



Government of Karnataka

English

Second Language

(Revised)



Fifth Standard

Part - II

Karnataka Textbook Society (R.)

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Unit - 5 : Prose

Shabale (Sabala)



Warm-up Activity:

Task A: Re-arrange the following words in the correct order to form meaningful sentences.

1. are / beings. / Animals / living

2. us. / Animals / feel / also / like

3. useful / us. / to / are / Animals

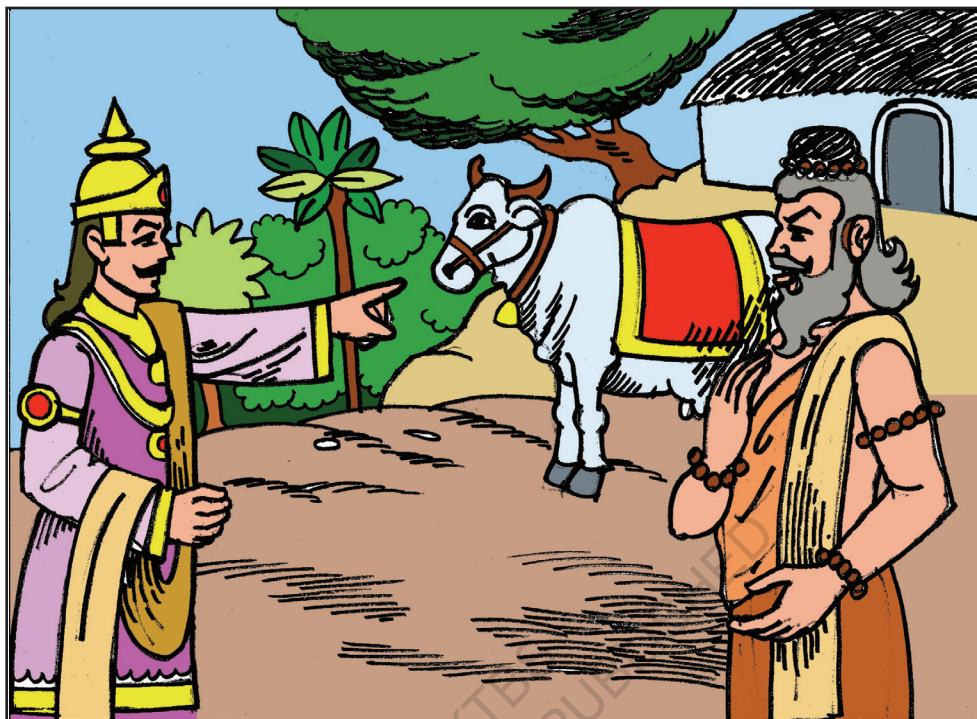
Task B: How do you think that a cow is a useful animal?
Discuss with your partner.

1. Once there was a sage whose name was Vasishta. He lived in a forest. Vasishta had a cow by name Shabale (also known as Nandini, daughter of Kamadhenu, the Heavenly Cow). Whenever Vasishta asked her for anything, such as food, drink or clothes, she would give them to him. Both of them lived happily in the forest.



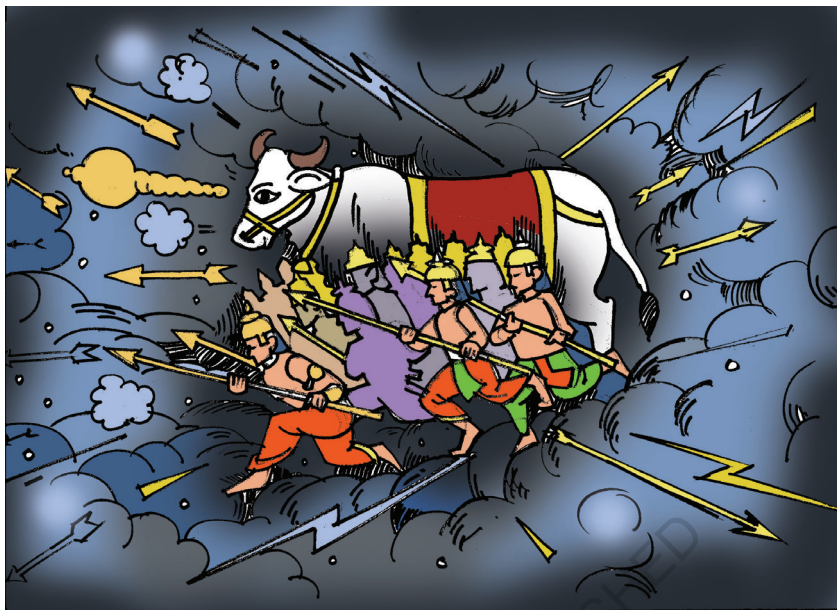
2. One day, Kaushika, a powerful king, and his soldiers came to the forest. They were hunting. They saw a small hut and decided to rest there for some time. When they came near the hut, Vasishta greeted Kaushika and his men. He prayed to Shabale to give his guests a tasty meal. In minutes, Shabale gave them a tasty meal. Kaushika was impressed by Shabale's special gift. He wanted to take Shabale to his palace. So, Kaushika asked Vasishta to give Shabale to him in exchange for ten thousand cows.

3. But, Vasishta refused. Kaushika even offered his entire kingdom and asked for Shabale, but Vasishta still refused. He said, "Shabale belongs to the Gods and Goddesses and she should not be misused". Kaushika



decided to take Shabale by force. He put a rope around Shabale's neck and dragged her, but she was not willing to go with the king.

4. Shabale saw her master's helplessness. She decided to teach Kaushika a lesson. She freed herself, ran and stood next to Vasishta. She underwent an amazing change. Fire gushed out of her eyes. Her head and neck grew larger. Balls of fire came out from her tail. Many soldiers came out from her mouth, udder and her sides. These soldiers chased Kaushika and his men out of the ashram. But they did not kill anyone.



5. Kaushika realized that he was not powerful enough and could not win anything by force. He left his kingdom and went into the forest to become a sage. After many years of prayer and meditation he became a true sage and came to be called Vishwamitra. Vishwamitra means ‘the friend of the world’.

Words to Know:

sage	: hermit
greet	: welcome
entire	: complete, whole
drag	: to pull forcefully
amazing	: surprising
udder	: part of the cow where milk is stored
chased	: drove

wisdom	: knowledge, learning, sound judgement
devotion	: great love for God
meditation	: praying with concentration
gushed	: to flow or burst out
greedy	: desiring more than you need

Vocabulary

V1 Are these sentences right (✓) or wrong (×) ?

1. Vasishta lived in a forest.
2. Kaushika did not ask Vasishta to give Shabale to him.
3. Kaushika decided to take Shabale by force.
4. Finally Shabale went with Kaushika.

V2 Tick the correct word.

1. Shabale was also known as _____.
a) Nandini b) Kamadhenu c) Surabhi.
2. Kaushika was a _____.
a) sage b) soldier c) king
3. Who wanted to take Shabale to his palace?
a) Vasishta b) Kaushika c) Valmiki
4. Kaushika put a _____ around Shabale's neck and dragged her.
a) rope b) thread c) cover

Comprehension

C1 Answer the following questions and share your answers with your partner. Then write.

1. Who was Vasishta?
2. Where did he live?
3. What was special about Shabale?
4. What did Kaushika ask Vasishta?
5. What did Kaushika realize?

C2 Read the sentences and put them in the appropriate columns.

- She gave him food, drink, clothes etc.
- She underwent an amazing change.
- She was producing fierce warriors to protect her master.
- Her head and neck grew larger.
- Balls of fire came out from her tail.
- Many soldiers came out from her mouth, udder and her sides.

Shabale with Vasishta	Shabale with the king Kaushika

Language Exercises

L1 Write the past tense forms of:

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------|----------|---|-------|
| 1. pray | - | _____ | 5. ask | - | _____ |
| 2. drag | - | _____ | 6. go | - | _____ |
| 3. refuse | - | _____ | 7. order | - | _____ |
| 4. give | - | _____ | 8. kill | - | _____ |

L2 Discuss with your partner and complete the passage using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets:

One morning, a king _____ (go/went) to a village. He _____ (see/saw) an old woman planting mango saplings. She _____ (look/looked) weak and tired. The king _____ (ask/asked) her how many years would it take for the sapling to grow and give fruit. The old woman _____ (replied/reply) that it would take around ten years. The king _____ (ask/asked) if she would be alive to eat them. She _____ (said/say) that she _____ (is/was) not planting them for herself, but for others. The king _____ (feel/felt) happy and _____ (gave/give) her a silver mango. She _____ (thanked/thank) the king and _____ (smile/smiled).

L3 In pairs, read the following dialogues with expressions:

1. Soldier : My Lord, we're tired. We have been in the forest for such a long time.

King : Yes, what shall we do?

Soldier : Why don't we rest for a while?

King : We could, but where?

Soldier : (Looks ahead) I see some huts... There seems to be a small group of people living. It looks like a hermitage. Shall we go there?

King : Yes, let us make our way to the hermitage and meet the sage who lives there.

2. Vasishta : Welcome. Please come in, King Kaushika. My people and I are happy that you have come to my hermitage.

King : It is an honour to be with you, great sage.

Vasishta : Your men and you look tired. You need food and rest. Please be my guests.

King : I would not like to trouble you. My whole army is with me and you'll find it hard to look after so many of us. We'll rest for sometime and leave.

Vasishta : Please stay. I'll be able to take care of all of you. (*He speaks to the sacred cow*). My dear Shabale, the king and his men are tired and hungry. Help me to give them a hearty meal.

Shabale : Oh great sage, I'm here to serve you. I'll do as you say and give King Kaushika and his army a meal that they will never forget.

L4 Speech sounds

‘o’ as in ‘go’.

Keep your teeth well apart and the lips rounded.

Say,

Not a word Joe spoke

He could only croak

With a moan and a groan

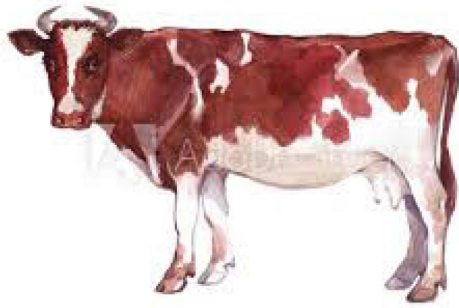
When he choked on a bone

It’s no joke to choke

With a bone in your throat



Poetry
The Cow



The friendly cow all red and white,
I love with all my heart;
She gives me cream with all her might,
To eat with apple-tart.

She wanders lowing here and there,
And yet she cannot stray,
All in the pleasant open air,
The pleasant light of day.

And blown by all the winds that pass
And wet with all the showers,
She walks among the meadow grass
And eats the meadow flowers.

- Robert Louis Stevenson

Words to Know:

cream	: ಕೆನೆ
might	: strength
apple tart	: apple cake
wanders	: goes here and there without any aim
lowing	: sound made by cows
stray	: deviate
pleasant	: nice
meadow	: grassland

Comprehension

C1 Answer the following questions and share your answers with your partner. Then write the answers in your notebook.

1. What does the cow give us?
2. Where does she walk?
3. What does she eat?
4. 'In what kind of air' does the cow wander?
5. Who has written this poem?

Activity

A1 Match the animals with their sounds:

A

1. a cow
2. a cat
3. a dog
4. a sheep
5. an elephant

B

- trumpets ()
- bleats ()
- moos ()
- barks ()
- mews ()

A2 List these animals under Domestic Animals and Wild Animals:

fox	tiger	dog	cow
elephant	bear	sheep	goat
lion	ox	buffalo	giraffe

Domestic Animals

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

Wild Animals

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



Unit - 6 : Prose

Dignity of Labour



Warm-up Activity:

Task A: Discuss with your partner the different kinds of professions.

Task B: You must have seen your mother and father work at home and outside. They work hard from morning till night. Make a list of the work each one does.

No.	Mother	No.	Father
1	cuts grass	1	ploughs the field
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	
5		5	

1. Once there lived a rich businessman. He had a lazy son. The father wanted his son to be hard-working and responsible. He wanted his son to realise the value of labour.

2. One day the father called his son and said, "Today, I want you to go out and earn something. Otherwise you won't be given food tonight."

3. The lazy boy was not used to doing any kind of work. This demand by his father scared him. He went crying to his mother. Her heart melted at the sight of tears in her



son's eyes. She gave him a gold coin. In the evening when the father asked him what he had earned, he showed the gold coin. The father asked him to throw it into the well in front of their house. The son did as he was told.

4. The father was a man of wisdom. He guessed that the gold coin was given by his wife. The next day, he sent her to her parent's house. He ordered his son to go out and earn something. This time the sister gave him a rupee coin. The boy showed his father the coin. The father asked him to throw that coin too into the well. The son did so.

5. The father realised that yet again someone had helped the boy. He sent his daughter back to her in-law's house. He again asked his son to go out and earn something, else he would not be given supper.

6. This time there was no one to help the boy. He went to the market in search of work. A shopkeeper offered him two rupees for carrying his bag to his house. The boy accepted the offer. He was sweating a lot by the time he finished the work. His feet were trembling and his neck and back were aching.



7. He returned home and handed the two-rupee coin to his father. His father asked him to throw it into the well. The boy cried out in pain and said, "Father, I earned this money. My entire body is aching, my palms have rashes and you are asking me to throw my hard-earned money into the well!"

8. The businessman was happy. His son had realised the value of hard work. The son promised never to be lazy. The father handed over the keys of his shop to the son.

Words to Know:

lazy	: one who does not want to work
responsible	: one who can take up work and finish it
realise	: become aware or understand something
labour	: hard work
scare	: get frightened
melt	: get softened
wisdom	: knowledge
supper	: meal eaten at night
accept	: agree
tremble	: shake due to fear or excess work
ache	: pain
rashes	: red marks on the skin

Vocabulary

V1 Write the other genders of the words underlined, and complete the sentences.

1. Raju's father and _____ went to the market.
2. My uncle and _____ came to our house.
3. My grandfather and _____ go for a walk.
4. Boys and _____ play in the playground.
5. The wife was cool and calm but her _____ was tensed.

V2 Match the following:

A

1. businessman
2. mother
3. sister
4. son
5. shopkeeper

B

- two rupees
- rich
- gold coin
- one rupee
- lazy

V3 Some words are given below. They refer to the father and the son in the lesson. Select the appropriate words and write them in the right column:

scared	lazy	wise	guess	tears	sweat
happy	rashes	strict	ache	value of hard work	
promised					

Father

Son

Comprehension

C1 Answer the following questions and share your answers with your partner. Then write.

1. What kind of a boy was the businessman's son?
2. What did the businessman tell his son?
3. Why did the mother give her son a gold coin?
4. What did the father ask the son to do with the coins?
5. Why did the son go to the market?
6. How did he earn two rupees?
7. Why was the boy not ready to throw the two-rupee coin into the well?

C2 Discuss with your friends and answer the following questions in four to six-sentences each.

1. Describe the attitude of the boy towards work.
2. "... you are asking me to throw my hard earned money into the well!" Explain the feelings of the boy when he said this.

Language Exercises:

L1 The mark (') is an apostrophe which shows where the letters are left out. Now read after the teacher:

Cannot – can't

We will – we'll

Do not – don't

We are – we're

They have – they've

You are – you're

There is – there's

Who is – who's

Is not – isn't

a) Write the short forms for the following:

- Has not - _____
- Are not - _____
- Have not - _____
- They are - _____
- I will - _____

b) Write the full forms for the following:

- Weren't - _____
- Doesn't - _____
- I've - _____
- What's - _____
- She'll - _____

L2 Speech sounds

'oi' as in 'oil'.

A noise irritates a boy

But doesn't his temper boil.

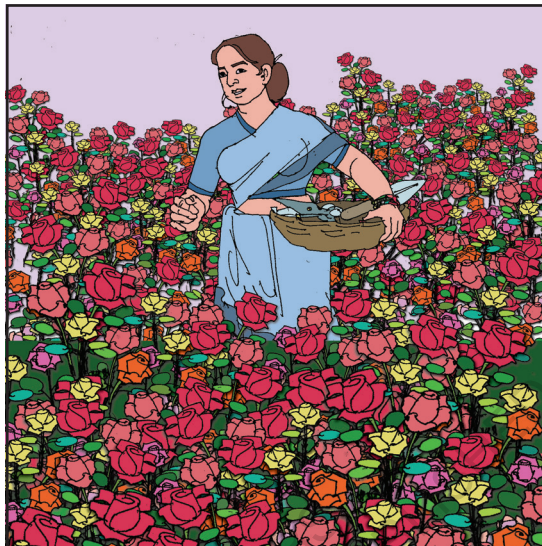
Now, say these words.

boil, coil, soil, spoil, coin, join, voice, choice.



Poetry

Results And Roses



The man who wants a garden fair,
Or small or very big,
With flowers growing here and there,
Must bend his back and dig.

The things are mighty few on earth
That wishes can attain.

Whate'er we want of any worth
We've got to work to gain.

It matters not what goal you seek
Its secret here reposes:
You've got to dig from week to week
To get Results or Roses.

Edgar A. Guest

Words to Know:

attain : to reach or succeed in getting something; to achieve

repose : to rest or stay

seek : to try to find or get something

fair : beautiful

Comprehension

C1 Answer the following questions and share your answers with your partner. Then write.

1. What do these words from the poem refer to: fair, small, big?
2. What does this poem mean?
3. What should the man (you) do to get beautiful roses?
4. Who is the poet of this poem?

Activity

A1 Complete the sets of rhyming words. One has been done for you.

fair big worth reposes attain seek
there

A2 Identify the words from the jumbled letters. One is done for you.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-------|------------|---|-------|
| a) mslal | - | small | d) utrlses | - | _____ |
| b) forelsw | - | _____ | e) cabk | - | _____ |
| c) ogla | - | _____ | f) renagd | - | _____ |



A Great Coachman



J9B9H8

Warm-Up Activity:

Task 1: What do you want to be when you grow up? Why do you want to become thus? Discuss with your friends.

Task 2 :

- A. Name some of your family members whom you think are great.
- B. Name some great men of our country.

1. A little boy jumped out of the coach. He ran to his mother. He pointed to the coachman and said, “Mother, I want to be a coachman like him. How nice it is to drive a coach!”



2. His mother smiled, and wisely said, “Naren, if you want to be a coachman, you can. But you should be a coachman like Krishna who guided Arjuna and showed the path to the innocent people of the universe”. Little Naren could not understand his mother’s words quite clearly. Later on he became what his mother wished for. Narendra became famous as Swami Vivekananda.

3. Narendra was born on 12th of January 1863. His parents were Vishwanath Dutta and Bhuvaneshwari Devi. They considered the child was a gift from Lord Veereshwara. So they named the child Veereshwara. Later they gave him the name Narendranath Dutta. He was sent to school at the age of six. He read stories from Ramayana and Mahabharatha. He had a desire to study more and become a scholar. He wanted to see God.

4. Later he met his real guru Ramakrishna Paramahansa and experienced God. He stayed with Ramakrishna Paramahansa for a few years. Then he became a wandering monk, visiting different places in India. He spoke to the people about the importance of education. He said that education should develop a complete human being. He fought against social evils like caste system, superstitions and so on.



5. Swami Vivekananda went to the United States of America (USA) in 1893. He made a great speech in the Parliament of Religions at Chicago. He said that all religions in the world preached the same truth. Therefore everyone in the world should develop a sense of brotherhood and love each other. He came back to India and began to teach tolerance and love.

6. He established the Belur Math in Calcutta, which became the centre of Ramakrishna Mission. The main motto of Ramakrishna Mission is “Work is Worship”. He lived for only 39 years, but his achievements are great. He made the world understand that India was a great country.

7. Vivekananda’s words guide us even today.

Words to Know:

coach	: horse-drawn carriage
desire	: wish
scholar	: a learned person
wandering	: moving from place to place
monk	: a holy man
social evils	: evils that affect the society, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪಿಡುಗುಗಳು
caste system	: different groups in the society
superstitions	: blind faith, ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳು
religions	: systems of faith and worship
brotherhood	: a feeling that all belong to a family and are brothers and sisters, ಸೋದರಭಾವ
motto	: That expresses the aims and beliefs of a person, ಸೂಕ್ತಿ, ಧೈಯವಾಕ್ಯ
achievements	: great works

Vocabulary

V1 Make as many words as possible from each of the words below.

UNDERSTAND _____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

EXPERIENCE _____, _____, _____, _____,

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

V2 Fill in the blanks with suitable words, choosing them from the box below.

with	to	under	for	on
------	----	-------	-----	----

A mouse ran _____ the wall and hid _____ the table. I poked it _____ a stick. It jumped _____ the stool and was there _____ sometime. Later it ran out and disappeared.

Comprehension

C1 Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each.

1. What did Naren tell his mother one day?
2. What picture did the mother show him?
3. When was Naren born?
4. Who was Narendranath's guru?
5. What is the motto of Ramakrishna Mission?

C2 Discuss in groups and answer the following questions in five to six sentences each.

1. "...you should be a coachman like Krishna." What did Naren's mother mean?
2. What did Vivekananda tell in the Parliament of World Religions at Chicago?
3. Collect pictures of Swami Vivekananda and write about Swami Vivekananda's life.

Language Exercises

L1 Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in brackets.

1. I went _____ (in / into) the park.
2. I saw a lot _____ (of / off) children playing _____ (on / in) the playground.
3. A little girl wanted _____ (too / to) read a book.
4. Her parents asked her to go _____ (out / in) and play.
5. But she said that she would continue _____ (to / for) sit in her room and read a book.

L2 Complete the following dialogue.

“Hello Nayana, where _____?”

“I’m going to the doctor.”

“Why _____?” “Who is _____?”

“My mother _____ stomach ache.”

“Will you come to school?”

“Yes, I’ll get some medicine and then _____.”

L3 Speech sounds.

'oo' as in 'school'.

Say this aloud.

Linda is dressed in blue

Brinda too is dressed in blue

Blue is lovely too

You know it is true

Brinda looks best in blue.

Say these words.

moon, toon, soon, spoon, glue, true.



Poetry

Paper Boats



Day by day I float my paper boats one by one down the
running stream.

In big black letters I write my name on them and the
name of the village where I live.

I hope that someone in some strange land will find
them and know who I am.

I load my little boats with shiuli flowers from our
garden, and

hope that these blooms of the dawn will be carried
safely to land in the night.

I launch my paper boats and look up into the
sky and see the

little clouds setting their white bulging sails.

I know not what playmate of mine in the sky sends
them down the air to race with my boats!

When night comes I bury my face in my arms and
dream that my

paper boats float on and on under the midnight stars.

The fairies of sleep are sailing in them, and the
lading is their baskets full of dreams.

Rabindranath Tagore

Words to Know

stream	: flowing water
strange	: unknown
shiuli flowers	: white and orange parijatha flowers
blooms	: bud opening into flower
dawn	: time of first sunshine
launch	: send
bulging	: swollen
playmate	: a friend
fairies	: beautiful, charming ladies who live in the other world
lading	: load

Comprehension

C1 Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each.

1. How many boats did the child float?
2. Why did the child write its name on the boat?
3. What did the child load the boat with?
4. What did the child dream at night?

C2 Pick out words or phrases from the poem that mean the following:

- flowing water s _ _ _ _ m.
- flowers that blossom
in the early morning s _ _ _ _ i.
- set the paper boats afloat l _ _ _ _ h.
- imaginary friend p _ _ _ _ _ e.

Activity

A1 RIDDLE:

I go up and down a lot,
Whether it is cold or hot
Sometimes I am on the ground
Other times I am in the clouds
My name rhymes with daughter
I am your friend named _____

Ans: Water

A2 Make a paper boat and decorate it.



Unit - 8 : Prose

Children of Courage

Bravery Awards



Warm-up Activity:

Task A: *Imagine you are walking home from school. You see a small boy sitting on a branch of a tree. There is a crack in the branch and the boy is about to fall. What would you do? Discuss with your partner.*

Task B: *Think of some stories that you have heard about accidents that have been prevented because of the brave acts of children. Tell your partner and share with the class.*

Every year the Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW) awards children who have performed outstanding deeds of bravery; about 25 children below the age of 16 are given this award annually. The national awards for bravery began in 1957. The first award was given to a child who saved the life of the first Prime Minister of India - Jawaharlal Nehru.

Let us know how it all began.



1. On 2nd of October 1957 India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was watching a performance at Delhi's Ramlila ground in the Red Fort. A fire broke out in a shamiana through a short-circuit. Harish Chandra, a 14-year old scout, quickly took out his knife and cut the burning *shamiana*. This act saved the lives of hundreds of trapped people. Pt. Nehru was inspired by this to initiate the awards. He asked the authorities to honour brave children from all over the country. This tradition continues even today. Brave Harish Chandra became the first recipient of the award.

2. The Bravery Awards are announced on November 14th (Children's Day) and presented by the Prime Minister on the eve of the Republic Day. The awardees receive a medal, a certificate and cash as a token of appreciation of their valour. Some of them are also granted financial assistance to complete their higher education. On 26th January, they take part in the Republic Day Parade in New Delhi, riding atop decorated elephants.

3. The awards are given to acknowledge the extraordinary courage displayed by children in difficult situations. The awards also encourage children to use their presence of mind and show courage in real life. Some children have saved lives, some have helped the police in arresting criminals and some others have averted accidents. While doing these deeds some have even sacrificed their lives.

4. Let us come to know the brave acts of some of these young awardees, sometimes known as 'Brave Hearts'.

5. In 2008, six-year-old twins Gagan and Bhoomika J. Murthy of Bengaluru, were honoured for saving an eighteen month old child. The twins were sitting in their father's car at the vegetable market in Madivala. They saw two bulls running towards each other. They saw the child lying in the bulls' path. The two immediately ran out and pulled the child away.

6. In 2008 another awardee was Rahul, a twelve-year-old balloon seller. He was an eye-witness to the blasts in New Delhi. The information that he gave about the men who planted bombs on one of the important roads helped the police in making sketches of the criminals.

7. Silver Kharbani of Meghalaya saved the life of her young cousin who was caught in a fire.

8. Vishal Suryaji Patil of Maharashtra saved a woman and her child from drowning.

9. Among the 21 children conferred with the National Bravery Awards for 2009 was thirteen-year-old Gaurav Singh Saini from Haryana. He saved 50-60 people during a stampede at the Naina Devi temple in Himachal Pradesh.



10. Kumari Maibam Prity Devi of Manipur, aged 10, saved several lives. She used her bare hands to dispose a live grenade that was hurled at her mother's shop in Imphal. Her aim is to fight terror by joining the police force.

11. Ten-year-old Priyanshu Joshi from Uttarakhand is one of the award winners for 2010. He single-handedly fought off a leopard that was trying to attack his sister when they were on their way to school.

12. Eleven-year-old Gurjeevan Singh from Punjab helped to prevent a bank robbery by attacking the thieves with bricks. They opened fire, but he escaped. The pistol slipped from their hands and others managed to catch the robbers.

13. Moonis Khan (15) from Madhya Pradesh received the award for saving an old man from a railway accident.

14. We salute these brave children.



Words to Know :

- shamiana - decorated tent
- initiate - to begin something
- recipient - a person who receives something
- eve - evening, before the event
- valour - great courage
- atop - on the top of
- confer - to give somebody an award
- averted - avoided
- stampede - a situation in which a group of people suddenly start running
- salute - show of honour for somebody in public for their achievement

Vocabulary :

V1 Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box.

bravery, courage, unfortunate, ready

It was that Abhi and his friends met with an accident on the way to Nandi Hills. His friend Nitin showed in saving them, when he pulled Abhi and two others out of the car. Nitin received an award for He is always to help his friends.

V2 Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Gagan and Bhoomika J. Murthy | a. saved an old man from a train accident |
| 2. Moonis Khan | b. saved the life of her cousin from a fire |
| 3. Rahul | c. saved a baby that was caught in the path of two bulls |
| 4. Silver Kharbani | d. used her bare hands to dispose of a live grenade |
| 5. Kumari Maibam Prity Devi | e. identified criminals who had planted bombs |
| | f. fought off a leopard that was trying to attack his sister |

V3 Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives choosing the correct word from the brackets.

1. This is an _____ story. (adventure/adventurous)
2. She is a _____ girl. (beautiful/beauty)
3. He is a _____ boy. (young/youth)
4. This is a _____ tree. (tall /high)
5. Our teacher is _____ to us. (better/good)

Comprehension :

C1 Answer the following questions:

1. When was the first Bravery Award for children given in India?
2. Why are the Bravery Awards given?
3. What is the age group that is considered for the Bravery Awards?
4. What do the awardees receive?

C2 Discuss the stories of bravery that you have read. Decide which act impressed you the most and write it down as a note.

Use these sentence beginnings:

- I feel that (name the action) was a very brave act.
- The child who did this is from She/he was years old when this happened.
- I think it was very brave because (give the reason).

C3 Identify the adjectives in paragraph number 10.

Language Exercises

L1 Discuss with your partner why 'you like to' or 'don't like to' do the following:

1. Speak before the whole school during the assembly.
2. Take an injection from the doctor when you are ill.

3. Stand up and tell your teacher that you have not done your homework.
4. Tell your parents truthfully that you spent Rs. 25/- they gave for vegetables on buying an ice-cream.
5. Ask a boy in class 5 not to make fun of your friend.

L2 Underline the nouns in the following paragraph:

Indian music is very expressive. It is traditionally taught through oral methods. The system of Indian music is based on two important pillars-rag and tal. Rag is the melodic form while tal is the rhythmic form. The interpretation of the rag and the tal is not the same all over India. Today, there are two major traditions of classical music. There is the north Indian Hindustani sangeet. The other is the south Indian Carnatic music. Both systems are fundamentally similar but differ in performance.

L3 Speech sounds.

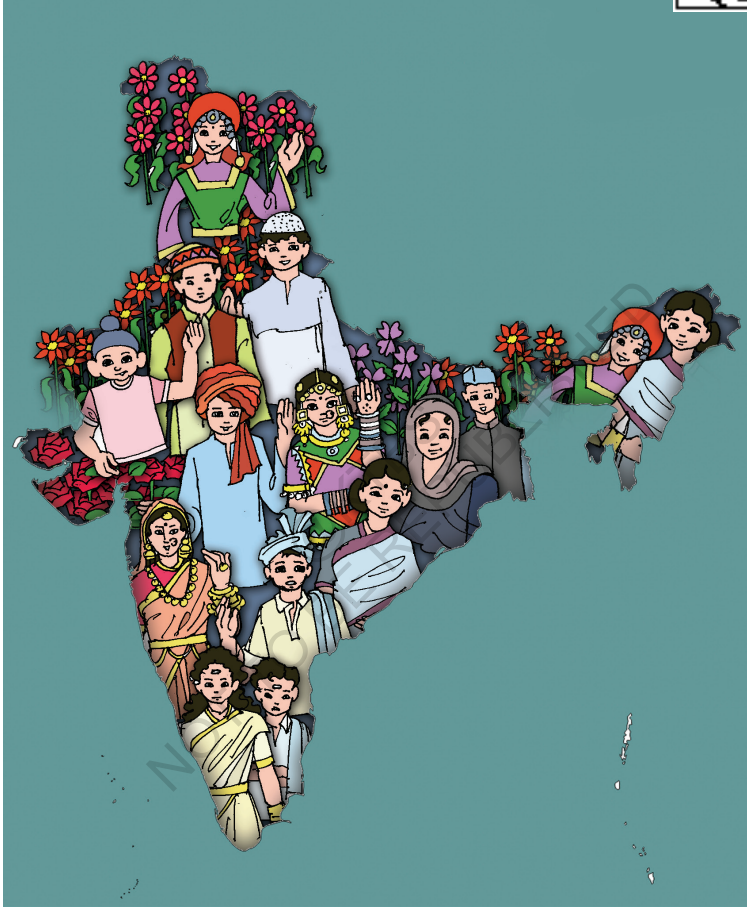
Try these tongue-twisters.

1. Red bulb blue bulb
2. She sells sea-shells by the sea-shore.
3. I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice-cream.



Poetry

My Land



She is a rich and rare land,
Oh! she's a fresh and fair land,
She is a dear and rare land-
This native land of mine.

No men than her's are braver
Her women's hearts ne'er waver,
I'd freely die to save her,
And think my lot divine.

She's not a dull or cold land
No! she's a warm and bold land;
Oh, she's a true and old land-
This native land of mine.

Oh! she's a fresh and fair land,
Oh! she's a true and rare land;
Yes! she's a rare and fair land,
This native land of mine.

- *Thomas Davis*

Words to Know:

rare	: uncommon, ಅಪರೂಪದ
fair	: beautiful
waver	: hesitate, be scared of
native land	: land of one's birth

lot : one's fortune

divine : god-like

bold : courageous

Comprehension

C1 Answer the following questions:

1. How is the native land?
2. How are the men or women in this land?
3. Write a short paragraph of five sentences on India
-My Motherland.

Activity

A1 Write the opposites of the following words.

1. dull x _____
2. brave x _____
3. warm x _____
4. fearful x _____
5. plenty x _____

A2 Read this paragraph and do the tasks that follow.

Laxmi Bai was the queen of Jhansi. Her struggle with the British is legendary. The battle began early in June 1857. Sir Hugh Rose captured the fortress of Jhansi in March 1858. Rani Laxmi Bai resisted but Jhansi was captured by the British when traitors opened the gates of the fortress for them. On the night of 4th of April 1858 she escaped from the fortress and joined Tantia Tope at Kalpi. Rani Lakshmi Bai and Tantia Tope captured the fort of Gwalior from Sindhia. She died fighting the British on 17th of June 1858 at Gwalior.

1. Give a suitable title to this paragraph.
2. Identify the nouns in the paragraph.

