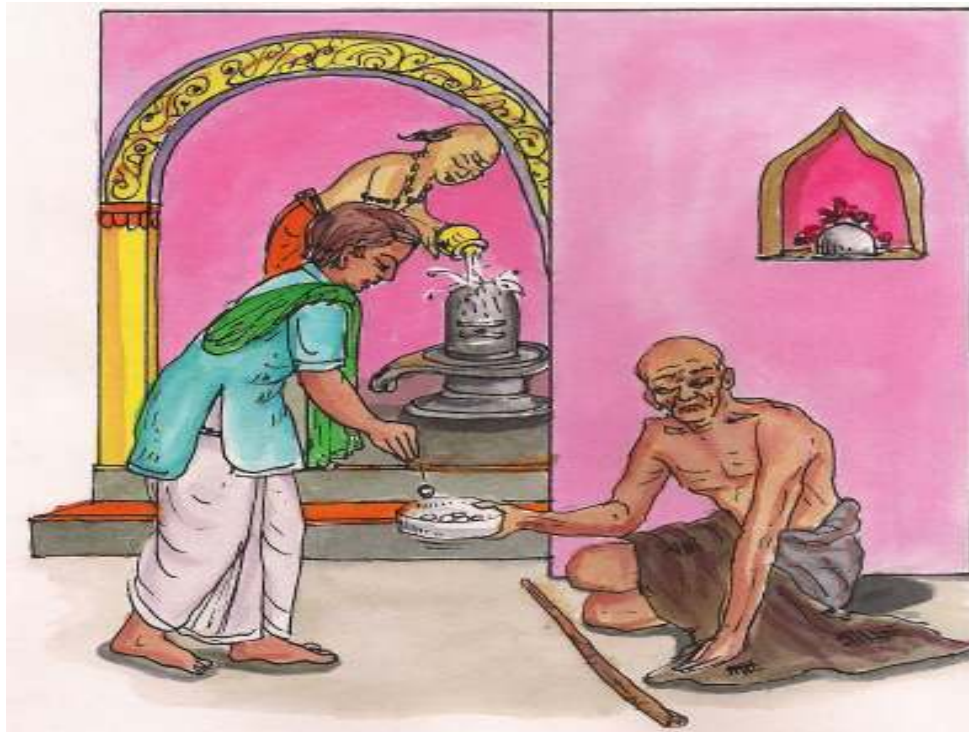


Lesson 15

THE BLIND BEGGAR

A. WARMER

- 1. What kinds of beggars have you seen in your city/locality.*
- 2. What are the different ways of begging they use?*



Each morning as I go to school,
If I am not too late,
I stand to watch the beggar-man
Beside the temple gate.

He always sits in that same place,

He has nowhere to live.

He sits and clanks his begging bowl,

And cries to all to give.

I must not mock his cry;

He has no friends to keep him good

And tidy, that is why.

He cannot see the city domes

And clear blue sky behind.

He cannot see me stand, because

That beggar man is blind.

And though his voice is hoarse and loud

And though he cannot see,

God loves that poor old beggar man

As much as he loves me.

MARY DOBSON

WORDS TO KNOW

clanks (v) : (क्लैन्क्स) बजाना makes a loud sound like pieces of metal hitting each other

mock (v) : (मॉक) मजाक उड़ाना ridicule, laugh at somebody in an unkind way

tidy (adj) : (टाइडी) साफ, सुथरा neat and clean

domes(n) : (डोम्ज) गुंबद round roofs with a circular base

hoarse (adj) : (होर्स) आवाज का भारी हो जाना rough, having a harsh sound

B. LET'S THINK AND TELL

Say whether these statements are 'True' or 'False':

1. The beggar always sits at different places.
2. He cries for help.
3. The beggar has no friends.
4. He sits near the church gate.
5. He is untidy.
6. The beggar is lame.
7. The beggar's voice is sweet and pleasant.
8. The poet sees the beggar while going to his office.

C. THINK AND WRITE

C.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Where does the blind beggar sit in order to beg? How does he draw the attention of the public?
2. “I must not mock at the beggar man.” What does it tell us about the speaker’s attitude towards the beggar?
3. How can you say that the beggar is blind?
4. Pick out the lines from the poem that suggest that God treats every one alike? Do you agree with this observation? Justify your answer.

D. LET’S INCREASE WORD POWER

D.1. Correct the spelling of the following words:

skool	allways	crys	beging	boul
frend	dombs	bicause	voise	lowd

D.2. The person who begs is called a beggar. What do the following persons do?

baker-	A person who bakes.
butcher-	
chef -	
optician –	
caretaker-	
florist-	
cobbler-	

plumber-

greengrocer-

receptionist-

sailor-

watchman-

surgeon-

D.3. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box:

each	late	watch	beside	always
poke	mock	tidy	voice	loud
dirty				

1. We must notat others.
2. He speaks in a very
3. I don't want tomy nose into your affairs.
4. Weselected programmes on television.
5. boy got a prize.
6. My sister satme and told a story.
7. As usual you're again today.
8. He speaks the truth.
9. I keep my room very
10. I don't like people who look....

D.4. Look at the compound word in bold in the following sentence:

He sits and clanks his **begging bowl**.

The word 'begging bowl' is made of 'begging' and 'bowl'. Match the words in column A with those in column B to make compound words.

A

1. blotting
2. walking
3. covering
4. driving
5. booking
6. dining
7. boarding

B

- a. school
- b. license
- c. table
- d. office
- e. letter
- f. stick
- g. paper

Use the compound words in sentences of your own.

E. LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR

Adjectives are words that qualify, describe or modify another noun or a pronoun in the sentence; as : *good, big, easy, white, tall, high, fine, beautiful, new, clean, cheap, hot*, etc.

Generally, the adjectives come before the nouns. Sometimes the nouns may come before the adjectives; e.g.,

Amit is wearing a **blue** shirt.

The sky is **blue**.

I want to drink a cup of **hot** tea.

The tea is **hot**.

Adjectives can express degrees of modification:

Anita is a rich woman, but Sunita is richer than Anita, and Gita is the richest woman in town.

The degrees of comparison are known as the **positive**, the **comparative**, and the **superlative**. (Actually, only the comparative and superlative show degrees.) We use the comparative for comparing two things and the superlative for comparing three or more things.

The comparative form of an adjective is generally followed by *than* and the word *the* precedes the superlative form of an adjective.

(1) Comparison with *-er/-est*

The comparative form is generally made by adding **-er** and the superlative form is made by adding **-est** to the positive form. Some adjectives take **-ier** and **-iest** to form comparatives and superlatives; e.g.,

old	older	oldest
dark	darker	darkest
new	newer	newest
fast	faster	fastest.
heavy	heavier	heaviest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest

(2) Comparison with *more/most*

All adjectives with more than two syllables (except some adjectives with two syllables).

beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
harmful	more harmful	most harmful

obedient	more obedient	most obedient
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
useful	more useful	most useful

(3) Irregular adjectives

good	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
much	more	most	uncountable nouns
many	more	most	countable nouns
little	less	least	
little	smaller	smallest	

E.1. Put in the adjective in bold from the first sentence into the second sentence in its correct form (comparative or superlative). One has been done for you.

I have a **fast** car, but my friend has a _____ car.

I have a **fast** car, but my friend has a *faster* car.

- (1) This is a **nice** cat. It's much _____ than my friend's cat.
- (2) Here is Pooja. She's six years **old**. Her brother is nine, so he is _____ .
- (3) This is a **difficult** exercise. But the exercise on the next page is the _____ exercise in this lesson.
- (4) He has an **interesting** hobby, but my sister has the _____ hobby in the world.
- (5) In the last holidays I read a **good** book, but father gave me an even _____ one last weekend.

- (6) School is **boring**, but homework is _____ than school.
- (7) Skating is a **dangerous** hobby. Jumping from hills is _____ than skating.
- (8) This magazine is **cheap**, but that one is _____.
- (9) We live in a **small** house, but my grandparents' house is even _____ than ours.
- (10) Yesterday Aslam told me a **funny** joke. This joke was the _____ joke I've ever heard.

F. LET'S SPEAK

Say these words aloud:

same	tame	lame	fame
name	frame	blame	claim
all	tall	fall	mall
ball	hall	call	pall
blue	clue	flu	glue
rue	crew	true	do

G. LET'S WRITE

Write a small paragraph on the life of a beggar. You may use some points given below:

How a beggar earns his living - Where he lives - The clothes that he wears - How he survives - How people look upon him - How he becomes a source of nuisance - How the problem of begging be solved.
