

A Hole in the Fence



V3C6D4

Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference : Learning New Words

Activity 1

Look up the following words/phrases 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 story (adjective/noun/verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or the mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

fence	advised	control	hammer	accept
decrease	discover	temper	scar	wound

Reading

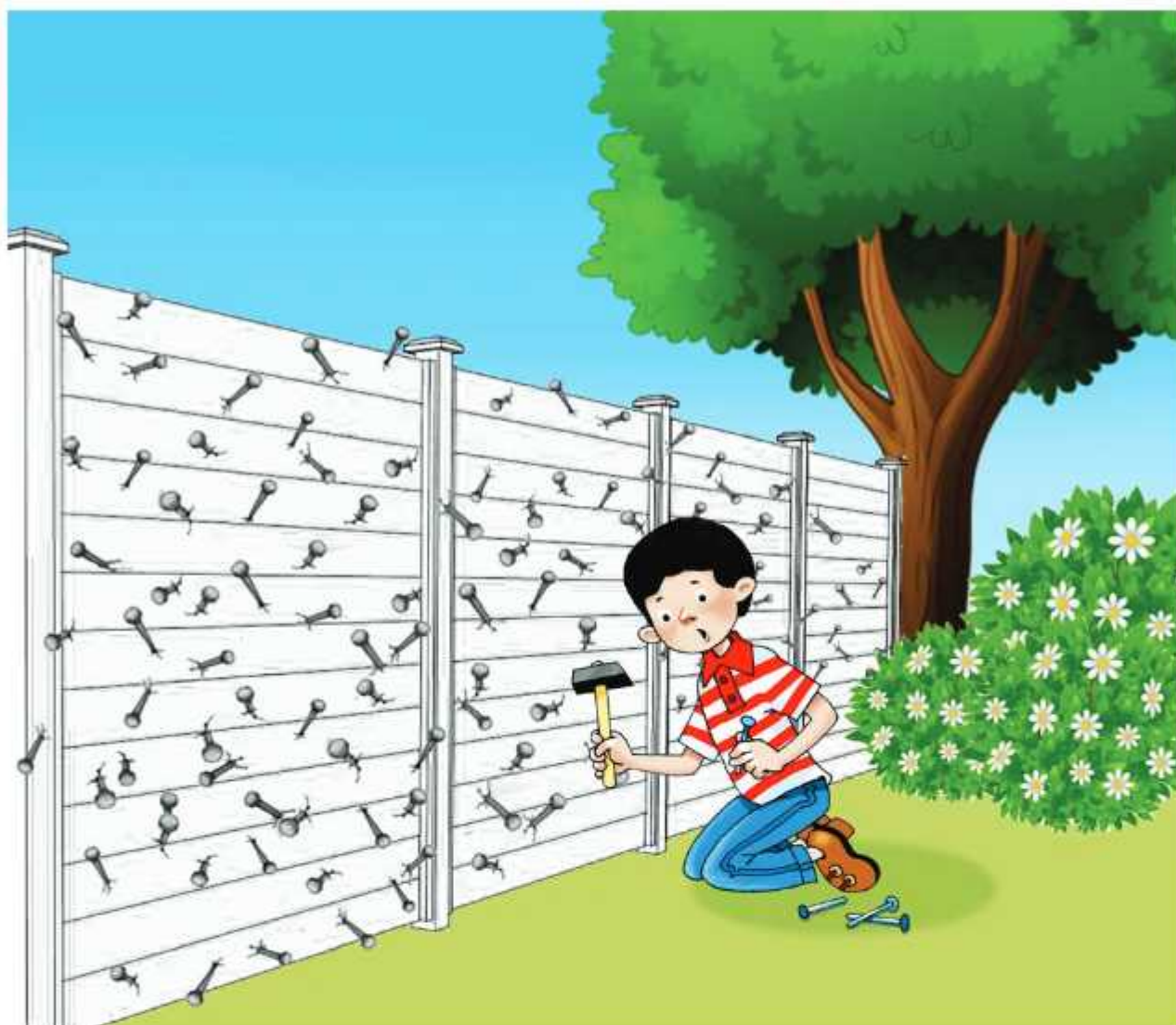
Let us read the story

A Hole in the Fence

Once there was a little boy who lived with his parents in a small village. His parents were worried because he had a bad temper. He had no friends because he always used bad language in a fit of anger. His parents advised him many times to control his anger but he did not pay attention. The father kept thinking and then he got an idea.

The next day, his father gave him a bag of nails and a hammer. He said to him, "Every time you lose your temper, you must hammer a nail into the back of the fence." The boy accepted the task happily.

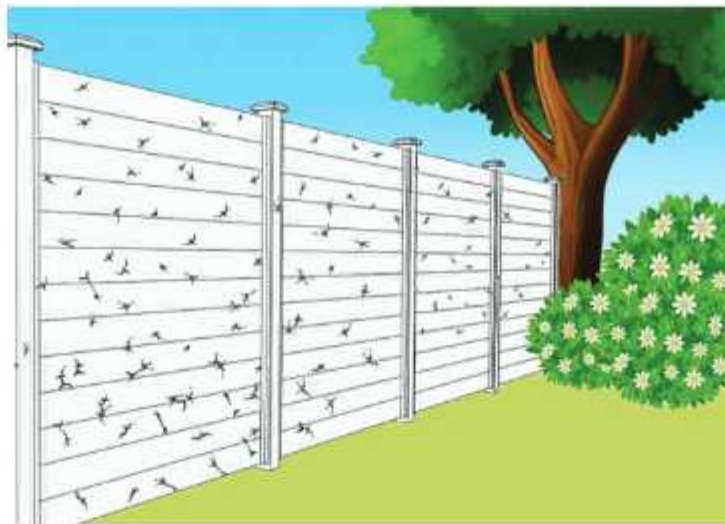
Every time, the boy felt angry, he ran to the fence and drove a nail into it. The first day, the boy had driven thirty nails into the fence. After a few days, the number of nails started decreasing. Over the next few weeks, he discovered that it was easier to



control his anger than to drive those nails into the fence.

Finally, the day came when the boy did not lose his temper at all. He had not hammered any nail into the fence. He told his father about it. The father gave him one more task to do. He asked the boy to pull out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper. The days passed and the little boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone.

The father led the little boy to the fence. He said, "You have done well, my son. Now, look at these holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same again." The boy looked at his father and said, "I did it because you asked me to." "I know", said the father, "when you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one. You can put a knife in a man and draw it out. It won't matter how many times you say you are sorry, the wound will always be there. A wound given with your words is as bad as the one given with a knife."



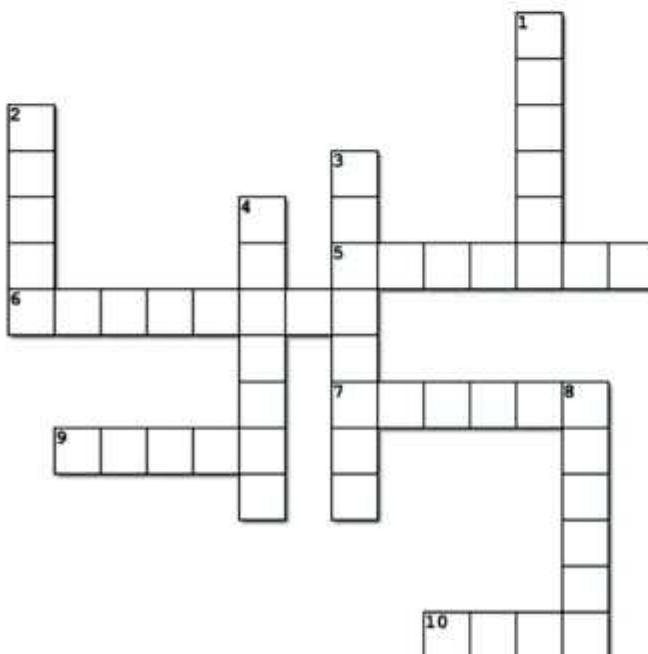
Don't you think, the father gave a good piece of advice to the boy? Friends and loved ones are very important in our lives like you are for us. They make you smile and laugh. So, be careful with your words if you do not want to lose your friends. Let your words be kind!

Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion

Activity 2

Solve the crossword puzzle given below. Read the hints (meanings) for the words given under 'Across' and 'Down'. The words are from the story.



Across →

- 5. able to manage
- 6. find something new
- 7. to take something
- 9. barrier
- 10. a mark on the skin

Down ↓

- 1. hit something hard
- 2. a tear in the skin
- 3. become lesser or smaller
- 4. guiding someone
- 8. a state of being angry or calm

Learning to Read and Comprehend

Activity 3

Answer the following questions as briefly as you can.

1. Why did the boy have no friends?

_____.

2. Why were the boy's parents worried?

_____.

3. What task did the boy's father give him to do?

_____.

4. How did the task given by his father help the boy?

_____.

5. What did the boy's father tell him after he had taken out all the nails?

_____.

6. What is the moral of the story?

_____.

Activity 4

Write 'True' or 'False' in the space given against each statement.

1. The boy had many friends.

[_____]

2. He had a habit of using bad language.

[_____]

3. His mother came up with a plan to help him.

[_____]

4. The boy hammered nine nails into the fence on his first day.

[_____]

5. The boy never learned to control his temper.

[_____]

Activity 5

Select the correct option and fill it in the given blank.

1. The little boy was _____ by other boys.
 - a. popular
 - b. liked
 - c. disliked
2. The boy had no friends because _____.
 - a. he used bad language
 - b. he bullied other boys
 - c. he would hit small boys
3. His father thought of a/an _____.
 - a. advice to give him
 - b. task to give him
 - c. reason for his behaviour
4. The father asked the boy to _____ whenever he felt angry.
 - a. count from 1-10
 - b. drive a nail into the fence
 - c. pull out a nail from the fence
5. The father was able to _____ him a lesson about good behaviour.
 - a. show
 - b. teach
 - c. make

Learning Language

Sentence and its Types

Read the following sentences or groups of words.

1. Amit is a good actor.
2. Where are you going?
3. Seema works very hard.
4. What a beautiful day!

5. Chandigarh is the capital of Punjab.

Please note that all these sentences:

1. begin with capital letters
2. end with a **full stop** (.), a **question mark** (?) or an **exclamation mark** (!)

Notice that these groups of words make complete sense.

Now, read the following group of words:

pot flowers the The are in

Do these words make sense?

No, they are merely six words that do not make any sense.

Now read the same words in another order:

The flowers are in the pot.

Do these words make sense?

Yes, they make complete sense.

Therefore, we see that a sentence is formed when words are placed in a proper order.

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense.

The three things that you must remember about a sentence are :

1. the words must be placed in proper order to make a complete sense.
2. the first word must begin with a capital letter.
3. the sentence must end with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!).

Activity 6

Rearrange the following groups of words and punctuate to make meaningful sentences.

1. ferocious lions animals are

_____.

2. love grandparents a my me lot

_____.

3. is my best Rajan friend

_____.

4. Mercury system in is the hottest the planet solar

_____.

5. is the Ganges sacred a river

_____.

Activity 7

Make meaningful sentences by using the following words.

1. building

_____.

2. chair

_____.

3. dance

_____.

4. walk

_____.

5. dictionary

_____.

Types of Sentences

Sentences are of four types: **Declarative**, **Interrogative**, **Imperative** and **Exclamatory**

1. **Declarative** sentences tell something or make a statement. They use a full stop at the end of each sentence.
2. **Interrogative** sentences ask a question. They use a question mark at the end of each sentence.

3. **Imperative** sentences are either requests or commands. They tell someone to do something. They also end with a full stop.
4. **Exclamatory** sentences show a feeling and use an exclamation mark at the end of a sentence.

Activity 8

Identify the type of sentence and write it in the given space.

1. Will the guests be late? _____
2. She scored a century. _____
3. I have completed my work. _____
4. Read this book now. _____
5. The trip was exciting! _____
6. Who went to Delhi? _____
7. Shut the door. _____
8. What a cute dog! _____
9. Butter is better than jam. _____
10. Brush your teeth. _____

Activity 9

Identify each type of sentence and explain your answer.

1. The students went on an educational trip.
Type: _____
Reason: _____
2. Shall we go to the Thunder Zone Theme Park?
Type: _____
Reason: _____
3. We must try to be on our best behaviour for the next two months.
Type: _____
Reason: _____

4. The dog ate the biscuit.

Type: _____

Reason: _____

5. Wow, I have won the lottery!

Type: _____

Reason: _____

6. How far away is the park from the school?

Type: _____

Reason: _____

7. Let's go back soon or we will miss the train!

Type: _____

Reason: _____

8. Stop asking questions.

Type: _____

Reason: _____

9. Let's go to the party!

Type: _____

Reason: _____

10. The students wondered why they were going to the amusement park.

Type: _____

Reason: _____

Learning to Listen

Activity 10

Listen to your teacher's instructions on how to grow a plant. Try to write as you listen. After 5 minutes, your teacher will speak again. Complete your activity while listening to the process the second time.

You will need

1. seeds of your choice such as pumpkin seeds, sunflower seeds, lima beans or pinto beans
2. good quality soil
3. a container to hold the soil and your seeds
4. water
5. light and heat

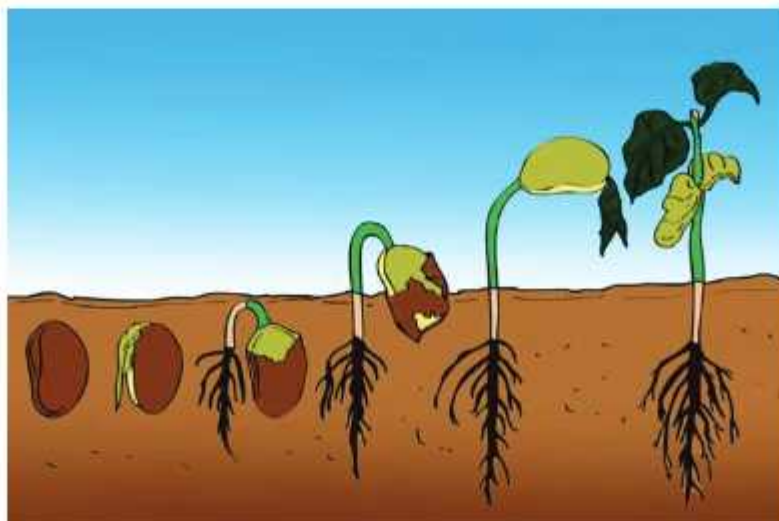
Now write all the steps with their description in the grid given below.

Steps	Description
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Learning to Speak

Activity 11 (Pairwork)

Based on your listening activity and your notes in the grid above, discuss with your partner the process of how a seed becomes a plant. You can also take hints from the diagram given below.



Learning to Write

PERSONAL LETTERS

Letters written to one's parents, relatives and friends are called personal letters.

Format of Personal Letters

1. **The Heading** (your address and date) : 13 Mall Road
Ludhiana
15 June 20__
2. **The Salutation** : Dear Anu, Dear Daddy, Dear Brother, etc.
3. **The Body** : whatever you want to tell
4. **The Ending** : (For parents and siblings) Yours affectionately/Your affectionate son; Yours lovingly/Your loving son; (For friends or known) Yours sincerely

Specimen of a Personal Letter

Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend the wedding party of your elder brother.

The Heading (your address and date)

85 Maya Nagar
Ludhiana
14 August 20__

The Salutation

Dear Harish

The Body

My elder brother's wedding ceremony will take place on Feb 16. We will all go to Amritsar for the wedding. I want you to go with us. We have hired a bus. We shall also take out time to see the Golden Temple. Please do reach Ludhiana by Feb 15. We will be glad to see you here.

With love

The Ending

Yours lovingly
Sunil

Activity 12

Imagine that you are Neeraj. Write a letter to your cousin telling him/her how you helped a friend to overcome his habit of using bad language. You may share with your friend the idea you used to stop him from using bad language.

Activity 12

Imagine that you are Neeraj. Write a letter to your cousin telling him/her how you helped a friend to overcome his habit of using bad language. You may share with your friend the idea you used to stop him from using bad language.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue lines, resembling notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Learning to Use Language

Activity 13

Look at the picture given below. In the given space, describe what is happening in the picture.

