

# Active English

Class

7

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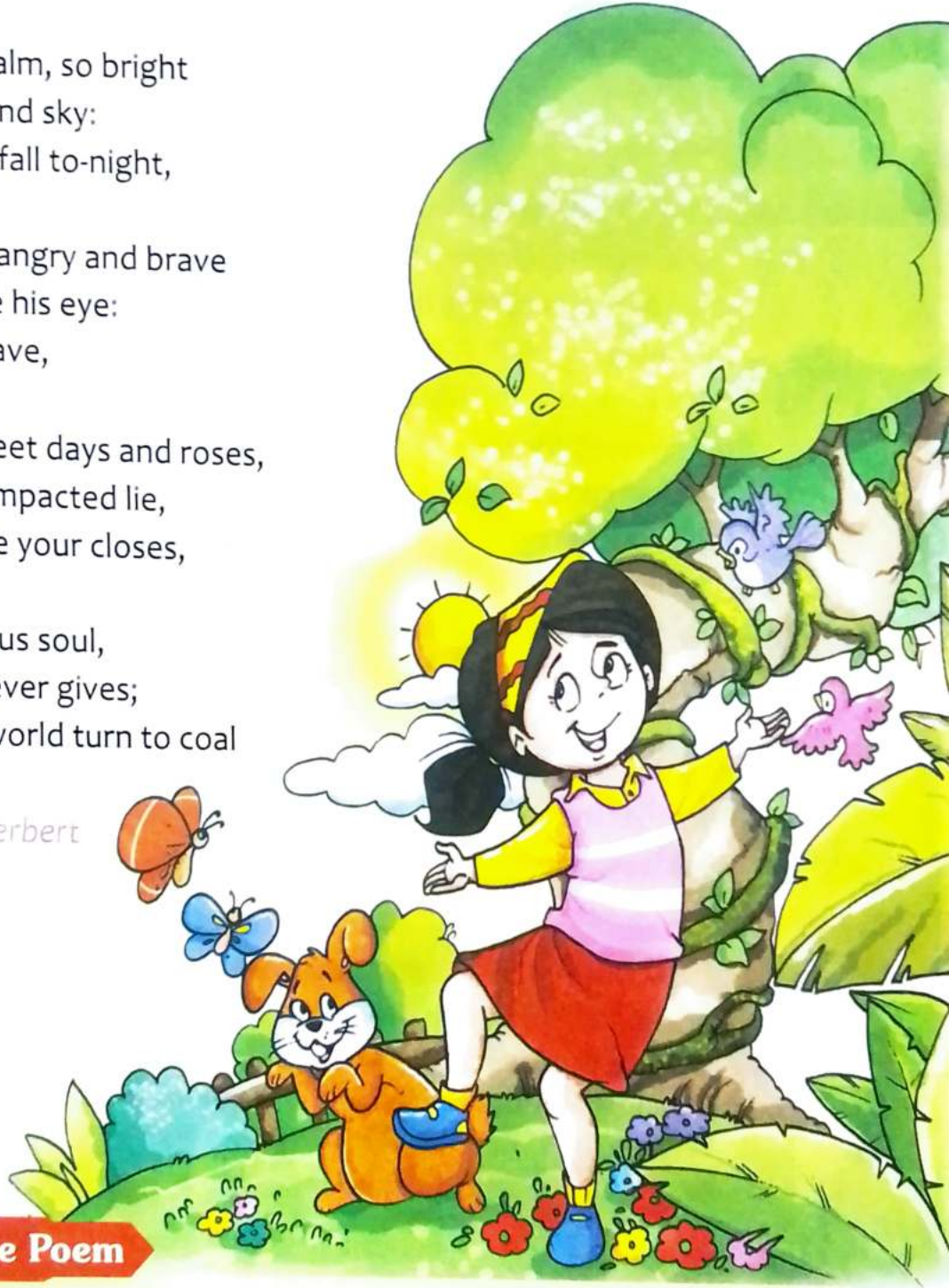
Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright  
 The bridal of the earth and sky:  
 The dew shall weep thy fall to-night,  
 For thou must die.

Sweet rose, whose hue angry and brave  
 Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye:  
 The root is ever in its grave,  
 And thou must die.

Sweet spring, full of sweet days and roses,  
 A box where sweets compacted lie,  
 My music shows ye have your closes,  
 And all must die.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,  
 Like season's timber, never gives;  
 But though the whole world turn to coal  
 Then chiefly lives.

—George Herbert



### Appreciation of the Poem

Virtue is one of the best known qualities. Here, the poet glorifies virtue as the only lasting thing in a world where beauty (*i.e.* sweet day, sweet rose and the sweet spring) is but a passing phase. According to him, a virtuous soul outlives the world itself.

## Helpline

bridal (ब्राइडल) = मिलन; angry (एंग्रि) = गुस्से में सुखे; brave (ब्रेव) = सुहावनी; rash gazer (रैश गेजर) = टकटकी लगाने वाला; wipe his eye (वाइप हिज आइ) = अपनी आँख पोंछना; sweets (स्वीट्स) = सुगन्धित; compacted (कॉम्पैक्ट) = पैक; season'd timber (सीजन'ड टिम्बर) = कटोर लट्टे के समान; gives (गिव्स) = नष्ट होना; coal (कोल) = कोयला; chiefly (चीफ्लि) = सर्वोपरि।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

1. Choose the correct appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- The poet describes the day as something:  
(a) bright (b) cool and calm (c) Both (a) & (b)
- What is immortal in this world?  
(a) Sweet Spring (b) Virtuous soul (c) Sweet day
- The poet compares the virtuous soul to:  
(a) sweet spring (b) sweet day (c) season'd timber

Answer the following questions:

- Why does the poet call the sweet day as the bridal of the earth and sky?
- Why shall the dew weep on its end?
- Why does the man who looks at a beautiful rose has to wipe his eyes?
- What happens to spring? Does it everlast?
- Why does the poet compare a virtuous soul to season'd timber?
- What lesson do you learn from the poem?

## Language Skill Practice

There are many countries in the world with different names. The inhabitants (people living there) of these countries are called by with different names. The names of some countries and their inhabitants are given below. Learn them by heart.

| S.No. | Name of the Country | Name of the Inhabitants |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.    | USA                 | American                |
| 3.    | Myanmar             | Myanmarese              |
| 5.    | Bhutan              | Bhutanese               |
| 7.    | Sri Lanka           | Sri Lankan              |

| S.No. | Name of the Country | Name of the Inhabitants |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 2.    | Argentina           | Argentinian             |
| 4.    | Belgium             | Belgian                 |
| 6.    | China               | Chinese                 |
| 8.    | Canada              | Canadian                |

|     |         |          |
|-----|---------|----------|
| 9.  | England | English  |
| 11. | France  | French   |
| 13. | India   | Indian   |
| 15. | Israel  | Israeli  |
| 17. | Kuwait  | Kuwaiti  |
| 19. | Morocco | Moroccan |
| 21. | Poland  | Polish   |
| 23. | Russia  | Russian  |
| 25. | Turkey  | Turk     |

|     |            |           |
|-----|------------|-----------|
| 10. | Egypt      | Egyptian  |
| 12. | Greece     | Greek     |
| 14. | Iraq       | Iraqi     |
| 16. | Italy      | Italian   |
| 18. | Malaysia   | Malaysian |
| 20. | Nepal      | Nepali    |
| 22. | Pakistan   | Pakistani |
| 24. | Sweden     | Swede     |
| 26. | Yugoslavia | Yugoslav  |

Now fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the names of the countries or their inhabitants. You may take help from the following examples.

**Examples:**

1. The people living in Myanmar are called .....
2. She was born in Italy. So she is an .....

**Solution:**

1. The people living in Myanmar are called **Myanmarese**.
2. She was born in Italy. So she is an **Italian**.

**Do it Yourself:**

1. The people living in Kuwait are called .....
2. .... love China because it is their birth place.
3. Russians love their country .....
4. .... are the people living in Turkey.
5. .... are the inhabitants of Poland.
6. You live in Yugoslavia. So you are a .....
7. USA is the country of .....
8. Greeks are the inhabitants of .....
9. .... is the country of Nepalis.
10. The people living in India are called .....

**IV. Now answer the following questions:**

1. Where do you live and what do you call yourself?
2. Where do you find Moroccans?
3. In which country does your uncle live these days? What will you call him?
4. Who are Israelies?
5. What will you call the inhabitants of Sri Lanka?



# Mother Teresa

It is nearly impossible to find a person who does not know about Mother Teresa. She dedicated her entire life to serve the poor and the needy.

Near the famous Kali temple of Kolkata, there is a home for the poor and the destitute. The home is called “Nirmal Hriday.” It provides shelter to those who are very sick and unwanted. Mother Teresa treated such people with love, care and affection. She made them feel at home. She provided shelter to children who had no one to look after them, unwanted old people, and men and women whose sickness was beyond treatment. She treated the lepers. Her area of work were the slums of Kolkata where the living conditions were miserable and unfit for humans.



Mother Teresa was born on 27th August, 1910 in Albania. Her name was Anjeze Gonxhe Bojaxhiu. She joined the Loreto Convent at the age of 18 and became a nun. She took up teaching at Darjeeling and later at Entally (Kolkata). From 1929 to 1948, she taught geography at St. Mary’s High School in Loreto Convent, Kolkata.

Since she wished to serve the sick and poor, she trained as a nurse. She was deeply disturbed on seeing the miserable living conditions of slum dwellers. So she started her first school at the Moti Jheel slum in Kolkata. These people lived in utter poverty and misery. When Mother Teresa saw this, she felt very sad and unhappy and thought that she had no right to stay in the comfortable environment at the Convent. For her, the best way to serve God was to serve and look after the sick, poor and the needy. She decided to leave the Convent and later, established a new order of her own called the “Missionaries of Charity.”



When the Kolkata Municipal Corporation saw what Mother Teresa was doing, they gifted her a building near Kali Temple.

She and her nuns led a very simple life. They wore rough white sarees with blue borders.

People donate whatever they can for Mother's Homes. Some interesting incidents show how Mother got things done when she needed them. One such incident occurred during winter, when she had no quilts for her poor patients. Just then, a man brought quilts and mattresses to donate. Another incident relates to a time when the Sisters of Charity ran out of rice and a lady unknown to them brought the adequate amount of rice needed by them.

She began a mission and now, the Missionaries of Charity has centres all over the world. Thousands of workers of the mission are working in orphanages, dispensaries and schools for the poor. Mother Teresa travelled around the world to look after the satisfactory working of her Homes.

Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. She was also awarded 'Bharat Ratna'—the highest award of India in 1980. She left for her heavenly abode in Kolkata on September 5, 1997.

### Helpline

dedicated (डेडीकेटिड) = समर्पित कर दी; to feel at home (टु फील एट होम) = घर के समान आराम महसूस करना; lepers (लेपर्स) = कोढ़ी; slum (स्लम) = गन्दी बस्ती; miserable (मिजरेबल) = शोचनीय, दयनीय; dwellers (ड्वैलर्स) = रहने वाले; established (एस्टेब्लिशड) = स्थापित किया; donate (डोनेट) = दान करना; quilt (क्विल्ट) = रजाई; mattresses (मैट्रेसिज) = गद्दे; ran out (रेन आउट) = समाप्त हो गया; adequate (एडीक्वेट) = समुचित, पर्याप्त; orphanages (ऑरफेनेजिज) = अनाथालय; heavenly abode (हैविनली अबोड) = स्वर्ग।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

- I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)
  1. Mother Teresa dedicated her entire life :
    - (a) to serve the poor and the needy
    - (b) to serve rich persons
    - (c) to serve middle class

2. Nirmal Hriday 'the home for the poor and the ailing' is in :  
 (a) Delhi  (b) Kolkata  (c) Mumbai
3. Mother began her first school in:  
 (a) Dharavi slum in Mumbai  
 (b) Bhalswa slum  
 (c) Moti Jheel slum in Kolkata
4. Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in:  
 (a) 1980  (b) 1979  (c) 1984

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. The Mother's Home near the famous Kali Temple of Kolkata is known as .....
2. Mother Teresa was awarded ..... prize in 1979, and ..... in 1980.
3. Mother Teresa was born on ..... in .....
4. Mother Teresa started her first school in the ..... slum in .....
5. Mother Teresa died in Kolkata on .....

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

1. Mother Teresa was a history teacher.
2. Mother Teresa joined the Loreto Convent at the age of 18.
3. Mother Teresa was born in India.
4. Mother Teresa treated the lepers.
5. The sisters of Missionaries of Charity wear blue sarees with white border.

IV. Answer the following questions :

1. Where is "Nirmal Hriday" located and what does it provide?
2. Why did Mother Teresa work in the slums of Kolkata?
3. Why did Mother Teresa get the training of a nurse?
4. Why did Mother Teresa decide to leave the Convent?
5. What type of sarees do the sisters working in the Missionaries of Charity wear?

# Language Skill Practice

1. Complete the spellings:

p... s... ss... on

s... el... er

f... mo... s

c... nv... nt

m... se... able

g... i... ved

2. Match the related words:



- slum
- great
- living
- poor
- comfortable
- very
- adequate
- noble

- amount
- patients
- environment
- work
- conditions
- dwellers
- desire
- sad



## Activity Time

Complete the passage by filling in the blanks with the words used in the text:

There are many ..... in the big cities of India. The slum ..... lead a very ..... life. The Government has ..... some schools in these slums to improve the ..... of poor children. Some ..... and dispensaries are also set up in these slums. Some rich people ..... money, foodgrains and clothes to these orphanages.



# The Farmer's Riddle

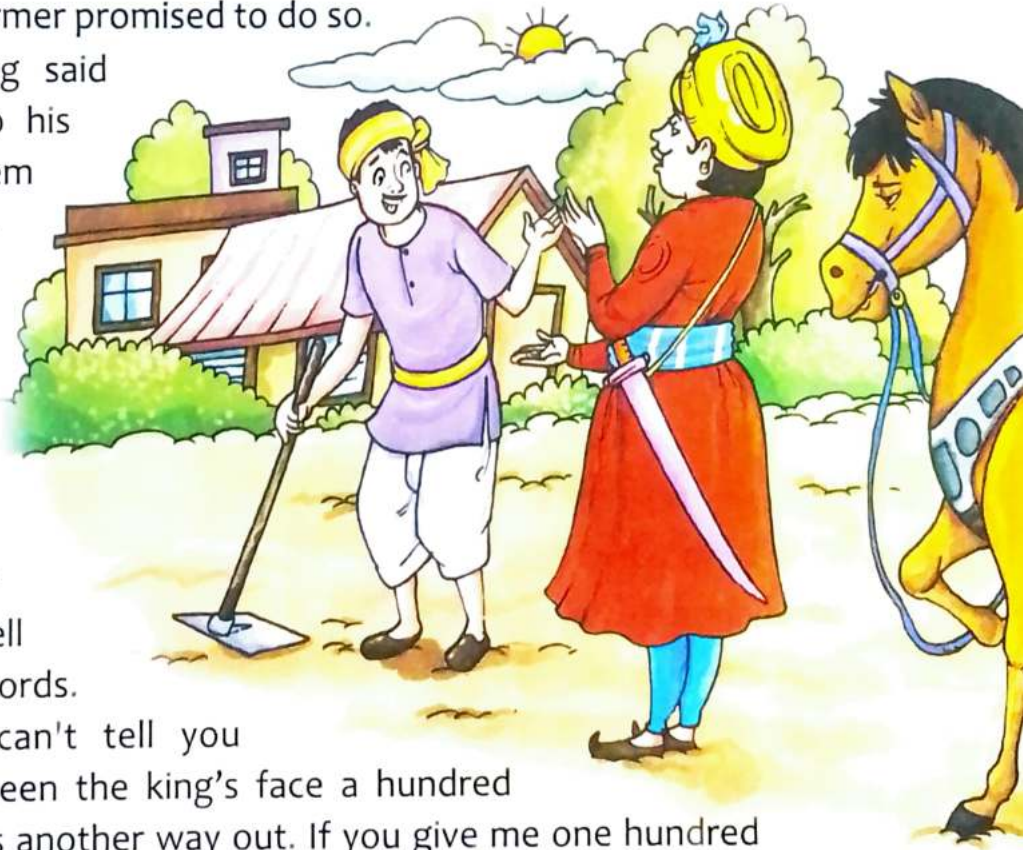
Long time back, a farmer was working in his field when the king happened to pass that way. Seeing the poor farmer, he stopped and said to him, "How much do you earn in a day?" The farmer replied that he earned only four rupees a day. The king again asked, "What do you do with these four rupees?" The farmer said, "My Lord! The first rupee I eat. The second I lend. The third I pay back and the fourth I throw away."

The king could not understand the true meaning of the farmer's words. So he asked him to explain him these puzzling words. The farmer then explained his words to him. At this, the king was greatly pleased with him and said "You will not tell the meaning of your words to anybody until you have seen my face one hundred times." The farmer promised to do so.

Next day, the king said the farmer's words to his ministers and asked them to tell their meaning. But they could not. One of the ministers was aware of the meeting between the king and the farmer. He went straight to the farmer and requested him to tell the meaning of his words.

The farmer said, "I can't tell you anything until I have seen the king's face a hundred times. However, there's another way out. If you give me one hundred coins, I'll tell you everything." The minister agreed.

The wise farmer took the coins with the king's face on them. He carefully watched the face on each of them and counted upto one hundred. Then he told



the minister, "Listen! with the first rupee, I feed myself and my wife. With the second, I feed my children who will pay me back by looking after me when I am old and weak. With the third, I feed my parents because they spent money on me in the past. The fourth rupee is spent on feeding the poor, and I don't expect any benefit from them in this world." The minister came back to the king and told him the meaning of the farmer's words.

When the king came to know how the clever farmer had seen his face one hundred times before telling the meaning of his words, he was very pleased with his wisdom. He gave him one hundred coins more.

### Helpline

riddle (रिडिल) = पहेली; lend (लैन्ड) = उधार देता हूँ; reveal (रिब्योल) = प्रकट करना; spent (स्पैन्ड) व्यय होता है; benefit (बेनिफिट) = लाभ; earn (अर्न) = कमाते हो; puzzling (पजलिंग) = उलझाने वाले; feed (फीड) = खिलाता हूँ; expect (एक्सपेक्ट) = आशा करता हूँ; aware (अवेयर) = मालूम था।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

- I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)
  1. How much did the farmer earn in one day?
 

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) only hundred rupees | (b) only forty rupees |
| (c) only four rupees    |                       |
  2. With the second rupee, the wise farmer:
 

|                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) fed his parents  | (b) fed himself and his wife |
| (c) fed his children |                              |
  3. The king gave the wise farmer ..... coins more.
 

|                 |           |          |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| (a) one hundred | (b) fifty | (c) four |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
- II. Explain the following:
  1. "The first rupee I eat."
  2. "The second rupee I lend."
  3. "The third rupee I pay back."
  4. "The fourth rupee I throw away."





## 4

# The Story of Writing

The early man lived in the forest like wild animals. He used to make sounds like that of animals or birds. He had no language. He used certain signs to show his emotions. As he was more intelligent than other animals, he used to make some sounds to express his feelings. These sounds became the words and this way, the art of speaking developed but the art of writing was yet to be developed.

Gradually, man started drawing pictures and signs to express his ideas. The paintings found in the caves of early men show that they communicated their ideas first through pictures. Later on, they started using some signs to express their ideas. The first script was in the form of pictures and signs.

Such a script was in the form of "Pictorial Script". It was discovered in the tombs of Egyptian kings. This pictorial script is called "hieroglyphics."

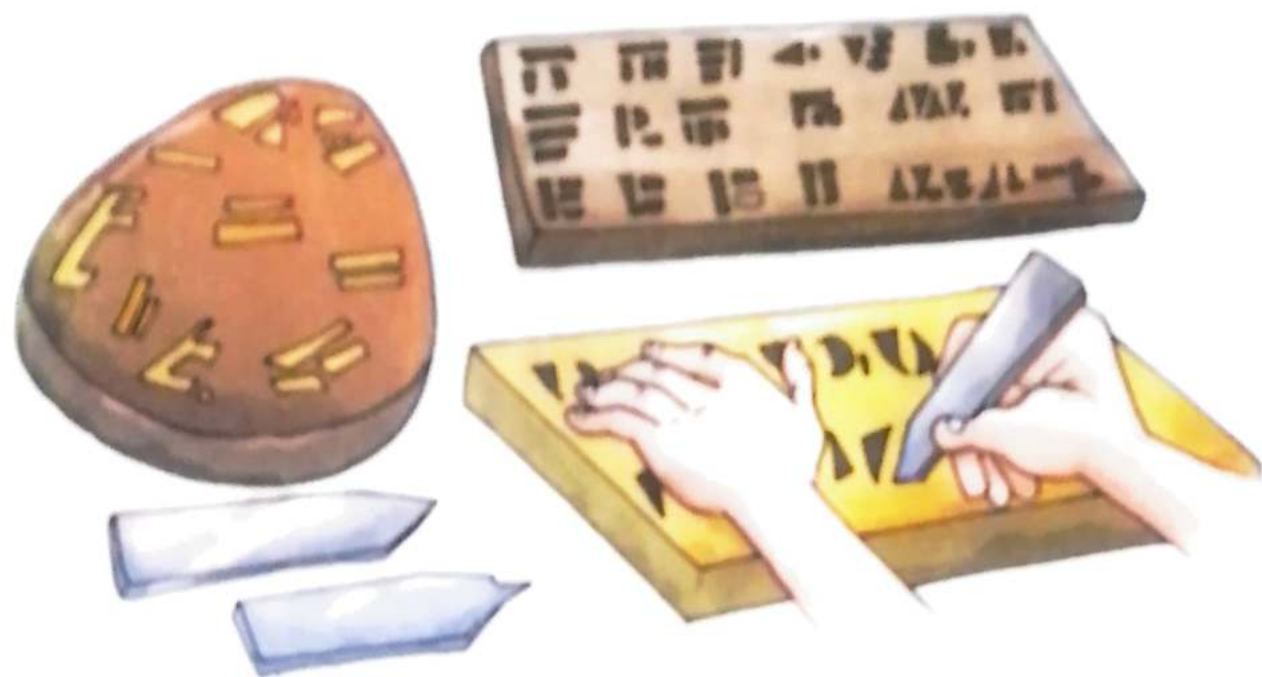
There is a very interesting story of the Scythians of those times. They wanted to send a message to the Persians that they would attack and defeat them. They sent them a bird, a mouse, a frog and five arrows. They wished to communicate their ideas to the Persians through signs. These signs communicated, "O Persians! Can you fly like birds? Can you dig into the earth and hide yourselves like mice? Can you jump over water and wet lands like frogs?"

"If you can't do any of these things, do not go to war with us. We shall attack you with our arrows and defeat you."

In ancient times, such picture writing was used in many countries. The Chinese still have a kind of picture writing. Gradually, pictures were replaced by easy symbols. The writing



Picture symbols was first introduced in Mesopotamia (Iraq) by the Sumerians. They scratched some symbols on clay slates with a sharp knife. These symbols were triangular in shape. Later, these symbols developed into alphabet.



Most countries in the world today use the alphabet, a collection of letters. Each letter represents a sound of the language. As the sounds of any one language are not many, a large number of symbols are not needed. In most languages, the letters of the alphabet are not more than fifty, but the number of words that can be written with them runs to several hundreds of thousands!

This system of writing is far easier than picture writing, but it did not spread widely for many centuries. Reading and writing became common after the invention of the printing press.

There is no fixed direction of writing. While most languages are written from left to right, Arabic and Urdu are written from right to left. Chinese is written vertically i.e. from top to bottom.

Various scripts are used to write different languages. In India, the earliest script to have been deciphered is the Brahmi script. This script was used on Ashoka's pillars and edicts to spread his message of peace to the people. Most of the modern Indian scripts have been derived from this script.

The script used in our national language Hindi is Devanagiri script. Besides Hindi, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Marathi and Nepali languages also use Devanagiri script.

## Helpline

emotions (इमोशन्स) = भावनाएँ; intelligent (इन्टेलीजेन्ट) = बुद्धिमान; express (एक्सप्रेस) = प्रकट करना; developed (डवलप) = विकसित हुई; communicated (कम्युनिकेटेड) = सूचना भेजी; script (स्क्रिप्ट) = लिपि; pictorial script (पिक्टोरियल स्क्रिप्ट) = चित्र लिपि; message (मैसेज) = सूचना; attack (अटैक) = आक्रमण करना; defeat (डिफैट) = हराया; ancient (एन्शेन्ट) = प्राचीन; introduced (इन्ट्रोड्यूस) = आरंभ हुआ; scratched (स्क्रैच्ड) = खुरचा, निशान बनाए; clay slates (क्ले स्लेट्स) = मिट्टी की तख्तियाँ; deciphered (डिमाइफर) = लिपि का अर्थ निकाला गया है; edicts (एडिक्ट्स) = अध्यादेश; derived (डेराइव) = व्युत्पत्ति हुई है।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- The pictorial script is called :  
(a) Scythian (b) Hieroglyphics (c) Brahmi
- A kind of picture writing is still used in :  
(a) China (b) India (c) Iraq
- Arabic and Urdu are written :  
(a) from right to left (b) vertically (c) from left to right
- The writing in symbols was first introduced in :  
(a) China (b) Mesopotamia (c) Persia
- The script used in Hindi is :  
(a) Brahmi (b) Devanagri (c) Gurumukhi

II. Fill in the blanks :

- The pictorial script was discovered in the tombs ..... kings.
- ..... language is written vertically.
- The early man lived in the .....
- He used certain ..... to show his feelings.
- Most countries in the world today use the .....

III. Answer the following questions :

- How did the art of speaking develop?
- How did pictorial script develop?
- Where was the pictorial script discovered first?
- What did the Scythians send the Persians?
- What did they want to communicate to the Persians?
- What is an alphabet? How is it a better system than picture writing?



- In what direction are most languages written?
- Where was Brahmi script used?
- Which languages are written in Devanagiri script?

## Language Skill Practice

V. Complete the spellings:

d.....fe.....t

l.....ng.....age

e.....pr.....ss

in.....ell.....gent

co.....le.....tion

m.....s.....age

s.....ri.....t

c.....m.....uni.....ate

VI. Match the words with their meanings

express

feelings

communicate

symbol

gradually

fixed

certain

widely

slowly

definite

some

largely

show

ideas

send messages

sign

## Activity Time

VI. Fill in the blanks with the words given below and complete the passage

*common, pictures, symbols, easy, ideas, alphabet, collection, invention*

Man communicated his ideas first through ..... Later on, he started using some ..... to express his ..... Gradually, the pictures were replaced by ..... symbols. Most countries in the world today use the ..... which is a ..... of letters. It was only after the ..... of printing press that reading and writing became .....



## True Friends

Damon and Pythias were fast friends. The king of their city was very cruel. Nobody dared oppose him. The two friends were brave men. One day, the king's soldiers heard Pythias talking ill of the king. They arrested him and brought him to the king who sentenced him to death.

When Damon heard this, he came to meet his friend in prison. He said to Pythias, "Dear friend, I would happily die to save you. Tell me what may I do for you?" Pythias said, "Friend! I don't fear death. But I would like to see my mother before I die."

Damon went to the king and said, "O king! please allow my friend to see his mother before his death. For this period, I shall stay in prison in his place. If my friend does not come back on the fixed day, you may kill me in his place."

The king agreed. Pythias went to see his mother and Damon was put in prison. The fixed day arrived but Pythias did not return. So the king sent for Damon and said, "Ha, ha! tell me where your friend is. What a pity that now, you shall die in his place. You should not have trusted him."

"Some problem must have come in my friend's way," said Damon, "I'm glad to die for him as I don't doubt my friendship." The king again laughed and said, "So be ready to die."

Damon was taken to the place of hanging. The king and thousands of people came to watch the execution. Just as the hangman was about to put the noose round his neck, there appeared a man riding a horse and shouting, "Stop, stop, please. It's me!



Pythias! I've come. Set Damon free!" But Damon said, "No, friend! Let me do my duty. Your mother needs you the most. No problem if I die."

Seeing this, the king was greatly moved. He said to them, "Never before in my life have I seen such a fine example of true friendship. The power of your friendship is greater than my authority and kingdom. I set you both free."

### Helpline

dared (डेअर्ड) = साहस करता था; sentenced (सेन्टेन्स्ड) = सजा का आदेश दे दिया; sent for (सेन्ट फॉर) = बुलवाया; execution (एग्जीक्यूशन) = फांसी; hangman (हैंगमैन) = जल्लाद; appeared (अपिअर्ड) = प्रकट हुआ; oppose (अपोज) = विरोध करना; prison (प्रिजॅन) = कैदखाना; trust (ट्रस्ट) = विश्वास करना; noose (नूज) = फंदा; moved (मूव्ड) = प्रभावित।

### Study the Sentences

Nobody **dared** oppose him.

King's soldiers **heard** Pythias **talking**.

The king **sentenced** him to **death**.

The king **sent for** Pythias.

The hangman **was about to put** the noose.

कोई उसका विरोध करने का साहस नहीं कर सकता था।

राजा के सैनिकों ने उसे बात करते हुए सुना।

राजा ने उसे मृत्युदंड का आदेश दिया।

राजा ने पायथियस को बुलवाया।

जल्लाद फंदा डालने ही वाला था।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

1. The king sentenced ..... to death.

(a) himself

(b) Damon

(c) Pythias

2. Pythias wanted to see his ..... before his death.

(a) parents

(b) wife and children

(c) old mother

3. Damon was:

(a) sad to die in place of his friend.

(b) glad to die for his friend.

(c) afraid to die in place of his friend.

II. Who said the following and to whom?

1. "I don't doubt my friendship."

2. "You can kill me in his place."
3. "I set you both free."
4. "Friend! I don't fear death."
5. "Tell me, what I can do for you."
6. "Ha, ha! tell me where your friend is."

III. Answer the following questions :

1. Why did the soldiers arrest Pythias?
2. What did Damon say to Pythias in prison?
3. What did Pythias want to do before his death?
4. Why was Damon put in prison?
5. What happened when Damon was about to be hanged?
6. What did the king do to the two friends?



## Language Skill Practice

IV. Complete the spellings :

p..... is..... n

p..... w..... r

p..... op..... e

o..... p..... se

p..... ri..... d

p..... ob..... em

d..... a..... h

d..... u..... t

au..... h..... rity

V. Match the adjectives with suitable nouns :

**Adjectives**

- fast
- major
- brave
- cruel
- fine

**Nouns**

- problem
- king
- example
- friends
- men

## Activity Time

I. Change the following sentences into plural. See the example :

**Example :** He came to meet his friend in prison.

They came to meet their friends in prisons.

1. I am glad to die for him.
2. Tell me what may I do for you.
3. I have come.
4. There appeared a man riding a horse.

(Plura

.....

.....

.....

.....

# Trees : The Precious Gift of Nature

Trees are the most precious gift of mother nature. Some trees grow naturally but many are also planted by us. Sow a seed in the ground and wait for a few days to see what happens! The seed grows both downwards and upwards. It sends roots downwards and a stem upwards. The tree grows slowly and steadily. It grows tall, then branches appear with leaves on them. They are followed by flowers and fruits. The seeds are contained within the fruits.

All the trees are of different sizes. Some trees are very tall, some are of medium size while some are rather small.



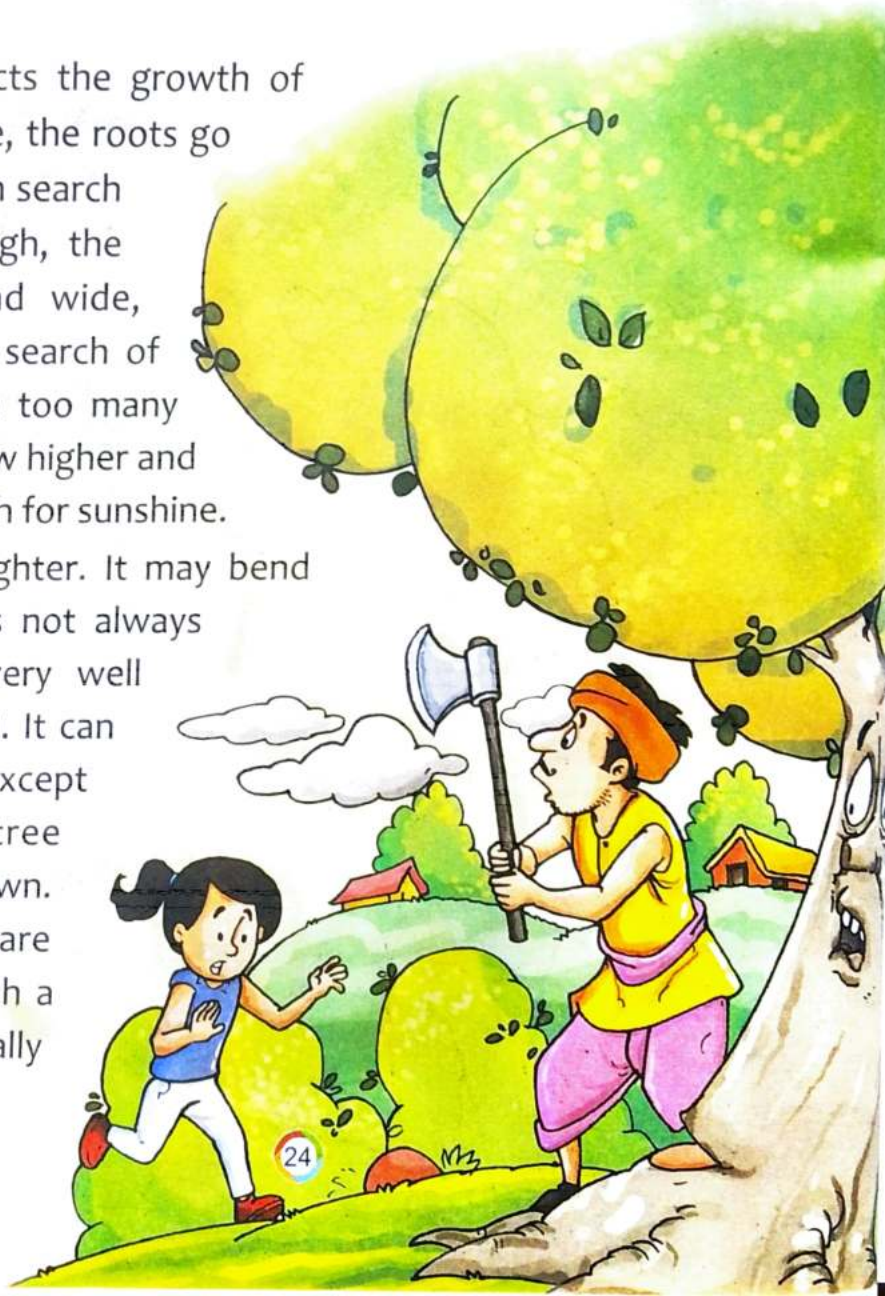
Trees are graceful, beautiful and useful. Wherever they are, they make the place look beautiful, shady and green. They provide us fruits, shade, wood and timber. Birds build nests in their branches while furry squirrels live in holes in the trunks.

Walking through gardens or roads with tall shady trees on both the sides, we enjoy our walk and admire their beauty. Trees make the air fresh as they absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. They also prevent soil erosion and add humus to the soil.

Do we ever look upon these trees as living beings? Perhaps we don't. In fact, every tree is a living and breathing creature like us. It also needs food, water and air. It grows, brings up a family and ultimately dies. But unlike humans, it prepares its own food by photosynthesis in the presence of sunlight. It breathes through its leaves. The air goes into the leaves just as it goes into our lungs when we breathe.

The environment affects the growth of the trees. If water is scarce, the roots go down deeper and deeper in search of it. If food is not enough, the roots spread out far and wide, backward and forward, in search of food material. If there are too many trees in one place, they grow higher and higher to compete and reach for sunshine.

The tree is a strong fighter. It may bend before the wind, but does not always break. It protects itself very well against snow, frost and hail. It can defeat most of its enemies except man, who defeats the tree every time by cutting it down. Many people are not aware that by cutting trees on such a large scale, they are actually destroying themselves.



## Helpline

precious (प्रेशियस) = बहुमूल्य; naturally (नेचुरली) = प्राकृतिक रूप से; steadily (स्टेडिली) = लगातार; timber (टिम्बर) = इमारती लकड़ी; admire (अडमायर) = प्रशंसा करना; prevent (प्रिवेंट) = रोकना; soil erosion (साइल इरोजन) = मिट्टी का कटाव; humus (ह्यूमस) = खाद-मिट्टी; ultimately (अल्टीमेटली) = अन्त में; compete (कॉंपीट) = प्रतिस्पर्धा करना; photosynthesis (फॉटोसिन्थेसिस) = प्रकाश-संश्लेषण; scarce (स्केअर्स) = कम; fighter (फाइटर) = लड़ने वाला; bend (बेण्ड) = झुकना; aware (अवेयर) = अवगत, सचेत।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

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

- The seed sends ..... downwards.  
(a) branches  (b) a stem  (c) roots
- Trees make the air fresh as they absorb:  
(a) carbon dioxide  (b) nitrogen  (c) oxygen
- The tree breathes through its:  
(a) roots  (b) stem  (c) leaves

### II. Fill in the blanks:

- The trees make their own food by ..... in the presence of sunlight.
- The trees are ..... gift of nature.
- Trees absorb ..... and give us oxygen.
- The ..... affects the growth of trees.
- Trees are as ..... they are useful.

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

- All trees grow naturally.
- Trees are non-living things.
- Trees check air pollution.
- Trees can fight most of their enemies except man.
- Trees breathe through their roots.

### IV. Answer the following questions:

- How does the seed grow into a tree?
- Write four main uses of trees.
- How do the trees make air fresh?
- How do the trees breathe?
- Name some enemies of trees mentioned in the text.



## Language Skill Practice

- V. Five words in the following passage are generally associated with trees. Here they have been used in a different sense. Underline them :

Rakesh leaves for work at nine every morning. He works in the local branch of the firm of which his uncle is the owner. Rakesh's office is really the fruit of his own labour. He is generally happy but he has a small problem. The root cause of his problem is a stray dog near his office. He welcomes Rakesh with a loud bark.

### Activity Time

- VI. Fill in the blank spaces with the phrases given in the box :

mostly evergreen, lined with them, rough skin,  
yellow or purple, attracts bees, its fruit

You must have seen a neem tree. Roads are often ..... In villages particularly, they stand everywhere. Neem is usually large, ..... and has a dark ..... and reddish wood. The sweet scent of its flowers ..... and other small insects through the flowering season ....., which we don't usually eat, is ..... and contains a big seed in it.

- VII. Look at these words :

see — sight

think — thought

The words on the left are verbs and those on the right are their noun forms.

- VIII. Fill in the blanks using noun forms of the verbs given in the box :

grow — growth, repeat — repetition, appear — appearance,  
protect — protection, destroy — destruction

1. The tree needs special ..... against human beings, its biggest enemy.
2. You can tell a joke once. Its ..... can be boring.
3. The ..... of the moon through the clouds is a beautiful sight.
4. The earthquake caused heavy ..... making thousands of people homeless.
5. It is not possible to watch the ..... of roots because they go downwards.



# God Lives in the Panch

Jumman Sheikh and Alagu Chowdhary were two really close friends. Besides tilling their fields in common, they had a joint moneylending business. So strong was their mutual trust that when either of them was absent, the other looked after his household. This happened when Jumman went to the Haj and Alagu had to go out of town on business. What was the secret of this mutual trust and confidence? Social or religious affinity? No, it was a common outlook and a community of ideals. It was the best foundation for a lasting friendship.

Jumman was learned as his father knew how to bring up a lad. *Spare the rod, and spoil the child* is what he used to say. He practised the saying in the case of his own son Jumman. So there was none in the village to equal Jumman in learning. But Alagu's father held different views. He believed that your teacher's blessing would transform you into a fine scholar and there could be no surer way to his good grace than to keep his *hookah* fresh and *fill* his *chillum* regularly. Poor Alagu was never found wanting in this service. And in the end, he failed to acquire much learning. It was not his fault but that of the stars, so argued his old father. Yet in the village, Jumman was loved for his learning and Alagu was respected for his wealth.

Jumman had a maternal aunt, who had much property but no child. She transferred her property to Jumman by a deed on the understanding that she would be looked after well. All went well till the document was not signed. But when the document had been signed



Jumman and his wife Kariman, both changed. Kariman began to nag the old woman beyond limit.

Patience has its limits. One day unable to bear this constant nagging and regular insults from Kariman, the aunt talked to Jumman. He flatly refused to interfere in household affairs and told her that his wife knew best how to run the house. After some days, aunt said to Jumman, "Give me some money so that I may arrange for my kitchen and lodging separately." Now he said that rupees do not hang from the trees. At this, the old woman threatened to take her case to the Panchayat. But he laughed out loudly as he was sure that the Panchayat's judgement would be in his favour.

After this, the old woman took her stick in her hand, went from door to door. She explained her case to everybody and tried to gain sympathy. In the end, she went to Alagu. Initially Alagu was not ready to go to Panchayat. But, later on, when the old woman requested him repeatedly, he agreed. But he said he would not speak because Jumman was his dear friend.

So the Panchayat was held on the scheduled day in the evening under the village tree. When all the Panchas had taken their seats, the aged aunt rose and addressed them thus :

"You know members of the Panchayat, three years ago I transferred all my property to Jumman with the promise that I shall be looked after well. But I am now fed up of constant abuses, insults and nagging from his wife. It is not possible for me to live with him anymore. I have been denied food and clothes. I am a poor and helpless widow. I appeal to you for justice. Please punish me if I am wrong but if you find fault with Jumman, punish him. I will faithfully carry out your orders."

The matter of nomination of Sarpanch was left to the aunt who nominated Alagu as Sarpanch. When Alagu declined, the aunt said, "Son, it doesn't matter. I know that you will not let go your conscience for the sake of friendship. *Allah lives in the heart of a Sarpanch and his voice is the voice of Allah.*" So Alagu became the Sarpanch of the Panchayat.

Addressing Jumman, Alagu said, "Sheikh Jumman, you and I are dear friends. Whenever anyone of us was in trouble, the other helped him out. Now I am a Panch. You and your aunt are equal in my eyes. If you have anything to say in your defence, please say it."

Jumman said, "I have followed the deed honestly. I have obeyed my aunt just like my own mother. Yes, there have been occasional quarrels between her and my

wife. Women are always like that. My aunt is now claiming a monthly allowance from me. That is beyond me as her property does not yield much. Besides, it is not mentioned in the deed.”

Alagu Chowdhary knew the law well. He silenced Jumman by his cross examination. Each question that he thundered out fell down like the blow of a hammer. At this, Jumman wondered, “What is my friend doing? Only a moment ago, he was talking to me so cordially. Now he seems to be bent upon destroying me. Only God knows what ancient grudge he is feeding on today.”

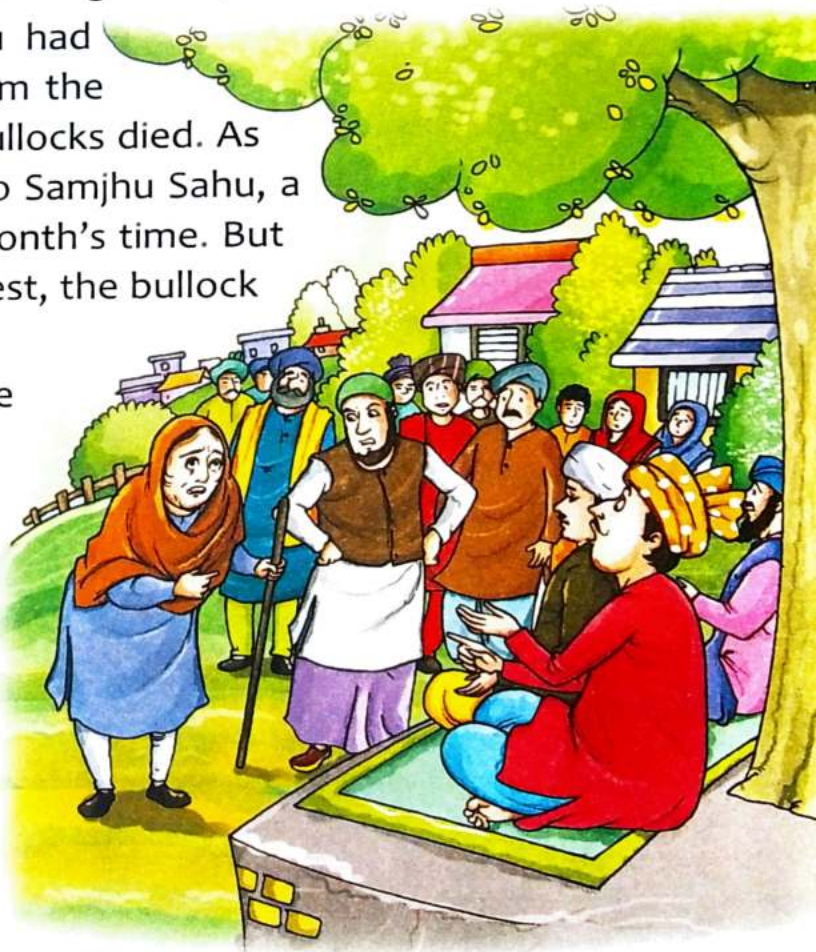
While Jumman was still lost in his thoughts, Alagu pronounced the verdict:

“Jumman Sheikh ! The members of Panchayat have discussed the matter most carefully. It is their considered opinion that you are to pay to your aunt a fixed monthly allowance out of the revenue from her property. If you do not comply with this decision, the deed transferring her property to you will be deemed void.”

Hearing the verdict, Jumman was dumbstruck. The foundation of his friendship was shaken. Now, he was always busy in thinking of ways to take revenge.

Soon Jumman got his chance. Alagu had purchased a very fine pair of bullocks from the Bateshwar fair. But unluckily one of the bullocks died. As he had no use of one bullock, he sold it to Samjhu Sahu, a cart driver. He was to pay the price in a month’s time. But due to overwork and for want of proper rest, the bullock died.

Samjhu could not pay the price of the bullock but it was not a small sum and Alagu could not forget it. So again the Panchayat was called to settle the case. This time Jumman was elected as the Sarpanch. The moment he became Sarpanch, he forgot his personal grudge and maintained the gravity and dignity of his post. Hearing both the parties, Jumman gave his judgement, “Samjhu Sahu and Alagu Chowdhary, the Panchas have discussed your case well. It has been decided that Samjhu Sahu should give full cost of the bullock to Alagu.



When he purchased the bullock, it had no disease. If the cost had been paid at the time of purchase, this Panchayat would not have been called today. Moreover, the bullock had no disease when it was purchased. It died because it was overworked and there was no proper arrangement of feeding it."

Hearing the judgement, Alagu could no longer contain his feelings. He stood up and shouted over and over again, "Victory to the Panchayat." The crowd took up the cry and soon the whole village echoed with "Victory to the Panchayat."

Immediately, Jumman came to Alagu and said, "Since the last Panchayat, I was your sworn enemy. But, today I realised what it is to be a Panch. He has no feelings of his own, and he does not make a distinction between friend and foe. All that matters to him is to administer justice. I am convinced now that the Panch speaks with the voice of God."

Hearing this, Alagu's eyes were filled with tears and he wept on Jumman's shoulders. The tears shed that day washed away all the dirt and dust of misunderstanding between the two dear friends. The withered and faded creeper of their friendship once again became fresh and green.



—Prem Chand

### Helpline

tilling (टिलिंग) = जोतना; mutual trust (म्यूचुअल ट्रस्ट) = पारस्परिक विश्वास; affinity (अफिनिटी) = घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध; community (कम्युनिटी) = मेल-मिलाप; precept (प्रीसेप्ट) = नीतिवचन (नियम का पालन); transform (ट्रान्सफॉर्म) = बदल देना; wanting (वॉन्टिंग) = कमी; argued (आर्ग्यूंड) = कहना; document (डॉक्यूमेन्ट) = दस्तावेज; regular (रैगुलर) = नियमित रूप से; nagging (नैगिंग) = दोष निकालना; defence (डिफेन्स) = उसके पक्ष में; yield (यील्ड) = देना; cordially (कॉर्डियली) = स्नेहपूर्ण; grudge (ग्रँज) = ईर्ष्या; dignity (डिग्निटी) = गौरव; pronounced (प्रनाउन्सड) = सुनिश्चित; verdict (वॉर्डिक्ट) = निर्णय; deemed void (डीमड वॉइड) = अप्रामाणिक निर्णीत माना; foe (फो) = शत्रु; convinced (कनविन्सड) = विश्वास होना।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- In the village, Jumman was loved and respected by people for his:  
(a) behaviour  (b) personality  (c) learning
- In the village, Alagu was loved and respected by people for his:  
(a) personality  (b) behaviour  (c) wealth
- When the old woman complained to Jumman against the behaviour of his wife, he:  
(a) favoured his wife   
(b) favoured the old woman   
(c) flatly refused to interfere in household affairs
- At the threat of the old woman to take her case to Panchayat, Jumman laughed because he knew:  
(a) that nobody would hear the old woman,   
(b) that the old woman would not go to the Panchayat   
(c) that the judgement would be in his favour

II. Read the following statements and say whether they are 'True' or 'False':

- Jumman knew that the judgement of Panchayat would be in his favour.
- Alagu became the Sarpanch of the Panchayat.
- It was the fault of stars that Alagu could not acquire much learning.
- Jumman and Kariman never changed even when the document was signed.
- Alagu said that he would speak in the Panchayat because Jumman was not his friend.

III. Answer the following questions:

- What was the secret of mutual trust and confidence between Jumman and Alagu?
- 'Spare the rod and spoil the child.' Who said this and where did he practise it?
- What were the views of Alagu's father about learning?
- What was written in the transfer deed of property?

5. What did the old woman do when she could not bear Kariman's insults?
6. What did Jumman say about the quarrel and about the nature of women?
7. In whose favour did Alagu give his judgement? Why?
8. What was the punishment Jumman had to bear if he did not comply with the decision of the Panchayat?
9. What was the quarrel between Alagu and Samjhu Sahu? Who was chosen Samjhu this time?
10. How did the friendship between Alagu and Jumman become fresh and green again?

## Language Skill Practice

IV. Use the following phrases in your own sentences to make their meanings clear:  
to look after, to bring up, to run the house, for the sake of, carry out

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

*cordially, faith, precept, abroad, nagging*

1. I ..... invite all of you on my birthday party.
2. You cannot run your business well if you have no ..... in your partner.
3. Nowadays, the young wives do not bear the constant ..... of their mothers-in-law.
4. My uncle is going ..... for two years.
5. My father is a man of principles. So he always follows ..... of the old.

VI. Read the following sentences very carefully and the words printed in colour:

1. Jumman and Alagu **carried on** a joint moneylending business.
2. The old woman said to the Panchas, "I will **faithfully carry out** your orders."

In the above sentences, the word **carry** is used in two different ways:

1. **Carry on** meaning **to manage**.
2. **Carry out** meaning **to obey**.

Thus, we see when a preposition is added to a verb, it forms an idiom. An idiom is a peculiar form of expression in a language. By adding a preposition to a verb, the meaning of the original verb changes with different prepositions. Following are a few more examples:

|               |   |                        |
|---------------|---|------------------------|
| Carry out     | = | to obey                |
| Carry on      | = | to continue, to manage |
| Carry away    | = | to be influenced by    |
| Carry through | = | to support             |
| Carry off     | = | to kill                |

|          |   |                        |
|----------|---|------------------------|
| Put out  | = | to extinguish          |
| Put down | = | to suppress            |
| Put off  | = | to postpone, to change |
| Put on   | = | to wear                |
| Put in   | = | to submit, to speak    |

Now, use the above idioms in your own sentences to make their meanings clear.

## Activity Time

VII. "Allah lives in the heart of a Sarpanch and his voice is the voice of Allah." In the light of this statement, write some qualities of a Sarpanch. The following phrases can be followed by details, examples, elaboration, or a summary of your main points :

### Supporting opinions

\* I think that...

### Asking for support or details

- \* Why do you think that?
- \* Could you give (me) an example?
- \* What evidence do you have?

### Supporting your opinions

- \* Let me illustrate,
- \* To give you an example,
- \* To elaborate

\* In my opinion...

- \* Could you elaborate?
- \* Can you illustrate that?
- \* Could you explain it in more detail?

- \* For example,
- \* Let me give you an example,
- \* First, second, etc.

## VIII. Relationships

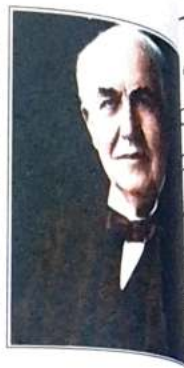
Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

- ..... is to TRACK as CAR is to ROAD.
- GRAM is to WEIGHT as METRE is to .....
- SUMMER is to JUNE as ..... is to DECEMBER.
- THUNDER is to SOUND as ..... is to LIGHT.
- TOES are to FOOT as ..... are to HAND.
- BALL is to HOCKEY as ..... is to BADMINTON.
- DEAF is to HEARING as ..... is to SEEING.

# Thomas Alva Edison

## The Great Scientist

The progress of the modern world is due to scientists. The world history is full of stories about scientists, their efforts and their success. Edison is one such scientist. Today, when we wish to have light at night, we press a switch and an electric bulb or tube lights up. Who gave us this light? It was Thomas Elva Edison who changed this dark world into a shining world, full of light everywhere.



Thomas Alva Edison was an American. He loved experiments right from childhood. He was always curious to know new things. He loved asking questions and was never satisfied till he got the right answer.

Here is a story of his childhood which tells us about his eagerness to know about things. One day, young Edison was at school. His teacher was telling the class a story about birds. Edison stood up and asked the teacher.

“Madam, why can’t man fly like birds?”

“Because man has no wings like birds,” replied the teacher.

The young boy thought for a moment and asked her again, “But kites have wings and yet we can fly them in the sky!!”

The students laughed and the classroom was filled with loud laughter. At this the teacher became angry and lost her patience. She thought that the boy was stupid and naughty and teasing her. So she asked his parents to take him out of school. His parents took him home but they knew well that he was not stupid. This incident happened when Edison was only eight years old.

Now here is another interesting incident of his childhood. One morning, he was watching a bird. It flew down to the ground, picked up a few worms in its beak and flew away. This gave young Edison an idea. “The bird is able to fly because it eats worms! Man may also fly if he eats worms,” he said to himself. He wanted to try the experiment on someone. He caught a few worms, beat them into a pulp and mixed it in water. He took this mixture to a servant girl and said to her, “This is a wonderful mixture. If you drink it, you can fly like a bird. Come on! Drink it and

see." The poor girl believed him and drank the mixture. Well, she didn't fly but she certainly fell ill. Young Edison's mother warned him not to do such silly experiments.

In reality, Edison was an intelligent boy. Although, he failed in his silly experiments, he learnt that his ideas were wrong. He was fond of books and read quite a lot of them. His father gave him twenty five cents for every book he read. He read widely and with the pocket money he got, he bought more books and set up a small laboratory. His mother encouraged him and helped him in his experiments. In fact, his mother was the best teacher Edison could get. She was patient enough to answer all his questions. With her help and guidance, he made good progress. He observed things very closely and did a lot of experiments.

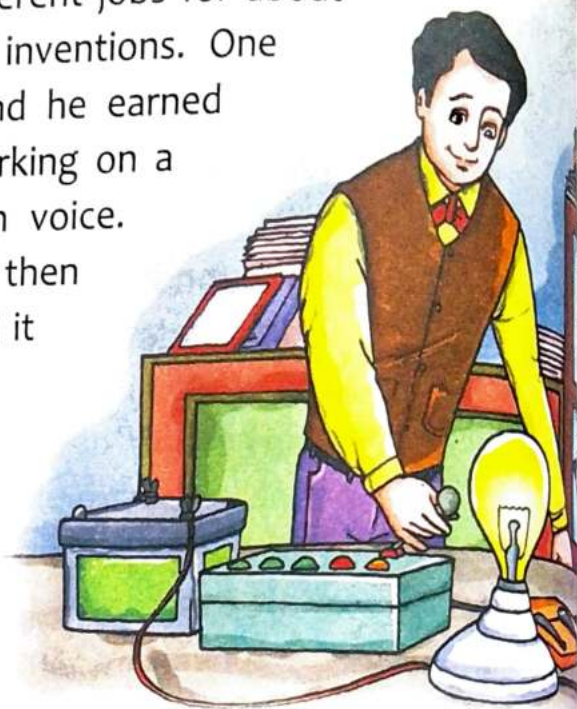


Growing up, Edison needed money to carry out his studies further. He wanted to purchase more and more books. He wanted to go out to see new places and new people. So he decided to work in railways. His parents permitted him after great difficulty. He became a newspaper boy and travelled up and down the train to Detroit. He sold newspapers, sweets and fruits and earned two dollars on the first day. He said to his mother at supper that night, "Take this dollar, mother. Every night, I shall give you one dollar from what I earn." And he kept his promise.

Some time later, Edison decided to publish his own newspaper. He bought an old printing press and set it up in the railway wagon. He edited and printed his paper, sold a number of copies and made more money. With the money he got, he set up a small laboratory in the railway wagon.

When he was fifteen, he met with an accident that affected his career. While he was doing an experiment in his laboratory, the train turned round a corner. There was sudden jolt and a bit of phosphorus fell on the floor of the carriage and it caught fire. Before he could put it out, the newspapers had caught fire. The fire spread and Edison shouted for help. The guard came in and together they were able to put out the fire but that was the end of Edison's service on the train. He was dismissed at the next station.

After studying and working at different jobs for about ten years, Edison made a series of inventions. One invention followed another quickly and he earned fame and money. In 1877, he was working on a machine that could reproduce human voice. Next year, he actually made one. It was then called the talking machine. Now we call it the gramophone. The same year, he was invited to the White House in Washington. That is the house where the President of the United States of America lives. Edison went there to show his new machine to the President. This made him famous all over the country. Now he was successful and prosperous. He owed all this to his mother's help and encouragement and his own hard work.



In March 1878, he began to work on an electric lamp. People used candles and oil lamps in those days as they did not have electric lights. Edison promised to give them electric light in two years. When he said this, all the scientists made fun of him. They said that it was impossible but Edison did not worry at all. He worked harder and harder. He performed many experiments but all of them failed. But he did not give up hope. "I must keep up my promise to the people," he said to himself and worked harder still. He was racing against time. At last, he succeeded in making an electric bulb after nearly twelve hundred experiments. On New Year Day, 1880, he and his workers put up electric lights at his laboratory. People from all over America came to see that grand sight. Edison had kept his promise to the people. On 4th September, 1882, for the first time, people saw New York bathe in the brightness of electric lights.

Edison served his country well during the First World War (1914-18). He made forty war-time inventions and was awarded a medal for his services. In 1929, the silver jubilee of the invention of electric bulb was celebrated in a grand manner. The President of United States received him and honoured him at a big function. Edison got up at the function to thank the President but suddenly fell ill. His illness became worse and he died on Sunday morning, 18th October, 1931. Thus, ended the great and eventful life of the man who enriched human life with happiness.

said once, "I shall never invent anything which will destroy life. I want to make people happy." He also said "The world has been in darkness too long. I would like to give to the world more laughter and more light." He kept his word. His gramophone has brought us more laughter and his electric lamp has given us more light. We are and will remain indebted to this great scientist. The world still needs more scientists who may bring happiness, comfort, prosperity and security to the people. The inventions of scientists should be for the welfare of the people and not for destruction.

### Helpline

lights up (लाइट्स अप) = जल जाती है; curious (क्यूरियस) = उत्सुक (जिज्ञासु); teasing (टीजिंग) = चिढ़ाना; worms (वॉर्म्स) = कीड़े-मकोड़े; pulp (पल्प) = लुगदी; silly (सिली) = मूर्ख; encouraged (एन्कॉरिज्ड) = उत्साहित करना; publish (पब्लिश) = छापना; jolt (जॉल्ट) = झटका लगना; phosphorous (फॉस्फोरस) = फॉस्फोरस; putout (पुटआउट) = बुझाना; reproduce (रीप्रोड्यूस) = पुनः पेश करना; performed (परफॉर्म्ड) = प्रस्तुत करना; give up (गिव अप) = छोड़ना; indebted (इन्डेब्टेड) = ऋणी।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

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

- Edison asked his teacher—"But kites have no wings and yet we can fly them in the sky?" It was :
 

|                             |                          |                       |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) a doubtful question.    | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) a silly question. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) an intelligent question | <input type="checkbox"/> |                       |                          |
- When Edison tried his experiment on his servant girl :
 

|                                 |                          |                       |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) she fell ill.               | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) she began to fly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) she recovered from illness. | <input type="checkbox"/> |                       |                          |
- Edison's father gave him twenty five cents for every book he read because :
 

|   |                          |  |                          |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| (a) Edison's ideas were wrong.                | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) Edison had failed in all his experiments. | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) he wanted Edison to read more.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Electric lights shone for the first time in America in :
 

|          |                          |          |                          |          |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| (a) 1880 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) 1878 | <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) 1882 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|

- II. Read the following sentences and say whether they are 'True' or 'False':
1. Edison joined the railways but was dismissed.
  2. Edison was only eight years old when he asked his teacher a question about flying in the sky.
  3. Edison started working on an electric lamp in March, 1878.
  4. Edison was an intelligent boy.
  5. Edison's mother encouraged him to do silly experiments.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Give an introduction of Edison.
2. What question did Edison put to his teacher? Was he satisfied with her answer?
3. Why did other students of the class laugh? What was its reaction on the teacher?
4. What did Edison think when he saw a bird picking up worms in its beak?
5. What did Edison say to his servant girl about the mixture and what was its effect on her?
6. How was Edison's mother the best teacher for him?
7. What inventions did Edison make?
8. After how many experiments did Edison succeed in inventing the electric light?

## Language Skill Practice

- IV. Use the following words in your own sentences so as to make their meanings clear:

encourage, take up, curious, promise, satisfy, prosperous

- V. In English language, we have eight Parts of Speech:

1. **Noun**, e.g. boy, Mohini, table, city, etc.
2. **Pronoun**, e.g. I, he, she, you, etc.
3. **Adjective**, e.g. black, ugly, beautiful, poor, etc.
4. **Verb**, e.g. is, are, am, eat, go, sleep, etc.
5. **Adverb**, e.g. so, fast, slow, kindly, not, etc.
6. **Conjunction**, e.g. and, so, because, who, which, etc.
7. **Preposition**, e.g. on, upon, at, among, between, etc.
8. **Interjection**, e.g. Oh!, Ah!, Fie!, etc.

Now you have to learn the functions of each of the above Parts of Speech. First learn the functions of a noun.

**Functions of a Noun:** A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing, boy, Deven, Agra, city, table, etc.

Now know the function of a noun in a sentence.

**Always remember :**

- (a) A noun may be the subject of a verb :  
Rohit is not your enemy.
- (b) A noun may be the object of a verb :  
Shivam is not your friend.
- (c) A noun may be the complement of a verb :  
He is an engineer
- (d) A noun may be the object of a preposition :  
Shreya's books are on the desk.
- (e) A noun may be the nominative of address :  
Saahil, do your work sincerely.

Now pick out the nouns from the following sentences and write their functions in each sentence :

1. The horse is under that tree.
2. Shweta has been appointed the monitor of his class.
3. Virat bought a table from the market.
4. It is a book of ten pages.
5. Boys, wait for the principal till he comes here.

**Activity Time**

VI. Word Quiz : How many 5 letter words can you unscramble?

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) OOSGE ..... | (b) EHVAY .....  |
| (c) AHNTK ..... | (d) DRIAO .....  |
| (e) DROLW ..... | (f) NEMOY .....  |
| (g) AZPZI ..... | (h) PNAIO .....  |
| (i) IBNRG ..... | (j) GSUSE .....  |
| (k) SEKAN ..... | (l) OONGLI ..... |

# The Dishonest Watchman

Long ago, there lived a rich man. He had a beautiful garden where the best fruits grew. Though he lived in a town, the garden was located quite far away. Passersby always picked the ripe fruits from the garden as the garden had no watchman. So he hired a watchman to look after the garden. But the rich man was a miser and paid very little money to the watchman. The money was not enough so the watchman picked up the best fruits, ate some himself and sold the rest.

When the man went to his garden to collect fruits, he always found the best and ripe fruits missing.

"Who picks all the fruits?" he asked the watchman. "I don't know. Your servants gather the fruits every week. Maybe, they themselves steal the best fruits. No one else comes here," said the watchman.

"You yourself are the thief," the owner said. He dismissed the watchman and hired another in his place. "I hope, this watchman will be honest", the rich man said to his wife.

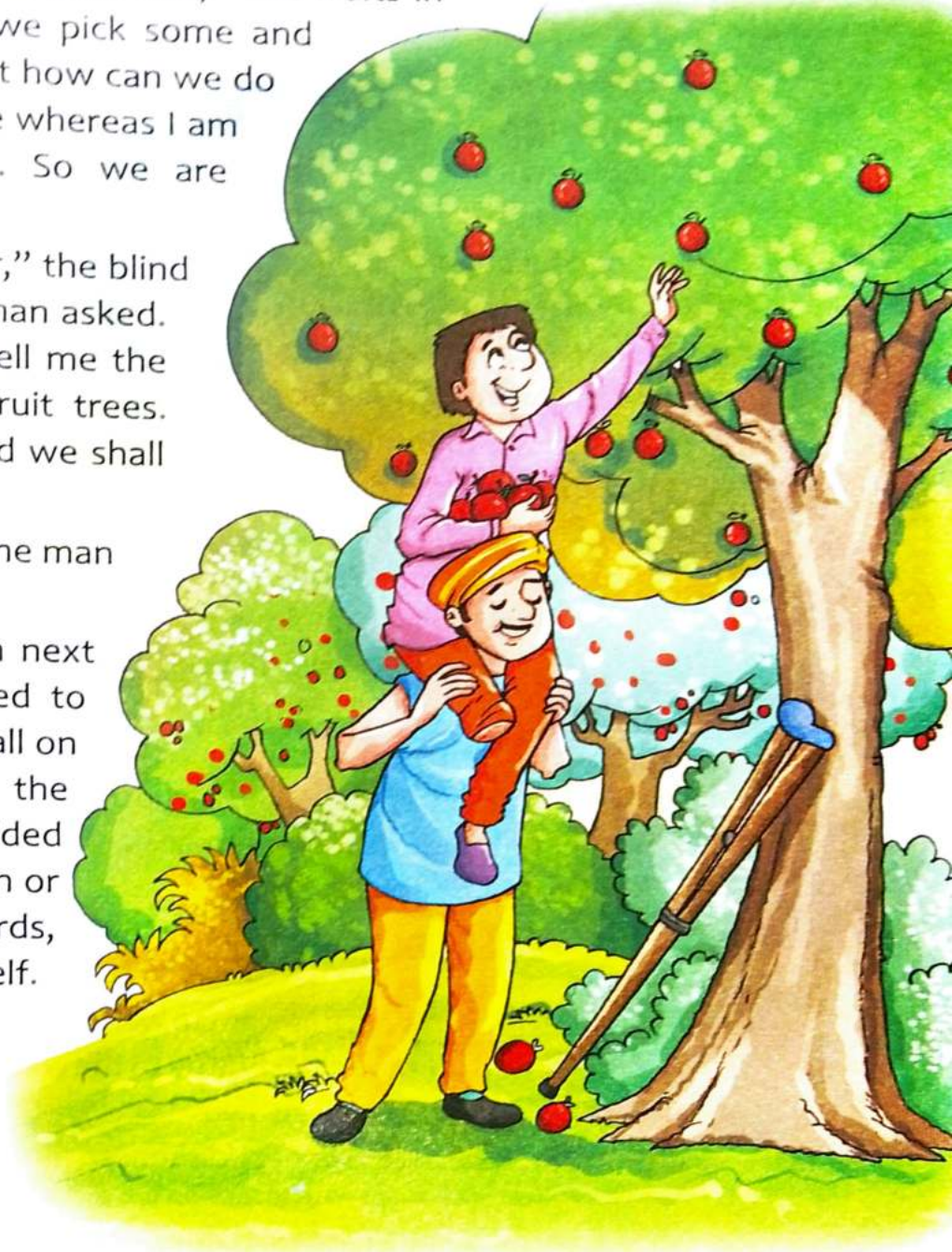
His wife answered, "I don't think so. You will not get an honest watchman because you will pay less salary." She was correct. The best and ripe fruits in the garden were picked again. The new watchman too was also dishonest. "All men are dishonest. Now, I will hire a woman," the man said. He then hired a woman to look after the garden. But the best fruits were still being plucked. The woman stole them all, ate some herself and gave the rest to her husband, children and their friends. So the rich man dismissed the woman too. "What shall I do now? It's very difficult to get an honest man or woman," he said to himself. Then he saw two men passing by. One was blind while the other was lame. Then a bright idea came to his mind. He said to himself, "The blind man cannot see the fruits and the lame man cannot reach them. So they cannot steal my fruits, but they can surely look after my garden. The blind man can hear the noises and ask the lame man to look for the thief." He immediately hired them both and asked them to look after the garden. He was very pleased with his idea. He went home and told his wife about it.

The two men stayed in the garden all day and all night. They did not go out even to eat. The lame man did not want to walk as it was difficult. The blind man did not leave the garden because he could not see. As a result, they were very hungry. The blind man said to the lame one, "The fruits in the garden smell sweet. Shall we pick some and eat?" The lame man replied, "But how can we do so? You are blind and cannot see whereas I am lame and cannot reach them. So we are helpless."

"But we can help each other," the blind man replied. "How?" the lame man asked. "You sit on my shoulders and tell me the way. I shall take you to the fruit trees. Then you may pick the fruits and we shall have a good meal."

"What a bright idea!" the lame man exclaimed.

When he visited the garden next time, the rich man was shocked to see that there were no fruits at all on any of the trees. He dismissed the watchmen immediately. He decided to have no more watchmen, men or women. From that day onwards, he looked after the garden himself.



### Helpline

dishonest (डिसऑनिस्ट) = बेईमान; watchman (वाचमैन) = रखवाला; quite (क्वाइट) = काफी; hired (हायर्ड) = नौकरी पर रखा; miser (माइजर) = कंजूस; enough (इनाफ) = काफी; picked (पिक्ड) = तोड़े; rest (रेस्ट) = बाकी; missing (मिसिंग) = गायब; gather (गैदर) = इकट्ठा करना; dismissed (डिसमिस्ड) = नौकरी से निकाल दिया; lame (लेम) = लँगड़ा; bright (ब्राइट) = अच्छा; helpless (हेल्पलेस) = असहाय; meal (मील) = भोजन; exclaimed (एक्सक्लेम्ड) = चिल्लाकर बोलना; shocked (शॉकड) = बहुत दुःख हुआ।



# Language Skill Practice

IV Complete the spellings:

h.....ng.....y

b.....i.....d

s.....ou.....ders

l.....m.....

h.....re

en.....u.....h

d.....sm.....ss

m.....s.....r

V. Match the related words as used in the text:

rich

difficult

ripe

watchman

little

fruits

dishonest

man

rather

money

## Activity Time

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

*shock, missing, thought, miser, meal, enough, watching, money, rest*

Once there lived a ..... . How can I make money? This was his ..... all the time.

He had only one shirt. Very often he had only one ..... a day. He spent very little ....., and kept the ..... in a hole in the ground.

One day his neighbour asked him, "Why don't you wear a clean shirt?"

"I don't have ..... money to buy one," said the miser.

Every night the miser went to the hole and looked at his money. After this, he covered it up with stone.

The neighbour was ..... the miser all the time. One night the miser moved the stone and looked in. He had the ..... of his life. All his money was .....



## The Cruel Bishop

Once there lived a cruel bishop in Germany. His name was Hatto. He was very rich. The bishops are usually religious people who pray to God and serve his people. But Hatto hated poor people for their poverty. He hoarded all the food and gold that he could collect and was very proud of his wealth. There are many stories which tell us about the cruelty that Hatto practised. But the most horrifying one is the one which tells us about his death.

Once a great famine broke out in Germany. Thousands of poor citizens died of hunger. Even the rich did not have enough food. Hatto, whose barns were full of corn, did not give any of it to the starving people. Instead, he sold the corn at a very high price.

One day a crowd of starving men, women and children went to his palace and begged him to give them some corn. He smiled at them and said, "Let all of you gather together in my big barn and take as much corn as you wish."

The bishop's barn was a large building. Hungry people crowded round it and waited eagerly for him. When the bishop came, he said, "Go in and take the corn." People rushed in to gather all the corn they could get. But there was no grain in the barn. The moment they were all inside the barn, Hatto ordered his men to shut the door and set the building on fire.

Hatto's men obeyed as they were ordered. The barn was put on fire. Men, women and children inside shrieked, screamed and howled in fear. They begged the bishop to open the door, but he said cruelly, "You will suffer no more from hunger." Turning to his men, he said, "These are the rats that eat up our corn. Let them die." The heartless bishop left them to burn to death and returned to his palace.

In the middle of the night, he woke up hearing screams and shrieks. When he looked out of the window, he was shocked to see that a large crowd of rats was rushing towards his palace. They came from all directions and crowded into every room. In a few moments, they ate up everything in the house. Then they ran towards the bishop. Even his servants could not stop them. They were like a big army in a war.

The bishop ran out of the tower at the moment the rats broke out and surrounded the tower that stood on a hill on the bank overlooking the river. He said to himself, "The rats can't swim, so they can't cross the river. I shall be able to manage to swim across the river, they will not be able to follow me. I shall build stone walls."

But Hatto was wrong. When he looked out, the hills were covered with rats outside on the hills and also in the river. The next morning, they were all over him. When his servants came to look for him the next day, they did not find even his bones in the tower. That was the cruel end of the cruel bishop.



### Helpline

horrifying (हॉरिफाइंग) = भयावह; cruel (क्रूर) = निर्दयी; hoarded (हॉर्ड) = जमा किया; famine (फैमिन) = अकाल; broke out (ब्रोक आउट) = पड़ा; barns (बार्न्स) = खलिखान; corn (कॉर्न्) = अनाज; starving (स्टार्विंग) = मरने पर रहे; eagerly (ईगर्ली) = उत्सुकता से; set fire (सेट फायर) = आग लगाना; shrieked (श्रीकैड) = जोर से चिल्लाना; screamed (स्क्रीम) = चीखना; howled (हॉल) = दर्द से चिल्लाना; heartless (हार्टलेस) = निर्दयी; tower (टॉवर) = मीनार; bones (बॉन्स) = हड्डियाँ।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- Hatto was a very:
 

|                                   |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (a) kind | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (c) rich |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
- Hatto sold his corn:
 

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (a) for no cost | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) at a very low cost | <input type="checkbox"/> (c) at a very high cost |
|--|--|--|
- The bishop crossed the river:
 

|  |                                    |  |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (a) Nile | <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Rhine | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (c) Amazon |
|--|------------------------------------|--|

4. Hatto was killed by:

- (a) his servants      (b) hungry people      (c) rats

II. Cross (✓) the wrong word:

- Hatto was killed by the hungry people/rats.
- Hatto was a kind/cruel bishop.
- Good bishops hate/serve the poor.
- During the famine, Hatto sold his corn at a very high/low price.
- A barn is a place where corn/gold is stored.



III. Answer the following questions:

- How was Hatto different from other bishops?
- What happened when the famine broke out in Germany?
- What did the bishop do when the hungry people gathered inside the barn?
- Why did the bishop wake up during the middle of the night and what did he see?
- What punishment did the cruel bishop get at last?

## Language Skill Practice

IV. Correct the spellings:

famene .....  
shreiked .....  
scaemed .....

tover .....  
pethatic .....  
houled .....

V. Write one word for each:

- A Christian priest
- Natural flow of water
- The place where grains are stored
- A tall narrow pole like building
- The condition when people die of hunger



## Activity Time

VI. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box below:

huge, at all, grains, famine, dry, farmers, barns

1966 and 1967 were ..... years for some parts of our country. They got no rain ....., and the fields were ..... for several months together. The ..... lost all their crops. So the prices of ..... rose very high. Some traders had stored the grains in their ..... . They made a ..... profit.



Where the mind is without fear  
and the head is held high;  
Where knowledge is free;  
Where the world has not been broken  
up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;  
Where words come out from the depth of truth;  
Where tireless striving stretches its  
arms toward perfection;  
Where the clear stream of reason has  
not lost it's way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;  
Where the mind is led forward by Thee  
into ever widening thought and action—  
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father,  
let my country awake.

—Gitanjali (R.N. Tagore)

## Appreciation of the Poem

It is the 35th song in the Gitanjali. The poem is full of patriotic feelings of the poet. Here, expresses his love for India and its culture. He wished that India should be a free country and people should enjoy the pleasures of freedom. So he wishes that the people of free India should be fearless, truthful, proud of their country and culture and loving. They should be free from narrow-mindedness, casteism and hatred. All should have faith in God.

### Helpline

where...high (वेयर... हाई) = जहाँ बुद्धि निर्भीक हो तथा मस्तक ऊँचा हो; world (वर्ल्ड) = मानव-समाज; fragments...wa (फ्रैगमेंट्स...वाल्स) = धर्म, मत (पथ) और भाषा के आधार पर आन्तरिक विभाजन; where tireless...perfection (वेयर...परफेक्शन) = जहाँ अथक उद्यम अपनी भुजाएँ पूर्णता (सिद्धि) की ओर बढ़ाये; clear stream of reason (क्लियर स्ट्रीम ऑफ रीजन) = विवेक बुद्धि की निर्मल धारा; dreary desert sand of dead habit (ड्रीयरी डैजर्ट सैंड ऑफ डैड हैबिट) = स्वभाव की, भयंकर मरु-भूमि में; where...action (वेयर...एक्शन) = जहाँ बुद्धि (हे प्रभु!) तेरे द्वारा आगे-आगे नित्य विस्तीर्ण विचार एवं कर्म में ले जाई जायें; heaven of freedom (हैविन ऑफ फ्रीडम) = स्वतन्त्रता का स्वर्ग।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

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

- What should be the condition of the people in a democratic country?  
(a) Truthful  (b) Proud of their country/culture   
(c) Fearless  (d) All of these
- Narrow domestic walls mean narrow-mindedness :  
(a) on the basis of language  (b) on the basis of caste   
(c) on the basis of creed  (d) All of these
- 'Into the heaven of freedom', the meaning of freedom, according to the poet, is :  
(a) the moral freedom  (b) the political freedom   
(c) the spiritual freedom  (d) All of these

#### II. Explain the following :

- Where the mind is led ..... thought and action.
- Where the clear stream ..... dreary desert.

#### III. Answer the following questions :

- What does Tagore wish for India and Indians?
- When did he write this poem—before or after Independence?
- What are the views of Tagore about communalism?

4. Tagore wants that Indians should be proud of their culture. Does he want that they should be conservative? Why or why not?
5. Does Tagore believe in God? Prove your statement by giving any example from the poem.
6. Do you appreciate the poem? Why?

## Language Skill Practice

### Kinds of Sentences

There are five kinds of sentences :

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| (a) Assertive/Statement (Affirmative or Negative) | (b) Interrogative |
| (c) Imperative                                    | (d) Optative      |
| (e) Exclamatory                                   |                   |

Now change the following sentences as directed :

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. I pray God may help you.                 | (Optative)      |
| 2. You should never get up late.            | (Imperative)    |
| 3. She never tells a lie.                   | (Affirmative)   |
| 4. Hurrah! We have won the race.            | (Assertive)     |
| 5. We live in the heart of the city.        | (Negative)      |
| 6. I wish you may live long.                | (Optative)      |
| 7. You should wash your clothes.            | (Imperative)    |
| 8. It is sad that he has lost his only son. | (Exclamatory)   |
| 9. You have spent a lot of money.           | (Interrogative) |
| 10. Will they stay here for a long time?    | (Statement)     |

### Activity Time

- V. (A) Work with a partner. Talk to each other as given below and write the time taken by each of you to do these activities :

| Activity           | Time taken by |         | Activity               | Time taken by |         |
|--------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------|---------------|---------|
|                    | You           | Partner |                        | You           | Partner |
| 1. Brushing teeth  |               |         | 3. Eating breakfast    |               |         |
| 2. Getting dressed |               |         | 4. Watching television |               |         |

You : How much time do you take to eat breakfast?

Partner : I take ten minutes.

# Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Snow White was the daughter of a king. Her skin was as white as snow, so her parents named her 'Snow White'. She was a pretty girl.

When she was a baby, her mother died and the king remarried. Snow White grew up to be a beautiful young woman. The new queen was very jealous of Snow White's beauty, because she was very proud of her own beauty. She had a magic mirror in her room. Everyday she stood in front of the mirror and asked about the most beautiful woman in the world. The mirror always replied that she was the most beautiful woman in the world. This pleased her very much.

But Snow White was far prettier than her stepmother. One day, the queen asked her magic mirror,

"Little glass upon the wall,  
Who is the fairest among us all?"

The mirror replied,  
Gracious queen, you're grand and tall,  
But Snow White is the fairest of you all."

Hearing this, the queen became furious.

She ordered one of her servants to take Snow White to the forest and kill her. The kind hearted servant took her to the forest, but didn't kill her. He left her there so the queen would think that she had died.

Snow White went around in the forest weeping all day. In the evening, she found a small house on the hill side. As she needed shelter, she opened the door and went in.



This house belonged to Seven Dwarfs who used to dig out silver from mountains. When they returned late in the evening, they found Snow White on one of their beds. Looking at her beauty, they said, "She is a very lovely girl." Snow White became scared on seeing the seven dwarfs surrounding the bed, looking at her. The dwarfs said, "O' lovely girl, don't be afraid. Please tell us about yourself." Then she told them all about herself. When they heard her story, they felt pity for her and let her stay in their house.

Snow White's stepmother was very happy, thinking her to be dead. One day, she again asked her mirror,

"Little glass upon the wall,

Who is the fairest among us all?"

As the mirror knew the truth, it replied,

"Gracious queen, so grand and tall,

Snow White is the fairest of you all."

The queen then asked the mirror where she was and it told her that she was at the home of the Seven Dwarfs'.

As soon as the queen heard this, she began thinking of a plan to kill her. She dressed herself in the attire of an old woman, took a poisoned comb and reached the Seven Dwarfs' house. She asked Snow White to come out, so that she could comb her beautiful hair. Then she stuck the beautiful comb in her hair. Snow White fell down unconscious on the ground and the wicked queen returned back home.

As the Seven Dwarfs came home after working, they found Snow White lying unconscious in front of the house. They took out the poisoned comb from her hair and she



regained consciousness. They came to know about the visit of the old woman and advised Snow White not to go out of the house when they were away.

Soon, the queen came to know that Snow White was still alive. This time, she took a poisoned apple and arrived at the 'Seven Dwarfs' house. She had now changed herself into a farmer's wife. She showed the red and white apple to Snow White. When Snow White saw the apple, she came out and took the apple. As soon as she bit the apple with her mouth, she fell down dead.

When the Seven Dwarfs returned home in the evening, they found Snow White dead on the ground. They tried their best to bring her back to life, but did not succeed. At last, they made a glass coffin and put her in it. They did not bury her but guarded the coffin.

After some days, a prince came their way and asked the dwarfs to let him have the coffin. They let the prince take the coffin. On the way, the horse carrying the coffin stumbled. The piece of apple in Snow White's mouth popped out and she opened her eyes. The prince became very happy to see her alive and promised to make her his bride.

When the queen heard that Snow White had married a prince, she became mad with rage and jealousy, consumed poison and committed suicide.



## Helpline

|  |  |                            |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| remarried (पुनर्विवाह)                     | दोसरा विवाह करना; stepmother (दोसरी माँ) | jealous (ईर्ष्यालु)        |
| सबसे अधिक सुन्दर; gracious (अत्यधिक दयालु) | सिध्द; grand (शानदार)                    | kind hearted (दयालु)       |
| दयालु हृदय वाला; furious (अत्यधिक क्रोधित) | plan (योजना)                             | poisoned (दूष प्रकृत) वाली |
| लगा दिया; attire (साभूत)                   | wicked (गाढ़ना)                          | still (लड़खड़ा कर गिर गया) |
| रुलान; bury (दुल्हन; suicide)              | stumbled (आत्महत्या)                     | rage (अत्यधिक क्रोध)       |

# Exercise

## Comprehension

i. Choose the most appropriate answer. (MCQs)

- Who was jealous of Snow White's beauty?  
(a) The dwarfs (b) Her father (c) Her step mother
- The new queen had a magic ..... in her room.  
(a) ball (b) mirror (c) book
- Snow White was ..... to see the seven dwarfs.  
(a) surprised (b) happy (c) scared
- The dwarfs made a coffin of ..... for Snow White.  
(a) steel (b) wood (c) glass

ii. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence.

- The Seven Dwarfs buried Snow White.
- The queen was more beautiful than Snow White.
- The queen was a very wicked woman.
- The queen had a magic mirror.
- Snow White was very proud of her beauty.

iii. Answer the following questions:

- Who was Snow White?
- Why was the queen jealous of her?
- What did the queen order her servant to do?
- Where did Snow White go?
- What did the queen do to kill her?
- How did Snow White come back to life again?
- What happened to the queen at last?



# Language Skill Practice

Correct the spellings:

- jealus .....
- mirrar .....
- sanceless .....

Match the related words:

- dwarf
- coffin
- prettiest
- mirror
- bride
- arrived
- senseless
- returned

- daughtar .....
- coffen .....
- beauteful .....

- unconscious
- came back
- a newly married woman
- reached
- a box for a dead body
- a very short person
- a looking glass
- fairest

## Activity Time

VI. Complete the paragraph. Choose words from the lesson to fill in the blanks:

Snow White was more beautiful than her ..... mother. Her stepmother was very ..... of her. She wanted to ..... her, but she could not ..... in killing her. At last, a prince made Snow White his ..... . The queen consumed ..... and killed herself

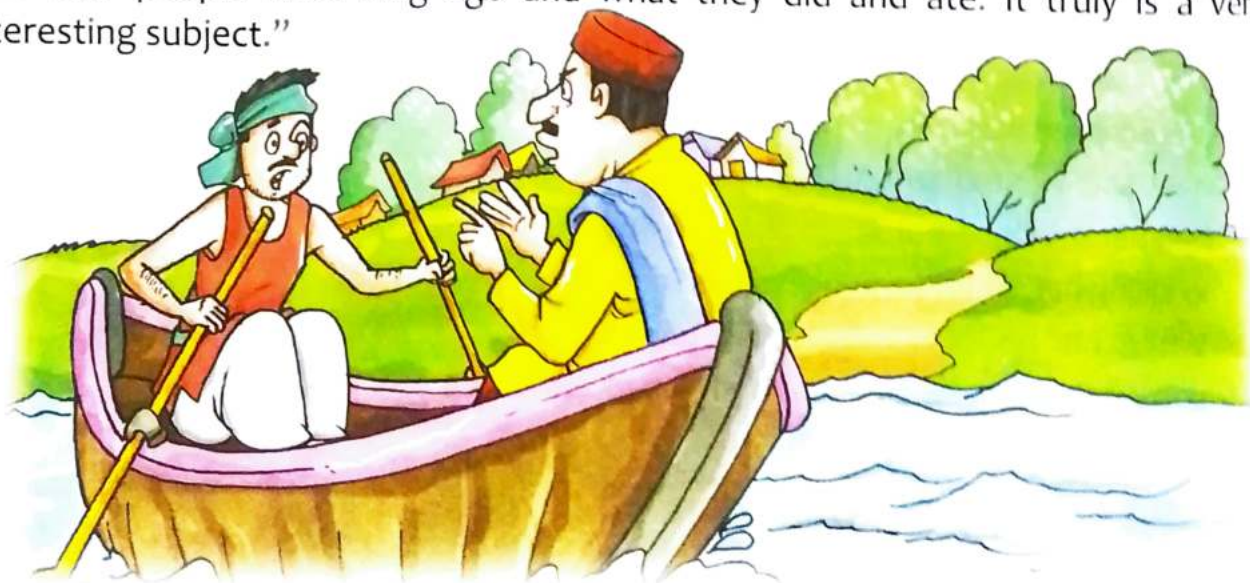


Long time ago, there lived a scholar whose name was Brahmadev. He was really a learned man and people were full of praise for him. Once he had to go to another town to deliver some lectures. To reach his destination, he had to cross the river Yamuna.

Brahmadev hired a boat to reach the place he had to visit. The boat was small and the river wide and the current of the river was quite fast. The boatman was rowing the boat slowly.

Brahmadev, though learned, was full of pride and often boasted about his knowledge. He could not remain silent and began talking to the boatman. "Have you ever read history?" He asked. "No, sir," said the boatman. "I have never read history."

"What a pity," said the scholar, "You have deprived yourself of all the important and interesting things that one reads in history books. These are stories about famous battles and the ancient kings. History tells us about the stone age. It tells how people lived long ago and what they did and ate. It truly is a very interesting subject."



The boatman continued rowing. The scholar lost in his thought, suddenly said "Then you must have studied Geography?" "No sir, I do not know how to read and write," said the boatman. "Geography provides knowledge of continents

mountains and rivers. It tells us that the world is round. This knowledge informs us about the sources of metals, spices, minerals and precious stones," said Brahmadev. "But you know nothing about History and Geography," the scholar continued. "You have wasted your life."

The silent boatman kept on rowing. After some time, the scholar said, "Have you studied science?" The boatman, now completely fed up of the questions, replied humbly, "No sir, not at all."

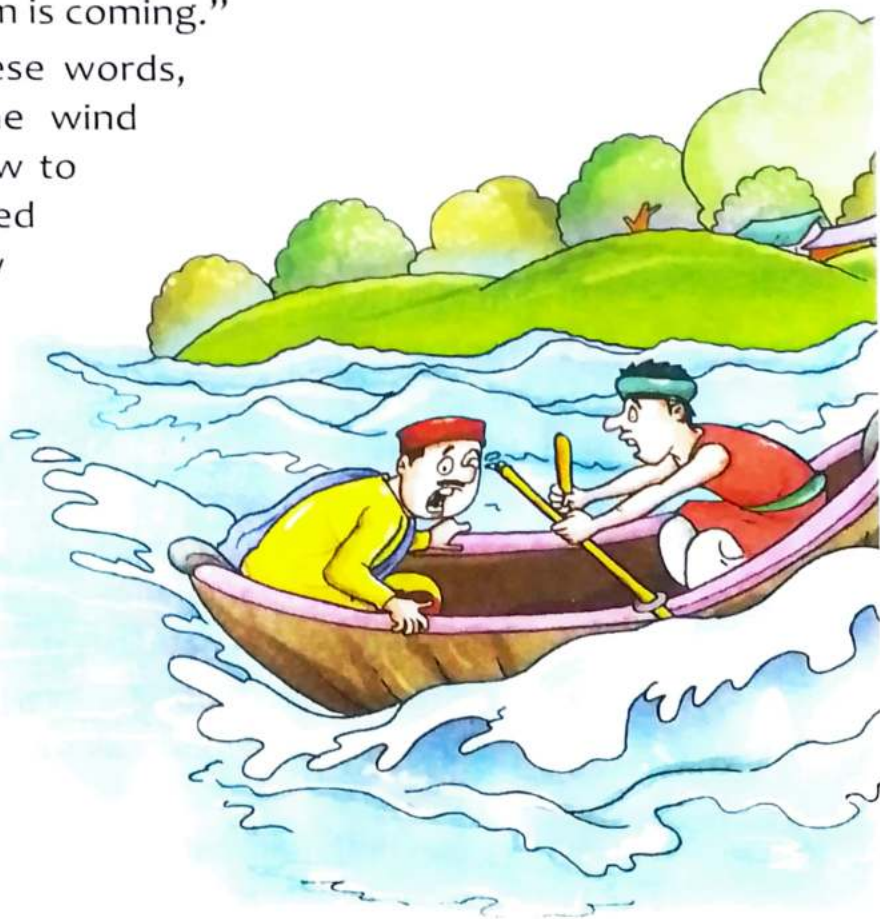
"So you really have no idea about science?" asked the scholar. "Well let me tell you something about the wonders of science. Scientists are the most important people in the world today. Science informs us about the sun, the rain, the moon, the universe etc. You know nothing about all this," said the proud scholar. "I am really sorry, your life is utterly useless."

The boatman said nothing but continued to row. Dark and black clouds were now gathering in the sky. A storm was on the horizon and the boat still had to cover a large distance.

The boatman realising that the storm was about to come, asked the scholar, "Sir! Do you see those dark clouds? A storm is coming."

The boatman had hardly uttered these words, when it started raining heavily and the wind shook the boat badly. "Do you know how to swim?" asked the boatman. The frightened scholar said, "Oh dear, I don't know how to swim." "Well," said the boatman, "You learnt everything but you did not learn how to swim. You were very proud of your knowledge but now your life is in danger." A man can never learn every thing, sir! The boatman taunted the scholar.

Brahmadev felt ashamed of himself as he had made fun of the Boatman, pleaded to him and said, "Please help me get across safely. I shall be ever grateful to you."



The boatman helped the scholar to cross the river safely. The scholar was ashamed of his behaviour.

"Sir," the boatman said, "your knowledge is your treasure. Enlighten the world with it, but please do not make fun of somebody who does not have it."

"Thank you, thank you very much," said the learned scholar. In fact, he had no other words to express his gratitude. The boatman had taught him the lesson of life.

### Helpline

|             |            |              |           |        |             |         |           |               |           |         |       |          |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------|-------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------|-------|----------|
| destination | निर्देशिका | गंतव्य स्थान | rowing    | पार    | नाव खेना    | boasted | गर्वना    | डोंग मारना था | deprived  | विध्वंस | हानि  | रोकना था |
| उपलब्ध      | उपलब्ध रहा | fed up       | खेना      | खेना   | खेना        | खेना    | खेना      | खेना          | खेना      | खेना    | खेना  | खेना     |
| ब्रह्मदेव   | uttered    | कहा          | gathering | कहाँ   | इकट्ठा होना | storm   | तूफान     | realising     | realised  | सोचने   | सोचने | सोचने    |
| लखना होना   | pleaded    | किसी         | grateful  | कृतज्ञ | treasure    | खजाना   | enlighten | खजाना         | enlighten | खजाना   | खजाना | खजाना    |
| खजाना       | खजाना      | खजाना        | खजाना     | खजाना  | खजाना       | खजाना   | खजाना     | खजाना         | खजाना     | खजाना   | खजाना | खजाना    |

## Exercise

### Comprehension

1. Read the passage and answer the questions. (MCQs)

- Brahmadev had to go to another town to deliver:
  - some sweets
  - some posts
  - some lectures
- Brahmadev hired a \_\_\_\_\_ to reach his place of visit.
  - motorcycle
  - car
  - boat
- Brahmadev was a \_\_\_\_\_ person.
  - humble
  - proud
  - rich

- The scholar \_\_\_\_\_ boatman was frightened of the storm.
- Brahmadev was a proud \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- The boatman \_\_\_\_\_ scholar knew how to swim.
- History \_\_\_\_\_ Science tells us how people lived long ago.
- We get knowledge of mountains and rivers in Geography \_\_\_\_\_ History.

- Where was Brahmadev going and for what?
- Why was the boatman rowing slowly?

- What important and interesting things did the scholar tell the boatman about history?
- What according to the scholar does Geography tell us?
- What knowledge of science was the boatman deprived of?
- What did the scholar ask the boatman to do in order to save his life?
- What lesson do you get from this story?

## Language Skill Practice

Match the words.

consequently

taut

gratitude

informed

learned person

conversing

precious

fed up

utterly

frightened

scholar

delever

knowledge

ancient

afraid

completely

scholar

valuable

tired

talking

## Activity Time

Fill the blanks with the words.

*continued, gratitude, utterly, deprived, utter, worth, realise, fed*

- It is \_\_\_\_\_ useless to advise him, he will never follow it.
- He is always boasting, I am really \_\_\_\_\_ up in his company.
- Good persons always express their \_\_\_\_\_ when someone helps them.
- Many poor children in India are \_\_\_\_\_ of education.
- It started raining heavily but the boatman \_\_\_\_\_ to row on.
- Some people are so proud that they never \_\_\_\_\_ their mistake.
- The teacher asked him several questions, but he didn't even a single word.
- This book is not \_\_\_\_\_ reading.



## William Tell

Long time back, Switzerland, a very beautiful country in Europe was under the rule of the cruel Duke of Austria. Austrians cruelly oppressed the Swiss. In the market square, the Duke's cap was put up on a long pole. A number of Austrian soldiers stood there. Everyone passing by had to salute the Duke's cap. The soldiers made sure that everybody bowed to the Duke's cap.

Those days, a very brave man named William Tell lived in Switzerland. He was a very good bowman and skillful sailor. One fine day, Tell was walking to the market square with his ten years old son. Suddenly, a soldier caught him by the arm. "Salute the cap," said the soldier angrily. Immediately, Tell was surrounded by a crowd.

"I haven't done anything wrong." Tell said, facing the soldiers calmly.

"But you didn't salute the Duke's cap," said the soldier, "Come on now, salute it."

Tell refused and said, "Why should I bow to an empty cap at the end of the pole?" The furious soldiers took him to the Governor of the town. He was a cruel Austrian tyrant named Gessler.

"This man refused to salute the Duke's cap", said the soldiers to the Governor.

The Governor told the soldiers to tie Tell's son to a tree some distance away. An apple was placed on his head.

"What is this for?" asked Tell.

"I have heard that you are a very skilled bowman," replied Gessler, "I wish to see your skills. If you can shoot an arrow and split that apple, I will give you your life. If you miss or refuse to shoot, you die!"

Tell's eyes flashed with anger.

"Give me the bow," he said calmly. He took out two arrows from his quiver and stuck one in his belt. He then raised his head and took aim. Twang! The arrow shot forward and split the apple into two. The next moment, the people saw the apple pieces fall, one piece on either side of his son's head.

"Hurrah!" they shouted.

"That was a good shot, traitor," said Gessler, "But tell me this. You took two arrows and stuck one in your belt. What was the second one for?"

"I had it ready for you, cruel tyrant," replied Tell, "If I missed my aim with the first!"

"That is a traitor speaking," said Gessler, "I have promised not to kill you and I will keep my promise. But you will spend the rest of your life in prison."

The Governor's ship was in the lake nearby, ready to sail. Tell was chained and taken to the ship.

The ship set sailing across the lake, but a storm broke out and blew it off its course. The Governor's party was in great danger. Then they remembered that William Tell was the most skillful sailor in those parts and they spoke to Gessler.

"Take off his chains," replied the Governor, "And let him try to bring the ship back to its course."

Tell quickly took the ship under his control. But rather than trying to cross the lake, he turned the ship around and sailed back towards the shore. Tell, who now thought only of freedom, brought the ship to a rock that stuck out into the lake. The next moment, the Austrians saw him jump on to the rock and run out of sight.

"Let them save themselves if they can." said Tell to himself.



### Helpline

oppressed (अप्रेसिड) = जुल्म करते थे; skillful (स्किलफुल) = चतुर, कुशल; suddenly (सडनली) = अचानक; furious (फ्युरियस) = अति क्रोधित; tyrant (टिरन्ट) = निरंकुश; split (स्प्लिट) = तोड़ना, टुकड़े करना; flashed (फ्लैशड) = चमकी; stuck (स्टक) = लगाया, घुसाया; took aim (टुक ऐम) = निशाना लगाया; traitor (ट्रेटर) = देशद्रोही; course (कोर्स) = रास्ता।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- The Duke's cap was put up on:  
(a) a tall tree (b) high statue (c) a long pole
- William Tell was walking to the market square with:  
(a) his wife (b) his dog (c) his son
- William took out ..... arrow/arrows from this quiver.  
(a) three (b) one (c) two
- The Governor's party was in great danger due to:  
(a) the heavy rain (b) the storm (c) the fire

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

One day, William Tell and his son were going to the market .....  
Suddenly a soldier asked him to ..... the Duke's cap which was put up  
on a long ..... William Tell ..... to salute the cap. The  
soldiers took him to the ....., whose name was Gessler. The Governor  
asked the soldiers to tie William Tell's son to a ..... A  
..... was placed on his head. William Tell ..... an arrow  
and ..... the apple into two parts.

III. Answer the following questions:

- Why did the soldiers stand at the market square?
- Why did the soldiers take William Tell to the Governor?
- What did the Governor ask William Tell to do?
- Why did William Tell stick one arrow in his belt?
- Why was the Governor's party in great danger while crossing the lake?
- How did William Tell free himself from the captivity of Austrians?



## Language Skill Practice

IV. Correct the spellings:

furius .....  
momant .....  
governer .....  
trator .....

tirent .....  
distense .....  
soldeir .....  
skillful .....

Match the words with their meanings.

tyrant  
salute  
nation  
put up  
immediately  
split  
stuck  
rest

remaining  
put  
at once  
cruel  
bow  
country  
hanged  
broke

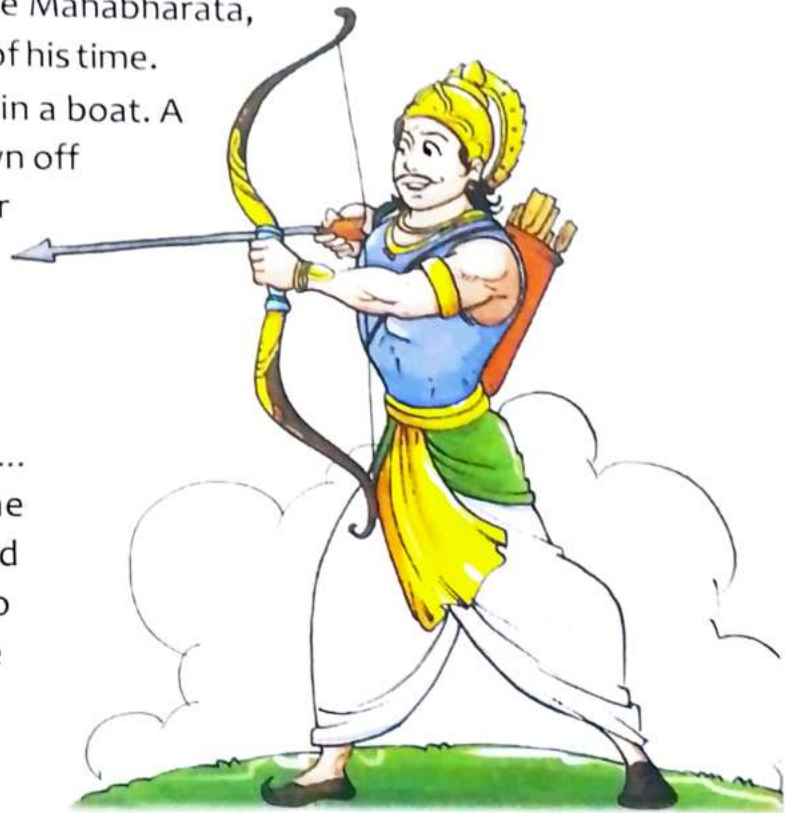


## Activity Time

Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box below:

bowman, course, crossing, nation, oppressed, peasants, skilful

1. Arjun, about whom you read about in the Mahabharata, was the most skilful ..... of his time.
2. We were ..... the Ganga in a boat. A storm broke out, and our boat was blown off its ..... . Fortunately our boatman was very ..... . We reached the shore safely in the end.
3. When Gandhiji began to work in India, the ..... were poor and helpless. They were ..... by their foreign rulers and by the landlords. Gandhiji put new strength and courage into them, and led them to freedom. Today we regard him as the 'Father of Indian .....



# Ekalavya and Dronacharya

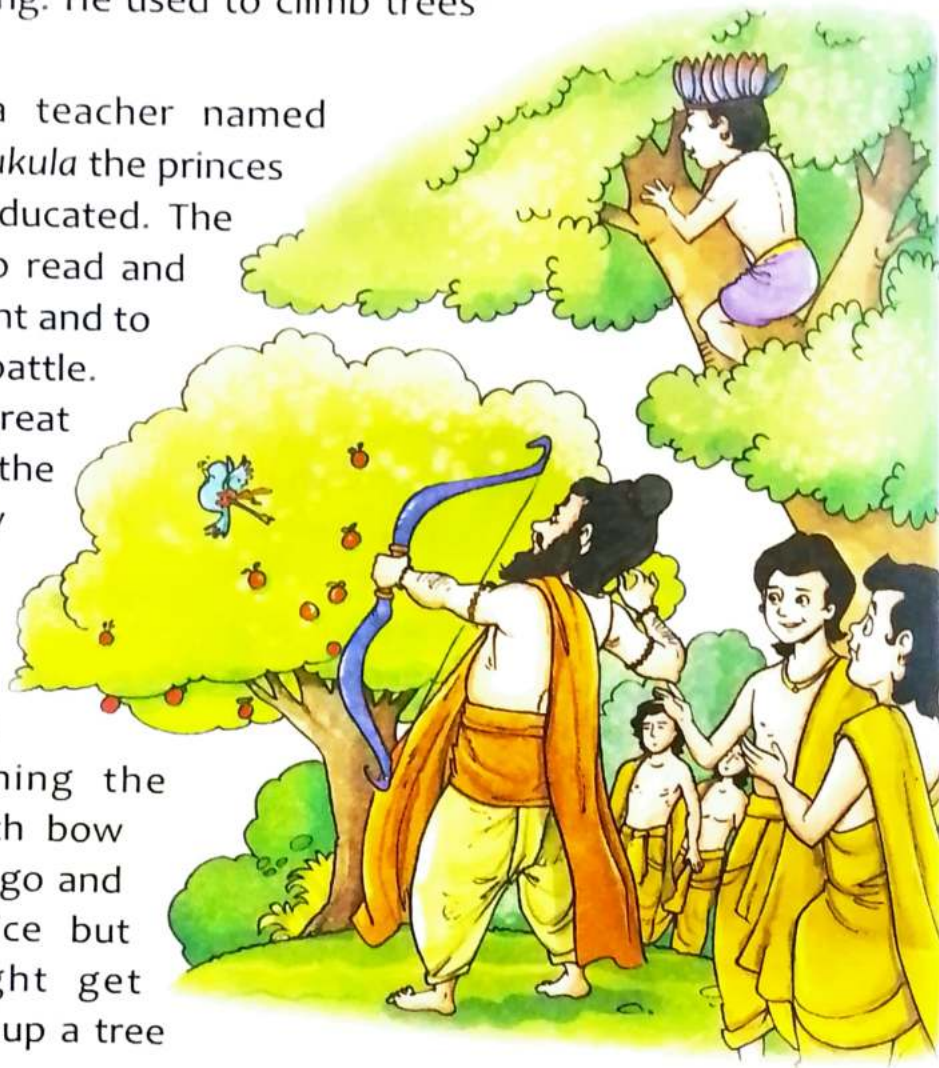
This is the story of Ekalavya, a Bhil boy. The Bhils are tribals or adivasis. They live in small huts in the forest and eat flesh of animals and birds for their food.

Ekalavya loved the forest life. He was a brave boy who was never afraid of anything. He used to climb trees and hunt animals.

In this forest was a teacher named Dronacharya in whose *gurukula* the princes of the land came to be educated. The guru taught the princes to read and write, to ride horses, to hunt and to skilfully use weapons in battle. The guru himself was a great bowman. His arrows had the speed of lightning and they never missed their target. By nature, Dronacharya was a proud man.

One day, Ekalavya saw Dronacharya teaching the princes how to shoot with bow and arrows. He wanted to go and watch the princes practice but thinking that they might get annoyed, decided to climb up a tree and watch.

From the tree, he watched Drona's arrows whistling through the air and hitting their target. The arrows brought down fruits from trees and flying birds from the sky. As Ekalavya watched in amazement, he thought, "I will surely ask the guru to teach me. He is indeed the best teacher in the world."



The same day in the afternoon, when the princes were tired and were resting, Ekalavya went to Drona and asked him respectfully, "Respected sir, will you please teach me how to use the bow?"

Dronacharya, proud man that he was, replied, "I only teach princes. Run away".

Ekalavya ran back to his house with tears in his eyes." I will surely learn from him," he said confidently to himself.

The next day Ekalavya made an idol of clay that looked exactly like Drona and put it under a tree. "That is my guru," he said to himself, "And henceforth he shall teach me." He then picked up his bow and started shooting arrows one after the other. The clay idol under the tree kept smiling at him which inspired him all the more.

With the passage of time, Ekalavya learnt to shoot exceedingly well. He never missed his aim and his arrows too had the speed of lightning.

One day, when Drona and the princes were hunting in the forest, their dog ran away and found Ekalavya practising with his bow and arrows. The dog barked at him, but his arrows were too fast. He quickly shot an arrow that entered its mouth. He went on shooting arrows till the dog's mouth was filled with arrows.

Amazingly, the dog's mouth was full of arrows but not a single drop of blood fell from it!

Ekalavya soon heard the sound of horses' hooves. Dronacharya and the princes were coming that way searching for the dog. He soon climbed a tree and waited for them to arrive. When Drona and the princes arrived, they were bewildered to see their dog with its mouth filled with arrows and yet it was in no pain.

But Drona got angry and shouted, "Who has done this? Come out and show yourself!"

On hearing Drona, Ekalavya was filled with joy. He thought that the great Dronacharya would be very happy to know that this was done by his own disciple. He came down the tree and bowed before his teacher.

Drona could not believe his eyes when he saw Ekalavya before him. "You?" He said, "You did this?"

Ekalavya did not say anything but simply nodded.

"Who taught you this art?" Dronacharya asked the boy.

"It is none other than you, sir," said Ekalavya and fell at Drona's feet.

On hearing this, Drona asked with surprise, "How is it possible? I only teach princes."

Suddenly he saw his own clay idol that sat under a tree.

"What is that?" Dronacharya asked.

Getting up, Ekalavya and replied, "It's you, sir. That idol of yours has been my inspiration all along."

Dronacharya was filled with wonder. He went down to bless this boy, but suddenly he remembered, "I am a teacher of princes, not of Adivasi boys like him."

A thought suddenly struck him that if the kings came to know of this, they would stop sending their sons to him. Thinking for a while, he said to Ekalavya, "Am I your teacher? Are you sure?"

"Of course, sir, I am sure about it.", replied the boy with great respect.

"Will you give me a gift then, a gift for your teacher?" asked Dronacharya.

"Anything you ask for, sir", said the boy as he was afraid of nothing.

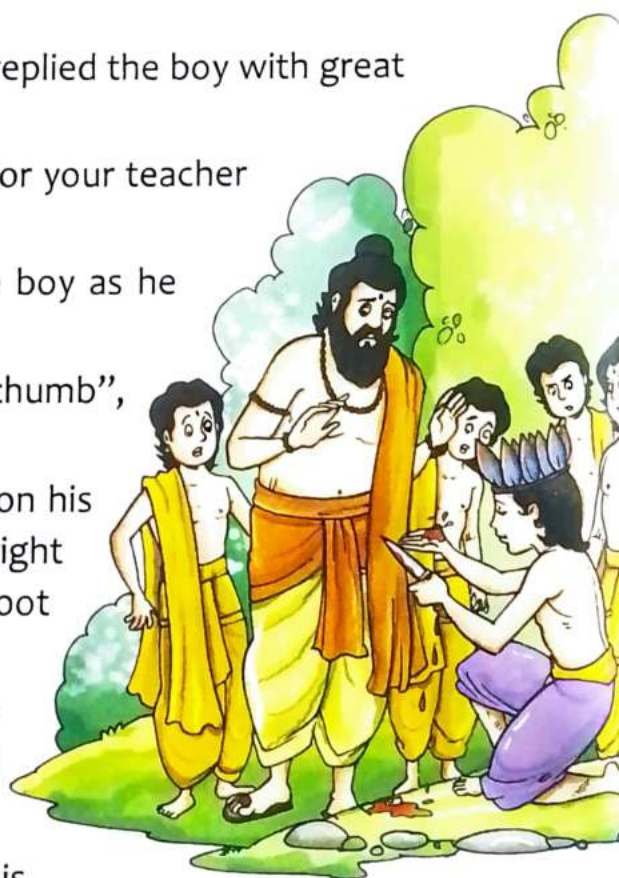
"Then give me your right hand's thumb", said Dronacharya.

Ekalavya looked at him with a smile on his face. He understood that without his right thumb, he would never be able to shoot arrows in the future.

He had utmost respect for his teacher. He took out his knife to cut off his thumb.

Just as he was about to cut off his thumb, Dronacharya stopped him and said, "Don't cut off your thumb. Just promise me that you shall never again use a bow and arrow."

Smiling, Ekalavya took his bow and quiver of arrows from his shoulders. Laying them at Drona's feet, he said, "Here sir, I promise not to use a bow and arrow again." Saying so, he went to the tree and picked up the clay idol. Then he ran away into the forest. Dronacharya and the princes saw him go with admiration in their eyes.



lightning = बिजली, weapons = हथियार  
 amazement = आश्चर्य, miss = गलत, missed = छूटने से, target = धनुष्यं, निशाना  
 idol = मूर्ति, exceedingly well = अत्यंत-विशेष से, bowman = बहुत अच्छी तरह से, शिष्य  
 of course =当然, quiver = डर, admiration = आदर, admiration

# Exercise

## Comprehension

Choose the most appropriate answer (MCQs)

- Ekalavya was:
  - a. A An Adivasi child
  - b. a Prince
  - c. a Brahmin child
- Ekalavya saw Dronacharya teaching his princes:
  - a. to hide horses
  - b. to read and write
  - c. to shoot with bow and arrows
- Dronacharya demanded from Ekalavya:
  - a. Right hand's thumb
  - b. his bow and arrows
  - c. his fees
- Ekalavya promised never to use:
  - a. Drona's name as his guru
  - b. the bow and arrow again
  - c. the thumb of his right hand again
- ✓ Write the correct word.
- Dronacharya asked Ekalavya to give the thumb of his *right/left* hand as a gift to his teacher.
- Ekalavya was a prince/a Bhil boy.
- Ekalavya filled the mouth of the *dog/deer* with arrows.
- Dronacharya *agreed/refused* to teach Ekalavya.
- Dronacharya was an *humble person/a proud person*.



6. Dronacharya ..... to see the shooting ability of Ekalavya.
7. He didn't pay any heed to my .....
8. Rakesh is always ..... in the class.
9. He ..... his pen and it broke.
10. Ekalavya ..... shooting in front of the idol of Dronacharya.

Put one letter in each box to make the word. Take help from the clues:

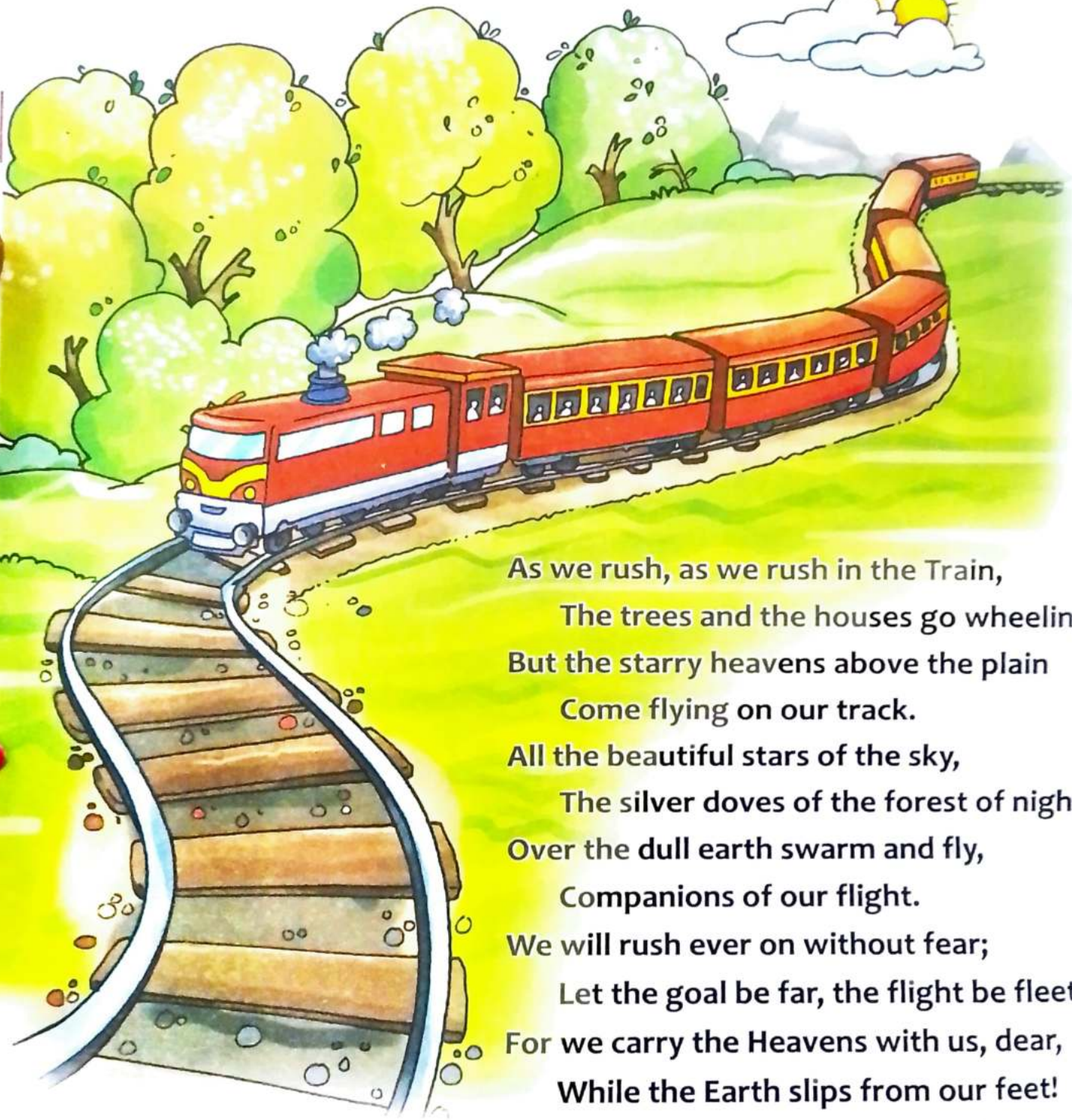


### clues across (→)

1. A book for keeping photographs.
2. We hear with our .....
3. Don't make a noise. Be .....
4. Farmers sow the ..... in their fields.
5. Karim's friends gave him ..... on his birthday.
6. A ..... is used for ploughing the fields.
7. It is used for shooting.
8. The lunch was .....
9. Small, black insects.
10. Away.
11. A camel stores water in its .....
12. In winter we need ..... clothes.

### Clues down (↓)

1. It is a glass tank for keeping fish.
4. Children like to listen to .....
13. The day of birth.
14. It is a piece of land in a garden, covered with green grass.
15. We breathe .....
16. A kind of waterbird.



As we rush, as we rush in the Train,  
The trees and the houses go wheeling back,  
But the starry heavens above the plain  
Come flying on our track.  
All the beautiful stars of the sky,  
The silver doves of the forest of night,  
Over the dull earth swarm and fly,  
Companions of our flight.  
We will rush ever on without fear;  
Let the goal be far, the flight be fleet!  
For we carry the Heavens with us, dear,  
While the Earth slips from our feet!

—James Thomson

## Appreciation of the Poem

This poem of James Thomson is a simple song in which he describes the common experience of a journey in a train. Everyone experiences the train running forward, leaving the trees and houses behind but the stars move with us. In the same way, in the journey of life, we may leave behind the earthly things but carry with us the spark of God within ourselves. Thus, the poet teaches us a moral lesson that we should not be greatly attached to material pleasures.

**Helpline**  
rush (रुज) = दौड़-भाग; wheeling back (वीलिंग बैक) = पीछे की ओर दौड़ते; on our track (ऑन अवर ट्रैक) = हमारी यात्रा में; swarm (स्वार्म) = इकट्ठे; let.....fleet (लेट-फ्लीट) = हमारा लक्ष्य दूर हो, यात्रा सीधेगामी हो; heavens (हेवन) = स्वर्ग; while.....feel = जबकि पृथ्वी; (भौतिक संसार) हमारे चरणों से छूटता चला जाता है।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

Choose the most appropriate answer : (MCQs)

- When we travel by train, nearby objects seem to :  
(a) move forward.  (b) accompany us.   
(c) move backward.
- Who are the companions of our journey?  
(a) The stars  (b) The houses and the trees  (c) Both(a)&(b)
- In the journey of life, what may we carry with us?  
(a) The spark of God  (b) Earthly things   
(c) Material pleasures

Answer the following questions :

- What is the central idea of the poem?
- How does the poet compare a railway journey to the journey of life?
- When we travel in a train, who accompanies us?
- How do the trees and houses look when our train runs forward?
- Who are and who are not the companions of our journey?
- What is the goal of everyone of us?
- What moral lesson do you learn from this poem?
- What is left behind in this world when we leave for the city of God?

# Language Skill Practice

III. Write down the plural forms of the following singular nouns by changing the vowels. The first one is done for you:

| Singular forms | Plural forms   | Singular forms | Plural forms |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Axis        | .....Axes..... | 2. Goose       | .....        |
| 3. Tooth       | .....          | 4. Foot        | .....        |
| 5. Woman       | .....          | 6. Oasis       | .....        |
| 7. Mouse       | .....          | 8. Man         | .....        |

IV. Match the adjectives in list 'A' with suitable nouns in list 'B'. Then use any five of the phrases so formed in sentences of your own. The first one is done for you:

**'A'**

1. faithful
2. quick
3. gentle
4. harsh
5. beautiful
6. brave
7. future
8. honest

**'B'**

- (a) city
- (b) shopkeeper
- (c) hopes
- (d) soldiers
- (e) servant
- (f) boy
- (g) decision
- (h) driver

Shankar is my faithful servant. So whenever I go outside, I leave my house under his watch.

V. A list of some masculine and feminine nouns is given below. Match and rewrite them separately, i.e. masculine nouns under A and their feminine nouns under B. The first one is done for you:

- |         |        |          |         |       |          |         |        |
|---------|--------|----------|---------|-------|----------|---------|--------|
| aunt    | dog    | boy      | cow     | cock  | brothers | mother  | mare   |
| sisters | wife   | hen      | horse   | girl  | bitch    | bull    | father |
| husband | God    | master   | peacock | madam | monk     | Goddess | king   |
| queen   | peahen | mistress | sir     | nun   | uncle    |         |        |

## A (Masculine)

## B (Feminine)

uncle

aunt

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

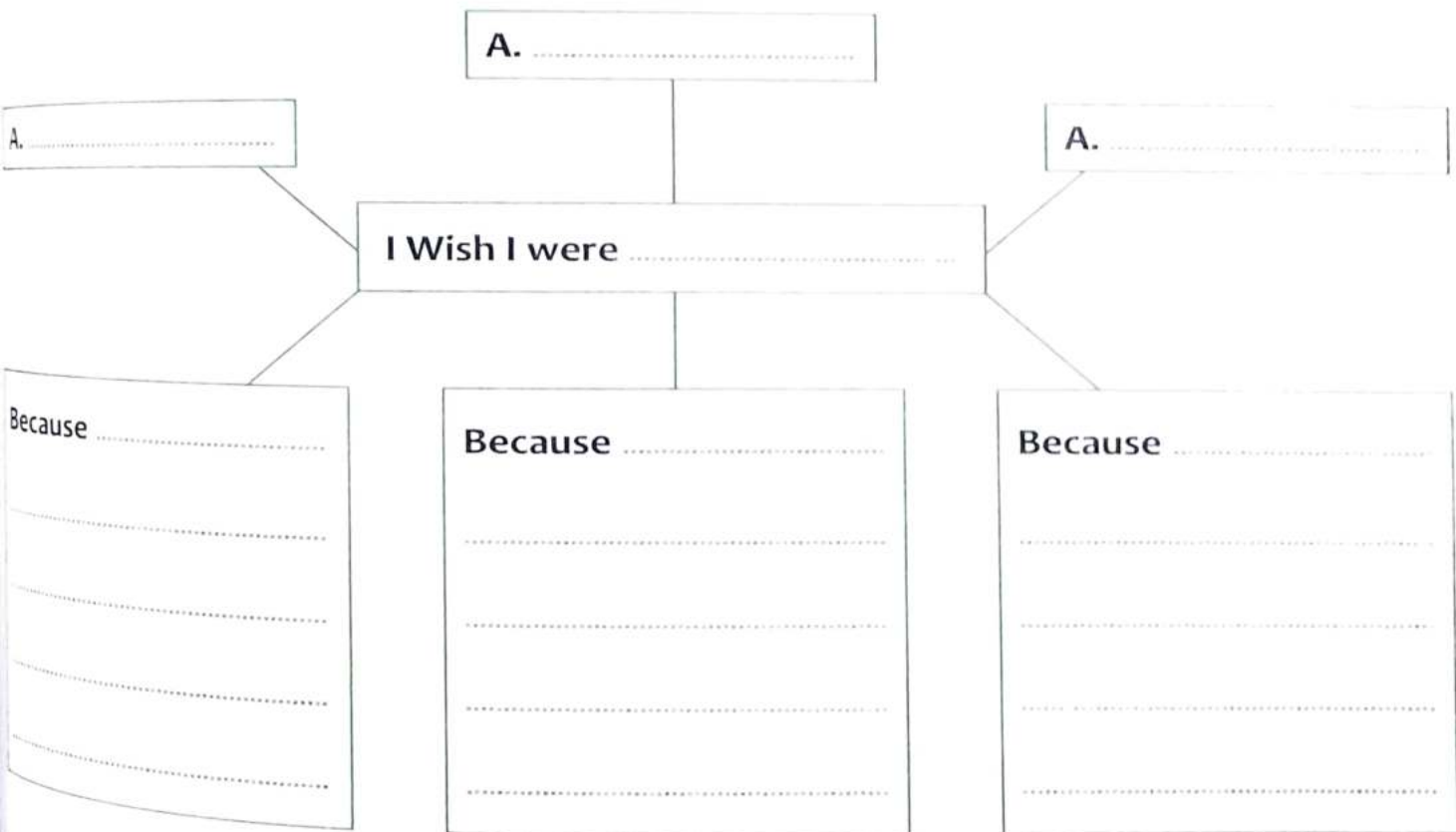
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## Activity Time

In this materialistic world, all of us have desires and wishes. For example, a person may wish he were a policeman so that he could catch wrong doers, while another may wish he were a pilot and fly planes. What do you wish for and why? Fill your wishes and reasons for your desires in the web-chart.



VII. Rejoinders : Rejoinders are quick responses to show that you are interested or pay attention:

Oh really?

That's interesting.

Is that right?

Note how rejoinders are used in the following situations :

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I just got a new job.       | Oh really? That's great!   |
| 2. I lost my wallet yesterday. | Oh really? That's too bad. |

Rejoinders may also take the form of follow-up questions. Note how they are used in the following situations :

- I just bought a new car. Did you?
- Jay is in the hospital. Is he?
- I'm going to Delhi. Are you?

### VIII. Crossword Puzzle

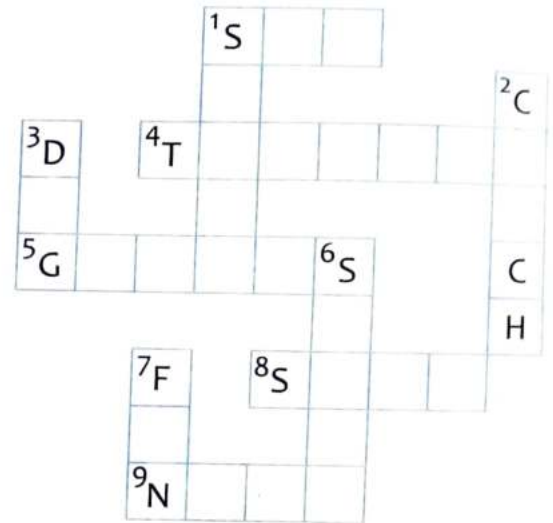
Put one letter in each box to solve this crossword puzzle :

**Clues across (→)**

- The use of a chair
- You talk to your friends using this.
- Fruit grown on a vine.
- Where you wash dirty utensils?
- The number after eight.

**Clues down (↓)**

- What you do with a broom?
- Another word for sofa
- This animal barks
- You do this when you meet a friend.
- This makes air blow.



# Aladdin and His Magic Lamp

17

- (A young tailor) Zarina — (Aladdin's mother)
  - (Aladdin's uncle, an old man)
- The Princess, the Genie of the lamp, the Genie of the ring, two servants

## SCENE : 1

[Aladdin's room]

Aladdin, a handsome young man, is sitting and sewing since he is a tailor by profession. His mother, Zarina is busy cooking lunch in a corner of the room.

- Aladdin : What is there for lunch, mother?
- Zarina : I have prepared soup and rice, son.
- Aladdin : O' Mother! I am feeling very hungry. Can't we have some chicken with rice?
- Zarina : Look son, we have no money. [Showing him the money box.] Today, you shall have to be satisfied with soup and rice only.
- [Somebody knocks at the door]
- Aladdin, go and see who is at the door.
- Who can it be? [She is a bit surprised.]
- [Aladdin opens the door and sees an old man outside.]
- Aladdin : Who are you?
- Mustafa : I wish to meet Zarina and Aladdin. Is this their house?
- Aladdin : Yes it is. Please come in and introduce yourself. I don't think I have seen or met you before. [Mustafa comes in.]
- Mustafa : Zarina, I am your brother. Don't you remember me ?
- Zarina : Oh! Mustafa! Is that you? I just can't believe it! I am so happy to see you after such a long time. Please sit down and first have lunch with us.
- Aladdin : [Embracing his uncle] I am very glad to meet you. You are welcome, uncle. [Zarina brings food. They all eat.]
- Mustafa : Aladdin, you are young and brave. So, I need your help. I wish to take out some money from my treasure hidden in a secret place. As

I am old now, I want you to accompany me to that place. I shall make you wealthy if you help me.

[Aladdin looks at his mother who nods in approval.]

Aladdin : Sure uncle, I'll help. Let's go and fetch your treasure. We also need money so that my mother may wear good clothes and we may eat good food.

Mustafa : Thank you, Aladdin. You are a nice and obedient boy. Go to sleep early today since we must start our journey early in the morning.

## SCENE : 2

[Aladdin and his uncle Mustafa are standing in front of a cave.]

Mustafa : Aladdin, go inside the cave. I am too old to squeeze through. You shall find an old lamp inside. Bring it to me and then you may take anything from the cave.

Aladdin : Sure, uncle.

[He squeezes through and goes inside the cave.]

Aladdin : [His uncle can hear his voice even though he is standing outside the cave.] Uncle, it is very dark in here. But! What's that? [Rubs his eyes.] The cave is full of jewels and money. We shall become rich. Oh, what should I take? Here is a diamond necklace, and a golden box of jewels. Oh, there are so many things to take. What shall I take?

Mustafa : [In a tone of urgency] Hurry up Aladdin. We are getting late. Get me the lamp, quick!

Aladdin : [He had forgotten about the lamp after seeing so much jewellery.] Which lamp, uncle? Oh! I forgot all about it!

Mustafa : [Annoyed] Aladdin, bring the lamp or you will be punished. I shall shut you in the cave forever.

Aladdin : [Saying to himself] There, there it is. But it is so old and dirty. But how shall I carry it? I can't carry it as my hands are filled with jewels.

[He comes back to the mouth of the cave without the lamp.]

Mustafa : [Still annoyed] Where is the lamp? Why haven't you brought it?

Aladdin : [In a tone of surprise] Why uncle, why on earth do we need a dirty old lamp. We have all the jewels and money.

Mustafa : [Helplessly] Then stay inside forever.

[He shuts the cave with his magic.]

[From inside the cave] Oh, I cannot get out. Uncle! Uncle! Please open the door. Why have you shut me in? I shall die. Oh God, it's really scary in here. [He sits down on a rock.] Let me light the lamp and see if I can find a way out. [He picks up the lamp] Let me first clean it.

[He rubs it on his shirt. Immediately a genie appears. It is the genie of the lamp.]

Master! I am the servant of the lamp. Whosoever owns the lamp, owns me too. What is your order master?

[Surprised] I want to get out of this cave. Can you help me?

Genie [Looks at the door of the cave] Move away! [The door moves and the cave is flooded with light]

Wow! That's magnificent! Now please help me carry all this treasure. I want to go home at once.



### SCENE: 3

[Aladdin's big and elegant new house]

Aladdin and his mother are wearing silk clothes and jewellery. The floor is covered with an expensive carpet. Aladdin has just finished eating his dinner. A servant brings him a bowl of water for him to wash his fingers while another brings him a towel. Aladdin washes his fingers and dries them with the towel.

Mother, where are you? [Zarina comes in] Mother, I want to go and meet the king of Persia. He wants me to marry his daughter. He is very impressed with our palace, our servants and jewels.

Go, son. [Aladdin leaves.] I must clean the palace and make it look more beautiful. I must get a new carpet and other things which shall make this palace further elegant.

[Just then Mustafa enters, disguised as a lamp seller, with a tray of new lamps.]

Exchange your old lamps for new!

- Zarina : What! You are giving new lamps for old? I must get a new lamp for the princess. [*She brings the old lamp from a cupboard*] Here take this one and give me a new one.  
 [*The lamp seller gives a new lamp in exchange and leaves.*] [*Aladdin enters.*]
- Aladdin : I enjoyed my trip, mother. The king of Persia is a very fine man. His daughter is the most beautiful girl in the world. Wait mother, let me change my clothes first and then I will tell you more about my trip.  
 [*He goes and opens the cupboard.*] Where is the lamp, mother?
- Zarina : Forget that old lamp, son. I have exchanged it for a lovely new lamp.  
 [*She goes and brings it from a table.*] Isn't it beautiful, Aladdin?
- Aladdin : Oh! Mother, what have you done? [*He runs out crying.*] I must find my lamp! I must! I must!

#### SCENE : 4

[*Aladdin's old house*]

[*Aladdin and Zarina are dressed in their old clothes.*]

- Zarina : We have become poor again, Aladdin.
- Aladdin : Yes mother. I am feeling very sad. I love the princess and now that we are poor, I shall not be able to marry her.  
 [*Somebody knocks at the door. Zarina goes to see who it is.*]
- Princess : I wish to meet Aladdin, who was once a very rich man and visited my father, the king of Persia.
- Zarina : This is Aladdin's house. May I know who you are?
- Princess : I want to meet Aladdin first, please.  
 [*She walks inside the house.*]
- Aladdin : You should not have come here, Princess. As I am a poor man, I can't marry you.
- Princess : But you still are the same old Aladdin.
- Aladdin : Tell me something. How did you find me?
- Princess : I found you with the help of my magic ring. Here [*She rubs her ring and suddenly, a genie enters.*]
- Genie : O' Madam! What must your servant do for you? Your wish is my command!
- Princess : Aladdin, what do you want?

Princess, please ask the genie about my uncle. He stole the magic lamp from me. I wish to find him.

Genie, Where is Aladdin's uncle?

Aladdin's uncle is in an old house in Baghdad.

Princess, please give me your ring and I shall use it to find my lamp. When I get back my lamp, I shall be rich again and then we shall marry.

I shall happily give you the ring. Here, take it.

[She takes off her ring and gives it to him.]

[Takes the ring and rubs it. The genie appears immediately.] Take me to my uncle in Baghdad.

### SCENE : 5

[A room in Mustafa's house in Baghdad. He is sitting on a chair with the lamp in his hands. He seems to be very ill.]

Oh, uncle ! I am here. Why, you don't seem to be well.

I am really very sick, Aladdin. I don't think I shall live for long. The genie of the lamp is also unable to help me.

You may please give it to me then. I shall use it for people's welfare, I promise to do so.

You may take it, nephew. But do not forget your promise. Always use the lamp for noble purposes.

I shall do as promised, uncle. After I marry the princess, I shall become the king of Persia. I will always help the poor. After all, how can I forget that once I too was a poor, poor tailor.

**Helpline**  
profession (पेशा) = व्यवसाय; chicken (चिकन) = मुर्गी का मांस; introduce (इन्ट्रोड्यूस) = परिचय देना; embracing (एम्ब्रेसिंग) = गले लगाते हुए; accompany (अकम्पनी) = साथ देना (चलना); nods (नॉड्स) = मिर हिलाती है; approval (अप्रोवल) = स्वीकृति; fetch (फैच) = लाना, ले जाना; journey (जर्नी) = यात्रा; squeeze through (स्क्वीज थ्रू) = तंग रास्ते में चीर जाना; necklace (नेकलेस) = हार; urgency (अर्जेन्सी) = अति आवश्यक, जल्दी; Genie (जिनि) = जिन्न; astonished (अस्टॉनिश) = चकित होकर; magnificent (मैग्नीफिसेंट) = शानदार, भव्य; elegant (एलीगन्ट) = सुशुभ्रपूर्ण; disguised (डिस्गैज्ड) = भेष बदलकर; noble (नोबल) = उत्तम, भलाई; purposes (परपोजिस) = उद्देश्य, कार्य।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

- I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)
- Aladdin's mother was cooking:  
(a) rice and curry      (b) chicken      (c) rice and soup
  - Who exchanged the magic lamp with a new lamp?  
(a) Aladdin      (b) Princess      (c) Aladdin's mother
  - Aladdin wanted to marry the daughter of:  
(a) the king of Baghdad      (b) uncle Mustafa      (c) the king of Persia
- II. Answer the following questions:
- Why did Mustafa come to Aladdin's house?
  - Why did Aladdin agree to help him?
  - Why could Mustafa not enter the cave and ask Aladdin to do so?
  - Why did Aladdin come back to the mouth of the cave without the lamp?
  - How did Aladdin come out of the cave?
  - How did Mustafa get the magic lamp?
  - How did the princess find Aladdin?
  - On what condition did Mustafa give the magic lamp to Aladdin?

## Language Skill Practice

III. Correct the spellings:

sqeze .....  
tailer .....  
urgancy .....  
necklece .....  
unabel .....

magnifecient .....  
elegant .....  
embrece .....  
chicken .....  
accompeny .....

elegant  
astonished  
genie  
trip  
jewels  
profession  
cupboard  
noble

kind, benevolent  
occupation  
almirah (shelf)  
diamonds  
magnificent  
surprised  
journey  
spirit



## Activity Time

Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box below:

*magnificent, rubbed, exchanged, noble, accompany, Genie*

1. The king lived in a ..... palace.
2. As soon as Aladdin ..... the magic lamp on his shirt, a ..... appeared.
3. Teaching is a very ..... profession.
4. Our class teacher will ..... us on the school tour to Mussoorie.
5. In early days when there was no money used, people ..... goods with goods.

Match the following:

- A person who stitches clothes
- A person who mends shoes
- A person who repairs our scooter
- A person who makes furniture
- A person who builds a house
- A person who sells goods
- A person who buys goods
- A person who makes cakes, biscuits etc.

- shopkeeper
- baker
- customer
- tailor
- carpenter
- mechanic
- cobbler
- mason



In the beginning, man was a homeless wanderer, hunting animals or collecting wild fruits and seeds for his food. There were no villages, towns or cities as we find them today. He ate everything raw. By sheer luck, man struck two stones together and discovered fire. No one knows the person who did it but he made an important discovery which completely transformed human life. Later, someone discovered agriculture and it brought about great change in man's way of life. After the discovery of agriculture, man began to build houses and live in settlements and villages. Still later, someone invented the wheel. Today, bicycles, cars and aeroplanes, all make use of this great invention. Another great event was the discovery of mathematics by thinkers in India and Greece. Once again, we know very little about men who did these things as they lived very long ago.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, science grew rapidly. People learned more about the earth and the planets and discovered many laws of nature. Till then people did not know much about the world around us or about its underlying laws.

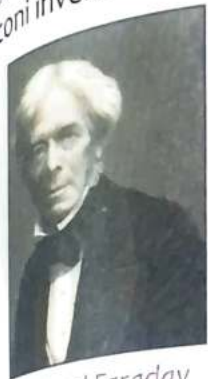
Today, we know that an apple falls to the ground because the earth pulls it downwards. Have you heard of the man who discovered this law? His name was Isaac Newton, who lived in the 17th century. He discovered many other laws of nature and did some important work in mathematics. He is regarded as the Father of Modern Science.



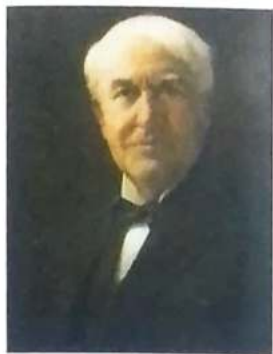
Isaac Newton

In the 18th century, a great event took place. People in England began to make use of modern science in industry and agriculture. They invented a number of new machines to make various goods, especially cloth. In the beginning, manpower was used to run machines. In the meantime, James Watt invented the steam engine and soon people began to use the power of steam to run machines in big factories. These machines produced goods faster and in large quantities. A machine did the work of dozens of men at the same time. The use of science in industry brought it into the life of the common man and changed it greatly.

In the 19th century, science grew faster still and brought about further changes all around. It was the period of great inventions and discoveries. Michael Faraday discovered important laws of electricity. Samuel Morse used electricity to invent telegraphy and Thomas Alva Edison made electric lamps. At the end of the century, Marconi invented wireless telegraphy. Later, this led to the invention of radio.



Michael Faraday



Thomas Alva Edison



Guglielmo Marconi

This century also witnessed people using steam to run trains and ships, and electricity to run motor cars. For the first time, man was able to travel fast.

In the 20th century, inventions and discoveries took place year after year. Man learned to fly and travelled faster than ever before. The first aeroplanes flew only at a speed of about 50 km an hour, but then came aeroplanes that could fly at a speed of more than a thousand km an hour. Spacecrafts go still faster—about, 32,000 km an hour, i.e. more than eight km a second. Scientists use spacecrafts to travel to space and to study deep space.

In 1969, three men, Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin travelled for three days in spacecraft Apollo 11 and landed on the moon.



The crew of Apollo 11

Thus began the space age. People might travel to different planets in our own life time, and when you grow up, some of you might even visit the moon for a day.

**Helpline**

transformer (ट्रान्स्फार्मर) = घुमक्कड़; raw (रा) = कच्चा (बिना पकाए); struck (स्ट्रक) = रगड़े; together (टुगेथर) = एक साथ; transformed (ट्रान्स्फॉर्म) = पूरी तरह बदल दिया; discovery (डिस्कवरी) = खोज; still later (स्टिल लैटर) = और बाद में; invention (इन्वेंशन) = खोज, आविष्कार; event (ईवेंट) = घटना; thinkers (थिंकर्स) = विचारक; century (सेन्चुरी) = सदी (100 वर्ष का समय); underlying (अंडरलाइंग) = आधारभूत; regard (रिगार्ड) = विचार करना; steam (स्टीम) = भाप; quantity (क्वांटिटी) = मात्रा; space (स्पेस) = अन्तरिक्ष; crafts (क्राफ्ट्स) = यान; planet (प्लनेट) = ग्रह; landed (लैंड) = उतरा।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- Who is regarded as the Father of Modern Science?  
(a) Thomas Alva Edison (b) Issac Newton (c) Albert Einstein
- ..... invented the steam engine.  
(a) Thomas Edison (b) Michael Faraday (c) James Watt
- ..... made electric lamps.  
(a) Marconi (b) Edison (c) Faraday

II. Fill in the blanks:

- Isaac Newton lived in the ..... century.
- We can travel to the moon by .....
- Mathematics was discovered by the thinkers of .....
- This is the ..... of space age.
- The earth pulls everything .....

III. Match the following:



Marconi  
Neil Armstrong  
Michael Faraday  
Morse  
Edison

electricity  
telegraphy  
electric lamp  
radio  
moon



IV. Answer the following questions:

- How did man live long ago?
- How was the fire discovered?
- When did man begin to build houses and villages?
- Why is Isaac Newton considered as Father of Modern Science?
- Why are machines so useful in industries?
- What are the spacecrafts used for?

# Language Skill Practice

V. Correct the spellings :

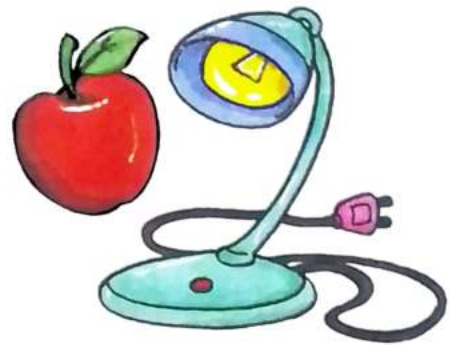
wandarer .....  
 space .....  
 traveled .....  
 aroplan .....

inversion .....  
 talegraphy .....  
 begining .....  
 radeo .....

VI. Match the related words :

jet  
 space  
 homeless  
 modern  
 great  
 long  
 wild  
 steam

power  
 fruit  
 invention  
 ago  
 plane  
 science  
 craft  
 wanderer



## Activity Time

VII. Complete the passage with the words given in the box :

*passengers, fasten, airhostess, travelled, Mumbai, about, took off, them, aeroplane, landed*

Rohan ..... from Delhi to Mumbai by an ..... The aeroplane took only one and a half hours to reach ..... It flew at a speed of ..... 1,000 kms per hour. It ..... at the airport safely. There were 200 ..... on the flight. When the plane ....., the airhostess asked the passengers to ..... their seat belts. She ..... served snacks, tea, coffee and soft drinks to .....



This story is about two friends called Spick and Span. No one knows who they were or which country they lived in. There are many funny and amusing stories about them. They usually did funny things. The present story is about one such incident.

One day Spick said, "I have no water for my wheat crop. I need a lot of water. I must dig a well."

Span heard him and offered to help him.

"I will certainly help you," he said. "When the well is dug, we can share the water," said he.

Spick thanked him for his offer to help and they began to dig the well. They dug all that day. At the end of the day they had dug a big hole.

"We have done well," said Spick cheerfully. "We have succeeded in digging quite a big hole."

"Yes," said Span, "But what shall we do with all this soil that has been dug out?" he pointed to the big heap of soil that they dug out.

"Yes," said Spick. "That really is a problem, isn't it? We cannot leave it here. We must think of something."

When the two friends met the next day, Spick looked very



happy. "I have found the answer to our problem," he said proudly. "It's very simple. We must dig another hole. When we have dug another hole, we will put the soil in there."

"That is a brilliant idea!" said Span. "Let us begin immediately!"

The two men began digging another hole. By the end of the day, the hole was finished. They put all the soil from the first hole into the second hole. Then they were very pleased and looked very happy.

"We really are clever," Spick said. "We have solved our problem, haven't we?"

"Yes, we have," replied Span. Then he saw the heap of soil dug out from the second hole. "New what shall we do with that?"

"Yes," said Spick. "That is another problem. I think we committed a mistake. Let us go home now. Tomorrow I will find the answer this problem as well."

The next day, the two met again. "I have thought about our little problem," said Spick. "Now I understand the mistake that we committed. We must dig another hole for the soil but it must be at least twice as big as the second hole."

Then they again dug all that day. At the end of the day, they finished digging the third hole.

It was twice as big as the second hole but again they had another big heap of soil. They put the soil from the second hole in the hole recently dug, but it still had room for more soil. Then they begin to put the soil from the big heap into the hole but they could put only half the soil in it. Now the hole was full.

"What shall we do now?" asked Span. "We still have this heap of soil."

"This problem has only one answer," replied Spick. "We must put this soil into the hole we dug for the well."

When the hole was full, Span said, "But now, we have no well!"

"You are absolutely right," said Spick. "And that really is a pity!"

### Helpline

incident (इन्सिडेंट) = घटना; amusing (एम्यूसिंग) = मनोरंजन करने वाली; offer (ऑफर) = प्रस्ताव करना, पेश करना; heap (हीप) = ढेर; problem (प्रॉब्लम) = समस्या; brilliant (ब्रिलियंट) = अति बुद्धिमानी का; cheerfully (चीयरफुली) = खुशी-खुशी; immediately (इमेडिएटली) = तुरन्त; solved (सॉल्व्ड) = सुलझा दी; committed (कॉमिटेड) = की है; room (रूम) = = बगह, स्थान; absolutely (अब्सॉल्यूटली) = पूरी तरह से।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

1. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- Spick and Span usually did ..... things.  
(a) courageous (b) amazing (c) funny
- What really was a problem?  
(a) Wheat (b) Digging (c) Heap of soil
- What was the brilliant idea according to Span?  
(a) Sharing water (b) Digging well (c) Digging another hole

2. Fill in the blanks.

- They did not know what to do with the ..... of soil, so they dug another hole.
- Spick wanted to dig a ..... because he wanted water for his ..... crops.
- It was a ..... that Spick and Span had no solution for.
- Span ..... to help Spick in digging the hole. Spick thanked him for his ..... to help him.

3. Tick (✓) or cross (✗) against each sentence.

- They at last succeeded in digging the well.
- Spick and Span were clever.
- Spick had rice crop.
- Spick and Span wanted to share the water of the well.
- They dug the second hole because they wanted two wells.



4. Answer the following questions.

- Why did Spick need a lot of water and how did he propose to get it?
- At the end of the day, what problem did Spick and Span face?
- What solution of the problem did Spick find the next day?
- What new problem arose the next day?
- Were the friends successful in digging a well? What did they do at last?

## Language Skill Practice

1. Complete the spellings.

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

a..... ot..... er

b..... ill..... ant

p..... ob..... em

am..... s..... ng

ab..... of..... tely

vi. Match the related words :



amusing  
offered  
really  
brilliant  
immediately  
tomorrow  
room  
absolutely

space  
completely  
at once  
funny  
actually  
proposed  
very intelligent  
the next day



### ACTIVITY TIME

vii. Use the words given below in the box to fill in the blanks :

dig, well, amusing, offered, understand, offer, pity

1. The village people sometimes get water from a .....
2. Our teacher told us an ..... story. We all laughed except Divya. She said, she did not ..... the joke.
3. Mr Garg wanted to sell his car. Mr Sharma ..... ₹ 50,000. Mr Garg said that he would wait for a better .....
4. "We cannot play football because it is raining," said Shivam. "What a ....."
5. We have to ..... deep to get some minerals from the rocks.

[Sita is sitting alone in her hut in Sage Valmiki's ashram.]

Lav : Mother, look, Kush is holding the rein of a beautiful horse. A prince and many soldiers are asking him to give them the horse back. He is arguing with them. He says, "I will not give the horse back."

Sita : Yes, I hear a lot of noise outside. Go and see what is the matter?

[Lav rushes out and joins Kush. The two brothers now face Prince Chandraketu, son of Prince Lakshman. The prince is very furious.]

Prince : You foolish boys! Why have you caught this horse? It is the king's horse. Perhaps you don't know that you are putting your life in danger by catching it. You are so young and handsome that we don't want to kill you. Now let this horse go and you too go back to your ashram.

Kush : Do not talk like this. This horse has come into our ashram. We will not let it go.



Lav : Yes, Kush is right. Why has your king left this horse running about here and there?

Prince : Stop! Do you know whom you are talking to? I am Lord Ramchandra's

nephew. He is the king of Ayodhya. He is going to adopt the title 'Chakaravarti Samrat'. He is performing Ashvamedha Yajna and so this horse is being sent in all the directions. Whosoever stops this horse has to fight with our army.

Kush : We are not scared of your king or his soldiers. Do whatever you wish to do, we will not let this horse to go.

Prince : You seem to be out of your wits.

*[The Prince orders his soldiers to catch the two boys and free the horse.]*

*[A fierce battle begins. Lav and Kush fight bravely. Many soldiers are wounded and some are killed. Chandraketu is also wounded and falls down.]*

Kush and Lav : Hurrah! We have won the battle. Let's go to mother and tell her about it.

*[In the meantime, Lord Ramchandra steps down from the chariot. He is surprised to see that the two young boys have wounded Chandraketu and killed many of his soldiers.]*

*[Sage Valmiki also reaches the scene.]*

Valmiki : Hail! O king of Ayodhya ! Look at these two boys and the battle field.

Ramchandra : What an example of bravery and courage indeed! Who are they?



- Valmiki : Your own sons, prince Lav and Kush. None but they could defeat Lord Rama's royal army.
- Ramchandra : (Astonished) Glory be to their mother! Only Sita could have given birth to such brave sons. Alas! How much pain did she suffer all these days. Please take me to her.  
[Ramchandra embraces his sons with tears his eyes.]
- Valmiki : O King! You are a long way from Ayodhya. Come to our ashram and rest for some time. There you will meet your noble queen. Take her back to Ayodhya with Princes Lav and Kush. May you live long and rule over your kingdom with glory and honour.

[Lord Ramchandra bows. They move towards the Ashram]

### Helpline

sage (ऋषि) = ऋषि; rein (रिन्) = लगाम; arguing (आर्ग्युइंग) = बहस करना; rushes (रशिज) = भागता है; perform (परफार्म) = कोई कार्य करना; face (फेस) = मुकाबला करना, आमने-सामने होना; furious (फ्युरियस) = बहुत क्रोधित; nephew (नेफ्यू) = भतीजा, title (टाइटिल) = उपाधि; out of wits (आउट ऑफ विट्स) = मूर्ख होना; fierce (फायर्स) = भयंकर; steps down (स्टेप्स डाउन) = नीचे उतरते हैं; chariot (चारियट) = रथ; indeed (इन्डीड) = वास्तव में; royal (रॉयल) = शाही; embraces (एम्ब्रेस) = गले लगाते हैं; glory (ग्लोरी) = शान; honour (ऑनर) = सम्मान।

## Exercise

### Comprehension

- I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)
  1. Kush was holding the rein of a beautiful :
 

|         |        |           |
|---------|--------|-----------|
| (a) dog | (b) ox | (c) horse |
|---------|--------|-----------|
  2. Prince Chandraketu was the son of:
    - (a) Prince Bharat
    - (b) Prince Lakshman
    - (c) Lord Ramchandra
  3. Where was Devi Sita sitting?
    - (a) in her palace
    - (b) in her hut in sage Valmiki's Ashram
    - (c) in her palace in her father's capital

ii. Cross (X) the wrong word

1. Lakshman/Ram Chandra was the king of Ayodhya.
2. Lava and Kusha were brothers/cousins.
3. Kusha/Chandraketu was wounded in the battle.
4. The horse was held by Lav/Kush.
5. Lakshman/Rama stepped down the chariot.

iii. Answer the following questions:

1. What did Lav tell his mother?
2. What did Sita say to Lav?
3. Who was Chandraketu? What was his relation with Rama?
4. Why was the horse going round in all the directions?
5. What happened in the battle fought between Chandraketu and Lav and Kush?
6. What did Valmiki say to Ramchandra in the end?

## Language Skill Practice

iv. Complete the spellings:

h.....r.....e

c.....ar.....ot

n.....ph.....w

f.....e.....ce

f.....ri.....us

b.....t.....le

v. Match the word having similar meanings:

fierce

honour

battle

courage

furious

quarrel

chariot

violent

fight

angry

bravery

a cart drawn by horses

glory

war



## Activity Time

vi. Fill in the blanks and complete the passage. Choose words from the box:

killed, Sumitra, Kaushalya, three, four, Ayodhya, fierce, won, Ramchandra

Once upon a time, Dashratha ruled over ..... . He had ..... queens and ..... sons. His eldest son was ..... and ..... was Ramchandra's mother. .... was Lakshman's mother. Rama fought a ..... battle with Ravana. Rama ..... Ravana and ..... the battle.



# The Boots of Fortune

One fine day, a watchman was making rounds of a colony. Suddenly, he noticed something black and shiny under a tree. Moving closer, he saw that they were a pair of high boots and quite new.

“Now, who could have left these here ?” wondered the watchman. But there was no one to answer. It was afternoon and everyone was indoors. So, he took the pair of boots to the nearest police station.

“You may leave them here,” said Mr Singh, the policeman, pointing to the floor. He was very busy writing reports and did not look at the boots carefully.

After some time, Mr Singh put his pen down and decided to have his lunch. He had taken off his boots because it was a hot day and there was no electricity. As he bent down to wear his boots, he found two very similar pairs lying side by side. ‘Oh! Which pair is mine? The one on the left? The one on the right?’ He wondered.

It did not really matter which pair of boots the policeman put on, as they were of the same size. He put his feet into the boots on the left. From that moment onwards, strange things began to happen to him.

As Mr Singh took out his tiffin box, he gazed out of the window and sighed “Ah! How fortunate the birds are, flying wherever they please! How I wish I were a little sparrow!”

As soon as the words came out of his mouth, he found himself changed into a sparrow! ‘Why!’ he thought, ‘I must be dreaming!’ He was very puzzled.



He flew out of the window, on to the grass and began to look for worms, quite a different lunch from his tiffin! But the very next moment, he was surrounded by darkness. A naughty boy had flung his cap over him and caught him very roughly by the wings.

“You, naughty boy! Let me go, I am a policeman!” shouted Mr Singh angrily. But as he was a bird now, the sound that came out was, ‘Tweet, tweet!’

This boy sold the sparrow to another boy who carried it home to his mother.

“What a waste of money!” the boy’s mother said.

“It is only a sparrow, a very common bird. Anyway, you may keep it for a day in that empty cage near the window. At least, Polly will be happy.”

Polly was a large parrot in a big cage. The only words it knew were, ‘Now, let us be men.’ This it kept saying all day long.

Next to Polly’s cage was another bird’s cage, a canary’s. When she saw how unhappy the sparrow was, she said in bird language, “Fly away! Quick! The boy has forgotten to lock your cage. The window is open! Fly, fly away!”

The sparrow quickly flew out and was back at the police station. But how was bird to become Mr. Singh, the policeman, again?

Then, the sparrow remembered Polly’s words and said them aloud, “Now, let us be men.” At once, the sparrow changed into Mr. Singh again, sitting in his chair at the police station.

Can you guess what was the first thing that he did? He quickly took off the wrong boots, locked them in a cupboard and wore his old boots again!



## Helpline

suddenly (सडनली) = अचानक; wondered (वन्डर्ड) = आश्चर्यचकित हुआ; indoors (इन्डोर्स) = घर के भीतर; moment (मौमेंट) = क्षण; gazed (गेज्ड) = टकटकी लगाकर देखा; sighed (साइड) = आह भरी; fortunate (फॉरच्युनेट) = भाग्यशाली; puzzled (पजल्ड) = समस्या खड़ी हो गई; flung (फ्लंग) = तेजी से फेंकी; guess (गैस) = अनुमान लगाना।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

- The watchman saw a pair of ....., quite new.  
(a) socks                      (b) spectacles                      (c) high boots
- The watchman took the pair of boots to:  
(a) the nearest temple                      (b) the nearest police station  
(c) his home
- Who was Polly?  
(a) The boy's little sister                      (b) A large parrot in a big cage  
(c) The naughty girl

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

- Mr Singh wore his own boots first.
- Both the pairs of boots looked similar.
- The policeman changed into a parrot.
- The canary kept saying all day long, "Now, let us be men."
- Mr Singh locked the wrong boots in a cupboard.

III. Answer the following questions:

- What did the watchman notice under a tree?
- What did he do after that?
- Who was Mr Singh? What did he tell the watchman?
- What happened to Mr Singh when he wore the boots?
- Who caught the sparrow? Whom did he sell it to?
- What did the boy's mother say to him?
- How did the sparrow become Mr Singh again?



IV. Arrange the following sentences in the order in which they occur in the lesson:

1. As soon as Mr Singh wore the boots, he changed into a sparrow.
2. The sparrow remembered Polly's words, 'Now let us be men', and became Mr Singh again.
3. The canary helped the sparrow to escape from the cage.
4. A boy caught the sparrow and sold it to another boy.
5. A watchman left a pair of high boots with Mr Singh, the policeman.

## Language Skill Practice

V. Complete the spellings:

p.....rr.....t

f.....u.....g

s.....ar.....ow

c.....na.....y

m.....m.....nt

di.....f.....rent

VI. Match the words with their meanings:

noticed

lucky

wondered

mischievous

near

wore

bent

surprised

flung

close

put on

bowed

fortunate

saw

naughty

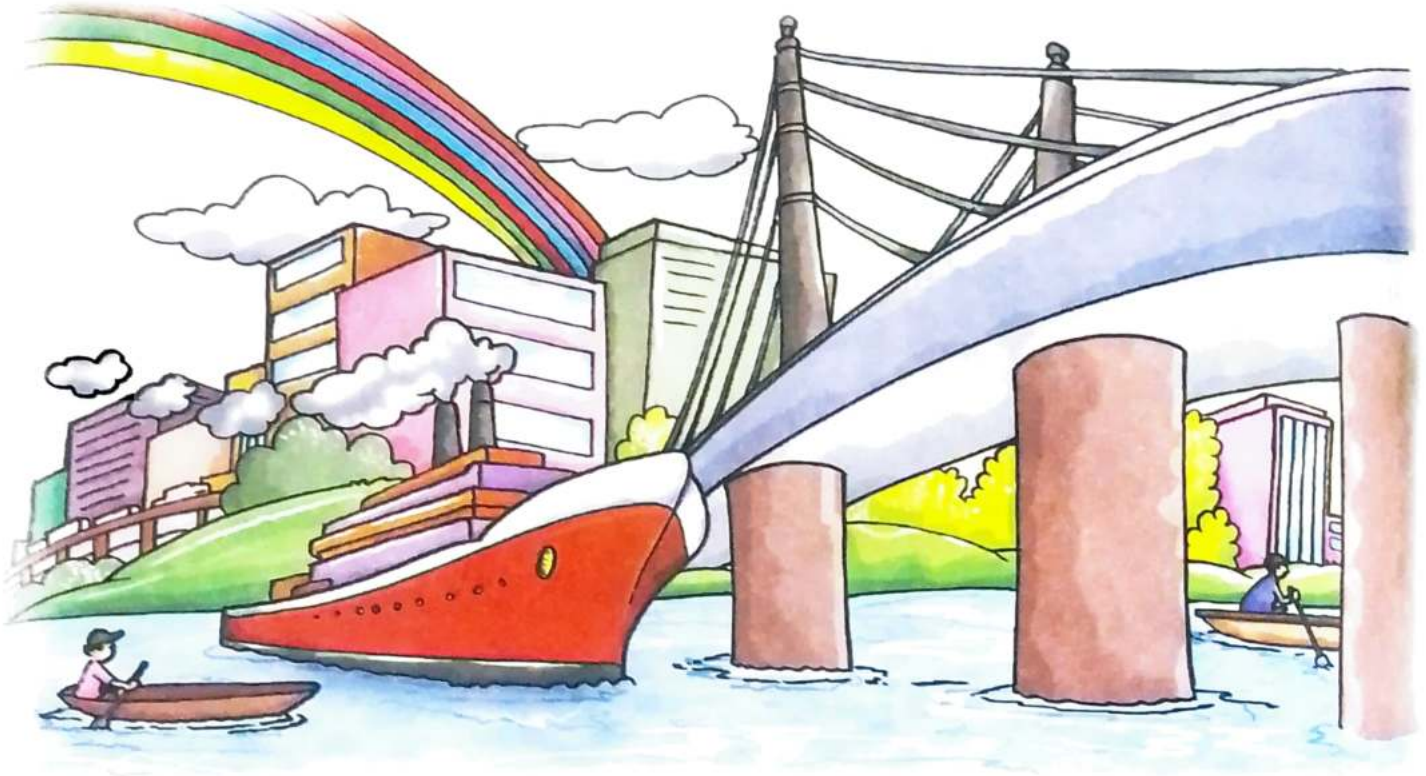
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## Activity Time

VII. Make meaningful sentences by using the following phrases used in the text:

take off,  
put on,  
side by side,  
as soon as,  
at least,  
at once





Boats sail on the rivers,  
And ships sail on the seas;  
But clouds that sail across the sky  
Are prettier far than these.  
There are bridges on the rivers,  
As pretty as you please,  
But the bow that bridges heaven,  
And overtops the trees,  
And builds a road from earth to sky,  
Is prettier far than these.

—Christina Georgina Rossetti



## Theme of the Poem

In this poem, the poet describes the beauty of the rainbow. According to him, the rainbow in the sky is prettier than the boats sailing on the rivers, ships sailing on the sea and the clouds sailing across the sky. It forms a bridge between the earth and the sky.

## Helpline

bridge (ब्रिज) (noun) = पुल; to bridge (टु ब्रिज) (verb) = एक ओर से दूसरी ओर तक पुल की तरह फैलना; heaven (शिवन) = आकाश (स्वर्ग); overtops (ओवर टॉप्स) = किसी के ऊपर से जाता है; bow (बो) = धनुष (इन्द्रधनुष)।

# Exercise

## Comprehension

I. Choose the most appropriate answer: (MCQs)

1. .... sail on the rivers.

- (a) Steamers                      (b) Ships                      (c) Boats

2. But ..... that sail across the sky are far prettier than boats and ships.

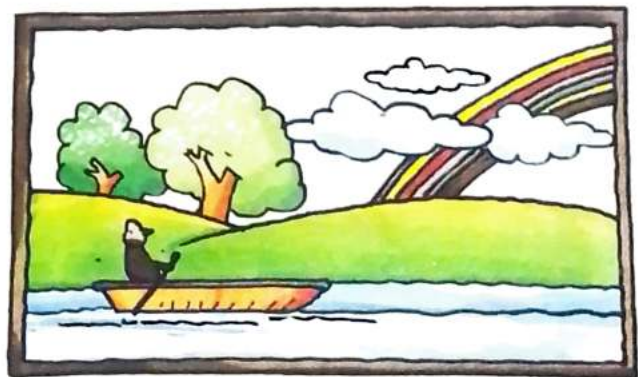
- (a) stars                      (b) moon                      (c) clouds

3. The rainbow builds a ..... from earth to sky.

- (a) ropeway                      (b) canal                      (c) road

II. Cross (✓) the wrong word:

- The rainbow/cloud bridges the heaven.
- Clouds are prettier than the ships/rainbow.
- We make bridges on the rivers/seas.



III. Answer the following questions:

- Where do the boats sail?
- Where do the ships sail?
- Where do the clouds sail?
- What builds a road from earth to sky?

## Language Skill Practice

IV. Correct the spellings:

brige .....

bueid .....

aerth .....

plaease .....

pratty .....

acros .....

saef .....

rever .....

V. Match the words with their meanings:

sail

build

pretty

earth

road

path

world

make

very beautiful

move

### Activity Time

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

*build, rainbow, sailing, sky, transport, pretty, ocean*

1. We have to ..... bridges on the rivers for road or rail .....
2. I saw a ship ..... on the ..... . It was coming towards the sea-shore.
3. The rain had just stopped. A ..... appeared in the ..... . It looked very .....

# Half-Yearly Test Paper

(Based on chap1-11)

Marks : .....

Time : .....

Note : All questions are compulsory.

I. Choose the most appropriate answer :

- The poet describes the day as something :  
(a) bright (b) cool and calm (c) Both (a) & (b)
- Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in :  
(a) 1980 (b) 1979 (c) 1984
- With the second rupee, the wise farmer :  
(a) fed his parents (b) fed himself and his wife  
(c) fed his children
- Pythias wanted to see his ..... before his death.  
(a) parents (b) wife and children (c) old mother
- Electric lights shone for the first time in America in :  
(a) 1880 (b) 1878 (c) 1882

II. Fill in the blanks :

- Mother Teresa started her first school in the ..... slum in .....
- He used certain ..... to show his feelings.
- Most countries in the world today use the .....
- The ..... affects the growth of trees.
- You live in Yugoslavia. So you are a .....

III. Tick (✓) or (X) against each sentence :

- Trees check air pollution.
- Jumman and Kariman never changed even when the document was signed.
- Edison was only eight years old when he asked his teacher a question about man flying in the sky.
- Edison's mother encouraged him to do silly experiments.
- The sister of Missionaries of Charity wear blue sarees with white border.

IV. Match the related words :



slum  
great  
living  
poor  
comfortable  
very  
adequate  
noble

amount  
patients  
environment  
work  
conditions  
dwellers  
desire  
sad



V. Answer the following questions :

1. Why does the poet compare a virtuous soul to season'd timber?
2. Why did Mother Teresa decide to leave the Convent?
3. Where was the pictorial scrip discovered first?
4. 'Spare the rod and spoil the child.' Who said this and where did he practise it?
5. What are the views of Tagore about communalism?

VI. Correct the spellings :

hundrad .....  
fist .....  
childern .....

benefet .....  
feild .....  
parants .....

VII. Complete the spellings :

p.....is.....n  
p.....w.....r  
p.....op.....e

o.....p.....se  
p.....ri.....d  
p.....ob.....em

d.....a.....h  
d.....u.....t  
au.....h.....rity

VIII. Crossword Puzzle

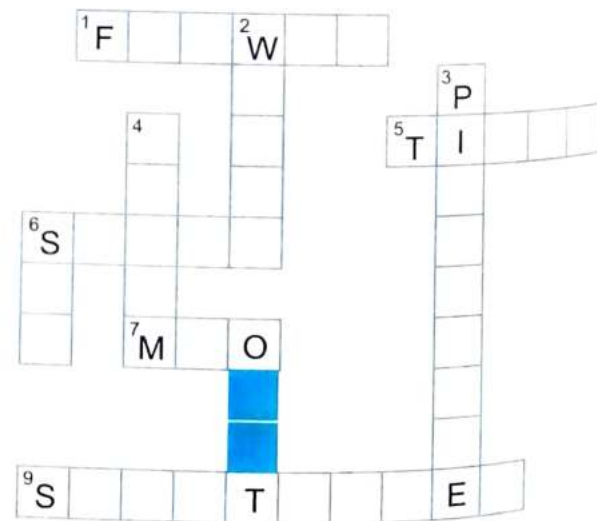
Put one letter in each box to solve this crossword puzzle :

Clues (→)

1. This is a colourful part of a plant.
5. A member of cat family.
6. We use this to eat soup.
7. The sound a cow makes.
9. We wear this on sunny days.

Clues (↓)

2. When a girl grows up she becomes a
3. A tropical fruit.
4. We use this to sweep the floor.
6. The number after five.



# Annual Test Paper

(Based on chap12-21)

Time : .....

Marks : .....

Note : All questions are compulsory.

I. Choose the most appropriate answer.

- Who was jealous of Snow White's beauty?  
(a) The dwarfs                      (b) Her father                      (c) Her step mother
- Brahmadev had to go to another town to deliver :  
(a) some sweets                      (b) some posts                      (c) some lectures
- Ekalavya saw Dronacharya teaching his princes :  
(a) to ride horses  
(b) to read and write  
(c) to shoot with bow and arrows
- Who are the companions of our journey?  
(a) The stars                      (b) The houses and the trees  
(c) Both (a) & (b)
- ..... made electric lamps.  
(a) Marconi                      (b) Edison                      (c) Faraday

II. Fill in the blanks.

*magnificent, rubbed, exchanged, noble, accompany, Genie*

- The king lived in a ..... palace.
- As soon as Aladdin ..... the magic lamp on his shirt, a ..... appeared.
- Teaching is a very ..... profession.
- Our class teacher will ..... us on the school tour to Mussoorie.
- In early days when there was no money used, people ..... goods with goods.

III. Tick (✓) or cross (X) against each sentence.

- They at last succeeded in digging the well.
- Spick and Span were clever.
- Spick had rice crop.
- Spick and Span wanted to share the water of the well.
- They dug the second hole because they wanted two wells.



IV Match the following

learned person

conversing

precious

fed up

utterly

frightened

afraid

completely

scholar

valuable

tired

talking

V Answer the following questions

1. What happened to the queen at last?
2. What according to the scholar does Geography tell us?
3. What is left behind in this world when we leave for the city of God?
4. Why is Isaac Newton considered as Father of Modern Science?
5. At the end of the day, what problem did Spick and Span face?

VI Correct the spellings

jealus

mirrar

sanceless

daughtar

coffen

beauteful

VII Complete the spellings

p r r t

c n a y

f u g

m m nt

s ar ow

di f rent

VIII Crossword Puzzle

Put one letter in each box to solve this crossword puzzle

Clues across (→)

1. The use of a chair
4. You talk to your friends using this.
5. Fruit grown on a vine.
8. Where you wash dirty utensils?
9. The number after eight.

Clues down (↓)

1. What you do with a broom?
2. Another word for sofa
3. This animal barks
6. You do this when you meet a friend.
7. This makes air blow

