

Unit

# 3 A Visitor from Distant Lands



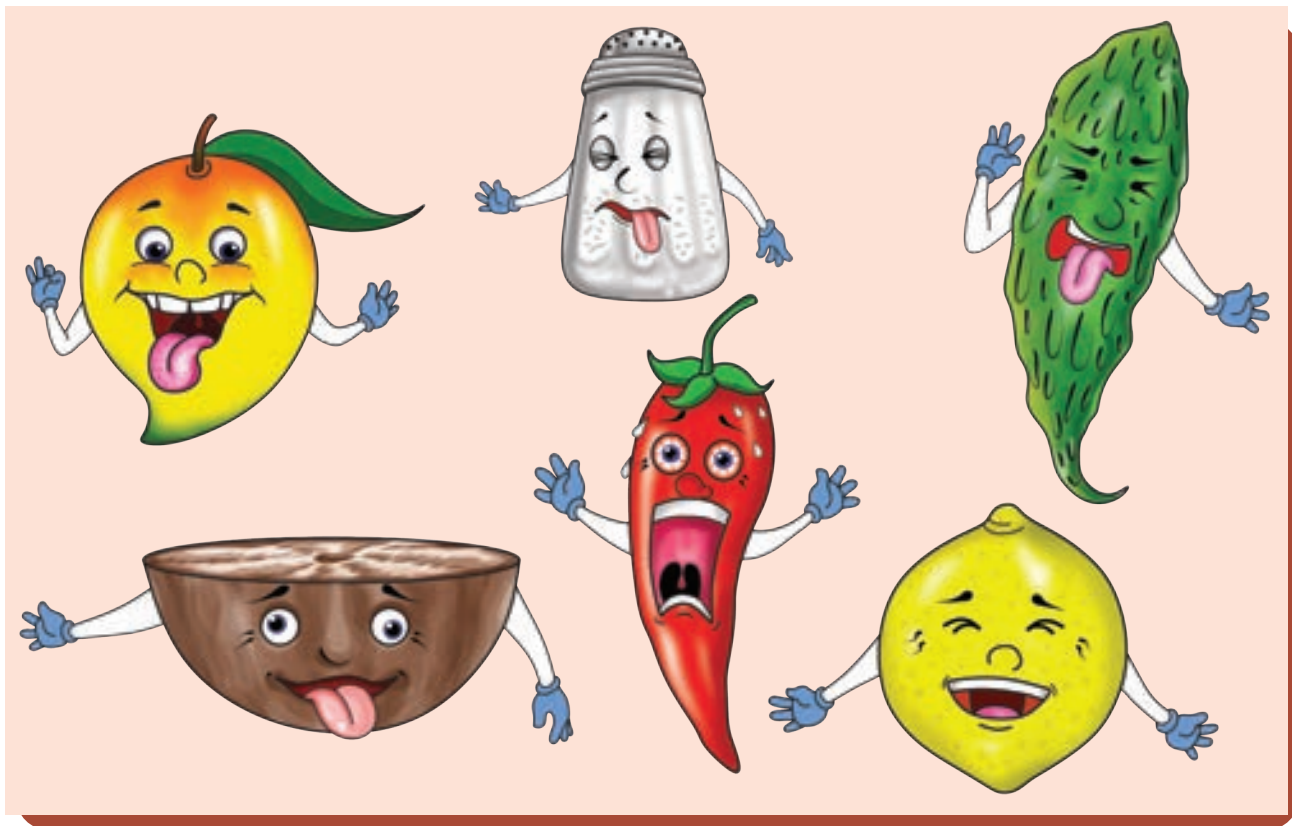
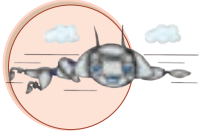


Prose

3

## A Visitor from Distant Lands

WARM UP



Look at the pictures. What do their expressions tell you?

Fill in the blanks with the item that tastes the same.

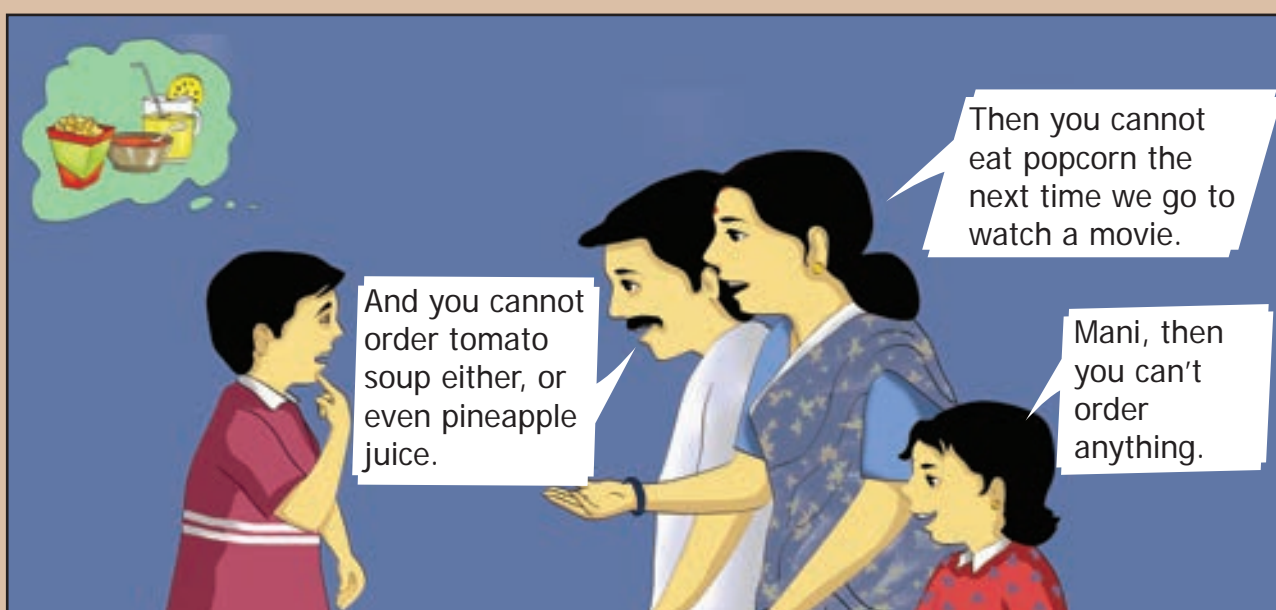
One example is given for each.

- |               |   |              |       |
|---------------|---|--------------|-------|
| 1. Sweet      | : | sugarcane    | _____ |
| 2. Sour       | : | lime         | _____ |
| 3. Bitter     | : | bitter gourd | _____ |
| 4. Salty      | : | salt         | _____ |
| 5. Astringent | : | betel nut    | _____ |
| 6. Pungent    | : | ginger       | _____ |





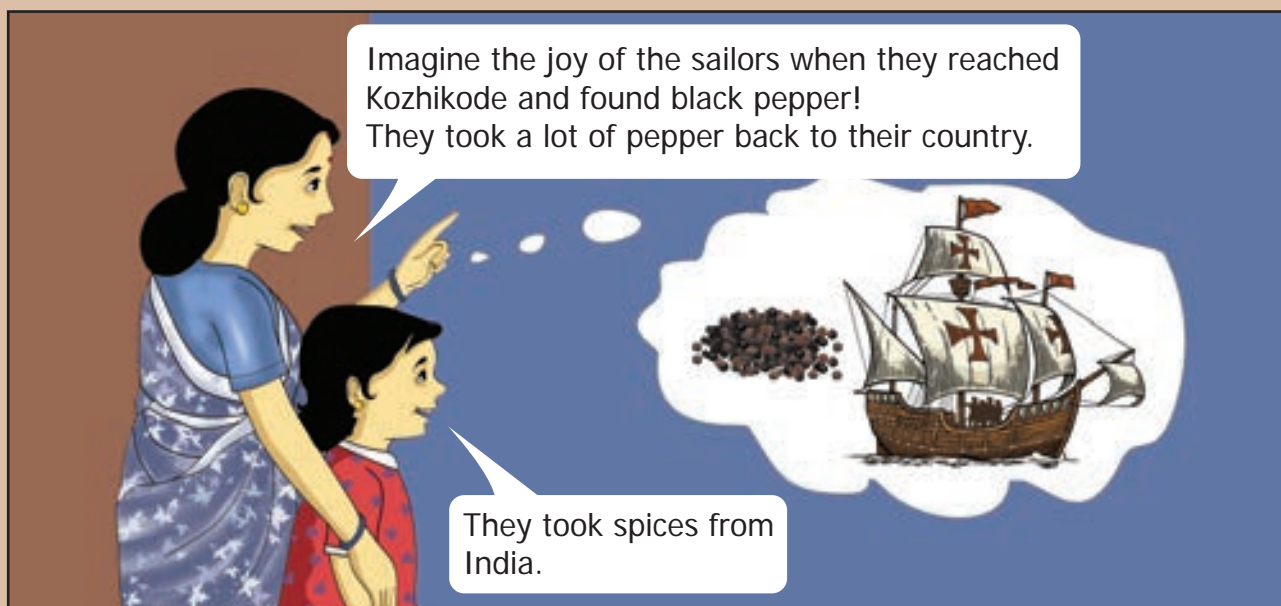
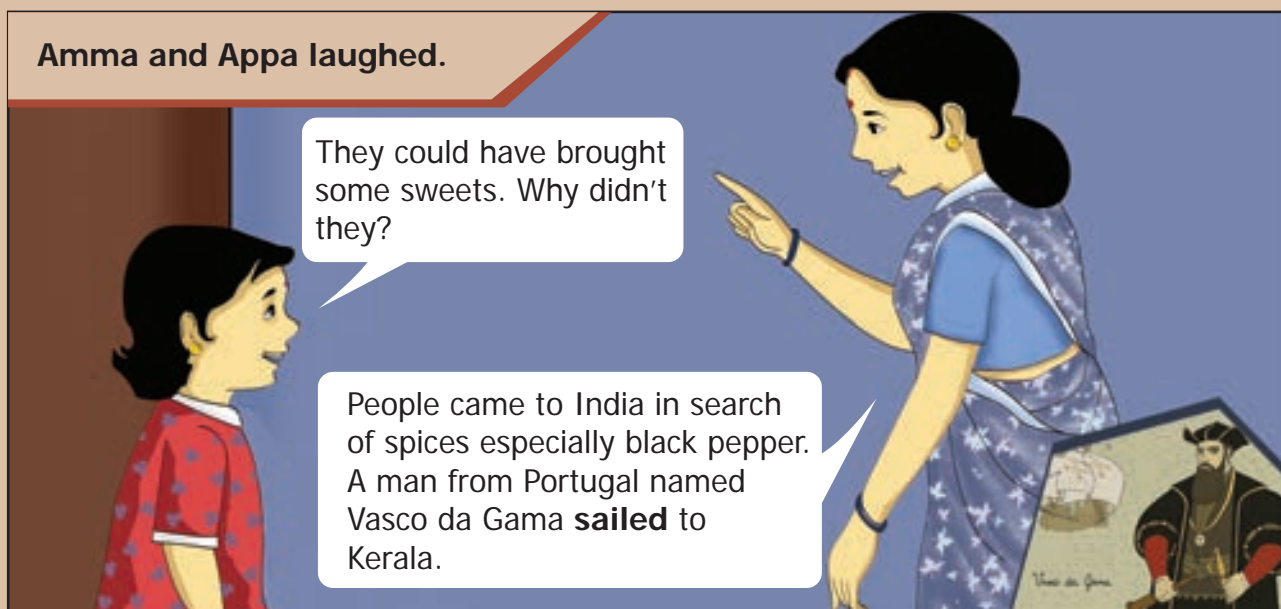








Amma and Appa laughed.

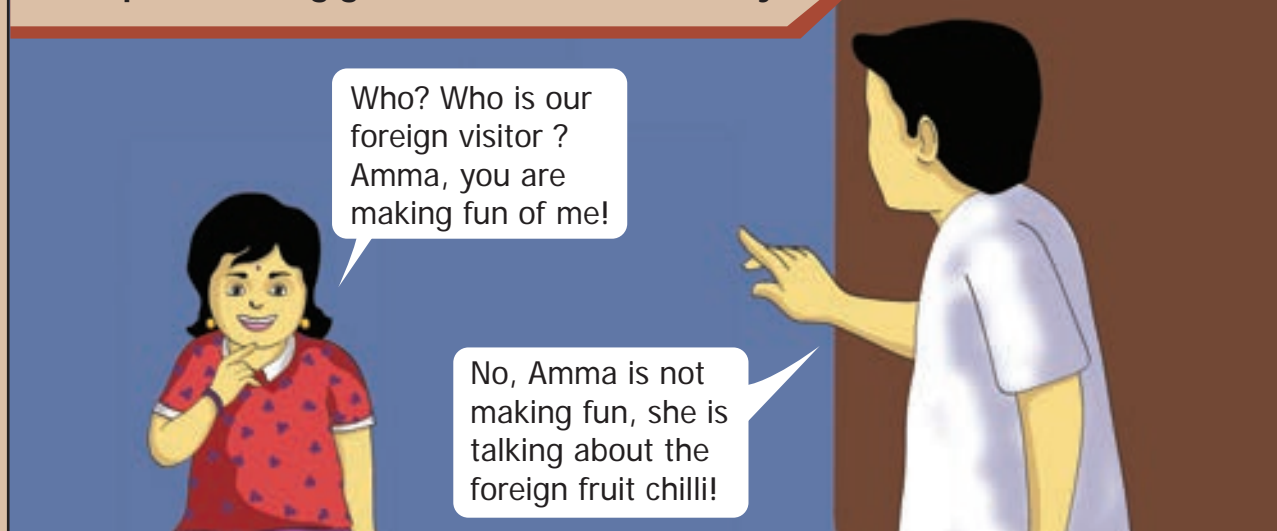


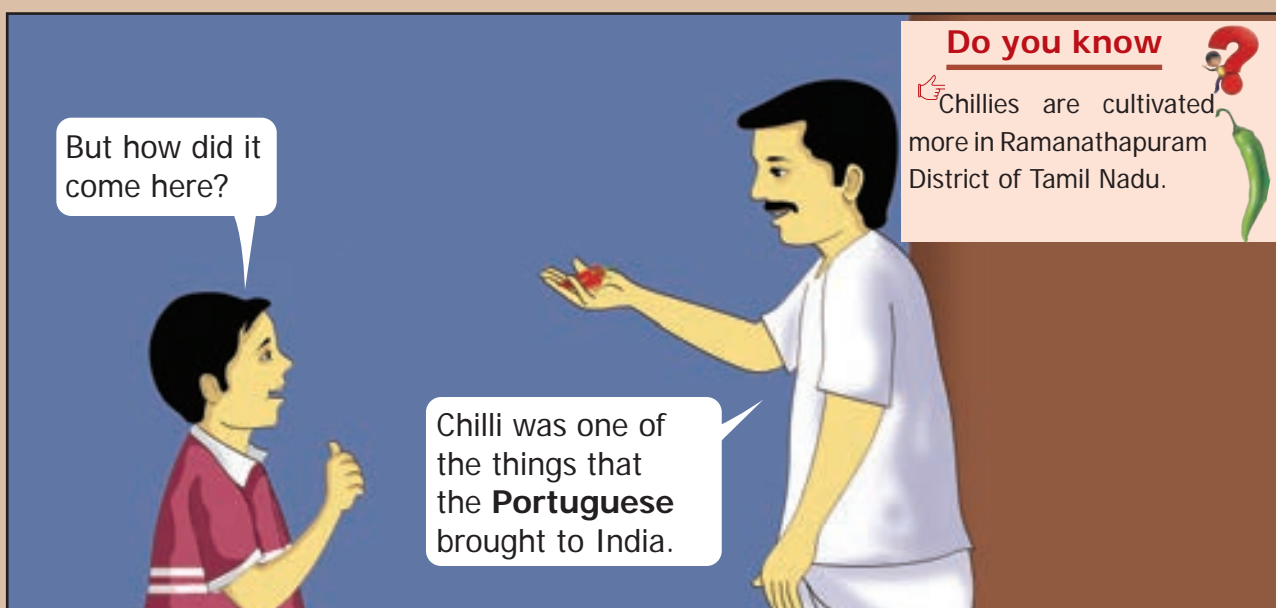
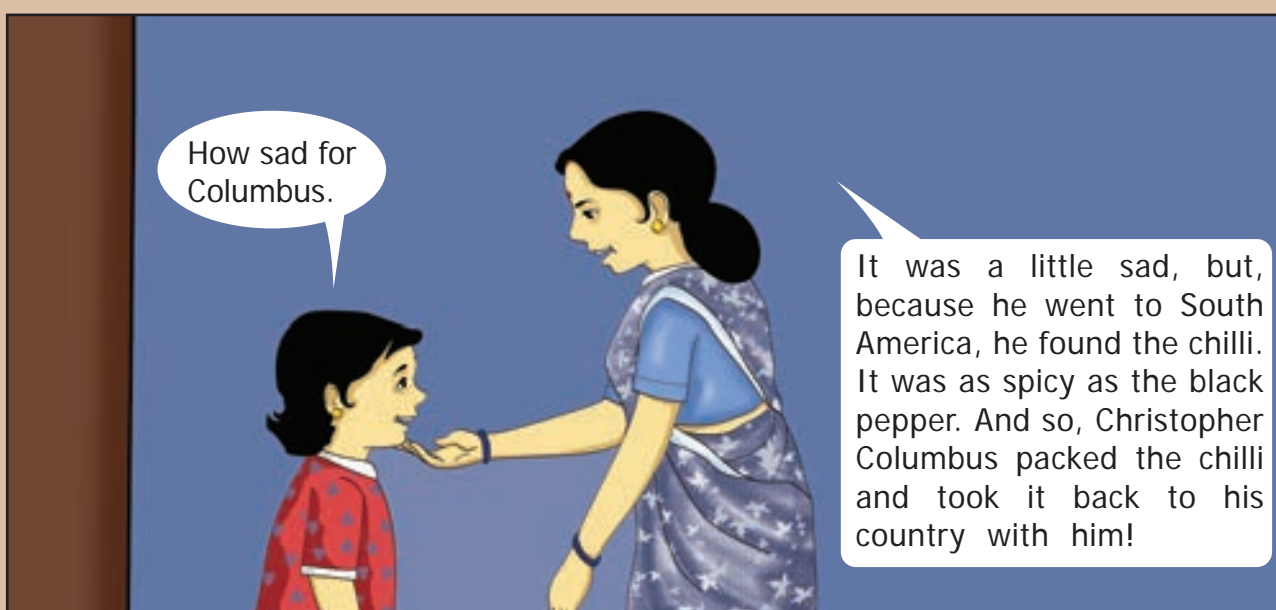
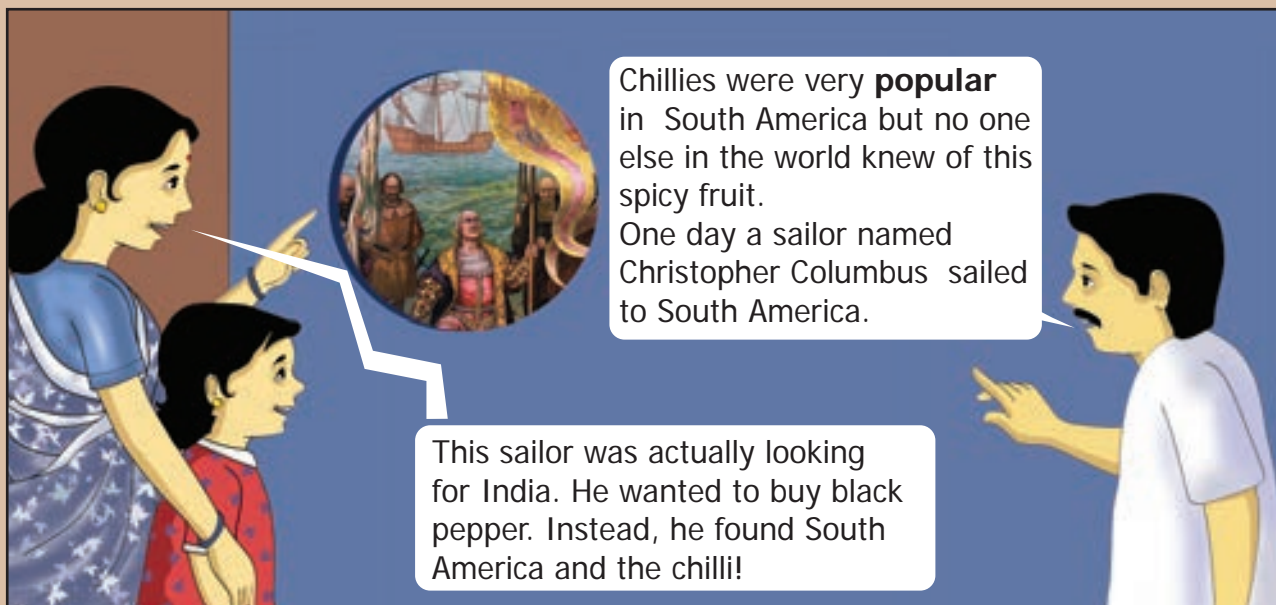


Mani and Selvi looked at the potato curry on their plates. And quickly began to eat it.



Selvi pulled a long green chilli out of the curry.









In India chilli was first brought into Goa and the people there learnt to use this new spice in their cooking. Before the entry of chillies pepper was used in cooking.

**Do you know?**

Chillies were first known as Govai-mirchi. Soon, there were many different kinds of chillies. Some were long and thin and some were fat and stubby. People in India and Sri Lanka began to use these in their cooking. Soon it spread to many other parts of the world.

Selvi and Mani looked at the chilli on their plate.



And how you make our food **delicious!**

What a long distance you have travelled?

They shouted and quickly took a bite of the chilli!



To waste you would be very bad and so we are going to eat you!

Ah! it's hot and spicy!





## GLOSSARY

foreign	-	belongs to other country
merchants	-	people who trade
sailed	-	travelled in a boat or ship
Portuguese	-	people of Portugal
popular	-	well known
delicious	-	tasty



## READ AND UNDERSTAND

### A. Work in pairs. Tick the best option.

- When Amma said, 'Don't upset our foreign visitor' she meant \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) potatoes      b) pepper      c) chilli
- Selvi asked, 'Did they come in an aeroplane?' because she \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) was joking      b) did not understand her mother      c) thought it would be fun
- Amma bought the vegetables from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) shops      b) shopping mall      c) super market

### B. Answer these questions.

- Who first brought these vegetables to India?
- Who came to India from Portugal in search of pepper?
- What did Amma mean when she said tomatoes, ladies' fingers and corn came from other countries?



### C. Read the comic strip again. Make groups of four and frame some questions on what you have read. Each group should ask a question in turns. You cannot repeat the same question. The team which asks more questions is the winner.

e.g:

- Which are the foreign vegetables mentioned?
- Why was Columbus sad?



**D. Discuss in groups and share your views in three or four sentences with others in the class.**

- What is your favourite dish? Do you know the spices that go into it?

**VOCABULARY**



**E. Add 'r', 'er' or 'or' to get the name of the person who does the activity. Take turns in class to make sentences with the words you have formed.**

e.g: A teacher is a person who teaches. Teach + er – Teacher.

use buy sail watch operate foreign bake write govern act

**F. Complete this table with the help of the given example.**

e.g: Portugal is the name of the country. People from Portugal are called the Portuguese.

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
Ex: Portugal	Portuguese
	French
	Chinese
	American
	Sri Lankan
	Spaniard
	Burmese
	Indian
	Thai

**\* LISTENING**



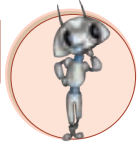
**G. Listen to some interesting facts about spices and choose the best option.**

- Red peppers have \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Vitamin A      b. Vitamin C      c. Vitamin D
- Red chilli is also called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Paprika      b. Carica      c. Pyrus
- One pound is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ grams.  
a. 480      b. 450      c. 500
- Mint leaves help to cure \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. body pain      b. fever      c. upset stomach

\*Listening text is on page-157



## SPEAKING



### H. Work in pairs. Take turns and speak about spices.

- Saritha : Hi Divya, how are you?  
 Divya : Hi, I'm fine Saritha.  
 Saritha : What did you have for breakfast?  
 Divya : \_\_\_\_\_ with onion chutney.  
 Saritha : Do \_\_\_\_\_ onions \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 Divya : \_\_\_\_\_ Central Asia.  
 Saritha : Do you know chilli too has come from somewhere else?  
 Divya : Is it from \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 Saritha : Yes \_\_\_\_\_ right.  
 Divya : Many of the \_\_\_\_\_ came \_\_\_\_\_.

## PICTOGRAMMAR



A young **puppy**

**Nouns** are words that name people, places, animals or things: e.g. **chilli, boy, box, puppy**

we mostly add **s** or **es** or **ies** to the noun to make the nouns plural **boxes, tomatoes, chillies, puppies**.



Some green **tomatoes**



A long sharp **beak**

In a sentence some words come before the noun to tell us more about the noun. These words together form a noun phrase.



A tall **building**

**Example :** a chilli; a green chilli; some green chillies; a round chilli; many tomatoes, some red tomatoes.

**USE GRAMMAR**

Use two or three words from the box to describe each picture.



Red Hot Chilli



red	cute	cubs	icy	tall	mountain
boy	tiger	kangaroo	two	little	hot
chillies	book	wooden	table	cat	round
big	black	three	windows	blue	snow
brown	smiling	ball	tail	house	long

**LANGUAGE CHECK POINT**

Don't Say	Say	Note
You should go to your house now.	You should go home now.	A house is any building used for dwelling in, and a home is the particular house in which someone lives.
Stand in the middle of the circle.	Stand in the centre of the circle.	Centre is the point that is equidistant from the edge of a circle. Middle is the area equidistant from two sides eg. Middle of the road, row, page.
It was a long travel.	It was a long journey.	Travel is the general term to describe going from one place to another. A journey is one single travel. You make journeys when you travel from one place to another. You cannot say a travel.





**I. Correct the order of the words in bold and write them in the blanks.**

1. **Green little the chilli** \_\_\_\_\_ was very hot.
2. **Sailors many brave** \_\_\_\_\_ tried to find a sea route to India.
3. **Brown dog the big** \_\_\_\_\_ barked at the children.
4. **The spice most common** \_\_\_\_\_ used today is the red chilli pepper.
5. **The path mud long** \_\_\_\_\_ led to a beautiful lake.

**J. Play this game in the class.**

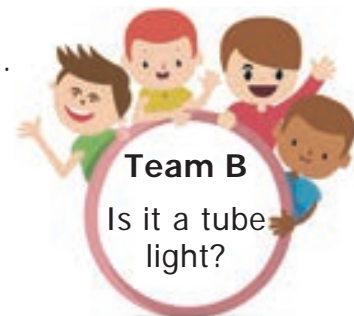
Make two teams. Each team should describe something in the class using at least three words. The other team should guess it.



**Team A:** A long thin glass rod.

**Team B:** Is it a tube light?

**Team A:** Yes.



**WRITING**



**K. How do you cook rice in your house?**

Fill in the gaps in this recipe for cooking rice. Use the words in the box.

wash boil water heat keep rice lid low water more ready

**What you'll need**

- 1 cup uncooked white rice
- 2 cups water
- pinch of salt

**How to make it**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the rice until the \_\_\_\_\_ runs clear.
2. Drain the water and \_\_\_\_\_ aside.
3. In a medium sized pan, bring water to \_\_\_\_\_.





4. Add the salt, stir, and then add the rinsed and drained \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Reduce the heat, cover the rice, and let it simmer on \_\_\_\_\_ heat for 20 minutes.
6. Check after 15 minutes to see if all the \_\_\_\_\_ has evaporated. If it has, the rice is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If not, replace the \_\_\_\_\_ and let the rice simmer for 5 \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
8. Remove from \_\_\_\_\_ and serve.


**L. Work in groups.**

- Discuss how your mother cooks rice in your house.
- Write down the ingredients you need like rice and water.
- List the steps in cooking. The words in the recipe above will help you.
- Each person in the group should tell others how rice is cooked in their house.
- Now write down the recipe.



**CREATIVE WRITING**

**M. Your mother has written a message for you before going out.  
Write a message to her after finishing your lunch.**



**Your mother's message**

Your lunch is in the kitchen. Please warm before eating it. There is some curd in the pot, if you want it. Clean up the kitchen after you finish eating. I will be back at 4 p.m. You can go out to play at 3.30 p.m, if you want but be back by 5.30 p.m.

**Write about the following in your message.**

- You ate lunch \_\_\_\_\_.
- What you liked \_\_\_\_\_ (mention the dish).
- You have cleaned the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_.
- You are going out to play. \_\_\_\_\_ (mention when you will be back).







## Poem

# I Dream of Spices



My mother would say:

"Little boy Raj...

Go to Muthu's

and get some

cinnamon, betel leaves

and ginger and garlic."



And so I go to the shops

singing all the way

and when Muthu asks me

what I'd want

I rattle off a list:

"Sesame seeds, onions

tomatoes and pickles"



And back home,

Mother twists my ears

Ouch!



**Raj Arumugam**

## GLOSSARY

cinnamon	- the bark of a tree that gives a delicious flavour to food
garlic	- a small bulb with a strong taste used in cooking
rattle off	- recite
sesame seeds	- gingelly seeds
ouch	- sound that expresses pain



## READ AND UNDERSTAND



### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Who is Raj?
2. Where did Raj's mother send him?
3. Who is Muthu?
4. What did mother ask Raj to buy?
5. What did Raj buy?

### B. Choose the correct answers.

1. Mother called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Muthu                      b. Raj                      c. Ram
2. Mother did not ask for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. cinnamon              b. cardamom              c. betel leaves
3. Raj did not buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. onions and sesame      b. ginger and garlic      c. tomato and pickles

## APPRECIATING THE POEM

### C. Find an example of alliteration in the poem.

**Alliteration** is repetition of the consonant at the beginning of two or more words in a line.

**Example:** Mother twists my ears.

### D. Listen to the poem read by your teacher.

Read the poem aloud in pairs. One person reads out Raj's words and the other reads the mother's. Take turns and read.

### E. Tell the story of the poem in three or four sentences with the help of the pictures given below.



**WRITING**

**F. Read the jumbled lines from the poem and rearrange them in correct order.**

1. cinnamon, betel leaves	9. tomatoes and pickles"
2. and ginger and garlic"	10. "Sesame seeds, onions
3. Go to Muthu's	11. I rattle off a list:
4. My mother would say:	12. what I'd want
5. and get some	13. and when Muthu asks me
6. "Little boy Raj...	14. Mother twists my ears
7. And so I go to the shops	15. and back home
8. singing all the way	16. ouch!

**G. Fill in the blanks with different words and write your own poem.**

Your title for the poem: \_\_\_\_\_

My \_\_\_\_\_ would say:

"Little boy/girl \_\_\_\_\_

Go to \_\_\_\_\_

and get some

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_"

And so I go to the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ all the way

and when \_\_\_\_\_ asks me

what I want

I rattle off a list:

" \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_"

And back home,

\_\_\_\_\_ twists my ears

Ouch!





## Supplementary

# Spices of India



In India, spices are the soul of food. When we think of spices, we think of tasty and healthy food. Many of the spices in our food are added to balance nutrition and to keep us healthy. They add flavour and nutrients to dishes without fat or calories. Spices like cumin, mustard, pepper, cloves, fennel, cinnamon and turmeric are very important in Indian food.

When it comes to Indian food, the first thing that comes to many people's minds is probably 'Spicy curry'. People say curry comes from the Tamil word 'kari'. In Tamil, kari means sauce. It is something that is cooked with a roasted or powdered mixture of spices, condiments and herbs. This mixture of spices can be different in different places. It can be mild or it can be spicy and pungent. Flowers, leaves, roots, bark, seeds and bulbs, are combined in many different ways to produce a great variety of flavours: sweet, sharp, hot, sour, spicy, aromatic, tart, mild, fragrant or pungent. When cooked with rice, meat, fish, or vegetables, the spices give the dish a special, savoury taste. It makes us want to eat more.

But apart from delicious food, spices also bring to mind adventure. Many of the most exciting voyages of modern history were made to conquer the spice trade and the race to become its master. The colonization of the Americas and Asia had its roots in the spice trade. In 1492 Columbus went west to find India and pepper but ran into America and the chilli. Vasco da Gama, six years later, went around Africa to reach Kozhikode, the home of pepper. These voyages ended the very profitable trade that the Arabs and the Romans had built up over the centuries. They set the stage for a new world.





### How do you think the expansion of the spice trade set the stage for a new world?

Spices were always an important part of India's trade. Spices were traded with **Mesopotamia, China, Sumeria, Egypt and Arabia**, along with perfumes and textiles as far back as **7000 years ago** much before the Greek and Roman civilisations. Indian epics and in writings dating back to the **Roman Empire** in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD(CE) talk about the cloves. Thousands of years ago the great masters of Ayurveda had listed the use of spices for cooking and in medicines.



While these spices are readily available today, there was a time when people risked their lives to get Indian spices. During the Middle Ages, a pound of ginger was worth the price of a sheep. A pound of mace was equal to the price of three sheep or half the price of a cow. Pepper was the crown jewel of all spices.

### What are those spices that the world wanted so badly?

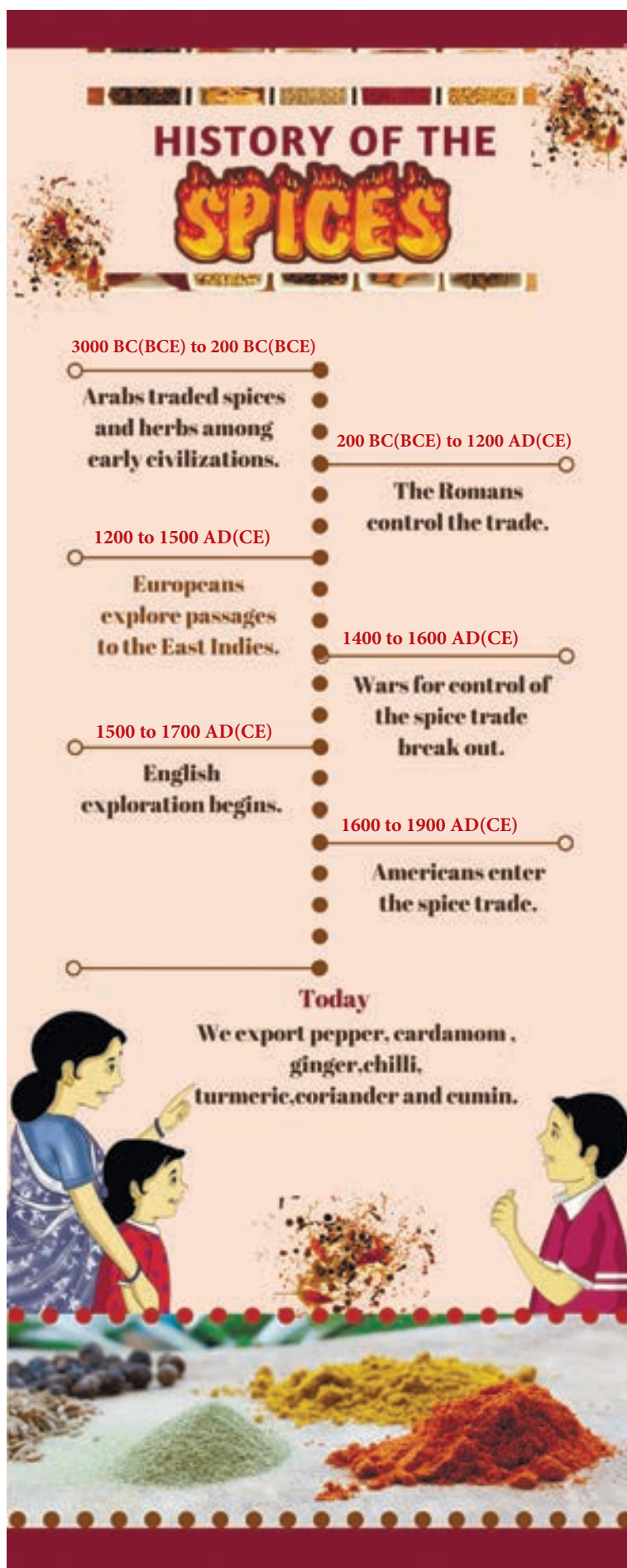
Cardamom, cloves, ginger, mace and nutmeg were some of the other spices that left Indian shores to flavour the world's kitchen.

Using spices in cooking has a long history. It may go back as far as 52,000 years ago. Though we cannot know for sure how men came to use spices, it is quite possible that it was by chance. However, spices have played a vital role in our food now for a long time. In earlier centuries, spices were not easily available and were very expensive. Thus, spice traders became rich. Pepper and cinnamon no longer cost a fortune. However, while they seem to have lost their glory and value, they will never lose their place in a kitchen. Especially an Indian one!

### Black Pepper

Black pepper also known as 'Black gold' was the most prized spice traded from the Kerala coast. Indians have been using black pepper for a very long time. Farmers began growing it around 5000 years ago and exported it to North and West Asia. The trade soon spread to Greece, Rome, Europe, and China, and also became popular in the Islamic Empire. Recipes from rich Roman households show the value of the spice in ancient Rome. The Romans sent 120 ships a year from Egypt to trade with India and bring back enormous quantities of pepper.





### Cinnamon

Indians have been using cinnamon for a long, long time. The Chinese wrote about it in 2700 BC(BCE). Cinnamon not only adds great flavour to food, but also helps to preserve it.



People from other parts of the world appreciated the fragrance and taste of cinnamon. They wanted it too, and were willing to pay a good price for it. The Greeks, Romans and Egyptians bought cinnamon from India. In the Middle Ages, the Venetians grew rich by levying tax on the cinnamon that was brought from India to Europe and the Mediterranean.

### Do you know

One of the earliest plants that Indians grew was sugarcane. It is valuable both for providing energy and for its great taste.



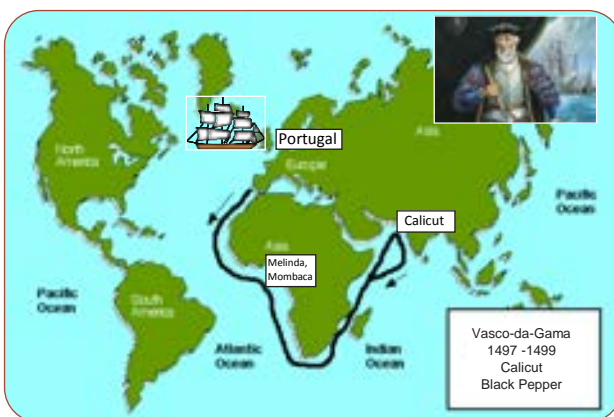


**A. Answer the following questions.**

1. Why do we add spices to food?
2. Which spices are used a lot in Indian food?
3. Which parts of a plant are collected as spices?
4. What are the uses of spices?
5. What happened after Columbus discovered America?

**B. Choose the best option.**

1. People say curry comes from a Tamil word 'kari' which means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) soup                      b) sauce                      c) sambar
2. Pepper is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) liquid gold              b) black gold              c) white gold
3. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote about cinnamon in 2700 BC(BCE).  
a) Chinese                  b) Indians                  c) Japanese
4. The Greeks, Romans and Egyptians all bought cinnamon from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Japan                      b) South America              c) India

**PROJECT****C. Compare the travel maps of Vasco da Gama and Columbus.**
**Vasco da Gama's journey  
1497-1499**

Portugal → Calicut → Black Pepper

**Christopher Columbus's journey  
1492-1504**

Portugal → South America → Chilli

Fill in the table with the prompts. Frame sentences with the help of the table.

Sailor	Vasco da Gama	Columbus
Year of travel		
Started from		
Reached		
Explored		
Taken away		

### CONNECTING TO SELF



Look at the pictures and read the given information.



**D. Look at the table carefully. Then complete the points below.**

- The paddy plants are given manure after \_\_\_\_\_.
- The plants take \_\_\_\_\_ days in ripening phase.
- It takes 10 days to \_\_\_\_\_ the rice.
- The rice grains have to be \_\_\_\_\_ and then stored.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the grains for \_\_\_\_\_ days before boiling.

**E. Talk in groups. Then share your thoughts with the class.**

- Do you usually eat all the food served to you? If not, what are the reasons? When you eat lunch at school, which are the dishes you don't eat or waste?
- Why do you avoid certain food items?



- Can you think of ways to reduce the amount of food wasted in your school?
- Have you seen or known anyone in need of food? Have you helped them? How?
- Take a pledge in your group not to waste food.

### STEPS TO SUCCESS

1. Four of the following five are alike in certain ways and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?  
a) Garlic      b) Sesame      c) Mustard      d) Olive      e) Corn
2. In a certain code language if KBOVBSZ is the code word for JANUARY, what is the code word for OCTOBER?  
a) PDUBCFs      b) PDUPCFS      c) BDUPCFB      d) PDUPCFM

### LEARNING LINKS AND REFERENCES

<b>E-links</b>	<a href="http://www.tnhorticulture.tn.gov.in/horti/spices">http://www.tnhorticulture.tn.gov.in/horti/spices</a>
	<a href="http://www.indianspices.com/">http://www.indianspices.com/</a>
<b>Books</b>	Vegetables - Choudhury, NBT
	Spices and Condiments - Krishna Deva, NBT





## ICT Corner



## Spices

**Experience the life of spices by playing the game.**

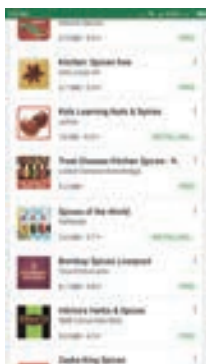
Screen shot of the spices game



### Procedure

1. Scan the QR code. It will go to a website.
2. You can see a link for the software / application.
3. Click the link to download the software / application.
4. Open the game and you can move the spices by using the pointers.
5. Like this you can find more games on spices locate the appropriate one and use it.

### Steps to install the game



#### Step – 1

Type the word, 'spices' in the search bar of the Android play store



#### Step – 2

Install the game and start to play it using the pointers



#### Step – 3

You can install similar such applications from play store

### Language Activity

Share your views about the spices with your friend after playing this spices game.



## Texts for Listening

### Unit – I

#### Flash news of an escaped monkey

At 10 a.m today, a monkey escaped from the zoo. The zoo keeper was entering the cage to feed the animal when he saw it breaking through the fence. Quickly, he rang up the police station to report the escape. If you see the monkey you must inform the police on the following number.180345778



### Unit – II

#### Nandhu and the Lamp

One morning, as Nandhu was walking to school, a big truck went past him. The truck went over a bump in the road and a box fell down. The box broke open. The truck kept going and was soon gone.



Out of the broken box there fell a small brass lamp. It looked just like the magic lamp that was drawn in Nandhu's storybook. It was small and made of brass. It had a handle and a cover. Nandhu wondered if this was a magic lamp too. He decided to take it home and try it out.

"Where did you get it?" said his mother, "It looks like a lamp."

"It fell off a truck. Is it a magic lamp? It looks just like the one in the book," said Nandhu. As he wiped the lamp, Nandhu noticed a small button on the side. When he pressed it a bright blue light came on and lit the whole room.

### Unit – III

#### Spices

Red peppers have a lot of vitamin C which helps the body fight infections. Paprika (red chilli powder) made from red peppers has more vitamin C than even lemon juice. Only you cannot eat too much of it!





To get 1 pound (450 g) of dry saffron (kungumapoo in Tamil) it requires up to 75,000 flowers and 20 hours of labour. That is why it is so expensive.

Mints are not only given at the end of a meal in restaurants to help refresh your breath, but herbs like peppermint help settle nausea and upset stomach.

## Acknowledgement

We express our gratitude to the writers and publishers whose contributions have been included in this book. Copyright permission for use of these materials have been applied for, however information on copyright permission for some of the materials could not be found. We would be grateful for information for the same.

### Prose

**Sea Turtles-** *Shekar Dattatri*

**When the Trees Walked-** *Ruskin Bond*

**A Visitor from Distant Lands.**

### Poem

**The Crocodile-** *Lewis Carroll*

**Trees-** *Sara Coleridge*

**I Dream of Spices-** *Raj Arumugam*

### Supplementary

**Owlie-** *Vijaya Ghose*

**The Apple Tree and the Farmer.**

**Spices of India.**





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