

Peace and Harmony

Look at the picture and discuss the questions that follow:



1. What does this picture tell you about the animals?
2. Are they happy or unhappy? How do you know?

Read the following story and answer the questions that follow:

Once upon a time, in a very thick forest there lived many animals, birds, snakes and insects. They all lived together happily. They roamed about the jungle, and played together in the open fields without any fear. The peacocks were very proud of their dances but admired the melodious songs of the cuckoos. The elephants enjoyed watching the fish swimming in the pool. The pythons which were blessed with long bodies, spoke well of the fine fur of the flat-footed rabbits. The tiny ants, which were always busy, tickled the dark buffaloes.

They often held musical evenings in a large open field. The elephant and the deer danced. The mynahs and the parrots sang. The tiger and the bear exhibited gymnastics. They called the moon and his friends, the stars, to be the guests of honour at their musical evenings.

One day a jackal entered the forest. He was dirty, dangerous, and very cunning too. He told the elephants, "You are the biggest animals in the forest. Why do you want to play with the squirrels and the rabbits?" He poisoned the minds of the peacocks saying, "You are the loveliest birds in the forest. Why do you want to praise the mynahs?" The jackal then approached the deer and whispered that the tiger was waiting for a chance to kill them.

Gradually, all the animals began suspecting one another. Earlier they had lived together, slept together and roamed around the forest together. Now they started to put up boundaries and build fences around their properties. They moved about individually or with their own group.

Now it was easy for the jackal to hunt the smaller animals and the birds. And when the smaller ones cried out for help, no one came to help them. One by one, the little ones disappeared. The forest slept as the animals were afraid. There were no more musical evenings. The moon was sad. He cried.

The moon thought for a while and decided to come down among the animals and the birds as a sadhu. As soon as the sadhu appeared in the forest, the animals and the birds approached him to narrate their tales of woe. They cried, sobbed and blamed each other for disturbing the peace in the forest. And the sadhu listened to them.

The sadhu brought together the lions and the rabbits for a common meal. He visited the python and the viper, and had a long chat with them. He advised the eagle not to attack the little chicks that had lost their mother. The sadhu accompanied the tiger and the wild bear to the nearest market. He played with the bulbul, the owl and the monkeys.

But the jackal was very angry with what the sadhu was doing. He did not want the animals to live in peace and harmony. So he was waiting for an opportunity to attack the sadhu.

One day, the animals, insects and birds held an emergency meeting and they unanimously decided to approach the sadhu and pleaded with him to kill the jackal. The sadhu said, "I will not kill the jackal but will help you in a different way."

When the sun went to sleep, the jackal came to the house of the hens to take a few of them for his supper. The sadhu, who had been lodging nearby, came out of the house and spoke to the jackal. "Take me today for your meal."

The jackal who had been waiting for this opportunity, dragged the sadhu and ran into the jungle. He took the sadhu to a lonely place, tore him into pieces and ate him up. The animals were very sad, angry and disappointed with what had happened to the sadhu. They were afraid that the hungry jackal would appear again the next day. Then they heard a strange noise. All of them ran in that direction. What they saw surprised them. They saw the stomach of the jackal growing bigger and bigger. It continued to bloat until it burst. Then they heard a soft voice: "May my animals, birds and insects live in peace and harmony! May there be

no fences around you! May you sing and dance once again! Remember me and be not afraid.”

When they looked up at the sky, they saw the moon shining brilliantly, spreading milky brightness over the earth. The animals once again started to roam, sing, and sleep in peace. They broke down the fences which they had built. They invited the moon and the stars for their cultural evenings.

gymnastics (n) : physical exercises

property (n) : objects or things owned by somebody

woe (n) : extreme sadness

harmony (n) : a state of living together peacefully

unanimously (adv) : unitedly

bloat (v) : become bigger and bigger (swell unpleasantly)



How well did I read?

Fill in the boxes using yes/ somewhat/ no.

I enjoyed reading the passage.

I got the idea of the passage on my own.

I got the idea with the help of my friends in the group.

The teacher helped me to understand the passage.

I used the glossary given at the end of the passage.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. How were the animals before the jackal joined them? Pick out the words which describe their mood.
2. What happened to the animals after the jackal came to the forest?
3. What was the jackal's plan? How did it succeed?
4. What did the animals do to check the jackal's evil design?
5. How was the moon disguised? Why did he choose that form?
- *6. Why did the sadhu ask the jackal to take him for his meal? Would you do the same if you were in his place?
7. What did the sadhu teach the animals in the forest?
- *8. Do you think the sadhu sacrificed his life for the sake of animals in the forest? Give reasons for your answer.

II. Read the following paragraph and analyse it in terms of cause and effect / consequence. One has been done for you.

The animals in the forest were friendly, so the jackal could not eat any animal. The jackal then thought of a plan and implemented it. The animals started suspecting each other as the jackal's plan worked. The life in the forest became dull because there were no musical evenings. All the animals requested the sadhu for help, so he talked to the animals and the birds and solved their problem. However, the sadhu didn't want to kill the jackal, but preferred to teach a lesson to it.

Cause Consequence

All the animals in the forest were friendly. The jackal couldn't eat any animal.

III. Rearrange the following sentences in the order of their occurrence in the story. Then rewrite them into a meaningful coherent paragraph using appropriate linkers.

1. The animals and the birds requested the moon to help them.
2. The moon came in the form of a sadhu.
3. The jackal created an unfriendly atmosphere.

4. The peace and harmony in the forest was disturbed.
 5. The jackal entered the forest.
 6. The peace and harmony in the forest was restored.
 7. The jackal did not like this, so it killed the sadhu.
 8. The sadhu talked to everyone in the forest and tried to restore peace.
 9. They often held musical evenings.
 10. The animals and the birds began suspecting each other.
 11. The animals and the birds were living happily together.
 12. The stomach of the jackal bloated and then burst.
- Here is the first sentence:** The animals and the birds were living happily together.

I. Read the following sentences from the story:

They heard a soft voice.

He was dirty and dangerous.

It was easy for the jackal to hunt the smaller animals and birds.

The jackal told the elephant, "You are the biggest animal in the forest."

He said to the peacock, "You are the loveliest bird in the forest."

*The underlined words are called **Adjectives**.*

1. They come either before or after a noun (a tall boy)

2. They take intensifiers like very, quite (a very tall boy)

They have degrees of comparison - Positive, Comparative and Superlative. *Here are the three forms of some adjectives.*

Positive Comparative Superlative

dark darker darkest

small smaller smallest

near nearer nearest

big bigger biggest

lovely lovelier loveliest

dirty dirtier dirtiest

melodious more melodious most melodious

Read the following paragraph carefully, underline all adjectives and write the other degrees of comparison for them.

Yesterday we went for a picnic to Nehru Zoological Park which is one of the biggest zoos in the country. The climate was cool and pleasant. We saw many animals, birds, reptiles etc. We also saw a very large elephant. After that, we saw a tall giraffe with a long neck. There were also some small birds which sang sweet songs. There was a beautiful peacock which danced majestically. We went very close to the brown cobra. We felt very happy. We reached home late in the evening

II. Read the following words. Each pair has one word and the other word is its opposite in meaning:

big X small near X far

dark X light open X close

happy X unhappy start X stop

large X small thick X thin

live X die appear X disappear

long X short common X uncommon

Now fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with the word opposite in meaning to the one in bold letters.

1. The elephant's eyes are **small** but its body is _____
2. The animals were **happy** in the beginning. After the jackal entered the forest, they became _____
3. The giraffe's neck is very **long** but its tail is _____
4. Mangoes are **sweet** but lemons are _____
5. The coconut is a **tall** tree but the guava is a _____ tree.

III. The following pairs of words are similar in meaning. Pick out such pairs from the story you have just read.

animals – creatures small – tiny

build – construct talk – speak

large – big, huge



I. Read the following sentences.

The elephant is bigger than the donkey.

The donkey is not so big as the elephant.

In the above sentences the elephant and the donkey are compared with respect to their size. The words “big” and “bigger” are adjectives that are used to compare their size.

Here is some information about a group of pupils in 6th class.

Name of the Student Age in Years Height in Ft. Weight in Kgs.

Harini 11 4.9 27
Seshagiri 12 5.1 30
Akhila 12 4.8 28
Bhaskar Raju 10 4.5 24
Siddu 13 5.3 35
Rajesh 11 5.1 28
Raghava 12 4.9 28
Vamsi 13 4.5 27
Manoj 12 5.1 30
Gopi 10 4.5 25

Now make 20 sentences comparing the ages, heights and weights of the students as shown in the examples given below:

Harini is as tall as Raghava.

Harini is not so heavy as Raghava.

Harini is older than Gopi.

Siddu is the heaviest boy in the group.

II. Look at the following sentences paying special attention to the underlined words.

The tiny ants, which were always busy, tickled the dark buffaloes.

They often held musical evenings in a large open field.

The underlined words are adverbs, which tell us how often something happens. They are called adverbs of frequency.



Read the following passage and underline the adverbs of frequency.

Sekhar is a busy taxi driver. He never finds time to read books. He often takes food outside. He reaches home early in the evening. But he seldom goes to bed early. So, his children always ask him for a bed time story. Sometimes he takes his children for picnics and buys toys and gifts.

Look at the conversation between two friends, Murthy and Krishna. Fill in the blanks with always, never, often, seldom, sometimes.

Murthy : Do you like to watch films?

Krishna : Yes, very much. I _____ watch films, a film a day. How about you?

Murthy : I like films too. But I _____ watch films, not always.

Krishna : How _____ do you watch films?

Murthy : Once or twice a month.

Krishna : Oh, that's fine. Have you watched *Sri Ramarajyam*?

Murthy : No, I haven't. I'll watch it next month. How _____ does your wife watch films?

Krishna : She _____ watches films. She watched one 10 years ago.

I. Here is an invitation card from the animals about a musical programme in the forest. Read it carefully.

Invitation - Musical Programme

Venue : Greenwood Forest

Guests of honour : 1) Moon 2) Stars

Welcome Address : Peacock

Cultural Programmes

1. Dance : **Made for Each Other** by Elephant and Deer
2. Song : **Victory over the Jackal** by Parrots and Mynahs
3. Gymnastics show : **Health Tips for All Animals** by Tiger and Deer

4. Skit : **Fine Fur of Rabbit** by Cuckoo and friends

5. Vote of thanks : Wild Buffalo

All are welcome.

- By Animals of the Forest

Suppose you are planning to conduct a cultural programme in your school on the occasion of your School Anniversary. Design an invitation card. You may use the model given above.

II. Read below how Peacock, the organizer, compered the whole programme in the Greenwood Forest.

Dear Mr Moon, Stars and dear Friends,

I welcome you all to the Peace and Harmony Programme organised in the Green wood Forest. As you're aware, we have with us Mr Moon and Stars as our guests of honour. On behalf of our animal kingdom, and on my behalf, I thank them for sparing some of their valuable time for us. I'd request Mr Moon to say a few words on this occasion.

(Mr Moon says a few words)

Mr Moon sir,.....

Thank you sir, for saying very kind words for us.

Now I will begin our cultural programme with a dance item called "Made for Each Other". This will be presented by Elephant and Deer.

(Dance item by Elephant and Deer)

I'm sure you have liked the item. The next item in our programme is a song called "Victory over the Jackal." This will be sung by Parrots and Mynahs.

(A song by Parrots and Mynahs)

How was the song? Did you like it? Now you will see the gymnastic show called 'Health Tips for All Animals'. This will be presented by Tiger and Deer.

(Gymnastic show by Tiger and Deer)

I am sure you have enjoyed the show. Now you will see a skit called 'Fine Fur of Rabbit'. It will be presented by Cuckoo and Friends.

(Skit by Cuckoo and friends)

Now I invite the Wild Buffalo, the President of the animal kingdom to propose a vote of thanks.

(Vote of thanks by Wild Buffalo)

Finally, I invite you all to have a mouthful of juice before you leave.

III. Imagine that you are the cultural Secretary of your school. You have been asked to comper the programme on the school Anniversary day. Prepare your script and then give a mock performance before your group.

Read the following Table of Contents of a book:

Unit No Lesson Page No.

Unit 1 : Dolphins 1

Unit 2 : Olympic Games 9

The Swing (Poem)

Unit 3 : Hovercrafts 19

Unit 4 : Vikram Sarabhai 24

Trees(Poem)

Unit 5 : Fossils 32

Unit 6 : Crocodiles 38

Four Chairs (poem)

Unit 7 : Kites 47

Unit 8 : Habits 52

Mosquito (poem)

Unit 9 : Fingerprints 62

Unit 10 : An Act of Bravery 68

I Wonder (Poem)

Fill in the blanks with the information in the Table of Contents given above.

1. "Fossils" is found on page _____

2. If you want to know about crocodiles you must turn to page _____

3. "Mosquito" is found in Unit _____

4. The Unit 7: "Kites" is found from page _____ to _____
5. Unit 4 talks about _____

Listen to the story "The Friendly Mongoose" and answer the following questions:

Date & Time:

9th Aug. 6 pm onwards

How well did I write?

Fill in the boxes using yes/ somewhat/ no.

I was able to explain / describe / narrate well.
The sentences I used were properly connected.
I was able to express my ideas in apt words.
The ideas were arranged in proper sequence.
I used proper punctuation marks.

How well did I edit my work?

Fill in the boxes using yes/ somewhat/ no.

I deleted the excess words.
I corrected the wrong forms of words.
I corrected the punctuation errors.
I added new words wherever necessary.
I corrected the misspelt words.



- *1. Which character do you like the most in the story and why?
2. Do you think the mongoose would have bitten the child?
- *3. Is the woman right in killing the mongoose? What would you have done?
4. Why did the husband go to fields leaving the child to the mongoose?
5. Why do you think the mongoose killed the snake?
6. Suggest one word that describes the character of the mongoose in the story?
- *7. Is it a good idea to have a mongoose as a pet? Give reasons.

Read the poem.

I Want Peace

I am big and round,
I wonder if there will be peace,
I hear the sound of people who are being killed,
I see the people crying for life,
I want to help the poor people.

I am big and round,
I feel the weight of sorrow on me,
I touch the feelings of the people,
I worry about the future of the people on me,
I cry for help from God.

I am big and round,
I understand the problems of the people on me,
I say grace for all people,
I dream about my past,
I try to handle my sorrow,
I hope I won't be destroyed,
I am big and round.



How well did I read the poem?

Fill in the boxes using yes/ somewhat/ no.

I enjoyed reading the poem.
I got the idea of the poem on my own.
I got the idea with the help of my friends in the group.
The teacher helped me to understand the poem.
I used the glossary given at the end of the poem.

Answer the following questions:

1. What does the earth wish to have and why?
2. "I am big and round". What do you think is suggested by the repetition of this line?
- *3. Was the earth happy or sorrowful? Give reasons for your opinion.

Work in groups and collect information on the following.

- different types of forests,
- the ways in which forests constitute our life line
- * Discuss what would happen to life on earth if the forests disappeared.

Grand Contest in the Forest

(The animals, birds and trees were excited. They began to prepare for the Great Day when they would give their best to the Great One except the little grey squirrel.)

There was excitement in the air. There was going to be a grand contest. Everyone should show something special, and the best one would be praised by the Lords of Fire, Wind, Water, and Sun...The animals and trees began preparations.

"I'll shine like sparkling sunshine," said the laburnum. "My flowers will look like golden raindrops."

The gulmohar said, "I'll dress myself so that I look like the early morning sun - golden-red, spreading radiance."

"I'll offer the best honey I can find," shouted the bear.

The elephant said, "I'll get the best fruit, so fresh it would still be on the branches... And lay them at her feet."

Everyone had something beautiful or wonderful to offer on the great day.

Everyone, except a little grey squirrel, who talked sadly to himself, "What does a little grey squirrel with black stripes have to offer?"

The palash said, "The forest will be ablaze with my beauty. Though late, I'll save some flowers."

"And though early, I'll make some flowers bloom," snapped the gulmohar.

The beautiful trees and creatures had started competing and fighting.

"My mangoes are ready," announced the mango tree.

The peacock said, "Emeralds and turquoises are my feathers."

The lark trilled, "I'll sing a song, beautiful and moving..."

The dove cooed, saying the Great One would love her soft notes.

Gifts and beauty abound, thought the squirrel in despair. He thought and thought. "But I will do what I can do best," he decided. He found hollow branches and filled them with as many nuts and seeds of different trees as he could find.

The next day everyone was ready. The Great One came. The air became soft and balmy. The streams tinkled as they tumbled over little rocks.

"Great One, here is my gift," said each, laying gifts at her feet. After everyone had given their gifts, the Great One looked at the little grey squirrel, and asked "Little one, why are you quiet?"

"I have nothing grand to offer you. I don't glow or sing, but what I have I give with my heart," and he scampered away. He returned, dragging his dry branches. The Great One looked grave.

"I see beauty in form and sound..." all waited holding their breath. "But the prize goes to the grey squirrel, for I can use the seeds and sow them; new life will burst forth...trees will bear more fruit. It is a gift not only for today but also for all our tomorrows."

The creatures then marvelled saying, "How foolish we were to think only of the present. Three cheers for the little squirrel!"

laburnum (n) : a small tree with groups of yellow flowers hanging down

palash (n) : a tree with red flowers, supposed to be sacred

turquoise (adj): a bluish green colour

Answer the following questions:

1. "There was excitement in the air." Why?
 2. Who will sing a song?
 3. How was the squirrel? Why?
 4. Who was the winner of the contest?
 5. Why did the Great One give prize to the squirrel?
 - *6 If you were the judge, who would get the prize? Why?
- Give reasons for your answer.



