

## Lesson 6

# THE OLD MAN AND HIS GRANDSON

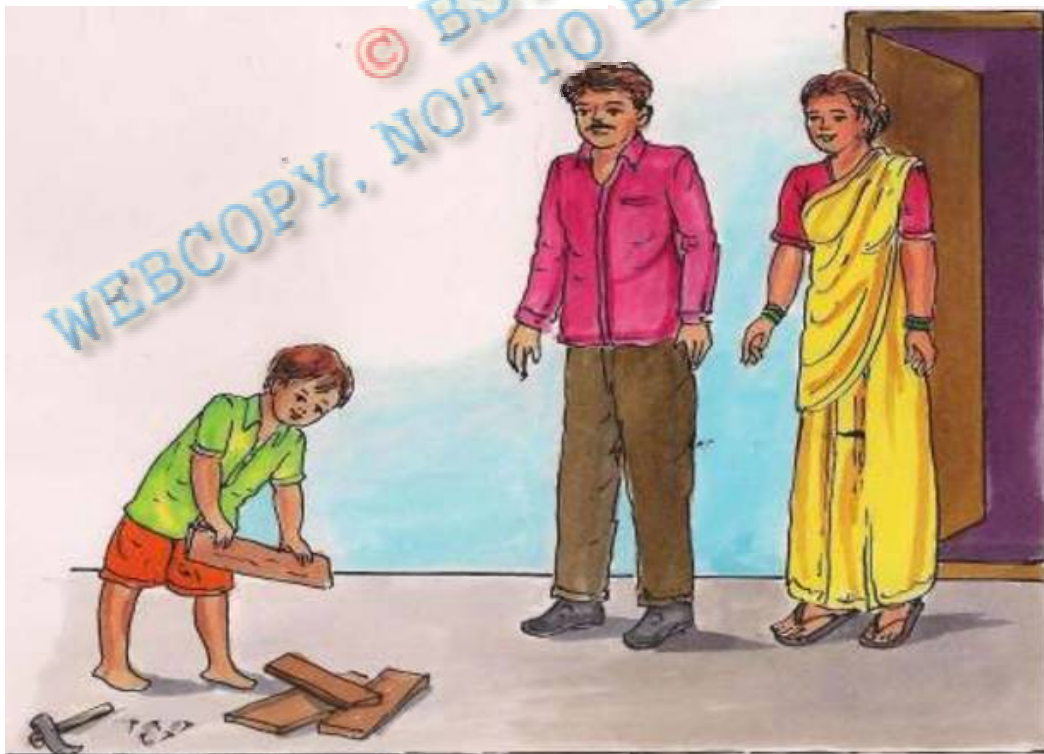
### A. WARMER

1. Do your grandfather and grandmother live with you?
2. How old are they? Do they go out to work somewhere? How do you help them?
3. Make a list of things that you like to do with them?

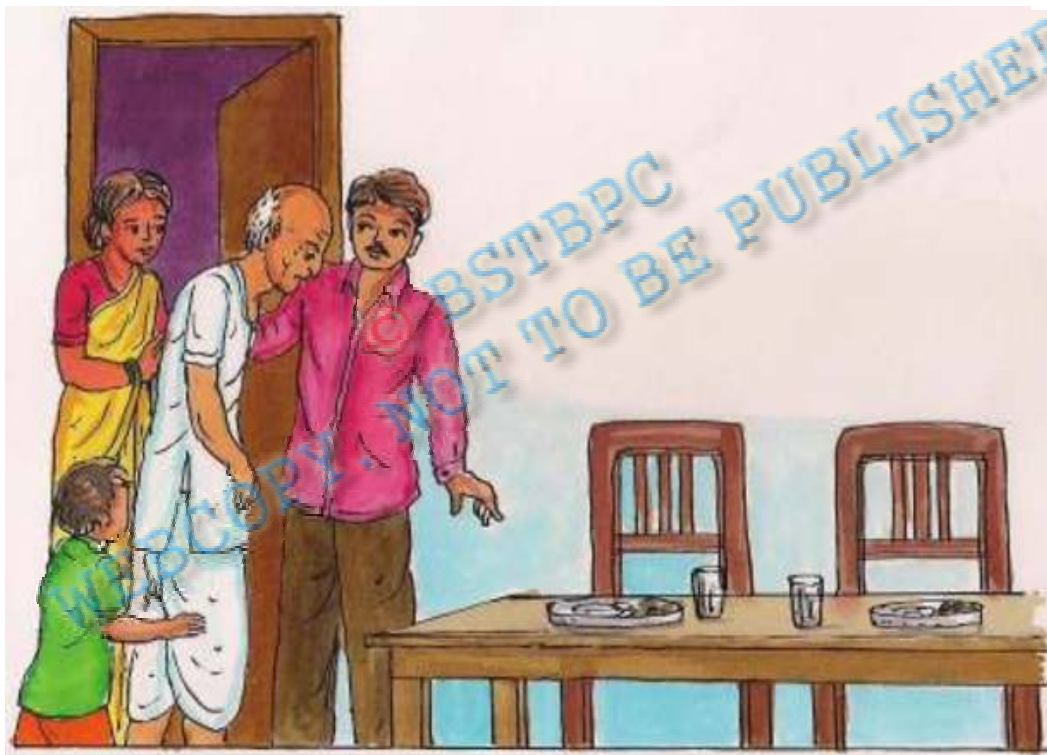


There was an old man. His eyes had become dim, he could not hear properly and his knees trembled. When he sat at the table,

he had difficulty in holding the spoon. He spilled the soup on the tablecloth or let it run out of his mouth. His son and daughter-in-law were disgusted at this. They made the old man sit in the corner behind the stove in the kitchen. They gave him his food in an earthenware bowl, and not even enough of it. The old man used to look at the table with his eyes full of tears. Once, his trembling hands could not hold the bowl, and it fell to the ground and broke. His son and daughter-in-law scolded him, but he said nothing and only sighed. Then they bought him a cheap wooden bowl, out of which he had to eat.



One day the young man and his wife were sitting in their drawing room. Suddenly, their little son, who was four years old, began to gather some pieces of wood. Then he started arranging them on the floor. "What are you doing there?" asked the father. "I am making a little bowl," answered the child, "for father and mother to eat from when I am big."



The man and his wife looked at each other for a while and began to cry. They realised how they have been ill-treating their father and setting a wrong example before their son. Realizing this, they took the grandfather to the table. From that day, they always let

him eat with them, and said **nothing** even if he spilled food on himself or on the table.

## WORDS TO KNOW

**dim (adj):** (दिम) कमजोर **weak**

**properly (adv):** (प्रोपली) ठीक तरीक से **satisfactorily**

**trembled (v):** (ट्रेम्बल्ड) काँपते थे **shook**

**disgusted (v):** (डिस्गस्टेड) सब गये **fed up**

**earthenware (n):** (अर्थनवेयर) गिटी के बने हुए बरतान **pots made of clay**

**bowl (n):** (बोल) बरतान, कटोरा **container**

**sighed (v):** (साइड) कराहने लगा **expressed grief or sorrow**

## B. LET'S THINK AND TELL.

### B.1. State whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. The grandfather's son and daughter-in-law took special care of him.
2. The earthen bowl of the old man was broken so he was given a wooden bowl.
3. Finally, the son and his wife realised their misbehaviour.
4. The grandson of the old man was five years old.

**B.2. Answer each of the following questions in one word only:**

- (a) Where was the old man forced to sit?
- (b) In which pot was the old man given his food to eat?
- (c) Why was the daughter-in-law annoyed with her father-in-law?

**C. LET'S THINK AND WRITE**

**Answer the following questions :**

1. How was the old man treated by his children? **Discuss.**
2. Which action of the child **changed the behaviour** of his parents towards his grandfather?
3. How did the old man **feel at the treat**ment that he got from his son and daughter-in-law?
4. Where was the old man forced to eat his meals? Do you think he found it **easy to accept** the change imposed on him?

**D. LET'S INCREASE WORD POWER**

The puzzle given below has six words from the lesson. They may be located horizontally or vertically. Find out these words and write them down in the space provided:

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. |

S	X	X	T	E	A	R	S
P	Y	R	R	M	S	E	B
I	E	O	E	O	D	A	B
L	M	T	M	O	U	L	O
L	R	S	B	L	L	I	W
E	E	U	L	D	D	S	L
D	D	R	F	Z	Z	F	L
X	U	S	D	O	E	D	O

### E. LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR

Read the following sentences carefully:

1. I am making *a* little bowl.
2. There was *an* old man.
3. He spilled *the* soup on *the* tablecloth.

You will notice that the words **a**, **an** and **the** in the above sentences determine or modify something. We call these words **articles**.

There are two types of articles: *indefinite 'a'* and *'an'* or *definite 'the'*.

1. *'The'* is used to refer to specific or particular nouns; *'a'/'an'* is used to modify non-specific or non-particular nouns.

For example, if we say, "Let's read the book," we mean a *specific* book. If we say, "Let's read a book," we mean *any* book rather than a specific book.

2. ‘*The*’ is used to refer to a specific or particular member of a group. For example, “I just saw the most popular movie of the year.” There are many movies, but only one particular movie is the most popular. Therefore, we use *the*.

3. We use *a* when the noun we are referring to begins with a consonant sound. For example, we say “a book”, “a fan”, and “a picture”.

4. We use *an* before the nouns that begin with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u). It’s the sound that matters, not the spelling. For example, “an object”, “an elephant”, and “an ant”. But we say “a university” (because “university” begins with the consonant (ʃ) sound) and “an hour” (because “hour” has a silent h and this word is pronounced as “our”); i.e. vowel sound at the beginning.

5. The first time we speak of something, we use “a or an”, the next time we repeat that object, we use “the”: e.g.,

I live in a house. The house is quite old and has four bedrooms.

I ate in a Chinese restaurant. The restaurant was very good.

**E.1. Fill in each blank with an appropriate article. Remember that sometimes a blank may not require an article. Put a cross (x) if no article is needed.**

1. Can you tell me how to get to \_\_\_ railway station from here?
2. \_\_\_ school is closed today.
3. Gagan is \_\_\_ tallest person in our class.
4. What is \_\_\_ name of the next station?
5. \_\_\_ tea is good for you.

6. Would you like to see            film?
7.            apple a day keeps            doctor away.
8. Do you have            dictionary that I can borrow?
9. Madhu is wearing            blue dress with red shoes.
10. Jayita went to            shop to buy            bread.
11. Salman took            umbrella as it was raining heavily.
12. This is            easy question.
13. May I have your            phone number?
14. Tanu broke            cup when she was cleaning it.

#### F. LET'S TALK

Work in groups and discuss the following:

How should young persons treat the old?

#### G. LET'S WRITE

Write a paragraph on 'Benefits of living with grandparents'.

#### II. ACTIVITY

Old age homes are becoming very common in big cities. Find out:

Why do old people go and stay there? What sorts of services are provided in these homes?



## Lesson 7

# LOVELY MOON

### A. WARMER

*You must have seen the moon at night. What do you feel when you see it? What type of light does it spread?*

Lovely moon, lovely moon,

Come soon, come soon.

The sun has gone to the west,

The night has arrived in haste.



Now darkness is all around,  
 How can we play on the ground?  
 You are the only source of light,  
 For millions of people at night.

Babies see you with great delight,  
 Mothers sing lullabies at night.  
 Come soon with pleasing light,  
 Remove the darkness of the night.

Make our earth beautiful and bright.  
 Won't you come in the shape of "O"?  
 To light the huts of the poor and low.

You're kind to all mankind,  
 Give us pleasure and peace of mind.  
 We'll sleep in your lap at night,  
 How beautiful is the moonlit night!

### WORDS TO KNOW

lovely (adj): (लवली) प्यारा pleasing, beautiful

in haste (adv): (इन हेस्ट) जल्दी करना in a hurry

source (n): (सोर्स) स्रोत place or thing that one gets something from.

millions (n): (मिलियन्स) बड़ी संख्या में large number

delight (n): (दिलैट) प्रसन्न, खुश joy, pleasure

lullabies (n): (ललाबाइज) लोरियाँ soothing songs sung to put babies to sleep

pleasing (participle adj): (प्लीजिंग) आनन्ददायक giving pleasure, satisfaction

markind (compound noun): (मैन्काइन्ड) मानव मात्र, मानव जाति human beings, human race

## B. LET'S THINK AND TELL

**B.1. Based on your reading of the poem, state whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):**

1. The sun sets in the east.
2. In the dark night, the moon is the only source of light.
3. Mothers sing lullabies at noon.

## C. LET'S THINK AND WRITE

**C.1. Tick the correct answer:**

1. The poet requests the moon to rise in the shape of

- a. 'D'                      b. 'C'                      c. 'O'

2. The moonlight is described as being kind to

- a. some people                      b. everyone                      c. nobody

**C. 2. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why do the children request the moon to come soon?
2. Why are babies delighted at the sight of the moon?

3. Does the moon differentiate between high and low? Pick out the lines which support your answer

## D. LET'S INCREASE WORD POWER

**D.1. Pick out from the poem the words that are opposite in meaning to the words given below:**

- a. dark                      b. east                      c. rich                      d. wake up

**D.2. Use the words in D.1 in your own sentences.**

## E. RHYME TIME

**E.1 Look at the following rhyming words:**

moon - soon

around - ground

**Write the words that rhyme with the following:**

mat -

keen -

trail -

sun -

sheep -

pane -

bag -

car -

play -

## F. LET'S TALK

### F. 1. Class activity

What pleasant experiences do you have of a moonlit night? Discuss them in class.

## G. LET'S WRITE

Write a few sentences about why children are afraid of darkness.

## H. ACTIVITY

There are six words in this grid. Circle them either vertically or horizontally. One has been done for you. (clue: all the words are related to sky)

P	S	Q	Z	E	M	C
M	U	K	S	A	N	L
A	N	K	L	R	P	O
M	O	O	N	T	D	U
D	F	E	S	H	M	D
S	K	Y	H	L	J	K
T	M	B	S	T	A	R
R	A	J	N	B	O	W



## Lesson 8

# THE ARAB AND HIS CAMEL

### A. WARMER

1. *How many of you have pets? What is the name of your pet ?*
2. *How do you treat it?*
3. *How does your pet respond when you love it or are angry with it?*

It was winter time and the wind was cold. An Arab was crossing the desert on his camel. At sunset, he got down and put up his tent by the roadside.

The tent was too small for both of them, so the Arab went in and left the camel outside. The camel stood outside the tent for two hours in the cold. Then he said to his master, the Arab, "It is very cold outside.



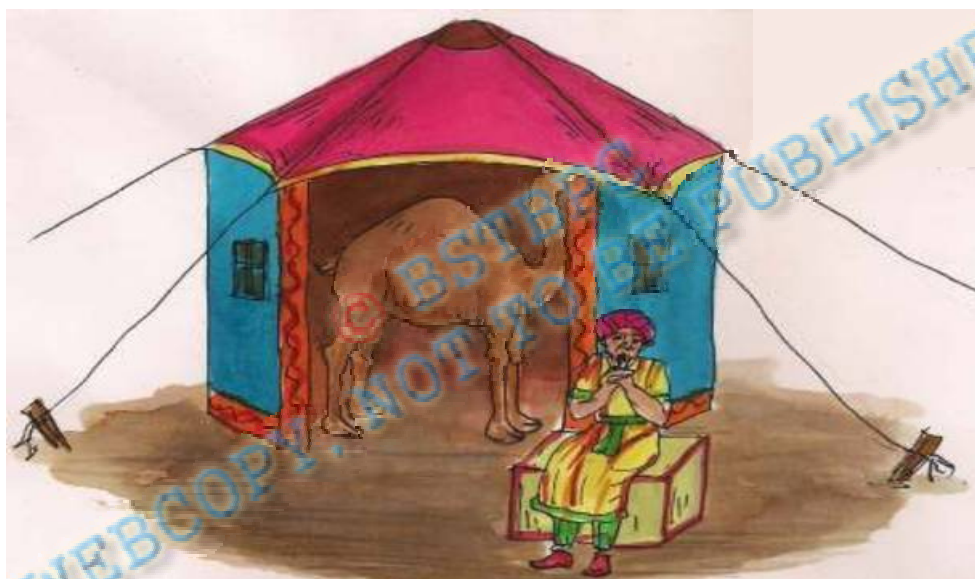
May I put my head and neck inside the tent?" The Arab said, "Yes", and moved to a corner of the tent. The camel put his head and neck inside the tent.

After a short time, he said to his master, "My head and neck are warm now but my front legs are cold. May I put them inside the tent?" The Arab said "yes" and moved to a corner of the tent. The camel put his front legs inside the tent.



After an hour, he again said to his master, "Half of my body is inside the tent and half of it outside, I can't shut the door and the cold wind is coming into the tent. Both of us will catch cold. May I come in and shut the door?"

The Arab replied, “No, no, you can’t come in. The tent is too small for both of us.” But the camel was not at all disturbed. He calmly replied, “Yes, I know the tent is too small for both of us. You can walk out of it.” He did not waste any time as well. He went in and pushed the Arab out of the tent. Then he said to him, “Oh, are you going out? Thank you. You are a kind man. Please close the door. It’s a very cold night.” The Arab stood outside the tent speechless.



### WORDS TO KNOW

**desert (n):** (હેજરત) મરુમૂમિ, રેગિસ્તાન dry, sandy land

**got down:** (ગોંટ ડાઉન) ઉતારા came down

**put up (v.ph.):** (પુટ અપ) લગાયા set, erected

**tent (n):** (ટેન્ટ) શેમા, તપ્તૂ a portable shelter supported by poles and ropes.

**an Arab (n):** (અ-અરબ) એક અરબ a person belonging to the Arabian country

**master (n):** (માસ્ટર (ર) માલિક owner