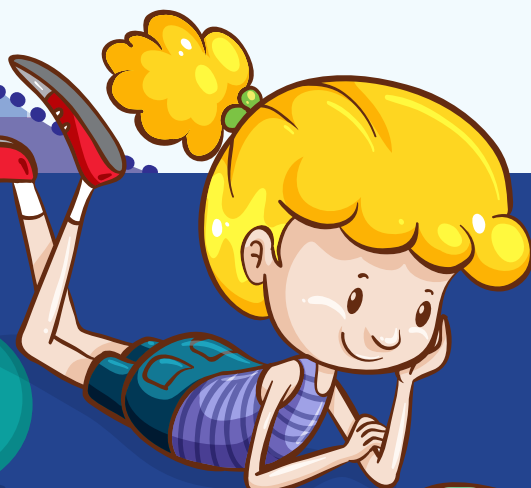




GOLDEN ENGLISH READER



5





Published By:

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Preface

We have always made an effort to keep education relevant to learner needs. As part of the New Education Policy 2020, which emphasises experiential learning and a child's overall growth in order to prepare him to become a responsible adult, we focus on writing books that follow these principles.

In order to facilitate the application of information and growth that will support the learner's meaningful future, we encourage teachers, educators, and guardians to support growing these competencies in the learner.

The interior of the 1–8 NEP books includes interactive elements from the New Education Policy as well as chapters with Learning Objectives, Warm-ups, Teacher's Notes, Introductions, Let Me Answer, Fact Finder, Health and Wellness, Summary, Logical Decision-making, Let's Practice, Conceptual Understanding, Communication and Writing skills as main highlights.

NEP-based novels are produced by incorporating 21st-century skills including teamwork, and application knowledge using a cross-curricular approach. By using this method, rote learning will be replaced with competency-based learning.

We have incorporated a structure to guarantee the quality of education in accordance with new NEP principles in order to improve children's capacity for moral decision-making and learning through the environment within the classroom. To ensure that students complete the lessons, teachers can do a variety of things to make the classroom engaging and interesting.

All elements of the National Education Policy, including self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, responsible decision-making, relationship skills, and self-responsibility, are covered in our 1–8 book series.

We urge parents, guardians, and educators to support the development of these competencies in students in order to foster the use of knowledge and growth.

–Publisher



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Trees



Learning Objectives

- ✿ Analysing the poetic scheme of the poem
- ✿ Understanding the relationship between God, trees, and a poet

I think that I shall never see,
A poem lovely as a tree;

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest.
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

– *Joy ce Kilmer*





Exercise Time

A. Answers the following questions.

1. What is the difference between a poem and a tree?
2. What does the tree do all day?
3. What happens to the tree in summer?
4. What is the relationship between a god, a tree and a poet?

B. Find their meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Prest | 3. Bosom |
| 2. Robins | 4. Intimately |

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. A tree whose mouth is prest.
Against the earth's
2. A tree that may in wear.
A nest of in her
3. Poems are made by like me.
But only can make a tree.

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. What is not lovely as a tree?
☐ a. Poem ☐ b. Stone ☐ c. Poet
2. can only make trees.
☐ a. Man ☐ b. God ☐ c. Nature
3. Who creates poems?
☐ a. Fools ☐ b. God ☐ c. Trees

E. Match the following.

Column 'A'

1. Poet
2. Flowing breast
3. Robins

Column 'B'

- a. Small singing birds
- b. Fool
- c. Earth's ground





LET'S ENJOY THE POEM

- A. Within "Trees," Kilmer uses numerous poetic devices. These include alliteration, personification, enjambment, rhyming, and anaphora.

Discover the definitions of the devices listed below. Moreover, identify the exact stanza where the chosen device was used.

Alliteration:

Personification:

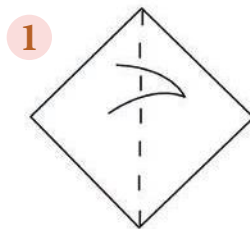
Enjambment:

Rhyming:

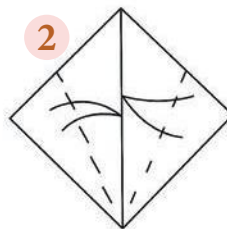
Anaphora:

B. **Pureland Christmas Tree**

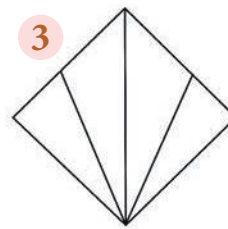
Traditional Tree Variant by Dorothy Engleman



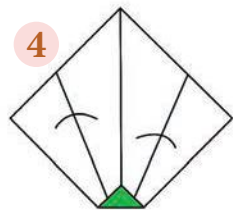
1
White side up.
Fold and unfold.



2
Fold side to
center crease
and unfold.



3
Fold up tip.



4
Fold sides on
existing creases



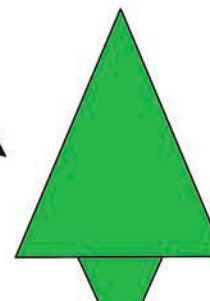
5
1. Fold sides to
centre crease
and unfold.
2. Fold up lower
half.



6
Fold down flap



7
Fold sides on
existing creases.



Listening & Speaking Skills

Your teacher will read out some descriptions. Listen carefully and speak on a few steps to protect trees.



Reading Skills

Read the unseen passage carefully and answer the questions.

Trees are plants that grow everywhere on Earth, except in the desert and at poles. They are very important for life on Earth. They provide protection from wind. Trees' roots spread through the ground and keep wind and rain from washing soil away. Trees and forests store water during times of dryness, and suck up extra water when it rains a lot. Without forests, areas would flood more often.

Moreover, trees provide places for animals and other plants to live. They help keep the right climate for life. They also help create the air we breathe by turning the gas of carbon dioxide. In addition to that, wood from trees builds houses, and the fruit we eat grows on trees.

If we cut down more trees, we will face many problems.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. The text is mainly about:

- ☐ a. Planting trees ☐ b. Importance of trees ☐ c. Cutting down trees

2. Trees grow everywhere on Earth except:

- ☐ a. in the desert ☐ b. at the poles ☐ c. in the desert and at the poles

B. What can the roots of trees do?

.....

.....

C. Can trees help us breathe? How?

.....

.....

D. Where do you think trees and forests store water?

.....

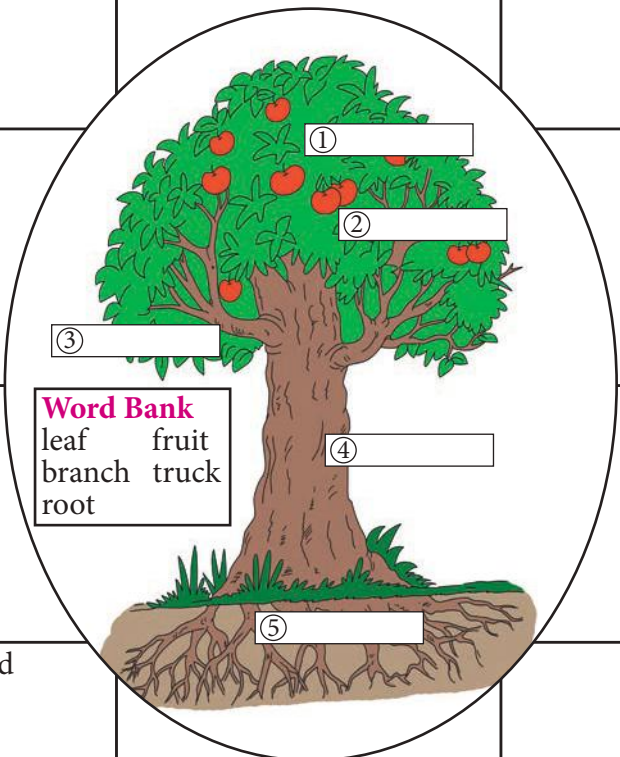
.....



Writing Skills

Label the parts of the tree. Use the word bank to help you. Then read the definitions in each box around the tree. In the circle, write the number of the tree part that matches the definition.

Parts of A Tree

makes and releases oxygen	hold the plant in the soil	carries water and minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant
contains and protects the seeds	 Word Bank leaf fruit branch truck root	supports the leaves
absorbs water from the soil		makes food for the tree
takes in sunlight and carbon dioxide	hold up the branches	supports the fruit



The Missile Man's Life

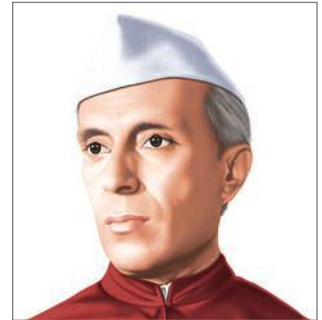
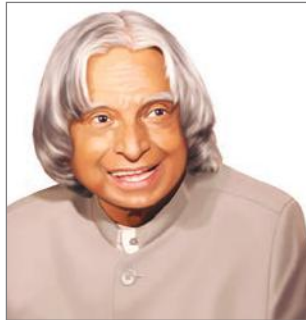


Learning Objectives

- ✿ Understand the life history of a master.
- ✿ Analysing Kalam's great work for mankind.

Warm-up

Look at the pictures of some great Indians. Identify and write their names in the given spaces. Write down about their contribution in different areas.



Some persons do such miracles in their life that they become famous even after their death. APJ Abdul Kalam is one of them. Let's read the incidents of his life.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is regarded as an ideal Indian and a source of **inspiration** for people all over the world.

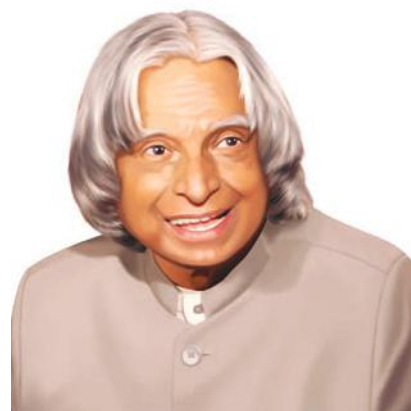
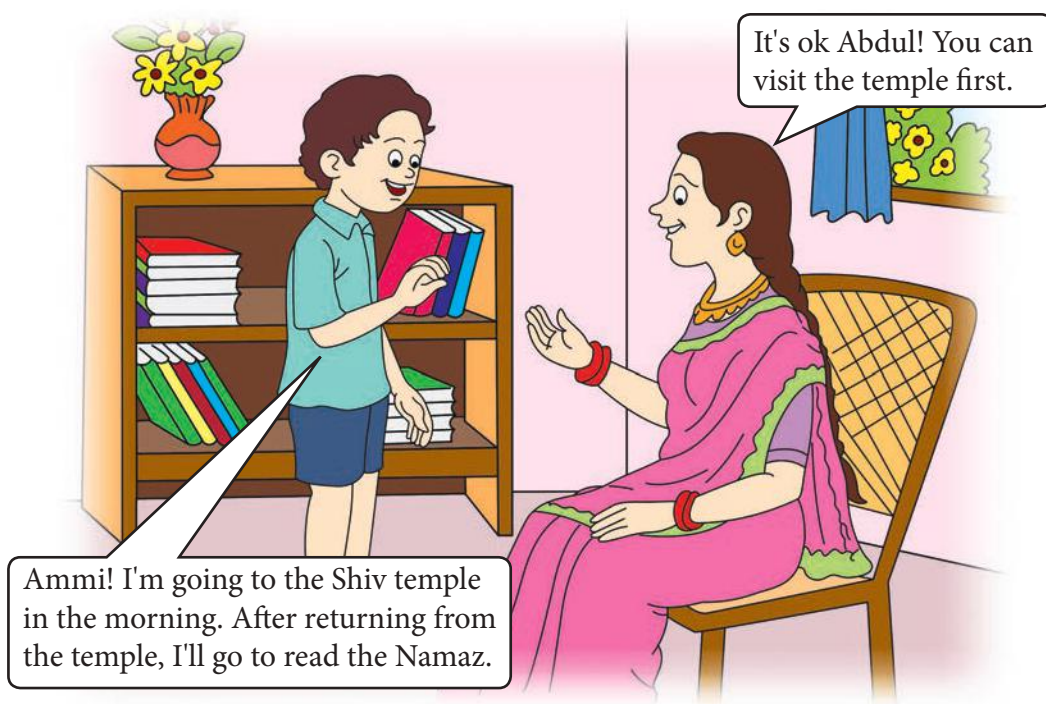
APJ Abdul Kalam was born in a small village of Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu on 15 October 1931. When the newborn was to be named, he received the name of his father Jainulabdeen. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam or APJ Abdul Kalam learnt to give importance to human values from his father. His mother, Ashiamma, was a simple and **pious** lady. From his mother, he learnt good-nature and simplicity.

Kalam was a few years old when he started liking the **priest** who often visited their home. "Appa, Shastri uncle has come," he said every time the priest of the Rameshwaram temple came over. Kalam, still a young boy, sat by the side of his father and learnt many good things from the meetings between his father and the priest.

His parents were religious-minded but they were not conservative.

"Abdul, call your Appa. Food is ready," his Ammi used to say every evening. Daily they sat together on the kitchen floor and ate the food spread on the banana leaf before them. Rice, sambhar, home-made pickle and coconut chutney was the **feast** that APJ Abdul Kalam learnt to love to eat.

In Abdul Kalam's childhood, he was greatly influenced by Samsuddin, one of his cousins. He was a distributor of newspapers at Rameshwaram. Dinamani, a Tamil newspaper was in popular demand in those days. Kalam was too young to be able to read. Yet he borrowed a paper from Samsuddin and went through it everyday. He tried to satisfy his **quest** for knowledge by looking at the pictures in the newspaper.



Once he learnt to read, he was always surrounded by books. Mr. Manikam, his neighbour, often said, “Abdul, you are always sitting here in my library,” and Kalam would smile at him **sheepishly**. Kalam read every book that he could lay his hands on and became a well read person.

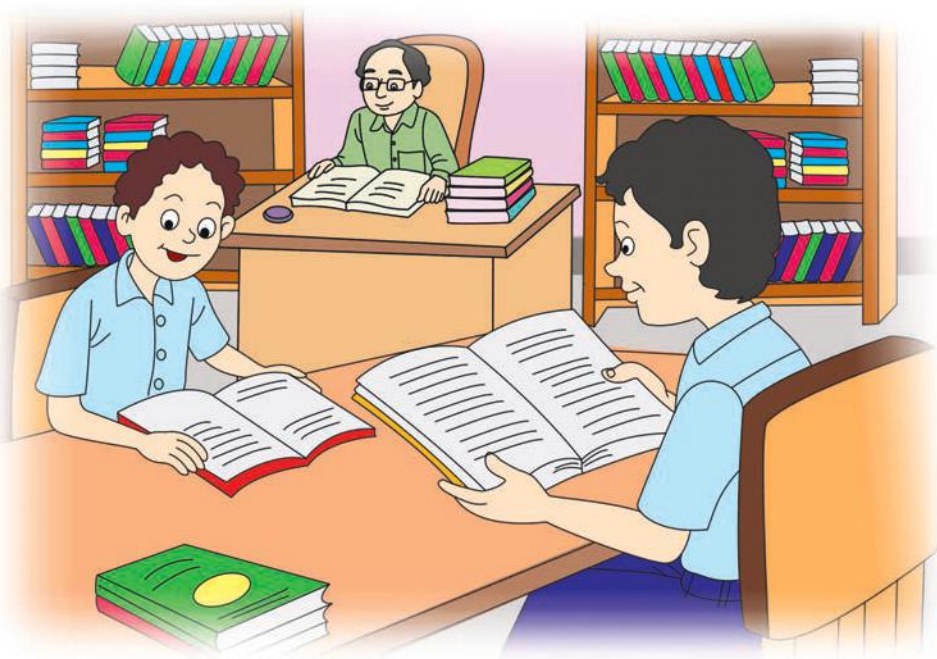
In 1939, World War II broke out. Kalam was only eight years old then. Tamarind seeds were in demand in the market.

This gave little Kalam an opportunity to earn some money. He started to collect those seeds and sell them in shops. Thus, he earned one anna everyday. This was his first earning.

Shortly, **emergency** was **declared** in India. Due to it, trains began to run non-stop and did not halt at Rameshwaram station. Earlier, his cousin would unload the papers from the train, but with the change in the situation, that was not possible. The newspaper bundles were being thrown from the moving train. Samsuddin realised that he needed help. “Kalam, will you be my assistant?” he said to the boy one day. Kalam, a hard-working boy, agreed readily. He picked up the bundles for his cousin everyday and thus earned his first salary. Kalam was happy and proud to earn money.

One day at school Kalam **barged** into a classroom without realising that it was not his classroom. The teacher who was teaching in that class beat Kalam with a stick but Kalam did not complain. He was their Mathematics teacher, Ramakrishna Iyer. That year, when Kalam secured the highest marks in Mathematics, the same teacher beamed and said, “I beat this boy with a stick. Wait and watch he will be a great man.”

Another teacher, Pandit Shiva Subramanyam Iyer, taught Science to Kalam. He was fond of the boy. One day, he invited him for dinner at his house. However, as his wife was a loyal Brahmin, she did not serve him the meal inside their kitchen. Kalam did not mind. He sat



with his teacher and ate the meal outside their kitchen.

A week later, Kalam was invited for dinner by his Science teacher once more. Kalam went willingly. “Abdul, come into the kitchen and eat dinner with us here,” said the teacher's wife. Kalam was happy to see that change had come over the orthodox lady. She served the meal to him. The seeds of secularism were **embedded** in his mind with this episode.



As Kalam grew into a young man, the mysteries of the sky continued to fascinate him. “Abdul, where were you?” his mother would ask him often in the evening. “Ammi, I was looking at the beautiful seagulls at the beach. How skillfully they fly! I wish I too could fly”. Kalam spent many hours staring at the sky, wondering at the mysteries of flight. No wonder, he grew up to become a great scientist. Kalam was elected as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. As the President of India, his values and personality went enamored the people all over the world.

Dr. Kalam has been conferred with the Degree of Doctor of Science by 30 universities/ academic institutions. He is recipient of several awards including the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration, Padma Bhusan, Padma Vibhushan and Bharat Ratna.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is truly a great man. But this great man left this world on 27 July 2015 after collapsing during a lecture at the Indian Institute of Management in Shillong. A great salute to this great man.

– A biography of APJ Abdul Kalam



Find Meaning

Inspiration – motivation

Pious – holy (religious)

Feast – a special meal

Quest – search

Sheepishly – shyly

Emergency – urgent situation

Declare – to announce

Embedded – fixed

Barged – to join a place interrupting others

Priest – one who presides over the performance of religious ceremonies



EXERCISES

Creative Expression

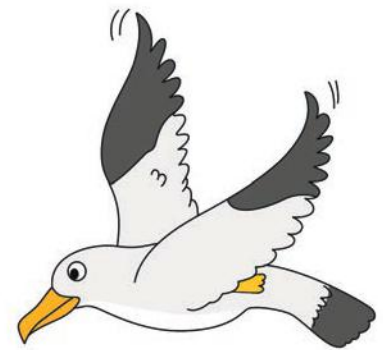
Have you ever spent any money to help someone? Share your story with your classmate. Also, mention what you do.

Tell Your Story



Learning by doing

Kalam wants to fly like seagulls. He used to watch seagulls at the shore for hours. Which animal do you wish to have and why? Prepare a beautiful drawing of that animal.



Critical Thinking

Let's make a life timeline for Kalam.

Let's Play a Game!

Abdul Kalam's Timeline

<i>Born on</i> 	<i>Awarded with</i>
<i>Became President from</i> 	<i>Died on</i>



↓	↓
↓	↓



Logical Decision Making

Imagine a situation where you enter the wrong classroom like Kalam did when he was young, and your teacher scolds you. How would you react? What would you say to justify yourself?



Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. When and where Abdul Kalam was born?
2. What is the full name of Abdul Kalam?
3. What did Kalam learn from his parents?
4. Why did Kalam choose to become a scientist?
5. When did he become the President of India?

B. Find their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Regarded | 3. Ideal |
| 2. Academic | 4. Orthodox |

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Abdul Kalam belonged to (Kerala/Tamil Nadu)
2. World War II broke out in (1914/1939)
3. Mr. Ramakrishna Iyer was Kalam's teacher. (Mathematics/Science)
4. Abdul Kalam passed away on (27 March 2014/27 July 2015)

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. Where was Kalam born?
☐ a. Rameshwaram ☐ b. Parshuram ☐ c. None of the above
2. Date of birth of Kalam is
☐ a. 15 October 1930 ☐ b. 15 October 1931 ☐ c. 15 October 1932

3. What was the name of his father?

☐

a. Jainulabeen

☐

b. Jainufareem

☐

c. Jainulabdeen

4. What was the name of Kalam's mother?

☐

a. Ashianna

☐

b. Ashiana

☐

c. Ashimana

E. Match the following.

Column 'A'

1. pious
2. quest
3. feast
4. embedded
5. enamored

Column 'B'

- a. search
- b. holy
- c. fixed
- d. liking something a lot
- e. a special meal

Conceptual Understanding

1. How do we know that Kalam's parents were broad-minded?
2. Why is Kalam so famous among the people?

Communication

Writing Skills

APJ Abdul Kalam was an ideal Indian and a source of inspiration for people all over the world. He had many human qualities in him. Despite of having many good qualities, he was simple and honest. He sacrificed his whole life serving selflessly for the motherland. What is your source of inspiration? Which quality of APJ Abdul Kalam you like to imbibe? Write in the space below.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Reading Skills

Read the following sentences and answer these questions.

1. “Ammi! I'm going to the Shiv temple in the morning.”
 - a. Who said these words to whom?
 - b. Do the orthodox Muslims visit the Shiv temple?
 - c. Was the speaker allowed to visit the temple?
2. “Abdul, come into the kitchen and eat dinner with us here.”
 - a. Who said these words to whom?
 - b. Was there any change in the speaker's behaviour?
 - c. How can you say so?
 - d. How did the listener respond to this?

Listening & Speaking Skills

Look at the pictures given below and describe each picture in your words as a short story.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Let's Learn Spellings

Circle the correct spellings.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (a) inspirason | (b) inspiration |
| 2. (a) childhood | (b) childhud |
| 3. (a) opportuniti | (b) opportunity |
| 4. (a) secularism | (b) sekularizm |



Let's Learn Grammar

A sentence has two parts— the **subject** and the **predicate**.

The part of a sentence that names a person, place or thing is called the **subject**. The **predicate** of a sentence is that part which contain everything other than the subject. The verb of the sentence is always part of the predicate.

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam is regarded as an ideal Indian.

Subject

Predicate

The subject of a sentence may be a noun or a pronoun.

Match the subjects with the correct predicates to make complete sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. The sun | a. was elected as 11th President of India |
| 2. Ramakrishna Iyer | b. is a part of Tamil Nadu. |
| 3. Rameshwaram | c. rises in the east. |
| 4. Abdul Kalam | d. was Kalam's Mathematics teacher. |





Underwater Adventure



Learning Objectives

✿ Not all **errands** are boring.

✿ We should help our parents

Warm-up

1. Look at the different tasks by which you can help your parents.

2. Values - Help Your Family



Dusting



Taking out the Trash



Vacuuming



Cooking



Sweeping



Putting away the Toys



Making the Bed



Hanging the Clothes



Setting the Table



Cleaning the Bedroom



Ironing



Washing the Dishes



Doing the Laundry



Cleaning the Windows



Separating the Trash

1. Put a check on the things that you can do for helping at home.


☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

2. Match what thing you can do at home.



We all think that most of the tasks we have to do are boring. But, to our surprise we find some tasks that are rather interesting.... and sometimes adventurous too!

Mohit **slumped** in his seat and moaned. His father had dragged him along for all the weekend errands. Mohit just wanted to go home and play video games, but his dad **insisted** they spent quality time together.

“How many more places do we have to go?” Mohit asked after the fourth stop. They'd already been to the bank, the supermarket, the post office, and the dry cleaner. He couldn't imagine what they could possibly have left to do.

“Just one more.” His father smiled. “I saved the best for last.”

Mohit didn't think the errands were fun. “Oh no, we aren't going school clothes shopping, are we?”

“No. This is much more exciting.”

Mohit worried his dad might not have the same definition of exciting that he had, but he tried to be hopeful. After the bank, how boring could this errand be?

His dad pulled up at The Bubble Palace. Mohit **groaned**. The name was much more interesting than the actual place.

“The car wash? How is this exciting?” Mohit crossed his arms in **protest**.

“You'll see,” his dad said.

Mohit expected his dad to pull into an open garage kind of building and get out to use the **hose**. But instead he pulled up to some sort of drive through.

“What's this?” Mohit asked.

“You've never been in one of these?”

“No. Mom goes to the self-serve car wash.”

His dad smiled. “I like this one better. It's like an underwater adventure.”

Underwater adventure? Were they driving into water or something?



Mohit watched in silence as his dad paid the attendant and pulled the car onto a strange kind of conveyor belt.

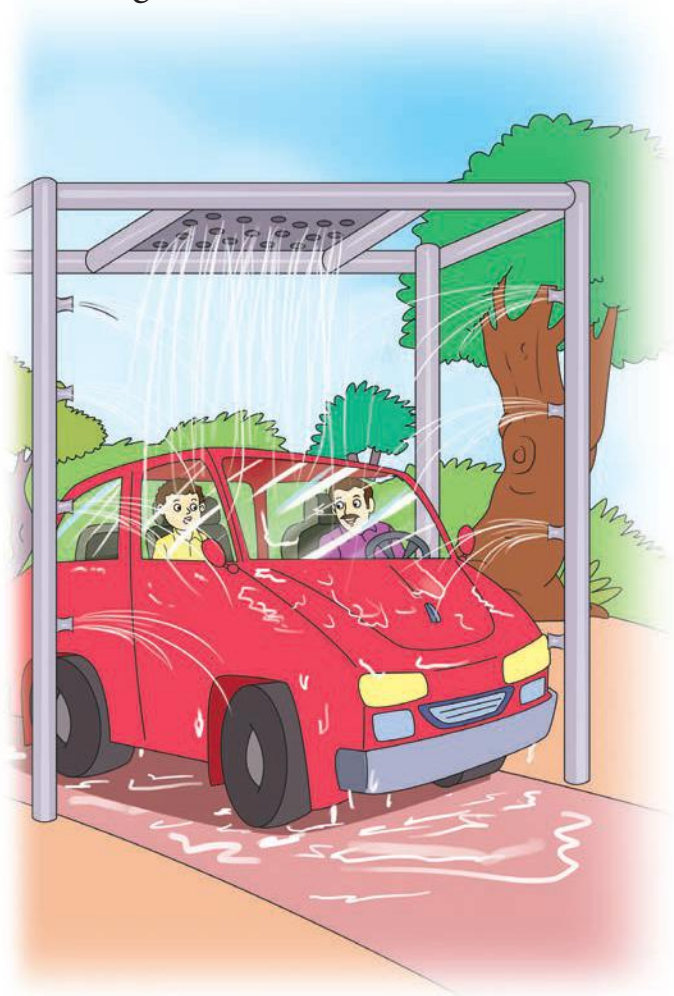
“Shouldn't we get out of the car?” Mohit asked.

“You could, but you'd miss the best part”. His dad took his hands off the wheel as the car was pulled forward.

They drove through a black plastic mat hanging from the ceiling of the drive through. Mohit stared in amazement as the car was sprayed with water from above. The water **pounded** down on the car and Mohit smiled.

“That's pretty cool. Like a rain storm or something.”

“Wait. It gets better.”



Soapsuds washed over them, and they passed through rolling brushes on both sides. “I call those sea anemones,” his dad said. “It's like being a fish or some other sea creature, isn't it?”

Mohit rolled his eyes, but as the car was pulled through a drying station that blew air and wiped the car with a bunch of wiggling felt strips, Mohit said, “Hey, that looks like an **octopus** wrapping us up in its arms!”

“Now you're getting it.” His dad patted his shoulder.

They came out of the car wash.

“See,” his dad said, “not all errands are boring.”

“Can we do that again?” Mohit asked.

– Kelly Hashway



Find Meaning

slumped – sat

errands – tasks

octopus – water creature having eight arms

soapsuds – the mass of small bubbles that form on the surface of water that has soap in it

insisted – demanded forcefully

pounded – stroke repeatedly

groaned – made a deep, painful sound

protest – complaint

hose – a flexible tube conveying water



EXERCISES

Creative Expression

We all must have helped our parents by doing something. We must have cleaned our home or gone to the market to buy something when they ask. How did you help them? What did they say? Did they like it? Share your story with your friends in the classroom.

Tell Your Story



Learning by doing

- a. In this story, Mohit doesn't enjoy running errands with his father. In your own words, write a definition for the word errand.

- b. Explain how the car wash in this story was different from the car wash Mohit had visited before.





Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game!

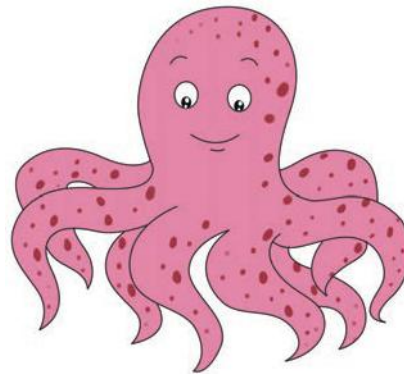
Let's make a life timeline for Kalam.

Octopus Sudoku

Complete the four Sudoku puzzles. Every row, column, and 3x2 block must contain the numbers 1 through 6 once.

		5	6	3	
4					
5					2
6					3
					6
	2	6	5		

4					2
	3	1		6	
				2	
	1				
	2		3	4	
3					5



	3	6			
			6		1
	5				2
6				4	
2		3			
			4	2	

	2		3		
	6			5	4
5					
					3
6	5			3	
		2		1	



Logical Decision Making

Imagine that you were Mohit and your father asked you to undertake a short journey in order to deliver or collect something with him. What would you have said? How would you have reacted? Write your answers in the notebook.



Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What did Mohit's father insist upon?
2. Did Mohit want to go with his father? Why?



3. Explain how the car wash in this story was different from the car wash Mohit had visited before.
4. How did Mohit feel at the end of the story?

B. Find their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Anemones | 4. Adventure |
| 2. Amazement | 5. Supermarket |
| 3. Stare | 6. Errands |

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Mohit wanted to stay home and.....
2. The fourth stop was.....
3. His dad named the car wash as.....
4. looks like an octopus is wrapping its arms.

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. Mohit is probably
☐ a. a teenager ☐ b. a toddler ☐ c. a young boy
2. At the car wash, Mohit and his dad
☐ a. became upset with each other ☐ b. saw a real octopus
☐ c. got out of the car and washed it with a hose
3. How did Mohit feel in the beginning of the story?
☐ a. bored ☐ b. excited ☐ c. happy

D. Match the words with their meanings.

Column 'A'

1. several
2. cramp
3. lagging
4. hurricane

Column 'B'

- a. a storm
- b. failing to keep peace
- c. a lot of
- d. muscular pain caused by strain





Conceptual Understanding

“Hey, that looks like an octopus wrapping up in its arms!”

What did look like an octopus wrapping them up in its arms?

Write down ten lines about an octopus and how do you see life under water?

Communication



Writing Skills

In the story, “Underwater Adventure,” Mohit visits an automatic car wash for the first time. It is very different from the self-serve car wash he visits with his mother. Write two paragraphs describing how automatic car washes and self-serve car washes are the same and how they're different.

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The Wasp And The Bee



Learning Objectives



Ability proves itself by deeds.



Outlining the different roles the bees play within the honey bee colony.

A wasp met a bee that was just buzzing by
And he said, "My dear cousin, can you tell me why
You are loved so much better by people than I?"

"Why, my back is bright and as yellow as gold
And my shape is most elegant, too, to behold;
Yet nobody likes me for that, I am told."

Says the bee, "My dear cousin, it's all very true,
But indeed they would love me no better than you,
If I were but half as much mischief to do."

"You have a fine shape, and a delicate wing
And they own you are handsome; but then there's one thing
Which they cannot put up with and that is your sting."

"Now I put it at once to your own common sense,
If you are not so ready at taking offence
As to sting them on every trifling pretence?"

"Though my dress is so homely and plain as you see
And I have a small sting, they're not angry with me,
Because I'm a busy and good-natured bee."

"From this pray let ill-natured people beware;
Because I am sure, if they do not take care,
They'll never be loved, if they're ever so fair."



– Jane Taylor





Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Whom did the wasp meet?
2. Why is a bee loved better than a wasp?
3. Name the poet.
4. What did the wasp want to know from the bee?

B. Find their meanings.

1. Bright
2. Indeed
4. Delicate
5. Handsome

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. From this pray let ill - beware;
Because I am sure, if they do not take care.
2. If you are not ready
As to sting them on every

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. This poem is a conversation between
☐ a. hare and tortoise ☐ b. wasp and bee ☐ c. horse and mare
2. "My dear cousin!" Who speaks these words?
☐ a. Bee ☐ b. Author ☐ c. Wasp
3. The bee is
☐ a. busy ☐ b. good-natured ☐ c. both of these



E. Match the following.

Column 'A'

1. bees
2. birds
3. parrots
4. crows
5. frogs

Column 'B'

- a. caw
- b. chirp
- c. croak
- d. hum
- e. talk



LET'S ENJOY THE POEM

A. Add commas wherever necessary.

1. All trees have leaves bark and roots.
2. I love apples mangoes oranges and grapes.
3. We have ducks cows and horses.
4. I had peas tomatoes curd and rices for lunch.
5. Tigers lions and leopards are magnificent animals.

B. Each line of the following passage has one mistake. Underline the mistake and write the correct word on the given space.

Wasps belongs to the same family as the bees and the ants. We can divide they into two groups : Social wasps and solitary wasps. Social wasps live into colonies as bees do. But their colonies doesn't last year after year. Every year, almost a whole colony is destroyed by the cool of winter. Social wasps use a sort of paper to make their homes.



Listening & Speaking Skills

Your teacher will tell you some amazing facts about five different insects. Listen to her carefully. She will ask some questions in the end. Speak your answers aloud.





Reading Skills

THE BEES AND THE WASPS AND THE HORNET

Write the definition under the space given.

The insect that
creates honey

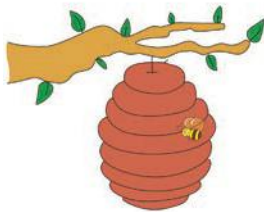
A sweet, sticky yellowish -brown
fluid made by bees from nectar
collected from flowers

The insect that
wanted to steal the
honey from the bees

The insect that
was the judge

A hexagonal structure made by
bees to store honey and eggs

The place where the
honey was found



Honeycomb



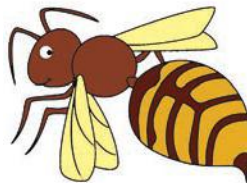
Bee



Hornet



Honey



Wasp



Tree





The Great Teacher



Learning Objectives

- ✿ A great teacher frames society.
- ✿ Practising what you preach.
- ✿ Understanding the life of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

Warm-up

If you were a teacher for a day you would.....

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Colour the picture beautifully. Use your creative ideas to make it adorable.



Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a great social reformer, writer and educationist. He worked endlessly to transform the society. His contribution towards education and changing the status of women in India was remarkable. Rabindranath Tagore called him the “Father of Modern Bengali.”

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was born on 26 September 1820 in a village of West Bengal. He spent his childhood in **extreme** poverty. At the age of eight, he came to Calcutta (Kolkata), where his father took up the job of a bookkeeper. Vidyasagar, it is said, learnt the English number from the mile stones he crossed while walking to Calcutta (Kolkata) from his village.

In 1829, he joined Sanskrit college.

His desire to learn was so **intense** that for some nights he studied under the street lamp, as his parents could not afford a kerosene lamp at home. In 1839, he passed the Hindu Law examination and that was when he was **honoured** with the title 'Vidyasagar' which means 'ocean of knowledge'. His first job was as Chief Pandit in Fort William College, Calcutta in 1841 at the age of 21. It was here that he started learning English and Hindi.

In 1846, Vidyasagar joined Sanskrit college as Assistant Secretary. He wanted to improve the teaching system in the college but faced **stiff** opposition from the management, so he **quit** his job and rejoined Fort William College. In 1850, he became a Professor at Sanskrit college on a condition that he would be allowed to redesign the education system. In 1851, he became the Principal of the college. He was a great teacher and believed in practicing what he preached. There is an interesting incident that proved this point.

A young man got down at Howrah Railway Station and started shouting for a porter. He did not have much luggage and could have easily carried it himself.

A simple looking man **approached** him and asked, “Where do you have to go?”



The young man had come to Calcutta (Kolkata) for some training at a college. He told the older man his destination. The latter picked up his luggage and they walked to the place, which was nearby. The



young man offered him some money for his service. But the other man said, 'I do not want any money for my work. From now onwards you should try to do your work yourself and not depend upon others. That will be my reward.' Then he left.

The next day when the young man reached the college, he found the same man sitting in the Principal's chair. In shock, he fell at the feet of the Principal. He apologized and asked for forgiveness.

This Principal was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He said to the young man, "No work is lowly. We should do our work ourselves." He gave the young man the lesson of a lifetime.



Find Meaning

extreme - very severe

honoured - respected

approached - make conversation with

intense - of extreme force

quit - to withdraw

stiff - severe

Exercises

Creative Expression

Tell Your Story

5th September is celebrated as Teacher's Day. How do you celebrate it in your school? Share your answer by discussing it with your friends.

Learning by doing

- (a) Write a paragraph on your favourite teacher in few words.

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- (b) Explain best qualities of a value creating teacher.

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Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game!

Interview your favourite teacher and ask the below-mentioned question. Mark her answers as well on the sheet.

1. He/She enjoys Romantic Movies YES/NO	2. He/She likes Animals YES/NO	3. He/She has Siblings YES/NO	4. He/She has Pet(s) YES/NO
5. He/She likes Reading YES/NO	6. He/She owns a Car YES/NO	7. He/She enjoy Sports YES/NO	8. He/She likes Dancing YES/NO
9. He/She likes Fast Food YES/NO	10. He/She has Kids YES/NO	11. He/She has Plants at Home YES/NO	12. He/She Enjoys Horror Movies YES/NO
13. He/She likes Spicy Food YES/NO	14. He/She likes Cooking YES/NO	15. He/She likes Travelling YES/NO	16. He/She is Allergic to something YES/NO
17. He/She likes to Dress Up YES/NO	18. He/She likes Vegan food YES/NO	19. He/She is affraid of Bugs YES/NO	20. He/She has a famous Friend YES/NO



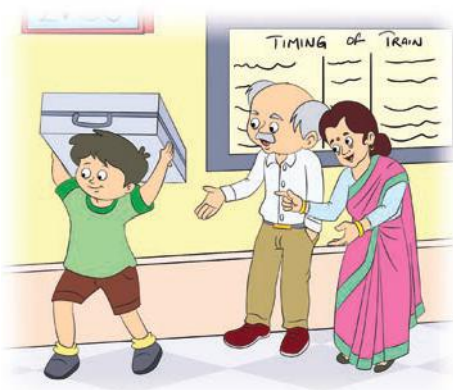


Logical Decision Making

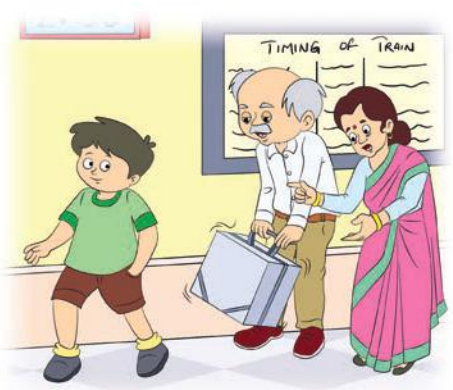
Imagine a situation where you enter the wrong classroom like Kalam did when he was young, and your teacher scolds you. How would you react? What would you say to justify yourself?



a. Help her lift her luggage



b. Carry her luggage



c. Leave her alone and ignore



Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Ishwar Chandra awarded the title 'Vidyasagar'?
2. Why did Vidyasagar quit Sanskrit college in 1846? What did he want to do?
3. Why is he known as a great teacher?
4. The man who carried the luggage did not want money. What did he ask for instead?
5. Why was the young man shocked to see the principal of the college?
6. What lesson did the young man learn from this incident?

B. Find their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Endlessly | 4. Status |
| 2. Transform | 5. Condition |

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. A young man got down at
2. The lesson Vidyasagar teaches us is
3. In, he joined Sanskrit college.
4. His first job was as in,
Calcutta in 1841.

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. Who called Vidyasagar the “father of modern Bengal”?
☐ a. Rabindranath Tagore
☐ b. Subhash Chandra Bose
☐ c. None of them
2. Vidyasagar was born on
☐ a. 25 September 1820
☐ b. 24 September 1821
☐ c. 26 September 1820
3. Vidyasagar became the principal of in 1851.
☐ a. Hindu College
☐ b. William College
☐ c. Sanskrit College

E. Match the following.

Column ‘A’

1. 1820
2. 1829
3. 1839
4. 1850

Column ‘B’

- a. became the principal of Sanskrit College
- b. passed the Hindu Law Exam
- c. born in West Bengal
- d. became a Professor at Sa

Conceptual Understanding

Who is a good teacher according to you? Do you work as yourself? Describe how a great lesson has been learnt from this chapter.

Writing Skills

K. Distinguish between the following pairs of words by using them in sentences of your own.

1. altar, alter

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2. idle, idol

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3. coarse, course

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4. deny, refuse

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5. respectable, respectful

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6. eminent, imminent

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7. proceed, precede

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Reading Skills

A. Read these sentences and answer the questions that follow.

1. "I do not want any money for my work."
 - a. Who said to whom?
 - b. Was the man he helped his relative?
 - c. Why did he not want to take any money for the work done?
2. "No work is lowly."
 - a. Who said these words to whom?
 - b. In which circumstances did he say so?
 - c. Do you agree with him?



Listening & Speaking Skills

A. Listen carefully to the text read out and answer the questions asked by him/her.

1. Who was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar?
2. Who called him the "Father of Modern Bengali"?
3. When and where was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar born?
4. When did he pass the Hindu Law examination?
5. When did he do his first job? What was his age at that time?

B. Read these words aloud.

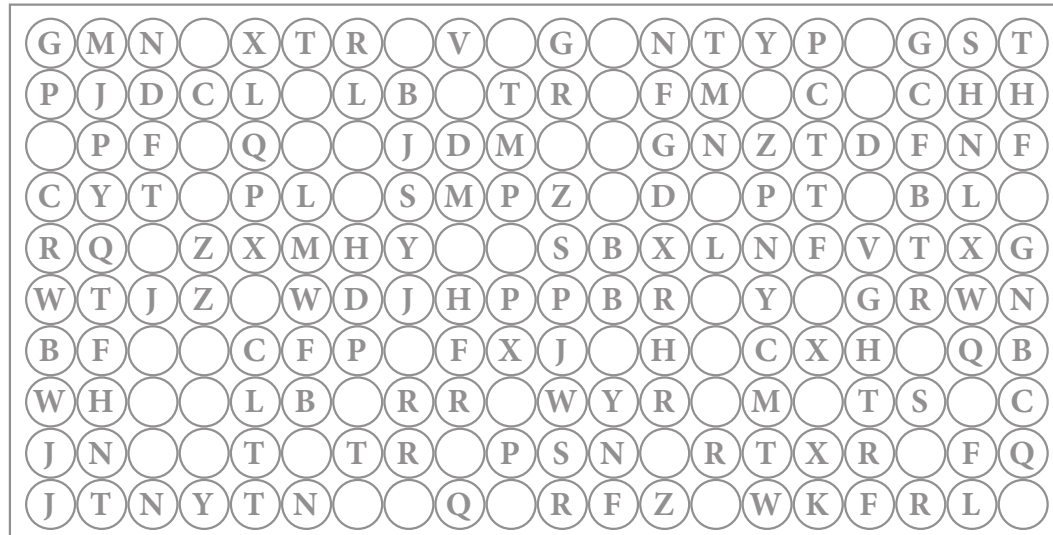
1. Ocean of knowledge
2. Extreme poverty
3. Stiff opposition
4. Interesting incident
5. Luggage
6. Destination





Let's Learn Spellings

Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally and the vowels have been removed. When you locate a word, draw an ellipse around it.



- cytoplasm
- comfortable
- extravagant
- frequent
- adaptable
- customary
- transportation
- wheelbarrow



Let's Learn Grammar

Relative pronouns are words that refer to nouns used earlier in the sentence. They are different from personal pronouns because they cannot replace the nouns in a sentence.

Who, which, that, whom and **whose** are relative pronouns.

- We like boys **who** are honest.
- He was a great leader **whom** all people respected.

Reflexive pronouns are words that refer back to the subject of the sentence.

Myself, himself, yourself, herself, ourselves, themselves are Reflexive pronouns.

- I blame **myself** for it.
- You will hurt **yourself**.

Emphatic pronouns are also reflective pronouns but are used to stress or emphasize something. These pronouns are always written with the noun or pronoun they emphasize.

- She herself** looked after my wants.
- They themselves** went there.





Ice-Cream Man



Learning Objectives

- Ice cream man brings joy and relief during the scorching heat of the summer days.
- Having fun eating ice cream in summer.

When summer's in the city,
And brick's a blaze of heat,
The Ice cream Man with his little cart
Goes trundling down the street.

Beneath his round umbrella,
Oh! What a joyful sight,
To see him fill the cones with mounds
Of cooling brown and white :
Vanilla, chocolate, strawberry,
Or chilly things to drink
From bottles full of frosty-fizz,
Green, orange, white or pink.

His cart might be a flower bed,
Of roses and sweet peas,
The way the children cluster round
As thick as honey bees.

– Rachel Field





Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. In which season is ice cream popular?
2. Who feels joyful about seeing the Ice-cream Man?
3. Name the different flavours of ice cream that the Ice-cream Man has in his cart.
4. What are the two things that the Ice-Cream man is selling?

B. Find their meaning.

1. Trundling
4. Cart
2. Frost-fizz
5. Thick

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. When in the city,
And a blaze of heat,
The Ice-cream man with his little cart
Goes street.
2. His cart might be a,
Of roses and sweet peas,
The way round
As thick as honeybees.



D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. What happens in the summer?
☐ a. It starts to rain ☐ b. People feel cold ☐ c. Walls of the building get blazed
2. Who comes with an umbrella in the summer?
☐ a. Cobbler ☐ b. Ice cream man ☐ c. No one
3. He brings ice cream and
☐ a. Hot dog ☐ b. Chips ☐ c. Fizz bottles



E. Match the following

a. blaze	(i) heap, pile
b. mounds	(ii) bright flame or fire
c. cluster	(iii) gather around
d. trundling	(iv) chilled drink making a hissing sound
e. frosty-fizz	(v) moving on small broad wheels



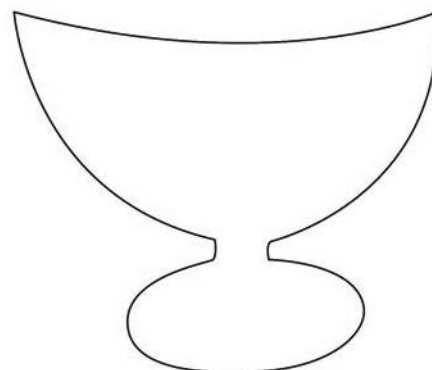
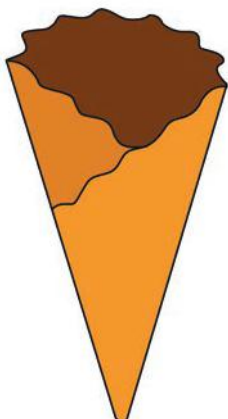
LET'S ENJOY THE POEM

F. Read the story below of a young Rohan and colour the boxes with the colours of the flavours mentioned in each box.

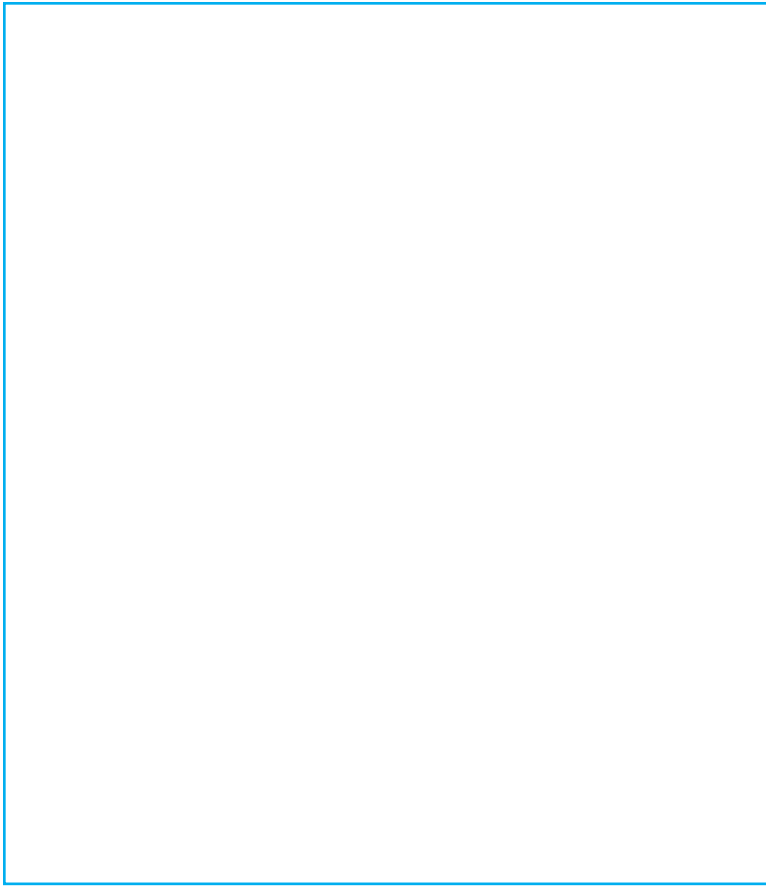
Rohan enjoyed visiting his grandparents' house. His father used to buy different flavours of ice-cream while travelling to his grandparents' house. He used to cherish the different flavours of ice-cream he bought throughout the journey.

chocolate	vanilla	orange	black currant
strawberry	raspberry	butterscotch	Pista

G. Choose either the cone or the sundae dish to make your favorite dessert. Cut out the one you choose and paste it to the attached sheet. Then cut out your desired flavors and toppings to build your dessert.



- H. Draw and colour your dream ice cream. Describe it using interesting describing words.



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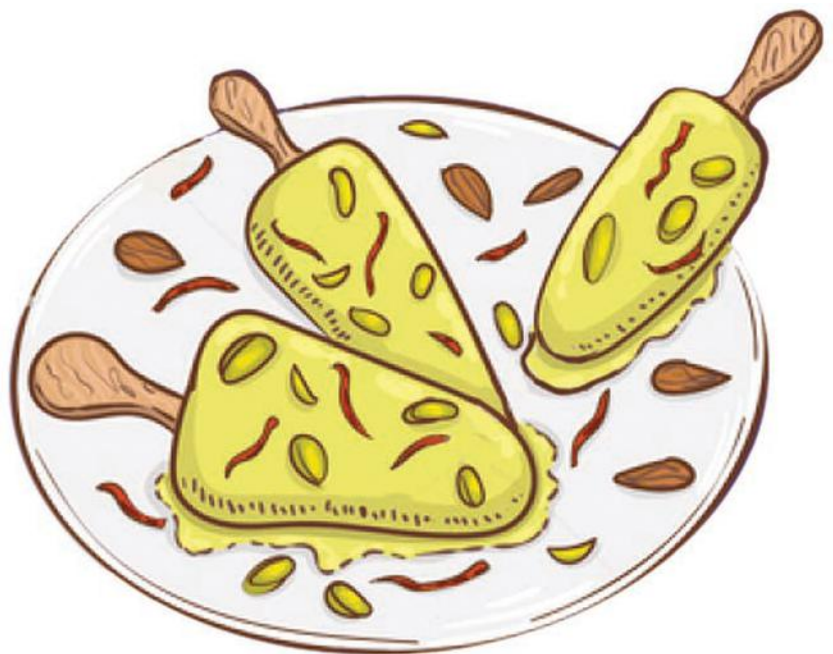
- I. Have you ever eaten kulfi, ice cream from north India? The following sentences describe how it is served but they are not in the correct order. Arrange them in the correct sequence.

He scoops out the *kulfi* on a plate

Then he pours some *sweet syrup* over it and serves it.

The *kulfiwala* takes the *kulfi* mould out of the pitcher

He arranges some *falooda* around it





Listening & Speaking Skills

- J. Teacher will divide the class into two groups. She will recite this poem. Listen to her carefully. Students from each group will raise questions and give answers simultaneously. The group with more points will win the game.

SCOREBOARD	
Team 'A'	Team 'B'



Reading Skills

- K. Read the paragraph and answer the questions.

Connor worked in an ice-cream shop. He was an excellent worker. On a summer day, he was very busy. It seemed that everyone loved ice-cream then. Each morning Connor checked his supplies. Most people ordered cones. The flavors they chose would vary though. Connor was careful to have plenty of each flavor on hand.



- A. In this paragraph, the word vary must mean:
- ☐ a. plenty ☐ b. differ ☐ c. taste
- B. Write fact or opinion next to
- ☐ a. Most people ordered cone ☐ b. He was an excellent worker





Money Talks



Learning Objectives

- ✿ Money is valuable.
- ✿ Understanding the need for money in a human's life.

Warm-up

There is a fun poem given. Find out the rhyming words and words related to money. Also, find out the repetitive words. Let's see how smart you are.

Penny penny easy spent copper brown
and worth 1 cent

Nickel nickel thick and fat
You're worth 5 I know that

Dime dime little and think I
remember you're worth 10

Quarter quarter some call
you moose Worth 25 cents

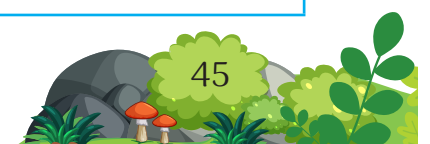
I won't let you loose

Loonie, loonie, golden treat
1 dollar, it can't be beat

Toonie, toonie silver and gold
the largest coin I've been told!



Rhyming words	Money words	Repetitive words



You might have seen a parrot imitating the human words. Have you ever seen money talking? Is it not strange? O. Henry is a famous American writer. His stories are known for their wit, wordplay, warm characterization and clever twist endings.

“Money talks”, they say. Not just big bills but even smaller ones can say a word or two sometimes.

I am a ten-dollar bill of 1909. I first came in a five-hundred-dollar packet of clean, new ten-dollar bills from Pennsylvania to a bank in New York. Since then, I have seen every kind of business.

Once, I was tied up in a big, dirty roll of bills in **hawker's** pocket.

I was there for a long time and I hated every minute. He was saving his money to buy a big store. But one day, he got into trouble with the police. I think he put his cart in the wrong place. Well, it cost him a ten-dollar bill-that's me!



In my early days, I did not know about ‘dirty’ money. Then, one day I went to a man called Old Jack who was rich but unpopular.

One night a twenty-dollar bill spoke to me. “Well, old ten,” he said, “you're lucky. Old Jack is going to spend a mountain of money tonight. Actually he wanted to give it to a local **charity** but they refused to accept it, saying it was dirty. So, he says he's going to spend it all on some fun instead.”

That night, as the news got around, people began to follow us. Perhaps Old Jack's money was dirty but everyone still wanted it. He treated everyone in the town.

At last we came to an expensive restaurant. Just then, a woman came **quietly** into the restaurant and went up to Old Jack's table. She was poor. Her **frightened** eyes were big in her white face. She just stood there.

Old Jack stood up. He took me in his hand. Then he gave me to the woman with a smile.

“Madam!” he said. “They say that my money is dirty, but if you will accept it, this bill is yours.”

She took me with a shaking hand. “Sir!” she said, “I counted thousands of bills like this when they were fresh and new. You see, I was a clerk in a bank that made them. I was fired by a dishonest manager because I would not do everything he wanted. Now, I have no job and no money. You say that this bill is dirty money. It was dirty before it reached you. Thank you with all my heart, Sir.”

She took me to a baker’s shop. She left me there and went away with a bag full of bread and cakes and two one-dollar bills.

I didn’t see her after that but I met one of the one-dollar bills. “Hello, \$35039669,” I said. “Didn’t I see you at the baker’s shop last Saturday?” “Yes,” said the one-dollar bill. “The woman spent \$1705143 on milk and vegetables for her little boy, a

pale thin child. My lord! How that little boy enjoyed the food? She saved me to pay the rent for the tiny room she had. You’re lucky, Ten. I meet only the poor. Dirty bills like you meet more interesting people.”

“Be quiet,” I said. “There is no such thing as dirty money. The important thing is not where the bill comes from. It’s how you spend it. Talk of dirty money makes me tired.”

—O. Henry (Adapted)



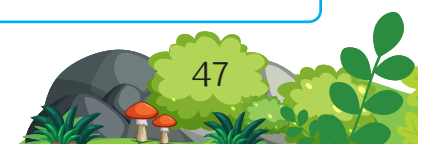
Find Meaning

hawker - a person who goes from place to place selling things

charity - an organization that helps people in need

quietly - in a quiet manner

frightened - afraid or anxious



Exercises

Creative Expression

Tell Your Story

Have you or your parents helped someone poor by giving him money or food, clothes or toys? Share your story about the same with your classmates. How did the poor man feel? What do you feel and show? What did you experience?



Learning by doing

On an A4 size sheet, write down a poem on money. Then read it out loud in front of the class. Mention what you can buy from the money your parents give you. Would you help someone in need?

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Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game!

A fun riddle is here for you. Let's play this game— **The Money Riddle**. Play and win! The one who completes it fast wins.

Money Riddles

	Tony has 4 coins that equal to Rs. 8	   
	Betty has 3 coins that equal to Rs. 15	  
	Tim has 4 coins that equal to Rs. 40	   
	Anna has 5 coins that equal to Rs. 21	    
	Jerry has 3 coins that equal to Rs. 12	  
	Sara has 2 coins that equal to Rs.30	 





Logical Decision Making

Suppose you see an old man begging people. He is in a pitiful condition. Although some give him food yet, that is not enough. What can you do to help the man? How would you help him? Write in your notebook.



Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. From where did the ten-dollar bill come first?
2. What did the twenty-dollar bill speak about to the ten-dollar bill one night?
3. Whom did old Jack give the ten-dollar bill?
4. Who is the author of this story?

B. Find their meaning.

1. Dirty
3. Trouble
2. Dishonest
4. Pocket

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

tea eat net ten
near earn race care

Write the anagrams of these words. Use the hints given in brackets.

1. sore (a beautiful flower)
2. arts (you see them in night sky)
3. dusty (you go to school to do this)
4. swing (these help birds to fly)
5. strain (means of transport)



- D. The words 'clean' and 'dirty' have several meanings in the story. Column B shows the different meanings. Match each of the word with its meaning. One item in column B is extra.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Clean	a. Honest with no record of wrong doing
2. Cleaned out	b. Played in a fair manner
3. Dirty work	c. Polluted and foul
4. Dirty	d. Unpleasant and dishonest jobs no one wants to do
	e. Stolen everything



Conceptual Understanding

- E. Arrange the following given sentences into the sequence as per the chapter you read.
- I was given to a poor lady.
 - I was in the baker's shop.
 - I was talking to a one-dollar bill.
 - I was tied up and rolled on with the hawker.
 - I didn't know about dirty money.

CORRECT SEQUENCE

- F. How do you feel when you are not rewarded for any of your good deeds? Do you expect immediate reward or appreciation for your good task? Or you wait and think of doing something better to please your teacher or parents?

Writing Skills

- G. This story was about a talking bank note. You too can be a talking mobile or a talking TV. Consider yourself as one of these and write a short story.

- H. Imagine that you have found a bag full of money that doesnot belong to you? What you will do in this situation? If you were suppose to use that money in good cause, what that would be?



Reading Skills

I. Read these sentences and answer these questions.

1. "I counted thousands of bills like this when they were fresh and new."
 - a. Who said these words to whom?
 - b. In which circumstances did the speaker say so?
 - c. Did any mishap happen to the speaker's job?
2. "The important thing is not where the bill comes from. It's how you spend it."
 - a. Who said these words to whom?
 - b. Why did the speaker say so?
 - c. Do you agree with the speaker?



Listening & Speaking Skills

J. Listen carefully to the story about "Life without Money" that your teacher reads out. Answer these questions.

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi go from city to city, village to village?
2. Who wanted to meet Mahatma Gandhi after his speech in a meeting?
3. What did the old woman place at Gandhiji's feet?
4. Who asked Gandhi for the coin? Did Gandhiji give him the coin?
5. Why did Gandhiji value that copper coin more than a crore of rupees?

K. Get into groups of four. Choose any household object. Imagine that you are that object. Talk about the way you see yourself and how others treat you. Each student will be given 2 minutes.



Let's Learn Spellings

L. Read the words given below and write them.

1. Adapted
2. Interesting
3. Restaurant
4. Quietly



Let's Learn Grammar

M. Frame questions for the following statements with 'whose', 'which' or 'what'.

Example :

Ans. : Pacific is the largest ocean in the world.

Ques. : Which is the largest ocean in the world?

1. He is wearing my brother's shirt.
2. I need the black colour not the red one.
3. This book has interesting stories.
4. Messi's goal helped Argentina win the match.

N. Fill in the blanks with 'which' or 'whose'.

1. new car is this?
2. book are you reading so eagerly?
3. year was this book written?
4. pen is it? Is it yours?
5. is the way to Principal's office?



Vocabulary Time

A word used with a noun to describe or point out the person, animal, place or thing which the noun names, or to tell the number or quantity/amount, is called an adjective. Read the given paragraph and underline the adjectives.

The Monkey and The Dolphin

A dolphin save a monkey in a storm and they swim to an island. The dolphin asks the monkey if he knows the island. The monkey says that he does know the island and that he is the prince of the island. The dolphin leaves the monkey on the island and swims away and the monkey finds himself all alone on the deserted island.





Daffodils



Learning Objectives

✿ Humanity is a part of nature.

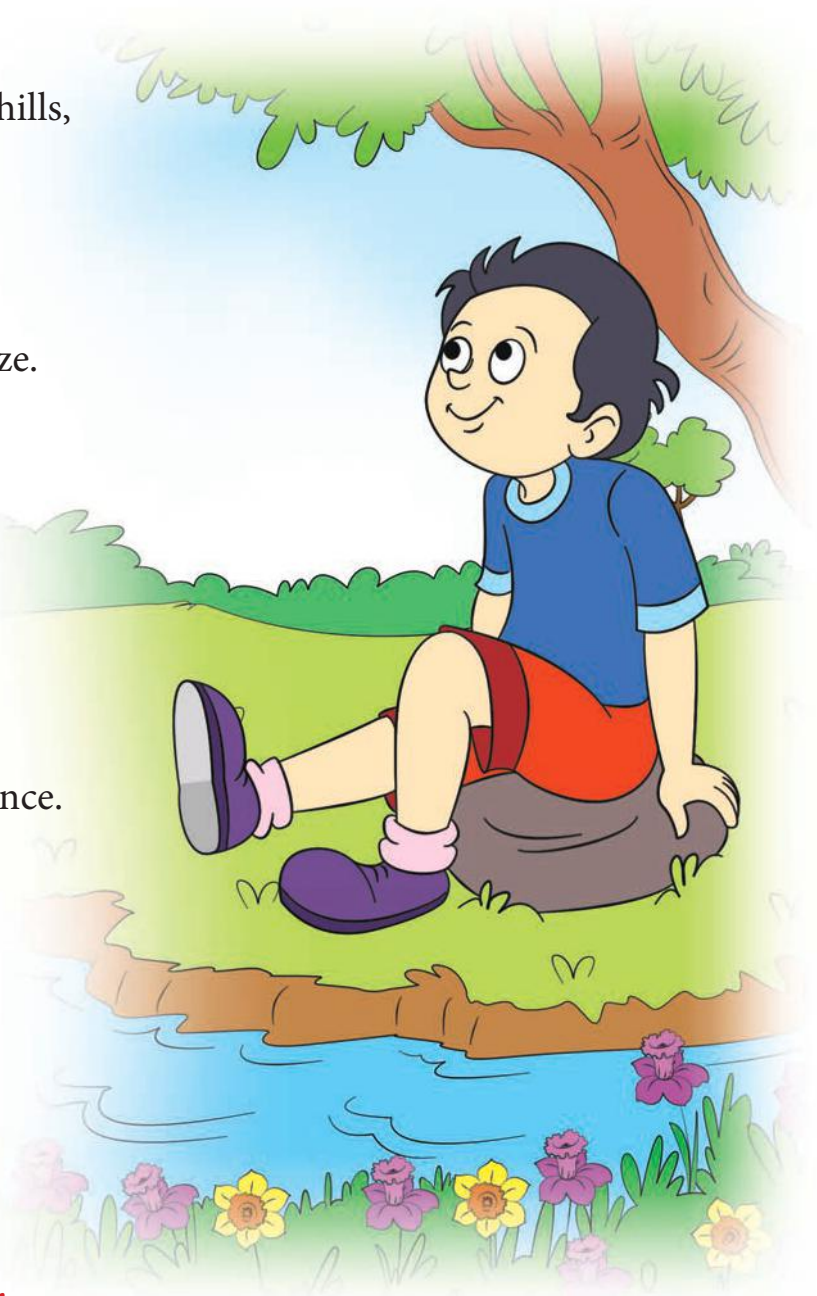
✿ Understanding the bond between humans and nature.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high over vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils.
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line,
Along the margin of a bay.
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

For oft when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

– William Wordsworth





Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How many daffodils did the poet see at a glance ?
2. Who is the composer of this poem ?
3. What happens when the poet lies on his couch ?
4. Where and how was the poet wandering ?
5. Where did he see the daffodils ?

B. Find their meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Wandered | 3. Pensive |
| 2. Fluttering | 4. Solitude |

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Continuous as that shine
And twinkle on the,
They stretched in line
Along the of a bay.
2. For oft, when I lie
In mood,
They flash upon that eye
Which is the



D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. I wandered lonely as a cloud
☐ a. that floats on the lake. ☐ b. that floats on the road.
☐ c. that floats high over vales and hills.
2. Continuous as the stars that shine, they stretched
☐ a. in a never-ending line. ☐ b. in a beeline.
☐ c. in a balanced way.
3. A host of golden daffodils, fluttering and
☐ a. dancing on stage. ☐ b. dancing in the breeze.
☐ c. dancing in the rain.



E. Match the following

1. The waves	a. filled with pleasure and danced with daffodils
2. The poet	b. danced beside the daffodils
3. A cloud	c. stretched in a never ending line
4. The daffodils	d. floated over valleys and hills
5. The poets' heart	e. saw a host of golden daffodils



LET'S ENJOY THE POEM

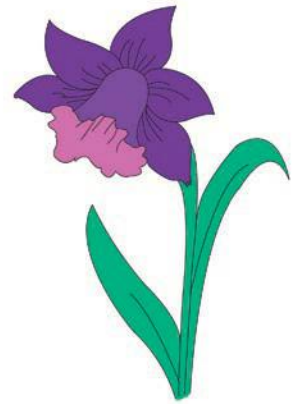
You have already read that words that describe nouns are **describing** words. Describing words are also called adjectives. When adjective change in form to show comparison, these forms are called **degrees of comparison**. There are three **degrees of comparison**. Read the examples below.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Rakesh is wise	Aman is wiser	Pankaj is the wisest of the three
Priya is beautiful	Kajol is more beautiful	Katrina is the most beautiful girl



Now, read the pretty daffodil acrostic poem and add the different degree of adjective.

Dreaming of sunshine, the
A waking of spring.
Flowers poking up their sleeping heads;
Frosts recede and life returns.
Opening their faces to the sun,
Drinking in the golden warmth
I drink with them,
Lost for a moment in the beauty of spring.



Listening & Speaking Skills

Your teacher will ask you some riddles based on nature. Answer them by raising your hands and create your riddle based on nature in your words.

Peace

I am big.
I have big ears.
I have a long
nose.
What am I?

I have long
tail.
I live on trees.
I like to eat
bananas.
What am I?

Courage

Joy

I am pink.
I live where it
is hot.
I have long
legs.
What am I?

I love to
chirp.
I live in trees.
I have lots of
feathers
What am I?

Unity

Compassion

I live in water.
I am very smart.
I am really
friendly
What am I?

I like to eat
leaves.
I have long
legs and neck.
What am I?

Strength





Robinson Crusoe



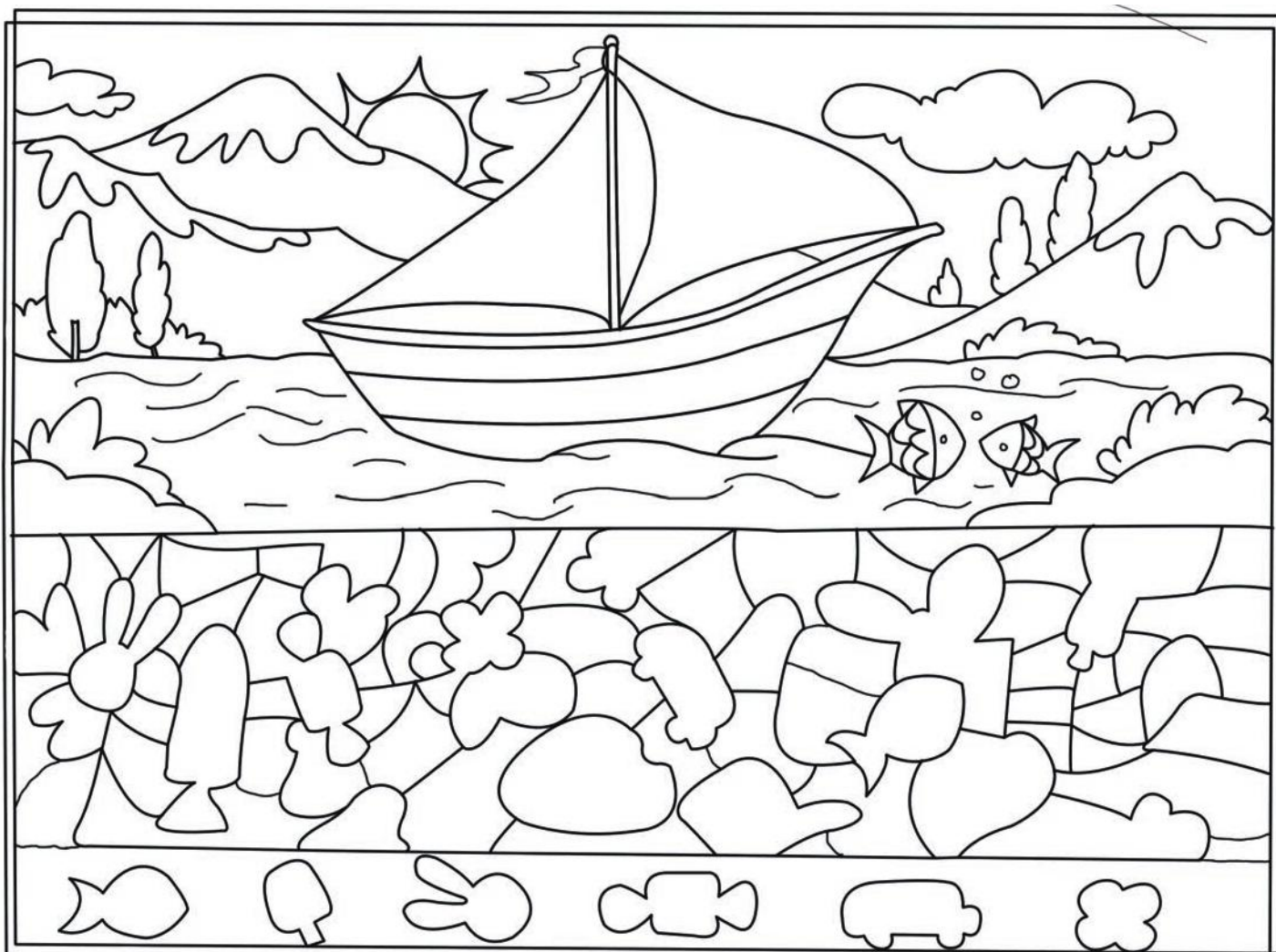
Learning Objectives

- ✿ Understanding the tale of risky enterprises and daring feats.

- ✿ Patience and hard work are the way of life.

Warm-up

This picture looks dull and sad. Add colours to make it happy. Draw it beautifully using sketch colours.

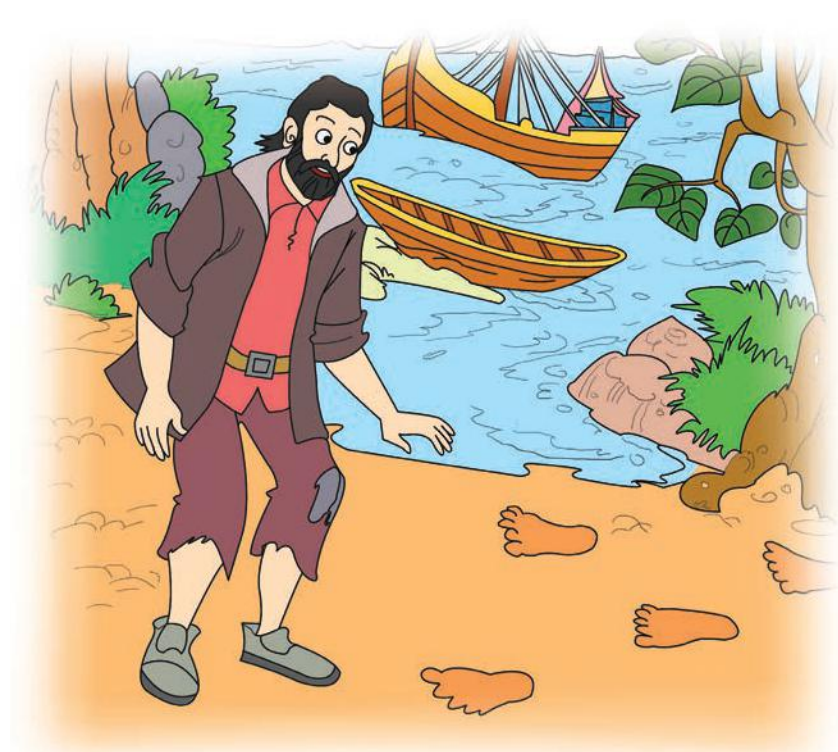


Robinson Crusoe is a very long book, but the novel can, more or less, be broken down into three major movements. Crusoe belongs to a middle class family. His father wants him to be a good middle-class guy. But Crusoe who wants nothing more than to travel around a ship, struggles against the authority of both his father and God. Ultimately, he decides to thumb his nose at both by going adventuring on the sea instead.



Robinson Crusoe as a young man **defied** his parents and went to sea. He loved to be a sailor. He went on his first **voyage** at the age of nineteen. His ship was **wrecked**. He however **survived**. He was **ashamed** to go home. He boarded another ship and went to Brazil.

Here he became a farmer and soon became the owner of a sugar plantation.



He became very rich. He undertook a business trip to Africa. This time too he had to face a storm, much stronger than on his first journey. His ship was wrecked. He was thrown upon a **lonely uninhabited** land. He was the **sole** survivor.

He lived here alone for several years. After spending fifteen years on the island, while going to his boat he saw a foot print on the sand. Instead of being happy,

he felt **scared**. He was surprised. He looked all around but could not see anyone.

He looked **here and there** but could not find another foot print. Robinson started wondering what it could be?

Again he went to confirm whether what he saw was a foot print or not. Yes, it was exactly the print of a foot - toes, heel and all other parts of the foot.

He ran quickly to his cave as if to save himself. Robinson made a **sharp weapon** which he carried with him everywhere for self defence.

One evening Robinson Crusoe saw many people. They used to eat other humans. They came from the nearby island.

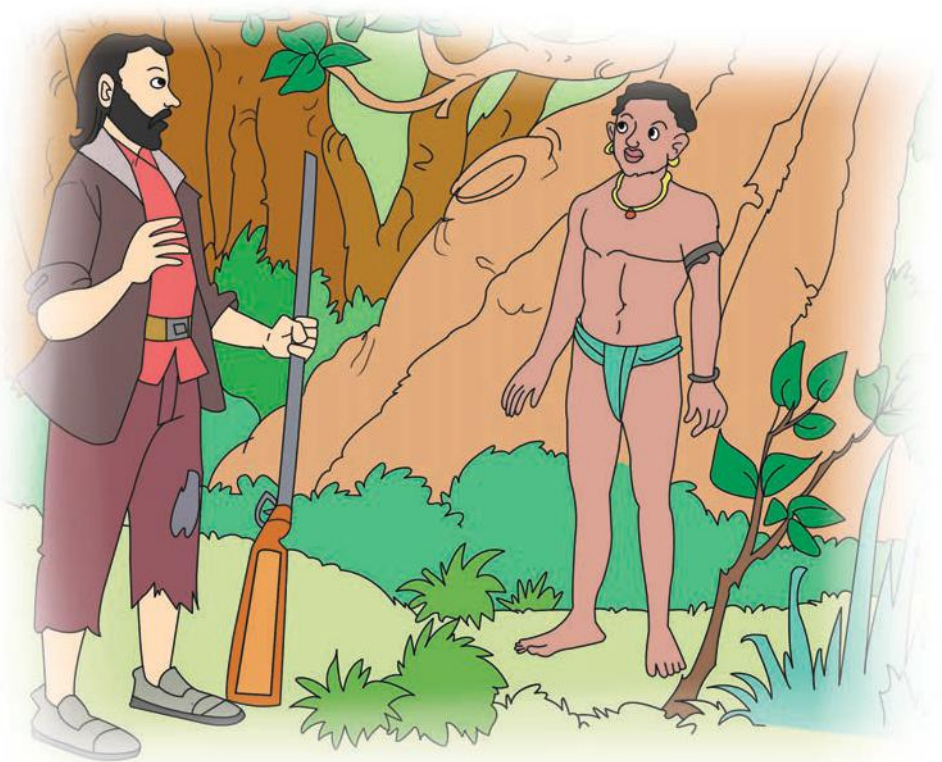
Next day Crusoe saw the wreck of a ship. Everyone was drowned. However, there was a **lone** survivor. Robinson took the man to his cave and saved his life. He named him Friday as they met on a Friday. Robinson taught him English. Friday helped Robinson in his work.

One day Friday went missing. Robinson searched and saw that he was about to be killed by the people.

He used all his weapons and finally managed to kill all their enemies. Friday was safe.

Robinson Crusoe and Friday using the boat of the enemies sailed back to Brazil where Robinson had left his business. He found that he had become a **wealthy** man. Friday continued to stay with Robinson Crusoe helping him with his plantation.

(- Adapted from *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe)



Find Meaning

defied - disobey

survived - continued to live

uninhibited - wild

sharp - quick

weapon - arms

voyage - a long journey involving travel by sea

ashamed - feeling guilty of one's action

lonely - isolated; alone

here and there - in different places

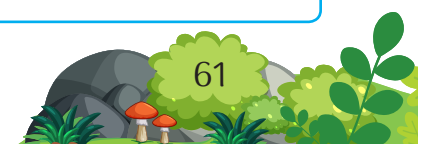
wealthy - rich

wrecked - crashed

sole - only

scared - frightened

lone - single



Exercises

Creative Expression

You are on a trip with your pet. Share your story with your classmates and teacher about your experience. Also, share a few ways of taking care of pet while travelling.



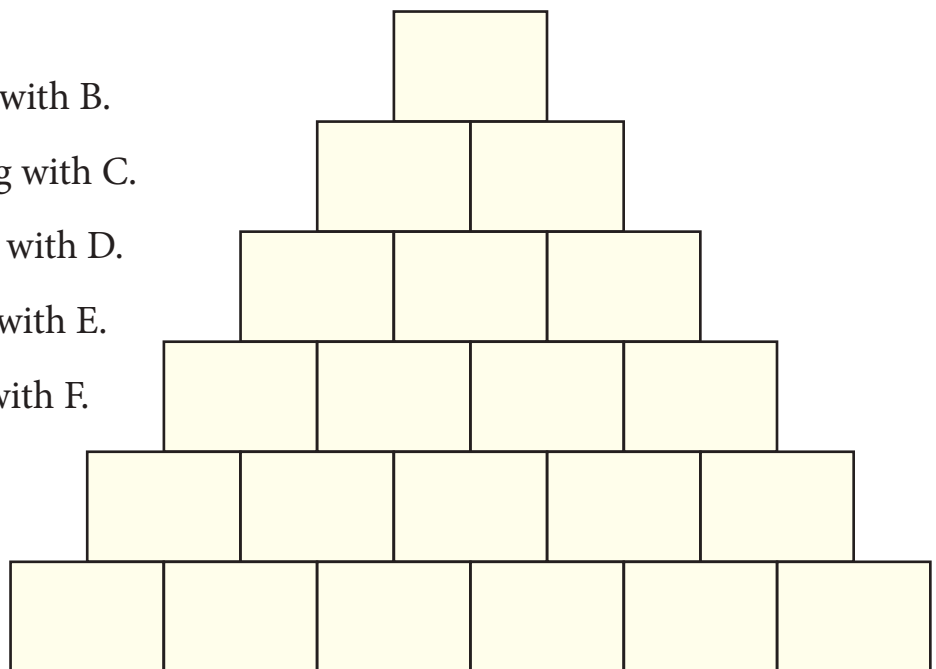
Learning by doing

Imagine a situation where you get lost somewhere like a market or a park. How would you react? What would you do to take yourself home or to a safe place? Write your answers in your notebook in 100-150 words.

Critical Thinking

Let's create a pyramid!

1. A two letter word beginning with B.
2. A three letter word beginning with C.
3. A four letter word beginning with D.
4. A five letter word beginning with E.
5. A six letter word beginning with F.



Match

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fusion

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terri

ship

venture

wreck

friend

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kind

brella

ship

Logical Decision Making

A. If you were alone at home and suddenly someone knocked at your door, what would you do?



B. How would you feel if you saw unknown footprints outside your front door?

a. Tell your elders	b. Ignore it
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Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Robinson ashamed to go home?
2. What happened when Robinson was going to Africa from Brazil?
3. What did Robinson see on the sand one day? How did he feel on seeing it?
4. Why did Robinson run quickly to his cave?
5. Who was Friday?

B. Find their meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Plantation | 4. Wreck |
| 2. Enemies | 5. Weapon |
| 3. Defence | 6. Survivor |

C. Fill in the blanks with to, too or two.

1. Mummy and I are going the park.
2. parrots are setting on a tree.
3. There are many children in the park today.
4. He did not like read or play.
5. When are the of you coming home?
6. I want to play.
7. Can you help me draw straight lines ?
8. The of us are best friends.

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. Robinson loved to be a
☐ a. teacher ☐ b. sailor ☐ c. player
2. Robinson went for his first voyage at the age of
☐ a. 15 years ☐ b. 20 years ☐ c. 19 years
3. Robinson went to Brazil where he became a
☐ a. sailor ☐ b. teacher ☐ c. owner of a plantation
4. One day, while going to his boat, Robinson saw
☐ a. an animal ☐ b. a foot print ☐ c. a young man



5. Robinson was _____ on seeing the foot print.

☐ a. happy

☐ b. scared

☐ c. sad

6. Robinson made sharp weapons :

☐ a. for fun

☐ b. for self defence

☐ c. as it was his hobby

E. Match the following.

Column 'A'

1. chauffeur

2. mason

3. carpenter

4. chef

5. mechanic

6. sailor

7. surgeon

Column 'B'

a. sea man

b. usually a male cook

c. driver

d. lays bricks

e. doctor performing operations.

f. one who repairs machinery

g. person who does wood work.

Conceptual Understanding

How was Robinson sure that the print on the ground was a foot print ?

Communication

Writing Skills

Write down the names of five story books you have read.

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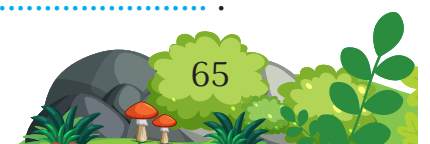
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Which book did you like the most ? Who is the author of the book? What kind of book was it - adventure, folk tale, etc. I liked





Reading Skills

Read the poem below and discuss the rhyming words with your partner.

SAILING AWAY

The boat had to sail a long time.

The boat had to sail far away.

They did not know,
that today the wind would grow strong,
and today the rain would grow heavy!

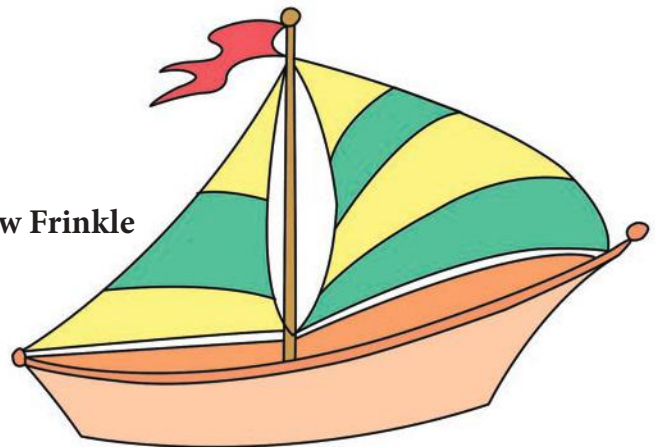
The boat could not keep sailing for a long time.

The boat could not keep sailing far away.

The boat only got to sail a short time.

The boat only got to sail near home.

-Andrew Frinkle



Listening & Speaking Skills

A. Listen carefully to the text which is read out by the teacher and answer the questions.

1. What did Crusoe see next day?
2. Was everyone in the ship drowned?
3. Where did Robinson take the man? What did he name him?
4. Which language did Robinson teach the man?

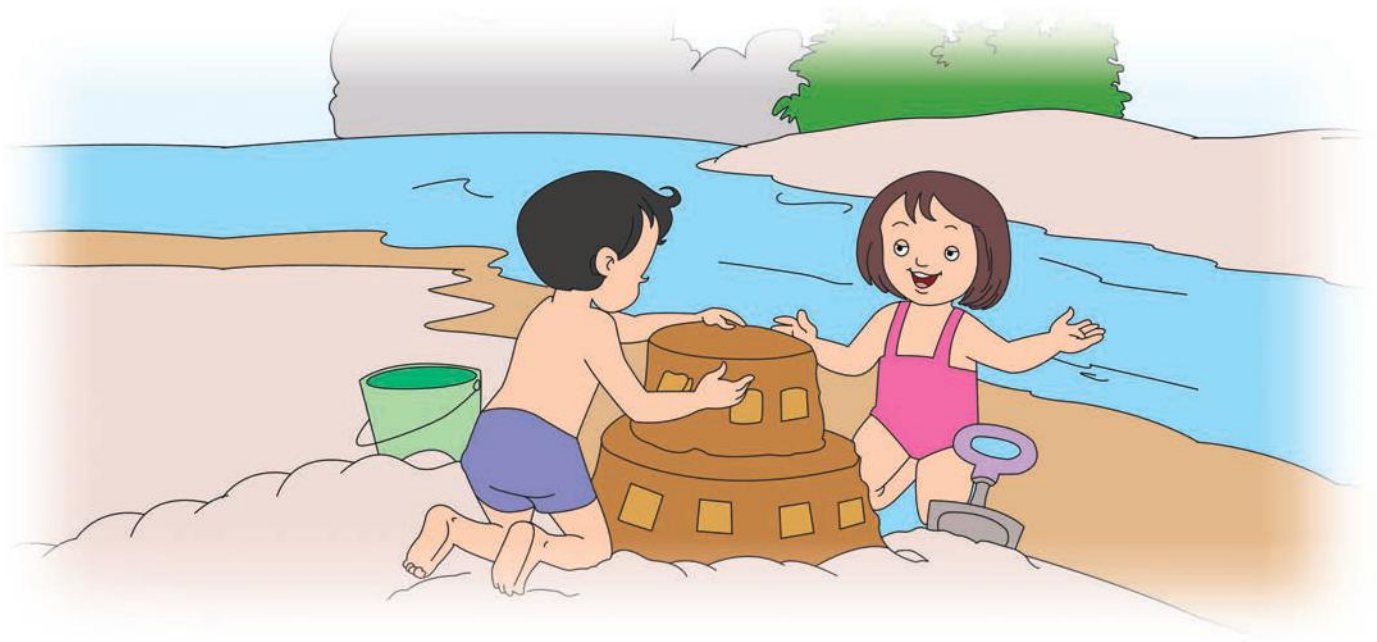


Work in pairs. One of you will ask a question, the other will reply. After sometime reverse your roles.

Examples :

1. What is the time?
It is 12 o' clock.
2. Can I have some water?
Yes, you can.

B. Look at the picture. Describe it. Give it a title too



Hint: The children are enjoying the weather near the beach.

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Stopping By The Woods On A Snowy Evening



Learning Objectives

- Life is a journey that everyone needs to walk.
- Obligations versus man's desire for peace of mind.

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
the **darkest evening** of the year.

He gives his **harness** bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and **downy flake**.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

—Robert Frost



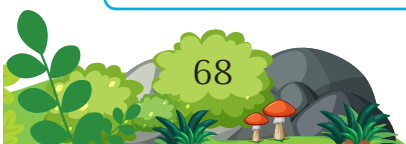
Find Meaning

Harness - the leather straps and belts used to control a horse

Downy - like down (the soft under-feathers of young birds)

Darkest Evening - winter evenings are much darker than summer evenings in the UK and places closer to the North Pole

Flake - flecks; small pieces of snow





Exercise Time

A. Answers the following questions.

1. To whom did the woods belong?
2. What is strange about the poet's stopping by the woods?
3. Why does the horse give his harness bells a shake?
4. What other sounds are heard by the poet?
5. What do you mean by 'downy flake'?
6. What message do the last two lines of the poem convey?

B. Find their meaning.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Harness | 3. Flake |
| 2. Downy | 4. Darkest |

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. In the first stanza, 'He' refers to
2. The season mentioned in the poem is
3. The horse communicates by
4. The woods are
5. The poet suddenly realises his wordly.....

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. Why does the speaker in Frost's poem stop by the woods?
☐ a. To play in the snow
☐ b. To chat with a neighbour
☐ c. Because he is lost
☐ d. Because he's drawn to the snow falling quietly in the woods and feels compelled to watch it.
2. What does the little horse in the poem represent?
☐ a. The routine of work
☐ b. The friendship between man and beast



- ☐ c. Having an inquisitive, playful attitude toward life
- ☐ d. No answer is correct

3. What does the snow in the poem represent?

- ☐ a. Death
- ☐ b. The purity of nature
- ☐ c. Hope for the spring
- ☐ d. The cold isolation of being alone compared with the warmth of being surrounded by family and friends.

E. Match the following.

1. My little horse must think it queer	a. Imagery
2. And miles to go before I sleep	b. Repetition
3. Watch his woods	c. Personification
4. The darkest evening of the year. Of easy wind and downy flake.	d. Alliteration



LET'S ENJOY THE POEM

Verbs in **simple present tense** state a fact or a habitual action.

1. Sunder Pichai is the CEO of Google.
2. I get up 6 O' clock every morning
3. Light travels faster than sound.
4. The sun rises in the east.



Verbs in **present continuous tense** are used to show an action that is happening in the present moment.

We are packing our bags for the picnic.

Virat is playing a fantastic knock.

The birds are flying on the sky.

The rabbit is eating a carrot.

A. Fill in the blanks with simple present tense form of the verb given in the bracket.

- a. We (go) to school everyday.
- b. My mother (cook) food for us.
- c. The dog (bark) at the strangers.
- d. The peon (ring) the bell.
- e. The stars (twinkle) in the sky.
- f. The boy (play) with his toys.

B. Use the verbs given in the box and make sentences in the present continuous tense about the people in the park.

play, fly, jog, sit, swing



Communication

Writing Skills

A. Wood is a place where nature is in its most beautiful form. The sounds that we hear in the woods have a musical effect.

1. What different sounds do we hear in a wood in different seasons?
2. A frozen lake is like a playground. What games can be played there?

B. Write about the rider in the poem. Where was he going to? Whom was he going to see? What else happened on his journey?

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Reading Skills

A. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow.

1. He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
 - a. Who is the 'he' the poet is speaking about?
 - b. What is a harness?
 - c. What is the possible mistake?

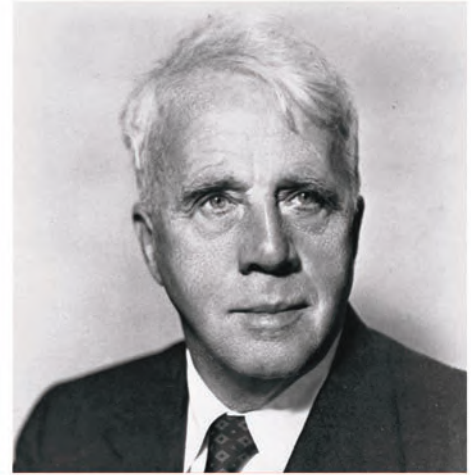


2. The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep.
- What do you mean by the word 'deep'?
 - What promise does the poet have to keep?
 - Does the poet keep his promise?



Listening & Speaking Skills

Celebrate “Robert Frost” day in your class. With the help of the internet, choose one of his poems you like. In class, speak about his life and recite the chosen poem. Every child will participate and listen to different poems.



Nothing Gold Can Stay

Nature's first green is gold,
Her hardest hue to hold.
Her early leaf's a flower;
But only so an hour.
Then leaf subsides to leaf.
So Eden sank to grief,
So dawn goes down to day.
Nothing gold can stay.

—Robert Frost



India at Play



Learning Objectives

- Valuing the role of sports and physical activities.
- Comprehending the history of sports in India.

Warm-up

Use tally marks to show how many sports items are in each group. Then circle the number that shows how many. The first one has been done for you.

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

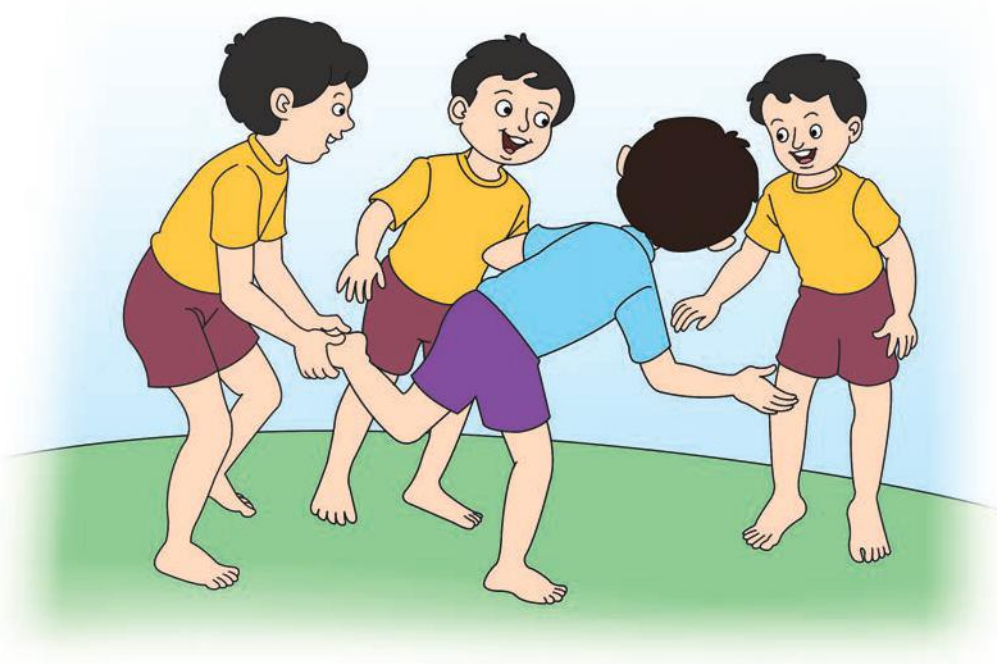
1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

Games and sports have been part and parcel of our life since time immemorial. When we think of sports, games like cricket, football, badminton and tennis spontaneously come to our mind. We hardly think of games like kabaddi, gilli danda and kith-kith, though they have been with us for centuries, and are played enthusiastically in almost every village and city of India. Do you have any idea about that games? Do you know where there games originated? Let's read on.

Sports has always played an important role in the history of mankind both as a source of amusement and a means of keeping the mind and body fit. In ancient India, as with many ancient civilizations, it was not enough to gain knowledge – the health and fitness of one's body was equally important. Long ago India had embraced cricket and football, games such as kite-flying, kabaddi and kho-kho, to name a few, were played both by kings and **commoners**. These games do not boast of having sports stars like Sachin Tendulkar or M C Mary Kom, but they are immensely popular even today. For our surprise, the earliest forms of some of these games existed even before the Mahabharata was written.

Kabaddi is a game of touching and dismissing opponents. It is believed to have originated from the Mahabharata incident of Abhimanyu getting trapped in a **chakravyuha** created by his enemies. Kabaddi is a game of breath control, **raiding**, and **dodging**. A player raids the opposing team, tries to touch an opponent and return to



his or her team, all the while chanting 'kabaddi-kabaddi' and holding the breath. At the Asian Games, so far, India has always won gold in kabaddi.

Kho-Kho is another such example. A game of great **agility** and alertness, in ancient times it was played on raths or chariots, and was known as 'rathera'. In its modern version, a chaser from one team tries to touch an opponent from the other team to get them 'out'. The chaser may pass his or her task to a teammate, sitting on the central line made on a rectangular field, by touching the teammate's back and shouting 'kho'. The team that takes the shortest time to dismiss its rivals, wins.

Wrestling is another popular sport that dates back to the ancient time. In Mahabharata Duryodhana and Bhima have been mentioned as accomplished wrestlers. The most famous freestyle version of wrestling in India is kushti, which symbolizes bravery and strength. Pehelwans or wrestlers generally practise in akharas or wrestling schools, and dangals, annual village competitions, decide a new champion every year. Many Indian wrestlers, such as Sushil Kumar, Yogeshwar Dutt, Geeta Phogat and Babita Kumari, have gained international fame and become the face of Indian wrestling.



In India, sports also has a role in the celebration of festivals. Kite-flying or patangbazi, played passionately by the nobility during medieval times, now marks many joyous occasions in India. Every year, the International Kite Festival is held in Gujarat during Makar Sankranti. As people celebrate Independence Day on 15 August, the sky is dotted with kites. 'Kite battles' are also held where one kite flyer entangles the string of his or her kite around another's and tries to cut it.



Some games are played for pure entertainment– gilli danda, for example, said to have originated during the Mauryan period. It is similar to cricket but uses the gilli, a small piece of wood tapered at the ends, and the danda, a short stick. The gilli is hit with the danda, and if the fielding team succeeds in catching the gilli, the striker is out, else the distance between the starting point and where the gilli lands is measured with the danda.

The team with the highest score wins. It is a very popular game among children in rural India, it is also played in Nepal as dandi biyo and in Iran as alak-dolak.

Another game that is popular among children is kith-kith or stapoo. Simple yet tricky, it tests the player's skill at balancing and aiming. A numbered grid is drawn on the ground. A player has to toss a stone or a marker on a numbered square and hop on one leg from one end of the grid to the other and back again without losing balance. This continues till the player reaches the last square and completes the lap successfully. The game is played as hopscotch in England and escargot in France.

Most of these games require the full **involvement** of one's body and mind. However, a game like chess can only be won with the strategies of a sharp mind. Today India prides itself on the feats of former World Chess Champion Viswanathan Anand and Grandmaster Koneru Humpy. Incidentally, the pride also lies in the fact that the game is said to have originated in India. In great Hindu epic, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata 'chaturanga'. According to the Persian poet Firdausi, an Indian king sent a chaturanga board to the king of Persia, from where the game spread to the rest of the world.

These traditional games are a significant part of our cultural heritage. We play them to exercise our body and mind, to test our agility and skill, and most importantly, to have fun. They may not inspire the kind of great excitement that games like cricket easily do, but in these games there lies our legacy and true identity.



Find Meaning

Commoners - common people

Dodging - avoiding by moving quickly

Raiding - here entering the area of the opposing team

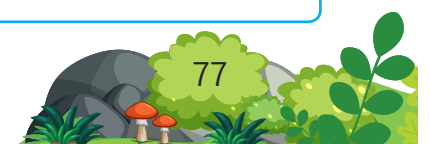
Chakravyuha - a complex battle formation that is difficult to break

Involvement : attachment

Agility - swiftness

Nobility - a class of people of high rank

Striker : here, the player who hits the gilli



Exercises

Creative Expression

What sports do you play? Which is your favourite sport? With whom do you enjoy playing? Share a funny incident that happened to you while playing any sport.

Tell Your Story



Learning by doing

Identify the sports by looking at the pictures. Write their names in the given spaces.























Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game!

A fun riddle is here for you. Let's play this game— The Money Riddle. Play and win! The one who completes it fast wins.

Logic Puzzle

Four boys have been dropped off in front of a sporting events center. Each boy plays a different sport and each boy has a different colour gym bag. From the clues provided can you determine which sport each boy plays and what colour gym bag each has.

1. Rod is not the owner of the red gym bag and was not going to play his sport on a court.
2. The boy with the black bag carried a racquet over his shoulder.
3. The tennis player who owned the red bag was not sean.
4. While dribbling his ball, Andrew watched his friend take a baseball glove out of his green bag.
5. Collin was dressed in white shorts and a white top.

	Baseball	Badminton	Basketball	Tennis	Black	Blue	Green	Red
Andrew								
Collin								
Rod								
Sean								
Black								
Blue								
Green								
Red								

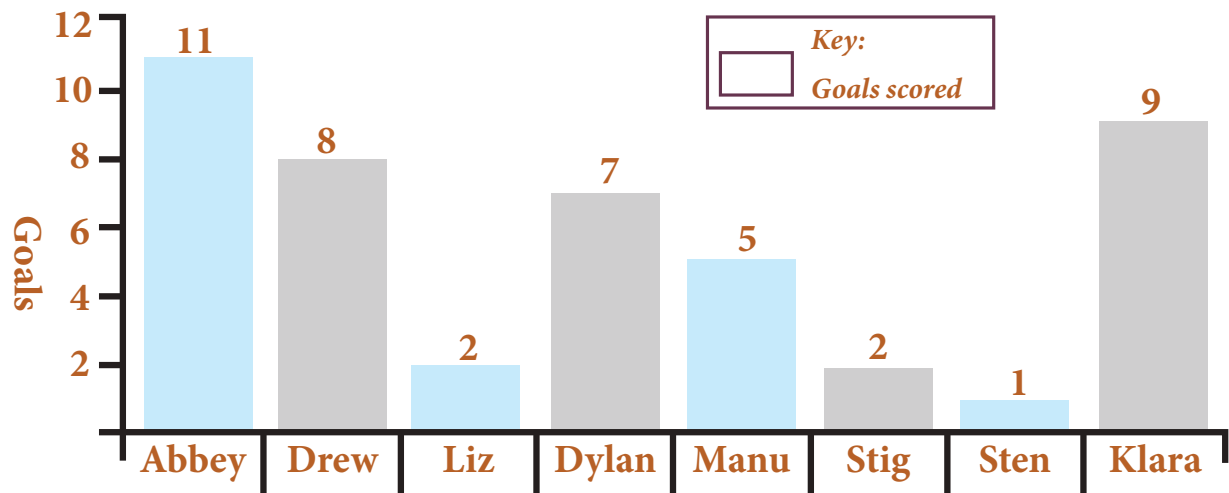




Logical Decision Making

Look at the graph below.

Answer the questions that follow



Write two observations about the graph

- 1 How many goals did Stig, Sten, Klara and Manu score all together?
- 2 Who were the top 5 scorers?
- 3 How many players scored less than 5 goals?
- 4 What two players scored a total of 15 goals?
- 5 Who had two more goals than Manu?
- 6 How many players points did the three lowest scoring players score all together?
- 7 How many goals did the team score in total?





Exercise Time

A. Answers the following questions.

1. Why was kho-kho called rathera in ancient times?
2. How is kabaddi game played?
3. Which character in the Mahabharata is the inspiration behind the game of kabaddi?
4. Name some famous Indian wrestlers.
5. What joyous occasions are associated with kite-flying today?
6. From where did the game of chess originate?

B. Find their meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Parcel | 4. Spontaneous |
| 2. Immemorial | 5. Enthusiastic |
| 3. Originate | |

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Long ago India had embraced and
2. Two popular sports people of today are and
3. At the, India has always won Gold in kabaddi.
4. Name of the Indian wrestlers are
5. According to the Persian poet, an Indian king sent a chaturanga board to the king of Persia.

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. Which of the following games was played on raths or chariots?
☐ a. Cricket ☐ b. Kho-Kho ☐ c. Football
2. Who of the following was/were known as accomplished wrestler?
☐ a. Duryodhana ☐ b. Bhim ☐ c. Both of these
3. Every year, the International Kite Festival is held in Gujarat during
☐ a. Holi ☐ b. Makar Sankranti ☐ c. Diwali
4. In England, Kith-Kith game is known as
☐ a. escargot ☐ b. hopscotch ☐ c. chaturanga



E. Match the following.

- Column 'A'**
1. kith-kith
 2. chaturanga
 3. Bhima
 4. Independence day
 5. dandi biyo

- Column 'B'**
- a. wrestler
 - b. escargot
 - c. gilli danda
 - d. chess
 - e. kite-flying

Conceptual Understanding

Think and answer.

1. The traditional games keep in them the spirit of our history. Do you think so?
2. Do you think traditional games of India are not given the importance they deserve? Give reasons to support your answer.

Communication

Writing Skills

A diary is a private notebook in which one records one's experiences, thoughts and feelings. A diary entry must always include the date on which it is written. It can be as short or long as you wish and should have a mix of facts and feelings.

Make a diary entry of your thoughts and feelings about any one of these players.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Sachin Tendulkar | 2. Mary Kom | 3. Sandeep Singh |
| 4. Saina Nehwal | 5. Liander Paes | |

.....

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Intelligent Birbal



Learning Objectives

- ✿ Wisdom can resolve many things.
- ✿ Becoming patient and helpful in life to be successful.

Warm-up

Grid games increase access to mathematical learning chances because there are few language barriers. Both students engage in this grid game and demonstrate their developing understanding despite limited language skills. Find the words in the grid game below.



Barrel



Kingdom



Gold



Goatherd



Wisest



Thief

Q	W	E	G	R	T	Y	U	I
P	B	A	S	O	D	F	G	H
O	A	J	K	L	L	Z	X	C
V	R	K	I	N	G	D	O	M
B	R	N	M	Q	W	E	R	T
F	E	I	H	T	Y	U	I	O
P	L	A	W	I	S	E	S	T
G	O	A	T	H	E	R	D	F



Birbal and Akbar stories are very famous and popular in India among all ages of people. They are also called by another name Akbar-Birbal stories. Akbar-Birbal tales are passed mainly by oral tradition. They focus on how Birbal manages to outsmart the envious courtiers who try to trap and portray him in poor light in front of Emperor Akbar. Let's read such a story.

Long back King Akbar had a magnificent new capital built at Fatehpur Sikri. It was on the outskirts of the city. The king and his queens shifted into the new palace. Some of his important courtiers, including Birbal were given houses close to the palace, while most of his courtiers had to build their own houses in the village. This made them very jealous of Birbal. They discussed amongst themselves, "Why is Birbal treated so differently?"

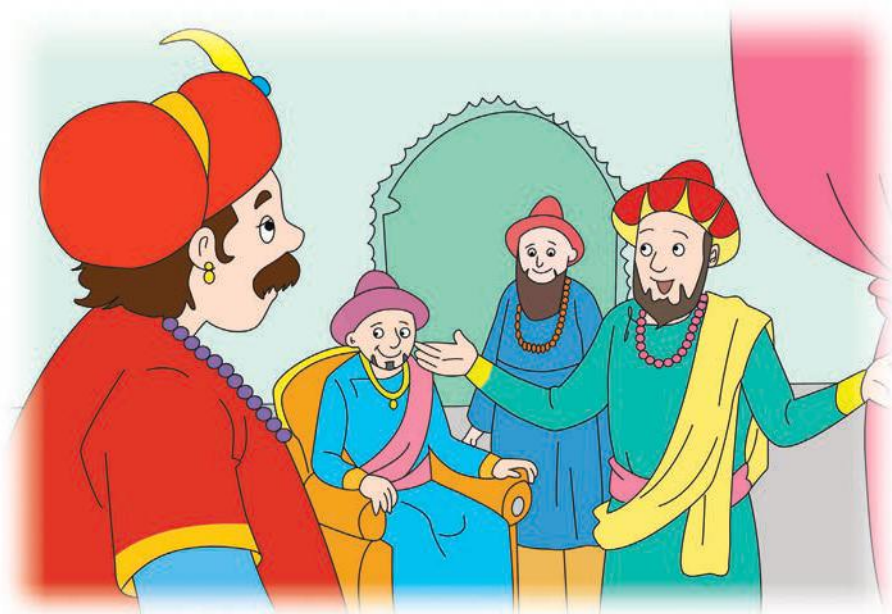
They were thinking of what should be done so that they are able to let down Birbal in front of King Akbar. They knew that Birbal was very intelligent. They longed for the day when the king would ask Birbal a question which he would not be able to reply.

One of the courtiers was very jealous. Once when Birbal had gone to a far off place, he

came up with a plan during the meeting in the Durbar. He said to King Akbar, "Your Honour, isn't Birbal very clever. He claims to read the thoughts of others. How is it possible?"

Just then another courtier got up. "No doubt, Birbal is a genius. He seems to know everything."

King Akbar remarked, "Is it true? Let me find out once he returns."



This is what the courtiers were waiting for. After a week Birbal returned. In the evening while attending the meeting, the courtiers **anxiously** waited for the king to question Birbal. They desperately wanted Birbal to be let down. Various questions crossed their minds. How will he react? Will he leave King Akbar? Would he tell a lie?

After discussing all the important matters, King Akbar asked Birbal. “Is it true that you can even read minds of others?”

Birbal for a second was taken aback. He had a quick look around. He saw a nasty smile on the faces of some of the courtiers. He quickly turned back to the king and calmly replied. “I can certainly read the mind of each and every person other than you present in this court.” He glanced slyly at the courtiers.

King Akbar asked him to say quickly. Birbal answered, “Each of your courtiers who have gathered here are all thinking the same. They are wishing that — May our King have a long life and that he is able to rule us forever!”

He turned to the courtiers and said, “Is it not true?”

The courtiers knew that Birbal had the better of them and he had won.

None of them could deny what Birbal said.

One of them said. “Your Honour, he is absolutely right.” Not one of them dared say that they were thinking of anything else.

There was lot of discussion all around. The king understood everything. He let out a loud cry. “Birbal you are just too great. You cannot be compared with anybody.”

All the courtiers were left **crestfallen**, knowing fully well that they had once again lost the battle against Birbal.



Find Meaning

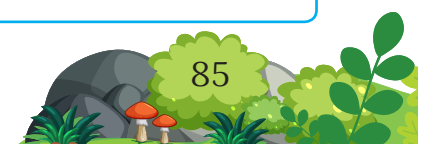
Magnificent - extremely beautiful

Reply - answer

Jealous - feeling or showing an envious resentment of someone or their achievements

Anxiously - with full of distress and nervousness

Crestfallen - sad and disappoint



Exercises

Creative Expression

Tell Your Story

Children like to participate in competitions like drawing, dancing, singing, etc. have you ever participated in any competition exhibiting your talent? Share your experience with the class about taking part in that competition.



Learning by doing

Colour the image using a combination of pencil colours and sketch pens. Make it beautiful by demonstrating your artistic skills.





Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game

Spot the difference in the below pictures.



Logical Decision Making

Imagine yourself as Birbal. Write a diary entry on his behalf. Mention the incident that happened to him (you) and what was the solution to your problem.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Dear diary

See you soon!



Exercise Time

A. Answers the following questions.

1. Where was the new capital of King Akbar?
2. Why were the courtiers jealous of Birbal?
3. What did the most jealous courtier say to the king?
4. What were the courtiers waiting anxiously for in the meeting?
5. What was the intelligent reply given by Birbal to the question asked by King Akbar?

B. Find their meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Portray | 4. Genius |
| 2. Courtiers | 5. Honour |
| 3. Remark | 5. Joyous |

C. Who said this to whom.

1. Is it true? Let me find out..... to
2. I can certainly read the mind of each and to.....
every person other than you present in this court.
3. Is it not true? to
4. Your Honour, he is absolutely right..... to.....
5. You cannot be compared with anybody..... to

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. King Akbar and his queen shifted to the new capital in
☐ a. Agra ☐ b. Delhi ☐ c. Fatehpur Sikri
2. The courtiers were _____ of Birbal
☐ a. angry ☐ b. happy ☐ c. jealous

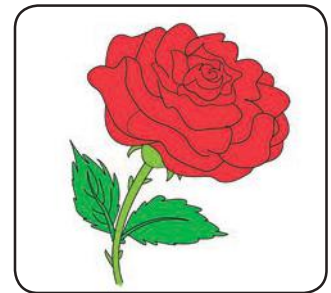


3. The courtiers wanted
- ☐ a. Birbal to be let down before the king
 - ☐ b. King Akbar to reward Birbal
 - ☐ c. King Akbar to punish Birbal
4. The courtiers
- ☐ a. won the battle with Birbal
 - ☐ b. lost the battle with Birbal
 - ☐ c. were equal with Birbal

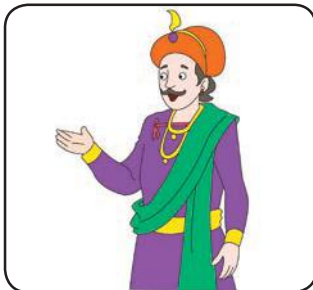
A. Match the following.



Birbal



Fort



Akbar



Treasure



Minister



Flower



Conceptual Understanding

Why do you think Akbar, Birbal and Ministers worked as a team?

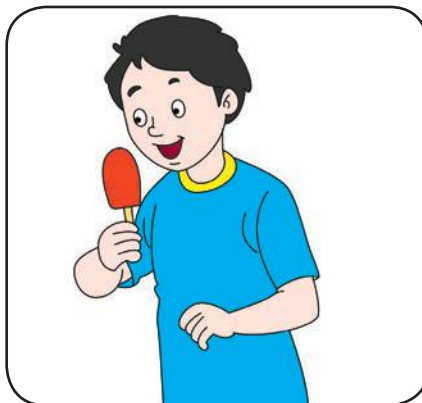
What do you understand by higher purpose?

Writing Skills

Look at the pictures given below. Complete the sentences with the help of pictures.



Radha



Mohit



Rakesh



Father



Mother



Dinesh

1. Radha is
2. Mohit is
3. Rakesh is
4. Father is
5. Mother is
6. Dinesh is

Reading Skills

Pronounce the given words ending with ‘-ac/-ic’. ‘-ac/-ic’ sounds like ‘ak/ik’. Also, make sentences with the given words.

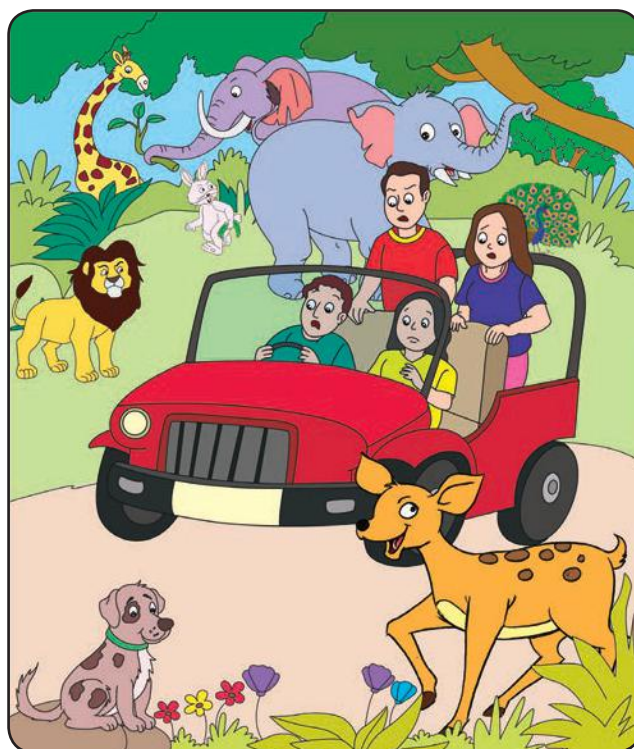
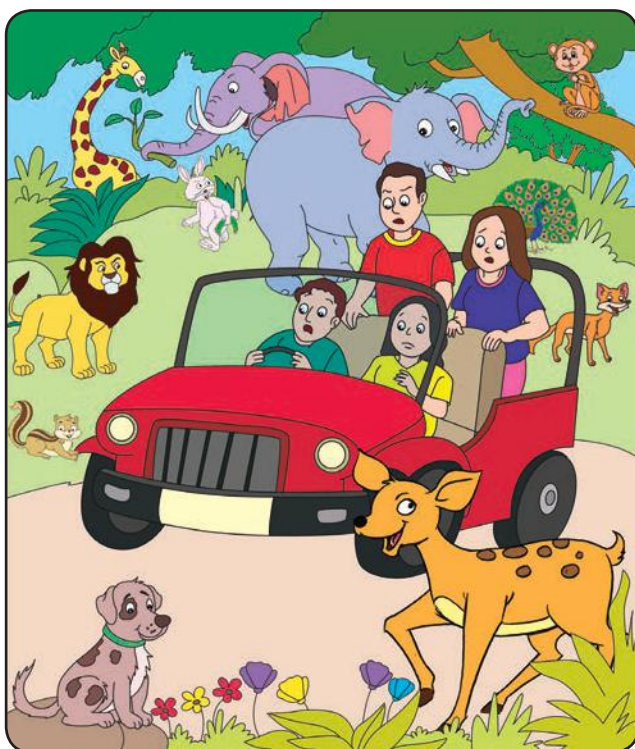
1. Cardiac
2. Iconic
3. Organic

Listening & Speaking Skills

Listen to the text carefully and answer the questions.

1. Where was the new capital of king Akbar?
2. Who shifted into the new palace?
3. Who were given houses close to the palace?
4. Why were the courtiers jealous of Birbal?

Given below are two pictures. There are differences in the two. Identify them after discussing with your partner.





The Half-Lie



Learning Objectives

- ✿ We should never tell a lie.
- ✿ We should never believe in rumours

Warm-up

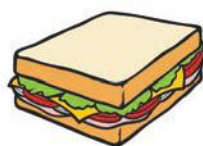
Let's see if you are smart enough to find out the lie

TWO TRUTHS AND ONE LIE

Use your math skills to determine which of the three statements below is a dirty lie!
Explain how you made your decision



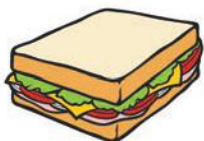
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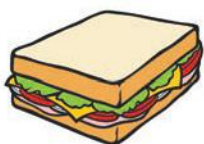


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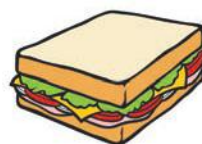
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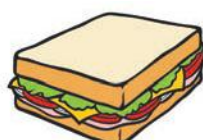
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Once upon a time, a merchant was walking through the market in Cairo when he saw a slave for sale.

‘How much is this slave for?’ he asked.

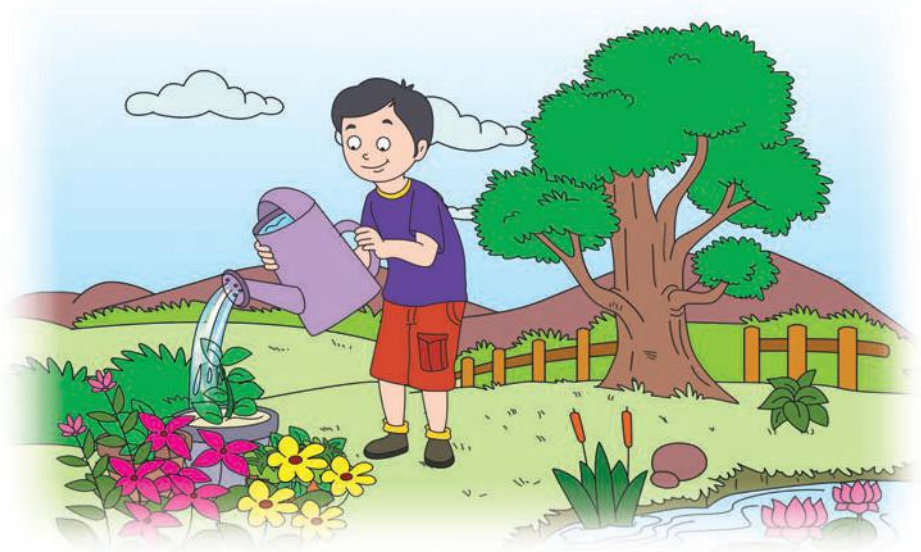
‘Only six hundred pieces of silver,’ replied the slave dealer, ‘for he has a single fault.’

‘What’s that?’ said the merchant.

‘Why,’ said the slave dealer, ‘he always tells one lie year, and if you buy him, you must put up with one lie each year.’

Now, the merchant loved a **bargain**.

‘Only one lie a year?’ thought he. ‘That isn’t much! Most slaves tell many more. So do I, for that matter,’ So he bought Kafur, as the slave was called, took him home and set him to work, and for some months all went well. Kafur was cheerful and obedient, and hard-working.



On New Year's Day the merchant and some of his friends rode out on their

mules to a pretty flower garden a little way outside the city to celebrate. They took fruit and cakes with them, carpets to sit on, and musical instruments. Kafur went with them.

At about midday the merchant said to Kafur, ‘Mount my mule and ride home. Ask my wife for more pistachio nuts and bring them back as fast as you can.’

Kafur set off, but as he drew near the merchant's house, he tore his clothes and began to howl out loud, ‘Oh, my master,’ he sobbed, ‘oh, my poor master! What will become of us all now?’

Many people– old and young– heard and gathered round him, and they all went along with him to his master's house. When the merchant's wife heard Kafur's cries and howls and saw the crowd of people, she ran to the door.

‘O mistress!’ screamed the slave, the tears running down his face. ‘My poor master is dead! The old garden wall, in whose shade he was sitting with his friends, fell suddenly and killed them all!’

Then the merchant's wife wept and so did his daughters and all the women of the house, and all the women in the crowd ran in to comfort them. The merchant's wife ran through her home and, in despair, she began breaking the windows and smashing the china plates – just to show how much she loved her husband. That was often how people showed sorrow when the master of the house died.



‘Come, Kafur, and help me **mourn**!’ called out the merchant's wife, and between them they pulled down shelves, broke crockery, tore the rich hangings and **smear**ed soot on the walls. Bang! went a blue and gold china coffee-pot upon the floor, Crash! and Kafur, with a sob, hurled his master's precious coffee cups through the window.

Smash! he threw a little **ebony** table **inlaid** with **ivory** after the coffee cups so that it broke into pieces in the courtyard, and all the while Kafur kept calling out, ‘Oh, my poor master! My poor master!’

Kafur and the merchant's wife tore the gold embroidered cushions and ripped up the divans. Kafur, with a great tug, pulled down the high shelves which ran round the kitchen just under the roof, and clatter bang! All the green and blue china and silver and gold bowls on them fell to the floor and broke. Kafur worked with a will and ran all over the house, till soon the whole place was a ruin, with broken china, soot, and torn goods everywhere.

‘Now,’ said the merchant's wife, let us go and fetch my poor husband's body!’ She ran out of the house, with all the people following her, and as they went through the streets more and more people began to join in, Kafur ran before them all, still howling and weeping and crying out, ‘Oh my poor master, my poor master!’ Soon he had out-distanced all the others, so that he got to the garden first, with the **huge** crowd some way behind. Then, though he still howled and wept, he began to cry out:

‘Oh woe, woe! Oh my mistress! My mistress! Who will care for me now?’

His master, who was sitting peacefully with his friends, heard him.

‘What’s this?’ said the merchant, standing up and looking very pale. What on earth has happened?’

‘Ah, my master,’ said Kafur, ‘when I reached your house, I found that it had fallen down and that everyone inside it had been killed.’

‘My wife?’ said the merchant.

‘Dead,’ cried Kafur.

‘And the mule I loved to ride on?’

‘Crushed, too,’ cried Kafur.

‘And my son and my daughters?’

‘All dead,’ cried Kafur. ‘And the sheep and the geese and the hens too!’

Then the merchant beat his chest and tore his fine clothes. His friends, when they heard wept, too, and they all started off towards the city. They had not gone far when, of course, they met the merchant’s wife and family, and the huge crowd of neighbours.

‘Oh, are you safe?’ cried the merchant’s wife.

‘Oh, how is it with you?’ cried the merchant.

‘Why, we are all right,’ said his wife. ‘But Kafur came weeping and with his clothes torn and told us the wall of the garden had fallen upon you as you feasted!’

‘No!’ said the merchant; ‘Kafur ran in here, weeping and crying, clothes torn and with dust on his head, and told us the house had fallen upon you and that you were all killed!’

Then they both turned on Kafur, who was still weeping and crying and beating his chest.

‘How’s this, you **wretch**?’ said the merchant. ‘You won’t **get off lightly**, I can tell you! Just wait till we get home, and then you’ll have a beating you won’t forget.’



‘Oh no, master!’ answered Kafur with a grin. ‘That would not be fair! You bought me cheap because I had one fault, and you said you would put up with the **consequences** of my telling one lie a year. So far this has only been half a lie! Before the end of the year I’ll tell the other half.’

The merchant was furious, but all the bystanders agreed that it would not be fair for him to punish Kafur. When he got home and found his house in such a state, and so much damage done, he remembered with horror that Kafur had talked about more lies before the year was out.

‘Do you call this only half a lie?’

‘Yes, mater!’ said Kafur, grinning.

‘Why, then, a whole lie of yours would wreck a city, or even two! You’re not going to tell the other half here, I can tell you! I’d rather set you free! Be off out of my house at once!’



Find Meaning

Huge - very big

Ebony - a hard, black wood

Bargain - something offered or bought at less than the normal price

Mourn - to feel and show sorrow because somebody has died

Smear - to rub something dirty or greasy on the surface

Inlaid - filled (set into the surface) with different materials

Ivory - the hard white substance that elephant tusks are made of

Wretch - someone who is unhappy, poor or disliked

Get off lightly - escape without excessive punishment or expense

Consequence - something which happens because of an event of action

EXERCISES

Creative Expression

Tell Your Story

Can you think of a time when you told a lie? Why did you do it? How did you feel? What happened? Did you do it to get out of trouble or did you do it to put someone in trouble? Share your story with your classmates.

Learning by doing

Read the passage and answer the below questions.

A farmer had a cluster of beautiful bamboo trees. One day he stood before the tallest one and said, My friend, I need you. Sir, said the bamboo, "Use me in any way you wish, I am ready". Then the gardeners voice became serious and he said, "In order to use you, I've got to split you in half."

Then the bamboo reacted, "Split me. Oh, no! I'm the nicest bamboo in this garden. Use me in any way you wish, but please don't split me in half. Well, said the gardener. "If I can't split you, I can't use you."

The bamboo went silent. Then it bowed its head and said, "Okay, if the only way you can use me, is by splitting me, go ahead." "But thats not all", said the gardener. "I am going to have to cut off all your branches."

"That will be the end of my beauty." - the bamboo said. But if thats the only way I can be of use - cut me down altogether.

So the farmer cut down the bamboo, removed its branches and split it down the middle. After hollowing out its insides, he brought it to a spring of water. It became a pipe to bring water to the gardens and make them fertile and fruitful. It gave its life to help other lives. Everyday right around us people are giving their lives that we might live... Take for example our parents, our teachers.

1. What did the farmer have?
☐ a. Banana Tree ☐ b. Bamboo Tree ☐ c. Mango Tree
2. Why did the farmer want to split the bamboo into half?
☐ a. To use it ☐ b. To throw it ☐ c. To eat it
3. How could the farmer water his garden with the help of bamboo?
☐ a. As a storage ☐ b. As a pipe ☐ c. As a fertilizer



4. What do these words mean - **SILENT**?

.....

5. The tree sacrifices its life for?

☐

a. His family

☐

b. Others

☐

c. Farmer



Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game!

Good Bye 2022

2022 was a year of incredible change. The coronavirus showed us how interconnected we are! Remember that storms don't last forever and sometimes in the rain, we can find a rainbow.

Use the table below to brainstorm all of the great moments you had and the tough obstacles you had to face!

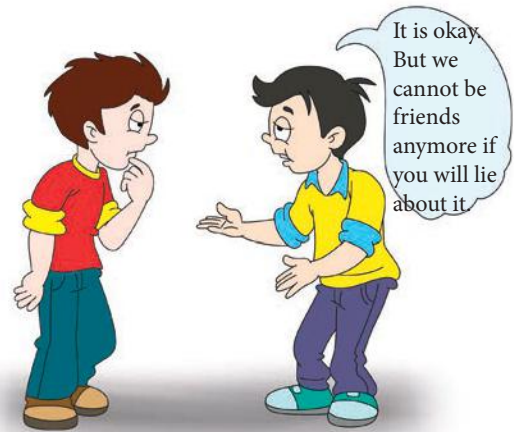
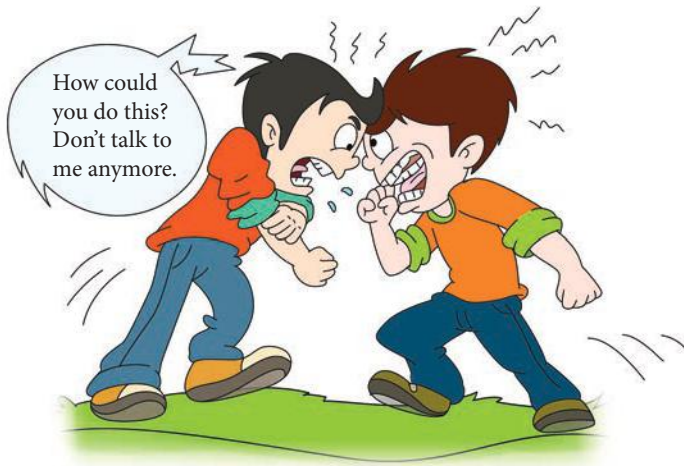
WHAT HAVE YOU DONE AND ACHIEVED IN 2022?	
DONE	ACHIEVED
WELCOME 2023!	
What is your resolution for the upcoming future year? What do you want to achieve?	
RESOLUTION 2023 :	





Logical Decision Making

Imagine one of your best friends telling you a huge lie. His lie caused a fight between you and others. In the end, your friend tells you it was a lie. What would you do?



Exercise Time

A. Answers the following questions.

1. What was the only fault with the slave?
2. Where did the merchant ride out to celebrate on the New Year's Day? What did they take with them?
3. What did the master ask Kafur to do?
4. Did Kafur follow his master's instruction? What did he do instead?
5. What did the master's wife do to mourn her husband?
6. What did the merchant mean when he told Kafur, 'You won't get off lightly'?

B. Find their meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Slave | 4. Obedient |
| 2. Dealer | 5. Mules |
| 3. Soot | 6. Grinning |



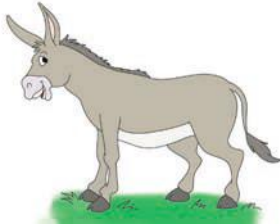
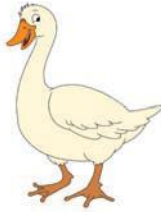
C. Fill in the blanks.

1. The slave costed
2. Master and his friends rode out on their to the flower garden.
3. All the women of the family started
4. Merchant heard the news and clothes off.

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. The name of the slave was
☐ a. Farukh ☐ b. Kafur ☐ c. Shahrukh
2. What did Kafur do?
☐ a. Lied on new year's eve ☐ b. Ran away ☐ c. Both a and b
3. What did the merchant do in the end?
☐ a. Asked Kafur to leave ☐ b. Gave Kafur a beating ☐ c. Praised Kafur

E. Match the following

Coffee cup	
Mule	
Geese	



About Ben Adhem



Learning Objectives

✿ We should love God's creature-mankind.

✿ We should look forward to the love and goodness in human beings

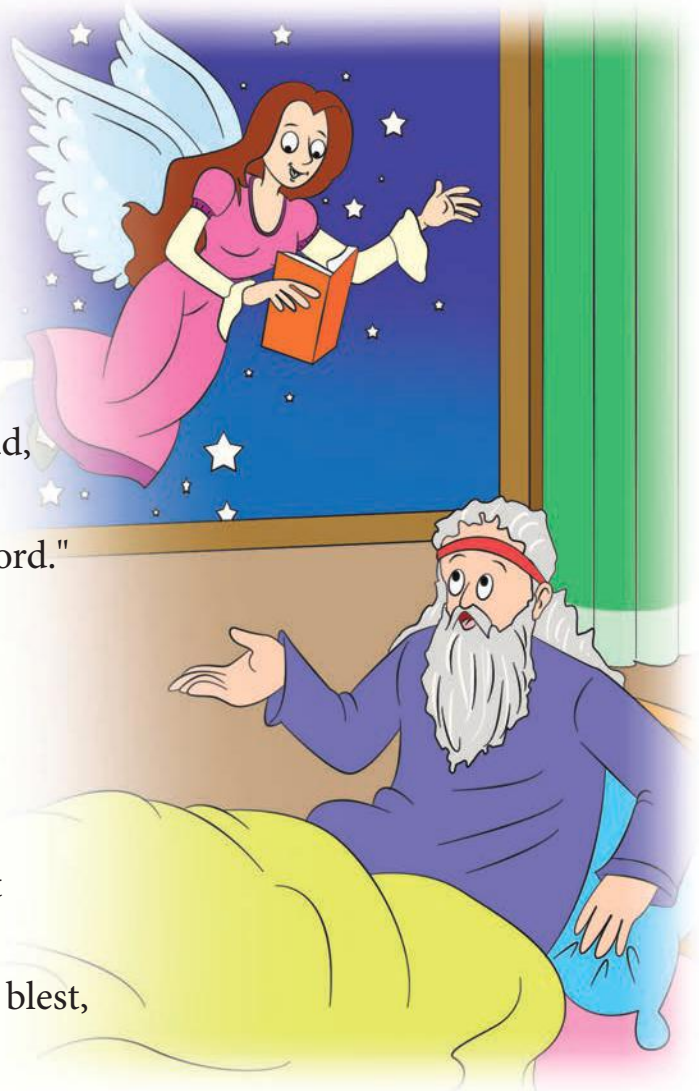
Do you believe in the existence of angels? What would you ask an angel if you ever meet one? Read this poem about a man who was blessed by God, for loving his fellow men.

About Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An Angel writing in a book of gold-

Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said,
"what writest thou?" - The Vision raised its head,
And, with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answer'd, "The names of those who love the Lord."

"And is mine one? said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."

The Angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And show'd the names whom love of God had blest,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.



- James Henry Leigh Hunt





Exercise Time

A. Answers the following questions.

1. Who was Abou Ben Adhem?
2. What is meant by “may his tribe increase”?
3. What is the attitude of the poet to “Abou Ben Adhem”?
4. Explain the meaning of “ deep dream of peace”? How could Abou have peace?

B. Find their meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Tribe | 5. Exceed |
| 2. Peace | 6. Presence |
| 3. Bloom | 7. Accord |
| 4. Cheerily | |

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. "What writest thou?"—The raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet,
Answered, "The names of those who"
2. The angel wrote, and The next night
It came again with a great.....light.

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. The poem "Abou Ben Adhem" draws from
☐ a. French folklore
☐ b. American folklore
☐ c. Arabian folklore
☐ d. Indian folklore



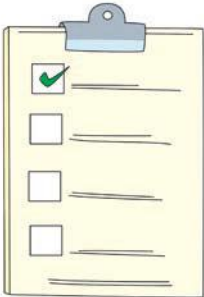
2. After waking up. Ben Adhem saw

- ☐ a. An angel waiting for him An angel calling his name
- ☐ b. An angel writing something in a book of gold
- ☐ c. An angel walking in his room

3. "Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom is an example of

- ☐ a. Simile
- ☐ b. Metaphor
- ☐ c. Personification
- ☐ d. Hyperbole

E. Match the following and write few lines about each.

	List
	About
	Angel





LET'S ENJOY THE POEM

Fill in the Boxes

I Have a Dream!
I can make the world a better place!



At school I will
be friendly

.....

.....

.....

At home I will
help with chores

.....

.....

.....

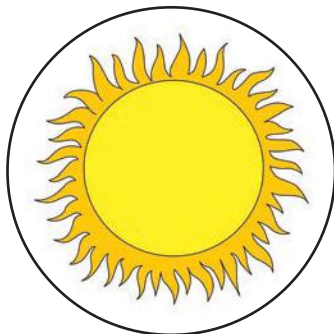


In my community I will
plant more trees

.....

.....

.....





A Christmas Carol

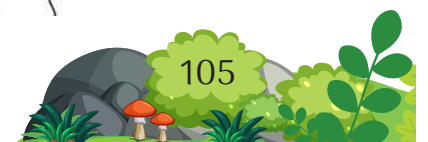


Learning Objectives

- The best lessons learned come from our mistakes and failures.
- All individuals can act more kindly toward one another.

Warm-up

Colour the picture beautifully using your artistic skills. You may use different colours.



Characters

- ▶ Narrator 1
- ▶ Narrator 2
- ▶ Jacob Marley
- ▶ Ebenezer Scrooge
- ▶ Ghost of Christmas Past
- ▶ Ghost of Christmas Present
- ▶ Ghost of Christmas Yet To Come
- ▶ Passer-by



Narrator 1 : Ebenezer Scrooge is an unfriendly **miser** to whom money is career than people. He runs a **counting-house**.

Narrator 2 : It is Christmas **eve** and everyone, except Scrooge, is happy. He does not share the joy of Christmas with anyone and keeps himself **aloof**.

Narrator 1 : Then, a strange thing happens. That night, the spirit of his dead friend, Jacob Marley, visits him

Narrator 2 : Marley tries to make Scrooge understand that there are more important things in life than running after money. He asks Scrooge to change his ways while there is still time.

Marley : Ebenezer, you still have time.

Scrooge : Time? Time for what?

Marley : Time to change and to be kind to those who are poor and needy - especially at this time of the year.

Narrator 1 : Marley also tells Scrooge that he will be visited by three spirits. Then he leaves and Scrooge is left **astonished**.

Scrooge : (to himself) : I must be getting old... **hallucinating** things like that. It was all a dream, a bad



dream! Why would Marley want to visit me? (He yawns) I had better go to bed. That strange dream has up-set my sleep.

Narrator 2 : Just then the clock strikes one. All of a sudden, a ghost appears. It looks like a child, though its hair is white like that of an old man. Scrooge is frightened and speaks in a shaky voice.

Scrooge : Are you the visitor I was told would come?

Ghost : Yes, I'm the Ghost of Christmas Past.

Scrooge : Why have you come here?

Ghost of Christmas Past : I have come here for your good. Come, it's time for us to leave.

Narrator 1 : Scrooge is confused and afraid, but the ghost leads him away.

Narrator 2 : The Ghost then makes Scrooge see what happened in the past. He is made to see the good days of the past and remember the kindness that others had shown to him.

Narrator 1 : Scrooge slowly begins to understand how unkind he has been to others. He realises his mistake and begin to weep.

Scrooge (weeping) : Stop! This is so painful!

Ghost of Christmas Past : These are things of the past as they happened. I cannot change the past. My time is over. I must leave now.

Narrator 2 : The Ghost leaves and Scrooge is back in his house. He prepares to go back to bed again, when the clock strikes two.

Narrator 1 : All of sudden, he notices a tall ghost, dressed in a long green robe with a wreath on its head.

Scrooge : Who are you?

Ghost : I'm the Ghost of Christmas Present.

Scrooge : What have you come here for?

Ghost of Christmas Present : Take my hand and you'll see.

Narrator 2 : Scrooge takes the Ghost's hand and they leave.



Narrator 1 : The Ghost take Scrooge to his nephew Fred's house. Fred, his wife and their young children are in the living room. They are having a good time and enjoying themselves.

Narrator 2 : Scrooge sees them praying for his good health even though he has been unkind to them.

Narrator 1 : Scrooge remembers how Fred had invited him for Christmas dinner at his house but he had refused him. He feels saddened by the way he treated his nephew earlier.

Narrator 2 : The Ghost then leads Scrooge away. Later, he finds himself in his house and the Ghost has gone.

Narrator 1 : Scrooge checks the time and it strikes three. At once, a tall ghost appears.

Scrooge : You must be the Ghost of Christmas Yet To Come. (The Ghost remains silent.) That's right, isn't it? You're going to show me that I have changed, aren't you?

Narrator 2 : The Ghost points a finger at something without saying anything. Scrooge see a group of men talking to each other. He recognises that these men are people he has worked with before. Scrooge and the Ghost **overhear** their conversation.

Narrator 1 : Scrooge hears them talking about a dead man. He observes that the men are not sorry for the dead man.

Narrator 2 : It dawns on him that the dead man is himself and that he is not missed by anyone.

Scrooge : (to the Ghost) Was I the dead man? (The Ghost does not answer). I understand that if I am not nice to people; I will die alone and unhappy. So, if I change, the end too will change. Please say it will (He pleads with the Ghost). Spirit, hear me! I'm no longer the same man. I will honour Christmas in my heart and try to keep it alive all year. I shall not



forget the lessons of the spirits of the past, the present and the future. Give me hope, please!

Narrator 1 : The Ghost disappears, leaving Scrooge begging on his knees.

Narrator 2 : Just then, Scrooge hears noises. He looks out of the window and shouts to a passer-by.

Scrooge : What day is it young man?

Passer-by : It's Christmas, sir.

Narrator 1 : Scrooge is **elated**. He dances around in joy.

Scrooge : I'm saved! It's still Christmas! Christmas! Christmas! I've been given a chance to change. (He looks at the picture of Marley.) Thank you, Jacob! (He looks up towards the heavens.) Thank you, Lord! Thank you, spirits! Thank you for giving me the time to make **amends**.

Narrator 2 : Soon, he goes about making preparations to right everything that he had done wrong.

Narrator 1 : Scrooge is a changed man now. Some people laugh when they see such a difference in him, but he doesn't mind.

Narrator 2 : His heart is happy and content, and that is quite enough for him.

Narrator 1 and **Narrator 2** (together) : Merry Christmas

–Adapted from A Christmas Carol by **Charles Dickens**



Find Meaning

Miser - a person who accumulates money and hates spending it

Counting-house - office where the accounts of a business are maintained

eve - the day or evening before an event, especially a religious festival or holiday

aloof - one who maintains distance

astonished - very surprised

hallucinating - seeing or hearing things that are not really there

robe - a long loose outer piece of clothing

wreath - a circle of flowers or leaves worn on the head

overhear - to hear a conversation in which you are not involved

elated - happy and excited

amends - make up for a wrongdoing



Exercises

Creative Expression

Have you ever seen a dream that felt so real? Like it was not a dream, it was happening in reality. Share your dream and how you felt after waking up with your friends.

Tell Your Story



Learning by doing

Complete the summary of the story.

A Christmas Carol

by Charles Dickens

Complete the summary of Dickens's story. Use the words from the list below.

<i>at home in bed</i>	<i>to visit him</i>	<i>how unhappy he was</i>
<i>home of Bob Cratchit</i>	<i>as a hateful, hard</i>	<i>Christmas Eve</i>
<i>of Christmas Yet to come</i>	<i>sad death of</i>	<i>in a bad mood</i>
<i>Christmas should be like</i>	<i>to see his own</i>	<i>when his nephew</i>
<i>too late to change</i>	<i>to the health of</i>	<i>back to his childhood</i>
<i>used to go to</i>	<i>of Christmas past</i>	<i>to wish him</i>
<i>wonderful meal</i>	<i>of Christmas present</i>	

It's and the weather is very cold. Scrooge is working in his office come in a merry Christmas. As always, Scrooge is and says angrily that Christmas is nothing to be merry about.

That night when Scrooge is, three ghosts come The first ghost, the Spirit, takes Scrooge, to the school

Scrooge Scrooge is very upset to see as a child. The second ghost, the Spirit shows Scrooge the festivities at the, Scrooge cleric. After a Bob Cratchit drinks Scrooge, but Mrs. Cratchit describes him unfeeling man. The last ghost, the Spirit, a frightening figure, shows Scrooge the Tiny Tim, Bob Cratchit's youngest child, and then takes Scrooge grave.

Finally, Scrooge realises that it is not He promises the ghost that he will be a different person and he won't forget what



Logical Decision Making

Imagine you see a person trying to talk to you about in problem. What would you do in that situation? How would you react? Write your answers in your notebook.



Exercise Time

A. Answers the following questions.

1. Who was Scrooge?
2. What did the ghost try to say to Scrooge?
3. What did the ghost of Christmas Past do?
4. Why did the ghost of Christmas Present come for?
5. How did Scrooge feel when he heard men talking about him being dead?

B. Find their meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Unfriendly | 2. Painful |
| 3. Strange | 4. Prepare |
| 5. Frightened | 6. Conversation |

C. Fill in the blanks.

- Scrooge awakens to find himself
- The young man on the street informs Scrooge that
- That evening number of the spirits visit Scrooge.
- In the end. Scrooge becomes.....

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

- What was dearer than people for Scrooge?
☐ a. prayer ☐ b. money ☐ c. travelling
- Jacob Marley was the dead of Scrooge?
☐ a. father ☐ b. son ☐ c. friend
- Who was Fred?
☐ a. Scrooge's friend ☐ b. Scrooge's nephew ☐ c. Scrooge's son
- Who was the 'dead man' the three men were talking about?
☐ a. Jacob Marley ☐ b. Ebenezer Scrooge ☐ c. Fred

E. Match the following

Past	Current time
Present	Upcoming time
Future	Lost time





Conceptual Understanding

Tell Your Story

- F. Based on your understanding of this chapter, create the story map and fill the boxes given below.

STORY MAP

setting

characters

events

Problem

solution

Communication



Writing Skills

- G. Do you believe in ghosts and spirits? Do such entities hold the power to change a person completely? This is a play about an unkind man who has a change on the eve of Christmas. Write your answer in 150 words in the given space.



Discipline in Life



Learning Objectives

✿ Valuing the importance of discipline.

✿ Discipline makes a child successful.

Warm-up

Match the smile/sad faces below to the good and bad manners given that you think to suit the images perfectly.



			
Run in the classroom		Not saying 'hello'	
			
Say 'I am Sorry'		Say 'Thank You'	
			
Say 'Goodbye'		Use a loud voice	
			
Say 'You are Welcome'		Throw rubbish	

Discipline is very important in life. Before starting the chapter teacher will discuss with the students what is discipline and why we must follow it in our life. Let's read the chapter.

Amit's teacher has **appointed** Amit as the Discipline Incharge of his class and he takes his **responsibility** very seriously. Let us find out what happens.

Amit: (Enters his house): Mother, I am the new **Discipline** Incharge of my class. Is not that wonderful!

Mother: That's very good ! Congratulations !

Father (Enters the Room): I heard that. It's great! Congrats, son.

Amit: Thank you mom and dad. The teacher spoke to me about my duties. I have to make sure that all the students of my class obey the rules of the school and maintain silence, when a teacher is not there in the class. I also have to see that they move quietly in a line while going to the playground, computer lab or music lab.

Father: I am sure you will be able to work and do your duty in a responsible manner.

Amit: Well, I will try my best. If we maintain proper discipline there are chances that our class might pick up the trophy for being the most well-disciplined class in the school in the coming month.

Mother: Oh yes, you can certainly win the trophy.

Amit: But a few boys and girls in our class make a lot of noise Dad, how can I help them to improve?

Father: Well, that reminds me a talk by my favourite teacher on discipline.

Amit: Please tell me all that he said about discipline.

Father: Amit, first you must understand the real meaning of discipline. He said that we must try to understand that discipline is adjustment. It must be based on care and affection. **Initially,**



we must try to find what's the reason of indiscipline. Without knowing the details, the problem of discipline cannot be solved. Discipline cannot be based on fear.

Amit: All that your great teacher said is so true. There is a boy in my class, Nitin, who always talks when the teacher is not there. I just don't know what to do?

Father: You can request the teacher to let him sit in the front row probably he wants more attention from the teacher and your work will also become easier.

Amit: Dad, I will talk to my classmates and tell them that If we maintain discipline all the teachers will **praise** us and we can study well.

Father: You all will be able to concentrate better and it will build up your confidence.

Amit: I will try to make them understand that we should aim to win the trophy for being the most disciplined class in school.

Mother: The teachers and parents will feel happy if the children are disciplined.

Father: Moreover, remember what my teacher said. He believed that when students leave school they should be real human beings with **consideration** and intelligence who can look at everything without any fear. They should be able to fit into a society.

Amit: I will remember all that and do my work sincerely as a Discipline Incharge.

(After one month)

Amit: Mom,I am really happy today! Something wonderful happened. Guess what ?

Mother: I have no clue what's the matter?

Father: I am sure you have done well in studies or as the Discipline Incharge.

Amit: Yes ! My class, V A won the trophy for most well-disciplined class.



Father and Mother: Congratulations! We are so proud of you.



Find Meaning

appointed : selected

initially : at first

discipline : the practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behaviour

responsibility : something that is your job or duty to deal with

praise : admire

consideration : careful thought

Exercises

Creative Expression

Tell Your Story

Have you ever become the monitor or prefect or participated in any kind of activity which you were leading? Share the story with your classmates.

Learning by doing

1. Who had been appointed as the discipline Incharge?
2. Who made a lot of noise in Amit's class?

Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game!

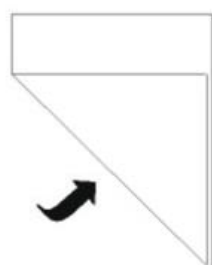
Let's make "Paper Fortune Teller".

Material: square paper, some colourful pens

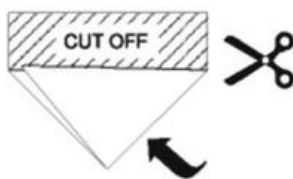
Steps:



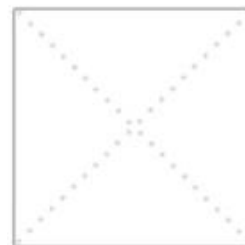
Take an 8.5"x11" sheet of paper



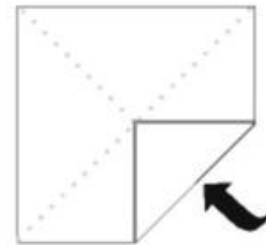
Fold corner up till it meets the other side



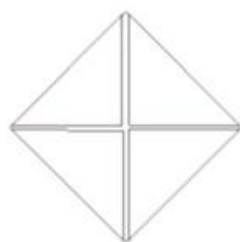
Fold other corner up till it meets the other side- then cut off the rectangle at the top



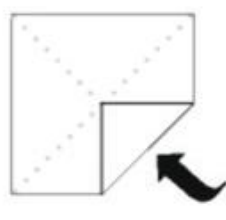
Unfold it and place it printed side down - you should now have an 8.5"x8.5" piece



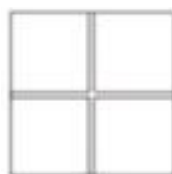
Fold up all four corners so that the points meet in the middle



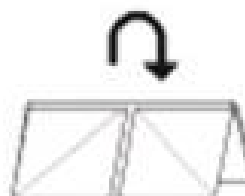
It should now look like this
Flip it over



Fold up all four corners so that the points meet in the middle



It should now look like this



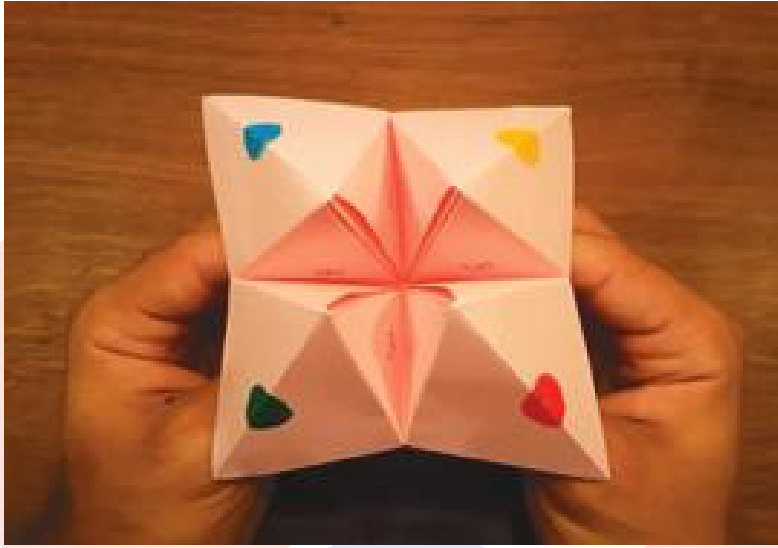
Now fold the top back



Work your fingers into the four corners from the fold side - work the



Your “Paper Fortune Teller”, in the end, will look like this.



Decorate your folded fortune teller with colours and numbers when you've finished folding it. You can write any colour on any of the outer four petal-shaped flaps. Four additional flaps, each divided in half, will be found inside those two, making a total of eight flaps. Write a number 0 through 10 on each of those flaps, followed by a fortune under each of those digits. The creation of fortunes is totally up to the individual; normally, it's better to keep them gender-neutral but expressed in affirmative sentences about a person's future, such as "you will. Things like, "You'll meet the person of your dreams tomorrow," or "You will have a tremendously successful business," but remember not all fortunes must be happy ones. The game can start once there are eight different fortunes inscribed beneath each of the numbered flaps.

Start by placing the thumb and index finger of each hand in one of the Fortune Teller's four pockets. Select one of the colours on the top four flaps with the help of the individual whose fortune is being read. Using the Teller in alternate pinching and pulling motions, spell out the letters blue if the colour is blue. Four of the numbers on the inner flaps will be visible with each pinch, while the remaining four numbers will be visible with each pull. The Teller will display one of the sets of four numbers after writing out the letters B-L-U-E.

The latest response is the same rotating pinch and pulls from the first round, with the difference that the counting of the number now takes the place of the spelling of the colour. The other player will then choose one of those numbers. Four numbers will be revealed after the number has been counted. The fortune underneath the chosen number is then read. Will it happen?



Logical Decision Making

Imagine you were Amit. You were appointed as the class monitor. But, you were having some trouble with some of the students in the class as they were naughty and loud. How would you manage? What would you do to keep them calm and disciplined? Write your answers in your notebook.



Exercise Time

A. Answers the following questions.

1. Why were Amit's parents happy?
2. Whose views on discipline were expressed by Amit's father?
3. Where must we follow the discipline during school hours?
4. How could Nitin be disciplined according to Amit's father?

B. Find their meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Maintain | 4. Remember |
| 2. Concentrate | 5. Incharge |
| 3. Confidence | |

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Amit parents were when he wasthe discipline Incharge.
2. Amit had to make sure that when the was not there, the students of his class were
3. is important in our life.
4. At the end Amit's class won..... .

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. Discipline must be based on
 - ☐ a. Care
 - ☐ b. Affection
 - ☐ c. Both a and b
2. What should be done initially?
 - ☐ a. Scold children who are undisciplined
 - ☐ b. Find out the reason for indiscipline
 - ☐ c. None of the above
3. Discipline cannot be based on
 - ☐ a. Love
 - ☐ b. Care
 - ☐ c. Fear



E. Match the following

	School
	Trophy
	Family



Conceptual Understanding

Tell Your Story

F. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Amit was very undisciplined boy.
2. His parents felt proud of him.
3. Amit's father gave him a piece of good advice.
4. Nitin always talked in the class.
5. We all must follow discipline in our life.

G. Think and answer.

According to Amit's father when students left school they should be real human beings with consideration and intelligence, who can look at everything without any fear. Do you think so? Why?

Communication



Writing Skills

H. 'Self Discipline' leads to success. Write a short speech on this topic. Write your everyday self-discipline routine. How would you polish yourself everyday?

.....

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Reading Skills

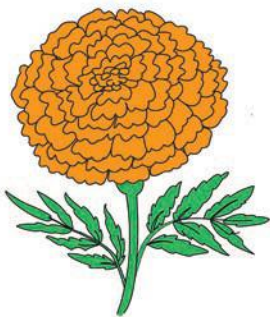
I. Read the sentences and answer the questions that follow.

1. "That's very good! Congratulations!"
 - a. Who said these words to whom?
 - b. Why did the speaker congratulate?
2. "Oh, yes," you can certainly win the trophy.
 - a. Who said these words to whom?
 - b. Who can certainly win the trophy?
 - c. In which occasion the trophy can be won?



Listening & Speaking Skills

J. Read the quote given below and discuss why 'Perseverance' is important in our life.



"Perseverance is strength... In every sphere of endeavour, people who continue to make steady efforts win out in the end... When you hit a wall... challenge yourself with a dauntless spirit."

–Daisaku Ikeda



Let's Learn Spellings

K. Read this sentence.

That reminds me a talk by my favourite teacher on discipline.

Many English words are spelled differently by British and American speakers. In the above sentence the spelling of **favourite** is British. In American English, the word is spelt as favorite.



Look up these words in your dictionary to check if the spelling given on the left is British or America. Tick (✓) the correct column and then write the other spelling.

	Word	British	American
1.	centre		
2.	color		
3.	neighbourhood		
4.	behavior		
5.	honorable		
6.	labour		
7.	liter		
8.	organisation		
9.	practise		
10.	realize		



Let's Learn Grammar

Kinds of Adverbs

Adverbs may be divided into eight parts, according to their meaning:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Interrogative adverb | - why, where, how, etc. |
| 2. Adverb of affirmation | - surely, certainly, etc. |
| 3. Adverbs of time | - now, before, after, soon, today, etc. |
| 4. Adverbs of frequency | - once, seldom, often, twice, etc. |
| 5. Adverbs of reason | - hence, therefore, so, etc. |
| 6. Adverbs of place | - anywhere, next, every, etc. |
| 7. Adverbs of manner | - clearly, bravely, well, etc. |



L. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

delightfully often well hardly away partly quite almost

1. He makes mistakes.
2. I think you are right.
3. This story is written.
4. I can believe on him.
5. The mangoes are ripe.
6. Ajay reads clearly.
7. The horse galloped
8. The weather is hot today.



M. Fill in the blanks with Adverbs.

1. The medicine tasted me very
2. These folowers smell
3. I was impressed by her work.
4. He looked at me



Vocabulary Time

N. Choose two synonyms from the box for each word.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 1. seriously | ..... | ..... |
| 2. wonderful | ..... | ..... |
| 3. attention | ..... | ..... |
| 4. praise | ..... | ..... |
| 5. confidence | ..... | ..... |

awareness	admire
marvellous	applaud
consciousness	gravely
magnificent	earnestly
self-assurance	trust

Model Test Paper-1

Time: 1 Hour

MM: 30

Section-A (Reading)

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions on the basis of your reading.

A library is a house for books. It contains collections of books and other such things that are sources of information. Libraries make it possible for the information to be accessible to a particular group of people. People borrow books from the library. It provides us with books directly, or we can read the material on the internet if we get digital access. Libraries can be physical buildings or rooms, or they can be e-libraries that can be found on the internet. Books, magazines, newspapers, and manuscripts are some common things that can be found in a library.

We need to be members of a library in order to get books. You might be a member of your school library. Have you ever borrowed any books? The person in charge of a library is known as a librarian. We should maintain complete silence inside a library. People sit and study or read books with a lot of concentration.

a. Define the term 'library'.

.....

b. How do people access information?

.....

c. What can be found in a library?

.....

Section-B (Grammar)

2. Change these statements into questions.

a. He was ill yesterday.

b. You are in a great hurry.

c. It is time to go to school.

d. There is no hope now.

e. The mangoes are ripe.

Section-C (Writing)

3. Look at the picture and write a composition about it. Give a suitable title to your composition.



Section-D (Literature)

4. Tick the correct options.

- a. What is not lovely as a tree?
☐ (i) Poem ☐ (ii) Stone ☐ (iii) Poet
- b. Who called Vidyasagar the “Father Of Modern Bengali”?
☐ (i) Rabindranath Tagore ☐ (ii) Subash Chandra Bose
☐ (iii) None of them
- c. Where was Kalam born?
☐ (i) Rameshwaram ☐ (ii) Parshuram ☐ (iii) None of the above
- d. He brings ice cream and
☐ (i) Hot dog ☐ (ii) Chips ☐ (iii) Fizz bottles
- e. A host of golden daffodils, fluttering and
☐ (i) dancing on stage ☐ (ii) dancing in the breeze
☐ (iii) dancing in the rain

5. Answer the following questions:

- a. Where and how was the poet wandering?
- b. From where did the ten-dollar bill come first?
- c. Who feels joyful about seeing the Ice-cream Man?
- d. Why did Vidyasagar quit Sanskrit college in 1846? What did he want to do?
- e. Explain how the car wash in this story was different from the car wash Mohit had visited before.

Model Test Paper-2

Time: 1 Hour

MM: 30

Section-A (Reading)

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions on the basis of your reading:

Dear Santa,

My name is Christine Fernandes. I live in Goa, India, with my father, mother, and little sister.

My mother and father say I have been a good girl all year. This is why I am writing a letter to you. People say you bring gifts to children who have been good. They also say you fulfil their wishes. I would want a strong and sturdy fishing net for my father. He sells fish for a living. It has been a long time since my mother bought a new sari. I would want you to bring one as well. Any good sari will do. As for me, I do not want any of the cakes, chocolates, or chicken that everyone in our village has for their Christmas Eve celebrations.

I just want my sister to go to school like me.

She cannot walk, and there is no one to carry her to school. Please, can you gift me something? I know she cannot get a new pair of legs, but I have seen chairs that move. People call them wheelchairs. If my sister has one, she can go to school.

I am sorry if I am asking for a lot. But you see, you are my only hope.

I will leave some treats for you and the reindeer by my door.

Merry Christmas Santa!

Love,

Christine

a. Who is writing the letter? Who is it addressed to?

.....

b. Where does the author of the letter live?

.....

c. What does the author's father do for a living?

.....

Section-B (Grammar)

2. Change the following nouns into adjectives. Then make a sentence of your own with each.

a. Comfort:



- b. Delight:
- c. Glory:
- d. Harm:
- e. Health:

Section-C (Writing)

3. Look at the picture and write a composition about it. Give a suitable title to your composition.



Section-D (Literature)

4. Tick the correct options.

- a. Discipline must be based on
☐ (i) Care ☐ (ii) Affection ☐ (iii) Both a and b
- b. What was dearer than people to Scrooge?
☐ (i) prayer ☐ (ii) money ☐ (iii) travelling
- c. The name of the slave was
☐ (i) Farukh ☐ (ii) Kafur ☐ (iii) Shahrukh
- d. King Akbar and his queen shifted to the new capital in
☐ (i) Agra ☐ (ii) Delhi ☐ (iii) Fatehpur Sikri
- e. Which of the following games was played on raths or chariots?
☐ (i) Cricket ☐ (ii) Kho-Kho ☐ (iii) Football

5. Answer the following questions:

- a. Whose views on discipline were expressed by Amit's father?
- b. How did Scrooge feel when he heard men talking about him being dead?
- c. Explain the meaning of "deep dream of peace"? How could Abou have peace?
- d. What did the master ask Kafur to do?
- e. What was the intelligent reply given by Birbal to the question asked by King Akbar?