

B. THINK AND TELL

B.1. Answer the following questions orally:

1. Why did the Arab set his tent by the roadside?
2. Why did the camel want to put his head and neck inside the tent?
3. Why did the Arab stand speechless?
4. Was the Arab kind to his camel?
5. Was the camel right in pushing out his master?

C. THINK AND WRITE

C.1. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the Arab leave his camel outside the tent?
2. Why did the camel want to put his head and neck inside the tent?
3. How did the camel push his master out of the tent?
4. Who, in your opinion, behaved more selfishly?

D. WORD STUDY

D.1 Fill in the blanks with suitable words provided in the box:

cold Arab half small desert

- (a) An Arab was crossing the on his camel
- (b) The camel stood outside the tent in the
- (c) The tent was too..... for both of them.
- (d) of the camel's body was inside the tent.
- (e) The camel pushed the out of the tent.

D.2. Look at the words shown in bold in the sentence given below:

*At sunset, he **got down** and **put up** his tent by the roadside.*

Guess the meaning of these expressions and use them in sentences of your own.

D.3. Here are a few phrasal verbs with ‘get’ and ‘put’. Guess their meanings and use them in your own sentences :

- (a) Though they **got after** the thieves, the policemen failed to arrest them.
- (b) I don't understand how he manages to **get along** with her.
- (c) They are trying to **get at** the truth.
- (d) We **get up** early in the morning.
- (e) He **put on** his best clothes on Deepawali.
- (f) I cannot **put up** with this insult.
- (g) I **put up** this book on the table.

D. 4. Compound words

‘Sunset’ is a compound word consisting of ‘sun’ and ‘set’.

Pick out three more compound words from the story. Make some new compound words using some of the parts of these compound words. For instance, ‘sun’ can be used to make another compound word such as ‘sunrise’.

E. GRAMMAR

Use of modals

Read the following sentences carefully:

- (a) *May I come in?*
- (b) *The baby can walk now.*
- (c) *Both of us will catch cold.*

May in sentence (a) is used for **seeking permission**.

Can in sentence (b) indicates **ability**.

Will in sentence (c) expresses **future time**.

'May', 'can' and 'will' are modals. There are altogether 13 modals - can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, dare, need, ought to, and used to. These modals are followed by verb in the present form.

E.1. Given below are some sentences using modals.

Tick (✓) the correct modal:

1. May/ might I put my head and neck inside the tent?
2. You wouldn't/ can't come in.
3. We will/ should catch a cold.
4. Would/ may I go out?
5. We mustn't/should n't touch a live electric wire.
6. He was so scared of his maths teacher that he need not/dare not ask him any question.
7. We must/ ought to respect our elders.
8. The clouds are getting pitch dark. It may/might rain any time. We will/ would play football tomorrow at 5 pm.

F. LET'S TALK

Read aloud the sentences in the box that Pragya uttered to introduce herself:

Hi! Good morning, everybody. I'm Pragya. I'm 11 years old. I study in class V. I want to be a doctor. I like singing and dancing.

Work in groups

Now introduce yourself to the members of your group in the way Pragya did. You may add more details.

G. LET'S WRITE

Write a short paragraph on 'The Camel'. You may use the hints given below:

The camel - pet animal - lives in desert - feet padded - hump on the back - stores food and water - remains without food and water for 15 days - likes to eat thorny bushes - ship of the desert.

H. ACTIVITY

Many small words can be formed using different letters of the word 'Hippopotamus'. Can you try to form some words? Two of them have already been done for you.

POT	SUM			



Lesson 9

BIRBAL'S WIT

A. WARMER

Has anyone ever cracked a joke on you? How did you feel/react and why ?

SCENE I: THE PALACE GARDEN

(Akbar and some of his courtiers are looking at the roses.)

AKBAR: Where's Birbal? I have not seen him since this morning.

FIRST LORD: We, too, have not seen him, Badshah Salamat. The messenger came back saying he had gone out-very busy counting crows. (smiling)

AKBAR (also smiling): Well, so he's taken the challenge seriously. Do none of you wish to compete for the prize?

SECOND LORD: We accept our defeat, sir. What you set was an impossible task. We tried and gave up!

RAJA MAN SINGH: Did you really expect an answer, Your Highness, or was it a joke?

AKBAR: Man Singh, wait and see. We have set seven o'clock as

the deadline. There is at least an hour left. 3000 gold coins and a bag of precious jewels are not to be sneezed at! I'm sure thousands of people in the capital are out counting the crows! (trying to hide his laughter)

(After an hour...)

AKBAR : (re-entering the garden) The time's up. How many want to win the prize? Open the gate and let us see how many have their answers ready!

FIRST LORD: There is no one outside the gate, Badshah Salamat.

AKBAR: No one? Not even one person has taken up the challenge? I am disappointed!

SECOND LORD: Wait, Sir! Someone is hurrying in. Why, it's Birbal!

AKBAR: Ha! Ha! Ha! (delighted) Welcome, Birbal. (smiling) I guess you too have no answer! Was the prize too small to tempt you?

BIRBAL: Badshah Salamat – a challenge is a challenge. The amount of the prize does not matter. And I have the exact answer. The number of the crows in the capital at six o'clock today is 21,412 exactly! (with a flourish)

AKBAR: (stunned and not really believing him) Shall we check?

BIRBAL: Certainly, Badshah Salamat ! (pretending to be very serious) Of course some crows may have left the city to visit their relatives in another town. But then it is also likely some others may have flown in for the weekend. I am absolutely certain, however, that at the last count, at six o'clock, there were 21,412 crows exactly!

AKBAR (laughing as he does at all Birbal's clever answers) Birbal, you are the life of this court. Bring the prize!



WORDS TO KNOW

compete (v): (कम्पीट) भाग लेना प्रतियोगिता में to take part in a contest

gave up (v): (गेव अप) छोड़ दिया left

expect (v): (एक्सपेक्ट) उम्मीद करना, आशा करना **hope for**

not to be sneezed at (v): (नॉट टू बी स्नीज्ड एट) नहीं छोड़ने योग्य **not to be passable**

disappointed (v): (डिस्अपॉइन्टेड) निराश हुआ **unhappy because something he hoped for or expected did not happen**

flourish(v): (फ्लैरिश) एक खास शैली में **in style**

stunned (v): (स्टन्ड) हक्का बक्का या भौंचक रह जाना **bewildered**

pretending (v): (प्रीटेंडिंग) देखने की कोशिश करना **trying to look**

absolutely (adv): (एबसाल्यूटली) पूर्णरूपेण, पूर्णतया **completely**

B. LET'S THINK AND TELL

B.1. Answer the followings questions orally:

1. Do you think Birbal was actually busy with counting the crows?
2. How many courtiers accepted Akbar's challenge?
3. What, according to Birbal, was the number of crows in the capital?
4. What was the prize money?

C. THINK AND WRITE

C.1. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences:

1. What task did Akbar set for the people?
2. Why did none of the courtiers except Birbal wish to compete for the prize?

3. Did Birbal take up the challenge for the prize? Give reasons in support of your answer.

C.2. Answer the following questions in not more than 70 words:

1. Do you think that the task set by Akbar was impossible? Give reasons.
2. Do you believe that Birbal really counted the crows?
3. What arguments did Birbal put forth in support of his claim?
4. Does the amount of prize matter when you take up a challenge? Justify your answer.

D. LET'S INCREASE WORD POWER

D.1. Correct the spelling of the following mis-spelt words:

mesenger chalenge imposible disapointed stuned

D.2 Look at these sentences from the lesson:

The words seriously, exactly and likely in the sentences given above have been made by adding '-ly' to the words serious, exact and like. Here, '-ly' is a suffix as it is added at the end of a word.

Can you think of some more words which are formed in such a way? Write at least ten such words. Also use them to make meaningful sentences; e.g.

slowly: The tortoise runs slowly

E. LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR

E.1. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) We accept our defeat, sir.
- (b) The messenger came back saying he had gone out - very busy counting crows.
- (c) Ha! Ha! Ha!
- (d) Shall we check?

In the sentence (a), a comma (,) is used to separate the word of address from the rest of the sentence. A full stop (.) is used at the end of the sentence. In sentence (b), a dash (-) is used to explain the purpose. In sentence (c), an exclamation mark (!) is used after an interjection. Similarly in sentence (d), a question mark has been used after the sentence asking a question.

Put appropriate punctuation marks in the sentences given below:

- (a) Ram I am your friend
- (b) She had only one purpose in life to be a teacher
- (c) My friend you have got a chance now
- (d) Alas he is no more
- (e) Who is your best friend
- (f) How lovely the flower is
- (g) Can you tell me the answer
- (h) Bravo you have done well
- (i) She forgot her grandfathers name
- (j) No I cant do you favour

F. LET'S TALK

Have you ever faced a challenge? Narrate your experience in class. Involve your classmates in discussion and encourage them to tell about the challenges they may have ever accepted or faced.

(Hint: Someone may challenge you to solve the puzzle.)

G. LET'S WRITE

On the basis of the discussion done in F. LET'S TALK, write a paragraph, in about 100 words on:

'The challenge that I faced'

H. ACTIVITY

Work in groups

1. Collect some other stories of Akbar and Birbal and narrate them to the members of your group.
2. Enact the play 'Birbal's Wit'.



Lesson 10

THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER

A.WARMER

*Sometimes we ignore our duties. Have you ever done that?
Why did you do it and what happened when you did so?*

In the cold region near the northern most part of the world, it was summer time.

Everyone there looked forward to summer after the horribly cold winter. The sun shone brightly and all the creatures were happy.

The grasshopper was relaxing and playing music happily. He was content to play music and sit in the sun.



The ant kept scurrying up and down, carrying grains of wheat. She looked tired and hot. She must have worked for a long time.

‘Why are you bustling about in this weather?’ the grasshopper asked the ant.

‘I’m preparing for winter when there will be less food. And I think you should do so too!’ The ant replied.

The grasshopper ignored the advice of the ant. After the severe winter, the sun was perfect. The grasshopper was enjoying the sunshine far too much to start collecting food for the winter. So he lay on the warm grass and began to play his music again. Soon the winter came. The grass was cold and frosty, and the wind howled across the fields. The ant was sleeping happily in her home because her larder was full of corn and wheat. She knew that she had enough food to last the entire winter.

The grasshopper was starting to get hungry. He looked outside to see if there was grass to eat. But it was too cold for the grass outside to grow, and so there was no food for the grasshopper.

For a while the grasshopper wondered what to do. Suddenly he remembered that the ant would always have some food. So it went into the cold wind and walked to the ant’s house.

Please, may I have some of your food?’ the grasshopper begged.

The ant was angry and irritated because she had worked very hard to collect enough food for the long winter months ahead. ‘If you hadn’t been so lazy and had prepared for the winter, as I had suggested, you wouldn’t be hungry now. I don’t have any extra food for you.’ The ant went back to her warm fire and stocked cupboards, leaving the lazy grasshopper out in the cold. The grasshopper stood there not knowing what to do.

WORDS TO KNOW

grasshopper (n): (ग्रासहॉप(र) टिड्डा) a jumping and chirping insect

region (n): (रीजन) क्षेत्र area

horribly (adv): (हौरिबली) अत्यधिक extremely, very much

creatures (n): (क्रीचःज) जीव living beings

content (adj): (कन्टेंट) संतुष्ट satisfied

scurrying (v): (स्कॅरींग) छोटे कदमों से तेज चलते हुए running or moving hurriedly with short quick steps

bustling (v): (बस्लिंग) व्यस्तता से कार्य करना working busily and energetically

ignore (v): (इग्नैः) अनदेखा करना pay no attention

advice (n): (अड्वाइस) सलाह, राय suggestion

severe (adj): (सिविय(र) बहुत अधिक harsh, extreme

frosty (adj): (फ्रॉस्टी) बर्फानी **cold with frozen dew**

howl (v): (हाउल) तेज आवाज **wailing noise**

larder (n): (लॉड(र)) भण्डार **place for storing food**

wondered (v): (वन्डर्ड) चिन्तित **failed to understand**

beg (v): (बेग) मांगना / याचना / प्रार्थना करना **ask for**

irritated (v): (इरिटेटेड) खिन्न हुआ **annoyed**

B. LET'S THINK AND TELL

B.1. Answer the following questions orally:

1. Why did all the creatures look happy?
2. What was the grasshopper doing during the warm weather?
3. What was the ant doing in the summer?
4. What advice did the ant give to the grasshopper?
5. What happened to the ant and the grasshopper during the winter season?
6. Why did the ant refuse to give food to the grasshopper?

C. LET'S THINK AND WRITE

C.1. Write whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. The grasshopper looked very worried.
2. The ant didn't rest at all.

3. The grasshopper was responsible for his sufferings.
4. The ant was very generous and kind.
5. The grasshopper realised his mistake.

C.2. Tick (✓) the right option that will complete each of the incomplete statements :

1. The grasshopper had nothing to eat in the winter because
 - (a) it didn't save anything for winter
 - (b) the ant had deceived him
 - (c) its food was spoiled
2. The ant's store had
 - (a) enough food
 - (b) very little food
 - (c) just enough food
3. The story tell us that
 - (a) one should enjoy one's life
 - (b) one should sympathise with others
 - (c) one should take care of one's future

D. LET'S INCREASE WORD POWER

D. 1. Here are some jumbled words. Rearrange the letters in each word to create meaningful words:

- (a) lohww (b) cvaide (c) netoten (d) lirobhyr (e) tofsyr