes, and the saffron and the green stripes are at the top and the bottom. The white stripe is in between the saffron and the green.



- Palak : Did you like the programme, grandmother?

- Grandmother : Yes, I do.

- Palak : Grandmother, they will tell us more about our country tomorrow, at the same time.

- Grandmother : That's very good . Ours is a great country. It has a very old civilization. It is the country of Loar Rama Lord Krishna, Buddha, Mahavira, Nanak and Mahatma Gandhi.

- Alok and Palak : We love our country. We are very proud of our country.

- Grandmother : Then say with me, "Jai Hind."

- Alok and Palak : Jai Hind. And now, have a nice day, grandmother.

- Grandmother : Thank you, children. You too.

## Helpline

busy (बिजी) = व्यस्त; saffron (सैफरन) = केसरिया रंग; great (ग्रेट) = महान; proud (प्राउड) = गर्व; civilization (सिविलाइजेशन) = सभ्यता।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. What is the name of our national animal ?  
(a) Lion (b) Elephant (c) Royal Bengal Tiger
2. What is the name of our national bird?  
(a) Pigeon (b) Cock (c) Peacock
3. Which stripe in our flag has the Ashoka Chakra?  
(a) The green stripe (b) The saffron stripe (c) The white stripe

ii. Fill in the blanks :

1. The children are listening to the .....
2. The children are listening to the ..... 'Know Your Country'.
3. India is a ..... country.
4. We are ..... of our country.
5. Ashoka Chakra is on the ..... strip.

iii. Answer the following questions :

1. What programme were Alok and Palak listening to ?
2. What is the name of our national flower ?
3. Did grandmother like the programme ?
4. What are the colours in the national flag ?
5. What are Palak and Alok proud of ?



## Language Skill Practice

iv. Complete the spellings :

s ..... f ..... ron

n ..... g ..... t

p ..... og ..... amme

g ..... e ..... n

c ..... un ..... ry

w ..... it .....

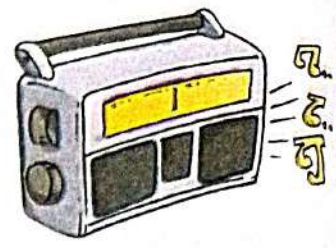
V. Match the words under given Column 'A' with their meanings given under Column 'B'

**Column 'A'**

- 1. Tell
- 2. country
- 3. Chakra
- 4. Busy
- 5. Sides

**Column 'B'**

- (a) corners
- (b) wheel
- (c) engaged in some work
- (d) nation
- (e) say



**Activity Time**

VI. See the example and change the sentences accordingly :

*Example :* Go to the door. Do not go to the door.

- 1. Talk to your friend.  
.....
- 2. Eat ice-cream.  
.....
- 3. Climb that tree.  
.....
- 4. Write your name.  
.....



VII. Complete the sentences by filling in the following words :

*bravery and courage, truth and peace, wealth and prosperity*

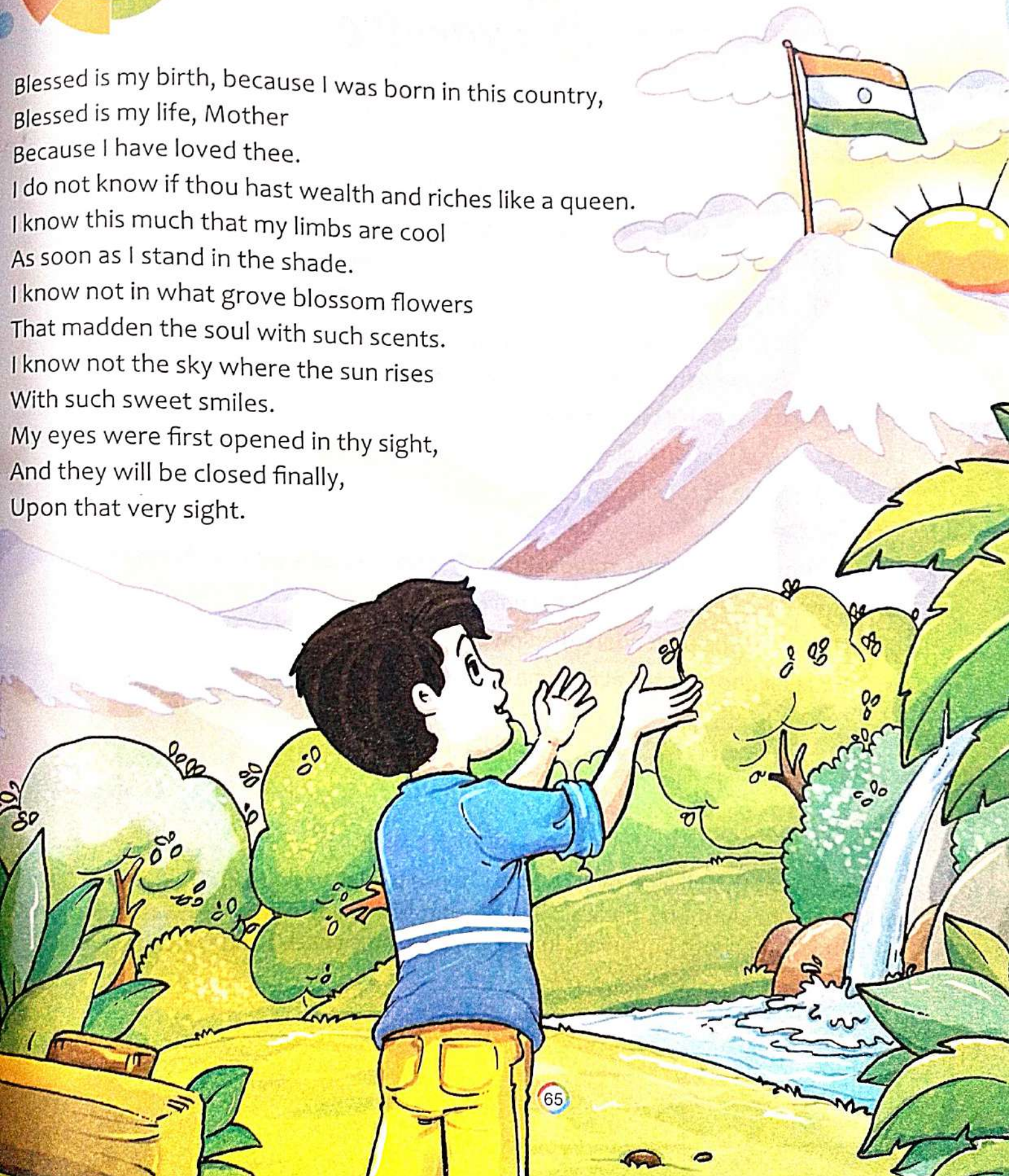
- 1. Saffron colour is the symbol of .....
- 2. White colour is the symbol of .....
- 3. Green colour is the symbol of .....



# Blessed is My Birth

-R.N. Tagore

Blessed is my birth, because I was born in this country,  
Blessed is my life, Mother  
Because I have loved thee.  
I do not know if thou hast wealth and riches like a queen.  
I know this much that my limbs are cool  
As soon as I stand in the shade.  
I know not in what grove blossom flowers  
That madden the soul with such scents.  
I know not the sky where the sun rises  
With such sweet smiles.  
My eyes were first opened in thy sight,  
And they will be closed finally,  
Upon that very sight.



# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. Whom does the poet address in the first stanza ?
 

(a) His motherland	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) His mother
(c) His queen	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) None of these
2. The poet considers his birth fortunate because :
  - (a) he loves the wealth and riches of his country
  - (b) he loves his motherland
  - (c) he is born in India
  - (d) None of the above

II. Answer the following questions :

1. Whom does the poet address in the first stanza and what does he say ?
2. How does the poet's limbs become cool ?
3. How does the poet adore the flowers ?
4. What did the poet see at the time of his birth and what will he see when he dies ?

## Language Skill Practice

III. Editing : How many mistakes can you find ?

### Anthony Visits Nick

On sunday, Anthony went over to Nick's house to play basketball. They played a game of one-on-one. Anthony made six baskets, but Nick made eight. Nick was the winner. After the game, both boys went in side to have some snack's and watch television.

.....

.....



Karan and Rohan were arguing with each other.

“One’s right arm is thicker than one’s left arm,” said Karan. “I’m sure it is.”



“That is impossible,” said Rohan. “The two arms must be equally thick!” Some students sided with Karan, and some took the side of Rohan.

“The right arm is certainly stronger,” said Aman; “perhaps it is also slightly thicker. That is quite possible.”

“What an idea!” said Shivam, “I am sure it is impossible.”

Now the bell went, and Mr. Singh the science teacher, walked in.

“What were you arguing about?” asked Mr Singh, when the students sat down.

“Sir, is the right arm thicker than the left arm?” asked one of the students. “Karan says it is. I think both arms are the same size.”

“You were arguing about that, were you ?” said Mr Singh. “Is it something to argue about ? Arguing is not the way of science. Why don’t you measure your arms and find out for yourselves ? It is a very simple thing. Please get one or two tape-measures from the office, and some string too.”

so the students brought two tape-measures and some string. They measured the size of one another's arms carefully, using a tape or a piece of string.

"Ankit's right arm seems to be slightly thicker, Sir," said Aman's neighbour. "Ayush's right arm is thicker than his left arm by two or three millimetres, Sir," said Ayush's neighbour.

(He was using a tape-measure.)  
Soon everybody was saying, "One's right arm is slightly thicker."

"Don't be so sure," said Mr Singh. "And don't be in a hurry. Is everybody's right arm thicker than his left arm?"

"No sir," replied Kabir. "Aviral's right arm seems to be thinner than his left. But I am not sure. "Others measured Aviral's arm more carefully with a tape.

"Yes," they said, "Aviral's left arm is slightly thicker, thicker by about three millimetres."

"Jay's right arm is thinner than his left arm," said Jay's neighbour.

"Is there anyone else whose left arm is thicker than his right?" asked Mr Singh. There was no one.

"There are thirty-eight pupils whose right arms are thicker," said Mr Singh. "But there are two whose left arms are thicker than their right arms. They are Aviral and Jay. You have got the facts. Now try and guess the reasons. In science, we do not guess but first gather the facts by observing nature, i.e. by looking at facts. Then we use our minds and try to understand the observed facts. That is scientific method."

"Jay and Aviral are left-handed, Sir," said Ayush. "Perhaps that has something to do with the matter."

"That is right," said Mr Singh. "Left-handed people have their left arm slightly thicker. The reason is very simple. They use their left arm more than their right arm. Their left arm get more exercise and so it grows thicker and stronger. Their right arm gets less exercise and so it is thinner and is less strong. It is the other way round with right-handed people. Their left arm gets less exercise and so



it is thinner and less strong. Exercise is necessary to make the body healthy and strong. That is why we should play games. Games provide the body the necessary exercise.”

“Please tell us about some good exercises,” said Rohan. “The games you play at school are all good,” replied Mr Singh. “Games such as football and cricket give you exercise and pleasure. Sports, such as swimming and running are all good for the body.”

“What about weight-lifting and *dand baithak*, Sir? Aren’t they better than games and sports?” asked Shivam.

“Weight-lifting and *dand baithak* are also good. But games give you exercise and also pleasure,” replied Mr Singh, “In that way games are better. Only remember that too much exercise is bad, just as too little exercise is bad. Moreover exercise is not the only thing we need. Good food and rest are equally necessary. ‘Not too much and not too little’ is the best rule in all these matters.”

“What about yoga exercises, Sir?” asked Shivam, “People say, they are very good” “Oh yes,” replied Mr Singh, “but you have to be careful in doing them. You must learn them from an expert and do them under his advice, just as you must learn dancing or singing from an expert. But you will get a great part of the exercise you need if you live naturally, play games, and help your parents with their work at home. Moreover, you will have the pleasure of being useful to others. A simple and natural way of life is the best care of the body, just as healthy food is the best medicine.”

## Helpline

argue (आरग्यु) = बहस करना; thicker (थिकर) = अधिक मोटा; sided (साइडिड) = समर्थन किया; slightly (स्लाइटली) = थोड़ा-सा; string (स्ट्रिंग) = रस्सी, डोरी; thinner (थिनर) = अधिक पतला, कमजोर; facts (फैक्ट्स) = तथ्य, सच्चाई; observing (ऑब्जर्विंग) = निरीक्षण करना; oftener (ऑफनर) = अधिक बार; necessary (नैसेसरी) = आवश्यक; pleasure (प्लैजर) = मनोरंजन; weight-lifting (वेट-लिफ्टिंग) = वजन उठाना; expert (एक्सपर्ट) = विशेषज्ञ।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. Which arm was thicker in Karan’s opinion?

(a) Right arm

(b) Left arm

(c) None of these

2. Mr Singh was the :  
 (a) Maths teacher (b) Science teacher (c) English teacher
3. Whose left arm was thicker than his right arm ?  
 (a) Ayush (b) Ankit (c) Aviral
4. What is necessary to make the body healthy and strong ?  
 (a) Exercise (b) Study (c) Argue

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

*arguing, by, equally, impossible, measure, slightly, string, sure, tape-measures*

Karan and Rohan were ..... "The right arm is thicker than the left arm," said Karan. "I am ..... it is."

"That is .....,," said Rohan. "Both arms must be ..... thick." They took the matter to Mr Singh.

"Why don't you ..... your arms and find out?" said Mr Singh. So the students brought two ..... and some ....., and measured the sizes of one another's arms.

"Aman's right arm is ..... thicker than his left arm, Sir," said Aman's neighbour.

"Ayush's right arm is thicker than his left arm ..... about two millimetres, Sir," said Ayush's neighbour. Soon everybody was saying, "The right arm is thicker."

III. Answer the following questions :

1. Who argued on Karan's behalf, and who on Rohan's ?
2. How many pupils were there whose left arm was thicker ?
3. Which of your own arms is thicker? Why ?
4. Name a few good exercises.
5. In the end, Mr. Singh mentioned a way of exercising naturally. What was the way?
6. Write a short paragraph on 'Use of Scientific Method'.  
 (What do we try to gather first and how? What do we try to do next ?)

# Language Skill Practice

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



## Column 'A'

1. Thicker
2. Right
3. Often
4. Simple
5. Stronger
6. Much
7. Remember
8. Better

## Column 'B'

- (a) worse
- (b) forget
- (c) left
- (d) little
- (e) seldom
- (f) thinner
- (g) weaker
- (h) difficult



V. Correct the spellings :

weitgh .....	crecket .....	eksercise .....
thecker .....	scence .....	thiner .....

VI. Learn the words given below :

- |           |        |         |        |         |       |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| 1. big    | bigger | biggest |        |         |       |
| good      | better | best    |        |         |       |
| 2. strong | long   | wide    | high   | broad   | deep  |
| strength  | length | width   | height | breadth | depth |

3. Proverbs :  
 In Rome, do as the Romans do.  
 Two heads are better than one.

## Activity Time

VII. Make eight true statements from the table given below referring to the story you have just read :

There were two pupils	right arm	thicker	right arm
	left arm		left arm
There were thirty-eight pupils	whose right hand was	than their	right hand
	left hand	thinner	left hand

Rohit was reading in his room when he heard someone knocking at the door.  
 "Who is it?" Rohit asked.

"Open the door, Rohit", his mother said. "They are our friends from the W.H.O. I know them. They came yesterday and I had asked them to come today."  
 Rohit opened the door. He expected some friends of his mother's, but instead he saw two men carrying a container and something which looked like a pump.

Rohit : Who are they, mother? I am seeing them for the first time.

Mother : They are my friends and yours.

Rohit : But I don't know them.

Mother : It doesn't matter. They are our friends because they have come to protect us from malaria.

Rohit's mother said to the men, "Come on in, friends. We are ready for you."

Mother : Rohit, move the chairs and tables to the middle of the room and help them in doing their work.

Rohit : What is malaria, mother?

Mother : It is a kind of disease. Many people die of it every year in these hills. So the W.H.O. has sent these men to fight against this disease.

Rohit : What is W.H.O. ? W.H.O. is 'Who', isn't it?

Mother : W.H.O. stands for 'World Health Organization.' Have you heard of the U.N.O.?

Rohit : Yes, I have. It is an agency of United Nations Organization.

Mother : Yes, you're right. There are several agencies working under the U.N.O., and the W.H.O. is one of them. It looks after the health of people all over the world. It fights against all kinds of communicable diseases and epidemics. Malaria is one of them.

Rohit : How does malaria spread ?

Mother : Look how they work!

Rohit : What are those things in their hands ? They look like pumps.

Mother : They are called sprayers. Observe these people using them.

Rohit : Why are they spraying our walls with that fluid, smelling like kerosene? Or is it something else?

Mother : It is a chemical called D.D.T. It is called an insecticide as it kills insects like mosquitoes.

Rohit : I am glad. The mosquitoes won't bite us tonight.

Mother : And we won't catch malaria as there won't be any mosquitoes.

Rohit : But how do mosquito-bites give us malaria? Do all mosquitoes suffer from malaria?

Mother : No, they don't. But a certain kind of mosquito carries malaria from one person to another.

Rohit : How does it do that?

Mother : It first bites a man suffering from malaria. Then it bites a healthy man and he gets malaria. This way, malaria causing germs are transferred.

Rohit : Now I understand. What other diseases is the W.H.O. fighting?

Mother : They are fighting smallpox, tuberculosis, polio and many others diseases.

Rohit : Smallpox is a terrible disease, isn't it? It leaves marks on people's bodies. I am frightened of it. How may we prevent it, mother?

Mother : You won't get it because you have been vaccinated.

Rohit : What is vaccination?

Mother : Roll up your shirt-sleeves and look at your left arm. Do you see two marks on it? Those are marks of vaccination. Vaccinators from the Health Office go to different localities and colonies and vaccinate children. This way children do not get smallpox.

Rohit : When did they vaccinate me? I don't remember it.

Mother : You were only two years old then.

Rohit : Is tuberculosis also a dangerous disease?

Mother : Yes, it is. A tuberculosis attacks the lungs. It decays the patient's lungs away and kills him. It is sometimes called T.B. for short.

Rohit : How can we save ourselves from this disease?



Mother : Keep your home very clean. Eat clean food and drink pure water. Do not allow flies to come near your food or drinking water. There is also a vaccination against tuberculosis called B.C.G. vaccination.

Rohit : What is polio ? Is there any vaccination against it ?

Mother : Polio is a cruel disease. It often attacks children. It begins with a very high fever and after the attack, some children lose the use of their hands or legs. Your classmate, Aman, is lame because he had polio. You did not get polio because you had been vaccinated against polio.

Rohit : But where are the marks?

Mother : There won't be any marks. Doctors drop polio vaccine in children's mouths and they swallow it.

The men were working with the sprayers all the time and now they were ready to leave. Rahul's mother thanked them and they left.

Rohit : Why didn't you pay them, mother?

Mother : They don't expect anything from us. It is a free service and W.H.O. pays them. It sends men, money and medicines to different countries to fight against diseases. They are trying to free the world from these terrible diseases.

### Helpline

W.H.O. (World Health Organization) (वर्ल्ड हेल्थ ऑर्गेनाइजेशन) = विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन; expected (एक्सेप्टेड) = आशा करना था; agencies (एजेंसीज) = संस्थाएँ; spreading (स्प्रेडिंग) = फैलने वाला; sprayers (स्प्रेयर्स) = छिड़काव करने वाले यंत्र; insecticides (इन्सेक्टिसाइड) = कीड़े मारने वाली दवा; smallpox (स्मॉलपोक्स) = चेचक; tuberculosis (ट्यूबर्कुलोसिस) = तपेदिक; terrible (टेरिबल) = भयंकर; escape (एस्केप) = बचना; vaccination (वैक्सिनेशन) = टीकाकरण; dangerous (डेजरस) = खतरनाक; lungs (लग्स) = फेफड़े; cruel (क्रुअल) = भयंकर, निर्दयी; fever (फीवर) = ज्वर, बुखार; lame (लेम) = लँगड़ा; swallow (स्वैलॉ) = निगलना।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

1. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. What was Rohit doing in his room ?

(a) Playing

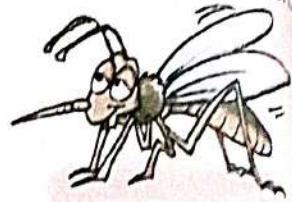
(b) Reading

(c) Sleeping

2. What is malaria ?  
 (a) A kind of medicine (b) A kind of sweet (c) A kind of disease
3. W.H.O. is one of the bodies working under :  
 (a) B.C.G. (b) D.D.T. (c) U.N.O.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words used in the lesson :

- ..... leaves marks on the people's bodies.
- W.H.O. is one of the ..... working under United Nations Organization.
- Polio ..... is swallowed by the children.
- ..... chemical is sprayed to kill mosquitoes.
- ..... often attacks children.



III. Answer the following questions :

- What did the men from the W.H.O. carry?
- What did Rohit's mother ask him to do to help the workmen?
- What does the W.H.O. do?
- How do mosquitoes spread malaria?
- Why is Rohit frightened of smallpox?
- Why won't Rohit get smallpox?
- How can you save yourself from tuberculosis?
- What happens to children sometimes after an attack of polio?



## Language Skill Practice

IV. Complete the spellings :

m .... sq .... ito

d .... ng .... rous

m .... la .... ia

s .... e .... ves

vac .... l .... ation

t .... b .... rcu .... osis

V. Match the words given under Column 'A' their meanings given under Column 'B' :

### Column 'A'

- Expected
- Terrible
- Spray
- Tuberculosis
- Polio
- Save
- Sleeves
- Frightened



### Column 'B'

- arms
- afraid
- a disease of lungs
- protect
- hoped
- dangerous
- sprinkle
- a disease in which a child may become lame



## Activity Time

vi. Ask questions beginning with 'how' to get the answers given below:

Example:

Answer : Children are vaccinated and saved from smallpox.

Question : How are children saved from smallpox?

1. In the old days, rich people sent letters through their own men.
2. W.H.O. sends men, money and medicines to poor countries and helps them.
3. The king said, "The thief's stick will grow." The frightened thief cut the end of his stick. The king measured the stick and found out the thief.
4. I shall work in a shop in the evenings and make the money to pay my college fees.
5. Vikrant asked one of his men to cut the baby into two halves. Then its real mother cried. In this way he found out the real mother.
6. We can keep away from mosquitoes and escape malaria.
7. The post office in my place takes my letter out of the letter box and sends it to the addressee's place. The postman of that place takes it to the addressee. In this way, the letter reaches the addressee.

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

healthy, service, ready, clean, powder, knocking, spray, swallow

1. Open the door, someone is .....
2. "I am ..... to ..... any medicine. But please cure me of this headache," the patient said to the doctor.
3. "Your hands are not ..... Go and wash them," Rohit's mother said to him.
4. During the Holi children ..... coloured water on each other.
5. Raju has decided to spend an hour a day in the ..... of the poor.
6. Some people clean their teeth with tooth ..... and some clean them with tooth-paste.
7. Give children the milk of ..... cows and they will not get any disease.

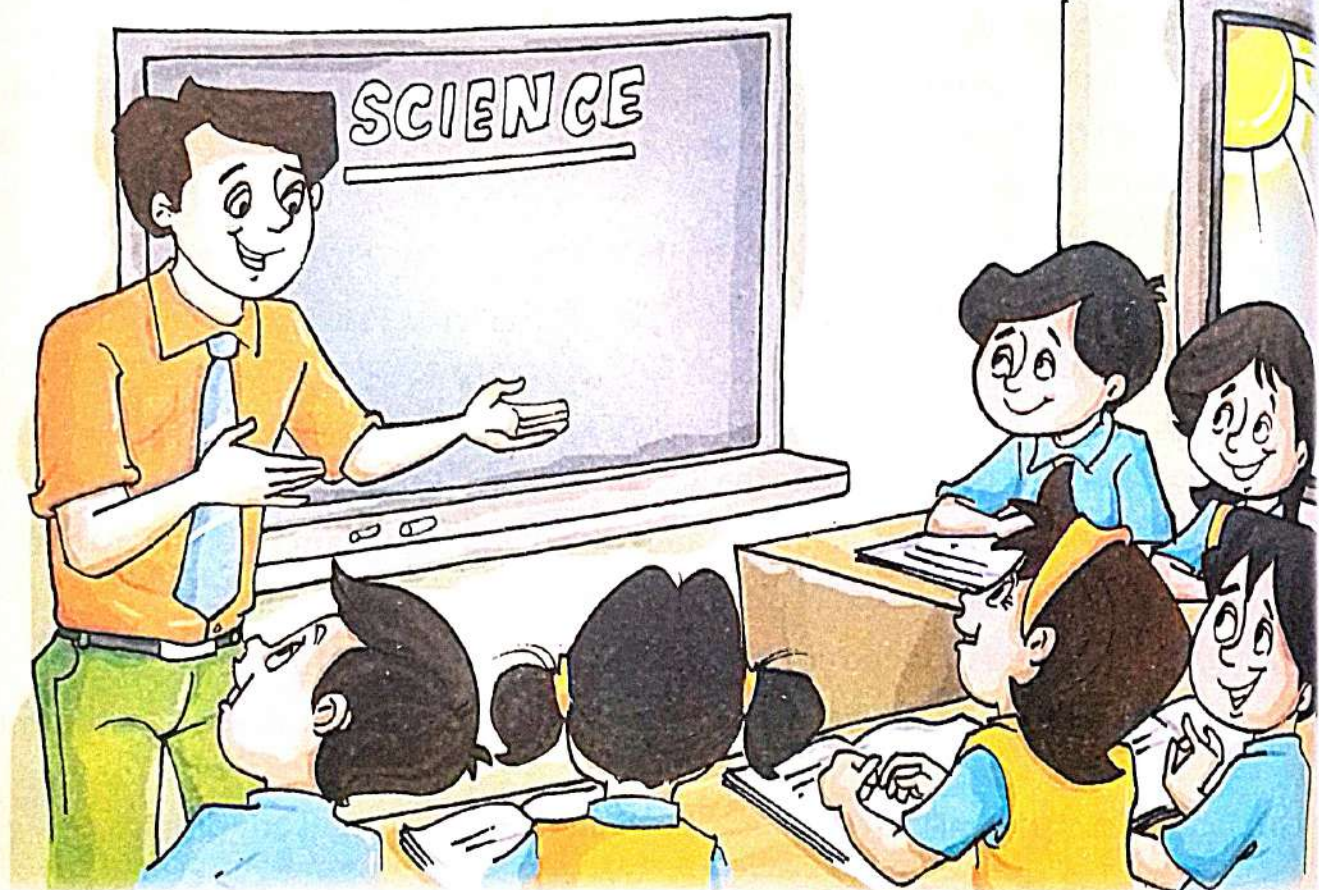
# Where does the Light Come from?

Have you ever thought why can't you see in the dark? The answer seems simple because there is no light. Does the light come from our eyes or the objects we see?

Read the conversation and you will know where does the light come from.

Teacher : Good morning children. Please open your books. Suppose you close your eyes, can you see the books?

Students : Of course not, Sir. It is not possible.



Teacher : Can you tell me why?

Students : We don't know, Sir.

Teacher : Let me tell you what someone said the other day. He said "When I close my eyes, my sight can't reach the book." Is this explanation correct?

Students : No Sir, it is not.

Teacher : Why?

Students : Because we can't read when it is dark though our eyes may be open.

Teacher : Yes, the correct explanation is that you can't read the book because the light from the book cannot enter your eyes.

Students : Sir, do you mean that light really comes from the book?

Teacher : Yes, it does. We see objects only when there is light. When light falls on any object, it bounces off in all directions. You see any object when light from that object enters your eyes.

Students : Sir, it means that when we look at a page of our book, some of the light which falls on the page bounces off into our eyes and we see the page.

Teacher : That is right. But some of the things we see, give off light on their own such as the sun, the stars, a lighted electric lamp. They are called "luminous bodies".

Students : Sir, what about the moon?

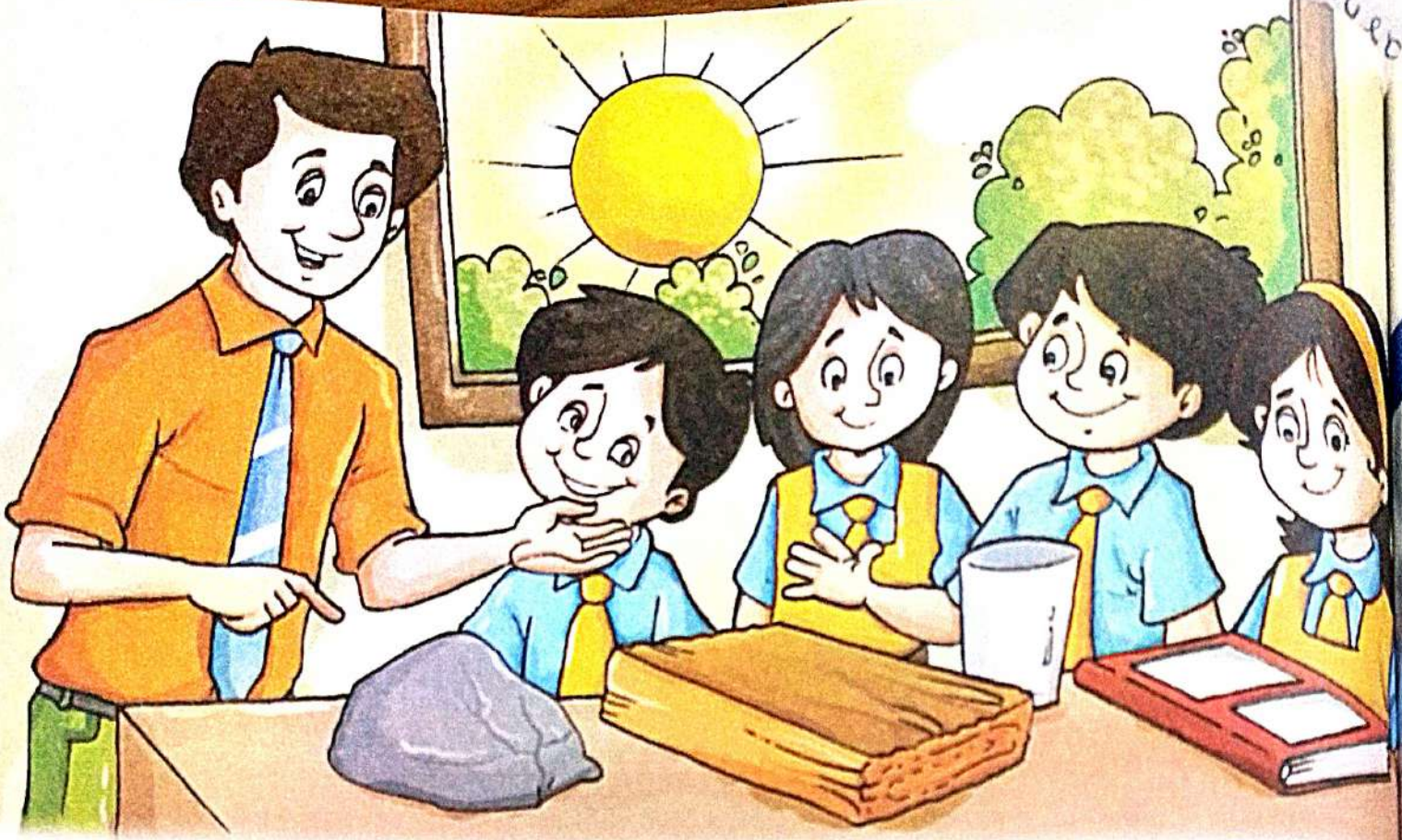
Teacher : The moon is not luminous. It does not have any light of its own. We see it because the sunlight that strikes it is reflected towards us.

Students : Sir, some materials are called 'transparent'. What type of materials are they?

Teacher : Light can pass through some materials and we can see clearly through them. Such materials are called transparent, for example, some glasses are transparent. In the same way, water and air are also transparent.

Students : Sir, there are some materials which do not let light pass through them at all. What are such materials called?

Teacher : Such materials are called 'opaque'. Wood, rock, steel and cardboard etc. are examples of opaque materials. These materials cast shadows when light falls on them. Our body is also opaque.



**Students** : Sir, is there any relation between light and colours?

**Teacher** : Oh yes, there is. Whatever colours you see around, are due to light only. You know sunlight consists of seven colours that we see in a rainbow. When sunlight falls on the leaves of a tree, they absorb light of all colours except green. Green light bounces off the leaves in all directions and they appear green to us when this light reaches our eyes.

**Students** : Thank you, Sir. We have now understood that the light bounces off from the object and enters our eyes.



### Helpline

suppose (समझ) = कल्पना करना; of course (ऑफ कोर्स) = वास्तव में; possible (पॉसिबल) = सम्भव; really (रिअली) = वास्तव में  
 bounces off (बाउंस ऑफ) = टकराकर जाना; luminous (लुमिनस) = प्रकाशवान; strikes (स्ट्राइक) = पड़ते हैं; reflected (रिफ्लेक्ट) = प्रतिबिम्बित;  
 transparent (ट्रान्स्पैरेंट) = पारदर्शी; opaque (ओपैक) = अपारदर्शक; rainbow (रैन्बो) = इन्द्रधनुष; absorb (अब्सॉर्ब) = सोखना

# Exercise

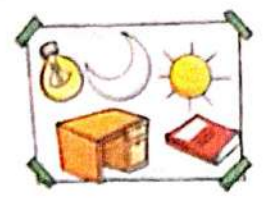
## Comprehension

Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- We can see objects when there is :  
 (a) moon  (b) dark  (c) light
- Which among these is a luminous object?  
 (a) The earth  (b) The moon  (c) The stars
- Material through which light pass are called :  
 (a) opaque  (b) translucent  (c) transparent

Write 'luminous' or 'non luminous' against each of the following :

- a lighted bulb .....
- the moon .....
- the sun .....
- a table .....
- a book .....



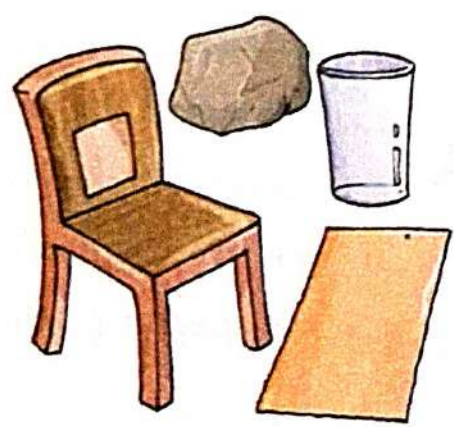
State whether the following statements are True or False :

- Cardboard is an opaque material.
- The trees absorb light of all colours except red.
- The moon has its own light.
- Muddy water is transparent.
- Sunlight consists of seven colours.



Answer the following questions :

- When can we see an object?
- Which objects give off light of their own?
- What are transparent materials?
- What are opaque materials?
- Why do the trees appear green?



# Language Skill Practice

V. Correct the spellings :

explanation .....  
 mirrar .....  
 through .....

stil .....  
 opaqu .....  
 lyght .....

allready .....  
 bounces .....  
 transparant .....

VI. Match the words given under Column 'A' with similar words given under Column 'B' :

## Column 'A'

1. Appear
2. Of course
3. Bounces off
4. Materials
5. Luminous

## Column 'B'

- (a) light giving
- (b) objects
- (c) seem
- (d) really
- (e) gives off



## Activity Time

VII. Match items in box 'A' with those in box 'B' :

1. Light comes to our eyes from a book .....

2. We cannot see any object .....

**A** 3. Moonlight is reflected sunlight .....

4. The sun and the stars are examples of such objects .....

5. Materials through which light can pass so well that we can see through them .....

1. that can be seen by their own light.

2. unless light from that object enters our eyes.

**B** 3. though not the way it comes from a luminous object.

4. are called transparent.

5. because sunlight that strikes it is reflected in all directions.



# The Spectacles for the Village Headman

Ramdeen of Narainpur village had a shop. He sold spectacles. He asked each customer to try a pair of spectacles. Then he asked him to read the letters of the alphabet. Sometimes one pair of spectacles did not help. Then he tried another. This he did again and again. Finally, he found the right spectacles for each of his customers.

Samar Singh was the village headman. He heard of Ramdeen's spectacles. "They are very good for reading," said everyone.

"Then I will surely buy a pair," said the village headman.

Next day, Samar Singh came to Ramdeen's shop. Ramdeen brought a special chair for him. He put a pair of spectacles on the village headman's nose.

"Sir, can you read those letters," he asked.

"No" he replied, "Not a word."

Ramdeen put a second pair on his nose.

"Can you read the letters now?"

The village headman said, "No, I can't. Remove these spectacles."

"Don't worry, sir" said Ramdeen. He took out another pair, and put them on his nose.

"Please, try these," he said.

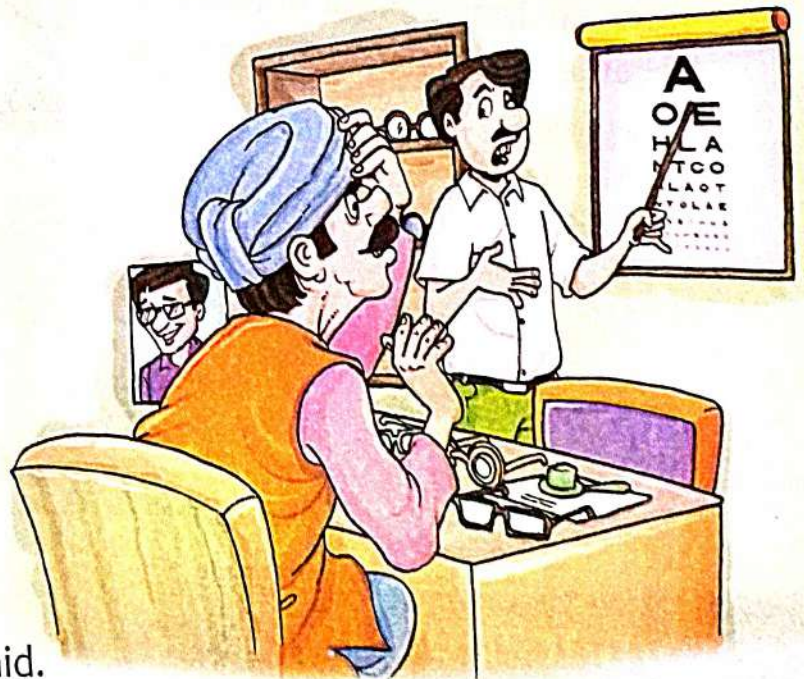
The village headman put on the new pair of spectacles.

"No. These too are not good," he said.

Ramdeen tried a fourth pair and a fifth sixth and a seventh.

"No, No," the village headman shouted, "The spectacles are not good at all. You are a cheat and a dishonest man."

"No, I am not, sir," Ramdeen answered, "I have sold such spectacles to thousands of people."



"They are useless," shouted Samar Singh.

Ramdeen did not answer. He thought for some time.

Then he said, "May I ask you something, Sir?"

"You may," answered Samar Singh.

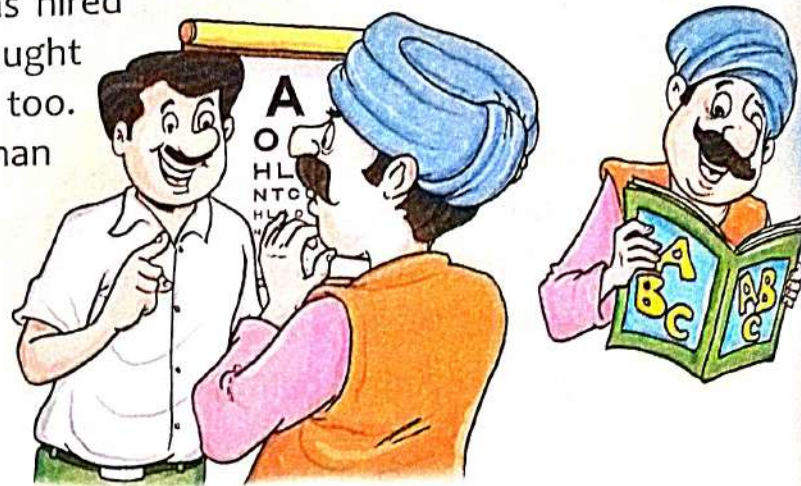
"Sir," said Ramdeen. "Do you know how to read?"

"No, not at all," replied the village headman. Ramdeen wanted to laugh. But he did not. He said, "I am very sorry. You do not know how to read. So these spectacles cannot help you. You should first learn how to read."

"No one told me that," said the village headman, "I want to read. But who will teach me?"

"We can find a teacher for you," said Ramdeen.

The next day, a teacher was hired for the village headman. He taught Samar Singh. He taught his family too. After sometime, the village headman started a school in Narainpur. Many people in the village did not know how to read. They went to that school and soon became literate.



### Helpline

cheat (चीट) = धोखेबाज; special (स्पेशल) = विशेष; customers (कस्टमर्स) = ग्राहक; spectacles (स्पेक्टैकल्स) = चश्मा; glasses (ग्लॉसिस) = चश्मा; thousands (थाउजैंड्स) = हजारों; letters (लैटर्स) = अक्षर; tried (ट्राइड) = प्रयत्न किया; remove (रिमूव) = हटाना; worry (वॉरी) = चिंता करना

## Exercise

### Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. The headman of the village was :

(a) Ramdeen



(b) Samar Singh



(c) None of these

2. The spectacles sold by the shopkeeper were really :

(a) expensive



(b) useless



(c) useful

3. The village headman was :  
 (a) literate (b) illiterate (c) well qualified

Fill in the blanks with the given below words :

village headman, family, teacher, Govindji

1. The next day, Ramdeen brought a ..... for the village headman.
2. Village headman taught his ..... too.
3. .... sold spectacles.
4. The ..... started a school at Narainpur.

Answer the following questions :

1. Who was Samar Singh ?
2. What did Ramdeen sell ?
3. Why did the village headman go to Ramdeen's shop ?
4. Who found a teacher for the village headman ?
5. What did the village headman do after learning how to read and write ?

## Language Skill Practice

IV. Complete the spellings :

v ..... l ..... age  
 t ..... ou ..... ht

r ..... m ..... ve  
 te ..... h

c ..... st ..... mer  
 s ..... ec ..... ac ..... es

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

### Column 'A'

1. Spectacles
2. Tried
3. Remove
4. Cheat
5. One who buys goods
6. Letters
7. One who doesn't know
8. How to read and write

### Column 'B'

- (a) alphabet
- (b) customer
- (c) illiterate
- (d) put on
- (e) pair of glasses
- (f) liar
- (g) deceive
- (h) take away

## Activity Time

VI. Fill in the blank with the words given below :

patients, passengers, coolies, pilots

1. People travelling in buses or trains are .....
2. People flying aeroplanes are .....
3. People carrying luggage at railway stations are .....
4. People going to a doctor's clinic for consultation are .....

Once a lion became sick. As a result, he could not go out to hunt animals. For many days, he got nothing to eat.

The lion thought, "I will die of starvation. I don't see any animal near the den". Then he saw a fox walking near his den. The lion called the fox.

**Lion :** Hello, fox, how are you ?

**Fox :** I am fine, Sir. How are you.

**Lion :** You see, I am ill. Perhaps I am going to die.

**Fox :** Please don't say so, we all love you. You are our king. We shall pray for your good health.

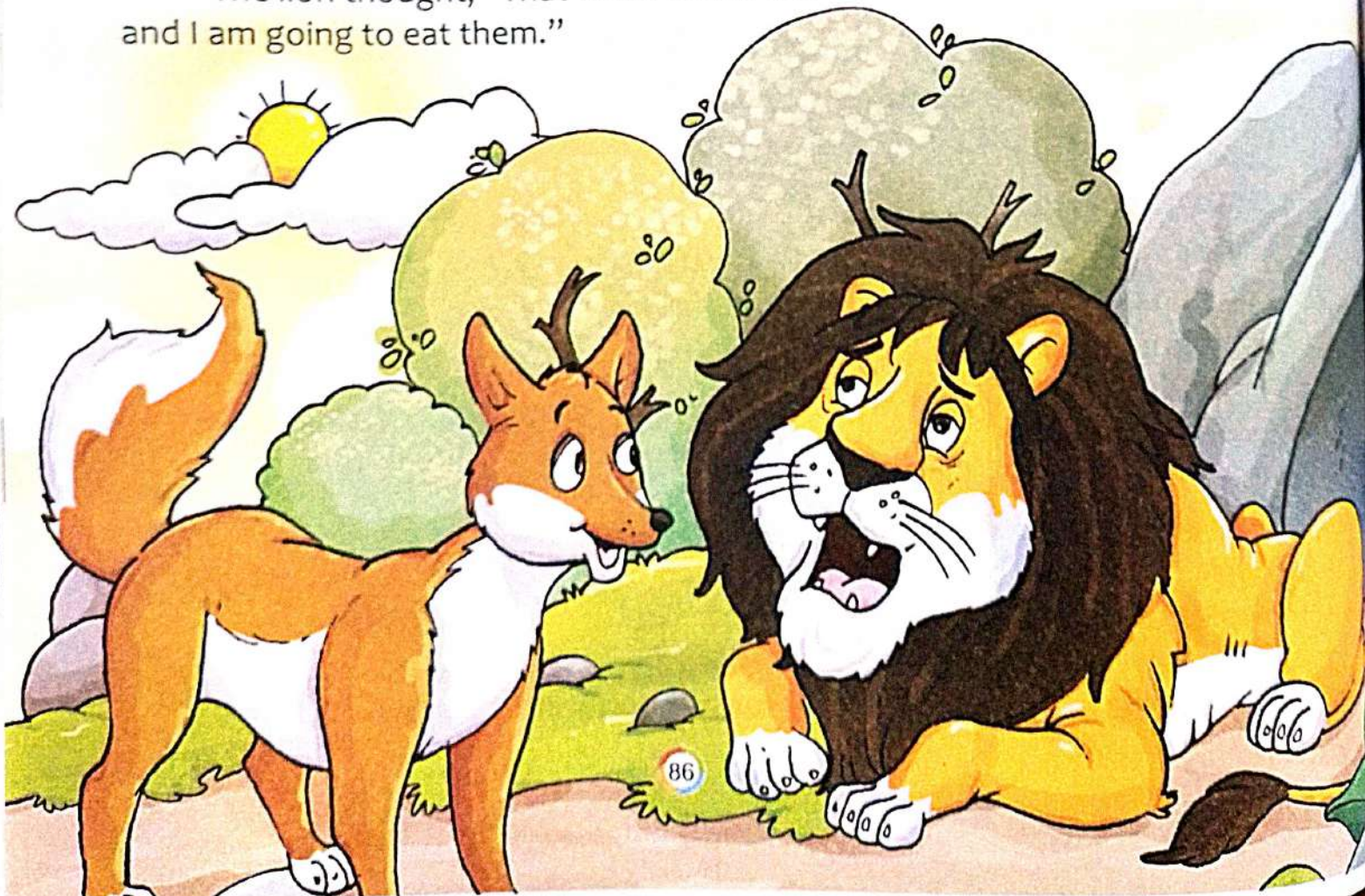
**Lion :** Prayers are of no use. I am very hungry, please get some meat for me.

**Fox :** O.K., don't worry. I will get some meat for you.

**Lion :** Please go and tell other animals about my illness.

**Fox :** Certainly I will. I shall tell all my friends and they will surely visit you.

The lion thought, "That was a clever trick. Some animals are going to visit me and I am going to eat them."



The fox went all over the jungle and told other animals about the lion's sickness. All the animals felt sorry for their king and promised to visit him.

The next afternoon, when the fox visited the lion, he did not see any other animal near the den. The lion called out to the fox.



Lion : Welcome, fox. Please come in. Many of your friends came to see me this morning.

Fox : Yes, I see their footmarks coming towards the den, but I see no footmarks of their return. It seems, all of my friends are still inside your den.

Lion : But there is no animal in my den. You can come in and check for yourself.

Fox : Thank you, Sir. But how can I dare to go inside my master's house ? I must believe your words.

Lion : You promised me to bring some meat. Have you brought it ?

Fox : I think you have had enough for today.

Saying so, the fox ran away.

### Helpline

once (वनस) = एक बार; became (बिकेम) = हो गया; sick (सिक) = बीमार; thought (थॉट) = सोचा; die (डाई) = मरना; hunger (हंजर) = भूख; starving (स्टार्विंग) = भूखा मरना; worry (वरी) = चिंता करना; illness (इलनेस) = बीमारी; certainly (सर्टेनली) = निश्चय से; footmarks (फुटमाक्स) = पैरों के निशान; dare (डैयर) = साहस करना; believe (बिलीव) = विश्वास करना।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

1. The lion saw this animal walking near his den.

(a) A wolf

(b) A fox

(c) An elephant

2. The lion asked the fox to bring :
  - (a) a doctor
  - (b) some fruits
  - (c) some meat
3. The fox went round the jungle and told other animals about the lion's :
  - (a) weakness
  - (b) cunningness
  - (c) sickness

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

sorry, worry, ill, clever

1. The lion thought, "That was a ..... trick".
2. The lion could not go out to hunt because he was .....
3. The animals felt ..... for the lion and promised to visit him.
4. The fox said to the lion, don't ....., I will get some meat for you.

III. Answer the following questions :

1. Why was the lion hungry ?
2. What did the lion ask the fox to bring ?
3. What happened to the animals in the lion's den ?
4. Did the fox bring the lion any meat ?
5. Did the fox go into the lion's den ?



## Language Skill Practice

IV. Complete the spellings :

e .... o .... gh

d .... re

s .... r .... y

p .... o .... ise

h .... al .... h

c .... ev .... r

V. Match the words given under Column 'A' with the related words given under Column 'B' :

### Column 'A'

1. Hungry
2. Sick
3. Jungle
4. Visit
5. Seems

### Column 'B'

- (a) see
- (b) looks
- (c) starving
- (d) ill
- (e) forest



## Activity Time

VI. For each sentence under 'B', make a matching sentence from table 'A' :

Example : A (I) I am going to build a new house.  
B (I) I can live in it.

**A**

1. I	is		build a new house.
2. The children			Mussoorie.
3. He	am	going to	tell you a story.
4. They			buy a new car.
5. She	are		play the match today.

**B**

1. He wants to sell his old car.
2. I can live in it.
3. It is about a king of Egypt.
4. Their uncle lives there.
5. They were not able to play the match yesterday.



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

*doctor, baker, carpenter, cobbler, tailor, mechanic*

1. You go to a ....., when you want to get your furniture made.
2. You go to a ....., when you want to get your shoes mended.
3. You go to a ....., when you are ill.
4. You go to a ....., when you want to get your trousers stitched.
5. You go to a ....., when you want to get your car repaired.
6. You go to a ....., when you want to get your cake baked.

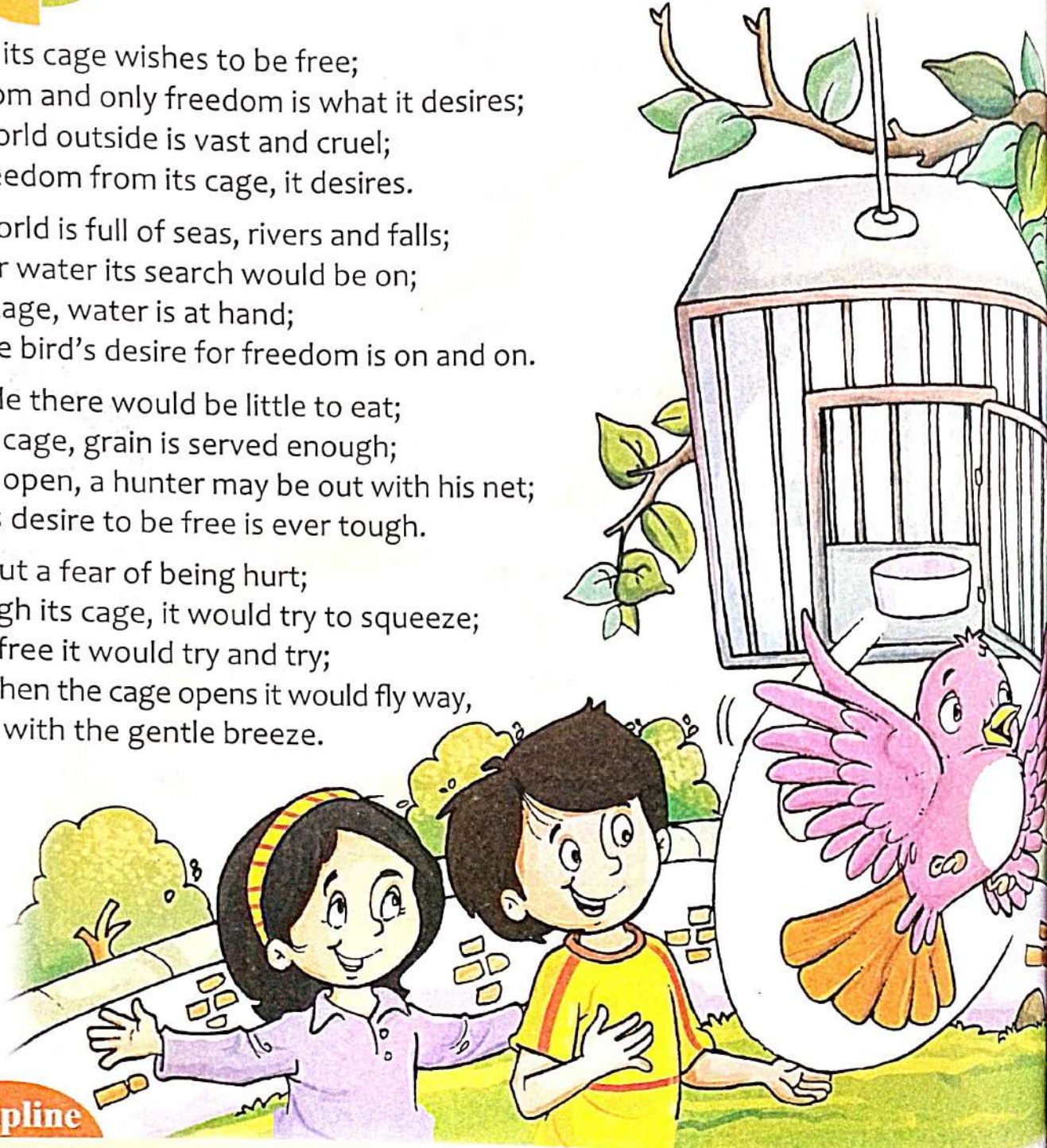
# The Desire for Freedom

Bird in its cage wishes to be free;  
Freedom and only freedom is what it desires;  
The world outside is vast and cruel;  
Yet freedom from its cage, it desires.

The world is full of seas, rivers and falls;  
But for water its search would be on;  
In its cage, water is at hand;  
Yet the bird's desire for freedom is on and on.

Outside there would be little to eat;  
In the cage, grain is served enough;  
In the open, a hunter may be out with his net;  
But its desire to be free is ever tough.

Without a fear of being hurt;  
Through its cage, it would try to squeeze;  
To be free it would try and try;  
And when the cage opens it would fly way,  
Along with the gentle breeze.



## Helpline

cage (केज) = पिंजरा; desires (डिजायर्स) = इच्छा करती है, चाहती है; vast (वास्त) = बहुत बड़ी, लम्बी-चौड़ी; cruel (क्रुअल) = निर्दयी, कठोर; falls (फाल्स) = झरने; search (सर्च) = खोज, तलाश; at hand (एट हैंड) = तुरंत उपलब्ध; on and on (ऑन एंड ऑन) = आगे बढ़ते जाना, अधिक होते जाना; grain (ग्रैन) = अनाज; served (सर्व्ड) = परोसा; enough (एनफ) = काफी; open (ओपन) = खुला स्थान; ever (एवर) = सदा; tough (टफ) = कठोर, पक्की; squeeze (स्क्वीज़) = पिंजरे से बाहर निकलना; gentle breeze (जेंटिल ब्रीज़) = मंद-मंद हवा के झोंके

### For the Teacher

Teacher should tell the children that it is not good to keep birds in cages because they do not remain happy. They wish to be free and fly in the open.

### Theme of the Poem

The poem is about a bird in a cage. It wants to be free. It has all the comforts in the cage such as water, food etc., but it has a strong desire to fly away in the open.

## Exercise

### Comprehension

- I. Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)
  1. Bird in its cage wishes to be :  
(a) free  (b) asleep  (c) caught
  2. The world outside is vast and :  
(a) cruel  (b) kind  (c) None of these
  3. In the open, he may be out with his net.  
(a) The policeman  (b) The hunter  (c) The fisherman
- II. State whether the following statements are True or False :
  1. The world outside is kind/cruel.
  2. The bird's desire for freedom is weak/strong.
  3. The bird is inside/outside the cage.
  4. The bird has no/enough food in the cage.
  5. The bird wishes to stay in/to go out of the cage.
- III. Answer the following questions :
  1. What is the desire of the bird in the cage ?
  2. What may be there in the open ?
  3. When will the bird fly away ?
  4. How is the world outside ?
  5. What is the world full of ?



# Language Skill Practice

IV. Complete the spellings :

b ..... e ..... ze

s ..... u ..... eze

c ..... ue .....

s ..... a ..... ch

de ..... re

fr ..... dom

V. Match the words given under Column 'A' with the words given under Column 'B':

## Column 'A'

1. Cage
2. Breeze
3. Desire
4. Open
5. Rivers

## Column 'B'

- (a) vast
- (b) falls
- (c) nest
- (d) wind
- (e) wish



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



*free, freedom, hunter, cage, breeze*

1. We all want to be .....
2. India got ..... on 15th August, 1947.
3. The bird is inside the .....
4. The ..... killed a lion.
5. A gentle ..... is blowing.

## Activity Time

VII. Change the pictures into words and write the whole paragraph :

The  is in the cage. The  is in the den. The  is in the shed.

The  is in the stable. The  is in the kennel.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



# Half-Yearly Test Paper

(Based on chap1-11)

Time : .....

Marks : .....

Note : All questions are compulsory.

I. Choose the correct option :

1. We can win the heart of everyone by :

(a) love



(b) force



(c) hate



2. Siddhartha was very fond of listening to :

(a) bhajans



(b) music



(c) the songs of birds



3. What was the name of moneylender?

(a) Moti



(b) Hori



(c) Sadu



4. Louis Pasteur was :

(a) an American



(b) an English



(c) a Frenchman



5. Who was the king of pigeons' friend?

(a) The king of jungle



(b) The king of mice



(c) The king of birds



6. Columbus crossed the :

(a) oceans



(b) lakes



(c) seas



II. Fill in the blanks :

1. Devadatta was very fond of ..... birds.

2. Siddhartha loved to sit in the ..... for hours.

3. Nowadays, we have many means of .....

4. The library was open with all kinds of ..... books.

5. Innuits live in .....

6. Columbus didn't listen to the ..... pleas.

7. .... said, "The earth is round."

III. State whether the following statements are **True** or **False** :

1. Siddhartha was the crown prince.



2. Hori was a poor labourer.



3. The old wise pigeon advised the pigeons not to eat that rice.



4. The children did not worry but were determined to enjoy themselves.



5. Sledge is a cart without wheels.



6. The King of mice helped the pigeons by cutting the net.



7. The pigeon king was bold and wise.



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

**Column 'A'**

1. Kind
2. Happy
3. Kill
4. Love
5. Beautiful

**Column 'B'**

- (a) ugly
- (b) save
- (c) cruel
- (d) hate
- (e) sad

V. Answer the following questions :

1. What does the poet advise us to think about other men and countries before going to war?
2. What is the difference between a glider and an aeroplane?
3. What is Pasteurization. How is it useful?
4. Describe the beauty of the garden in about 50 words.
5. Which is the most important animal for Innuits and why?

VI. Correct the spellings :

osean .....  
 trake .....  
 sailer .....  
 seghted .....

althuogh .....  
 lisen .....  
 flet .....  
 plaes .....

VII. Make words from the given jumbled letters :

hsrap .....  
 pgoien .....  
 srpaed .....

lfti .....  
 fsot .....  
 tirck .....

fsta .....  
 flwor .....

VIII. Fill in the blanks with the words/phrases given below :

*flew, tried, killed, lifted, followers, thought, was flying, desert, stopped, saw, servant, stick*

One evening, a large owl ..... across a ..... with a flock of his ..... . He ..... a building. He ..... there. He ..... he would rest there for sometime. He ..... through the door and slept on the bed in the room. The ..... of the house saw him. He at once ..... his ..... and ..... to hit the bird. The owl flew up and could not be .....



# Annual Test Paper

(Based on chap12-21)

Time : .....

Marks : .....

Note : All questions are compulsory.

## I. Tick the correct option :

- The Tartars and the Persians were :  
(a) enemies  (b) friends  (c) None of these
- Who was Hiuen Tsang?  
(a) A great traveller from Siberia  
(b) A great traveller from Russia  
(c) A great traveller from China  
(d) None of the above
- What is the name of our national bird?  
(a) Pigeon  (b) Cock  (c) Peacock
- Which arm was thicker in Karan's option?  
(a) Right arm  (b) Left arm  (c) None of these
- W.H.O. is one of the bodies working under :  
(a) B.C.G.  (b) D.D.T.  (c) U.N.O.
- Which among these is a luminous object?  
(a) The earth  (b) The moon  (c) The stars
- The spectacles sold by the shopkeeper were really :  
(a) expensive  (b) useless  (c) useful

## II. Fill in the blanks :

- Rustam was a great .....
- The two warriors ..... face to face.
- We are ..... of our country.
- Ashoka Chakra is on the ..... strip.
- W.H.O. is one of the ..... working under United Nations Organization.

## III. State whether the following statements are True or False :

- Pt. Nehru was in Central Prison, Naini when he wrote a letter to Indira on her birthday.
- Hiuen Tsang passed many years learning himself and teaching others especially at the great university of Nalanda.

3. The trees absorb light of all colours except red.
4. Sunlight consists of seven colours.
5. The world outside is *kind/cruel*.
6. The bird is *inside/outside* the cage.
7. The bird wishes to stay *in/to go out of* the cage.

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

**Column 'A'**

1. Attire
2. Starving
3. Stirring
4. Epoch
5. Furtively
6. Adventure
7. Discredit

**Column 'B'**

- (a) insult
- (b) a great and courageous work
- (c) age in history
- (d) secretly so as to escape notice
- (e) clothes
- (f) dying of hunger
- (g) exciting

V. Answer the following questions :

1. Why did Tahmina not tell Rustam that the child was a son?
2. What are the colours in the national flag?
3. Name a few good exercises.
4. Why is Rohit frightened of smallpox?
5. What is the desire of the bird in the cage?

VI. Correct the spellings :

weitgh .....	crecket .....	eksercise .....
thecker .....	scence .....	thiner .....

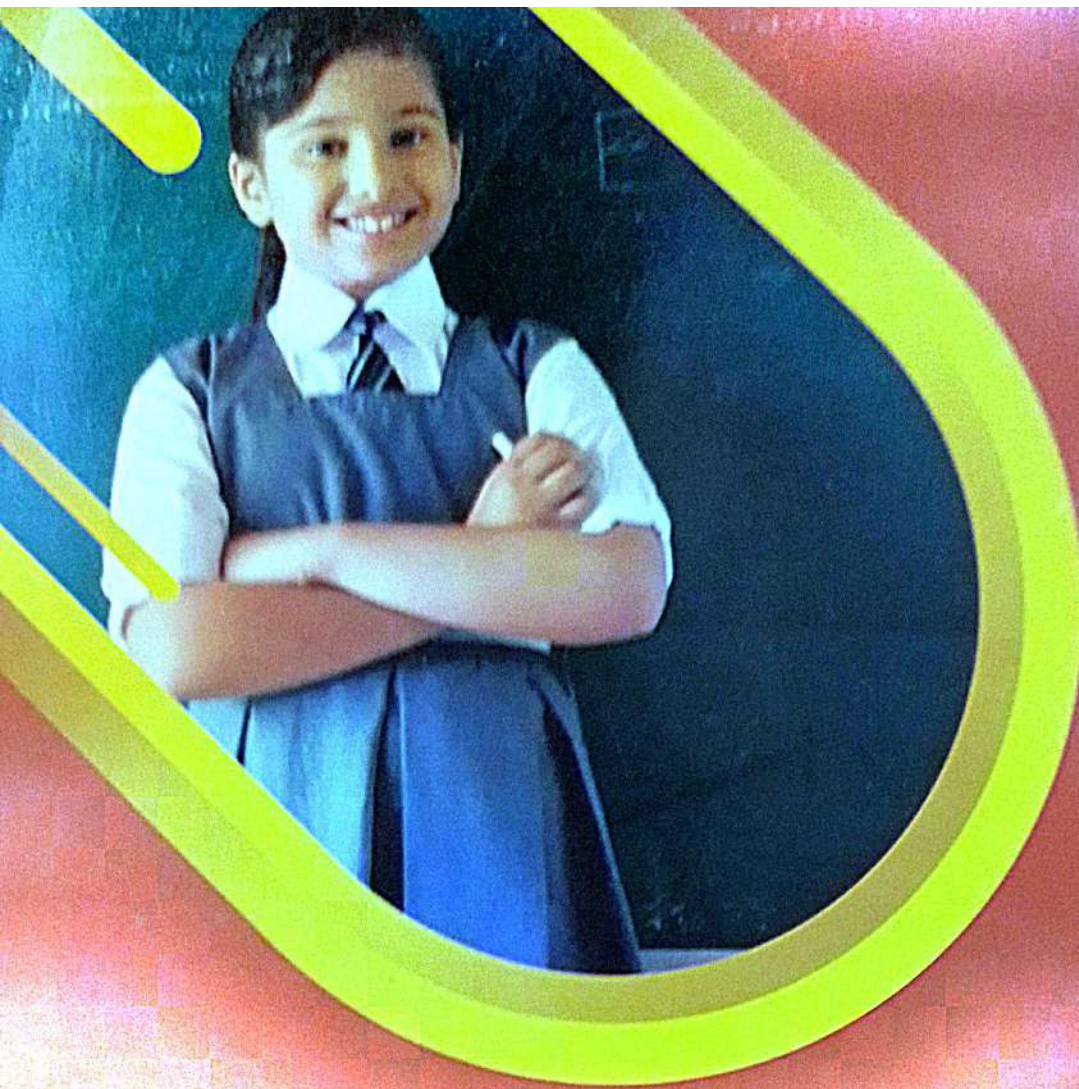
VII. Complete the spellings :

m ... sq ... ito	m ... la ... ia	vac ... l ... ation
d ... ng ... rous	s ... e ... ves	t ... b ... rcu ... osis

VIII. Complete the story with the words given below :

*soldiers, shield, warrior, knocked, surprised, stumbled, bravely, courage*

Rani Laxmi Bai was a great ..... . She fought very ..... with the British soldiers. She ..... down many of them. The British soldiers were ..... to see the ..... of Rani Laxmi Bai. She was fighting with a sword and a ..... . Suddenly her horse ....., she fell down and was surrounded by the British.



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