

## Rent for Water



## Pre-reading

## Dictionary Reference: Learning New Words

## Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the chapter (adjective/noun/verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or the mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

arguing	draw	bowing	pleaded	justice
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## Reading

## Let us read the story

## Rent for Water

Once upon a time, a man sold his well to a farmer. The farmer bought the well so that he could water his fields. The next day, when the farmer went to draw water from that well, the man did not allow him to draw the water from it. He said, "I

have sold you the well, not the water, so you cannot draw the water from it." They started arguing. When they could not solve the problem, they decided to take the issue to the king. They went to the court of King Krishna Dev Rai.



King Krishna Dev Rai was sitting in his courtroom. He was listening to the complaints of the people of his kingdom. The man and the farmer came inside the courtroom of the king and greeted the king by joining their hands and bowing in front of him. The farmer looked very sad. King Krishna Dev Rai asked him, "Why are you looking sad? What is your problem?"

The farmer narrated everything to the king. He said in a sad voice, "Your Majesty! I am a poor farmer. It is difficult for me to get two meals every day. Please help me!"

The king said, "Alright, tell me your problem."



The farmer replied, "This man is my neighbour. I needed water for my fields. I bought a well from him to water my fields."

The king said, "Did you not pay him the money?"

The farmer said, "I did, Your Majesty! With great difficulty, I had collected money to buy a well. I bought the well from him by giving him the money he had asked for."

The king asked the man, "Did the farmer give you the money for the well?"

The man said, "Yes, Your Majesty!"

The king asked the farmer, "So what is the argument about, then?"

The farmer said, "Now, he's asking me to pay the money for the water too. The water in the well is mine now. Why should I pay him more? I want justice, Your Majesty!"

The king asked the neighbour, "What is this? Is it true?"

The neighbour also pleaded, "Yes, Your Majesty! I sold him the well, but not the water inside it."

The king found the problem very interesting and asked Tenali Raman, the wisest minister of his court, to solve it.

Tenali Raman, then, said to the neighbour, "We understand that you have sold your well to the farmer, but not the water."

"Yes, Sir", said the man.

"But you sold the well and took money for it?" said Tenali Raman.

"Yes, Sir", said the man.

The wise minister looked at the farmer and said, "So, the well belongs to you and the water to your neighbour".

"Yes, Sir", said the farmer.

"So is he giving you the rent for keeping his water in your well?" asked Tenali Raman.

"No, Sir", said the farmer, smilingly. He had understood that he would get justice.

Tenali Raman said to the man, "Since you have kept your water in the well, you should pay the rent to the farmer or take out your water immediately. If you do not take out your water from this man's well, you must pay two gold coins as rent to the farmer for keeping your water in the farmer's well. And the farmer will pay you one gold coin every month for drawing the water from the well for his fields."

King Krishna Dev Rai started smiling at how Tenali Raman had solved this tricky situation and done justice too.

Tenali Raman proved that greed is not good and punished the neighbour for his dishonesty.



## Post-reading

### Vocabulary Expansion

Given below are some phrases taken from the story. Their meanings are also given.

1. **draw water** - to take out water from a well  
Example: I am thirsty. Please let me *draw water* from your well.
2. **Your Majesty** - respectful words used when talking to or about a king or a queen.  
Examples: *Your Majesty!* I am a poor farmer. Please help me!  
*His Majesty* will soon arrive at the palace.
3. **get justice** - to be treated justly  
Examples: People go to the court *to get justice*.  
The farmer understood that he would *get justice* in the court.
4. **instead of** - 'Of ' is generally used with the word 'instead'. We say 'instead of ' to mean one thing or person will replace another thing or person.  
Examples: There were green small lanes *instead of* busy streets.  
There were big trees *instead of* tall buildings  
I think I will have tea *instead of* coffee today.

#### Activity 2

Insert **instead of** in the following sentences, wherever needed:

1. Today, I will have butter jam on my bread.
2. By mistake, Sahib went to the railway station airport to pick up his friend.
3. I want to buy Samsung mobile Apple.
4. I wore blue socks red.
5. Rajinder had fresh cream custard.

### Learning to Read and Comprehend

#### Activity 3

Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the farmer buy the well?

\_\_\_\_\_.



2. Who did he buy it from?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What was the argument between the farmer and his neighbour about?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Where did they go to solve the issue?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What did the king do to solve their case?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. How did Tenali Raman solve the case?

\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Activity 4

Read and answer the questions that follow.

1. The farmer bought the well so that he could water his fields.

Who is '**he**' in the sentence? \_\_\_\_\_

2. I have sold you the well, not the water, so you cannot draw the water from it.

What does '**it**' mean in the sentence? \_\_\_\_\_

3. They went to the court of King Krishna Dev Rai.

Who are '**they**' in the sentence? \_\_\_\_\_

4. He was listening to the complaints of the people of his Kingdom.

Who is '**he**' in the sentence? \_\_\_\_\_

5. I bought a well from him to water my fields.

Who is '**him**' in the sentence? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Activity 5

Read the sentences taken from the story. Answer the questions that follow in the given blanks.

1. **They decided to take the issue to the king.**

What was the issue?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. **Why are you looking sad?**

Who was looking sad and why?

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3. **I want justice, Your Majesty!**

What was the farmer's argument?

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4. **Tenali Raman had solved this tricky situation.**

How did Tenali Ram solve the problem?

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## Learning Language

### The Noun: Revision

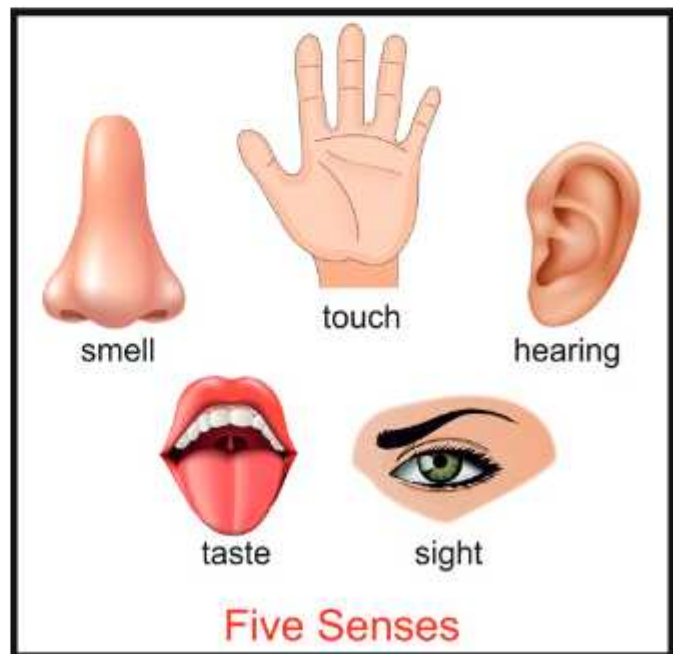
A noun is the name of a person, place, animal, thing, etc.

Let us look at some sentences.

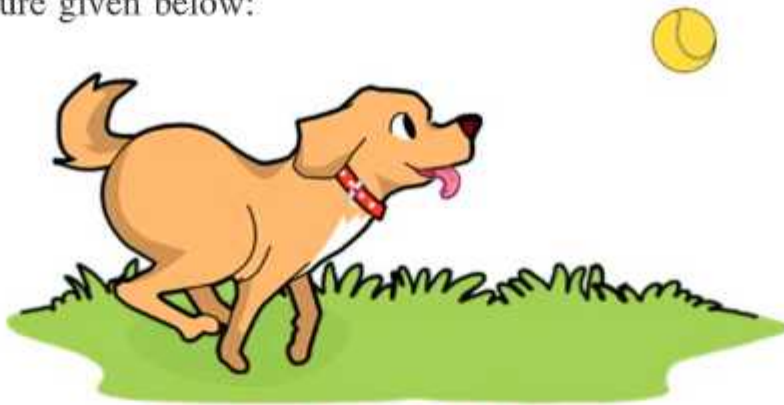
1. **Divyam** is a good **dancer**.
2. **New York** is a big **city**.
3. **Animals** are important for the **existence** of **human beings**.

The words in bold are nouns. They are the names of a **person**, **place**, **animal** **idea** or a **thing**. In this lesson, we will discuss some more types of nouns i.e. Abstract, Concrete and Collective.

The 'thing' mentioned above may be **concrete** (a bag, a pencil, a pen - something that we can see and touch) or **abstract** (peace, honesty, goodness - something that we can only feel but cannot see or touch).



Look at the picture given below:



The dog fetched the ball 'with glee'.

In the sentence above, the word 'glee' is an **Abstract Noun**. 'The dog', 'the ball', 'the grass' and 'the sky' that we can see are **Concrete Nouns**.

Examples of **Concrete Nouns** include :

1. people (man, woman, dentist, teacher etc.)
2. animals ( cat, dog, bird, eagle etc.)
3. objects (book, pencil, pen, blanket etc.)
4. places and geographical features (mountain, valley, Punjab, India etc.)

Examples of **Abstract Nouns** include:

1. qualities and characteristics (beauty, kindness, wisdom etc.)
2. emotions and states of mind (love, happiness, anger etc.)
3. concepts and ideas (justice, freedom, truth etc.)
4. events and processes (progress, Friday, Diwali etc.)

**Collective Nouns** are words that describe a group of people, animals or things.

bunch	bevy	class	committee	litter
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A bunch of flowers



A bevy of Swans



A litter of kittens



Some more examples of collective nouns

1. a pride of lions
2. a murder of crows

But sometimes people also make up funny or clever new ones such as

3. a shoal of fish
4. a forest of books

### Activity 6

Read the sentences below and underline the Concrete Nouns and encircle the Abstract Nouns.

1. I felt pain when the surgeon put stitches on my arm.
2. I fell in love with that little puppy.
3. After lunch, Seema went to the market.
4. My mom will pick me up from school every day.
5. The kitten jumped upon the table and ate the cake.
6. Sanya's childhood was painful.
7. I have full trust in my maid.
8. She is planting flowers in the garden.
9. That girl is very beautiful.
10. A dog is a loyal animal.

### Activity 7

Given below are two boxes. Match the words in box 1 with their collective nouns in box 2 (The teacher can also convert it into a group game by cutting out the word labels in both the boxes and asking the students to match them.)

#### Box 1

an army	a bouquet	a bunch	a company
a colony	a deck	a fleet	a flock
a herd	a lounge	a pack	a swarm
a litter	a range	a school	a pride

#### Box 2

of actors	of lions	of puppies	of flowers
of ships	of wolves	of frogs	of mountains
of cattle	of birds	of bees	of lizards
of cards	of fish	of grapes	of rabbits

### Learning to Listen

#### Activity 8

The teacher will read a story twice. You must number the sentences given below as the events happen in the story. You will mark the sequence in the space given after each sentence. Number one has been done for you.

1. Ram said that the mango tree was his; while Sham said he owned it. [\_\_\_\_\_]
2. Birbal understood the situation. [\_\_\_\_\_]
3. Unable to find a way out, they decided to ask Birbal for help. [\_\_\_\_\_]
4. Upon hearing Birbal, Ram nodded and said he agreed to the [\_\_\_\_\_]  
suggestion.
5. He said, "The tree belongs to Sham because the very thought of cutting [\_\_\_\_\_]  
it down troubled him".
6. Someone who has cared for it for three years won't cut it down . [\_\_\_\_\_]

7. He told the brothers to remove all the mangoes, share them between [ ] the two brothers and then cut the tree in two equal halves.
8. However, Sham pleaded not to cut the tree for he had nurtured it for [ ] three whole years. Birbal found out who the real owner of the tree was.
9. Once, two brothers, Ram and Sham, were fighting over the ownership [ 1 ] of a mango tree.

### Learning to Speak

#### Activity 9

Look at the words given below. They are commonly mispronounced. Learn to pronounce them well. Repeat the words after your teacher. (The teacher must check the pronunciation before teaching.)

1. clothes
2. monkey
3. picture
4. bury
5. dengue
6. donkey
7. village
8. heart
9. tomb
10. Wednesday
11. women
12. develop
13. plumber
14. truth
15. coupon





## Learning to Write

### Activity 10

Look at the picture given below. Describe the picture in your own words in the given space.



You can use the following words to describe the picture.

park, children, playing, trees, green, slides, seesaw, clouds, sky


## Learning to Use Language

### Activity 11

#### Giving Directions

Read the following phrases:

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. go straight...                 | 2. take a right/left turn... |
| 3. turn left/right...             | 4. go along the road...      |
| 5. go down this street...         | 6. walk down...              |
| 7. next to the...                 | 8. go past...                |
| 9. until you come to the...       | 10. for about 1 kilometre... |
| 11. about three buildings away... |                              |

Study the following road map of Malad Mumbai. Give directions to Nanika standing on the Palm Court side of the Link Road to reach Goregaon Railway Station using the above-mentioned phrases.

