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English

Second Language

(Revised)



Seventh Standard

Part - II

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7th Std Second Language - English syllabus Grid

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Unit No.	Theme	Text	English	Listen well	Speak well	Read and comprehend	Practise Respond	Grammar Writing	Reference through	Do the Skill Project
5	Generosity	The Wonder Bowl About Ben Adhem	Antonyms Suffixes	Listen and answers	Discussion	Comprehending the text	Rearranging jumbled words Rearranging sentences sequentially	Adjectives Adverbs	Dictionary Stories of epic characters	
6	Courage	Journey to the Top Mountain Climbing	Describing words Prefixes	Listen and identify	Describing persons	Comprehending the passage	Summarising	Relative Pronouns		Preparing album of mountaineers
7	Love for Grandparents	Nest with Grandparents	Kinship terms Crossword		Describing persons	Comprehending the text Reading picture	Describing persons	Prepositions		
8	Forgiveness	Wealth and Values The Quarrel	Values Abstract nouns Hidden words		Seeking information Discussing Short sentences and phrases	Read a play	Dialogue completion Framing questions	Present tense		
2	Pandora's Box									
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THE WONDER BOWL



Before you read:

Look at the picture and listen to the story.



Pleased with Yudhishtira's prayers, Lord Surya gave him the 'Akshaya Pathra'. It would give unlimited food till Draupadi finished her meal. The Pandavas used this during their exile. It so happened that Durvasa and his disciples arrived at Yudhishtira's dwelling. Durvasa asked Yudhishtira to arrange food for him and his disciples. There was no food left to serve them, since Draupadi had already finished

hers. The Pandavas became anxious. The sage and his

disciples who were bathing in the river would return for food soon. Draupadi prayed to Lord Krishna for help. Krishna appeared and asked Draupadi

<i>dwelling</i>	: a house where people live
<i>disciple</i>	: pupil, follower
<i>anxious</i>	: troubled mentally
<i>exile</i>	: living outside one's own country
<i>Durvasa</i>	: a great sage
<i>Yudhishtira</i>	: first of the Pandavas in the Mahabharata

to bring the Akshaya Pathra. On looking closely at the bowl, Krishna found a single grain of rice and he ate it. He was satisfied with the meal. His satisfaction in turn made Durvasa and all his disciples feel so fully fed that they never came to Yudhishtira's house.

After listening to the reading, let us check our understanding:

Answer the following orally:

1. Who gave the Akshaya Pathra to Yudhishtira?
2. What was special about the Akshaya Pathra?
3. Who arrived in the house of the Pandavas?
4. What was Yudhisthira worried about?
5. When did Draupadi pray for help?
6. How did Krishna satisfy Durvasa and his disciples?
7. Discuss how, from an unknown quarter, help arrives when it is needed the most.

Read the text

THE WONDER BOWL

1. The old couple, Philemon and Baucis lived in a hut on a mound. They worked hard in their farm and were only able to get as much food as they needed. Yet they were so kind that they would never let any stranger who came to their doors go without food. They welcomed the guest with joy and shared their own meal with him.

2. One evening, they finished their supper and sat at the door. Suddenly, they heard the barking of dogs and shouting of boys in the village. Soon the noise grew louder. Philemon saw two

strangers at whom the village boys hooted and the dogs barked. Philemon said to his wife, "Look at these boys; they ill-treat

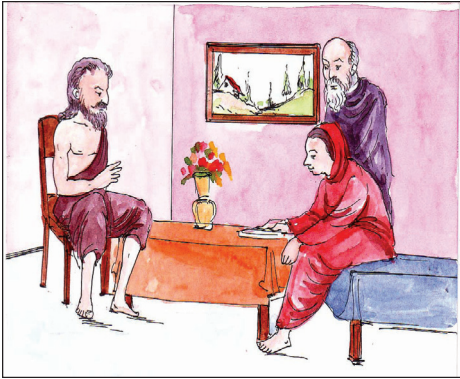
the poor strangers. I shall go and bring them. You go and see if there is any food to give them."

mound : raised ground

hooted : shouted

ill-treat : show discourtesy

ragged : dressed in torn clothes



3. Philemon went down to meet the ragged newcomers. He drove back the dogs and said, "Welcome strangers." He took them into his poor cottage and made them sit at the table. They looked very tired.

Check your understanding:

C1. Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each:

1. Which sentence in the first paragraph shows that Philemon and Baucis were poor?
2. Would any stranger who came to their house go without food?
3. Why did the dogs bark?
- 4 What made Philemon say that the boys were bad?

4. Baucis placed a small bowl of milk on the table and said, "This is all that I have for you, sirs. How I wish you had come a little earlier! We would have shared our supper with you."

hospitality : friendly reception of guests

5. "Don't worry, good lady," said one of the guests, "All will be well. Your kindness makes this drink a feast to us. We are pleased with your hospitality".

6. Baucis poured the milk from the bowl into two cups and placed them before the guests. They drank the milk and later one of them asked for some more. Baucis in confusion said, "Sorry, my dear guests. There is hardly a drop left in this bowl!" "Why?", cried the guest taking the bowl, "There is milk in this bowl as much as we want." So saying, he filled not only his cup but also his friend's. Baucis was astonished, as the guests filled their cups again from

the bowl. She could hardly believe her eyes. "They are not ordinary men" whispered Baucis to her husband. "Yes" he replied, "they must be angels from heaven, come to bless us!"

Check your understanding:

1. Why did Baucis feel that the strangers should have come earlier?
2. What were the strangers pleased with?
3. What made Baucis astonished?
4. Together, the couple decided that the strangers were _____.
(fill in the blank with the right word)

7. "Good mother", said the guests, "We thank you for your kindness. May your bowl be full of milk always!"

8. Then they went to bed. Philemon and Baucis could hardly sleep, because of the wonder that the strangers had worked with the bowl. The guests arose early next morning and got ready to go. Philemon and Baucis walked out with them for a short distance. "Good, Philemon and Baucis," said one of the guests, "We are God's messengers. We are much pleased with your kindness. Ask for anything you like. You shall have it!"

9. The old couple looked at each other. After a moment Philemon said, "Good angels, we wish to die together." "Be it so," replied the angels, "there is your home. Live in it as long as you desire and come to heaven together!"

10. Old Philemon and Baucis were astonished to see their poor cottage turned to a grand mansion. When they turned round to thank the angels, they saw nobody there. They humbly prayed to God and lived in their mansion doing good to everyone.

mansion : a grand house/a palace
astonished: wondered



Vocabulary

V1. Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets :



One is done for you.

The neighbours also saw the men in ragged clothes. But they did not realize that they needed _____. From where their _____ was, they could not see the dogs properly. Only Baucis whose house was on the _____, could see the boys ill-treat the strangers. Philemon and Baucis were _____ at the behaviour of the boys. The boys _____ till they were out of their breath.

(cottage, astonished, hooted, shelter, mound)

V2. Read the following sentence:

*Baucis earlier had poured out all the milk. Later one of the strangers asked for more.

The word 'earlier' is the opposite of 'later.'

Practise the use of opposites:

e.g., Plastic is light but iron is heavy.

- 1) This chair is comfortable, but that one is _____
- 2) You are late today, please come _____ to school.
- 3) Some buses are ordinary and some buses are _____.
- 4) My sister is happy but my brother is _____

V3. Read the following paragraph:

The boys hooted at the strangers in rags. The elders did not heartily welcome them. Though they were feasting, they had no mind to be hospitable. They ill-treated the two of them.

In fact they were astonished that the Philemon couple accepted them as guests that night.

Recognize the words you are familiar with and make sentences of your own.



One is done for you.

***hoot:** The passenger heard the hoot of the train from the station.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

V4. Some words are given below. Add suffixes like -ion, -able, -ful to frame new forms of the words.



One is done for you.

(If necessary, look up the words in the dictionary)

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|
| 1. joy | – | joyful |
| 2. wonder | – | |
| 3. dictate | – | |
| 4. comfort | – | |
| 5. hope | – | |
| 6. success | – | |
| 7. possess | – | |
| 8. concentrate | – | |
| 9. honour | – | |
| 10. medicate | – | |

Think about the text.

C2. Some questions are given below. Discuss the answers with your partner/group and write them.

1. Describe the hospitality of the old couple picking out at least two examples.
2. What makes Baucis think that the strangers were not ordinary people?
3. What did the strangers tell Philemon and his wife before going away?

C3. Discuss the answers to the following questions with your teacher.

1. Would Philemon and Baucis treat any other strangers in the same way?
2. Why did God's messengers come to the village?

C4. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. "Don't worry, good lady"
 - a. Which lesson is this line taken from?
 - b. Who is the "lady"?
 - c. When did the speaker say so?
2. "May your bowl be full of milk always"
 - a. Who said this?
 - b. Who did he say this to?
 - c. Why did the speaker say so?
3. "Good angels, we wish to die together"
 - a. Who does the word 'we' refer to?
 - b. Who was it said to?
 - c. Why did the speaker say so?

Language work:

G. Read the following story:

Seeing the neighbour's finely finished mansion, the man ran out of his palatial house to bring two visitors. He met two ragged beggars and gingerly walked towards them. But before he reached them, he saw a neatly dressed couple and forcefully brought them home. They angrily told him that they were on their way to attend a funeral.

The underlined words here are adverbs and adjectives. While 'finely' states the quality of the finishing of the mansion, making it an adverb, the word 'ragged' describes the man's dress, making it an adjective.

G1. a) Complete the following sentences with the suitable forms of the words in brackets:



One is done for you

e.g., Pradeep's father ____ called him Deepu. (affectionate)

Pradeep's father affectionately called him Deepu.

1. The audience laughed _____ at the joke. (loud)
2. His foot was injured, yet he played _____. (brave)
3. I have done _____ in the exam, so I will pass. (well)
4. A tortoise moves very _____. (slow)
5. Can you spell the word 'queue' _____ ? (correct)
6. It rained _____, so I postponed my trip. (heavy)
7. The baby is sleeping, please speak _____. (soft)
8. He looked at me _____ when I laughed at him. (angry)
9. The soldiers fought ____ and won the battle. (courage)
10. We had to walk _____ to get to school on time. (fast)

[softly, bravely, well, fast, heavily, courageously, slowly, angrily, correctly, loudly]

G2. Rewrite the following sentences using the adjective forms of the words underlined:

Example:

John drives the car carefully.

John drives the car with care.

1. Bhuvana fed the puppy lovingly.
2. They easily solved the sum.
3. Vijaya sang melodiously.
4. Pramod writes neatly.
5. Rahim always speaks calmly.

Further Reading

Read the story of Mahabharatha to know how Draupadi was able to serve food to sage Durvasa and his disciples.

Also read

Epic characters of Mahabharata — Draupadi

More Vocabulary

V1. A Here is a list of incomplete words. Complete them by using 're', 'ar', 'er', 'or', 'ie', 'ei'. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- a. literatu _____
- b. singul _____
- c. burgl _____
- d. calend _____

- e. consid _____
- f. horr _____
- g. interi _____
- h. bewa _____
- i. cent _____
- j. gramm _____
- k. rec_ _pt _____
- l. bel_ _ve _____
- m. gr_ _ve _____
- n. conc_ _ve _____

V2. There are some words that are often misused because they sound alike, but are spelt differently. Can you complete these words by putting the right letters in the boxes?



One is done for you.

1. a. Period when there is no war.

b. a bit or part of something

2. a. A rule or a law.

b. The head of a school or college

p	e	a	c	e					
p	i	e	c	e					
p	r	i	n	c	i	p			
p	r	i	n	c	i	p			
d			r	y					
d			r	y					
w			k						
w			k						
d			r						
d			r						

3. a. A place on a farm where milk is kept
b. A daily record of the events in a person's life
4. a. A person who is not strong
b. A period of seven days
5. a. A person who is loved or lovable
b. An animal which runs fast.

Writing Practice:

W1. Some incidents from the story are given in these sentences. The words in each of the sentences are jumbled. Rewrite them correctly and sequentially as they appear in the story.

- a. the ragged strangers to meet went down Philemon
- b. food for Baucis to some he asked find them
- c. with joy the guests they welcomed
- d. in this bowl as much as there is we want milk
- e. you desire as long as in it you live and to heaven come together
- f. a small bowl on the table placed Baucis of milk

Poem

ABOU BEN ADHEM



Before you read:

Edward Tells the Truth

Read the paragraph about Edward, then decide what he is likely to do in each of the situations below. Write your answers on the lines provided.



Edward always tells the truth. He believes that honesty is more important than almost anything else. Some kids call Edward a legit because they know they can't get away with doing bad things when Edward is around. Edward feels that telling the truth is more important than the friendship of kids who do bad things. Still, sometimes he wishes he didn't feel so strongly about honesty, because life on the playground might be easier.

Glossary

legit - lawful

A. A boy takes Edward's lunch money, then threatens to hurt Edward if he tells anyone what happened.

B. Edward's best friend, Aaron, steals a book from the school library, but regrets what he's done and returns the book. He asks Edward not to tell the librarian what he's done.

Discuss orally :

- What should be done when your friends go wrong?
- Honesty is always rewarded.
- Which is the mistake that you regret?



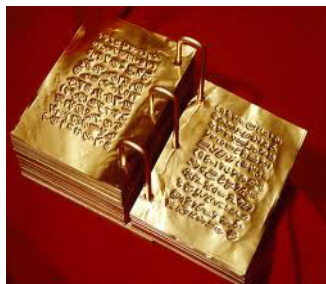
ABOU BEN ADHEM

Leigh Hunt

Abou 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,
Answered, “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 showed the names whom love of God
had blest,

And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.



Glossary:

tribe	: people
lily	: a flower
bloom	: open, blossom
exceeding	: great
writest	: write
thou	: you
vision	: seeing someone/something
accord	: grant, agree, bring into harmony
cheerly	: cheerfully
thee	: you
fellow man	: another human being
vanished	: disappeared
wakening light	: light which rouses from sleep/in active condition
blest	: blessed
lo!	: a word used for calling attention.

C1. Check your understanding:

Choose the right answer and underline it:

1. The wish 'may his tribe increase' is for
a. the angel b. Abou Ben Adhem c. the dream
2. The angel was writing in a book of
a. dream b. peace c. gold
3. 'The presence in the room' is referred to as
a. vision b. name c. fellow men
4. "Nay, not so" refers to Abou being one among those who
a. loved the Lord b. loved the angel
c. loved his fellow men
5. Abou's name appeared first in the list of those that
a. love of God had blessed b. saw the vision
c. loved his fellow men

C2. Rearrange the following sentences so as to form a summary of the poem.

a. The peaceful sleep had given Ben Adhem courage, and he asked the angel:

bright as a beautiful flower, he saw an angel writing in a book of gold.

'What are you writing?'

The vision looked up, and with a sweet and friendly look, answered:

'I am writing the names of all the people who love the Lord.'



b. The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night the angel came again, in a great flash of light (that woke Abou), and showed the names of those who had been blessed by the love of God. And look! Adhem's name was at the top of the list.

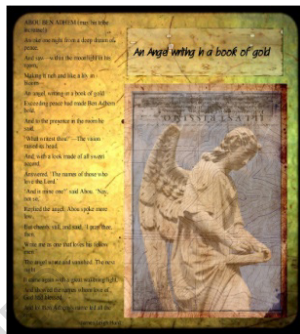
c. One night Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!) woke from a deep, peaceful dream. In the moonlight that was making his room as bright as a beautiful flower, he saw an angel writing in a book of gold.

d. 'And is mine one of those names?' asked Abou.

'No, it is not,' replied the angel.

Abou, still cheerful, spoke more softly and said:

'Then please put my name down as one that loves other people.'



C3. Answer the following:

1. Choose an example for simile from the choices given below:

- a. making it rich
- b. within the moonlight
- c. like a lily in bloom

A comparison of two different things by using the words as or 'like' is a simile

2. The rhyming words in the poem have a pattern. It is

- a. every two lines rhyme
- b. alternate lines rhyme
- c. all lines end in the same sound

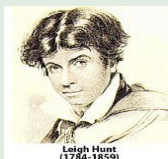


3. The poem refers to god's representative in three different ways. They are:

- a. moonlight, angel and dream
- b. angel, the presence, the vision
- c. lily, angel and dream

C4. In your own words write the message the poem gives.

Know your poet:



Leigh Hunt, in full **James Henry Leigh Hunt** was an English critic, essayist, poet and writer. He born on October 19, 1784, Southgate, Middlesex, England. He died on August 28, 1859, Putney, London.

Read and Enjoy

Chain Of Pearls

Mother, I shall weave a chain of pearls for thy (your) neck with my tears of sorrow.

The stars have wrought their anklets of light to deck thy feet, but mine will hang upon thy breast.

Wealth and fame come from thee (you)

and it is for thee to give or to withhold them.

But this my sorrow is absolutely mine own,

and when I bring it to thee as my offering

thou reward(est) me with thy grace.

- Rabindranath Tagore

JOURNEY TO THE TOP



Before you read: Listening Text

I.L. Listen to the text read by your teacher and identify the personalities. Write their names in the space provided.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



The pictures above are of Bachendri Pal. You are now going to read her success story. She puts her life in a nutshell like this:

“I have realized that there are many Everests one has to climb in one’s life”

- Bachendri Pal, mountaineer

Read the text:

1. Bachendri Pal was the first Indian woman to climb the summit of Mt. Everest. The middle one of five children,

<i>modest</i>	- <i>small</i>
<i>rebellious</i>	- <i>one who fights against something/ to resist</i>
<i>snow clad</i>	- <i>covered with snow</i>
<i>amuse</i>	- <i>feel pleasantly happy</i>

she was born in 1954 at Nakuri, a small village in the Garhwal Himalayas in the present Uttarakhand. Bachendri was from a modest background. Her father was a border tradesman who would take wheat flour and rice from India to Tibet on mules, horses and goats. He eventually married and settled near Uttarkashi, where the couple raised their family.

2. Always a rebellious child, Bachendri loved wandering in the snow-clad Garhwal Himalayas. She dreamt of

persuade - make someone believe

graduation - getting  *a degree*

flying in aeroplanes and meeting famous people and this always amused her family. She was an active child and did well in her studies at school. She excelled in sports too. She was independent and fearless. She climbed, together with a group of 12-year old classmates, 4000 m (13,123 feet) height during a picnic. As she could not come down before nightfall, she had to spend the night there, without food or shelter along with the others.

3. The experience remained in Bachendri's memory. It increased her love for adventure and the mountains. At 13, like most Garhwal girls, she was expected to leave school and help in the house. But her determination to study impressed her parents who allowed her to finish high school. As a student, she earned money by sewing in her spare time. The principal of her school persuaded her family to send her to college, where she defeated both boys and girls in rifle shooting and other competitions.

4. Her B.A. graduation thrilled her parents, who had wanted her to be the first girl in the village with a degree. She eventually did an M.A in Sanskrit and then B.Ed. In spite of these achievements, the job offers that came in were only temporary and junior-level positions. Inspired by her love for the mountains, Bachendri decided to apply to the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering (Uttarkashi) for the Basic Mountaineering Course. She was judged the best student in the course, and much to her surprise, was marked down as 'Everest Material'! She completed her Advanced Mountaineering Course too with flying colours. Bachendri climbed the Gangotri (6672 m/21900 ft) and Rudugaria (5819 m/19,091 ft.) in an advanced camp (1982) during her time at NIM.

5. Her mentor, Brigadier Gyan Singh, the Director of the National Adventure Foundation (NAF), came to Uttarkashi in February 1983 to run an adventure course for teachers at the NIM. He selected seven local, educated women,

including Bachendri for scholarship. “Bhagirathi Seven Sisters Adventure Club” was set up by him after he came to know through Bachendripal that the poor could use their mountaineering skill to make a living.

<i>mentor</i>	- <i>adviser, guide, ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕ</i>
<i>determination</i>	- <i>decisive, ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿತ</i>
<i>adventure</i>	- <i>exciting or dangerous experience, journey</i>
<i>mountaineering-</i>	<i>the sport or activity of climbing mountains, ಪರ್ವತಾರೋಹಣ</i>

This was a unique organization of girls and women to help other girls to find adventure. This scheme would take care of the monetary worries of trained girls and women. Bachendri, whose family was under economic pressure, became an instructor here and reduced their financial burden.

Check your understanding:

C1. Answer each of the following questions in a word, a phrase or a sentence as required.

1. What amused the family of Bachendri Pal?
2. Where was Bachendri Pal born?
3. Where did Bachendri Pal apply for her Basic Mountaineering Course?
4. Who was Brigadier Gyan Singh?
5. For what purpose was the ‘Bhagirathi Seven Sisters Adventure Club’ established?

6. Bachendri was selected for the Indian Everest Expedition in 1984. This was the first mixed expedition and its prime aim was to provide Indian women the opportunity to face the challenge of climbing Mt. Everest. Till then, four women in the world had scaled the peak. The team comprised seven women and eleven men and this was Bachendri's first real expedition.

7. They faced many setbacks including an avalanche and injuries. A sudden landslide injured the members of her team. However, Bachendri Pal continued her climb to reach the peak on May 23rd 1984. Bachendri conquered the summit of

avalanche - a mass of snow, ice, and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.



Summit - top of the mountain

Sagarmatha (the Nepali name for the highest peak in the world) at 1:07 p.m. It was a difficult climb of over 29028 ft. (8848 m). Her dream had come true. "At this moment of joy," Bachendri Pal writes, "My thoughts went to my father and mother who taught us the value of struggle and the value of efforts."

8. Bachendri's mountaineering excellence has been honoured by the Government of India with the country's highest sports award, the Arjuna Award, the highly coveted 'Padmashri' as well as the National Adventure Award. Among the other major awards, Bachendri was awarded the 'Yash Bharathi' award by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, 'Gold Medal' by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation as well as

an award from the Department of Education, Uttar Pradesh State, and the Lifetime Achievement Award by Kolkata Sports Journalists Association.

9. Bachendri Pal has put together all her experiences of mountaineering in her autobiography, "Everest - My Journey to the Top." She is presently employed as Deputy Divisional Manager (Adventure Programmes), Tata Steel Adventure Foundation. Her life shows how hard work and the will to succeed can raise one to greater heights.

Check your understanding:

1. What was Bachendri Pal selected for?
2. What is the Nepali name for the highest peak in the world?
3. Which is the country's highest sports award that was given to Bachendri?
4. Name the autobiography of Bachendri Pal.

Vocabulary:

V1. The following are the meanings of words that you have read. Find out the word from the text and fill in the blanks.

As a clue, the first letter of the word is given.



One is done for you.

After a period of time or delay (para 1.) eventually

1. The highest point of a mountain (para 7) s_____
2. An experienced and trusted adviser (para 5) m_____

3. A mass of snow and ice, tumbling rapidly down a mountain (para 7) a_____
4. A personal account of one's own life (para 9) a_____
5. A journey or a voyage for a particular purpose especially exploration, scientific research or war (para 6) e_____

V2. Pick out the words from paragraph two which describe Bachendri Pal.



One is done for you.

1. **rebellious**
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Work in pairs:

V3. Write three words which describe you and your friend.

You

Friend

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C2. Answer each of the following questions and compare your answers with those of your partner.

1. Describe the trade of Bachendri Pal's father.
2. Write about Bachendri's love for adventure and the mountains.

3. Why did Bachendri apply to NIM for a course?
4. Name the awards given to Bachendri Pal.
5. As students, what do we learn from Bachendri Pal's life?
6. In which paragraphs do you find the following information about Bachendri Pal? Discuss
 - a. She was not only interested in mountaineering but also in education.
 - b. Her mountaineering excellence was recognized.
 - c. Her greatest contribution to the poor women with mountaineering skills.

Language in use:

G1. Work in pairs :

Look at the following sentences from the text 'Journey to the Top' :

- a. He eventually settled near Uttarkashi **where** he got married. (Para 1)
- b. Her graduation thrilled her parents **who** wanted her to be the first girl in the village with a degree. (Para 4)

In the sentences above, the words printed in bold letters relate the two parts of the sentence. These connecting words are called **relative pronouns / conjunctions**.

who, which, where, why and *what* can be used as relative pronouns.

G2. Find out sentences from the text with relative pronouns.

G3. Read the following sentences.

1. I do not distrust my faithful and loving friends.
2. A teacher is always fair and impartial.
3. An experiment is an unending quest.

The addition of a syllable at the beginning of a word is called a prefix. Prefixes like un, in, dis, im, etc., can be used.

G4. Add a prefix and make the word mean the opposite



x

inactive



1. dependent x

2. expected x

3. like x

4. honour x

5. employed x

6. experienced x

7. complete x

Writing Practice

Work in pairs : One student asks questions and the other writes it down.

W1. Choose an artist, dancer, sculptor, craftsman in your locality and collect the following information about them.

- a) What is the full name of the person?
- b) What is his/her art/craft?
- c) Where was she/he born?
- d) Who supported her and helped her/him?
- e) Who trained him/her?
- f) What awards/prizes has she/he won?
- g) Does he/she train others?

Now, write a paragraph based on the information collected about the person and read it to the class.

W2. Write down a few questions you would like to ask 'Bachendri Pal' if you would meet her.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

W3. Expand the following abbreviations. Add two more of your choice:



One is done for you.

S.S.L.C - Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

1. B.A. - _____

2. B.Ed. - _____

3. M.Sc. - _____

4. _____

5. _____

W4. Make a list of the qualities you admire in your parents. Have you inherited them? If yes, write it in your notebook.

W5. Discuss in groups: Add a few more awards given in our country other than the ones mentioned in the lesson.

1. Arjuna Award is a national award given to recognize excellence in sports.

2. Padmashri award _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Project work: Work in groups

Find out the things used by mountaineers, collect pictures and prepare an album.

Suggested Reading:

1. Himalayan Journal - Himalayan Club
2. Tenzing Norgay and the Sherpas of Everest - Tashi Tenzing, Judy Tenzing.

Poem

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Before you read:



I. Guess the pioneer pair of mountaineers in the photograph above.

What is their achievement?

A. Given below are some materials/things used for hobbies/pastime activities. Read them, guess the activities and fill in the blanks:



One is done for you.

brushes, canvas, pencil, crayon, colours, paper:
painting

- camera, film, tripod, lenses: **p_ot_gr_p_y**
- shruti box, veena, tabla, tamboori: **m_s_c**
- utensils, vegetables, knife, stove, groceries: **c _ _ k _ g**
- spade, hoe, axe, knife, digging fork, cultivator, hand towel: **ga_d_n_ng**
- volleyball, football, cycling, athletics: **s _rt_**

B. What is your favourite pastime activity?

C. How often do you do that ?

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Laura Howell Horner

Through the mist
up the winding road
to the mountain high
I did climb.

Eager I walk
over stones and dust
higher and higher
lost in my mind.

Legs aching
from the ascent
chest rising and falling
'tis not easy I find.

Breathless
reaching for the sky
searching the blue
clouds cover eyes blind.

Stumbling now
stones loose
muscles grow numb
tackling the incline.

Apex reached
breathless fascination
the world beneath me
conquered...now mine.



4

8



12

16

20

24

Glossary:

mist	– a cloud of moisture in the air
eager	– full of interest
assent	– climbing up/movement
't	– it
stumble	– walk unsteadily
tackling	– dealing with a difficult task
numb	– not able to feel or move
incline	– a slope
fascinate	– attract
apex	– highest point, peak

C1. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

1. Mention the two difficulties faced by climbers in the first stanza.
2. What does the climber find in the fifth and the sixth lines on the road to the mountain?
3. In the third stanza, the climber finds out that mountain climbing is not easy. Pick the line which shows it.
4. In the fourth stanza, what does the mountain climber try to reach?
5. When do the climber's muscles grow numb?

C2. Answer the following, discussing in your group:

1. Explain to your group the desire of the mountain climber.
2. Describe the feelings of the speaker when he reached the top.

3. Express in your own words the adventurous desire you have and exchange it with your partner.

C3. Answer the following in a paragraph each, discussing with your partner:

1. Summarize the poem in your own words.
2. Do you enjoy nature? Give reasons. Write about a place which you would like to visit with your friend.
3. If you had a chance to do something no one had done before (for e.g.: crossing an ocean, climbing a big mountain, crossing a desert etc.), what would you choose to do?

Project work:

Collect pictures of Himalayan range and a few peaks.

Read and enjoy

The Mountain Sat Upon the Plain

The mountain sat upon the plain

In his tremendous chair __

His observation omnifold,

His inquest, everywhere __

The seasons played around his knees

Like children round a sire __

Grandfather of the days is he

Of dawn, the ancestor __

Emily Dickinson

Unit 7



NEST WITH GRAND PARENTS

Warm-up Activity

Write the names of people in your family in the given blanks and complete the family tree.



Talk to your partner about the members in your family.

Now, complete the following sentence:

I like my family because _____

NEST WITH GRANDPARENTS

- **Lalitha Sridhar**

1. “Amma, why are you removing all my things from the cupboard?”. Anjali asked in a voice which sounded like she was ready for a fight.

“You already know, Anjali. *Dada* and *Dadi* need some place for keeping their things,” her mother replied firmly, without any apology.

<i>apology</i>	– an expression of feeling sorry for something wrong that you have done.
<i>couch</i>	– a piece of furniture used for taking rest; a sofa
<i>accommodate</i>	– to arrange/provide a place to keep some things, or for somebody to live or stay.
<i>sensitive</i>	– able to understand people's feelings
<i>objection</i>	– an act of disagreeing with something or someone

2. “But, Ma, where will my things go? This has been my room since I was a baby. Why should I give up everything just because *Dada* and *Dadi* are coming to live with us?” cried Anjali.

3. “Come on, Anju. You are not giving up everything. You are only going to sleep on the couch in the hall instead of in this room. And your things can be accommodated elsewhere,” replied her mother, trying to be sensitive but feeling angry at her daughter's objections.

<i>migrate</i>	– to go and live in another place.
<i>chachaji</i>	– father's younger brother
<i>bua</i>	– father's sister

4. This is how it had been ever since Anjali had been told that her grandparents would be living with them now onwards. They had recently sold off all their land in the little village. *Dada* was nearing seventy now and was too old to run the farm all by himself. He had promised he would not leave his land till he died, but he was finding it more and more difficult to live there alone. All his children had migrated to cities. Two of Anjali's *chachajis* were abroad. Only Papa lived in Pune while Rita *Bua* was in Delhi. *Dada* had been persuaded by Anjali's father (Papa) to come and live with them. Papa wanted all of them to be together as a joint family.

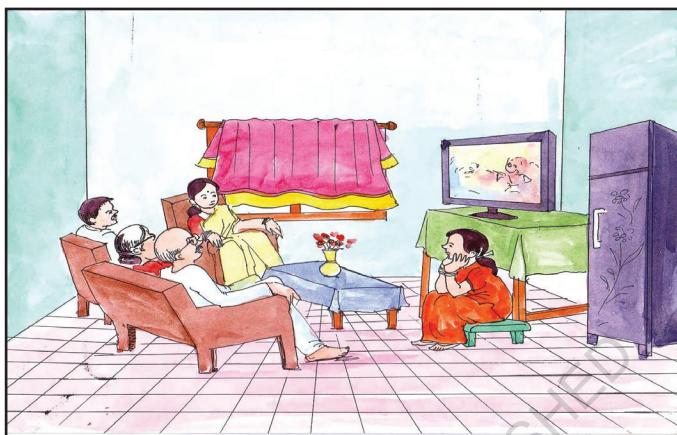
Check your understanding:

Answer the following in a word, a phrase or a sentence each:

1. Who removed Anjali's things from her cupboard?
2. Anjali's parents expected _____ and _____ to live with them.
a) *Dada and Chachaji* b) *Dada and Dadi*
c) *Rita Bua and Chachaji (choose the right one)*
3. Where was Anjali going to sleep when her room was vacated?
4. Papa wanted all of them to live together as _____.
a) *a nuclear family* b) *a joint family* c) *a migrated family.*
(choose the right answer)
5. Where did Bua live?

5. Of course, Anjali enjoyed meeting her grandparents during her holidays, but that did not mean she was going to be happy giving up her room for them! Anjali was an only child. Never in her life had she liked sharing anything and she wasn't ready to change now!

6. And so it was that when her grandparents came, Anjali was in her fussy, irritating, bratty mood. She made a show of how she had lost her room.



When she wasn't making rude comments, she would not talk much and pretend to be glued to her favourite programme on TV. She was not very polite and complained, though not directly, for she was too afraid of her father's wrath.

fussy

– giving too much importance to little things

bratty

– impolite, unruly

wrath

– great anger

7. It was true that having grandparents living with them needed adjusting to a new routine. They (the grand parents) woke up much before anyone else did and that made things awkward. *Dadi* was forever doing some *puja* or other and if there was objection to onions in the food one day, it was eggs the next day.

8. They would not go with them to eat out at restaurants. They would not watch movies in theatres. They would not enjoy shopping just for fun. They thought strap dresses were too foreign and short skirts totally avoidable. Pop music was 'noise' and ice-creams were 'not good for health'.

9. The one thing they did share was an addiction to television, but the programmes they watched put Anjali to sleep. Anjali felt as if she had suddenly been imprisoned. The house suddenly looked too small.

10. As the days passed, Anjali's anger came down. It was

addiction – getting used to something and being unable to stay without it.

impossible to remain angry with someone who was so kind. *Dadi* stopped commenting on her clothes and even bought her a pretty T-shirt when they went sightseeing. TV became a divided schedule of the most wanted programmes on each individual list. *Dada* helped Anjali with her projects and he was a big help with the Math syllabus. He also got Anjali into the habit of reading the newspaper. He read the headlines to her when he waited for her bus to arrive at the bus-stop every morning. Anjali's mother worked in an office and she left along with her father every morning. Breakfast was always cornflakes and it was usually sandwiches for Anju's tiffin. And when her mother got back in the evening, she was so exhausted that cooking food was never great fun.

11. But now *Dadi* had taken over the kitchen - she actually said she was getting bored of doing nothing! *Dadi* was a fantastic cook. Suddenly, they were served divine *parathas* and *subzi*, *mithai* and *pakor*as, salads and pickles. Anjali's mother could now slow down a little and rest her feet. She even had more time for her daughter. She was also satisfied that her child was in the most caring hands possible..... till one day when the grandparents announced, "We are thinking of going to Rita's place for a while."

tiffin – a light meal
exhausted – very tired

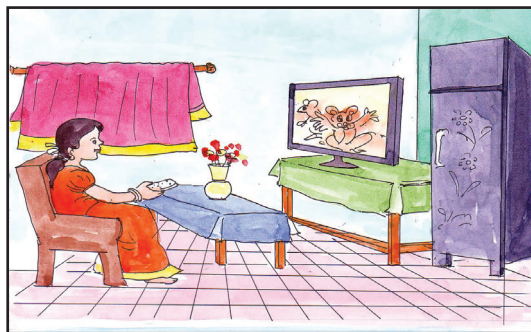
divine – wonderful, heavenly

12. Before anyone could say anything, Anjali burst out, "Oh! Can I have my room back then? *Dada- Dadi*, when are you going?"

Check your understanding:

- 1. Mention the activity Anjali involved in when she was not bratty.*
- 2. What made the family feel awkward with the arrival of the grandparents?*
- 3. Pick out two examples from the eighth paragraph to show that the grandparents objected to their habits.*
- 4. What did Anjali feel about the house?*
- 5. Describe the changes that are mentioned in the eleventh paragraph.*

13. The silence that followed was terrible and only *Dadi* had some kind and general words to fill it with. Later, apart from her room, Anjali got the worst firing she had



ever received from her parents. Anyhow, she had what she had wanted and, in two days time, they were a nuclear family again. But it was a lonely achievement. There was no one to come home to but the silly TV. There was no one to talk to. Her mother was again harassed and overworked with no time for anything, or anybody. But most of all, the noise and bustle of one big happy family had faded into silence. The house suddenly looked too big.

14. When the phone rang the following night, just like they had expected it would, it was Anjali who ran and picked it up to say, "Dada-Dadi, when are you coming back?"

V1. Kinship terms:

- * My sister and brother are called my 'siblings'.
- * My father's mother is my 'paternal grandmother'.

1. My father's father is my _____
2. My mother's father is my 'maternal grandfather'
3. My mother's mother is my _____

Now, look up the dictionary and write the meanings of the following relationship terms:

1. cousin : _____
2. nephew : _____
3. niece : _____
4. aunt : _____
5. uncle : _____



V2. Complete the following paragraph with the kinship terms given in the box below.

aunts, siblings, grandparents, cousins, grandmother, grandfather.

Once I visited my _____ house in a village along with my parents, brother and sister. There, all my uncles and _____ had come with their children. We ate delicious food prepared by my dear _____. My loving _____ told us a lot of stories at night. I played with my _____ and _____; and climbed trees in the huge garden. Oh, we really had a good time together!

V3. Rearrange the following jumbled letters to make meaningful words.

1. CUSOIN _____

2. NPHEWE _____

3. NCEIE _____

4. SBLIGNI _____

5. PRANEST _____

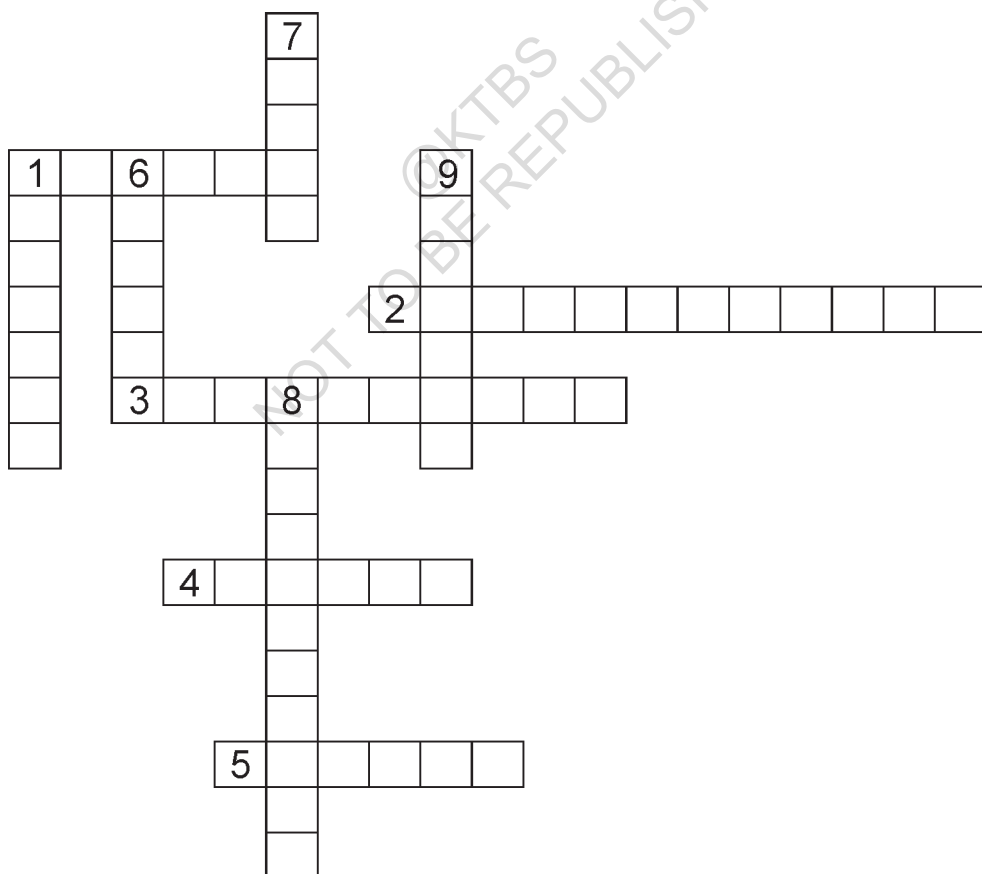
V4. With the help of the clues, complete the cross-word puzzle.

Lines Across

1. a person who gets used to something
2. parent's parents
3. very tired
4. parents and children
5. trouble somebody repeatedly

Lines Down

1. expression of feeling sorry
6. relating to God, heavenly
7. great anger
8. make place for something or someone
9. to go and live in another area



Answer:

Across - addict, grandparents, exhausted, family, harass

Down - apology, divine, wrath, accommodate, migrate

C2. Answer the following after you discuss the questions with your partner.

1. How different was the lifestyle of Anjali from that of her grandparents?
2. Describe how Anjali behaved with her grandparents in the beginning.
3. What changes were seen after the grandparents started living with them?

C3. Discuss and answer.

1. Why did Anjali behave rudely with her grandparents?
2. If you were in Anjali's place, how would you have reacted?
3. Explain the reasons for the change in Anjali by the end of the story.

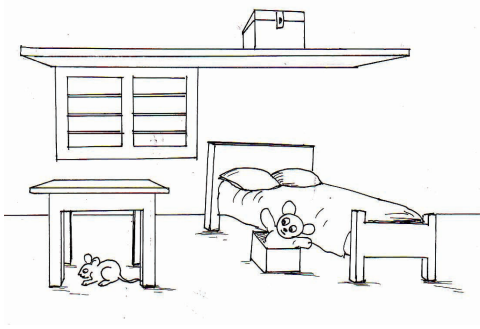
G1. Look at the pictures of two rooms shown below. They belong to Shiva and Raju.

Using the words given in the box write sentences describing what you see.

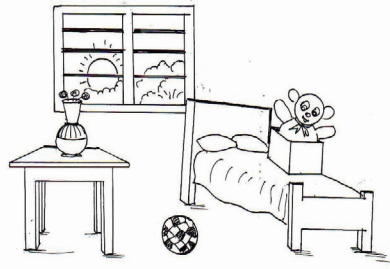


One is done for you.

*in, on, under, near, inside, outside,
between, at, above, below*



Shiva's room



Raju's room

The mouse is under the table. The vase is on the table.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

The words given in the box show the position of an object. Such words are called 'prepositions'. Some more prepositions are, 'of, to, from, against, with, during, for'.

G2. Underline the prepositions in the following passage:

Anju had enjoyed having a room of her own in the past. She hadn't shared her room with anyone else. But now her grandparents were expected to come from their village to stay with Anju and her parents. Anju's father wanted his old parents to be near him so that he could take care of them. Her room was given to her grandparents to make them comfortable during their stay. This was against her desire. But, after some days, Anju began to enjoy the company of her loving grandparents in her house.

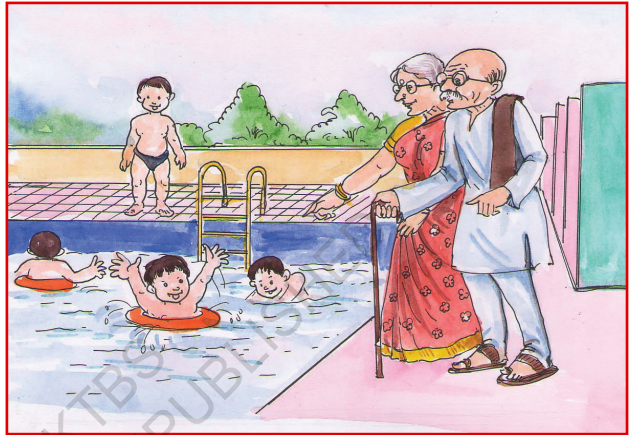
G3. Complete the following paragraph from Pradhan's diary using suitable prepositions given in the box.



One is done for you.

in, of, from, to, with, near, on, for

My summer vacation has begun. I'm now **in** my grandparents' house. I love to visit them whenever I get holidays. I simply enjoy being ____ them. They are very fond ____ me and my *didi* Sheela.



Early ____ the morning I go ____ swimming ____ my dear uncle Sham and my cousins. My grandmother makes delicious food ____ us and tells us a lot ____ stories. My grandfather takes us ____ long walks ____ the evenings. Sometimes we go shopping together ____ his scooter. He buys whatever we want ____ the shop, which is ____ the house. He tells us a lot ____ jokes. We all are very fond ____ our grandparents and pray ____ their long life and good health.

Poem

DEAR GRANDMA AND GRANDPA



Before you read:

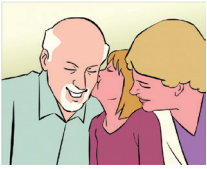
Speaking practice

Look at the following picture and speak as many sentences as you can to describe what they are doing.



Recall Activity : Write as many words as you can.

He/she is the most



DEAR GRANDMA AND GRANDPA

When we are with you, we always have fun,
You make us feel we're your special ones!
We can tell by the kindness in your smiles,
You recall how things look through the eyes of a child.
If we really need a hug or two, 5
We know that we can depend on you.
Giving hugs is what grandparents do best,
And you do it better than all the rest!
Here is a secret, and it is true-
Grandma and Grandpa, our hearts belong to you! 10

Author Unknown

C1. Answer the following questions in one two sentences each

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?
2. Who does 'you' refer to in the poem?
3. How do grandparents make their grandchildren feel they are special?
4. How is the company of grandchildren helpful to grandparents?
5. According to the poet, what is the best thing grandparents can do for their grandchildren?
6. What is the secret that the grandchildren share with their grandparents?

C2. Discuss with your partner and answer the following question:

1. How do you express your love for your grandparents?

C3. Observe that the word 'two' in line five rhymes with the word 'you' in line six. Can you find the other rhyming words in the poem?

Read and enjoy

Love Poem for Grandparents

Grandma's hugs are made of love
Everything my grandma does
is something special made with love.
She takes time to add the extra touch
that says, "I love you very much."

She fixes hurts with a kiss and smile
and tells good stories grandma-style.
It's warm and cozy on her lap
for secret telling or a nap.

And when I say my prayers at night,
I ask God to bless and hold her tight.
'cause when it comes to giving hugs
my grandma's arms are filled with love!

- *Author Unknown*

UNIT 8

WEALTH AND VALUES



Before you read:

Ladder Game

The class is divided into two groups. Two ladders are drawn on the black board. The students are asked to stand in two lines according to the groups allotted. The key words are written on the board. The group members start filling up the words that match the key words in the ladders. The group which completes the ladder with more number of words will be the winner. The group should discuss and answer.

Values are qualities which you would like to develop in yourself, as you grow.

Key words

obedience	truthfulness	forgiveness	cruelty
politeness	encourage- ment	honesty	kindness
love	punishment	good	health
dedication	brightness	repentance	truthfulness
compassion	rudeness	hatred	falsehood
beauty	sorrow	bad	illness
respect	disrespect	ugly	strength

Many more words can be used if you know them.



One is done for you.

Values

Positive

Love



Negative

Hatred



Wealth and Values - A Play

Here is the story of a rich businessman Mr. Balaji and his sons Gagan and Rahul. Gagan always helped his father and was a very responsible boy. But Rahul was very irresponsible, always enjoying his time with his friends.

Scene-1

Mr. Balaji's Palatial house

Rahul: Father, give me my portion of the property. 1 palatial: like a palace

Mr. Balaji: Oh dear! What makes you ask for a share in the property? 2

Gagan : Why Rahul ? Why do you want your share? 3
Aren't we happy together? 4

Rahul : No! Gagan, I need my share. I want to visit places all over the world; I do not want to explain things to everybody. I want to be independent and happy. I am asking for my share and not your advice. 5

[Rahul collects the money and goes away. He wastes his money spending lavishly and leads a luxurious and wasteful life. He visits places all over the world with his friends. Eventually he turns into a poor man. He begins to feel the need for money again. His friends do not want to be with him. Rahul goes in search of them, but no one helps him. He wanders about desperately and lives in utter poverty. Gradually Rahul realizes that even the servants enjoy better facilities in his father's house. He decides to go back home. He is advised by his father's friends to go back to his father. Rahul goes back to his father. His father sees him coming. He embraces him joyfully and takes him home.]

lavishly	-	extravagant/too much
eventually	-	in the end
gradually	-	slowly
desperately	-	out of control/do anything to change the situation
embraced	-	put hands around to show happiness/hug

Check your understanding:

C1. Answer each of the following questions in a word, a phrase or a sentence:

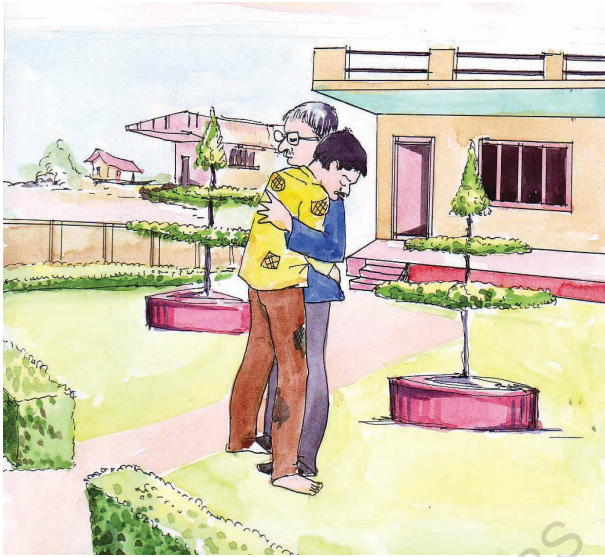
1. What is the name of the rich businessman?
2. Who were his sons?
3. Who wanted a share in the property?
4. Why did he want his share?

Scene- 2

Mr. Balaji's palatial house

(Rahul stands ashamed for what he has done)

Rahul: Father, I have made a mistake. I do not deserve to be called your son. Make me one of your servants. 6



Father : Oh! My beloved son. I'm so happy to see you back home. Forget what has happened and begin life afresh. 7

(Mr. Balaji calls his servants)

Mr. Balaji: Bring Rahul the best clothes you can buy. Decorate his finger with a ring and get good

shoes for his feet. Make a delicious meal and let's celebrate his return. 8

(Servants leave the room)

Rahul : (Falls at his Father's feet) Father, I'm sorry, please forgive my foolish behaviour. I have realized that money alone cannot bring satisfaction and happiness. 9

Mr. Balaji: (breaks down) Stop! My son. All I can do is thank God for sending you back. 10

[At this moment Gagan comes home. He notices music and dancing]

Check your understanding

1. Why did Rahul feel the need for money again?
2. Rahul was reminded of his _____ when he thought of his comfortable life before he left home.
a) father b) brother c) servants (choose the right answer)
3. What was the decision taken by Rahul?

Gagan : What's happening ?.... You are all happy and enjoying yourselves! 11

Servant : Your brother Rahul has come back and your father is celebrating his return. 12

[Gagan gets angry and does not go in. Mr Balaji comes out]

Mr. Balaji: Gagan, come in. Rahul has come home. Come let's join the feast. 13

Gagan : (angrily) Dad, all these years. I've served and obeyed you. But you did not hold a feast for me with my friends! And now .. 14

Check your understanding

1. Rahul's father welcomed him _____
a) angrily b) happily c) sadly.
2. Who was angry with Rahul's father?
3. What was the reason for his anger?

Mr. Balaji : Son! You were always with me and all that I have is yours. But your brother was lost and has come back to us. I have never missed you any time. Shouldn't we forgive your brother as he has realized his mistakes? "To err is human, to forgive is divine", they say and that is how I feel. 15

Gagan : (thinks for a while, he sees joy and happiness on his father's face, which was not there earlier in Rahul's absence. He controls his anger) Yes father, I see joy on your face. I understand the importance of forgiveness. "In forgiveness there is happiness and peace." I understand what you say. Brother, welcome back home. 16

Check your understanding:

1. What do we find in forgiveness?

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

(foolish, realized, forgiveness, eventually, desperately, embraced, gives)

1. Rahul _____ turned into a poor man.
2. He _____ that even the servants enjoyed better facilities.
3. He wandered about _____ to find a job.
4. Father _____ him joyfully and took him home.
5. Rahul felt sorry for his _____ behaviour.
6. In _____ there is happiness and joy.

V2. Write opposites for the words underlined:



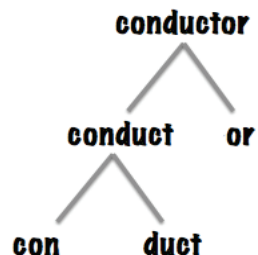
One is done for you.

1. Rahul was happy. But his father was _____
2. His father was rich. But Rahul became a _____ man.
3. Rahul was lost, but is now found.
4. Father _____ the property which Rahul takes.
5. All his _____ became his enemies.

V3. Many words have letters that can form different words.

They are 'hidden words'.

Pick out the hidden words from the following words:



One is done for you:

* businessmen - bus; sin; men; in

* expression - express; press; on

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. always | _____ | 2. enjoy | _____ |
| 3. share | _____ | 4. independent | _____ |
| 5. away | _____ | 6. desperately | _____ |
| 7. embraced | _____ | 8. servants | _____ |
| 9. beloved | _____ | 10. hears | _____ |
| 11. enjoying | _____ | 12. yourselves | _____ |
| 13. brother | _____ | 14. forgive | _____ |

C2. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

1. Why did Rahul want his share of the property?
2. How did Rahul spend his money on his friends?
3. What did Mr. Balaji tell his servants to do, when Rahul returned home?
4. What made Gagan talk angrily to his father?
5. How did Mr. Balaji explain the situation to Gagan?

C3. Discuss these questions with your partners:

- 1) Do you think Rahul's father was right in welcoming him with pleasure?
- 2) Speak about the importance of forgiveness.
- 3) In your opinion, how important is money?

Speak Well:

S1. Work with your partner. Ask questions and give answers about the following topics. Take turns to cover all the topics between you two.



One is done for you.

Q: What is a matchstick used for?

A: It is used to light candles.

1. bottle
2. match stick
3. tooth brush
4. pen
5. chair
6. bag
7. lunch box
8. purse
9. book
10. table

Language in use:

G. Read the following sentences:

1.  I am playing cricket.
2. The bird  is flying in the sky.
3. Students  are singing the National Anthem.

They show present continuous tense.

G1. A. Rewrite the following sentences after looking at the pictures:



One is done for you.

* The baby _____ (drink) milk.



* The baby is drinking milk.

1. Tony _____ (write) a letter to his friend.



Ans:

2. I _____ (listen) to music.



Ans:

3. The boy _____ (make) a kite.



Ans:

4. The eagle _____ (fly) in the sky.



Ans:

5. The children _____ (meet) the headmaster.



Ans:

B) Change the sentences looking at the picture.



One is done for you.



* I write my notes.

***Ans:** I am writing my notes.

2. The leaves fall from the tree.



Ans:

3. Ramu rings the bell.



Ans.

4. The passengers wait for the train.

Ans:



5. The fishermen catch fish.

Ans:



6. Children sing a song.

Ans:



G2. Fill in the blanks with the plurals for the words in brackets:



One is done for you.

There were two friends (friend) who lived in a village. Their _____ (name) were Peter and Mohan. Peter had three _____ (cow) that gave milk to the whole village. Mohan had five _____ (sheep). They took them grazing everyday to a nearby forest.

There were many _____ (animal) in the forest. Some of them were _____ (wolf), _____ (elephant), _____ (bear), _____ (rabbit) and _____ (fox). The boys were afraid that these _____ (animal) would hurt their _____ (cow and sheep)

G3. In our school there is a wide corridor. It is pleasant to walk there when classes are going on. The moment the interval bell goes, it becomes noisy.

In the above passage, the underlined words are adjectives. An adjective is a word that describes or gives information about a noun or a pronoun.

G4. Pick out the adjectives and write them in brackets:



One is done for you.

*Bengaluru is a large city. (large)

1. There is little time for preparation. (little)
{means there is almost no time}
2. Akbar was a great king. (_____)
3. He gave me five mangoes. (_____)
4. The foolish crow tried to sing. (_____)
5. Here are some ripe mangoes. (_____)
6. He is a helpful policeman. (_____)
7. This is an expensive ring. (_____)
8. The sky is deep blue. (_____)

Reading Practice

R1. Read the story in your group and complete the dialogue between mother and daughter.

“Mummy, look at this,” shouted five-year old Rhea and ran into the house. Mother saw that there was a small duckling in her arm!

“Ugh!” said mother to herself, but said to Rhea, “Why don’t you take the duckling back to its mother? Its mother will be looking for it.”

“Yes, Mummy,” said Rhea and went out. The mother was pleased.

A few minutes later, Rhea came back with two ducks - one big and the other small. “Look mummy,” she said, “I found the mother so that she will not be sad.”

Speak Well:

S1. Complete the missing parts in the conversation between Rhea and her mother.

Rhea : Mummy, look at this.

There is a _____

Mummy : Rhea, take the _____

Its mother _____

Rhea went out. After a while she came back.

Rhea : Look mummy _____

Writing Practice

W1. Rearrange each group of words to make a question and a statement:



One is done for you.

1. an/is/elephant/big/a animal

Q Is an elephant a big animal?

Yes. An elephant is a big animal.

2. that/baby/is giraffe/a

Q.

Yes. _____

3. runner/fast/leopard/is/the/a

Q. _____

Yes. _____

4. Joey/ kangaroo/baby/a/called/is/a

Q. _____

Yes. _____

5. In charge/the/principal/school/of/is/a

Q. _____

Yes. _____

6. long queue/bus stop/is/a/there/at the

Q. _____

Yes. _____

7. below/is/the/there/a/caption/picture

Q. _____

Yes. _____

Poem

THE QUARREL



Before you read:

Let's talk in pairs/groups.

1. Think of your friends who always quarrel with you. Then discuss in pairs the reasons that make them quarrel with you.
2. Make a list of four things that make you get angry with others.



One is done for you.

They speak unpleasantly about me.

- a) _____ b) _____
c) _____ d) _____

3. Discuss the following questions in the class:
 - a. Should we get angry ?
 - b. How can you get rid of your anger?

It is common for brothers and sisters to quarrel, although sometimes they may not even be able to say why they quarrelled. But how long do such quarrels last? How do they end?

The poem here answers these questions.

THE QUARREL



I quarrelled with my brother,
I don't know what about,
One thing led to another
And somehow we fell out.
The start of it was slight, 5
The end of it was strong,
He said he was right,
I knew he was wrong!
We hated one another.
The afternoon turned black 10
Then suddenly my brother
Thumped me on the back,
And said, "Oh, come on!
We can't go on all night-
I was in the wrong."
So he was in the right. 16

Eleanor Farjeon

Glossary:

quarrel	-	an angry argument or disagreement.
slight	-	very small; not important or serious.
hate	-	to have a very strong feeling of not liking
thump	-	to hit

C1. Answer the following questions in a word or sentence each:

1. Who quarrels in this poem?
2. _____ led to another.
a. somehow b. one thing c. quarrel
3. How did the fight end?
4. Mention who accepted the mistake in the fight.
5. Name the poet who wrote the poem "The quarrel".

C2. Match the following:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. One thing | - | turned black |
| 2. And somehow | - | on all night |
| 3. I know | - | we fell out |
| 4. The afternoon | - | led to another |
| 5. We can't go | - | he was wrong |

C3. Discuss the following with your partner and answer:

1. How do you understand the lines seven and eight?
2. "We hated one another" - says one of them. Is it true? Why do you think so?
3. What message does the poem give?

C4. Answer the following and discuss it in the class.

1. Who, according to you, is right?
2. Discuss the end of the quarrel.

Read and enjoy

There was a butcher, who at the end of the day, went into the freezer to put away some meat and got locked in. It was after working hours, so he surely knew there was no one left to save him. Hours went on, so he decided to make peace with God, knowing the angel of death was on his doorsteps. Just then, the door opened wide. Shocked, amazed, puzzled, grateful....! There, standing in front of him, was the security guard.

The man looked up to the heavens to thank God, and then, curiously, he asked the security guard, "How did you know I was here?"

"Very simple he replied, for ten years, you are the only person who says hello and goodbye to me with such a kind, warm smile. Today I heard the hello, but never heard the goodbye, so I knew you had to be here..."

Everyday, it may be your smile, a thank you, a kind word or two... that makes a difference in someone's life and if by chance it comes back to you, well, that would be nice...

Speaking Practice:

Discuss these lines in your group and tell what these lines mean:

1. One thing led to another
2. The start of it was slight
3. The afternoon turned black
4. Thumped me on the back
5. We can't go on all night

Know your poet



Eleanor was born in London in 1881. She wrote children's stories and fantasy stories and soon became popular with both children and adults. She lived in Sussex, UK and was a personal friend of War Poet Edward Thomas and his wife Helen.

The Farjeon Award is awarded periodically to an outstanding work in childrens' literature.

Supplementary Reading

2. Pandora's Box

1. In the days when the world was young, everything was beautiful, bright and gay. The sun shone brightly, and the most beautiful flowers and fruits grew everywhere.
2. There lived at that time, a lovely boy called Epimetheus. He had everything he could wish for except a companion.
3. One day he saw Mercury, who was the messenger, wearing a winged cap. He had wings upon his heels and was coming towards him. With him was a beautiful girl, whom Mercury called Pandora. Epimetheus was delighted, and welcomed her with great joy.
4. For some time Epimetheus and Pandora wandered hand in hand, weaving garlands of flowers and plucking the rich fruits, which grew everywhere.
5. One evening, when they were playing, they saw Mercury again. His step was slow and weary, his garments were dusty, and he seemed to stagger under the weight of a huge box which he carried on his shoulder.
6. Pandora whispered to Epimetheus to ask Mercury to tell them what was in the box. But Mercury would not tell them anything. He only asked if he might leave the box, until he should call for it again.

7. Mercury had hardly gone, before Pandora began to be curious as to what was in the box. Epimetheus tried to coax her to leave it alone and come out to play. She would do nothing of the kind, and he had to play alone.
8. When Epimetheus had gone out, Pandora went up close to the box, to examine it. It was made of dark wood. On the top was a head, so cleverly carved that it seemed to smile and encourage her. Around the box was tied a glittering gold cord.
9. Pandora looked at the cord, and thought to herself that she could do no harm by loosening the knot, so long as she did not open the box.
10. She set to work. It was a hard task. All the time Epimetheus was calling her to come out and join in his play. She was just on the point of giving up when suddenly the knot came undone and the cord dropped on the floor.
11. Pandora thought she could hear whispers from the box. She put her ear to the lid and heard sad voices which said, "Pandora! dear Pandora! have pity upon us. Free us from this dark prison. Open, open we beseech you!"
12. Pandora's heart beat so fast and loud, that she could hear nothing. Oh! She did want to have one little peep. Just then she heard Epimetheus coming. She knew that he would wish her to leave the box alone. So she opened the lid, just a very little bit.

13. As she did so, all kinds of ugly stinging creatures flew out, and filled the room. They stung Epimetheus and Pandora, and then, out of the window they flew and spread sorrow and pain everywhere.
14. Epimetheus and Pandora had never felt sorrow and pain. But after these things had stung them, they sobbed and cried. For the first time, Epimetheus spoke crossly to Pandora blaming her for all that was going on.
15. Suddenly they heard a sweet voice from the box, which said, "Open, open and I will heal your wounds. Please let me out!"
16. Epimetheus asked Pandora to open the box. "For," he said, "there may be some good fairy who will help us. There cannot be anything worse than those which have come out already."
17. It was well that she opened the box, for a dainty fairy, called Hope, spread her snowy wings, and came out. She fluttered here and there and touched gently all the wounds of both the children and then flew quickly through the open window, out into the world, to do the same thing for others.

Check your understanding

1. What harm did Pandora bring through her curiosity?
2. Who helped to cure those who were hurt?

3. A Birthday Present

Nehru to his Daughter

- *Central Prison, Naini*

October 26, 1930.

For Indira Priyadarshini on her thirteenth birthday.

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

You know, sweetheart, how I dislike sermonizing and doling out good advice.... I am quite sure that there is no danger of my ever bursting with too much wisdom and so there is no need for me to wear copper plate or armour.... If I am so limited in wisdom, how can I pose as a wise man and distribute good advice to others? And so I have always thought that the best way to find out what is right and what is not to be done, is not by giving a sermon, but by talking and discussing, and out of discussion sometimes a little bit of truth comes out. I have liked my talks with you and we have discussed many things, but the world is wide and beyond our world lie many other wonderful and mysterious worlds, so none of us need ever be bored or imagine like the very foolish or conceited that we have learned everything

worth learning and become very wise; for the very wise, if any such there are, must sometimes feel rather sad that there is nothing more to learn. They must miss the joy of discovery and learning new things - the great adventures that all of us who care to may have....

Good-bye little one, may you grow up into a brave soldier in India's service.

With all my love and good wishes,

(Taken from "Imprint" May 1961- Page 90)

Note: Here in this letter we see the outpouring of a great man's fatherly heart. He is awfully lonesome in the prison. A long prison life like this would have made an average man plunge into a sea of despair and misery. But Nehru's inner resources and above all his devotion to his daughter could maintain him in strength of body and mind; and he found the greatest comfort in writing an unbroken chain of letters to her.

His letters were purposeful. While breaking the monotony of a prison life, they helped educate his daughter (just a girl then) and make her a fine student of history. Later, a large collection of such letters appeared in the form of Nehru's "Glimpses of World History" - one of the best written and most popular books in the world today.

Journey to the Top

Listening text:

1. She was married to a landless labourer Chinappa and they made their living tilling land and cutting stones. They did not have any children. They decided to adopt trees and plant saplings. She spent all her time planting saplings in open spaces, on government lands, on the outskirts of the city and on either side of the roads. The nearly four kilometer stretch between Hulikal and Kudur is a testimony to her efforts. She has planted and raised more than 8000 trees. She was given the Indira Priyadarshini Vriksh Mitra award. She continues her work even today and truly loves nature.



2. She was born into a Tamil family in 1964. At the age of three, she started dancing on her own and seeing the dedication, her father took her to the famous dance school in Mumbai, 'Kala Sadan'. By the age of seventeen she had presented 75 stage programmes. On May 2, 1981, she was travelling with her parents in a bus and met with an accident. Her right leg was injured critically and had to be amputated. Dr. Sethi, a specialist in artificial limbs got a foot manufactured for her. She resumed dancing practice. She has received 'Nritya Mayuri' and 'Nava Jyoti' awards. She has proved to the world that despite a disability one can reach the peak of success.



3. She has been India's first and highest ranking woman officer who joined the IPS in 1972 and retired in 2007. During her 35 years of creative and reformative policing and prison management, she has received many awards. A film entitled 'Yes Madam, Sir' has been produced by an Australian film maker on her. Currently, she has been in the vanguard of a nationwide movement "India against Corruption", a movement led by Shri Anna Hazare.



4. She was born in 1986 in Mumbai. She began playing tennis at the age of six. She became the first and the only Indian woman to reach the fourth round of a Grand Slam tournament at the 2005 US Open.



She is now the highest ranked female Indian tennis player.

She is also the recipient of Arjuna Award in tennis for the year 2004.

Answers:

(Saalumara Thimmakka, Sudha Chandran, Kiran Bedi, Sania Mirza)

Dictionary of words that appear in this text

akshaya patra	: a bowl which never goes empty
appreciate	: regard highly
awkward	: clumsy, lacking skill
bravery	: courage, valour
burger	: a flat round cake, served in a bread roll
bustle	: excited activity and movement
calm	: not showing feeling or emotion
charming	: very pleasant or attractive
concrete	: specific, definite, being in a material form
contaminate	: make something impure by exposure to polluting / poisonous substance
cottage	: a small house in a village
coveted	: that which some one would like to win
cure	: solve, relieve a person of a disease, eliminate
decay	: cause to rot or decompose
dedicate	: devote to a particular subject
demonstrate	: show by one's action
desolate	: feeling great unhappiness
discover	: become aware of
disposal	: throwing something away
dispute	: an argument, disagreement
enormous	: extremely large
extensive	: covering a large area
firing	: an act of removing someone
fumble	: do something awkwardly while using the hands
gather	: to collect several things
germs	: small organisms that cause diseases
graze	: eat grass
greed	: a very strong wish to get more of money or food

harm	: injury or damage
hazard	: something dangerous, that which damages
heed	: pay attention to advice or warning
ill	: not feeling well
impact	: a powerful effect
indeed	: used to express something that is correct
involuntary	: done unwillingly
leap	: jump
mound	: a small hill-like earth
Pizza	: a large circular flat bread
pledge	: a serious or formal promise
pollute	: to make an area dirty
remedy	: a successful way of curing an illness
sapling	: a young tree
situation	: condition that exists
skill	: the ability to do an activity well
solemn	: serious
speaker	: someone who speaks
stabilize	: to make something stay the same/stop changing
surround	: to be all around something
swallow	: to gulp
terrible	: very unpleasant or of low quality
tiny	: very small
tolerate	: bear with/ withstand
utter	: say aloud
vanguard	: a leader in society.
wallet	: small purse for carrying cash
weapons	: instruments like bombs, swords, guns etc.
worthy	: deserving respect, admiration or support