ENGLISH READER

Class : VI



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Contents

Lesson No.	Lesson Name	Page Numbers
1.	Health and Hygiene	1
2.	The Fruit of Hard Work	9
3.	The Smart Village	17
4.	Clean India: Our Role	25
5.	Homes	33
6.	Maharana Pratap	38
7.	Know Me: I am Your Capital City	47
8.	The Fire	57
9.	Folk Dances of Rajasthan	64
10.	Words Never Die	71
11.	Road Safety	75
12.	Punna Dhai: A Sacrifice for Motherland	84
13.	The computer	91
14.	Opening an Account	99
15.	The Monsoon Fair	108
16.	Swami TeoonramJi	111

1 Health and Hygiene

- You must have heard the proverb 'Health is wealth' and Cleanliness (hygiene) is next to godliness.
- Every student must be aware of the importance of health.

Now read the conversation (related to health and hygiene) given below:



Seema : Good morning, madam.
Teacher : Good morning, Seema.
Seema : I am not well today.
Teacher : This is a health related problem.
Seema : What is health, ma'am?
Teacher : Health is the state of complete physical, mental ,emotional, spiritual and social well-being. It is not only absence of diseases.



Saroj : Could you please explain these different types of health ?
Teacher : I'll explain to you one by one.

- When the body is free from any physical ailment or abnormal condition, it is physical health.
- The state of absence of stress, tension, worry, negative thoughts, etc. is mental health.
- A balanced state without anger, greed, pride, hatred, etc. is emotional health.
- To live in oneself with uniformity and harmony is spiritual health.
- To maintain, protect and improve the health of people through organized

social efforts is social health.



Sushma : Why do we fall ill?

Teacher : Because we don't pay attention to hygiene.

Santosh : What is hygiene, ma'am?

Teacher : Hygiene is the science and art of preserving and improving health of a person (known as personal hygiene)and of a community (known as community hygiene).



Sunil : What should we do to maintain personal hygiene, ma'am?



Teacher : To maintain personal hygiene we should :

- brush our teeth regularly.
- bathe with fresh water regularly.

- wear clean and dry clothes.
- wash our hands with soap after using the toilet and before every meal.
- wash our eyes with cold water regularly.
- cut our nails regularly and keep them clean.
- use pure drinking water.
- never take uncovered eatables.
- use handkerchief while coughing or sneezing.
- take a balanced and healthy diet.

Hemlata : How should we maintain community hygiene, ma'am?



Teacher : To maintain community hygiene, we should:

- keep our surroundings and environment clean.
- receive the drinking water supply through underground pipe system.
- build and use the public toilets (latrines).
- use manure pits for animals'droppings.
- grow more and more trees.



Aruna : Thanks a lot, ma'am. Now we have learnt well that health is wealth and cleanliness is next to godliness. In fact, knowledge is an income.

Teacher : You are welcome.

Glossary

hygiene	-	keeping oneself and things around one clean
emotional	-	connected with people's feelings
spiritual	-	connected with human spirit
well-being	-	a state of being healthy and happy
ailment	-	any illness
abnormal	-	different from what is normal or usual
stress	-	worry and pressure by the problems
hatred	-	a strong feeling of dislike
protect	-	to keep safe
preserve	-	to keep in a good condition
sneeze	-	to make air come out of your nose suddenly
manure	-	the waste matter from animals and plants mixed with soil to help plants grow
droppings	-	waste material from the bodies of animals or birds

Activity I



A. Tick the correct alternative :

I) A balanced state without anger, greed, pride, hatred etc. is

a) physical health.
b) spiritual health.
c) social health.
d) smotional health.

II) The state of complete physical, mental, emotional, spiritual and social well being is

a) wealth

b) hygiene
c) health
d) none of the above

B. Complete the following statements by chossing from the text-

i) We should bathe with fresh .....
ii) We should wear clean and .....
iii) We should use pure.....
iv) We should use handkerchief while.....
v) We should take balanced and.....

Activity II



A. Fill in the blanks with words from the box-

toilets	manure	hygiene
environment	trees	supply

i) How should we maintain community ..... ma'am?
ii) We should keep our surroundings and ..... clean.
iii) We should receive the drinking water ..... through underground pipe system.
iv) We should use ..... pits for animals' droppings.
v) We should build and use the public .....
vi) We should grow more and more .....

B. Fill in the following crossword puzzle with suitable words -

Across

2. Cleanliness is next to g.....
3. H .....is wealth.
5. B.....with fresh water regularly.

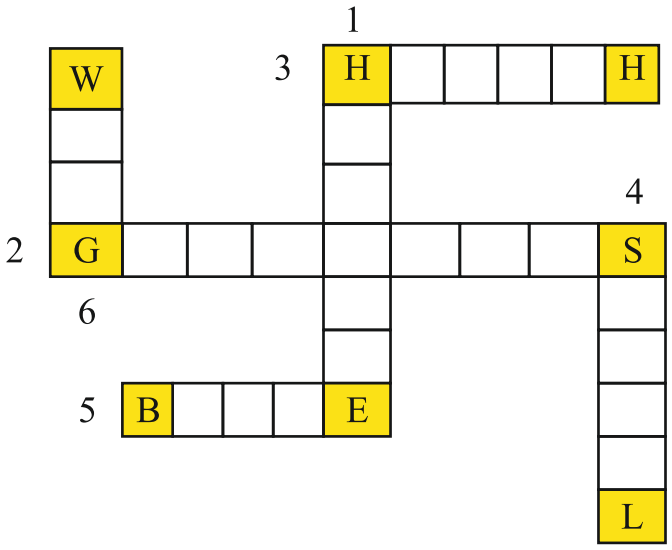
Downward

1. What should we do to maintain personal h……., ma'am?
4. Health is the state of complete physical, mental, emotional, spiritual and s ……well-being.

Upward

6. G ……..more and more trees.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Activity III



A. Read the following sentences taken from the text. And pay attention to the use of 'a', 'an' and 'the'.

1. This is a health-related problem.
2. Knowledge is an income.
3. When the body is free from physical ailment, it is physical health.

- A' is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound. It stands for any or one person, animal, place or thing. See sentence number one.
- 'An' is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound. It also stands for any or one person, animal, place or thing.
- 'The' is used for a particular name of a person, animal, place or thing.

Now fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

i) Hygiene relates to the health of ……..person.

ii) Eat …….. apple a day for good health.

iii) To maintain, protect and improve ……..health of people is social health.

iv) Improving health of ……. community is community hygiene.

v) ……..orange is a juicy fruit.

vi) Hygiene is ……science of preserving and improving health.

B. Read the following sentences. And learn to identify Sentence Elements (Subject, Verb, Object, Complement, Adverbial S V O C A).

1. Students laugh. (Subject & Verb)

2. Students wear uniforms. (Subject, Verb &Object)

3. Seema is a student. (Subject, Verb &Complement)

4. Students study in the morning. (Sub., Verb & Adverbial)

5. Students study English in the morning. (Sub., Verb, Object & Adverbial)

- The doer of the action is said to be the subject of a sentence, as it is in all the above sentences.
- The word which denotes an action or a state is a verb, as it is in all the above sentences.
- The receiver of action is called the object, as it is in sentences number two and five.
- A word or a group of words added to a sentence to make it complete is said to be a complement, as it is in the sentence number three.

Now mark the sentence elements in the following sentences.

1. The teacher guides Seema.
2. He is a teacher.
3. The baby is sleeping on the bed.
4. Seema asked the teacher many questions.
5. Seema came there in the morning.

Activity IV



A. The students are to listen to the following paragraph to be read out by their teacher.

Food hygiene is a necessary part of maintaining good health. Always buy quality food items. We must keep our kitchen clean and dry. Cleanliness during preparation of food is necessary. Vegetables need to be washed properly and carefully before cutting them. Clean your refrigerator regularly. Always use germ-free water. We must store our food and drinking water in clean and dry place.

B. You have listened to the paragraph read out by your teacher. Now answer the questions based on this paragraph-

i) Suggest a suitable title.
ii) What type of food items should we buy?
iii) How should we keep our kitchen?
iv) What should we clean regularly?
v) Should we wash the green vegetables?

Activity V

A. How can we keep good health? Write six sentences using the clues given below.



- personal hygiene.
- community hygiene.
- food hygiene.

2 The Fruit of Hard Work

- Have you heard the famous saying **'work is worship'?**
- It tells us about the importance of hard work in life.

Let us read the story to learn how hard work leads to success.

Once there was an old farmer. He had a son. His son was very lazy. He spent most of his time in eating and sleeping. He did not do any work at all. He grew lazier day by day.

One day the farmer called his son and said, "Look, I shall give everything in charity. I shall not give you anything unless you earn one hundred rupees. For that I give you three days' time."



His son went to one of his friends and borrowed a hundred rupee note from him. Then he spent the rest of the day in eating and sleeping. In the evening he came back home and gave the hundred rupee note to his father. He told his father, "Father, I have worked hard today and earned this hundred rupee note."



The farmer took the note and threw it aside. "This note is not yours. You have not earned it," he said. The son was not angry at all. He just smiled and walked away. The next morning he again borrowed a hundred rupee note from another friend and spent his time in eating

and sleeping. When he returned home in the evening, he gave that note to his father.



His father took the note and again threw it aside. "This note is not yours. You haven't earned the money yourself. You haven't given up your bad habit yet." The son was not angry but he was disappointed. He did not succeed in cheating his father.

At night his mother went to him. "My son, said she, you must really go to work now. If you work hard and give all you have earned to your father, he will believe you. You have only one day to prove your worth."



The son took his mother's advice. He went to work on his neighbour's farm. He worked hard but he could get only twenty rupees that day. He came back home and gave the money to his father. Before he could throw the note, his son rushed up to him and snatched the note from his hand.

He asked, "Why do you want to throw it away ? I have spent the whole day

working in hot sun just to earn this money."
His father smiled and said, "I believe you now. At last you have earned this money yourself. I am very happy. Now you can take care of the real worth of hard earned money".



And he gave all his property to him.

Glossary

charity	:	an organization that collects money to help the poor and the sick
earn	:	to get money by working
disappointed	:	sad because you did not succeed
worth	:	the value of somebody/something how useful it is
rush	:	to move with great speed
snatched	:	to take something with a quick rough movement

Activity I



A. Tick the correct alternative-

I) "At last you have earned this money yourself" is the remark made by -

a) the son
b) the mother
c) the father
d) none of these

II) Who gave advice to the son?

a) mother

b) father
c) neighbours
d) none of these

B. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Write T for True and F for False in the given brackets.

i) The father believed his son when he gave him the hundred rupee note. ( )
ii) The son did as his mother advised him to do. ( )
iii) The father did not succeed in his efforts to teach his son a lesson. ( )
iv) At last the son began to earn money. ( )
v) We must not waste our time without work. ( )

C. Complete the following statements-

i) Once there was an……
ii) The farmer took the note and threw……
iii) You haven't given up your……
iv) You have only one day to……
v) The son took his……

Activity II



A. Fill in the blanks by choosing suitable words from the box-

snatched, advice, earns, throw, believe, property

i) We should not ……rubbish into the river.

ii) People .....that work is worship.
iii) A thief .....my purse from my hand and ran away.
iv) Ravi .....his living by cooking food for others.
v) Sapna gave away all her .....for the welfare of the poor.

B. Match the words in column A with the words opposite in meaning in column B -

A	B
lazy	evening
borrow	pleased
angry	active
morning	lend

Activity III



A. Read the following sentences.

1. The father **has** already **taken** the decision.
2. They **have** just **earned** the money.
3. I **have** recently **visited** the zoo.

The sentences given above are in the Present Perfect Tense. Now study the details of the tense given in the box-

- 'Has' is used with **'Third person singular subjects'**, as in sentence number one.
- 'Have' is used with '**Plural subjects** and **I**', as in sentences number two and three.
- '**Past participle form** of the verb' is used, as in sentences number one, two and three.
- In the Present Perfect Tense, the action completes in the '**recent past**' and has its **effect upto the present**.

Now, read a few more sentences which relate to the events that took place in the recent past.

i) I **have** already **revised** my lessons.
ii) She **has** just **returned** my book.
iii) You **have** just **completed** the letter, haven't you?
iv) He **has** already **seen** the Hawa Mahal of Jaipur.
v) Ram and Shyam **have** already **watered** the plants.

The highlighted words are VERBS in PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing one of the correct verbs given in the box-

have given	have spent	has worked
have understood	has learnt	has asked

i) The father ……hard.
ii) The son ……a lot.
iii) I ……the whole day.
iv) You ……the fruit of hardwork.
v) The boy …… the question.
vi) We ……..him the book.'

C. Change the following sentences as shown in the example-

Example - She has packed her luggage.
She has <u>not</u> packed her luggage.

i) They have finished their work.
ii) Kamini has fed her baby.
iii) I have typed their letter.
iv) She has seen the film.
v) I have revised my lessons.
vi) The teacher has advised the students.

D. Make questions as shown in the following example-

Example - Yes, I have taken lunch.
<u>Have</u> you taken lunch?

i) Yes, the teacher has taught this lesson.
ii) No, he hasn't written the answers.
iii) Yes, the students have learnt the difficult words.
iv) No, the girls haven't taken dinner.
v) Yes, Laxmi has painted the picture.

Activity IV



Speak the following words. The teacher speaks the words and the students follow her/him-

day-die	play-ply
bait-buy	wait-white
say-sigh	hate-height
fate-fight	late-light
lay-lie	rate-right

Activity V



A. You must have heard people saying 'Duty is Divine'. Do you try to execute this principle in your life. Write in your diary the activities that you were assigned to : out of these activities how many were completed and how many remained incomplete.

Diary writing is a very personal form of writing. When we want to record our feelings and whatever happened in the day, or a particular event, we write it in a diary. Remember to follow the following steps while writing a dairy.

Day and **Date** : e.g. Monday, 2 October, 2016

Opening : e.g. Dear Diary

Introduction : Could be general comment on how the day was, eg. Today was a great day! or Today was a boring day.

Body : It is the main part of the diary entry. You could describe what happened to you or your personal feelings about something or someone. You could also write about your future plans in this part.

Conclusion : Diary entry can be concluded with comment about the day, e.g. 'It was overall an exciting day' or the situation at that moment, e.g. 'I am really tired now after a long day'.

Closing : e.g. Bye, till the next time, etc.

Closing : e.g. Bye; till the next time.

3 The Smart Village

- Where do people throw the waste in your area?
- Is there a dustbin near your house?
- How do you keep your classroom clean?

Here is a lesson telling us about how the village named Vatika protected its environment. Read the story carefully.

Once two farmers, Ram and Ghanshyam, decided to leave their village to find better work elsewhere. Early one morning both of them left for the town nearby. Ram and Ghanshyam had been walking for nearly six hours when they reached the village of Vatika.



The village was green and clean. They were surprised to see cube-shaped structures on the roofs of all the houses there.

Ram and Ghanshyam decided to enter a house and find out what these structures were. As they went closer, they were surprised to find that the walls of the houses were not made of mud but of something else. As they walked further, they saw a big field. In the field they were very surprised to see huge fans.

and asked him, "What are these strange things?"



The old man happened to be Hari, the Sarpanch of the village. He told them, "The fans you see are actually windmills, used to trap the wind energy. With the help of windmills, electricity is produced which is used for our street lights. Come, I will show you around."

The Sarpanch explained to them that the houses were constructed with ash bricks. These were different from the usual material used for making regular bricks. Ash bricks, he said, were made with the ash left over after waste was burnt. The strange cube-shaped structures on them were used to generate electricity from sunlight, which was then used to light up houses.

The Sarpanch then invited Ram and Ghanshyam for dinner to his house. They were amazed to see that the food in his house was being cooked not on wood or a coal fire, but on a gas stove. Hari explained that gas used for cooking was biogas. It was made from the cowdung at the biogas plant in the village. Ram and Ghanshyam were also surprised to see that his house had lights that came on the touch of a switch.

Ram and Ghanshyam asked the Sarpanch to tell them how his village was so modern.

Hari told them a true story. Many years ago, there was a village next to their village, called Harpur. Like all villagers, the people of Harpur too cooked on wood and coal fires and cut down trees. Finally there came a day when not a single tree was left in the village of Harpur, and the air was thick with smoke. Gradually, all the fertile soil of the village got washed away as there weren't any trees to hold the soil. The inhabitants of Harpur had to sadly leave their village and settle elsewhere.

"That's when we decided that our village shouldn't suffer a similar fate," he concluded. And so we started learning new methods of caring for the

environment. The result of our hard work is before you!"

Ram and Ghanshyam were happy to spend the night in the smart village of Vatika.

Glossary

cube	:	a solid shape that has six equal square sides
windmill	:	a tall structure with long blades that turn around in the wind
trap	:	to catch or store something
fertile	:	soil in which plants grow well
inhabitant	:	a person that lives in a place
structures	:	the parts of something that are put together
construct	:	to build or make something
amazed	:	very surprised

Activity I

A. Tick the correct alternative-

I Ram and Ghanshyam decided to leave the village to

a) find work somewhere
b) see places
c) start a business
d) join the Army



II They were surprised when they reached the village Vatika because

a) there were no trees
b) there were no people
c) there were strange cube-shaped structures and huge fans.

d) there was no food.

B. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Write T for True and F for False in the given brackets.

i) The Vatika village was green and clean. ( )

ii) The fans you see are actually windmills. ( )

iii) The houses were constructed with the mud bricks. ( )

iv) The solar panels on the rooftops generated electricity from sunlight. ( )

v) Ram and Ghanshyam were not happy to spend the night in the smart village. ( )

C. Complete the following statements-

i) Hari explained that the gas used for cooking .....

ii) And so we started learning new methods of caring for .....

iii) The people of Harpur too cooked on wood and coal fires and .....

iv) The old man happened to be Hari, the.....

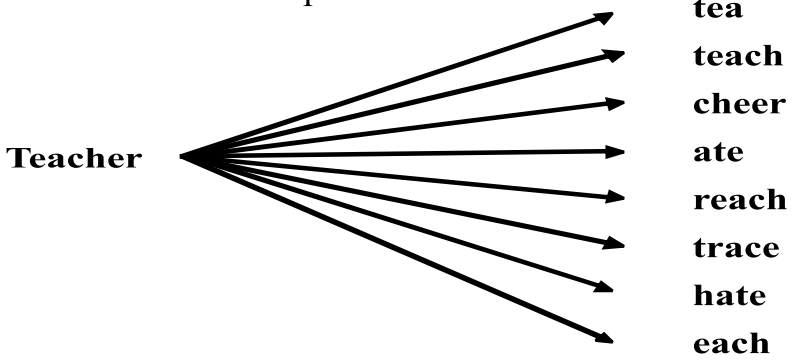
v) Bio gas was made from the cow dung at the bio gas .....



Activity II

A. Let's play with words. Look at the word 'teacher' and see how many words you can make from the word.

The word is 'Teacher'. Let's explore this word.



B. In pairs, now try to make as many words as possible with the word 'surprise'. Try and find the meanings of the words you have made.

Activity III



A. Look at the sentences below taken from the story and notice how the word 'which' is used to join two sentences-

With the help of windmills electricity is produced, **which** is used for the street lights.

The sentence above can be written as-

With the help of windmills electricity is produced. Electricity is used for the street lights.

Let's read one more sentence

Ram and Ghanshyam, **who** left their village, reached Vatika.

This can be written as

Ram and Ghanshyam left their village. They reached Vatika.

- Relative Pronouns help to join sentences. They help us to avoid repetition.
- Some of the commonly used relative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, that

B. Use the word given in brackets to combine these sentences -

a. Kailash is from Harpur. Kailash is a good painter. (who)

b. The children were eating bananas. The bananas were green. (which)

c. Sneha is the girl. I spoke to you about Sneha. (whom)

d. They met a man. He was the village Sarpanch. (who)

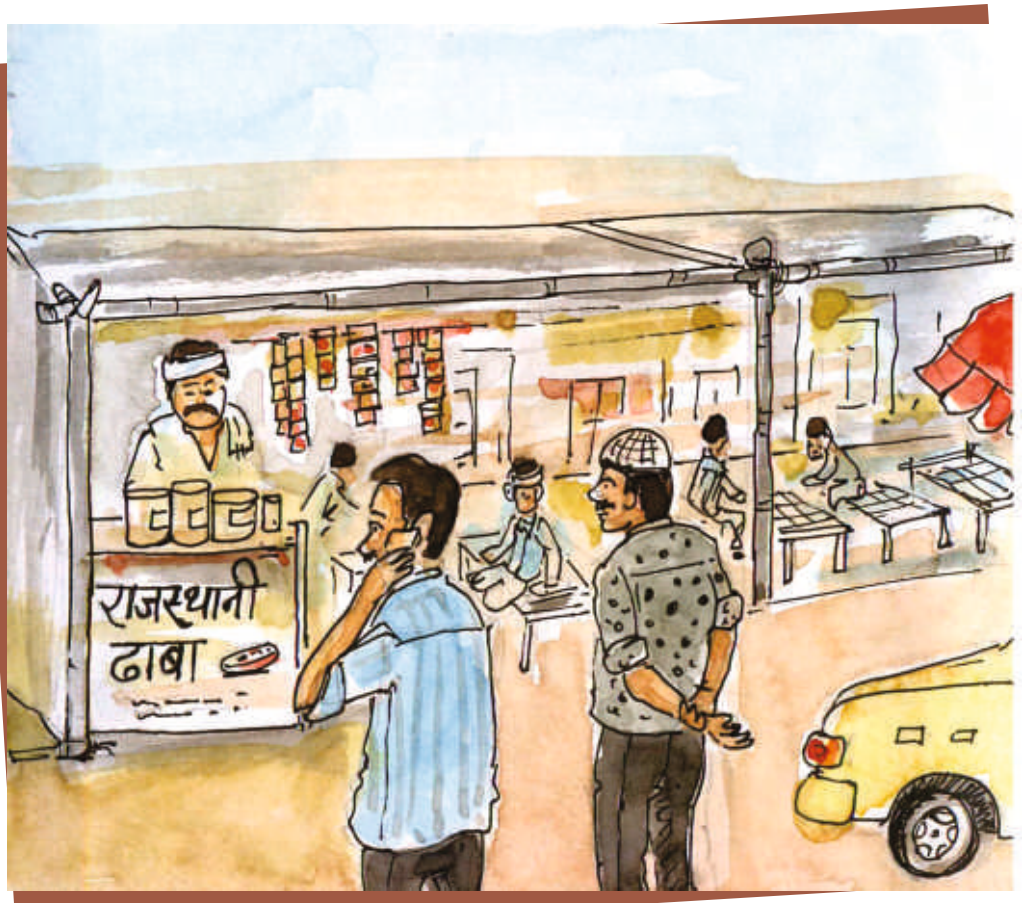
e. The solar panels were used to generate electricity from the sunlight. The electricity is then used to light up houses. (which)

Activity IV

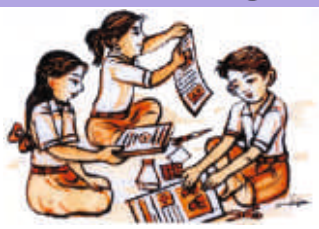


Look at the picture below and describe it to your friend. You may use the following clues-

- This is a shop
- Tea shop / Dhaba
- One person is speaking on the mobile phone
- There are ……..



Activity V



A. **Look around the area where your house is located. Find how electricity and water are used, and how waste is disposed of. Write a short paragraph of six sentences on your observations.**

.....

.....

.....

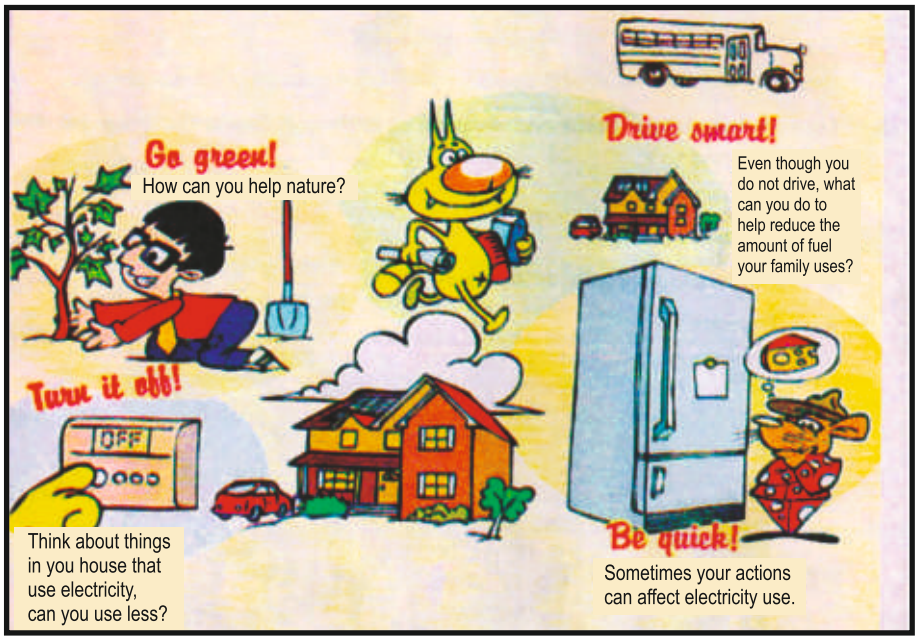
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B. **Given below is a poster on saving energy. Read it carefully and talk about it with your friend.**



C. Can you now design a poster on saving energy/electricity? You can make the poster using English and your mother tongue too.

4 Clean India: Our Role

You must be aware of the drainage system and the system of cleanliness that make 'Indus Civilization', the most glorious civilization of the world. The following text describes the importance of cleanliness in our life.

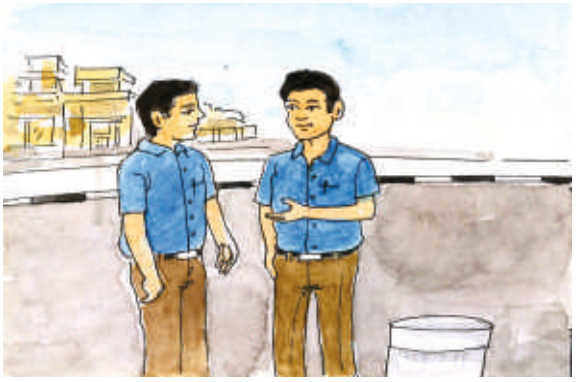
Now read this story to find out what Kabir and Kamal think to contribute for cleaning India.

"Why is there so much dirt in our country?" Kabir asked Kamal.

"We do not pay the due attention to keep India clean," replied Kamal.

"What can I, as a citizen, do?" asked Kabir.

Kamal said, "We can do the following things."





We should put the domestic garbage into the roadside public dustbins.



We should keep the public road clean in front of our house.



We should devote one hour to community cleanliness every Sunday or on a holiday.





We should refrain from spitting on walls, footpaths and roads.



We should avoid urination and defecation in the open.

What shouldn't I, as a citizen, do?' asked Kabir.

Kamal said, 'We shouldn't do the following things.'

We shouldn't throw garbage **on** roads

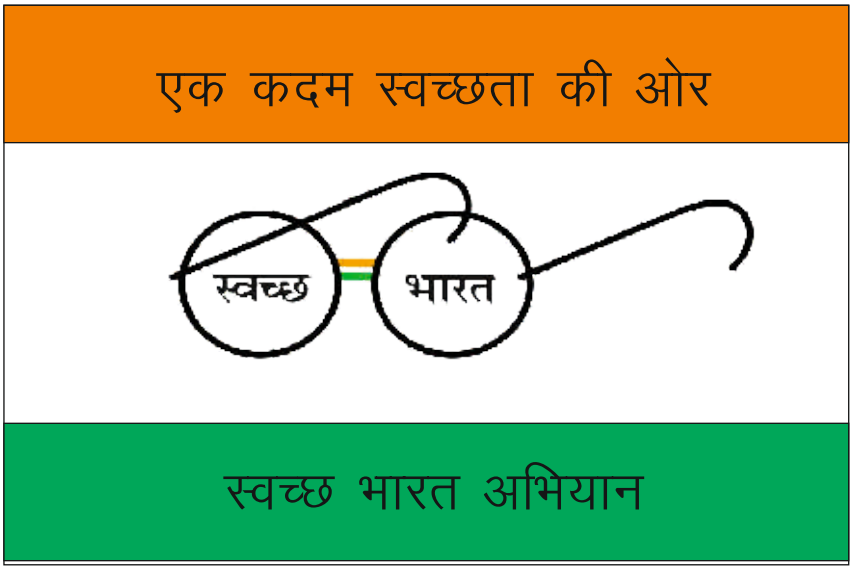
We shouldn't litter bus and train coaches **with** nut-shells and other garbage.

We shouldn't use plastic carry bags.

We shouldn't stick posters **on** walls.

We shouldn't throw away the food leftovers.

Hasn't the government of India started an action plan for cleaning India? asked Kabir.



Kamal said, "Oh! yes, the government of India has started the 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyan.' The rural and urban India is to be made clean in the coming five years.

"If we all citizens follow the above 'dos' and 'don'ts, we can contribute to clean India," said Kabir.

kamal said, "Yes, I hope students and citizens will do their best to ensure clean India."

Glossary

garbage	:	waste food, paper, etc. that you throw away
domestic	:	connected with home
devote	:	to give most of time, energy and attention
litter	:	to throw pieces of paper, rubbish, garbage, etc.
refrain	:	to stop yourself doing something

defecation	:	the act of getting rid of solid waste from human body through human bowels
leftovers	:	food that has not been eaten

Activity I

A. Tick the correct alternative

i) Which Plan has the Govt. of India started for cleaning India?

a) Daksha Bharat Abhiyan
b) Vriksha Bharat Abhiyan
c) Swachha Bharat Abhiyan
a) None of these



ii) 'What can I, as a citizen, do? ' is asked by -

a) Kamal
b) Narrator
c) Kabir
d) None of these

B. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Write T for True and F for False in the given brackets.

i) We should put the domestic garbage into the roadside public dustbins. ( )
ii) We should avoid littering public places. ( )
iii) We should refrain ourselves from spitting on walls, footpaths and roads. ( )
iv) We should avoid urination and defecation in the open. ( )
v) We should make the public roads dirty. ( )

C. Complete the following statements-

i) We do not pay the due attention to keep .....
ii) What can I, as a citizen, ...?

iii) The govt. of India has started the …….....

iv) The rural and urban India is to be made clean in the…….

v) Citizens should follow the above …….....

Activity II



A. Fill in the blanks by choosing suitable words from the box-

coaches	plastic	leftovers
garbage	posters	

i) We shouldn't throw ……. on roads.

ii) We shouldn't litter bus and train …….with nut-shells and other garbage.

iii) We shouldn't use …….. carry bags.

iv) We shouldn't stick ……. on walls.

v) We shouldn't throw away the food ……..

B. Fill in the missing letters-

i) cl_ _ning

ii) w_st_

iii) g_rb_ge

iv) c_ _ntry

v) c_tiz _ n

vi) f_ _tpaths



Activity III

A. Read the following sentences and pay attention to the use of prepositions

i) Why is there so much dirt **in** our country?

ii) Put the domestic garbage **into** the roadside dustbins.

iii) Keep clean the public road **in front of** your house.
iv) Devote one hour **to** community cleanliness **on** every Sunday or a holiday.
v) Government of India has started an action plan **for** cleaning India.
vi) Do not litter bus and train-coaches **with** nut-shells.

- **In, into, at, on, for and with** are prepositions.
- Prepositions are usually placed before a noun or pronoun.
- 'In' is used with 'place' (within an area) as in the sentence number one above.
- 'Into' is used with 'inside movement from outside' as in sentence number two.
- 'At' is used with a definite small place, as in sentence number three.
- On is used to indicate 'surface' as it is in the sentence number four. 'On' is also used with the 'names of the days'.
- 'For' is used with 'purpose' as in sentence five above.
- 'With' is used to indicate 'association' as in sentence number six above .

Note : These prepositions express much more; you will study in detail about them in your higher classes.

Now fill in the following blanks choosing the correct one from the prepositions given at the end of the sentences -

I) People think that roads and open areas are meant ..... throwing waste materials. (at/for)
ii) Stop spitting ..... walls. (with/on)
iii) India is to be cleaned ..... the coming five years. (into/in)

Activity IV



A. Ask your friend to answer the following questions with the help of the hints given in the brackets-

I) What things are there <u>in</u> your bag? (Books)
ii) Who has fallen <u>into</u> the ditch? (A donkey)

iii) Who lives at a small village? (Mohan)
iv) What is on the table? (A lamp)
v) Who went for buying books? (Pooja)
vi) Who go with their parents? (Children)

Activity V



A. A notice about the celebration of the 'Republic Day' has been given below. Read the notice with your friend.

GOVERNMENT SR. SEC. SCHOOL, KHAJALPURA, JAIPUR
NOTICE

6 January 2017

Names of the students for participation in the cultural programmes on the Republic Day 2017 are invited by 11 January. Contact the undersigned between 10 and 11 a.m. in the 'Cultural Room.'

Preeti
Students' Cultural Secretary

Now do the following :

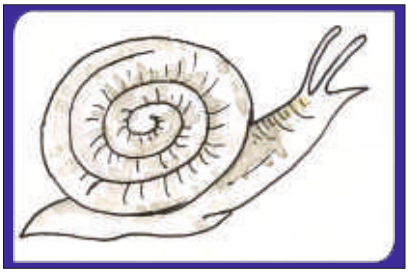
B. Imagine you are the Students' Sports Secretary of your school. Selection of Kabaddi team is to take place next week. Write a notice inviting the names of the students.

5 Homes

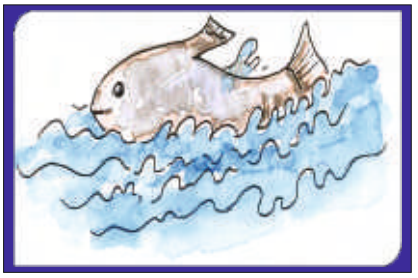
In pairs, discuss

- What do we call the place we live in?
- Do animals also have homes?
- List the names of some animals and their homes.

Everybody has a home you, your friend, your teacher, the policeman, the Prime Minister, everybody. Animals too have homes and each home has its name. Listen to the poem……



I might have lived in a shell,
If I had been a snail.



or in a great wide tossing sea,
If I had been a whale.



Or in busy noisy hive,
If I'd been born a bee.



Or a bunny in a burrow,
Eating lettuce for my tea.



I might have had a kennel home,
If I had been a dog.



Or a mud hole in a river-bed,

Had I been a frog.



I might have been a little bird,

And lived in a nest.



But oh! I am glad I am just a child,

I think my home is the best.

Anonymous

Glossary

shell	:	the hard outer part of peanuts, eggs, some seeds or animals
toss	:	throw something lightly.
noisy	:	making a lot of noise.
burrow	:	a hole in the ground made by certain animals like rabbits, etc.
lettuce	:	a plant with large green leaves used in salad.
snail	:	a type of animal with a soft body and no legs
bunny	:	a rabbit
kennel	:	a small house for a dog.
mud	:	soft, wet earth.

Activity I



A. Tick the correct alternative -

1) Where does a snail live?

a) in a burrow
b) in a kennel
c) in a nest
d) in a shell

II) Who lives in a burrow?

a) a dog
b) a child
c) a whale
d) a bunny

B. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Write T for True and F for False in the given brackets.

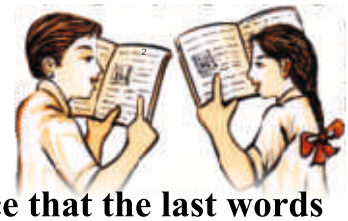
I) I might have been a little bird. ( )
II) I am glad I am just a child. ( )
III) Or in a busy noisy hive if I'd been born a bee. ( )
IV) Or a mud hole in a river bank had I been a frog. ( )
V) I might have lived in a snail. ( )

C. Complete the following statements-

1) I think my home ……. . . . .……..
II) I might have lived ……..…….....

D. Your teacher has read out the poem for you. Read the poem with your friend and write the names of the animals/birds/ insects you meet in the poem and their homes.

	Animal	Home
a.	snail	shell
b.	.....	.....
c.	.....	.....
d.	.....	.....
e.	.....	.....
f.	.....	.....
g.	.....	.....



Activity II

A. **Read the poem again with your friends. Notice that the last words of the lines 2 and 4;6 and 8;10 and 12 and so on, rhyme together. Find and write the rhyming words here**

a.	snail.....	whale.....
b.	.....	.....
c.	.....	.....
d.	.....	.....
e.	.....	.....

B. **Find words in your language for the homes of the animals and birds you have come across in the poem. Discuss them with your friend. Write them on a chart and display it in the classroom.**



Activity III

A. **Rearrange the following jumbled words to make meaningful sentences. The first one has been done for you -**

Example: **is/whale/a/this**
This is a whale.

I) might have /I/ a shell/lived in
ii) is/This/a/bee
iii) could have/I/been/a dog
iv) lives/in a/A bunny/burrow
v) A whale/sea/in a/lives
vi) in a/A child/home/lives

Do you notice a pattern in the sentences you have made?

Activity IV



A. Recite the poem with expression. Remember to keep the beat (rhythm) of the poem. Notice that the same lines sound the same way. This helps to keep the beat and focus on a particular point.

6 Maharana Pratap

- Rajasthan is known for its valour and sacrifices.
- Is there anyone amongst you who has not heard of Maharana Pratap?
- The text that follows, describes Maharana Pratap, the great king of Mewar, Rajasthan.

Let's read:

Maharana Pratap (or Pratap Singh) was born in Kumbhalgarh Fort of Mewar on 9



Maharana Pratap

(1540-1597)

May 1540 (3rd day of the Jyeshta Shukla Phase-*ज्येष्ठ शुक्लपक्ष तृतीया*). This fort is 85 kms away from Udaipur city. He was the eldest son. His mother was Maharani Jayawantabai. His father was MaharanaUdai Singh II, the founder of Udaipur city.

Pratap Singh (Maharana Pratap) was brave and bold right from his boyhood. Both the courtiers and the public were proud of his qualities. He mastered the art of horse riding, weaponry and warfare tactics very early in his life.

Pratap Singh (Maharana Pratap) got married at the age of 17. His first wife was Ajabde Panwar. In 1559 he was blessed with his first son, Amar Singh.

In 1567 Pratap Singh (Maharana Pratap) was only 27 when the Mughal forces captured Chittor. The entire royal family left for Gogunda. Pratap wanted to fight against the Mughal but the elders somehow convinced him not to do so.

When Udai Singh II died in 1572, he appointed his son, Jagmal, as his successor before his death. The royal courtiers and senior nobles did not accept it. They crowned Pratap Singh as the next Maharana in Gogunda.

Maharana Pratap never accepted Akbar as the king of India. Akbar, therefore, decided to capture Mewar. He sent his Army General, Raja Maan Singh of Jaipur to overcome Chittorgarh. Maan Singh had a larger army than that of Maharana Pratap. Maharana's army waited for the Mughal army at the narrow Haldighati pass. It was the only route to Gogunda.



The battle was fought on 18 February 1576. Maharana Pratap and his army fought bravely. He and his favourite horse Chetak were wounded. Maharana's men forced him to leave the battle field. The Mughal army also decided not to fight in the hills. With the help of Bhamashaha, Maharana Pratap re organised his army. He recaptured much of the lost territories of Mewar.

Maharana Pratap died of injuries sustained in a hunting accident at Chavand on 29 January 1597 at the age of 57.



Pratap Gaurav Kendra has been built beautifully in Udaipur to glorify the legendary life of Maharana Pratap. People can go there and see it free of cost.

Glossary

weaponry : all the weapons of a particular type
warfare : the activity of fighting a war.
capture : to take control of something.
convince : to persuade somebody to do something.
accession : the act of taking a very high position, especially as a ruler of a country
successor : a person that comes after somebody and takes his place
courtier : a person who is part of the court of a king
noble : a person who belonged to the highest social class.
crown : to put a crown on the head of a new king.

Activity I



A Tick the correct alternative

1) Maharana Pratap was born in

a) 1640
b) 1440
c) 1540
d) 1740

2) The name of MaharanaPratap's horse was

a) Pawan
b) Ramprasad
c) Chetak
d) None of the above

B. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Write T for True and F for False in the given brackets.

i) Udaipur was founded by Udai Singh II ( )
ii) Pratap Singh was brave and bold right from his boyhood. ( )
iii) Mughal forces captured Chittor in 1567 ( )
iv) The great battle of Haldighati was fought on 18 February 1576 ( )
v) Maharana Pratap died in the battle field. ( )

C. Complete the following statements-

i) Kumbhalgarh Fort is 85 kms away from .....
ii) Both the courtiers and the public were proud .....
iii) The entire royal family left .....
iv) The royal courtiers and senior nobles crowned Pratap Singh as the .....
v) Maharana Pratap never accepted Akbar as the .....

D. Answer the following questions in 10-15 words each -

i) Who was the son of Maharani Jaywantabai and Udai Singh II?
ii) At what age did Maharana Pratap marry?
iii) When did Udai Singh II die?
iv) Who was the Army General of the Mughal army?
V) Do you find Maharana Pratap a great king?Give two reasons.

Activity II



A. Fill in the following blanks by choosing the correct word from the box given below -

fight	nobles	crowned
blessed	larger	riding

i) He mastered the art of horse ....., weaponry and warfare tactics.
ii) Mughal army was ..... than Maharana Pratap's army.
iii) In 1559, he was .....with his first son, Amar Singh.
iv) Pratap wanted to .....against the Mughal.
v) The royal courtiers and senior .....did not accept it.
vi) They ..... Pratap Singh as the next Maharana.

B. Complete the following statements :

i) Udai Singh II appointed Jagmal as his .....
ii) Maharana's army waited for the Mughal army at the Haldighati.....
iii) Maharana Pratap and his army fought .....
iv) Maharana Pratap and his horse suffered .....
v) Mughal's army decided not to fight in the .....
vi) With the financial help of BhamaShaha, Maharana Pratap re organised his .....

C. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B:

	A	B
1.	warrior	take by force
2.	capture	persuade someone to do something
3.	successor	a brave fighter
4.	crown	suffered something unpleasant
5.	sustained	a person that succeeds another
6.	convince	formally declare someone to be a king

Activity III



Look at the following sentences -

1. Maharana Pratap **mastered** the art of weaponry.
2. They **crowned** Pratap Singh as the next Maharana.
3. Maharana Pratap **was** the eldest son of Maharana Udai Singh II.

- These are Affirmative Sentences.
- In these sentences, the actions/events happened in the past.
- The **bold** verbs are the simple past tense form (or the second forms of the verb).
- The past of verb 'be' is **was/were**.

Read a few more sentences which indicate that the actions/events took place in the past

1. **Last year**, we **were** in 5th class.
2. I **attended** the class **yesterday**
3. Priti **bought** a new frock **last week**.
4. Neha **came** here **an hour ago**.

Were, attended, bought, came are the verbs in the simple past tense.
Last year, yesterday, last week, an hour ago, etc indicate past time.

A. Now fill in the blanks by choosing the correct verbs given in the box below:

left	was	accepted
had	were	re captured

i) He ……much of the lost territories of Mewar.
ii) Maharana Pratap …… brave and bold.
iii) Mughal Army General …….. larger army than that of Pratap.
iv) Maharana Pratap never ……..Akbar as the king of India.
v) Both the courtiers and the public…… proud of his qualities.
vi) The entire royal family…… for Gogunda.

B. Write the Present Tense of the following verbs used in the text that you have read -

Example :	**was**	**is**
i)	were	…….
ii)	married	…….
iii)	convinced	…….
iv)	had	…….....
v)	fought	…….
vi)	left	…….....

C. Now, write 5 things you did yesterday after going back home from school (Remember to use the Simple Past Tense).

1. ……....
2. ……....
3. ……....
4. ……....
5. ……....

D. Fill in the following blanks with the correct Simple Past Tense form of the verbs given in the brackets below:

i) His first wife …….(be) Ajabde Panwar.
ii) Pratap ……(want) to fight against the Mughal

iii) Maharana Udai Singh II ……(die) in 1572.

iv) Akbar ……(send) Raja Maan Singh to attack Mewar.

v) Maharana Pratap's army…….. (wait) for the Mughal army at Haldighati.

Activity IV



A. The teacher reads out the following paragraph. Listen to him carefully and answer the questions that follows

India produced great personalities and patriots. They include Maharana Pratap, Mahatma Gandhi, Shivaji, Swami Vivekanand, Deendyal Upadhayaya, Dr. Shayma Prasad Mukherjee and so on. Maharana Pratap was a great king. Mahatma Gandhi made the British quit India. Shivaji was a great patriot. Swami vivekanand proved the supremacy of Indian way of life in the United States of America. Deendayal Upadhayaya and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee were also great patriots.

a. Who was a great king?

i) Mahatma Gandhi

ii) Swami Vivekanand

iii) Maharana Pratap

iv) Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukharjee

b. Swami Vivekanand proved the supremacy of the

i) British way of life

ii) Asian way of life

iii) European way of life

iv) Indian way of life

B. In pairs, say these words aloud:

key	bee	meal	teach
sit	hit	silk	dip
set	red	get	beg
bat	bad	had	hat
last	father	arm	past
ball	caught	taught	fought
full	wool	good	foot



Activity V

You are impressed and inspired by the bravery of Maharana Pratap. You would like to write a letter to your friend about him.
Write the letter using the following format-

21, Pratap Nagar
Jaipur
24 September 20__

Dear Asha
I am well and good here. And I hope you to be the same there.
Today, my school teacher taught us a lesson on Maharana Pratap. I was inspired by the patriotism of Maharana Pratap after I finished reading the lesson. I would like to share my thoughts with you on him.
……
……
……
I hope you would like to read more about this great king.
With best wishes
Your loving friend
Anju

7 Know me: I am your Capital City

- What is the name of our state?
- Which is the capital city of Rajasthan?

Let us know our capital city, Jaipur.

I am your capital city. My name is Jaipur. It is after the name of my founder Raja Jai Singh II. I was founded in 1727. I am popularly known as pink city. It is because of the stone used for the construction of all the structures. I was first painted in pink colour in 1857 to welcome the first visit of the prince of Wales. I



was repainted in 1876 during his second visit.

I was planned according to BhartiyaVastu Shastra by a Bengali architect, Vidyadhar Bhattacharya. The directions of each road, street and market are East to West and North to South. There is a rampart around me. There are seven gates to enter the city.

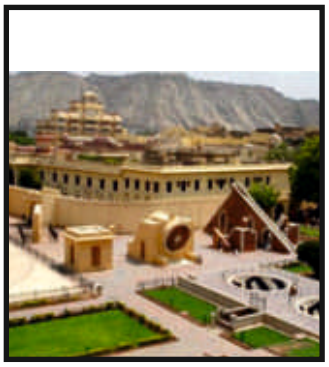
I am connected with all the parts of Rajasthan and India by air, road and rail

network.

In 2011 I had a population of more than thirty five lakh.



Hawamahal



Jantar-Mantar



Albert Hall Museum



Amber Fort



Birla Mandir

I am the 10th largest city of India as per the census of 2011. I have a semi arid climate. Most of the rainfall occurs in the monsoon months.

I have several tourist places. Some of them are; City palace, JantarMantar, Hawamahal, Albert Hall Museum, Amber Fort, Birla Mandir etc.



Rajasthan Vidhansabha



Raj Bhawan



Secretariat

The State Government rules the state from here. There is Raj Bhawan for the Governor. The secretariat is for the offices of the Chief Minister, Other ministers and the administrative officers. There is Vidhansabha for People's Representatives.



The Jaipur Municipal Corporation is responsible for maintaining civic infrastructure and carrying out administrative duties. It has a Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the office bearers.



Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) is the nodal government agency responsible for my planned and sustainable development.



The High Court Bench and the other courts provide justice to the people.



Director General of Police

The offices of Director General of Police (DGP), Commissioner, IGP, SP, etc.



Rajasthan Vishvavidhyalaya



SMS Hospital



Gems and Jewellery



Print Industry

I am the centre of education, health facilities, gems and jewellery (business) and industrial development.



Jaipur Metro is the latest feather in my crown.

Glossary

architect	:	a person who designs buildings
rampart	:	a broad wall with walking way, built to defend a town, etc.
census	:	an official count of a population.
semi arid	:	moderately dry

Activity I



A. Tick the correct alternative

1) Which of the following tourist place does not belong to Jaipur?

a) Pratap Gaurav Kendra
b) Hawamahal
c) Govind Devji Temple
d) Ram Niwas Garden Zoo

2) Which mode of public transport do we find most comfortable and fastest in Jaipur?

a) Mono rail
b) City buses
c) Metro rail
d) None of the above

B. Say whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. Write 'T' for 'True' and 'F' for 'False' in the given brackets.

i) Jaipur is connected by air, road, rail and waterways. ( )
ii) Population of Jaipur is growing fast. ( )
iii) Governor is the constitutional head of the state government. ( )
iv) The Mayor is the first citizen of the city having Municipal Corporation. ( )
v) Jaipur has an arid climate. ( )

C. Complete the following statements-

i) I was founded in……

ii) I am popularly known as the ……..……

iii) I have several tourist ……..

iv) There is Raj Bhawan for the ……..

v) There is Vidhansabha for People's ……..

Activity II



A. Fill in the blanks with words from the box -

rampart	rainfall	justice
centre	capital	architect

i) I am your ……city.

ii) I was planned by a Bengali……

iii) There is a …….around me.

iv) Most of the ……occurs in the monsoon months.

v) Courts provide……to the people.

vi) I am the ……of education and health facilities.

B. Give one word for the following.

i) The home of a king or queen: p…….

ii) A place where wild animal are kept for the public to see: z……..

iii) A group of people elected to govern a particular city :c……..

iv) A building where collections of valuable and interesting objects are kept and shown to the public : m ……

v) A circular object of gold and jewels that a king or queen wears on the head: c……..

Activity III



Compare the sentences in each of the following pairs

Raja Jai Singh founded me in 1727.
I was founded in 1727 by Raja Jai Singh.
Vidyadhar Bhattacharya planned wide roads.
Wide roads were planned by Vidyadhar Bhattacharya.

1. The first sentences in each pair is in active voice.
2. The second sentence in each pair is in passive voice.
3. The active voice sentences and the passive voice sentences are in simple past tense.
4. In the active voice, the grammatical subject is the doer of the action.
5. The passive voice tells what is done to the subject of the sentence.

Active Voice

The painters	painted	Jaipur	in pink colour.
Subject (doer or agent)	active voice verb	object	adverbial

Passive Voice

Jaipur	was painted	in pink colour	by	the painters
subject	passive voice verb	adverbial	by	object (doer or agent)

- The object of the active voice is made the subject of the passive voice.
- Was or were is used as a helping verb in the passive voice
- Past participle form (third form) of the verb is used in the passive voice.
- The subject of the active voice is made the object of the passive voice (if needed) after 'by'.
- Adverbial is written 'as it is' in the passive voice, usually after the object.

Now change the following sentences into the passive voice-

1. Raja Jai Singh II named the city Jaipur.
2. The king welcomed the prince in Jaipur.
3. The kings of Jaipur built several forts.
4. The architect planned the markets well.
5. The masons used stones in construction.

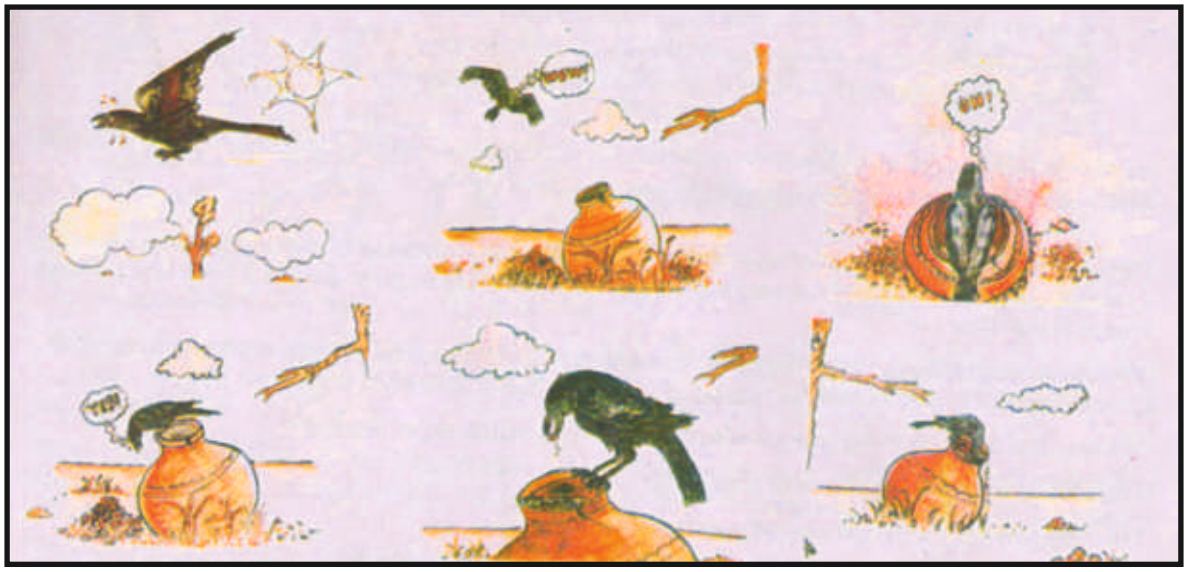
Activity IV



Look at the picture given below. Describe it to your friends.

You may use the following clues-

- There is a crow.
- He is thirsty.
- He finds the water in the bottom of the pitcher
- He drops pebbles into it, and the water rises up in the pitcher
- He drinks water



Activity V



Now write a story on a thirsty crow (using past tense) with the help of the pictures given above and its description you have listened to -

8 The Fire

- Have you seen a building on fire?
- Can it cause a loss of life and property?
- What steps can we take to put out a fire?

Let us read the following conversation about the fire, its causes and the safety measures we should undertake.



[Lalita and Devendra were in Keshav market last Saturday. They are the students of sixth class. They had gone there to buy a dictionary and some books from a bookshop.]

"We have almost finished," said Devendra. "Let us go home back."

"Wait a minute' said Lalita," She pointed at a group of people. They were standing on a pavement. Some of them were pointing at a large building. It was a hotel.

"I can see some smoke' said Lalita. 'The hotel is on fire. We should make a phone

call for help."

Lalita took out her mobile phone. She dialed 101, the phone number of the fire



fighting service.

After a few seconds a voice said, " Fire fighting service here. Where is the fire?"

'"There is a fire in Keshav market," said Lalita to the man. "The hotel is on fire. Please send a fire engine quickly."

"Thank you very much for the phone call,' said the man' We are sending some fire engines to put out the fire.You are a good girl. You have tried to help us. Please tell us your name and the name of your school.





Lalita told the fireman her name and the name of her school. The fire engine arrived in fifteen minutes and put out the fire. Most of the furniture was burnt but luckily there was no loss of life.

"'What can be the causes of a fire?" said Lalita to the fire brigade officer.

The fire brigade officer said, "A burning matchstick, a spark from a firewood stove, a burning *bidi* or cigarette, a short circuit because of the use of low quality electric wires and equipments, over heating of electrical appliances, a leaking gas cylinder, nearness of petrol and diesel with fire, firing of crackers, etc. can be the major causes of a fire."

"What steps should we take to put out a fire," Lalita said to the fire brigade officer.
The fire brigade officer replied that we should not throw a burning matchstick, bidi, cigarette, cracker, etc. here and there. We should use standard electrical equipments and appliances. We should keep our gas cylinder in safe condition.

We should keep the highly inflammable things away from fire. We should keep a fire extinguisher.

We should switch off the main switch in the case of electric fire. And we should throw only sand over it and not water in any condition.

Lalita thanked the fire brigade officer and returned home with Devendra. She was very happy when she got a prize on the Republic Day.

Glossary

pavement	:	footpath
appliances	:	devices designed to perform a specific task

inflammable	:	easily set on fire
extinguisher	:	a device to put out a fire
short circuit	:	a faulty connection in an electrical circuit

Activity I



A. Tick the correct alternative

I. Which of the following should we throw to put out the electric fire?

a) Water
b) Stone
c) Sand
d) None of the above

II. Lalita got a prize on the Republic Day because

a) She helped to put out the fire.
b) She was an intelligent student.
c) She saw the hotel on fire.
d) None of the above.

B. Say whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'. Write 'T' for 'True' and 'F' for 'False' in the given brackets.

i) The bookshop was on fire. ( )
ii) Lalita made a call from the landline phone. ( )
iii) The phone number of the fire fighting service is 101. ( )
iv) Overheating of the electrical appliances can cause a fire. ( )
v) We should keep the gas cylinder in safe condition. ( )

C. Complete the following statements

i) They were standing on a .....

ii) Please send a fire engine.....

iii) You are a good.....

iv) Luckily there was no loss of .....

v) We should use standard electrical equipments and .....

Activity II



A. Fill in the blanks by choosing suitable words from the box-

matchstick	crackers	inflammable
spark	smoke	prize

i) "I can see....," said Lalita.

ii) A burning .....can cause a fire.

iii) Keep the highly .....things away from a fire.

iv) Lalita got a .....on the Republic Day.

v) A .....from a firewood stove can cause a fire.

vi) Firing of .....can be the cause of a fire.

B. Match the words in column 'A' with the words opposite in meaning in column 'B'

A	B
sell	loss
bad	major
profit	happy
minor	buy
sad	good

Activity III



Compare the sentences in each of the following pairs

Lalita said to the man, " There is a fire in Keshav market. "
Lalita told the man that there was a fire in Keshav market.
Lalita said, " People are standing there."
Lalita said that people were standing there.

- The first sentence in each pair is in 'direct speech'.
- The second sentence in each pair is in indirect speech.
- Direct speech is placed between inverted commas.
- The first word of the direct speech is capitalized.
- The reporting verb is cut off by a comma.
- The above 'direct speeches' are in assertive sentences.
- In the conversion of assertive sentences, the reporting verb 'said' is changed into 'told' (if it has an object) and the preposition 'to' is dropped.
- Conjunction 'that' is used.
- Comma and inverted commas are dropped.
- The initial letter of the first word of the direct speech is made small in the indirect speech.
- Present tense is changed with its corresponding past tense.If the reporting verb is in the past tense.

Now convert the following sentences into indirect speech

i) Devendra said, " The shopping has almost finished."
ii) Lalita said to Devendra, " A hotel is on fire."
iii) The fireman said, " The fire engine quickly puts out the fire."

iv) People said to the fireman,“ There is no fire extinguisher in the hotel.”

v) The fireman said, “ Lalita is a good girl.”

vi) Devendra said to Lalita, “ A fire engine works fast.”

Activity IV



In groups of four, read out the following pairs of words and find the difference in sounds. Your teacher will help you in case of any difficulty -

share	chair	sheet	cheat
shin	chin	ship	chip
sheep	cheap	shop	chop
cash	catch	dish	ditch
mush	much	wash	watch
hush	hutch	swish	switch

Activity V



What steps should we take to put out a fire? Write six sentences about it.

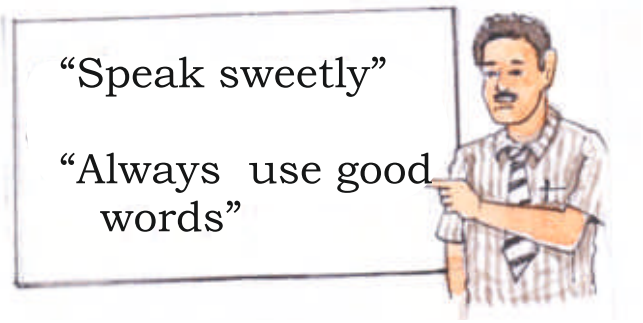
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10 Words Never Die

- Can we make the world a happy place by saying good words?
- Don't we make the world a sad place by saying bad words?
- Do words ever die?

Let us enjoy the following poem about 'words' and their role to make the world happy or sad.

A word can never be recalled.
It remains forever said.
As long as there is memory,
No word is ever dead.



Now careless words once spoken,
Can bring grief to a heart,
And often times in memory,
These words can never depart.

To make the world a sadder,
Or a happier place each day,
Is within the power of each of us,
By just the things we say,

Since words live for ever,
It's up to you and me,
To see that what we say each day,
Makes the world a better place to be.

Glossary

recall	:	to ask to return, to remember something from the past
forever	:	for all time, permanently
grief	:	a feeling of great sadness
memory	:	ability to remember things
depart	:	to leave a place

Activity I



A. Tick the correct alternative

1. Where do the 'said words' remain forever?

a) In the books
b) In our memory
c) In computer files
d) None of the above

2. Who makes the world a happy or sad place?

a) Each of us
b) None of us
c) Some of us
d) None of the above

B. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false in the brackets.

i) A word can never be recalled. ( )
ii) No word is ever dead. ( )
iii) Carelessly spoken words can bring grief to a heart. ( )
iv) We can make this world a happy place. ( )
v) The poem advocates for the careful use of words in speech. ( )

C. Answer each of the following questions in 10-15 words.

i) What makes the words a better place?

ii) 'It's upto you and me? What does the poet mean by 'you' and 'me'?

iii) Explain : 'A word can never be recalled,' It remains forever said.

iv) What message does the poet convey in this poem?

v) Find out and write down the rhyming words given in the poem.

Activity II



A. Fill in the blanks by choosing suitable words from the box-

forever	depart	happy
memory	words	dead

i) Words can never ……

ii) Sweet or sour words remain in our……

iii) Words live on ……

iv) People make the world……or sad.

v) ……like arrows can't be recalled.

vi) No word is ever……

Activity III



A.Read the following sentence carefully-

To make the world a sadder or a happier place each day.

- 'happier' and 'sadder' are comparative adjectives.
- These have been formed by adding 'er' to the positive adjectives 'happy' and 'sad'.
- Keep the rules of spellings in your mind while adding- er to the positive adjectives, i.e. 'y' has been changed into 'i' and 'd' has been doubled in happier and sadder respectively.

Now fill in the following blanks with comparative adjectives. The positive adjectives are given in the brackets below-

i) A saint's life is .....(holy) than others.
ii) Laxmi is .....(tall) than Lavina.
iii) Jaipur is .....(hot) than Mount Abu.
iv) Aruna is .....(jolly) than Asha.
v) Anil's work is .....(neat) than Amit's work.
vi) Ram and shyam are .....(fat) than Ramakant and Ramesh.



Activity IV

Read out the poem, 'Words Never Die' to your friend and ask her/ him to read it out to you-



Activity V

There is a nonsense rhyme below. Recite it and then, compose such a rhyme yourself.

Inky-pinky ponky
Father had a donkey
The donkey died
Father cried
Inky-pinky ponky.

11 Road Safety

- We see accidents on roads.
- Should we pay attention to road safety?

Let us learn more about road safety.





We all use roads. We walk on them or drive our vehicles on them. We go across them or walk on the pavements along them.

In cities there are footpaths or pavements along the roads. Those who walk on them are called pedestrians. It is safe to use footpaths if we are walking.

Roads in big cities are very busy. They are crowded with all kinds of vehicles like buses, trucks, cars, three wheelers, motor cycles, scooters, bicycles, etc. Slow moving bullock carts, horse carriages, etc. can also be seen there. Walking or driving on such roads is always very risky. People in a hurry ignore the rules of the road and cause accidents. A lot of people die or get injured in such accidents everyday. The best way to avoid accidents is to obey the rules of the road.

Do you know the rules of the road? Do you always obey them?

Here are some rules of the road. We should follow them :-

- Always keep to the left while walking or driving.
- Do not turn to either left or right before giving a signal.
- Do not cross until the road is clear. Before crossing the road look to the right once again. If the road is clear cross it quickly but carefully.
- While crossing the road go straight. Do not cross it at an angle.
- Do not run while crossing. Walk fast but calmly. Watch out for cars or vehicles.
- In big cities you must have seen black and white strips across the roads. These are called zebra-crossing. If there is one, always use it to go across the road. It is safer to walk on it.
- You must go by the traffic lights. Red light means 'stop'. Yellow light means 'ready to stop or move'. Green light means 'move ahead'. It is safer to move when the traffic light turns green. If you ignore the traffic signals, you can be punished.
- While driving or waiting at the traffic light do not blow horn unnecessarily. It disturbs others and also causes noise-pollution.
- If you are driving a motor-vehicle, drive it at a reasonable speed. Uncontrollable speed is dangerous and may cause accidents.
- Always wear a helmet if you are driving or riding a motor cycle or a scooter.
- Do not overtake any vehicle from its left side. Give signal to the driver and overtake from the right when the road is clear.
- You can see the traffic policemen at crossroads. They give signals to control traffic. Follow their signals without making a mistake.
- Be more careful in driving when it is raining. Roads become wet and slippery. Fast motor vehicles take longer to stop. People often rush carelessly because they don't want to get wet. Sometimes they hold umbrellas also while driving. Chances of accidents are very high on such

occasions.

- If you have to board a bus, don't try to get into it until the passengers have got off.
- Do not get off a bus until it has stopped. After you have got off the bus, do not try to cross the road until the bus has moved off. Many people get hit by other vehicles when they step out onto the road from the bus.
- Do not throw banana skins, pieces of broken glass or blades on the road. They may cause injuries to pedestrians and damage vehicle tyres.
- Do not ever use mobile phones while you are driving. Better to stop aside to use it safely. You can thus avoid accidents.
- Do not stand in the middle of the road to talk to someone.
- Do not park your vehicle at any place. Park it at the right place.
- Do not burn the fire crackers on the road. Nor throw them on the road after burning them.
- All of us should have a keen sense of road safety. It is the quality that we should have to be called educated, cultured and civilized.

Activity I



A. Tick the correct alternative

1. The people who walk on a pavement are called

a) guests
b) visitors
c) pedestrians
d) none of the above

2. Yellow light signal means

a) stop

b) move
c) ready to stop or move
d) none of the above

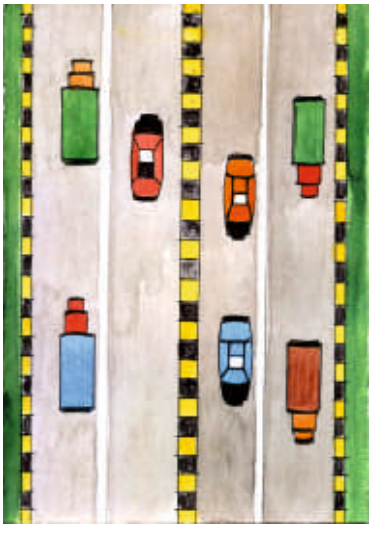
B. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false in the brackets.

i) If you walk on a pavement you are safe. ( )
ii) The best way to avoid accidents is to ignore the traffic rules. ( )
iii) You can be punished if you cross the road when the light is green. ( )
iv) Always overtake vehicles from their left. ( )
v) While crossing the road we should cross at an angle. ( )
vi) Banana skins, pieces of broken glass or blades on the road can cause injury. ( )

C. Read the following information carefully -



THE HIGHWAY CODE



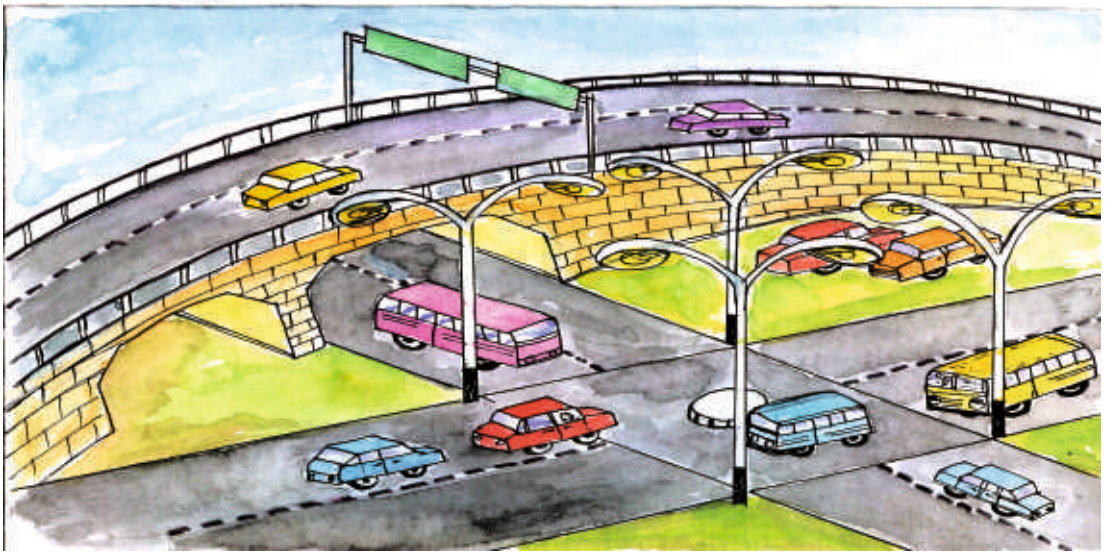
1) Ride in a single file when the road or traffic conditions require it, and never more than two abreast.

2) Do not wobble about the road.

3) When traffic is held up, do not take risks by riding along the narrow space between vehicles.

4) Never ride close behind a moving vehicle, it may slow down or stop suddenly.
5) Do not hold on to another vehicle.
6) Make sure that your rear light and reflector are kept clean and are never obscured by your clothing or anything else.

Now complete each of these with a word used in the code above:



a) Single.....means a single line of people, one behind the other.
b) Any cart, car or lorry is called a .....
c) Vehicles coming and going are called the .....
d) Cyclists should never ride more than .....abreast.
e) The rear light must never be .....by clothing.
f) When the roads are busy, ride in a .....file.
g) An instrument for reflecting light is called a .....

Activity II



A. Choose the appropriate words from the bracket and fill in the blanks :-
(footpath, traffic, accident, strips, occasion, disturb)

1. A tiger has long black .....on its body.
2. Don't .....him. He is studying.
3. She is giving a party on the .....of her birthday.
4. Arun has met with an ..... .He is in hospital.
5. In small villages there is not much .....on the roads.

B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the words given in brackets:-

1. What .....was given to the boys who stole the bicycle? (punish)
2. We should drive slowly on .....roads.(crowd).
3. He is a well .....person. (educate)
4. I can't buy it becauise its price is not .....(reason)
5. Shashi made this mistake because of her.....(ignore)

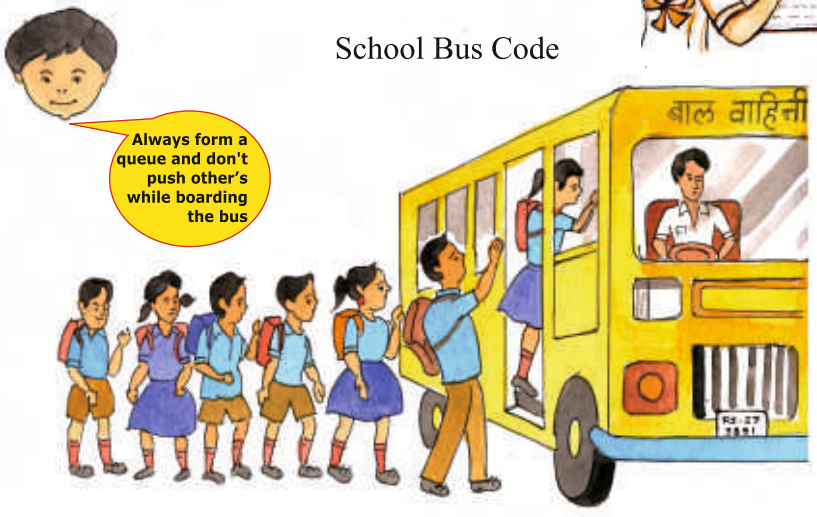
C. Write one word for the following group of words :-

1. a strong covering made of plastic or metal to protect the head of a motor cycle rider h.....
2. a person travelling on foot path p.....
3. any of a set of coloured lights used for controlling and directing traffic t.....l.....
4. black and white stripped area on a road used by the people to cross the road. z.....c.....

Activity III



School Bus Code



For each sentence in the first group (1-10), there is one of oppsite meaning in the second (a-j). Write out the second group in the same order as the first.

1. Always be punctual.
2. Queue on the pavement in a proper manner away from the road.
3. Do not push or rush for the door to get into the bus.
4. speak to the driver only when he is not driving or in an emergency.
5. Wait until the vehicle has completely stopped before alighting.
6. Allow the bus to move off before crossing the road.
7. Do not stick your hand or head out of the window while travelling.
8. If the vehicle breaks down or is involved in an accident, follow instructions given by the driver or teacher in charge.
9. If you find a suspicious object in the bus, immediately bring it to the attention of the teacher in charge or the driver.
10. You can stop unfortunate accidents from happening.

a) Run on to the road when you see the bus and try to board it in a hurry.
b) Chat with the driver throughout the journey to pass time.
c) Insist on crossing the road before the bus has moved away from the stop.
d) Always be late.
e) Wave out to your friends in a moving bus, stick out your head and feel the wind.
f) You are too young to do any thing about road accidents.
g) Do not be alert; if you see suspicious objects in the vehicle, mind your own business.
h) Push every body around you to get in first.
i) In case of an emergency, do not follow instructions.
j) Jump off the vehicle before it stops completely.

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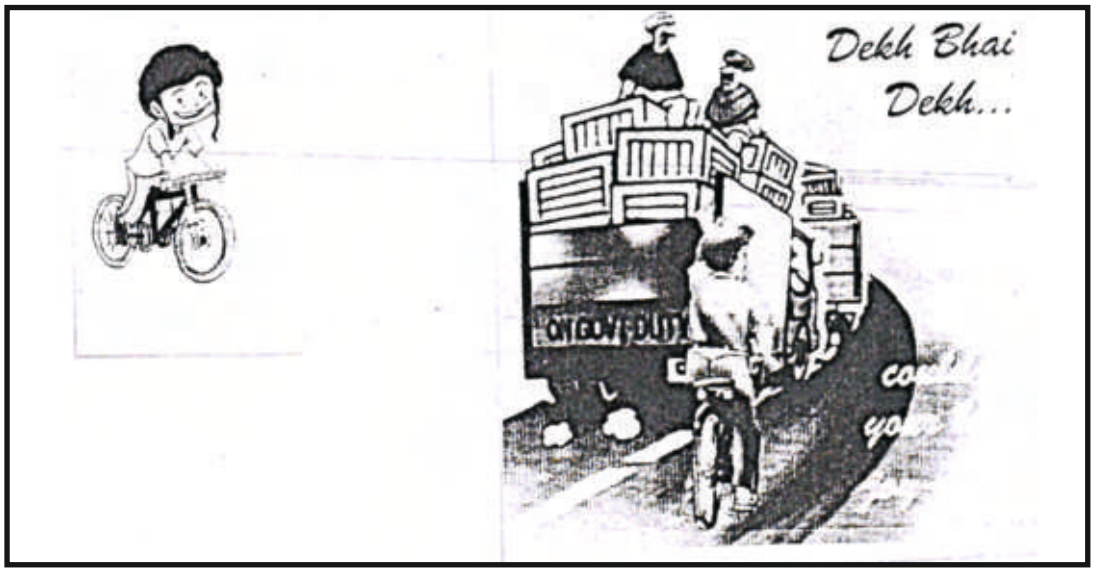
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Activity IV



Look at the following pictures and answer the questions orally -



a) Which parts of his bike should a cyclist keep especially clean ?
b) What is the greatest number you may ride on a bike ?
c) What should the cyclist never do when traffic is held up?
d) Should you ever hold on to a moving lorry?
e) Why should you never ride close behind a fast-moving lorry?

Activity V

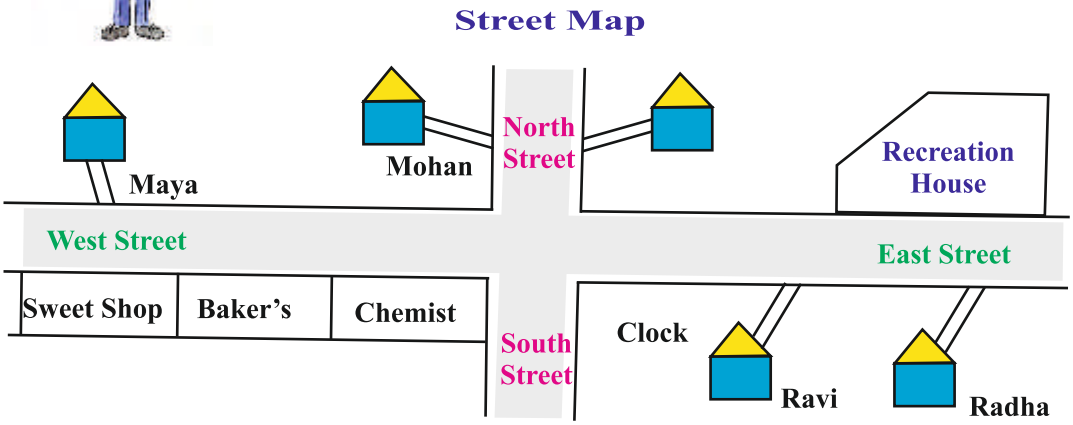


FOLLOW TRAFFIC RULES





Know the Directions



Study the above map carefully and answer the following question:

1. Radha's house is in .....street.
2. Ms. Maya lives in .....street.
3. Mohan lives in .....street.
4. Ravi lives next door to .....
5. Ms. .....is Mr. Ravi's neighbour.
6. Radha lives opposite the .....
7. The clock is on the corner of .....street and .....street.
8. The baker's shop is in between the chemist and the .....
9. Ms. .....lives opposite the sweet shop.
10. In Which street is the recreation ground?.....
11. Who lives next to Mr. Ravi?.....
12. Whose shop is next to the chemist's?.....
13. Where does Ms. Maya live?.....
14. Between which shops is the baker's?.....
15. where is the clock?.....
16. What is opposite Ms. Radha's house?.....

12 Punna Dhai: A Sacrifice for Motherland



Punna Dhai (The Loyal Nurse)

- Whose picture is it?
- Do you know something about the great sacrifice of her ?

Let us read the following story to know more about Punna Dhai and her great sacrifice for her motherland .

Punna Dhai was the loyal maid of Rani Karnavati, wife of Maharana Sangram Singh (Rana Sanga) of Mewar. Before committing 'Jauhar', she called her little son Udai Singh's faithful nurse and said, “Punna, my lord awaits me in ‘Heaven’. I entrust the future king of Mewar to your care. You will be his mother here after, not I. Promise me to protect him till he is able to rule his people.” Punna accepted the great responsibility with tears in her eyes. “He will be my son hereafter, oh queen!,” she said sobbingly.

Prince Vikramajit, an unworthy ruler, was already unpopular in Mewar.

The high spirited and brave men of Mewar could not tolerate his cruelity, insolence and injustice. They murdered him. Banbir, the son of Rana Sanga's brother, Prithviraj, was then choosen to rule during the minority of 'Prince, Udai Singh.' He was both ambitious and cunning. He wanted the throne, so he decided to kill Udai Singh. He was neither noble nor kind. He awaited the approach of night to kill the child (Udai Singh),

Now the night had fallen. Little Udai Singh had just taken his food and gone to bed. Punna had just lulled him into deep sleep, suddenly she heard great uproar in the direction of the women's quarters. An old maid-servant had just arrived to pick up the remains of the prince's meal.



"What is the noise about?", asked Punna anxiously.

"Banbir, the new ruler, is eager to siege the throne permanently for himself. He wants to murder the young prince, Udai Singh",whispered the old women in a trembling voice.

Without wasting a moment, Punna took up the little prince. She hid him in a fruit basket. She covered the basket with leaves. She handed it to the woman. She ordered the woman, "Take it and hide it among the bushes of the river bed". Then she put her own child in the place of Udai Singh. And she was just in time.



Banbir rushed inside the apartment almost the next moment. "Where is the Prince,Udai Singh?", thundered Banbir.

With a painful heart she pointed to the cradle. With a broken heart she witnessed the cruel dagger thrust mercilessly into the tender body of her own son. Can you imagine her feelings at that time? She saved Udai Singh but sacrificed her son.

Nor could Punna stay to mourn her dead child. As soon as cruel Banbir left the hall, she ran to the river-bed. She carried Udai Singh far into mountains to a spot of safety. Thus Punna Dhai, the loyal nurse, fulfilled her promise to the departed queen.

What a great sacrifice of an unlettered maid-servant for motherland !

Glossary

jauhar	:	self-immolation of queens and female royals of the Rajput Kingdom when facing defeat at the hands of an enemy
entrust	:	handover for care
insolence	:	insulting behavior
ambitious	:	having a strong desire to have power, etc.
anxiously	:	with uneasiness
mourn	:	to express grief
whispered	:	communicated in a low tone

Activity I



A. Tick the correct alternative :

1. Punna will always be remembered as a faithful nurse because-

a) She was loyal to the ruler, Banbir

b) She kept her promise to her queen, though at the cost of the life of her own son.

c) She brought up Udaya Singh with great care.
d) She killed Vikramajit

2. "Where is Prince Udai Singh?" this question was put by-

a) Banbir to the maid-servant.
b) Banbir to Punna.
c) Vikramajit to Punna.
d) Karnavati to Vikramajit.

3. The maid-servant informed Punna that Banbir wanted to-

a) kill Punna
b) arrest the maid-servant
c) murder Udai Singh
d) kill Punna's son.

B. Say whether the following statements are True or False. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false in the brackets.

I) Punna Dhai devoted her life to the service of her motherland. ( )
ii) Prince Vikramajit was a worthy ruler. ( )
iii) Banbir was both noble and kind. ( )
iv) It was decided that till Prince Udai Singh came of age, Banbir would be the ruler. ( )
v) Punna was Udai Singh's faithful nurse. ( )
vi) Punna hid the prince in a fruit basket, covered with leaves and managed to send him to a safer place. ( )
vii) Punna had just put her own son in the place of prince Udai Singh when Banbir came in. ( )

C. Answer each of the following question in 20-30 words-

i) Who was Banbir and what was his ambition?
ii) What was the alarming news Punna got from the old maid-servant?
iii) How did Punna manage to send Udai Singh to a safe place?
iv) What qualities of head and heart are shown by Punna?
v) What great sacrifice did Punna make to save the prince?
vi) What was the cruel act witnessed by Punna?
vii) Why could Punn anot stay to mourn the death of her own son?

Activity II



A. You have come across the words like hereafter, maid-servant, and river bed. These words are made by putting two words together- here+after, maid + servant and river + bed.

Find some more such words with your friend. Now join two words together from the box below to form a new word-

mother	bow
butter	pan
straw	fly
every	board
rain	boat
grass	where
sauce	berry
house	hopper
black	land



Activity III

A. Read the following sentences carefully-

i) Banbir was **both** ambitious **and** cunning.
ii) Banbir wanted throne, **so** he decided to kill Udai Singh.
iii) Banbir was **neither** noble **nor** kind.
iv) Punna Dhai saved Udai Singh **but** sacrificed her son.

- 'Both….and', 'so', neither……nor' and 'but' are co-ordinating conjunctions.
- They generally connect sentence elements of the same grammatical class: e.g , nouns with nouns, adverbs with adverbs, phrases with phrases and clauses with clauses.
- We use 'both……and' when we are talking about two persons, animals, places or things.
- We use 'so' when we express something inferred from another statement or fact.
- We use 'neither……nor' when we do not mean both.
- We use 'but' when we express contrast between two statements.

Now fill in the blanks using 'both……and' , 'neither…..nor' , 'so' and 'but' whenever suitable-

i) Punna Dhai loved……..Udai Singh…….her motherland.
ii) Prince Vikramajit Singh was……..a good ruler…….a good son.
iii) Punna Dhai was loyal to Mewar .....…….people respect her even today.
iv) Banbir was a ruler ..... he was a cruel man.
v) Punna Dhai was a common lady……she performed a great sacrifice.

B. Read the following sentences carefully-

i) **Carry** this basket to the riverbed.

ii) Hide this basket among the **bushes**.

iii) **Don't be** greedy like Banbir.

- The above sentences are Imperative sentences.
- The first two sentences are Positive Imperatives.
- The last sentence is a negative Imperative.
- Positive imperatives begin with the first form of the verb.
- Negative Imperatives begin with 'Don't' or ' Do not'.
- These are used to give instructions and for prohibition.

Now fill in the blanks of the following imperative sentences choosing the correct verb from the box given below -

Enrich	Be	follow
Keep	show	lose

i) ……..ready to sacrifice your life for your motherland.

ii) Don't……Banbir and Vikramajit Singh.

iii) …….loyalty for your country as PunnaDhai showed.

iv) …….your words at any cost as Punna Dhai did.

v) Don't……..courage even in adverse situations

vi) ……..your life like Punna Dhai.



Activity IV

Tell the class about your visit to a historical place -

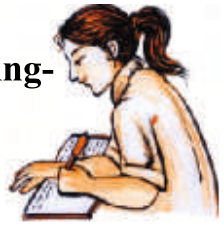
Activity V

Write a short paragraph of 80 words on each of the following-

i) Heroism of Indian women

ii) The heroes of Mewar

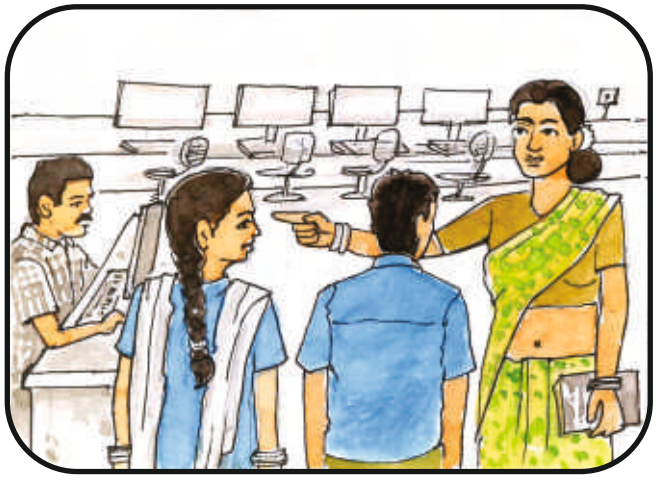
iii) Loyalty of Bhama Shah



13 The Computer

- Today computers are being used not in big factories, industries, shops and hotels but also in homes.
- Do you know how a computer is made and how it works?

Let us accompany Anjali and Ankur who are going to visit a computer factory.



Mrs. Rani Singh, the neighbour of Anjali and Ankur, works in a computer factory. One morning Anjali and Ankur go to visit her in the factory. They are taken to a demonstration room where Mrs. Singh receives them.

Anjali : Good morning, aunty.
Mrs. Singh : Good morning, children.
Anjali : Aunty, we hope we have not disturbed you.
Mrs. Singh : No, not at all. It's a pleasure. Please, have your seat. What can I do for you?
Anjali : Well, aunty in fact we have come here to know about the

Mrs. Singh : Really! well, I would certainly like to help you. (pointing to a computer) Look, this is one. It is nothing more than, grains of sand. These grains of sand are called 'silicon'. These form the base for thousands of very small transistors and micro- chips which make the computer.

Anjali : It's really interesting. How was it invented, aunty?

Mrs. Singh : Well, my dear children, do you know what a calculator is?

Ankur : Yes, aunty. A calculator is a machine which makes addition, subtraction, multiplication and division fast and accurately.

Mrs. Singh : Right. Now, listen. The world's first calculator was developed In China. The Japanese soon picked up the idea and developed better calculator. In the sixteenth century the Russians improved upon it. The first electronic computer was built at the university of Pennsylvania in USA in 1946. It was a huge machine. Computers of different sizes have been built since then.

Anjali : Thanks, aunty, for giving this information.

Ankur : Now aunty, please tell us how a computer is useful.

Mrs. Singh : You know, at railway station and big hotels it is used for making reservations. In banks it can keep accounts easily. It is also used in homes.

Ankur : In homes? Why do people like to have it in homes?

Mrs. Singh : Well, it is a very helpful machine for homes. It can provide information like telephone number, address, keep accounts and pass on messages. It can provide interesting games. It may also teach children.

Ankur : Can it teach, aunty?

Mrs. Singh : Oh, yes, it can. Books are slowly being replaced by computers in many countries.

Anjali : Really ! I can't believe it.

Mrs. Singh : Now I'll show an interesting thing. Look, there is a toy car on that table. Now, I'll push this button of the computer and the car will start. I can control its speed, change its direction or stop it with the help of the computer. (Mrs. Singh demonstrates.)

Ankur : Look, Anjali. How interesting !

Mrs. Singh : And, look at this big computer. It may tell us if there is any faults in any of the machines in the factory. A computer can also keep the information and tell us when we need it. It works almost like a human brain.

Anjali : Aunty, I think a computer is a substitute for human brain.

Mrs. Singh : No, not really. A computer can't feel or think like a man. It hasn't got common sense. It is just a support to our brain.

Ankur : Where can we learn aunty, how to use a computer.?

Mrs. Singh : Well, the Computer Science is being taught not only in colleges but also in many schools.

Anjali : Thank you, aunty, for this information. We would like to join such a course.

Glossary

demonstration	:	an act of showing something practically
transistor	:	a small piece of electronic equipment used in computers
micro-chip	:	a very small piece of a special material (silicon) used inside a computer
accurately	:	exactly and correctly, without mistakes
substitute	:	a person or thing that takes the place of somebody or something else

Activity I



A. Tick the correct alternative :

1. The room in which things (Computer) are displayed is called a-

a) dining room
b) demonstration room
c) distribution room
d) none of the above

2. Where is Computer Science being taught?

a) in colleges
b) in schools
c) not only in college but also in schools
d) none of the above

B. Answer each of the following questions in 10-15 words-

1. Where did Anjali and Ankur go one morning?
2. Why did they go there?
3. Where did the children see the computer?
4. How is the computer useful at home?
5. Where was the first electronic computer made?
6. How is the computer useful at railway station?
7. How is it useful in banks?
8. Why is the computer not a substitute for the human brain ?

Activity II



A. Complete the spelling

1.	ad__it___on	2.	m_____nuf___cture
3.	trans___st___rs	4.	pl____ sure
5.	s____ bstit___te	6.	ind_____ str___
7.	su____pp___rt	8.	impr____v____
9.	br____wn	10.	instr____tion

B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the words given in brackets:

1. My servant is quite weak in _____(add)
2. Nine multiplied by six is fifty-four. It is simple_____ (multiply)
3. You can calculate the amount_____(accurate)
4. A computer works on the _____fed to it.(inform)
5. Have you got the_____on the train? (reserve)
6. One should not drive a car_____(care)
7. A_____is a useful machine for general stores (calculate)
8. The_____of land among brothers makes the farmers poor. (divide)

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from those given below: accounts; support; improve; fault; manufacture; invent; brain; instructions; information; replace; industry.

1. The lights went off. There was a _____in the wire.
2. Prakash is such a good typist that we can't _____him with other person.
3. The toy _____of our country makes beautiful toys for children.
4. Your mother was ill. Did you get any_____about her?
5. Scientist always try to _____new machines.
6. The doctor said that my old grandfather had something wrong with his_____

7. My mother can keep _____very well although she was weak in arithmetic at school.
8. You should attend the extra class if you want to_____your English.
9. She gets scholarship which is a good _____to her.
10. Did the class teacher give any _____?
11. Those factories don't _____new tyres. They only repair the old ones.



Activity III

A. Study the following sentences-

Someone is digging the field.(I can see him.)

The field is being dug.

In these sentences we find two different patterns of the verb forms. The first sentence begins with doer 'someone', the verb is 'is digging'. The second sentence begins with the object 'field' and there is the verb 'is+being+ the past participle form (the third form) of the verb'. In both sentences the action is taking place now.

Rewrite the following sentences starting them with the underline word. Mention the doer using 'by'.

Example : **Mohan is eating <u>an apple</u>.**
An apple is being eaten by Mohan

1. Prakash is drawing a <u>picture</u>.
2. Some boys are beating <u>the dog</u>.
3. Sheela is cooking <u>food</u> in the field.

4. Ratan Singh is ploughing the field.
5. Two men are cutting trees there
6. Girls are not doing homework.
7. The policeman is checking the licenses.
8. The engineer is repairing the computer.

B. Rewrite the following sentence starting them the word underlined. Do not mention the doer.

Example : Someone is calling you.
You are being called.

1. Somebody is knocking at the door.
2. The servant is bringing tea.
3. The post office is selling India festival stamps.
4. They are playing chess.
5. They are hammering nails into the wall
6. They are hanging pictures in the drawing room now.
7. They are putting a fence around the house.
8. Some children are watering the plants.



Activity IV

A. The class will be divided into two groups. One group reads out a sentence from those given in activity IV and the other group changes it into passive voice.

B. Suppose, your school is going to celebrate the annual function. Some activities are being done in the hall on the dias. Tell what is being done. Start your sentence with the word/words underlined

(a) In the hall.

1. They are dusting the walls, the windows and the doors.
2. Some boys are hanging some pictures on the walls.
3. They are making paper flowers
4. Two servants are cleaning the floor.
5. Two girls are making garlands.

(b) On the dias.

1. Some boys are spreading a carpet over the dias.
2. Some boys are bringing chairs.
3. They are putting chairs on the dias.
4. Two boys are putting a table in front of chairs.
5. They are covering the table with a table-cover.
6. Two girls are putting flower pots on the table.
7. Someone is fixing a mike on a stand.



Activity V

Imagine you are a supervisor at an agricultural farm. You pay a visit to the farm to see what is being done there. You find-

1. Some people are digging up pits.
2. Some people are removing weeds.
3. Some others are breaking up stones.
4. A man is watering the plants.
5. Another man is selling vegetable to the customers.
6. A woman is giving dry hay to the cows.
7. Another woman is milking a cow.

Write down the description in passive voice. Don't mention the doer.

14 Opening an Account

- Have you ever visited a bank?
- Do people deposit money in a bank?
- Do they have their account in the bank?
- Do you know how a bank account is opened?

Let us read the text to know the process of opening an account in a bank.

Jyoti's examinations were over but her brother's examinations were not over yet. So her parents decided that they would not go anywhere during the vacation.
"What should I do during the summer holidays?" asked Jyoti to her friend, Neelima.
Neelima suggested that she could run hobby classes and Jyoti did so. She was delighted to earn five thousand rupees during the vacation.



शाखाप्रबंधक
Branch Manager

Her mother asked her to deposit the money in a bank so she went to the bank. She was given an application form by a clerk. He also told her how to fill in the form. She did as she was told. She filled in the form, fixed her photograph and returned it to the clerk.

The entries were checked by the head clerk, Mr. Santosh. Then her specimen signatures were attested by the manager. After that she was given a pay-in slip. She filled in the slip. She handed over five thousand rupees along with the slip to the cashier. The money was deposited by him and she was given a receipt for it. She also got the account number. Then the clerk asked her to come to the bank after two days. She went there after two days. She was given a passbook and a cheque book .The entry of the deposited amount was there in the passbook. It was made by a computer.

So, now she has an account with the bank. Whenever she does some work during holidays and gets some money, she deposits it in the bank. She does so because she knows her money is safe in the bank and it will grow there. She will get interest on it. She can also withdraw money from the bank whenever she needs. She can use her cheque book to withdraw money.

Isn't she very wise?

Glossary

vacation	:	holidays
delighted	:	happy
deposit	:	to put money into a bank account.
clerk	:	a person who maintains account.
cashier	:	a person who receives and pays out money in the bank
receipt	:	a piece of paper that shows the paid amount
account	:	an arrangement of money that somebody has with a bank in a passbook.
passbook	:	a small book containing a record of the money of an account
chequebook	:	a book of printed cheques for withdrawing money.
interest	:	the extra money you receive when you invest money
withdraw	:	to take money out of a bank account

Activity I



A. Tick the correct alternative-

1. Whose examinations were over?

a) Jyoti's brother's
b) Jyoti's
c) Neelima's
d) None of the above

2. Who attested Jyoti's signatures?

a) The clerk
b) The head clerk
c) The manager
d) None of the above

B. Say whether the following statement are True or False. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for false in the brackets given below.

i) Neelima was Jyoti's sister ( )
ii) The cashier gave Jyoti an application form. ( )
iii) The clerk gave Jyoti a cheque book after two days. ( )
iv) Jyoti will get interest on the money. ( )
v) Jyoti cannot withdraw money from the bank. ( )

C. Answer the following questions in 10-15 words

i) What did Neelima ask Jyoti to do?

ii) How much money did Jyoti earn?
iii) What did Jyoti do with the money?
iv) Who checked the entries?
v) How can you say that Neelima is Jyoti's good friend?

Activity II



A. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

hobby	application form	signature
manager	deposit	

i) His ……is a very good person.
ii) The clerk asked Sumit to ……two hudred rupees.
iii) Ganesh collects old coins. It is his……..…
iv) Manoj went to the college and brought an ……..
v) Sheela put her……on the cheque.

B. Fill in the missing letter and complete the words

1. rec_ _pt 2. spec_men 3. int_rest 4. acc_ _nt 5. vac_tion.

Activity III



A. Read the following sentences carefully.

1. Jyoti **should run** hobby classes.
2. Jyoti **can withdraw** money from the bank.
3. Neelima **may help** Jyoti in running hobby classes.
4. We **must have** an account to deposit money in the bank.

5. Jyoti **could** earn more money.

- 'Should, can, may, must and could' are modals.
- Should is used to give suggestion /advice.
- Can is used to show present ability.
- May is used to express possibility.
- Could is used to express past ability.
- Must is used to express necessity.

Note : These modals express much more; you will study in detail about them in your higher classes.

Now fill in the following blanks, choosing the correct one from the modals given at the end of the sentences -

i) Neelima suggested that Jyoti____open a bank account. (can/may/should)

ii) An account holder _____ withdraw money anytime. (must/should/can)

iii) We____deposit the minimum amount to open a bank account. (may/can/must)

iv) The cashier ____accept the more amount if she offered.(could/can/would)

v) The bank_____provide some banking facilities free of cost. (may/must/could)

B. Read the following sentences carefully.

1. Take an application form from a clerk.
2. Fill in the application form.

3. Return the application form to the clerk.
4. Deposit the minimum amount using the pay-in-slip.
5. Receive the receipt with account number on it.
6. Do not misplace the receipt.

- All the above sentences are imperative sentences.
- The first five sentences are Positive imperatives.
- The last sentence is Negative imperative.
- A Positive imperative begins with a bare infinitive (the first form of the verb).
- A Negative imperative begins with **Do not (Don't)**and the first form of the verb.

Now complete the following imperative sentences choosing the correct verb from the box given below-

Thank	Buy	Come
Go	Tell	Obtain

i) _____a prescription sheet.
ii) _____to the doctor.
iii) _____the doctor about your ailment.
iv) _____the doctor for the treatment.
v) _____medicines free of cost from the hospital.
vi) _____back home safely.

Activity IV



The teacher speaks the process of making tea. The students listen to it carefully-

Take some fresh water in a kettle.
Light the gas stove.
Place the kettle on the gas stove.
Boil the water.
Add tea leaves, sugar, milk, etc. to the boiling water.
Boil it again for some time.
Remove the kettle from the gas stove.
Sieve the tea.
Enjoy the steaming tea.

Now the teacher asks a few students to speak to it.



Activity V

A. Write the process of plantation using the clues given below-

- Dig out the ground
- Use manure
- Mix pesticide
- Plant the plant
- Water it

B. You want to open an account with the Children's Bright Future Bank. Fill in the following application form:

CHILDREN 'S BRIGHT FUTURE BANK

196, Ring Road, Udaipur -313001

Phone 417256 Fax - 0294-587421

Application form for opening an account.

Note : Please make all entries in the capital letters.

Sir,

I want to open a savings bank account with your bank.

1.	Name	:	Mr./Miss.....
2.	Father's Name	:	Mr.....
3.	Date of birth	:	.....day.....Month.....Year
4.	Full Postal Address	:	
5.	Permanent Address	:	
6.	Phone No.	:	
7.	a. Name of the school	:	
	b. Phone No.	:	
8.	Specimen Signature (1)		
	Specimen Signature (2)		
	Specimen Signature (3)		Signature of the Applicant

Signature Attested by .....

..... Date.....

Manager Place.....

C. You are to deposit one hundred and thirty rupees in your account. Fill in the Pay - in - Slip.

Pay - in - Slip

CHILDREN'S BRIGHT FUTURE BANK

196, Ring Road, Udaipur - 313001

A/c No. Date. | | | | | | | | |

Name .....

Address.....

Amount (in words Rupees)..... Rs.....

Signature

D. You have to give two hundred rupees to your friend. Fill in the following cheque to give it to your friend.

CHILDREN'S BRIGHT FUTURE BANK

196, Ring Road, Udaipur - 313001

Date. | | | | | | | | |

Pay to .....Or / Bearer

Rs. .....

Account No. 317147

Signature

No. CW 5178092

E. To The teacher :

Take your students to your nearest bank / post office and show them how it operates.

15 The Monsoon Fair

- Do you enjoy going to a fair/mela?
- Which festivals are celebrated with melas in our place?
- Share with your friends the mela you liked the most. Tell them all that is there in the mela.

[The fair described in the poem here is the one held in Udaipur, Rajasthan. The fair stretches from the ***paal***(shore) of ***FatehSagar*** to ***Saheliyon Ki Badi***. Large crowds of men and women from the entire town and surrounding are as are seen celebrating together all day. The fair lasts for two days, and the last day is for women only.] **Let's read and enjoy this poem.**

The roads are **blocked**
The people **flocked**
From villages far and near
To the monsoon fair here.



Decorated dolls
With skirts of **foil**
A dog that **crawls**
And snakes that **coil**
Are some of the **wares**
At the monsoon fairs.

Gur, Ghewar and Jalebi
Petha and Gulab halwa
Chat, Corn and Paani Puri
Namkeen and Maalpua
Are some of the treats
On the monsoon streets.

Tumbling boxes and merry-go-rounds
Dragon swings and driving cars
Tooting **horns** with great big sounds
Shooting arrows into the stars
Are some of the games
In the monsoon **lanes.**

Glossary

blocked	:	closed to stop vehicles
flocked	:	came together in crowds
foil	:	thin colourful sheets of metal used for decorative purposes.
crawls	:	moves forward very slowly
coil	:	move in circles
wares	:	goods sold at markets
horns	:	musical instruments made of a tube with a wide end
lanes	:	narrow roads

Activity I



A. Have a look at the poem again and answer the following questions-

a. From where do the people come for the monsoon fair?

b. Name three toys sold at the monsoon fair.

c. Name five food items we can eat at the monsoon fair.

d. What rides can we enjoy at the fair?

e. Why are the roads blocked when there is a fair?



Activity II

A. The poem has many rhyming words. Here are some of them. Match the rhyming words.

blocked	coil
here	near
foil	flocked
fairs	treats
halwa	stars
rounds	sounds
cars	wares
streets	pua

Activity III



A. **Your teacher will read out a poem for you. Listen to it and find some rhyming words.**

B. **Tell your friends what you like best in a fair and why.**

C. **Read the poem 'The Monsoon Fair' aloud with your friends. Later take turns and read it out to the whole class.**

Activity IV



Write a paragraph (8 sentences) about ' My Visit to a Mela'. Remember to write when (in which month) the Mela is held; for how many days it lasts; what kinds of stalls it has; what games it has; what eatables you can get; and how much you enjoy the Mela and why.

You may also draw a picture of the Mela. Don't forget to draw yourself with your friends.

16

Swami Teoonram Ji



Swami Teoonram Ji
(1887-1944)

- Whose picture is this ?
- Do you know something about him?
- Let us learn more about Swami Teoonram Ji

Swami Teoonram Ji was born at the village Khandu, district Hyderabad of Sindhu Pradesh (presently in Pakistan) on 6 July,1887. His father's name was Chelaram and mother's name was Krishna Devi. They were religious and cultured people. Mother lulled 'Shivoham- Shivoham ' to make the child sleep. So, the child Teoonram acquired good and religious qualities from his childhood.

He liked and sang devotional songs. Even, he would ask his friends to sing 'Ram Dhuni'. In school, too, he would sing devotional songs. He would serve the seers and sages who visited his home. He would listen to their 'kirtan' .

He performed miracles right from his boyhood. Once he went with his

companions to the bank of the river, sindhu. The companions started bathing in the river. Teoonram didn't bathe. He took care of his companions ' clothes. Suddenly, a companion named Khillu started drowning. All the children started crying. Teoonram, immediately jumped into the river. He brought the child alive out of the river. Teoonram's age was only12 years at that time.

At the age of 16 he became the disciple of Sufi Sant Aasuram Ji and started preaching 'Satsang' (spiritual discourse). For the propagation of ' Sanatan Dharma' he formed a 'Sant Mandali' (a group of seers). It was named 'Prem Prakash Sampradaya' . The core tenet of this cult was to turn people to god and to maintain religious harmony by propagating Vedic culture. He never criticized any religion.

He had dedication for both 'Bhakti' (devotion) and 'karma' (action). Some of the books composed by him are 'Prem Prakash Granth' 'Bhrahm Darshini', etc. He imparted 16 teachings to his followers.

He left this world on 6 June,1944 forever. His disciple Swami Sarvanand Ji brought his sacred remains to Jaipur city.'Amrapura' temple has been built for him and a 'Samadhi' has been constructed in it. His statue has been fixed in this beautiful temple with high minarets and a dome over it.

Annual celebrations in his honour and memory are held here every year in Chaitra month. People from foreign countries also visit this holy place.

Swami Teoonram Ji's Ashrams have been built in various cities such as Haridwar, Ajmer, Poona, Nasik, Indore, Baroda, Delhi, Agara, Lucknow, etc. The Ashramas have been built in foreign countries, too.

Satsang and Kirtan are organised in these Ashramas in the mornings and in the evenings. Grains, clothes and other things are donated to the needy.

Glossary

devotional	:	connected with religious services
miracle	:	wonder
disciple	:	follower
propagation	:	spreading of an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people
tenet	:	one of the principles that a theory is based on
minarets	:	tall towers forming part of a temple, mosque, etc.



Activity I

A. Tick the correct alternative-

i) Where has Amrapura temple been built?

a) Jaipur
b) Udaipur
c) Bikaner
d) Jodhpur

ii) When did Swami Teoonram leave this world forever?

a) 1940
b) 1844
c) 1944
d) 1950

B. Complete the following statements-

1) The core tenet of this cult was to maintain.....
2) He had dedication for both.....
3) He imparted 16 teachings.....
4) He formed a 'Sant Mandali' named.....
5) He performed miracles right from.....

Activity II



A. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

religious	seers	devotional
foreign	disciple	companion

i) He liked and sang……..songs.

ii) He would serve the……and sages who visited his home.

iii) A……..named Khillu started drowning .

iv) He never criticised any…….

v) Swami Sarvanand Ji was his…….

vi) People from……countries also visit Amrapura Temple in jaipur.



Activity III

Read the following sentences carefully-

1. Annual celebrations are held here.
2. Satsang is held in the evening.

- The word 'here' in the first sentence is adverb of place.
- The word 'evening' in the second sentence is adverb of time.
- Adverbs of place indicate places.
- Adverbs of time indicate times.

Now fill in the following blanks by choosing suitable adverb from the brackets given at the end of the sentence-

i) Religious people usually wake up ……dawn. (before/ after)

ii) Devotees visit……..to pay their respect.(there/before)

iii) People from the world around come……..(never/here)

iv) He left the world for……..in 1944.(ever/nowhere)

Activity IV



The teacher asks the students one by one to express an important episode of the life of Swami Teoonram Ji.

Activity V



Write a biography of a person you like most.