



Government of Karnataka

ENGLISH

THIRD LANGUAGE

(REVISED)

8

EIGHTH STANDARD

Part - II

KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY (R)

6th Cross, Malleshwaram,
Bengaluru - 560 003.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹**[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

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LESSON -5

A SURVIVOR'S STORY



PRE-READING

Erik Weihenmayer, exmayor became blind at the age of thirteen. But he never thought that he was handicapped. "My other senses are strong and powerful," He would say.

Erik began climbing mountains at an early age. He finally climbed Mt. Everest, at the age of 33. It was not easy to achieve this feat. He faced bravely the weather conditions and steep slopes. He gave the team, some anxious moments. But Erik's spirit and confidence remained unbeaten. He was the first blind man to reach Mt. Everest. Isn't that a great achievement? Discuss Erik's achievements in groups.

Here is another great person who would not lose his self confidence. He got name and fame only by his positive attitude and determination.



Lance Armstrong was born on September 18, 1971 in Plano Texas. Since his younger days, he had been interested in athletics. He began running and swimming at the age of ten. By thirteen, he began competing in adult athletic triathlons. At the age of sixteen, he won national sprint course Triathlon championship. The next year, he became number one Triathlon under nineteen year age group.

Lance soon chose to concentrate on cycling. He became the US National Amateur Champion.

Bicycling and sports world felt stunned at Lance Armstrong's performance. But unfortunately in October 1996, he suffered from testicular cancer. It had spread to the lungs and the brain. Doctors had to perform a surgery, but his condition was too bad to take up this operation.

Lance was a man who would not give up easily. After months of chemotherapy, his bones got weakened and he was not able to pedal his bicycle even for a short distance around his house. His illness weakened him physically. However, mentally he was getting stronger. He determined not only to survive but also to return to cycling. At the end of chemotherapy treatment, he found his cancer had miraculously gone! In February 1997, he was declared cancer-free. His bicycle now became the symbol of his magic spell. His contention was:

"If I still can move, it means I'm not sick."

Lance was recognized earlier as a great one day racer, but he could not take up the race which lasted for days or weeks. It demanded great strength to race along the mountainous area. It was a true test for those hoping to be the world class racers. He had done *Tour-de-France* only once. He had to drop off on other occasions because of fatigue or accidents. Coaches and friends advised him not to take up the race. But he took up the race and won. He reached the finish line in Paris 7 Minutes and 37 seconds earlier than the other competitors. This was really commendable.

Lance won *Tour-de-France* successfully in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.

While fighting his cancer, he defeated his life's greatest enemy cancer. He brought hopes to many people who were suffering from cancer. He set up Lance Armstrong Foundation only to help these people.

GLOSSARY

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| athletic | - | one who is fit and able to perform energetic movements easily |
| triathlon | - | an athletic competition in which each competitor, takes part in three events- swimming, cycling and running |

stunned	-	shocked
chemotherapy	-	chemical treatment of a disease
sprint	-	run for short distance at utmost speed
miraculously	-	extraordinarily
fatigue	-	exhaustion
commendable	-	praiseworthy

I VOCABULARY

A. Write down opposites of the following words, choosing from the words given in brackets (One is done for you).

1. weaken x strengthen
2. incapable x
3. superior x
4. failure x
5. reject x
6. immediate x

(success, accept, gradual, strengthen, inferior, capable)

B. Replace the underlined words with appropriate words choosing from those given below in bracket (make necessary changes).

(accurate, forgive, embraced, quench, arrive)

1. The train came to the station on time.
2. His aim was so perfect that the bird died immediately.
3. The students went to the teacher to ask for pardon.
4. The poor boy drank the whole bottle of water to satisfy his thirst.
5. Mother held her son tightly to her bosom when she met him after a long time.



II COMPREHENSION



A. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

1. Where was Lance Armstrong born?
2. What was Armstrong's ranking under nineteen category Triathlon?
3. What disease was Lance Armstrong diagnosed with?
4. What was Lance's condition when doctors decided to do the surgery?
5. What was commendable in Armstrong's performance in the *Tour-de-France*?
6. How many times did he win the *Tour-de-France*?
7. When was he declared to have been cured of cancer?

B. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Lance Armstrong was born on September 18, 1970 in France

2. Lance Armstrong won the *Tour-de-France* five times in total ---

3. He underwent radiotherapy for his cancer _____
4. Lance Armstrong never lost hope and kept trying to survive and win _____
5. Lance displayed great superiority with his timing in the 1999 *Tour-de-France* _____

III LANGUAGE

A. Ask questions on these statements. Begin the questions with words given in bracket (Work in groups).

Example : 1. Rama lived in the forest (where)

Where did Rama live?

2. Rama and Lakshmana were hungry

They came to a small hut (why)



3. Shabari lived there (who)
4. She gave them berries (what)
5. They left the place as soon as they finished eating (when)
6. Raj and Ravi lived in this house for four years (how long)

B. Fill in the blanks with correct forms of to be, am, is, was, are, were.

1. Galileo-----born in 1564 in Pisa.
2. I-----studying in the 8th standard.
3. Dr. Ambedkar-----the first law Minister of independent India.
4. Babu and his pet dog-----good friends.
5. Home----where the heart is.

C. Write the following sentences using helping verbs given within brackets.

1. Lance predicted that he (would/should) survive
2. I (will/would) Plant saplings on the road-side
3. (shall/will) I carry the box?
4. I (will/won't) complain to the headmaster if you tell the truth
5. (shall / will/ would) I help you?
6. You (would/should) help the blind and the wounded

IV SPOKEN ENGLISH

Role play

Work in pairs

One poses a problem and the other gives suggestion.

Use you/she/ sh'd better

Problem

Suggestion



My stomach
is aching



You sh'd better
go to a doctor



Geetha's
uniform is dirty.



She sh'd
better wash it.



Sohan is weak
in English.

He sh'd better
improve it.



Now role play the following situations from column A choosing the appropriate answer from the column B.

	A	B
1.	She has grown her finger nail	take a taxi
2.	He is tired	cut them

3.	I want to go to a movie	wash it
4.	My dress is dirty	ask your father
5.	I missed my school bus	throw them into the dust bin
6.	These fruits are rotten	take rest

V WRITING

Read the following and answer the questions that follow:

I'm one of the trees in this forest. I am living here for more than a hundred years along with my other friends. I feel happy to think of my olden days. There were many varieties of trees and plants around me. We used to live happily. There was no fear of enemies. We gave shelter to lots of birds, animals and insects. Birds used to entertain us with their melodious songs. Flowers and fruits used to sway when the birds sang. Even human beings used to make use of us but they never harmed us.

As years passed, man became greedy. He started cutting trees and even started hunting animals.

Now the forest has become thin. Our friends are all gone.... There is no rain. Air and water have become polluted. We are not getting sufficient water for us to live The forest area is going to become barren if man interferes with us. Man is responsible for our destruction. Oh God ! Do something.

Match the words given in A with appropriate answers given in B.

A

B

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Man became | a. melodiously |
| 2. Flowers and trees used to | b. sway |
| 3. Land is going to become | c. greedy |
| 4. Birds used to sing | d. barren |
| | e. fertile |

LESSON - 6

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST



PRE-READING

You must have heard your grand parents telling you bed time stories, They are very interesting, aren't they? There are stories of Tenali Rama, Jataka tales, Panchatantra Tales, Tales from Arabia, etc, which entertain you very much.

Will any one of you narrate a story?

Here is a story that you will enjoy



There was a rich merchant who had three daughters. He loved them equally. The youngest daughter was the most beautiful of the three sisters.

One day he called his daughters and said,

“I am going to a distant city on business. Tell me what you would like me to bring for you.”

“A pearl necklace !,” said the eldest daughter.

“A gold bracelet for me,” said the second one.

Beauty, the younger daughter said, “Father, I don't want anything. I wish that you return safely.”

But father insisted her to ask for something.

“Then bring me a red rose,” said Beauty.

The rich man left the city. After finishing his work, he bought all the things that his daughters had asked for. On his way back he was caught in a storm. He was swept away to an unknown place. While searching for shelter, he came across a big house.

“Come inside.” He heard a voice.

As he went in, he saw a big table. Fruits and delicious meals were kept on the table. He was hungry. He ate the food and spent that night in the house.

Next morning, he was ready to go back to his city. He wanted to thank the person for giving him food and shelter, but he did not find any one.

While coming out of the house, he found lots of roses in the compound. He thought, “Let me pick one flower for my daughter.”

As he picked the flower, he heard a loud cry.

“How dare you steal my roses?”

The rich man saw the creature with the body of a man and the head of a beast. He looked fearful.

“I can give you anything for this red rose”, said the rich man.

“Then bring me the first thing you see on reaching your home, roared the beast in a rage.

The rich man agreed and left. When he reached home, at first, he saw Beauty, his dearest daughter. He was very sad. How could he give his beautiful daughter to the beast.

The rich man told about his problem. Beauty said, “Father, the beast cannot be a terrible being. He showed you kindness. I will go to him for your sake.”

So, the father took Beauty to the beast. The beast was scary and ugly. But she decided to live with him. She looked after him very well. The beast also did everything to keep her happy.

One day Beauty asked, "Would you let me go to see my father?"

"You can go any day you like." Said the beast.

That evening, she saw the beast sitting alone in the garden. He was sad. Tears were rolling down his cheeks. Beauty took pity on him. She went running to him in the garden. "Don't cry! dear beast, don't cry" said lovingly, "I shall never leave you alone."

Then she put her arms round the beast and kissed him. At once the beast jumped up in great joy. Beauty looked at him in surprise. O God! The beast had completely changed! His ugly head had changed into a charming face. He looked tall and handsome like a prince.

"You have broken the spell." Said the prince. "A witch had changed me into a beast. She said that only a kiss from a young girl would give me back my true shape."

Now Beauty married the prince. The two lived happily forever in their great house.

GLOSSARY

bracelet	-	ornamental band or chain tied round the wrist
insist	-	emphasize, demand
rage	-	anger
delicious	-	tasty
spell	-	enchantment, fascination

I VOCABULARY

(Work in Groups)

A. Complete the words filling in the right letters (the words are found in the text) -

(One is done for you: daughter)

1. d a u g h t e r

2. n _ c k _ a _ e

3. _ ea-h

4. c _ m _ o _

5. c _ n _ r _

6. de _ _ ci _ us

B. We can make a new word by rearranging letters of a word.

Example: rose: sore, acres: cares.

Now make new words by rearranging the following words

1. hear _____

2. left _____

3. dear _____

4. earth _____

5. post _____

C. Find the words which are pronounced in the same way. Clues are given in brackets. One is done for you.

1. sight (a vacant plot), _____

2. steel (thieves do this), _____

3. meet (non-vegetarian food) meat

4. grate (large, big) _____

5. year (an organ of a body) _____

6. hair (an animal) _____

D. Give one word for the following.

Example : That which flies from flower to flower. butterfly

1. Children fly this- k_____
2. A young one of a cow- c_____
3. One who makes furniture using wood- c _____
4. Life history written by himself- a _____
5. One who teaches- t _____

II COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each.

1. Why did the merchant go to the distant city?
2. What did the third daughter ask for?
3. Who welcomed him to the big house?
4. How did the rich man help himself in the big house?
5. On what condition did the beast let the merchant go?
6. Why did Beauty agree to live with the beast?
7. How was Beauty looked after in the big house?

B. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.

1. Why was the beast sad one day?
2. How did the beast turn into a prince?

C. Read the statement and answer the questions that follow.

1. “You can go any day, you like.”

- a) Who said this?
- b) Where did he want her to go?
- c) Did he really want her to go? Why?

2. “You have broken the spell.”

- a) What was the spell?
- b) Who has broken the spell?
- c) How was the spell broken?

III LANGUAGE

A. Read the following paragraphs and change the underlined words into past tense and rewrite it (Work in groups).

Some children are playing in a garden. They are playing with a ball. Sundar throws the ball, and it falls in a hole. Every one puts his hands to get the ball. No one can reach it. They are disappointed.

A boy who is walking in the garden takes a bucket of water and pours it into the hole. The ball comes up and all the children feel happy. They jump with joy and thank the boy.

B. Fill in the blanks using 'why', 'what' or 'where' (First one is done for you).

- Ram : Where is my bag?
Sham : It's on the table
Ram : _____ day is today?
Sham : _____ don't you look into the calendar?
Ram : It is Monday.
Sham : _____ is your bicycle?
Ram : It is in the cycle stand.
Sham : Where did you buy this shirt?
Ram : I don't know. Father got me this.

C. The words in column 'A' are incomplete. Complete them choosing words given in 'B' and write them in the space provided.

1. bundle of	a. people
2. crowd of	b. stones
3. class of	c. keys
4. bunch of	d. cattle
5. herd of	e. students
6. heap of	f. sticks

Example :

1. a bundle of sticks
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----

IV. SPOKEN ENGLISH

Listening and speaking

(One asks Questions and the other answers)

- A. What is your name?
B. My name is -----
- A. How old are you ?
B. I am -----
- A. What is your father ?
B. My father is
- A. What is your mother ?
B. My mother is
- A. Where do you live ?
B. I live in -----
- A. How do you come to school ?
B. I come to school

Do so with at least six of your friends

IV WRITING

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Some boys were aiming at an egg floating on water. No one could shoot the egg and break it. Swami Vivekananda was observing the boys. One of the boys asked Vivekananda .“Do you want to try”? “Yes, I’d like to”, answered Vivekananda. He took the gun, and concentrated on the egg. He continuously shot twelve times and broke twelve eggs. The boys wondered how he could do that! Vivekananda told them, “You have to practise concentrating on the work you do. Pay complete attention to the work you are doing. Don’t think of anything else when you are doing a work. If you do so, you are sure to get success.”

1. Why do you think the boys could not shoot the egg?
2. “Do you want to try ?”
 - a) Who asked this ?
 - b) What did he want to try ?
 - c) Was he successful ?
 - d) What was the reason for his success ?
3. Do you think we should practise what Vivekananda said? Why?

LESSON – 7

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF PLANTS



PRE-READING

- *Human beings eat rice, wheat, fruits, vegetables, meat etc.*
- *Animals eat leaves, plants and animal flesh.*
- *Do you know what some plants take as food ?*
- *Have you heard of plants which live on insects ? Discuss these points in the class.*

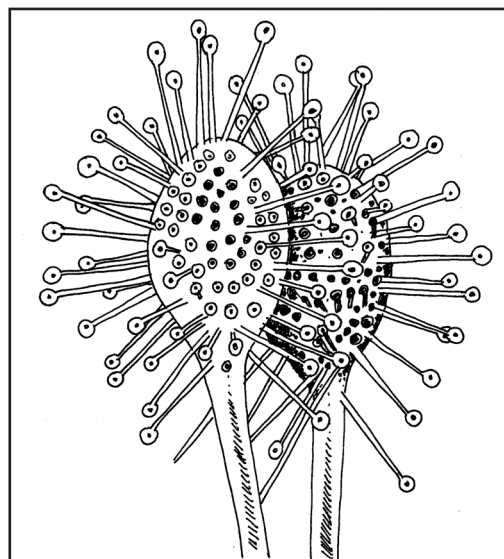
You know that animals live on plants. Cows and buffaloes eat grass, goats eat leaves, bees suck honey from flowers.

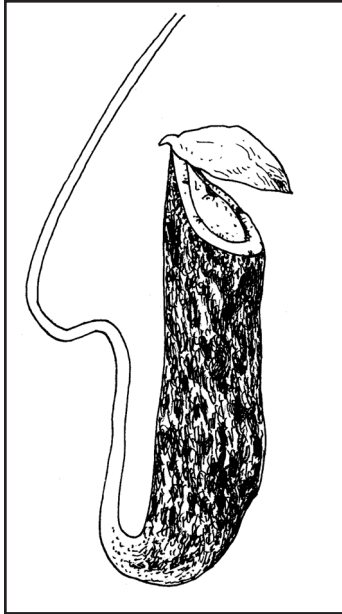
Have you heard of plants which eat small flies and insects ?

Most plants make their own food. They get water, salts and other things from the soil. They mix all these things in their leaves and prepare their food when the sun shines. This process is called photosynthesis.

Some plants which grow on poor soil cannot make food for themselves. Some of these plants catch insects and eat them.

The sundew is one such plant. Its leaves look like clubs. On each one of these leaves there are long hair-like parts drooping outwards. At the end of each of these hair-like parts is a tiny drop of a sticky liquid. It shines like a bead in the bright sun. It attracts butterflies. When a butterfly sits on these hair-like parts, its body gets stuck in the sticky liquid. These parts slowly close on the butterfly. Then the sundew eats up the butterfly.

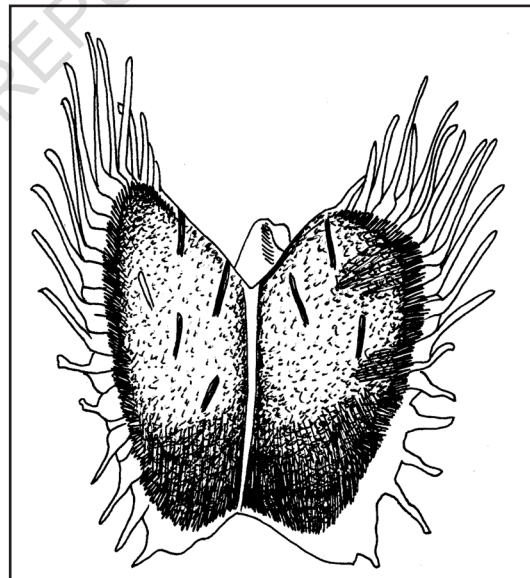




The pitcher plant is another insect eater. The end of the plant's leaves are shaped like a jug or a pitcher. There are small hair-like things inside the jug-shaped leaves. At the bottom, there is a liquid. The smell of this liquid attracts bees. When a bee sits on the top and slips down the jug like leaf, the bee cannot climb up because the hair-like structure does not allow it to climb up. The plant slowly eats up the bee.

There is another plant which eats up insects. It is called the venus fly trap. Its long leaves have two flaps at the top. These flaps can open and close. When a fly sits on a leaf, the flaps close and the poor fly is caught inside. The flaps close so hard that the fly is squeezed inside. When the flaps open we can see only the wings of the fly. The wind blows the wings away and the plant is ready for its next victim.

There are hundreds of plants which live on small animals and insects. Don't you think that we live in a wonderful world !



GLOSSARY

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------------------|
| suck | - | to draw into the mouth |
| insect | - | a small creature with no bones |

droop	-	to bend downwards
outward	-	away from the centre
sticky	-	gluish, gum-like
tiny	-	small
bead	-	a small round thing made of glass with a hole through it
get stuck	-	not able to move from a point
close on	-	surround
pitcher	-	pot
club	-	a thick stick
alight	-	come down and sit on
trap	-	being caught / an apparatus for catching and holding animals
flap	-	wave or move slowly up and down
squeeze	-	to press firmly
victim	-	a person or thing tricked and caught

I. COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each.

1. Where do most plants get food from ?
2. When do plants make food ? (Sit in groups, discuss, and get the correct answer)
3. How does the pitcher-plant hunt bees ?
4. Why do butterflies come and sit on the hair-like parts of the sundew ?

B. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

1. Describe the sundew.
2. Why do some plants live on other living beings ?
3. What is venus fly trap ?

II All of us have some habits. Some of them are good, some are not so good and some are bad. Ten common habits are given below. Classify them under three different heads. Discuss in groups and classify them.

Good habits	Not so good habits	Bad habits

1. Eating food items now and then
2. Working according to a plan
3. Getting up early in the morning
4. Playing games in the evening
5. Watching TV till late in the night
6. Biting nails
7. Respecting elders
8. Reading books
9. Eating food sold on road sides
10. Expecting others to do what you should
11. Throwing stones at street dogs
12. Cleaning the house when you are expected to be studying

III. Use the following in sentences of your own.

eat up

get stuck

close on



IV. VOCABULARY



1. Make as many words you can using the letters in the following words.

- a) wonderful
- b) outwards
- c) insect

2. Give one word for each of the following.

- a) I fly but I am not a bird. I have a long tail but I am not an animal. People enjoy looking at me flying. who am I ?
- b) I am always at the dining table. Dishes will not be tasty without me, but you use me very little. Who am I ?
- c) I bring you variety of news every morning. You begin your day in my company. I live for only one day. Who am I ?
- d) Children love me and they run after me. I have colourful and attractive wings. I am a friend of flowers. Who am I ?

V. ASSIGNMENT

Study one of the three insects you have read in the lesson. Collect information from the internet and write five sentences on it.

VI. PROJECT (Do it in pairs)

Study the plants you see around you.

- a) Where they grow?
- b) Their use to man
- c) The places where they grow
- d) The seasons in which you find them



LESSON -8

THE MONKEYS AND THE FRUIT TREES



PRE-READING

Lazy Jack found work at a farm. Jack planted wheat all day and earned a lot of money. However he lost it on his way home. 'Oh! Jack!' said his mother, "Always keep things safely in your pocket"

Next day, Jack worked for the farmer who gave him some butter.

"I will do as my mother told me," said Jack. So he put the butter in his pocket and started home. When Jack got home, the butter had fully melted and spilled all over his clothes.

- *Why do you think Jack was foolish? Discuss with your partner.*
- *Have you ever committed a blunder by oversight anytime? If so, when did it happen and why did it happen? Narrate it to the class.*

There was going to be a big parade in the city. The king gave all the people the day off to go to see it. Just one man could not go. He was the king's gardener. The gardener thought, "I too, could go to the parade if I did not have to water the new trees in this garden." He thought and thought at length. Then he said, "I know! I will get the monkeys to water the trees for me. That's what I will do." At that time many monkeys lived in the king's garden. The king's gardener went to talk to the monkeys. He said, "You are happy here in this garden. You have nuts and fruits to eat. You have a good place to play. And you have no work at all to do." "Yes," said the big monkey. "We are very happy here in this garden. It is a wonderful place to play."

“All my friends are going to a parade today,” said the gardener. “I want to go too. But the new fruit trees must be watered. If I go, will you water them for me?” “Oh, yes,” said the big monkey. “We will water the new trees for you.” “They must be watered when the sun is going down,” said the king’s gardener, “and take care. See that they have enough water, but not too much.” The gardener told the monkeys where to get water. Then he went with his friends to see the parade. When the sun was going down, the monkeys started to water the fruit trees. “See that each tree has enough water but not too much,” said the big monkey. “How shall we know when each tree has enough?,” asked a little monkey. The big monkey sat very still. He thought and thought. At last he said, “Pull up each tree and look at its roots. If the tree has long roots, give it much water. If the roots are not long, give it just a little water.”



So the monkeys pulled up all the new trees and looked at their roots. They gave much water to the trees with long roots. They gave little water to the trees without long roots. The gardener had a very good time with his friends that day. The next morning he went to the garden to thank

the monkeys. But first he went to look at the new fruit trees. He saw that every tree had been pulled up by the roots. And not a tree was living ! Not one !

GLOSSARY

- parade : a ceremony in which people march together in front of people who are watching them
- sit still : without movement. eg : *The child is so restless that it cannot sit still even for a minute*
- pull up : to remove something out of its usual place
- day off : leave

I VOCABULARY

A. Complete the following words by adding 'ance' 'ence' or 'ense' at the end (You may look up the dictionary to get the right answer and make necessary changes. Do the exercise in groups).

1. resist ance
2. attend _____
3. confide _____
4. exist _____
5. susp _____
6. exp _____
7. guid _____
8. ambul _____

B. Complete each sentence below with a word opposite in meaning to the underlined word (First one is done for you).

- a) A victory sometimes is worse than defeat
- b) The construction of new buildings takes a long time; their _____ takes little time
- c) This cloth is not inferior but _____ to that
- d) Life is full of comforts and _____

C. Express what would your reaction be (Write the correct word next to each sentence choosing from the answers given in brackets).

[happy, bored, excited, worried, irritated]

Example: a) You forget to do your homework : worried

- b) Someone loses your pen : _____
- c) You have nothing to do : _____
- d) Your favorite actor is coming to your city : _____
- e) You have done well in your test : _____

D. Rewrite the following sentences, using a single word for each group of words underlined (One is done for you).

- 1. A person who reports events for a newspaper was present at the meeting

Example : A reporter was present at the meeting.

- 2. The people who were watching the show cheered loudly.
- 3. The people who were listening to the speaker sat quietly.
- 4. After the attack, there were very few people who survived.

5. Every year India is visited by many foreign people who travel for pleasure.

(tourists, spectators, survivors, audience)

II COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Why were the people given a day off by their king?
2. What prevented the gardener from going to the parade?
3. Whose help did the gardener plan to take?
4. How did the monkeys spend their time in the king's garden?
5. What were the gardener's instructions to water the trees?
6. How did the big monkey instruct the little monkey to water the trees?
7. Did the little monkey follow the big monkey's instructions? Why?
8. What sight greeted the gardener the next morning?

B. Write whether the following statements are true or false. Write 'T' or 'F' in the brackets accordingly.

- a) The king's cook could not go to the parade. [___]
- b) The gardener planned to ask the monkeys to water the trees. [___]
- c) The monkeys refused to help the gardener. [___]
- d) Trees with long roots were to be given less water [___]
- e) The gardener saw that every tree had been pulled up by the roots. [___]



III LANGUAGE



A. Write the following sentences, changing the nouns in brackets into the plural number- (Follow the example. Work in groups).

1. The thieves (thief) stole our watches (watch)
2. The _____ (valley) were full of _____ (monkey)
3. The _____ (hero) rode on their _____ (pony)
4. The _____ (wolf) attacked the _____ (calf)
5. The _____ (woman) hid their _____ (baby)
and _____ (child) in the _____ (bush).

B. Complete the following using 'has' and 'have' appropriately.

1. Our school _____ twelve classrooms. Our headmistress _____
a separate room for herself.

The teachers _____ a staff room. We _____ a brown and white
uniform. Our school also _____ a big playground.

2. Do you _____ a library in your school?

How many students does your school _____ ?

Do the classrooms _____ ceiling fans?

Yes, all classrooms _____ ceiling fans.

C. Fill in the blanks with 'has been / have been' appropriately.

- a. Using this system, a book _____ written by Stephan Hawking.
- b. Dozens of scientific papers _____ presented.



c. Soumya _____ staying with me for two weeks.

d. The lawyers _____ on strike since May 28th.

IV SPOKEN ENGLISH

ROLE PLAY

Gardener : All my friends are going to the
(talking to parade but I can't go. I have to
himself) water the plants.

(The gardener goes to the monkeys)

Gardener : Hello, you look so happy, eating, playing and enjoy
ing !

Monkeys : Yes, we're happy in this wonderful garden.

Gardener : Well, all my friends are going to the parade. I want
to go too.....can you help me? Will you water the
plants for me?

Monkeys : Oh sure. Tell us how to do it.

Gardener : OK. Water the plants when the sun goes down. See
that they have enough water....not more, not less.
(Monkeys nod their heads)

(The gardener goes away. At the sun set, the monkeys get ready to
water the plants.)

Little monkey 1: How do we know that each tree gets enough
water?

(Monkeys start talking, but end up with no answer)

Big monkey (after a lot of thinking) : Lets pull up the trees. If the roots are long we pour more water, if the roots are short, we pour little water.

(All the monkeys pull out all the trees)

V. WRITING

You have found a bunch of keys in the class room.

Write out a notice to be pinned up on the notice-board asking the owner to contact you.

FOUND!! A Bunch of Keys Contact.....
--

ACTIVITY

With the help of your partner, make lists of five plants and five animals, which you see at home or school.

Plants

Animals

1

2

3

4

5

POEM- 5

JIMMY JET AND HIS TV SET

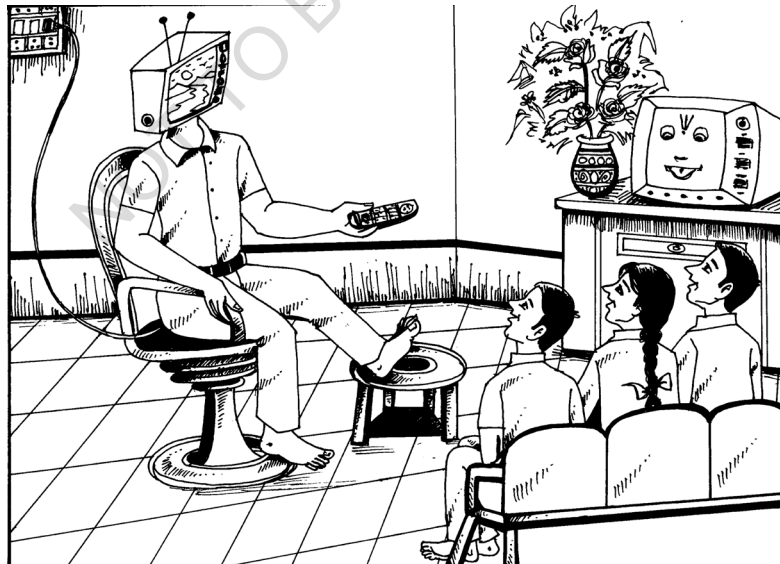


PRE-READING

Mohan loved to watch TV. His mother used to tell him, “Mohan, don’t watch for so long. Do your homework first and study for some time.” Mohan would answer. “One last programme mother. Then I will listen to you.” He always postponed his work, but when the exams were near, he started worrying. There was so much to study. He could not remember the answers in the examination. All his friends had done very well and got good marks. Mohan had got poor marks. He could not face his parents and his friends. He was also guilty of not listening to his parents.

Now answer the following.

1. Do you love to watch TV?
2. Was Mohan right in watching TV day and night? Discuss in groups
3. What would you do if you were Mohan?



I'll tell you the story of Jimmy Jet____
 And you know what I tell you is true.
 He loved to watch his TV set
 Almost as much as you. 4
 He watched all day, he watched all night
 Till he grew pale and lean.
 From 'the Late Late show'
 And all the shows between. 8
 He watched till his eyes were frozen wide,
 And his bottom grew into his chair
 And his chin turned into a tuning dial,
 And antennae grew out of his hair. 12
 And his brains turned into TV tubes,
 And his face to a TV Screen,
 And two knobs saying 'VERT' and 'HORIZ'
 Grew where his ears had been. 16
 And he grew a plug that looked like a tail
 So we plugged in little Jim.
 And now instead of him watching TV
 We all sit around watch him. 20

- **Shel Silverstein**

ABOUT THE POEM

This poem is written by Shel Silverstein. The poem is about a boy who loved to watch TV all through the day. This is a funny and humorous poem. The poet says that as Jimmy Jet was watching TV day and night, he started developing himself as a TV with a TV screen and all the other parts of a TV. Everyone at home started watching him instead of watching TV. Although the poem is for reading and enjoying, there is a message for all. (especially for children)

GLOSSARY

pale	-	weak to look at
lean	-	becoming thin
show	-	performance (programme on TV)
frozen	-	become still (without moving)
bottom	-	bottom part that supports the body to sit
antennae	-	it is put on top of a house to receive the television signals
tubes	-	picture tube of a TV set
plug	-	one which is used to make electrical connection
knob	-	the round button to switch on or off

COMPREHENSION

A. As Jimmy Jet watched TV continuously, he developed parts of television in place of organs of his body. Match the organs with the parts of TV.

A	B
chin	TV tubes
hair	TV Screen
brains	tuning dial
face	knobs
ears	antennae

B. Tick the right answer.

1. Jimmy Jet....
 - a) always watched TV
 - b) Watched only 'the Early Show' and 'the Late Show'
 - c) From morning till night.

2. 'His eyes were frozen wide' means....
 - a. his eyes were closed
 - b. his eyes were stuck to the TV
 - c. his eyes became drowsy.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What happened to Jimmy when he watched TV day and night?
2. According to the poet the TV makes a sound when knobs are turned on or off. Pick out the two sound words.
3. Do you think watching TV like Jimmy is good? Discuss with your friends.
4. Which lines do you like very much? Why?
5. Pick out the rhyming words from the poem and add one more word of your own to rhyme with every pair

Example : jet – set – yet

ACTIVITY

Can you write this poem in the form of a short story? Or you may form a group and construct a story.

Begin the story like this.

Jimmy was a boy who always loved to watch TV

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

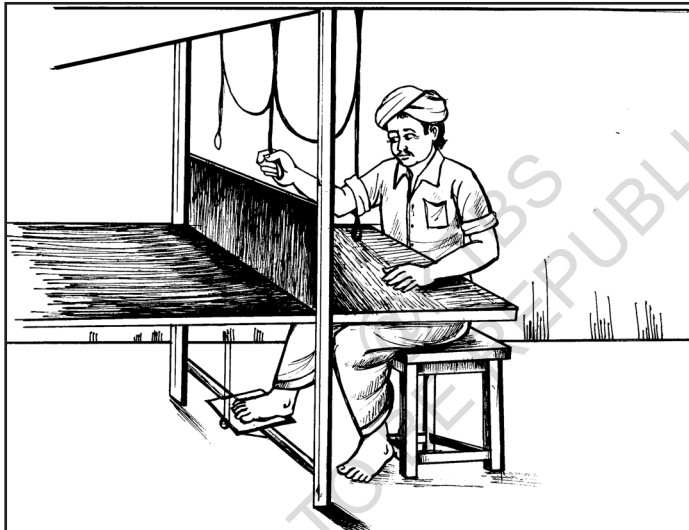
POEM- 6

INDIAN WEAVERS



PRE-READING

Remember your last birthday, the colour of the dress you wore, the nicely wrapped presents you received and the chocolates you distributed to your friends. Try composing a poem on it or write a short paragraph.



Weavers, weaving at break of day,

Why do you weave a garment so gay?

Blue as the wing of a halcyon wild,

We weave the robes of a new-born child. 4

Weavers, weaving at fall of night,

Why do you weave a garment so bright?

Like the plumes of a peacock, purple and green,

We weave the marriage – veils of a queen. 8

Weavers, weaving solemn and still,

What do you weave in the moonlight chill?

White as a feather and white as a cloud,
We weave a dead man's funeral shroud. 12

- **Sarojini Naidu**

ABOUT THE POET

Sarojini Naidu (1879-1949) was born in Hyderabad and educated in London and Cambridge. She began writing poems in English very early in life. She has been aptly called the 'Nightingale of India'. Her patriotic poems and the musical quality of her poetry inspired readers not only in India but all over the world. Responding to the call of Mahatma Gandhi, she threw herself into the struggle for independence of India. Among the several volumes of poems she published, 'The Golden Threshold', 'The Bird of Time' and 'The Broken wing' have been received with great appreciation.

The present poem is in the form of a dialogue. It says again and again that life has everything in it – joy of birth, celebration of youth and marriage and sorrow and stillness of death.

GLOSSARY

break of day	–	early in the morning
garment	–	dress
gay	–	(here) bright
halcyon	–	(pronounced: hal – sien) a bright coloured bird
robe	–	long, loose garment
plumes	–	feathers
veils	–	fine net to cover head and face
solemn	–	serious, calm and dignified
funeral	–	a ceremony at which a dead person is buried or cremated.
shroud	–	a white sheet of cloth to cover a dead body

COMPREHENSION

Answer the following questions.

1. How many questions does the poet ask? Who listens to the questions and answers them?
2. Name the three stages of man's life as mentioned in this poem.
3. The weavers are busy all day and have no time to rest. Do you agree with this statement?
4. Blue, purple and green suggest childhood and youth. What colour suggests old age and death?
5. What does a garment of a new-born child look like?
6. Describe the garment of the bride.
7. What different words in the third stanza suggest the occasion for using the white cloth?
8. Apart from the title, which lines tell you that this poem is Indian?

ACTIVITY

1. Have you heard about.

- a) Kolhapuri chappals
- b) Chennapatna toys
- c) Bidri work

Try to collect information about them.

POEM- 7

AUTHORSHIP



PRE-READING

Do you remember being scolded by your parents when you did certain things as a child and you wondered why adults got away with the same things that you did? At that moment, you would have thought that your parents were unfair. Here is a tender poem that shows the innocence of a child to whom this world is full of wonder.



You say that father writes a lot of books, but what he
Writes I don't understand.

He was reading to you all the evening, but could you
Really make out what he meant?

What nice stories, mother, you can tell us! Why can't
Father write like that, I wonder?

Did he never hear from his own mother stories of
Giants and fairies and princesses?

Has he forgotten them all?

Often when he gets late for his bath you have to go
And call him a hundred times.
You wait and keep his dishes warm for him, but he
Goes on writing and forgets.
Father always plays at making books.

If ever I go to play in father's room, you come and
Call me, "What a naughty child!"
If I make the slightest noise you say, "Don't you see
That father's at his work?"
What's the fun of always writing and writing ?

When I take up father's pen or pencil and write upon
His book just as he does, -a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, - why
Do you get cross with me then, mother?
You never say a word when father writes.

When my father wastes such heaps of paper, mother,
You don't seem to mind at all.
But if I take only one sheet to make a boat with, you
Say, "Child, how troublesome you are!"
What do you think of father's spoiling sheets and
Sheets of paper with black marks all over on both sides?

- Rabindranath Tagore

ABOUT THE POET

Rabindranath Tagore (1861 – 1941), poet, novelist, dramatist, short-story writer, patriot and philosopher was born in Calcutta. He was educated at home because the school education of the day was unsatisfactory. This led him to found a university of his own idea- "Shantiniketan". He was also a social reformer, a political activist, an educationist, a painter and a translator. He is known for his collection of songs 'Gitanjali' for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913.

GLOSSARY

giants	-	huge imaginary creatures found in children's stories
fairies	-	small imaginary creatures with wings and magical powers
dishes	-	food
slightest	-	inconsiderable
cross	-	slightly angry
heap	-	an untidy pile of things. E.g. The books lay in a heap on the table

COMPREHENSION

1. Who is the speaker in the poem?
2. What does the child want the father to write about?
3. The father forgets to have his bath and food. Why does this happen?
4. Why does the mother keep scolding the child?
5. When does the mother get cross with the child?
6. The father wastes heaps of paper but the mother keeps quiet but scolds the child when he takes one sheet to make a boat. Why is that?
7. Is the mother right in suppressing the enthusiasm of the child?

ACTIVITY

1. Write down instances from your childhood when you were prevented from doing what you wanted to.

POEM- 8

SILVER

(FOR MEMORIZATION)



Slowly, silently now the moon
Walks the night in her silver shoon;
This way and that she peers and sees
Silver fruits upon silver trees.
One by one the casements catch
Her beams beneath the silvery thatch;
Crouched in his kennel, like a log
With paws of silver sleeps the dog.
From their shadowy cote the white breasts peep
Of doves in a silver feathered sleep.
A harvest mouse goes scampering by,
With silver claws and silver eye.
A moveless fish in the water gleam
By silver reeds in a silver stream.

- **Walter de la Mare**

GLOSSARY

shoon	-	shoes (old use)
casement	-	window
thatch	-	roof covering of straw
crouch	-	bend the body closer to the ground
kennel	-	a small house for a dog
cote	-	shelter of birds
scamper	-	run quickly taking short steps
gleam	-	shine
reeds	-	grass like plants that grow in wet places

I. COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following questions in a sentences each.

1. What time of the day is described in the poem ?
2. How is the moon described ?
3. What is the major colour referred to in the poem ?
4. Why has the poet used the colour ?
5. Why do trees and fruits appear silvery ?
6. 'One by one the casements catch', why do the windows catch the moon one by one ? (sit in groups, discuss and then answer the question)
7. Why is the dog compared to a log ?
8. What is the meaning of 'silver feathered sleep' ?
9. What makes everything in the poem look silvery ?
10. Why is the fish moveless ?

B. Divide the class into seven groups. Let each group take two lines each 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12 and 13-14. Discuss the pictures you see in these lines.

1. Draw the pictures you see in these pairs of lines
2. Moon and shoon rhyme with each other. Write these rhyming pairs of words. Add one more pair to each

e.g. 1 by-eye; my-high.

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

II PROJECT

Observe the sky and the place around you on a full moon night.

Write five sentences on what you see, compare what you have written with what four of your friends have written.

Make a list of similar and different pictures the five of you have seen.

Similar	Different

III. Memorize the poem.

**SUPPLEMENTARY
READING**

2. CAT AND THE MOUSE



There was a big tree in a dense forest, in one of whose branches there lived a cat. In the same tree, in a hole near the root, there lived a mouse. They seldom crossed each other's path and therefore could live happily. One day a hunter saw the cat and immediately thought, "I could catch the cat and have a nice dinner." He laid a net for the cat on the ground and left. The cat, unaware of the peril that was awaiting him, fell into the net. Struggling in vain to free himself, he spied the mouse scampering nearby. He called his little neighbour and appealed for help. The mouse was wary of helping the cat, but the cat reassured him, "I give my word that I would not harm you in any way if I come out

of this net.” The mouse was of a generous nature. So he cut the net with his teeth and set the cat free. When the hunter returned he saw that his prey had escaped. He went away disappointed. The cat thanked the mouse profusely and proposed that the two of them should be friends. The mouse replied, “I am honoured by what you say. But a person in my station cannot be friends with the cat-king. So please let me go my way and you go your way.” The cat saw the wisdom in the mouse’s words. He left that part of the forest and took up residence elsewhere.

Source: (SHORT STORIES FROM THE MAHABHARATA)

<http://kasturis.lazyreader.com/content/shortstories-mahabharata>

GLOSSARY

Dense	:	thick
Seldom	:	rarely, not often
Peril	:	danger
Scampering	:	move in quick steps
Wary	:	watchful, cautious
Prey	:	animal hunted for food
Profusely	:	plentifully
Station	:	dwelling place

COMPREHENSION

1. What made the cat and the mouse live happily?
2. Who is the cat's little neighbor?
3. How was the cat set free?
4. Why did the mouse turn down the proposal to be friends?
5. What nature of the cat is revealed in the story?
