

# ENGLISH READER

**Class : VII**



For Free Distribution in Government Schools



State Institute of Educational Research and Training, Udaipur



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# Preface

In the multilingual milieu of India, English has occupied the place of lingua franca between the different states of the country. So the knowledge and acquisition of competence in English is the need of the post independent India. The use of the English language in almost all the spheres of life has increased this need to a great extent.

The series of the text books titled 'English Reader' is based on the syllabi of English approved by the state government in the light of NCF, 2005.

This text book has been designed to make the students competent in learning English language. This book helps to develop the four language skills (i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing) in the learner with the help of 'Textual Activities' designed for this purpose. It widens the student's knowledge through a variety of themes interwoven in the lessons in the text book. There is a wide coverage of themes ranging from self, family, neighbourhood, society, heroes, and patriots to current state and national issues. It also makes the students aware of the diverse genres of English language by the manner of presentation of its text forms viz. description, story, dialogue, biography, process writing and one act play which make learning a joyful and exciting experience. It evaluates the learning outcomes of the students with different activities/exercises through pair work and group work.

This text book contains two types of texts-prose and poetry. Both the texts broaden the head and heart of the students.

The themes cover the issues from local to global. They represent cultural ethos with universal values, which inculcate the basic human values of love, sacrifice, kindness, cooperation, honesty, gratefulness, patriotism, hard work, tolerance and concern for others etc. They reflect the rich and colorful culture of Rajasthan and the great personalities of our country and state have been given due place in the text book. There is a message of environment protection and conservation of water. Glossary at the end of the text helps the students overcome their lexical difficulties. This adds to their vocabulary too. In this book five activities have been given for practice at the end of every lesson.

Activity-I : It tests the student's comprehension of the content and language of the lesson. It includes various types of questions viz. true, false; yes, no; multiple choice and 'wh' questions.

Activity-II : It aims at enhancing the student's vocabulary through different ways.

Activity-III : This explains the categories of grammar occurring in the text through examples. The rules of grammatical items are deduced from examples. Different types of exercises for practice and test are given in this activity.

Activity-IV : This caters to develop the student's skills of listening and



speaking through pronunciation practice and answering the questions, exercises etc.

Activity-V : This has been designed to inculcate the writing skills in the students through paragraph writing, letter writing, story writing with the help of given hints, answering the questions and arranging the sentences of a paragraph etc.

The poems given in the text book are meant to provide pleasure to the students. The learner with the teacher's guidance should be able to draw the main ideas of the poem.

For conducting different language activities varied un-standardized instructions, have been given at the beginning of them only with a view to exposing the learners to target language in different ways and thereby enhance their linguistic competence in English.

S.I.E.R.T. wholeheartedly thanks members of Unicef Mr. Samuel M., Chief of UNICEF Jaipur , Dr. Sulagna Roy Education specialist, UNICEF for their timely financial support.

We are especially thankful to Mr. Kunjilal Meena, Secretary Elementary Education, Mr. Nareshpal Gangwar, Secretary and Commissioner RAMSA, Mr. Babulal Meena, Director Elementary Education, Bikaner, Mr. Suwalal, Director Secondary Education Bikaner , Mr. B.L. Jatawat Commissioner SSA and Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education, Govt. of Rajasthan for their valuable suggestions and guidance in making these textbooks better.

It is hoped that this book with stimulating and elevating lessons backed up with adequate language activities will help learners learn English with pleasure by their being the center of teaching-learning process. Suggestions for improvement of text book if any, will be most welcomed.

We express our heartiest thanks to all the writers, poets, publishers, websites and other resources that have directly or indirectly contributed in the shaping this textbook.

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**Free Distribution**



## Teacher's Page

This English reader fosters learning of four skills (LSRW) Learning, Speaking, Reading and Writing. It deals with learner friendly topics which ensure local, marginal, local to global, cultural ethos with universal values, literature, culture, heritage, biographical writing, realistic narratives, myths and folktale, inspirational stories, communicative skills, conservation of animals and environment, CWSN, road safety and personality development, etc. The variety of stories, poems and place provided in the text make the book very interesting and inspiring.

Each lesson begins with a warm-up/pre-reading to create interest, curiosity and initiates the students into the chosen theme which is followed by a prose. The activities given are divided in five parts which include comprehension, vocabulary, grammar, listening, reading and writing.

- Activity I – This is related to factual comprehension and the ability to understand the text at a direct level. Questions based on the text, variety of questions in different forms from True / False, multiple choice to 'Wh' – questions, are meant to develop the skill of reading between the lines.
- Activity II – The vocabulary exercises based on the text help enrich their word power through glossary and a variety of task types such as synonyms, antonyms, misspelt words, etc. They should be encouraged to take help from the dictionary. Tongue-Twisters can also help students to understand words and pronounce them.
- Activity III – The grammar section takes the students step by step through a thoughtful example drawn from the text itself. The students understand the rules of grammar through the given examples. This is followed by exercises which complies the semantic and contextual characteristics of the grammatical elements. This helps the student not only to understand grammar but also to apply it in day to day use.
- Activity IV – These activities enhance the quality of listening and speaking English which helps in oral communication



skills. This activity includes tasks based on listening, which is followed by authentic situations in which the student is encouraged to speak individually, in pairs and in small groups as well.

Activity V – The writing section covers meaningful activities which range from factual to imaginative. By writing the student experience the adventure, joy of creativity, brain storming and tabulates information.

Project has been given in almost all the lessons. The projects mirror real life situations and tasks, and cultivate integration of skills. They make learning rather co-operative than competitive.

The lesson “Outside the classroom” is a very practical lesson, which presents how to converse. “You can do it” a presentation of modern technology depicting video conferencing, reminding Prime Minister’s ‘Mann ki Baat.’ “My Dream School” and “New Heights” are related to RTE and CWSN. “Unique Sacrifice” and “Tiger Man” both deal with the struggle to save environment as well as animals. “Reduce waste as by the title is very informative and helpful-how to make the best from the waste. A “Letter to a Friend” explores the Hadoti region. “The glory of Indian ancient science” is an attempt to glorify works done in the fields of science, mathematics, medical and astronomy. “True successor” is from Hitopadesh inspiring to be honest. The poems, “Smile”, “Sympathy”, “Royal Joke” and “My best friend” depicts emotions and human nature. The illustrations in these poems have made the poems come alive, in fact the whole text book is picturesque. This is structured in such a manner that students 'active involvement remains at the centre of the learning process.

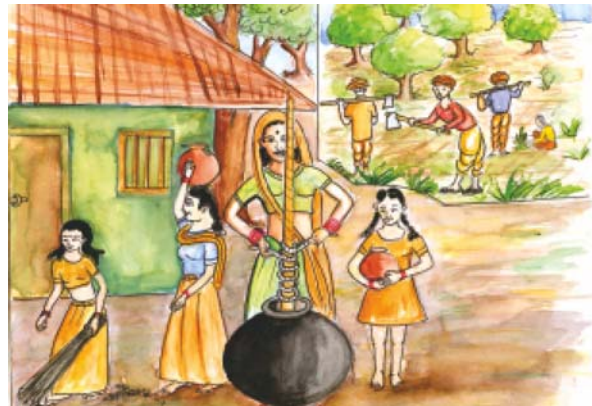
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- Name some persons who sacrificed their lives for the nation?
- Why did they sacrifice their lives?

Our country has always remained a torch bearer in every walk of life. The world is busy today, striving hard to save the nature whereas we have been the worshippers of trees since ages. What follows is a famous story about a small village-KHEJARLI in the district of Jodhpur.

It was a warm and sunny morning day of September 1737. Amrita Devi, a Bishnoi woman was busy doing her household duties. Her three daughters namely-Ashu, Ratni and Bhagu were at home, helping her. The men were away working in the fields.



Suddenly, the family heard an unusual uproar outside. Amrita Devi rushed outside to see what the matter was. She saw the King's men in Royal dress commanding the woodcutters to cut down the Khejari trees in that area. The Hakim, Girdhari Lal was supervising the entire action. Khejari trees were worshipped by the Bishnois.



Amrita Devi was dumbstruck with wonder. She wanted to do something to stop the people. But she did not know how to stop them.

Finally, she shouted at the people at the top of her voice to stop felling those holy trees. Nobody heeded to her words. She straightway went to the Hakim to command his men to stop felling the trees. Her all requests were turned down. Even she was pushed out of the tent.

Finding no other way to check these people she ran and clasped one of the khejari trees which the people were cutting. The woodcutters had to stop. The Hakim who had come there asked Amrita Devi to keep her away from their path. But she did not move. The cruel Hakim ordered his men to cut down the trees at any cost even if they had to cut Amrita's limbs. Amrita Devi's limbs were cut down, creating a panic among the onlookers. Her three daughters followed the path shown by their brave mother.



But there was no concession to the tender aged girls. Their limbs were also chopped off. The incident created a sensation in the community. The Bishnois now poured in groups and sacrificed their lives. The event took the form of a massacre as 363 lives were lost.

As the news travelled to the king of Jodhpur, Maharaja Abhay Singh rushed down to Khejarli immediately and stopped his men from doing it.

Maharaja Abhay Singh was grief stricken at the loss of 363 lives of his people. He not only put a permanent ban on the felling of trees in that area but also declared the deceased as martyrs.

He even issued a Royal decree stating that-

- There will be no cutting of green trees in the Bishnoi villages.



- The defaulters will be penalized and prosecuted;
- Even members of the Royal family would not shoot animals there.

Such was the unique sacrifice of Amrita Devi who loved nature at the cost of her life.

### Glossary:

supervise	:	to be incharge of something and make sure that everything is done correctly.
entire	:	whole
dumbstruck	:	unable to speak because of surprise.
heed	:	to pay careful attention to someone's advice or warning.
clasp	:	to hold tightly
massacre	:	the killing of a large number of people.
deceased	:	a dead person.
martyr	:	a person killed for his beliefs and principles.
decree	:	an official order.
prosecute	:	to officially charge somebody with a crime in a court.
onlooker	:	a person who watches something that is happening but is not involved in it.
concession	:	the act of giving something or to allow someone to have in order to end an argument.

## Activity I

### 1. Write 'T' for the statements which are true and 'F' for the false ones:

- i. Amrita Devi was working in the fields when the king's men and woodcutters came to cut down the trees. ( )
- ii. Ashu, Ratni and Bhagu had gone to school when Amrita Devi was doing her household work. ( )
- iii. Girdhari Lal Bhandari was the Hakim of the king and was the supervisor. ( )
- iv. One thousand people were killed by the king's men while saving the khejri trees. ( )
- v. Amrita Devi succeeded to stop the men from felling the trees. ( )

### 2. Answer the following questions in brief:

- i. Which trees were being cut down by the Royal people and why?
- ii. Who was the supervisor of the team?
- iii. How many people lost their lives and why?
- iv. How did Amrita Devi protest?
- v. What did Maharaja Abhay Singh do when he came to know about the massacre?

## Activity II

### 1. Correct the misspelt words:

sarcficie .....

matrysr .....

commanded .....  
 cruel .....  
 massacre .....

**2. Give one word each for the following:**

order somebody to do something .....  
 killing of people in a large number .....  
 the opposite to kind in the meaning .....  
 to give away something voluntarily .....

**3. Fill in the blanks with words given in the brackets:**

(felled, sacrifice, commanded, cruel, massacre)

- i. Not only Rajasthan but the entire world will remember the great ..... of Amrita Devi.
- ii. The *Jaliawalan bagh Kand* is the event of ..... in the history of India where a number of innocent people were killed.
- iii. Kansa was a ..... king who killed his own sister's children.
- iv. A large number of trees are ..... in the name of development.
- v. It is said that respect is not demanded but it is .....

### Activity III

**1. Look at the following sentences:**

Her three daughters followed the path shown by their brave mother.  
 The Bishnois now poured there in groups and sacrificed their lives.

**Now, fill the blanks of the sentences changing the form of the words given in the brackets.**

(clasp, hear, shout, cut, declare)

- i. Shanu ..... a strange noise outside her house in the afternoon yesterday.
- ii. The government of Rajasthan has ..... a holiday on Ambedkar Jayanti.
- iii. Raghu's father told Raghu to bring a bucket of water till he .....the rope of the buffalo.
- iv. I was surprised at the way Kamal ..... back at his boss.
- v. Narendra .....all the weeds with his small knife.

**2. Change the following sentences into Simple Past Tense.**

- i. Hari prepares his food himself.
- ii. The doctor examines the patients one by one.
- iii. Madhur calls his younger sister to help him.
- iv. The watchman keeps a torch while patrolling.
- v. The chairman thinks the guests with a grand speech.

### Activity IV

**Find out the name of trees in your surroundings.**

- which are worshipped.
- which have medicinal values.

Now collect their leaves, flowers and paste them in your scrapebooks and write a few sentences about their uses.

### Activity V

This is a poem about cutting down of trees. The poet is trying to persuade a woodcutter not to cut down an old tree. He explains, with great passion, his reasons for wanting the tree to remain where it is. The teacher may divide the whole class into four groups. Each group will be given two stanzas each to read and then recite in chorus as a part of presentation.

Woodman, Spare that tree  
Woodman, spare that tree!  
Touch not a single bough!  
In youth it sheltered me,  
And I'll protect it now.

That old familiar tree,  
Whose glory and renown  
Are spread o'er land and sea,  
And wouldst thou hew it down?

Woodman, forbear thy stroke !  
Cut not its earth-bound ties ;  
O, spare that aged oak,  
Now towering to the skies !

When but an idle boy  
I sought its grateful shade;  
In all their gushing joy  
Here too my sisters played.

My mother kissed me here;  
My father pressed my hand –  
Forgive this foolish tear,  
But let that old oak stand!

My heart – strings round thee cling,  
Close as thy bark, old friend!  
Here shall the wild – bird sing,  
And still thy branches bend.

Old tree! The storm still brave!  
And, woodman, leave the spot;  
While I've a hand to save,  
Thy axe shall hurt it not.

-George Pope Morris

**Don't destroy the greenery and don't spoil the scenery,  
save mother earth**



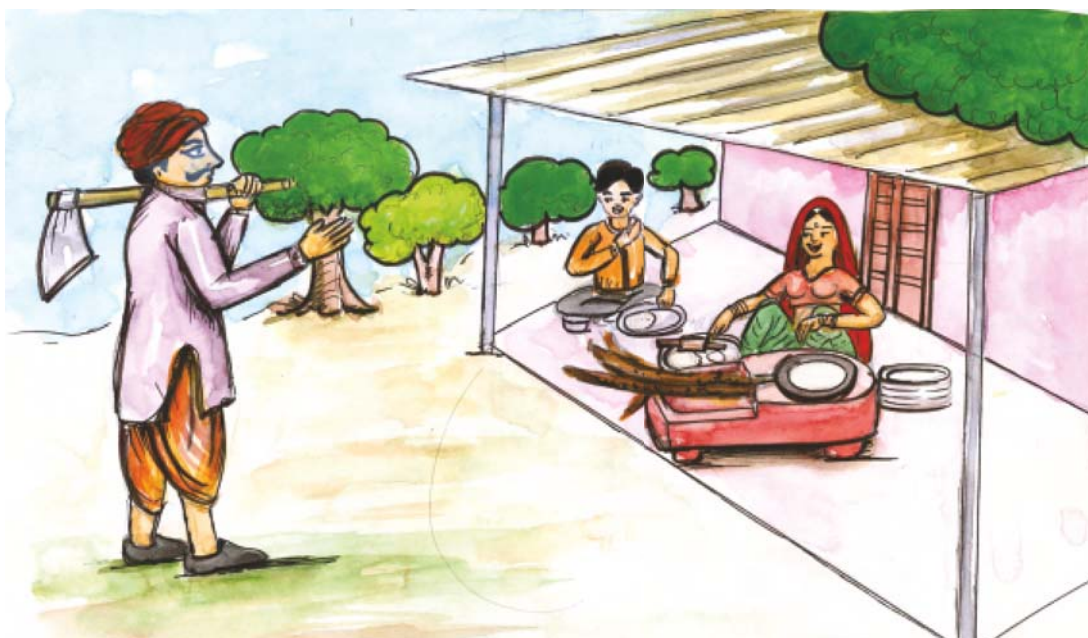
- Name some children from your locality who do not go to school.
- What is the reason for it?
- What is our duty towards such children?

[Janki Lal is a mason. Being poor it is difficult for him to manage his household within his wages. He has a son and a daughter. He keeps his son to assist him in his work.]

### Scene I

[Janki Lal and his son Manghu are getting ready to go for work.]

**Janki Lal** : Are you ready, Manghu ?



**Manghu** : Yes, bapu. I am coming, only this last chapati is left.

**Janki Lal** : Don't forget to bring your lunch box.

[Manghu comes out of the house. His mother Gauri, comes out with him.]

**Gauri** : (to Janki Lal) Listen, Manghu's bapu. Our Vidya is asking me to send her to school.

**Janki Lal** : No, Gauri. No. We can't do that. We have limited earnings.

Sending Vidya to school needs high expenses.

**Manghu** : Yes, Maa I too didn't go to any school. Only rich man can afford schooling.

**Gauri** : But Vidya's other friends are going to school. So she also has a desire to go to school.

**Janki Lal** : I don't know how to manage all this. You know, nobody from our family has ever attended a school. I can't bear with this new expense.

**Gauri** : ....But; if you could .....

**Janki Lal** : Ok. I'll consider if we can afford.

### Scene – II

(Janki Lal is relaxing with a co-labourer, Sugan during the lunch hour.)

**Sugan** : Janki, you seem worried today. Is everything all right?

**Janki Lal** : This morning my daughter expressed her desire to go to school.

**Sugan** : Then.... What is there to worry? Send her to the village school.

**Janki Lal** : You are aware of my limited resources and the big sum of fees that the school charges.

**Sugan** : Let's go to Jagdish ji, master *sahab* of our village school. He can help us solve our problems. He is quite cooperative.

(After the day's work, Sugan and Janki Lal went to meet Mr Jagdish Sharma, the village school master)

**Sugan** : (Knocking at the door) Masterji, are you there?

**Mr Sharma** : Yes, who's there?

**Sugan** : Sir, I am Sugan. My son Monu is your student. (Pointing to Janki Lal) He is my friend, Janki Lal. He wants to ask you something.

**Mr Sharma** : Yes, Janki Lal, how can I help you?



**Janki Lal** : Master sahab, I'm a poor mason. I want to get my daughter admitted to a school... but.....

**Mr. Sharma** : Yes, speak out everything frankly.

**Janki Lal** : My daughter, Vidya, wants to go to school but I don't know how I can fulfil her wish. I don't have sufficient means to pay her fee.

**Mr. Sharma** : Is that all? It's not a big issue these days. You can get Vidya admitted to any government school. You have to pay no fee at all. It's the duty of the government to provide free education to every child up to class VIII. The only criterion is the age of the child which should be from 6 to 14 years. Have you ever heard of \*RTE?

**Sugan** : Yes, It is some law book on education.

**Mr. Sharma**: Yes, you're absolutely right, Sugan. It insists on free education for children from 6-14 years of age all over the country. They get free education, free books and mid-day meal also. Vidya may get a free uniform owing to your low financial status.

It is the private schools that charge huge amount of fee from students. Even the RTE has included a clause under which 25% of the poor and the deprived students must be given admission to private schools. The government pays their fee and other expenses. Even there are \*\*KGBV residential schools setup by the government for the education of the girls to enhance rural female literacy. Anything else that you want to know?

**Janki Lal** : Thank you very much, Master ji ! What have I to do now?





**Mr. Sharma** : You simply bring Vidya with her birth certificate to me.

**Janki Lal** : Master ji, you mean my Ration Card?

**Mr Sharma** : No. The one that you got on Vidya's birth from Panchayat.

**Janki Lal** : (With tears in his eyes Janki Lal touches Mr Sharma's feet)  
Master sahib ! You have fulfilled my Vidya's dream.

### Scene III

(Vidya gets ready for school in great excitement. Her parents are equally happy. They see her off to school.)



**Vidya** : Bye maa, bye bapu !

(The parents wave their hands in her response)

**Vidya** : Oh ! How nice ! So many friends ! It's my Dream school !

-----  
\*RTE : Right to Education

\*\*KGBV : Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

**Glossary:**

mason	:	skilled worker
wages	:	a payment earned for work or service
assist	:	to help
expenses	:	cost
afford	:	have enough money to pay for
desire	:	strong wish
bear	:	carry
resources	:	a supply of money
cooperative	:	helpful (here)
sufficient	:	plenty/enough
criterion	:	a factor on which to judge or decide
owing	:	due to
financial	:	related to money
ensure	:	make sure
literacy	:	ability to read and write
excitement	:	restlessness/impatience
see off	:	bid a good bye

**Activity I****1. Answer these questions briefly:**

- I. Who is Janki Lal?
- ii. How many members are there in his family?
- iii. What is the name of Janki Lal's wife?
- iv. Where do Janki Lal and Sukan go?
- v. What does Vidya want?

**2. Answer these questions in 10-15 words:**

- i. What does Gauri say to Janki Lal?

- ii. What was Janki Lal's reply?
- iii. What did Manghu say to it?
- iv. Why was Janki Lal worried?
- v. Why did Sugan take Janki Lal to Jagdishji?

**3. Answer these questions in 20-30 words each:**

- i. What information was given by Mr. Jagdish Sharma about RTE?
- ii. How was Vidya's dream fulfilled?

## Activity II

**1. Fill in the blanks of the given sentences choosing words from the brackets:**

(afford, desire, sufficient, relaxed, wages)

- i. The carpenter did not continue his work because he was not paid his ..... regularly.
- ii. The poor couple could not ..... a new set of books for their daughter.
- iii. Swami Vivekananda had a strong ..... to regain the past glory of Bharat.
- iv. Janki Lal and Gauri felt ..... to send Vidya to school.
- v. There was .....petrol in my car to cover a distance of 22 kms.

**2. Complete the following cross-word puzzle:**

1. W		2.G	3.E	
		4.		D
5.	R			
6.S				

**Across:**

1. A payment earned for work or service
4. Ram ..... Laxman were brothers.
5. Weapons
6. Hari worked hard ..... he became rich.

**Down:**

1. Put on clothes
2. ....and sports keep us fit
3. make sure

**Activity III****1. Study the following sentences:**

- They see her off to school. (विदा करना)
  - The two friends set out on a long journey. (स्वाना होना)
  - The flight took off at the right time. (उड़ान भरना)
  - This table is made of wood. (निर्मित होना)
  - The teacher pointed out many mistakes in my poem. (इंगित करना)
- [The underlined words are called '*Phrasal Verbs*'. With the addition of an extra word, (preposition) the first word (verb) gets its meaning changed.]

**With the help of a dictionary find out the 'phrasal verbs' that begin with the words given below:**

- |         |           |           |         |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| I. call | ii. put   | iii. look | iv. get |
| v. take | vi. break |           |         |

[Also write the meaning of the phrasal verbs that you have found.]

**2. Study these sentences:**

The clerk said to Kapil, "The school has not received your scholarship."  
The clerk told Kapil that the school had not received his scholarship.

Vimla said to Kamla, "Are you taking part in the poster making contest?"  
Vimla asked Kamla if she was taking part in the poster making contest.

**Change into Indirect Speech :**

- i. Bhanu said to his brother, "Your friend is calling you."
- ii. Prakash said to Priya, "Are you willing to go on the picnic trip?"
- iii. The conductor said to me, "I can't give you a new ticket."
- iv. They said to the watchman, "You were absent yesterday."
- v. She said to her son, "Do you go to market with Harsh?"

**Activity IV**

Vidya could fulfil her desire to go to a school.

Work in pairs. Discuss it with your partner how Vidya would have felt there.

Write her experiences in a paragraph form.

**Activity V**

- Divide the class into four groups. Ask each group to prepare a list of the children from their locality who do not go to school. Also, they should mention the reasons of their not going to school.
- Share the rules of RTE and KGBV with the parents of such children with the help of your teachers.

*Do not go where the path may lead,  
go instead where there is no path and leave a trail.*

Have you any friends?  
Who is your fast friend?  
How do you feel in his/her company?



Let's read this poem:

Although you live far away from me,  
I always feel you are always with me.  
I love to share my happiness with you,  
I love to share my sadness with you.

To me you are an idol of glee,  
And my friendship means a lot to me.  
You are an ocean of happiness; you are a pond of joy,  
You are the rays of sunshine that bring amusement to me.

I share my thoughts with you,  
Because you are such a wonderful person around.  
My life would have been a tragedy without you,  
I am lucky to have a friend like you.

-Rashmi



**Glossary :**

idol	:	statue
glee	:	feeling of happiness and excitement
ocean	:	sea
amusement	:	fun, entertainment
tragedy	:	sad event or situation

**Activity I****1. Choose the correct alternative:**

- i. The poet's friend lives..... the poet.  
a. near    b. behind    c. away from    d. close to
- ii. The poet loves to share her..... with her friend.  
a. bread and butter    b. sadness and happiness  
c. bag and books    d. games
- iii. The poet shares her thoughts with her friend because her friend is.....  
a. shy    b. beautiful    c. charming    d. wonderful
- iv. .... brought amusement to my life.  
a. sadness    b. sunshine    c. friend    d. sun
- v. The rhyming word for 'glee' is.....  
a. you    b. me    c. around    d. life

**2. Complete the sentences from the poem:**

- i. ....away from me.
- ii. And my friendship mean .....
- iii. Because you are such .....
- iv. .... a friend like you.

**3. Answer these questions:**

- i. Name the poet.
- ii. What does the poet love to share with her friend?

- iii. What has been the source of amusement for the poet?
- iv. What lesson does this poem give?
- v. 'My life would have been a tragedy without you'. Why?

## Activity II

### 1. Fill in the blanks with words given in the brackets:

share, idol, oceans, amusement, pond

- i. Our country is surrounded by three.....
- ii. The .....of Lord Krishna is very charming.
- iii. There is a big .....in the fort of Chittorgarh, namely-  
*Gau-Mukh Kund*.
- iv. Good children..... their plans with their friends.
- v. A water-park is a kind of modern .....park.

### 2. Rearrange the letters to form meaningful words:

- I. dllo-----
- ii. papyh-----
- iii. arshe-----
- iv. cenao-----
- v. nopd-----
- vi. inerdf-----

## Activity III

### 1. Find out the rhyming words that appear in the poem.

- I. ....
- ii. ....
- iii. ....
- iv. ....

(The rhyming words are the ones that end in the same sound /syllable mostly at the end of a line in the poem e.g. *hard-yard*, *soar-boar*)



**2. Study the following sentences:**

- I. Lala Lajpat Rai was the lion of Punjab..
- ii. SardarVallabhBhai Patel is the iron man of Hindustan.

**Now find out any two such examples from the poem.**

- I. ....
- ii. ....

**3. a. Find out one such poem in your mother tongue and recite it in the classroom.**

**b. Write five sentences about your best friend.**

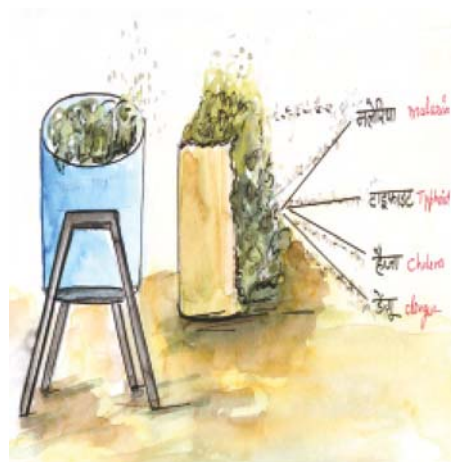
*Save trees now then they will save you in future*

- You might have seen many animals like cows, dogs and pigs around garbage along roadside.
- You also might have felt that dirty garbage collected on the roadside is the main cause of breeding and spreading bacteria.
- In your opinion, what measures must be taken to make our environment clean and safe?

Once a girl took a cat to a hospital for animals. The cat had swallowed a plastic bag. Surgery was needed to remove the bag. That was a lucky cat! It was saved.



Many animals die by swallowing plastic bags or pieces of glass. Many small or big animals such as squirrels, rats, dogs, stray cows, goats and even birds die because of eating plastic garbage. Sometimes they put their heads in the plastic bags and get stuck and the poor, dumb creatures die due to suffocation. For example, plastic bags thrown into the water are dangerous for fish, sea animals and water birds. A transparent plastic bag filled with water looks like a jelly fish which is a favourite food of sea turtles. A team of scientists found a sea turtle that had swallowed fifty plastic bags! Fortunately, it was also saved.



Plastic or any other such waste causes great harm to environment. For example, plastic waste does not allow even the soil to breathe. It causes pollution of soil, water and air.

We pollute our environment by throwing different kinds of waste carelessly. Methods of waste reduction, waste reuse and recycling are the preferred options for managing waste. This problem is more serious in cities because sometimes it is difficult to find a proper place to dump the waste. Garbage bins overflow in big cities. The waste begins to rot after few hours and stinks. It becomes a breeding place for harmful bacteria which would spread ill health and diseases like malaria, typhoid, cholera and dengue, etc.



All of us must be careful about disposing the waste. We should never throw it carelessly. We should always dump it into garbage bins. Some of the waste from the kitchen can be dumped into a pit in the garden and covered with soil. After a couple of months, this waste turns into rich manure. This manure can make the garden soil fertile.

We can encourage people to bring their own reusable bags for packaging, to choose reusable products such as cloth napkins and reusable plastic and glass containers.

All the methods of waste prevention mentioned herein are required for

public awareness and participation.

The government has taken effective major steps to manage waste reduction. Plastic bags are banned. Reuse of shopping bags is mandatory. Waste collector goes door to door to collect household waste. Dustbins have been kept on public places, roadsides, parks, streets and market places. Used paper waste can also be recycled for making cards, cardboards, boxes and plates. By following such methods of garbage disposal, we can keep our surroundings clean and healthy and be part of this great mission.

### Glossary:

reduce	:	decrease; make less
swallow	:	to make food or drink go down one's throat without chewing
garbage	:	household waste or rubbish
stray	:	homeless
get stuck	:	can't move
suffocation	:	feel difficulty in breathing
transparent	:	see through: clear
pollute	:	to make dirty
acute	:	very serious
rot	:	decay
stink	:	to smell bad
recycle	:	reprocess, reuse
disposal	:	removal; clearance

### Activity I

- What do you understand by these words. Collect more information with the help of your teacher.

i. garbage    ii. recycle    iii. manure    iv. pollution    v. bacteria

**2. Answer these questions in about 20-30 words each:**

- i. What are the preferred options for managing waste?
- ii. Where are we supposed to dispose our kitchen waste?
- iii. How are plastic bags dangerous to animals?
- iv. How is plastic harmful to the environment?
- v. Which place becomes the breeding place for harmful bacteria?
- vi. How can we encourage the public to help in waste prevention?
- vii. What safety measures has the government taken to manage waste reduction?

**Activity II**

**Make meaningful pairs of phrases from A and B columns.**

A	B
vehicles	pits in backyard/garden.
dig some	go to an efficient surgeon.
consume	pollute air.
clean water	to make soil fertile.
for surgery	three litres of water everyday.
use manure	is always transparent.

**Activity III**

**1. Fill in the blanks with the past forms of the verbs given in the brackets and read the paragraph.**

In the Olympic games.....(hold) at Atlanta in 1996, Leander Paes ..... (win) the bronze medal. When he .....(return) to India, he was given a hero's welcome. Hundreds of students .....(go) to the airport to receive him. When they .....(see) him, they ..... (cheer) loudly and .....(garland) him. Some of them .....(take) his autograph.

**2. Look at the following sentences:**

- i. If we throw the waste in dustbins, the environment will be healthy.  
 ii. If you refuse to use the plastic carry bags, the shopkeepers will not keep them.

[These are the examples of open conditional sentences]

**Match the sentences under column A with the correct endings in column B.**

A	B
1. If he comes late,	a. the surroundings will remain clean.
2. If the children do not keep their books at proper place,	b. I'll tell her the whole event.
3. If Mary picks up the phone,	c. if his father permits.
4. Suraj will go to the party	d. the teacher will question him.
5. If you don't litter,	e. they will not find them easily.

### Activity IV

- i. Divide your class in two groups and visit a public place like surroundings of the school/bus stand, etc. They are dirty, aren't they? Find out the reasons for it and speak out one by one.  
 ii. Speak out what you can do to keep the public places clean.

### Activity V

- i. How can we contribute to keep our environment clean and free from disease? Make a list of dos and don'ts. Work in groups.

Dos	Don'ts



**Activity VI**

1. Place three baskets in your class with labels plastic, paper and cloth.
2. Divide the class into three groups and assign a basket to each group.
3. Sort and collect waste materials in these baskets for a month.
4. Design something that can be made from the material from the box. It should be useful.

There are some items that are prepared out of the waste material. You can prepare a good number of such items. Take help of your parents/friends to prepare at least five such things.



*Reduce, Reuse, Recycle*

Following is the text related to conversation between a student Kartik and Dashrath the owner of a canteen. Read and learn how to speak in similar situation.

### At the canteen

**Kartik** : A dosa and a coffee please. Here are the tokens.

**Dashrath** : Welcome to the canteen. Did you join the school today? You are a day scholar, I suppose.

**Kartik** : Yes, my name is Kartik. You are the manager of this canteen, I guess.

**Dashrath** : That's right. My name is Dashrath.

**Kartik** : Mr Dashrath, I commute to the school from a far- off place. I would like to use the canteen services regularly. What are your timings?

**Dashrath** : We are open from eight in the morning to six in the evening.

**Kartik** : When do you serve lunch?

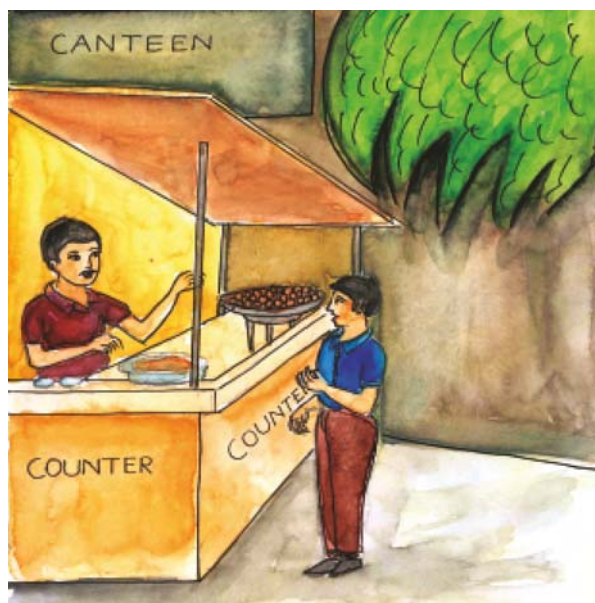
**Dashrath** : Between 12 noon to 2 p.m.

**Kartik** : And What do you serve for lunch?

**Dashrath** : Its South Indian food, basically with rice, vegetable, sambar, rasam and curds. But we also serve some chapatis along with it.

**Kartik** : Don't you have some light tiffin too?

**Dashrath** : Yes, that we have the whole day – idlis, puris, dosas and so on.







**Kartik** : Can't you start serving lunch a bit earlier? I have no class between 11 and 12 on most days. Can't I come and finish lunch earlier?

**Dashrath** : I'm afraid, we can't start serving lunch earlier than twelve noon.

**Kartik** : How much is the lunch token?

**Dashrath** : You see, there are subsidized rates and so we charge only fourteen rupees per token.

**Kartik** : Does that include curds?

**Dashrath** : No, it doesn't. Curds cost extra four rupees per bowl.

**Kartik** : Thank you, Mr. Dashrath. Just one more thing. Can't I have a monthly account with you? I'd rather pay once a month when I receive money from my father.

**Dashrath** : Well, we don't normally allow it. Perhaps as a special case.....Can you pay an advance deposit?

**Kartik** : Yes, I can.

**Dashrath** : That's all right then.

### Glossary:

day scholar : a pupil who does not live in the school hostel

commute : travel some distance between one's home and place of work

token	:	coupon; a marked note
subsidized	:	pay part of the cost of producing to keep the selling price low
advance	:	money paid earlier than expected.
deposit	:	a sum of money paid to a bank or some person

### Activity I

#### 1. With your teacher try to know

- i. What is the difference between:
  - a) a canteen and a cafeteria.
  - b) a restaurant and a hotel.
- ii. What is a motel?
- iii. What does brunch mean? Can you guess?
- iv. What is a buffet party?
- v. What does “subsidized rates” mean?
- vi. Is the word 'tiffin' Indian?

#### 2. Answer the following questions in 10–15 words

- i. Who are Kartik and Dashrath?
- ii. What were the timings of the canteen ?
- iii. What was served in the lunch ?
- iv. What were the subsidized rates for the lunch token ?
- v. How much does the curds per bowl cost ?

### Activity II

#### 1. Enrich your word power:

Match the words in column 'A' with those in column 'B'

Word	Meaning
a. dish	a. small pub or hotel
b. supper	b. a room in which members of the armed forces eat together
c. soup	c. liquid cooked food.

d. dessert	d. main meal of the day
e. set lunch	e. sandy piece of land
f. desert	f. lunch with a fixed menu
g. inn	g. a small restaurant
h. lodge	h. a small shop
i. café	i. food served as a meal or part of meal
j. kiosk	j. a place to stay in
k. mess	k. small meal eaten just before one goes to bed
l. dinner	l. sweet dish

### Activity III

#### 1. Do you know about the following informal expression?

'I'm afraid' is used to express, regret, apology or inability to do something. This is another way of saying, 'I'm sorry!' For example.

I'm afraid, I can't come this evening.

I'm afraid, I've broken your pen.

There are a number of informal expressions. Two such expressions are – 'd rather (would rather) to express preference and 'd better (had better) – to give advice about what a person should do.

**Now, fill in the blanks given below choosing either-'d rather /'d better:**

- i. I ..... have coffee than tea.
- ii. I ..... sit and chat with you.
- iii. You ..... give me your telephone number; someone may want to contact you.
- iv. We ..... talk to him.

#### 2. Frame questions based on the following statements :

Example : -

I love eating mangoes. (what)

What do you love to eat ?

**The question should begin with the help of the words given in the brackets :**

- I. Ranu was taken to the hospital because she was suffering from fever. (Why)
- ii. I will go to Udaipur by train. (How)
- iii. The canteen owner gave me two packets of biscuits for ten rupees. (How many)
- iv. Many tourists go to Jaipur to see the forts and palaces. (Where)
- v. Aditi won a bravery award. (Who)

### Activity IV

You have joined class VII in a new school. You want to play for the school table tennis team. Develop a conversation with the PTI of your school narrating as to how you can be the most suitable selection for the team.

### Activity V

Speculate; make inferences – what might have happened?

- i. The little child is crying; the milk bottle is empty.
- ii. Mahesh went to bank to deposit a cheque; when he got there, he discovered that his cheque was missing.
- iii. Your brother's bicycle was stolen last week when he left it in front of the canteen.

### Activity VI

Your friend's parents are very rich. One dark night while cycling you saw some men kidnapped your friend and took him away in a white Maruti car. What will you do?

Taking a decision:-

Will you

- chase the car on your bicycle?
- ring up the police?
- inform your friend's parents?
- just do nothing.
- any other option?

What is your hobby?

There are many hobbies like reading, playing, cooking, collecting stamps, etc.

Here is a story of a boy who loves to be with computer and play video games.

Let's read the story.....

Abhay was mad about computers and video games. He would spend hours together in front of the screen. Even though his parents didn't like it, he really enjoyed every minute of it. He hardly left his seat, when his parents encouraged him to get involved with normal life, he would respond:



**“This is my doorway to the world, there is much more than you realise.”**

Among all his games there was one he especially liked. In that game he enjoyed collecting rats at many levels. He was a real expert at it. Still, he wished to go for higher levels. For this purpose he continued to play this game.



One day when he got home from school, everything had changed. As soon as he arrived, he ran to his room to switch on the computer. But this time he heard some strange sounds like breaking of glass. Suddenly, the window broke and from there came dozens, hundreds, then thousands of little rats.



They filled every square inch of his bedroom. Abhay was stunned. He couldn't believe what was happening. He re started the computers many times. He called his parents to see if he was not dreaming this. As it happened, he had to accept that on that day something very strange had taken place.

On entering his room, the parents were Shocked. They wanted to ask Abhay what was going on. Abhay couldn't explain. So they decided to make the rats his responsibility.

Abhay was upset. It was more than he expected. It was a dirty thing which he never wanted to do. As days passed by, he studied their diet, their habits and he



began to think up ways to feed them. He also tried to trick them out of his room, but it never worked. Gradually, he got used to live among rats, and actually began to enjoy it. He liked playing with them, showing them tricks and calling them by their names.

Now, Abhay used to talk about his rats with his friends,

parents and even with his teachers. He now much preferred living with his rats, and spent his free time with them.

One day as he returned from school, he found the rats missing. His parent were worried that he would return to his video



games, and go back to be grumpy, but this didn't happen. Abhay didn't shed a tear

for the missing rats. Instead, he emptied his savings from his piggy bank and shot straight down to the pet shop. He returned with a pair of parakeets, and wanted to look after it.

And even today he is fond of keeping parakeets as his pets. Now he uses computer to find new things about animals, birds and nature. Now, if anyone asks him about his hobby, he says, **“They're definitely my doorway to the world, there's a lot more to them than you'd realise.”**

### Glossary:

encourage :	to give somebody support
stunned :	surprised
dreaming :	a series of images, events and feelings that happen in your mind while you are asleep.
responsibility :	duty to deal with, take care of somebody
grumpy :	to complain about somebody or something
piggy bank :	a container with a narrow opening in the top for putting coins in, used by children to save money.
parakeet :	a small bird of the parrot family, usually with a long tail.

### Activity I

#### 1. Choose the correct alternative:—

- Abhay was fond of —  
a. books    b. animals    c. computers    d. magic
- Abhay emptied his piggy bank to buy—  
a. rats    b. video games    c. parakeets    d. a computer

#### 2. State whether the following sentences are True or False:

- Abhay used to play computer for hours. ( )
- Abhay's parents liked his playing video games. ( )
- Abhay found a number of animals in his bedroom. ( )
- Rats brought the change in Abhay's life. ( )

**3. Answer the following questions in 10-15 words each:**

- i. What was Abhay's hobby in the beginning?
- ii. What answer did Abhay give when he was encouraged to get involved with normal life?
- iii. What was Abhay's favourite game on computer?
- iv. Why were Abhay's parents shocked?
- v. What duty was assigned to Abhay by his parents?
- vi. How was Abhay attracted towards nature?
- vii. Who do you think has planned to put rats in Abhay's room?
- viii. What pet would you prefer if you were in Abhay's place?

**Activity II**

**1. Find one word for the group of words given below:**

- I. Mother and father. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. An electronic device on which Abhay played games. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. A pot in which money is kept as savings. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. A kind of a parrot. \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Match the words given in column A with their meanings in column B**

A	B
encourage	unusual
purpose	give confidence
responsibility	aim
strange	sense of duty

**3. Fill in the blanks with correct words:**

collect, diet, empty, expert

- i. Abhay was an \_\_\_\_\_ in playing video games.
- ii. The teacher asked Ramesh to \_\_\_\_\_ his books from his desk.
- iii. We can hear an echo of our voice in an \_\_\_\_\_ hall.
- iv. Proper \_\_\_\_\_ is the secret of good health.

### Activity III

Study the underlined words in the following sentences:

- i. He wished to go for higher level.
- ii. It is the highest tower in the city.

The underlined word 'higher' is used to compare two things/persons, etc. The word 'highest' is used to make comparison between more than two things/persons. It is made by -er to 'high'. It is made by -est to 'high'.

1. Look at the following words and complete the table below:—

i. costly	costlier	costliest
ii. fair	fairer	fairest
iii. ....	higher	highest
iv. ugly	.....	.....
v. 1.....	.....	largest

2. Fill in the blanks by choosing the suitable degree of the given adjectives in the box.

tall, good, big, long

- i. Farmers work hard every year and hope for \_\_\_\_\_ crops.
- ii. Aishwarya is \_\_\_\_\_ than Rani.
- iii. A football is \_\_\_\_\_ than a cricket ball.
- iv. The river Ganga is \_\_\_\_\_ than the river Yamuna.

### Activity IV

Read the given story aloud before the class.

#### Smart Work versus Hard Work

Once two men had a heated argument with each other. Who could cut more firewood from morning till four in the afternoon? They decided to find out. The next morning the two men started their work. At first, they worked at the same speed. But in an hour one of them found that the other had stopped cutting. Realizing that this was his chance, the first man started cutting wood with double effort.

Ten minutes passed, and he heard the second man working again. Then the first man found that his opponent had stopped again. The first man started working, sensing the smell of victory. This lasted for all day long. Every hour one of them stopped for ten minutes and the other continued to work. When the time expired, the first man who worked without stopping was absolutely sure that he would win the prize. But he was surprised to know that he was mistaken.

'How did that happen?' he asked his partner.

'Every hour I found that you stopped working for ten minutes. How could you cut more firewood than me? It's impossible!'

'It's very simple, in fact,' answered the second man, 'Every hour I stopped the work for ten minutes and when you were cutting, I was sharpening my axe.'

**After reading, answer these questions orally:**

1. Who was smarter the first man or the second man?
2. Who won the prize and why?

### Activity V

You have a pet dog named Sheru. Your friend Rahul/Reeta daily comes to play with Sheru in the evening. But the previous day Rahul/Reeta was not only shocked by Sheru's behaviour but also received quite a few scratches and small cuts either caused by the dog or resulting from his/her rolling on the ground. He/she therefore decided to go to the veterinary doctor the next day.

Now Rahul/Reeta is really frightened by Sheru's behaviour and thinks something might be seriously wrong with him. There is a canine club in his town, of which his/her father is a member. They provide good veterinary service.

**Now find out with the vet's help how Sheru needs to be examined.**

**Write a paragraph with the help of the words given below.**

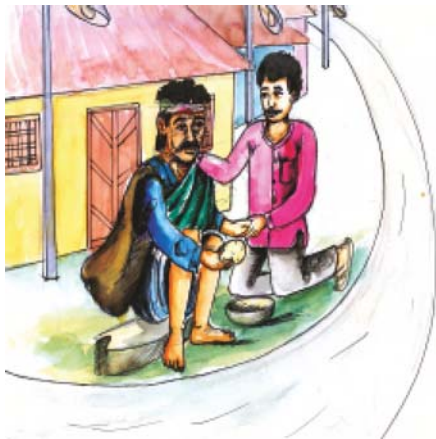
[pet dog, its strange behaviour, rushes and barks at people, sometimes bites, neighbours afraid, decided to take to veterinary doctor, got examined, vaccinated (anti-rabies), got nails cut, brushing, deworming,]



- Do you help the poor and the needy?
- How do you feel when you help such persons?
- Which help is better the monetary help or the service done to the person?

**Let's read this poem and find out-**

I lay in sorrow, in deep distress  
My grief a proud man heard;  
His looks were cold, he gave me gold,  
But not a kindly word.  
My sorrow passed-I paid him back  
The gold he gave to me;  
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks  
And blessed his charity.



I lay in want, and grief, and pain;  
A poor man passed my way,  
He bound my head, he gave bread,  
He watched me night and day.  
How shall I pay him back again  
For all he did to me?  
Oh, gold is great, but greater far  
Is heavenly sympathy.

- Anonymous

### Glossary:

distress	:	a feeling of sadness or pain
erect	:	to raise something in a vertical position
charity	:	help to the needy, especially with money
bound	:	certain or likely to happen
heavenly	:	giving great pleasure of heaven or wonderful
sympathy	:	understanding and care for someone

## Activity I

**1. Choose the correct alternative:**

- i. I lay in sorrow, in deep distress; .....  
Who came to help the poet?  

a. a girl	b. a proud man
c. a policeman	d. a farmer
  - ii. My sorrow passed-I paid him back.....  
What did he pay him back?  

a. gold	b. clothes
c. shoes	d. money
  - iii. I lay in want, and grief, and pain  
A poor man passed my way.....  
What did this poor man give?  

a. money	b. blanket
c. gold coins	d. bread
- Answer the following questions:-**
- i. How did the proud man help the poet when he was in deep distress?
  - ii. What did he give the poet?
  - iii. How did the poor man help the poet when he was in pain? Describe three things he did to help the poet.
  - iv. The poet returned the gold to the proud man, but was he able to return what the poor man did to him? Explain.
  - v. Which human nature is highlighted in this poem?

## Activity II

**Read these lines and discuss in the class:**

'Oh, gold is great, but greater far  
Is heavenly sympathy.'

- Is money helpful in our everyday life?
- Can help only be given with money, why not without money?
- Are gold and money above humanity?

### Activity III

Divide the class into two groups. Read this poem about a careless boy:

#### SAFETY ON ROAD

He could not be bothered to walk to a place,  
Where the cars could be seen from a nice open space.  
So he cross the road right next to a bend,  
Now his arm for some while will be struggling to mend.  
A car cannot dodge what it cannot see,  
So it flattened the boy unfortunately,  
Now he can't swim, dress himself or go cart,  
Cause his arm is all limp and falling apart.



### Activity IV

Rewrite the following sentences filling in each space with the correct word given below:

(who, what, whose)

1. Sometimes elders need to be reminded about ..... they must not do while driving on the road.
2. But ..... are they most likely to listen to ?
3. There are others ..... refuse to wear seat belts, or drive within the prescribed speed limit.
4. .... parent would refuse to listen to his/her little child insisting on road safety.
5. Kids can thus achieve ..... all 'Traffic Authorities' put together cannot achieve.

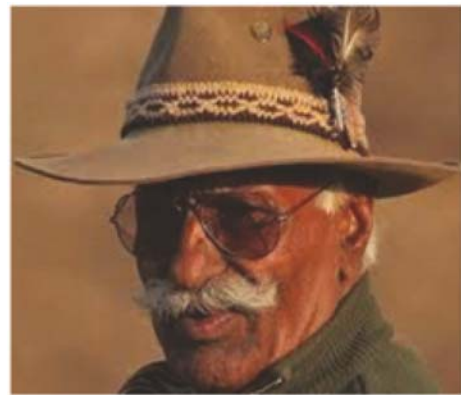
*In order to succeed, we must first believe that we can.*

- Which is the national animal of India?
- Where do you find this animal in Rajasthan?
- What measures have been taken for ensuring the safety of this animal?



Read on to find out more.....

Independent India witnessed a grave situation as far as conservation of **flora** and **fauna** is concerned. Rapid **poaching** and deforestation have endangered many species. Keeping these concerns in mind, several conservational efforts at the central and state level were initiated. One such successful conservation effort is 'Project Tiger', aimed at protecting tigers, and a man who got much name and fame through the project was Fateh Singh Rathore. Born in a small village named Choradia of the Jodhpur district on the 10th of



August 1938, he completed his school in Jodhpur. He finished his graduation from Rajputana University in 1960. From the very beginning, he was not interested in studies and preferred to take part in dramas and other co-curricular activities.

Rathore joined the Indian Forest Service in 1960 as a park ranger. In 1969 he was sent to the Wildlife Institute of India, as part of the first batch of forest officers to be trained. During the training, Rathore showed a great liking for field work and his guru S.R. Choudhary was quick to spot his talent. As a result, he did well in his training.



But the real change in Rathore's life came in 1973 when Project Tiger was launched. Hunting of tigers was banned and nine reserves across the country were chosen under the project. Ranthambore was one such reserve. Fateh Singh was sent as Assistant Field Director there. He went about restoring the 'Padam Talao,' 'Raj Bagh' and 'Malik Talao,' the three main water spots for the wild animals. At that time 16 villages existed within the reserve. Rathore knew that if the tigers were to flourish, these villages must be relocated. Here he faced many difficulties. With the help of a school teacher, he managed to convince most of the villagers to move to Kailashpuri, a newly established village. But things were not always in his favour. In August 1981 Rathore was attacked by a group of villagers who resented for not allowing them to graze their cattle. He



was beaten up and left for dead with several fractures and a head injury. It took months for Rathore to recover. As soon as he recovered, Rathore went back to his work with a new zeal. Slowly his efforts started to bear fruit. Vegetation started regenerating and soon pugmarks of tigers could be seen. Ranthambore was alive and kicking!



For his efforts in tiger conservation, Rathore was awarded several times. In 1983 he got the International PARK MERIT AWARD for bravery in conservation followed by the 'Wildlife Fund Lifetime Achievement' Award in 2011. But he



considered the conferring of the post, 'Honorary Wildlife Warden of Ranthambore National Park.'

Rathore and his efforts were untimely cut when he breathed his last on 1st March 2011 because of lung cancer. But his legacy lives on and 'Ranthambore National Park' continues to flourish. In his words, "The forest and all its creatures were the creation of the God. No man had a right to disturb that divine creation. The forest must be left to grow back."

### Glossary

flora	:	refers to plants
fauna	:	refers to animals
poaching	:	illegally catching animals, birds, fishes, etc.
flourish	:	developing quickly and strongly
zeal	:	enthusiasm
endangered	:	harmed or destroyed completely.

### Activity I

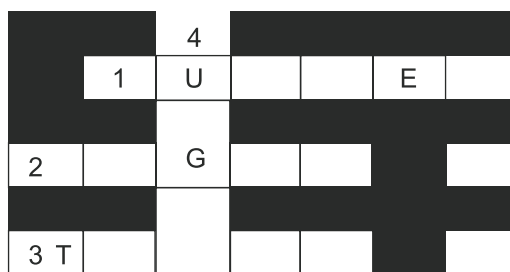
#### 1. Answer the following questions :

- In the text, it is stated by the author, Rathore was 'left for dead.' What does this phrase mean?
- Ranthambore was 'alive and kicking!' What does this phrase mean?
- What did Rathore mean when he said, "The forest and all its creatures were the creation of the God. No man had a right to disturb that divine creation."?
- The text mentions, 'Soon pugmarks of tigers could be seen.' What is the importance of pugmarks in conservation efforts?
- The establishment of National Parks often leads to relocation of men and livelihood. How big is the problem? Suggest suitable measures for dealing with this.
- How do you think, wild animals in 'National Parks' and 'Reserves' are counted? Ask your teacher.

## Activity II

### 1. Let's enrich our word store.

Crossword—



#### Clues Across

1. There are lovely rose .....on the hills (6 letters).
2. The ..... is the largest animal of the cat species (5 letters).
3. We should stop cutting .....and save our planet (5 letters).

#### Clues Down

4. Wild animals live in .....( 6 letters).

### 2. There are a few words with different meanings and different spellings but are pronounced in the same manner.

For example :-wait / weight

Now use appropriate words from bracket to fill in the blanks below.

(piece / peace, meat / meet, knew / new, sun / son)

- i. Lions eat raw .....
- ii. The employer will .....his employees in the evening.
- iii. When it rains, the .....hides behind the clouds.
- iv. Raju's parents had only one.....
- v. I want a .....tooth brush.
- vi. The police .....who had stolen the money.
- vii. When there is ....., a country prospers.
- viii. I would like a .....of delicious cake.

### Activity III

#### 1. Compare these two sentences :-

The hunter killed the tiger.

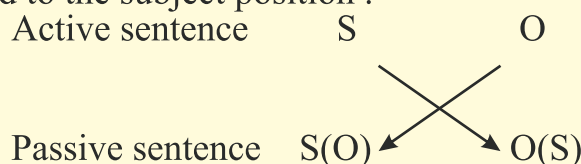
The tiger was killed by the hunter.

Both the sentences mean the same thing. Then what is the difference between them?

In sentence 1 the subject (hunter) is shown as 'doing' something. This is an 'Active voice'. In sentence 2 the subject (tiger) is shown as 'suffering' or 'receiving' an action. This sentence is in the 'Passive voice'.

**While transforming/ changing active sentence into passive one the main changes include :-**

- The subject is moved to the end and 'by' is added before it.
- The recipient of the action (the object of the verb) is moved to the subject position .



- The main verb form is changed into the III form.
- In simple present and simple past the helping verb 'be' (is, am, are, was, were) is used.
- In present perfect and past perfect 'been' is used after the helping verbs 'has', 'have', 'had'.

**Change the following sentences into passive voice sentences.**

- The teacher checks our exercise.  
Our exercise.....
- My grandmother told us a good story.  
A good story .....
- Ashok has written this letter.  
This letter.....
- The boys had eaten all the cakes before the party began.  
All the cakes .....

**Activity IV**

1. Prepare a poster on what one should do and one should not do inside a National Park or Reserve.

**Activity V**

1. Divide the class into two groups, discuss and write down why conservation efforts need to be encouraged. What can students do to aid conservation efforts?
2. Consult the nearest wildlife office and find out how many National Parks, Reserves and Sanctuaries there are in India. Also enlist which animals are being protected there. What is the difference between National Parks, Reserves and Sanctuaries?

**Activity VI**

Read and enjoy the poem given below.

**Tigers Forever**

May there always be tigers.  
In the jungles and tall grass  
May the tiger's roar be heard,  
May his thunder  
Be known in the land.  
At the forest pool, by moonlight  
May he drink and raise his head  
Scenting the night wind.  
May he crouch low in the grass  
When the herdsmen pass,  
And slumber in dark caverns  
When the sun is high.  
May there always be tigers.  
But not so many, that one of them  
Might be tempted to come into my room  
In search of a meal!

— Ruskin Bond



*Save the trees, save the earth,  
we are the guardian of the nature's birth.*



- Have you read any of the stories from 'Hitopadesh'?
- Name that story.
- What is the moral of the story?

**Let's read this story:**

Once upon a time there was a great kingdom, named Mahapal. It was a very fertile kingdom and people of the kingdom were happy.

Mahapal was ruled by king Mahender, who was a noble king. He took care of the people like his own children. But the people of Mahapal were not happy about the fact that the king Mahender didn't have a child of his own. One day the ministers came to the king with a request.

King asked, "What is it?"

The ministers said, "We request you to kindly adopt a child, for our generations to thrive."

Then the king replied, "You are correct. I am old now and I should look out for a person to succeed me."

"Shall we lookout for a child?" ministers asked.

"No, no, I'm not young enough to bring up a child now. Let's find a loyal person who can sit on the throne." The king answered.

The ministers asked anxiously, "Is there going to be any competition?"

"Yes, a different kind of competition. Pass on my instructions." The king said.

As per the king's instructions the people of the city were made to assemble in the palace on the full moon day. The ministers were supposed to call one person from each family to the palace.

The king announced, "People of this great kingdom, I welcome you all. I want to





select a talented and good individual to ascend the throne after me. For this reason I am holding a small competition. I will hand out plant-seeds to each person. The seeds are to be planted and maintained well for three months. Whoever brings back the best grown plant with colourful flowers will be chosen as the crown prince. If a person

who can take care of the plant and make them grow, can also make the kingdom prosper.”

The people were excited. They took the seeds and went back home.

After three months the people returned with their flower pots in which beautiful and colourful flowers were blossoming. There were green plants in pots all over the palace ground.

Each pot was bearing a tag with the name of the owner in bold letters.

The minister appointed a team of judges to select the winner.

“Your Highness! All the plants are bright and beautiful!”

“My lord! It is difficult to select the right person.”

The judges declared after judging all the plants.

Hearing this the king said. “Come, let's go to the palace garden.”

The king was very pleased to see the beautiful and colourful flowers in his garden. He said, “All the pots are beautiful!”

“Your Highness! Our judges are not able to select the right person.” The minister replied.

“There is a man who has not succeeded in growing any plant. There is only soil in



the pot, not even a tiny plant. Shall I send him back?"

The king demanded, "Show me the pot with no plant."

"Yes my lord."

The minister brought the pot. The king saw the name tag and called for the man.

Someone from the crowd screamed,

"Look at the pot, not even a single tiny plant. He might be severely punished for this."

The owner of the pot, Vikram, came to the king trembling with fear. "Why there is no plant in the pot?", the king asked.

Trembling with fear and folded hands Vikram answered,

"Your Excellency! My lord, I tried my best even by adding more fertilizers and carefully watering the seeds. I'm sorry to say that I could not bring up a plant." Hearing this the king was



very happy and he stood up and addressed the people. "My dear people, this man Vikram who has not grown any plant will be my successor."

The people were disappointed. The ministers and the judges were shocked.

The king continued, "I was looking for a man with a strong character and I have found him. I had all the seeds roasted before I gave them out. This fact was kept as a secret."

"I was on the look out for an honest person.

When I saw the pot without any plant, I knew that I've found the honest man."

The people were surprised.

The ministers and the judges appreciated the king for his wise decision.

King Mahender declared Vikram the prince of Mahapal.

The People were happy with the king's decision. At last, they could get their true successor.



**Glossary:**

thrive	:	to flourish, to grow
anxious	:	worried
individual	:	single person
to ascend (the throne)	:	to rise, to climb (the throne)
screamed	:	cried loudly
trembling	:	shaking with fear or pain
fertilizers	:	manure
successor	:	one who succeeds another and takes his/her place
roasted	:	cooked in direct fire without oil
appreciate	:	to praise

**Activity-I****1. Choose the correct alternative:-**

- i. Ministers went to the king and requested him to-
  - a. consult an astrologer
  - b. adopt a child
  - c. throw a party
  - d. go to the jungle
- ii. The king gave his people:-
  - a. seeds
  - b. flowers
  - c. books
  - d. clothes

**2. State whether the following sentences are True or False:**

- i. The king of the great kingdom, Mahapal had many sons.
- ii. The king announced for a competition to choose a successor for his kingdom.
- iii. The queen suggested the king to adopt a child.
- iv. Only one man brought a pot with many beautiful plants.
- v. The ministers and the judges opposed the king's decision.

**3. Answer the following questions in 10-15 words each:**

- i. Why did the king organize a competition?
- ii. What was the competition?
- iii. How did Vikram win the competition?
- iv. What quality of Vikram is portrayed in the story ?.



## Activity II

### 1. Find out one word for the group of words given below:

- i. to take someone's child legally .....
- ii. one who succeeds another person .....
- iii. to give judgement .....
- iv. a house in which a king lives .....

### 2. Match the words given in column A with their meanings given in column B:

A	B
thrive	to cry loudly
look out for	to praise
appreciate	search
scream	to prosper

### 3. Fill in the blanks with correct words choosing from the bracket:

(scream, thrive, appointed, roasted)

- i. These animals rarely ..... in captivity.
- ii. He fell down with a big .....
- iii ..... food is good for health.
- iv. Aruna was ..... the leader of the campaign.

### 4. Complete these words by inserting a/i in the blanks.

- i. exc\_ ted                      iv. m\_ intain
- ii. char\_ cter                  v. t\_ lented
- iii. appo\_ nt

## Activity III

### 1. Look at the underlined words in the following sentences. These words tell us about the manner of actions.

He was extremely frightened.

I turned the handle slowly, and the door opened.

**Fill in the blanks by converting the words in brackets, as shown in the above examples**

- i. I ..... (grateful) acknowledge my elder sister's help in completing my project.



- ii. The tortoise ran .....(slow) and won the race.
- iii. Being an avid reader, Arpita speaks English ..... (fluent)
- iv. The crowd was very well-behaved; they waited .....  
(patient) for the actor to arrive, but he never came.
- v. Akshat is generous; he agreed ..... (ready) to lend  
me his hockey stick.

### Activity IV

You must have heard the story of Raja Harish Chandra, who sacrificed his kingdom and all his comforts for the sake of honest duty. Explore any story about honesty and tell it in the class.

### Activity V

1. Suppose you are on the way to home from school. You find a wallet on the road with a thousand rupee note, an ATM card and some personal documents. You take the wallet to the police.

Write in dialogue form the conversation with a policeman.

You may start this way:

student- May I come in, sir?

policeman – Yes, please do.

student – I have found a wallet on the road while going back home from school.

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2. Divide the class into two groups. Ask the first group to make yearly calendar mentioning months, days and dates. Now ask the second group to find out the months and days (tithi) according to Indian mythology. Ask them to find out when and after how many days does full moon (Purnima) and new moon (Amavasya) occur. Display the calender in your class.

*Success is walking from failure  
to failure with no loss of enthusiasm.*



- How do you feel when you meet your friends and relatives?
- what expression do you see on the face of a person when he is happy?
- How does smile on the face affect people?

**Let' read this poem.**

### Smile

A smile is quite a funny thing,  
It wrinkles up your face,  
And when it's gone, you never find  
Its secret hiding place.

But far more wonderful it is  
To see what smiles can do;  
You smile at one, he smiles at you,  
And so one smile makes two.

He smiles at someone since you smiled,  
And that one smiles back;  
And that one smiles, until in truth  
You fail in keeping track.

Now since a smile can do a great good  
By cheering hearts of care,  
Let's smile and smile, and not forget  
That smiles go everywhere!

### Glossary

funny	:	causing laughter
wrinkles	:	make or cause lines on the skin
secret	:	something hidden from others' knowledge
track	:	a natural path or rough road.
cheering	:	shouting for joy

### Activity I

#### 1. Choose the correct alternative:

- i. Smile is a.....thing.
 

a. cruel	b. bad	
c. funny	d. angry	(     )
- ii. When you smile your face is.....
 

a. wrinkled	b. faded	
c. angered	d. joyous	(     )
- iii. "When it's gone you never find." ]  
Where does the smile go?
 

a. school	b. a friend's house	
c. playground	d. secret hiding place	(     )
- iv. The line "And so one smile makes two." means.....
 

a. all keep quiet	b. never smile	
c. always laugh	d. always smile	(     )
- v. "Let's smile and smile, and not forget  
That smiles go everywhere!"  
The message here is.....
 

a. one should always laugh	b. one should never smile	
b. one should forget everything	d. one should always keep smiling	(     )

#### 2. Answer the following questions in 10-15 words each:

- i. Why is smile a funny thing?
- ii. Where does the smile go?
- iii. What happens when you smile at one person?

iv. How does smile do good to people?

## Activity II

Smile is a personal affection.

Learn some words which relate smile as – rejoice, cry for joy, grin, giggle, chuckle, laugh, amuse, clap one's hands, etc. [Given below are some of the commonly used smileys]



## Activity III

1. You come around many situations in your daily life which amuse you, make you laugh and smile. Think of any such incident which brought laughter and smile on your face. Create a collage that expresses this. You may draw and stick pictures and caption them to express your ideas. Divide your class into two groups, ask one group to complete the activity (collage) and put up the chart on your bulletin board. Ask the second group to write a story based on the creative work and to read aloud in the class.

2. Write a few sentences about the importance of smile in life.

*Collage is a method of making pictures by sticking pieces of coloured papers, newspaper cuttings, etc.*

### Activity IV

**Divide the class into two groups and read the poem aloud:**

A plump little girl and a thin little bird,  
Were out in the meadows together.  
'How cold that poor little bird must be,  
Without any clothes like mine,' said she,  
'Although it is sunshiny weather.'  
'A nice little girl is that,' said he,  
'But, oh how cold she must be, for see!  
She hasn't a single feather!'  
So each shivered to think of the other poor thing,  
Although it was sunshiny weather.

– Mary Mapes Dodge

*Use your smile to change the world,  
don't let the world change your smile.*



- Have you ever gone for a trip to visit historical places?
- Share your experiences with your friends and the places you visited.
- Tell your friend who is not staying in your town about the places you enjoyed visiting.

I-5-B, Jawahar Nagar, Kota

27 October 2015

Dear Mohini

Hope this letter finds you in the best of spirits. Anjali visited me last week. I went around with her to all the historical places in Hadoti region. So I was reminded of your promise to pay a visit to Kota after the examinations.

I'm writing this letter to share with you the thrill that we had while visiting all the places in and around Kota. Here are some facts about Hadoti region. Hadoti is comprised of four districts of Rajasthan—namely Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar and Kota. It is said that Hadi Rani, a legendary character was married to Chundawat chieftain of Salumber. The chieftain loved her so much that he felt reluctant to go to the battle field. The Hadi Rani persuaded him to comply with his duty towards his motherland. But for her love he would not agree. Somehow he agreed. Before leaving the house, he sent a man to his beloved to give him a



memento. Out of sheer disgust the Rani Hadi cut her head off the neck and sent it to him.

Such great was her love for the motherland.

Mohini! if you are interested in wild life and bird watching then you'll really have fun here. Hadoti is blessed with water, flora and fauna. There is Darra Sanctuary, National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary and Shergarh Sanctuary. It is also recognized as a paradise for migratory birds from China and Europe. There are the Mathuradhish temple, Padmanabh Sun temple, Adhinath jain temple, Buddhisth Monastries and many temples from 9–11th century having fine carvings and depicting various mythological characters and stories. Not only are the cities, forts, palaces, gardens and temples spectacular each prove a rewarding experience in itself but also they keep you absorbed for long hours at a stretch. The Gagron fort, the Shergarh fort, the Garh palaces of Kota and Bundi are the magnificent palaces of Hadoti. It is a treasure of art and sculpture. The Chitrashala with its superb paintings decorates the palace walls. Hadoti is a popular name for fairs too. The Saharias tribal fair of Sitabari in Baran







district keeps a good position in the state. It is held in the summer season. The place has a number of *kunds* where taking a holy dip is auspicious. The tribals bedecked with jewellery and attired in colourful dresses flock in the fair. It's a real picture of tribal life style.

We have the biggest fair of Rajasthan, held during Dushhera in Kota – a representation of the culture and tradition. The industrial fair of Kota provides opportunities to the development and industrial growth of Rajasthan. I'll send you photos which will give you a real view of the scenario.

Your actual visit will not only give you pleasure but also enrich your knowledge about this area.

Looking forward to your visit.

Your true friend

Malini

### Glossary:

legendary	:	very famous and talk about a lot by people
reluctant	:	unwilling
persuade	:	to cause (someone) to accept a point of view or to undertake a course of action
memento	:	something that reminds one of past events; souvenir
migratory	:	that move from one place to another (birds)
spectacular	:	very impressive to see
magnificent	:	grand or noble in thought; excellent
bedecked	:	decorated in a showy fashion (decorated with flowers, flags, jewellery, precious stones, etc.)

### Activity I

1. Complete the following pattern about Hadoti region:

Sanctuaries	-----	-----	-----
Temples	-----	-----	-----

Forts -----

Fairs -----

**2. Answer these questions in 5-10 words each:**

- What districts comprise Hadoti region?
- Who is writing this letter and to whom?
- What sacrifice was made by the Hadi Rani?
- How can we say that Hadoti region is an area of wild life?
- What fairs is Hadoti popular for?

**Activity II**

**1. Match the given words under 'A' with their meanings given under 'B':**

**A**

reluctant  
migratory  
spectacular  
magnificent  
bedecked

**B**

that move from one place to another  
decorated in a showy fashion  
unwilling  
grand  
very impressive to see

**2. Write the words associated to the given field:**

JEWELLERY

GARH

FAIR

WILD LIFE

**3. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word from the box:**

[thrill, promised, paradise, decorated, auspicious]

- Sunil's mama .....him a new watch on his winning the quiz.
- The shopkeeper waited for an..... *muhurt* to open his new shop.
- He ..... his room with pictures of all his favourite sports stars.
- Newly developed gardens in Jaipur give an appearance of a.....



- v. The first ride on a camel back was a real ....which I can never forget.

### Activity III

Read the given sentences:

- i. Hadoti is rich in culture.  
Hadoti is rich in minerals too.  
Hadoti is rich not only in culture but also in minerals.
- ii. I ordered a cup of tea.  
I ordered a samosa.  
I ordered not only a cup of tea but also a samosa.
- iii. Rajesh went to *kavisammelan*.  
Rajni went to *kavisammelan*.  
Not only Rajesh but also Rajni went to *kavisammelan*.

1. Now combine the sentences given below using 'not only-----but also'.

- i. Rani punished the thief.  
Raja punished the thief.  
.....
- ii. She called her son Appu.  
She called her son Arpit.  
.....
- iii. Juhi posted her letter yesterday.  
Jasmine posted her letter yesterday.  
.....
- iv. Kalika mata mandir is a famous temple.  
Mira Bai mandir is a famous temple.  
.....
- v. The farmer ploughed the field.  
The farmer sowed the seeds  
.....

**Activity IV****Read the given passage:**

It was in those days when I was posted in a rural area. I was lately transferred to this place after a period of 14 years of continuous teaching. I had to face all new environment with an acute change in the dialect. It was very difficult for me to understand their language fully and to respond was far more challenging. The first language that they used was their local dialect. I tried my level best to understand them and respect their feelings with help of their gestures. Teaching of English to such a stuff was a difficult task. Moreover, our work was assessed on the board results. It took me almost a week's time to make them understand Hindi which I used as a bridge language. It was quite awkward for them to hear Hindi all the time. When it came to the teaching of textbook their faces and gesture made me roll over laughing. They looked sideways as if some strange action was being performed from the other side.

Instead of making fun of those innocent children I decided to work with them. I inquired of them how their earlier teacher taught them. The method was such which would never have been taught in the history of teacher training. I told them to go patiently as I guided. But to my bafflement a group of the students went straight away to the principal to complain against my teaching methods. They even told him to arrange for a new teacher. When I shared the fact with the principal I explained him the case. He agreed upon my strategy. Thereafter, the students were taken into confidence and the things were settled to one end. When the board results were declared the whole school rang with joy and all the grievances were cast away.

[The teacher should ask the short textual questions for comprehension.]

**Activity V**

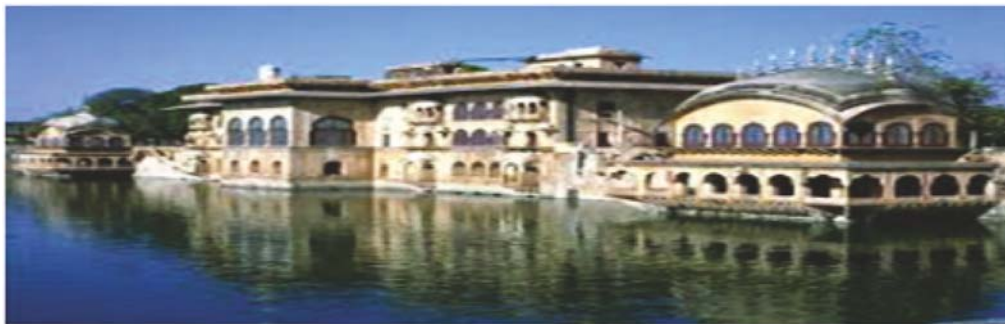
1. An itinerary is a detailed plan for a journey. It includes dates, stops, duration of the stay and a list of places to visit. Look at the following

## ITINERARY



## Day 1

- 9:00 am reach Jaipur railway station  
10:00 am check into Hotel Rambagh; have breakfast  
11:00am leave for sightseeing at Hawa Mahal, City palace, Janter-Manter  
2-3 pm lunch  
3-7 pm visit Ramniwas garden, zoo, Albert Hall and Birla Mandir  
8:00 pm dinner



## Day 2

- 9-12 pm travel by road to Bharatpur  
12:00 pm check into the RTDC hotel  
1-2 pm lunch  
2-4 pm visit Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary  
4-7 pm Fatehpur Sikari and Deegh Palaces  
8:00 pm dinner

Your class is going to Udaipur for an educational tour/excursion. Plan a two day itinerary for the trip. Use the example provided above.

*All our dreams can come true  
if have the courage to pursue them.*

- Have you ever seen people in your locality with some or the other problem related to health?
- Make a list of the problems they face.
- What is a common man's role there?
- Has the government to do anything with such personal problems?

Piyush was the only child of the Panwars. Unfortunately, his left leg was affected by polio. The Panwars tried everything they could for the treatment of their son. However, Piyush never felt this as a drawback.

When Piyush turned six, Mr. Panwar decided to send him to school. Mrs. Panwar was very much worried at her husband's decision. She asked her husband how their son would manage to go and carry on with various school activities. After a short discussion, the couple decided to talk to the school authorities first.

Next day, they reached the school and met the school Headmaster. Mr. Panwar told him that his son Piyush had mobility problem. Mrs. Panwar asked the Headmaster how her son would manage to get mixed up with other students. She also inquired of him about her son's emotional adjustments in the school.





The Headmaster showed keen interest and provided detailed information to Piyush's parents about the provisions made by the government for the children with special needs(CWSN). He assured the couple that he had many other students with some or the other such abnormalities. He told them that there were PI, HI, VI, MI (physically impaired, hearing impaired, visually impaired, mobility impaired) and albinos in the school.



He also told them that the government schools follow inclusive education. In simple words it means that special care is taken to ensure that the children with special needs do not feel any inconvenience or discomfort in schools. Such children are paid due attention. Two experts have been appointed at the block levels who impart training to two teachers from every school in their respective block.

He took them around the school during the recess. The Panwars were satisfied to see the friendly environment and no discrimination in the school campus. Children were playing in groups





together. There was a good tuning among them all. The Headmaster called Mr. Shanti Lal, the teacher who had undergone CWSN training. He was gentle and soft spoken. After talking to Mr. Shanti Lal, all the doubts of the Panwars about Piyush had faded away.

Next day they sent Piyush to school. The parents were happy and satisfied.

### Glossary:

unfortunately	:	<u>having</u> bad luck; unluckily
affected	:	infected or attacked as by disease
treatment	:	<u>the</u> manner of handling or dealing with a person or thing, as in a literary or artistic work
decision	:	a conclusion or judgment reached after consideration
inquire	:	to ask, especially politely or formally
authority	:	a public agency or corporation with administrative powers in a specified field
mobility	:	capacity of moving
emotional	:	of or relating to <u>emotion</u>
provisions	:	a particular requirement in a law, rule, agreement or document
assured	:	<u>made</u> certain; sure; guaranteed
impaired	:	having a physical or mental <u>disability</u>
albinos	:	a skin deficiency of pigment (colour), (सूर्यमुखी)
inclusive	:	<u>not</u> excluding any particular groups of people
inconvenience	:	trouble or difficulty
discrimination	:	unfair treatment of a person, racial group, minority, etc; action based on prejudice

### Activity I

1. Write full forms of the following abbreviations:

CWSN .....

PI .....

HI .....

VI .....

MI .....

**3. Answer the questions in about 10-15 words each:**

- i. What problem did the Panwar family face?
- ii. How could the Panwars ensure safe schooling for Piyush?
- iii. What information was shared by the Headmaster with Piyush's parents?
- iv. Why did the panwars visit the school for the disabled children ?
- V. Why were the panwars satisfied when day took round off the school during the recess ?

## Activity II

**1. Rearrange the letters to form meaningful words:**

(Take help from the box below)

**dnisocei**.....

**suiinleve**.....

**sseura**.....

**ftdsciomro**.....

**rexpte**.....

(Inclusive, expert, discomfort, decision, assure)

**2. Match the words under 'A' with their meanings under 'B'.**

A	B
affected	trouble or difficulty
emotional	having a physical or mental disability
inquire	infected or attacked, as by disease
inclusive	to ask, especially politely or formally
inconvenience	of or relating to emotion
impaired	not excluding any particular groups of people

### Activity III

1. Fill in the blanks of these sentences choosing suitable modals from the brackets:

(must, will, could, would, should)

- i. The fisherman spread his net for the whole day long but .....not catch any fish. (past inability)
- ii. Ravi's uncle guided him how he .....attempt his examination. (suggestion)
- iii. Ashok planned to go to Delhi to meet his Buaji. He .....go to Mathura from there. (fixed plan)
- iv. Kiran ..... become an MLA. This is her ambition. (determination)
- v. The painter has lost his bicycle. He ..... walk back to his home now. (obligation)

### Activity IV

Read the given passage:

“What do you see?” Miss Beam asked. “I see some very beautiful grounds,” I said, “and a lot of jolly children. But what surprises me, and pains me too, is that they are not all healthy and active. As I came in I saw one poor little thing being led about because of some trouble with her eyes. And now I can see two more in the same condition, while there is a girl with a crutch just under the window watching the others at play. She seems to be a hopeless cripple. Miss Beam laughed. “Oh, no,” she said, “she's not lame really, this is only her lame day. Nor are those others blind, it is only their blind day.” I must have looked very much astonished, for she laughed again. “There you have an essential part of our system in a nutshell. In order to get these young minds to appreciate and understand misfortune, we make them share in misfortune too. In the course of

the term every child has one blind day, one lame day, one deaf day and one dumb day. During the blind day their eyes are bandaged, and it is a point of honour not to peep. The bandage is put on overnight, they wake up blind. This means that they need assistance in everything, and other children are told to help them and lead them about. It is educative to both of them — the blind and the helpers.

[Divide the class into pairs and ask them to read the paragraph to each other.]

(The teacher should ask short textual questions for comprehension)

### Activity V

'Pulse Polio Immunization' campaign is being observed nationwide. The school appointed a number of volunteers to give a helping hand to the teams from the medical department. You being one of the volunteers got this opportunity. Write your experiences and your contribution to this campaign.

*The best preparation for  
tomorrow is doing your best today.*



- What do you do when someone comes to you to beg for food, cloths or money, etc.?
- How do you feel after giving him/her the things?
- What will happen when the donor himself/herself turns out to be a beggar?

**Let's read this poem**

I went begging from door to door on a village path,  
When your golden chariot appeared  
in the distance like a grand dream,  
And I wondered who was this king of all kings!  
My hopes rose high  
and I thought my bad days were over  
I stood waiting for alms



and for wealth to be scattered all over.  
Your chariot stopped where I stood.  
You glanced at me



and came down with a smile.  
I felt the luck of my life has come at last.

Then all of a sudden,  
you held out your hand and said:  
“What have you to give me?”

Ah! What a royal joke!  
To open your palm to a beggar to beg!  
I was confused and stood undecided.

And then from my little bag,  
I took out two grains of corn,  
and gave them to you.  
But how great was my surprise,  
When at the day's end  
I emptied my bag on the floor, to find  
Two little grains of gold in the heap.

I bitterly wept and wished  
That I had had the heart  
to give you all I had.

- Rabindranath Tagore



### Glossary:

chariot	:	a four wheeled cart drawn by horses.
alms	:	help; money or something given in charity to someone
glance at	:	take a quick look
heap	:	pile

### Activity I

1. **Write the number of the stanza to which the meaning of these sentences match:**
  - i. I felt that within no time I was going to get a precious treasure. But alas! Instead of receiving you asked for something from me !

- .....
- ii. I was a beggar wandering here and there. One day I saw you and thought that you are the greatest king on this earth. ....
  - iii. Looking at the great reward I became unhappy. Had I been generous, I would have got all I dreamt of .....
  - iv. I was quite puzzled because out of my greed I could donate only a small portion of my possession. ....
  - v. Your sight gave me a rosy picture of future. I was expecting a great fortune from you.....

## 2. Answer these questions:

- i. What was the beggar's condition in the beginning?
- ii. Why did the beggar think that his bad days were over?
- iii. What did the poet expect of the king?
- iv. When did the poet think that his luck had come at last? Why?
- v. Why did the beggar remain a beggar even at the end?

## Activity II

### 1. Find the lines from the poem expressing these emotions and write them.

- i. wonder
- ii. hope
- iii. confusion
- iv. greed
- v. surprise
- vi. sorrow

### 2. Write the Hindi meanings of the words given in '1' above

## Activity III

Suppose the king narrates the story, how will you write it?

You may begin like this:

It was a different day for me . I got into my chariot and went to a village. There I saw a beggar.....

**Activity IV**

Divide the class into three groups. Ask them to read the given poem within the group and then to recite it before the class. (Allot one stanzas per group. Ask oral questions at the end of this activity)

Be optimistic in your life,  
Believe that things will go your way,  
And if you need a little help,  
Take some time and pray.

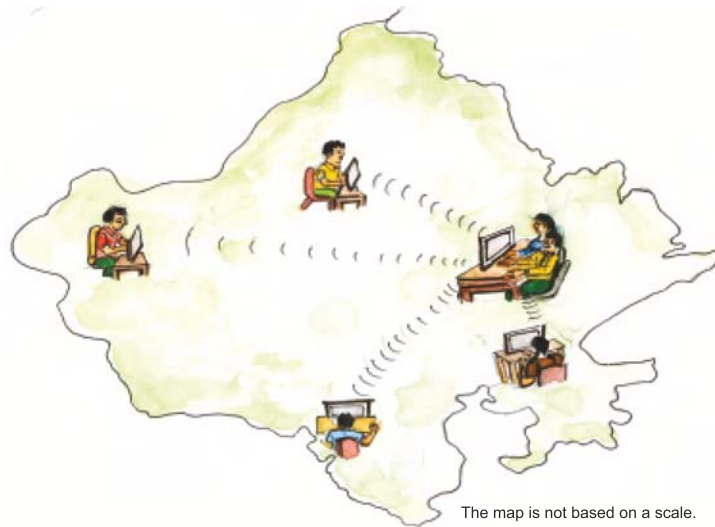
You need to have positive thoughts,  
The negative needs to leave,  
And if you think long enough,  
You truly will believe.

So you did think good thoughts,  
And being optimistic made things right,  
And it was all because,  
You saw the light.

**Discuss in groups and speak about the advantages of optimistic thoughts/positive thoughts/good thoughts in life.**

*You can do anything, but not everything*

- Do you remember the Teacher's Day, when our Prime Minister spoke to the children country wide? (Mann ki Baat)
- Do you remember how it was transmitted?
- That medium of communication used is known as video conferencing.



(Children from different centres are participating in the video conference.)

A video conference was organized by the “Youth Club” in Jaipur. The subject of the conference was, “What's the way out”? Teenagers discussed their problems with well-known counsellors Dr. Bhatnagar and Dr. Smita Garasiya. They guided the teenagers towards the right path.

The secretary of the youth club introduced the counsellors and welcomed all.

**Anchor** : Let's begin the conference with a question from Dudu, Jaipur.

**Boy** : Namaskar Sir, I am Ramesh from Dudu.

**Dr. Bhatnagar** : Good morning, Ramesh. Please tell us how old you are and which class you study in.

**Ramesh** : Sir, I am fifteen and study in Class X.

**Dr. Garasiya** : Ok, Ramesh. What do you want to ask?

**Ramesh** : Sir, I am not able to concentrate on my studies, and I will be appearing for my board examinations this year. I couldn't score good marks in my half yearly exams. Now what to do?

**Dr. Bhatnagar** : Ramesh, it's because you lack in self-confidence.

**Ramesh** : Yes sir, I do. I am not able to concentrate which has made me indecisive. I am not able to take any decisions. I prepare a time table but can't follow it. I think I am good for nothing. My parents also don't understand me. How can I build up my confidence?



**Dr. Garasiya** : Well Ramesh, don't lose hope. Your parents do love and understand you much better. They are worried about you and your future. In true sense, they are your guide. Be optimistic.

**Dr. Bhatnagar** : Ramesh, as you said that you prepare a time table and can't follow it, tell me how many days you plan for.

**Ramesh** : I go for a monthly planning.

**Dr. Bhatnagar** : Ramesh, don't plan for a long period. Don't set such a difficult goal to achieve. Be practical. Plan only for one day and try to follow it. Get habituated to do like this.

**Ramesh** : Will it build confidence in me?

**Dr. Bhatnagar** : Certainly. Make it a rule to follow your timetable regularly. Practise 'Yoga' regularly for concentration. Yoga will definitely strengthen your mind, which will also help you to concentrate on your studies and build up confidence.

**Ramesh** : Thank you sir. I will certainly follow your advice.

**Anchor** : Perhaps Ramesh will be confident now. Let's listen to a young girl online.

**Girl** : Pranam Sir, I am Mumal from Bundi. I study in class IX.



- Dr. Garasiya** : What's your question, Mumal?
- Mumal** : Madam, I have a friend who wants to know how to get rid of pimples.
- Dr. Garasiya** : Don't worry, Mumal. It is a common problem amongst teenagers. What has she done so far?
- Mumal** : She applied various creams but nothing has worked.
- Dr. Garasiya** : Tell her not to worry so much. Don't touch skin and pimples with nails. Clean the face with water and mild soap at least twice or three times a day. They are sure to go.
- Mumal** : But how? She is tired of applying creams now.
- Dr. Garasiya** : Don't get carried away by the TV advertisements and newspapers. Eat healthy, eat a lot of green vegetables, salad, fruits, etc. Drink ample of water daily. Say no to oily and spicy food, chocolates and fast food.
- Mumal** : Thank you, madam.
- Anchor** : Here is Rahim from Pokharan, Jaisalmer with a query to make.
- Rahim** : Good morning sir, My query is, does a blood donor also acquire HIV?
- Dr. Bhatnagar** : That's a good question. By the way, a student like you cannot donate blood. The age for donating blood is 18 and above.
- Rahim** : I still want to know.
- Dr. Bhatnagar** : It is quite safe to donate blood to an HIV patient. The blood donor can't get infected because the instruments are sterilized.
- Rahim** : Thank you, sir.



- Anchor** : Here's Gautam from Devali, Udaipur. Let's listen to Gautam's problem.
- Gautam** : Namaste sir, I am Gautam from Devali, Udaipur district. I have a bad habit of chewing gutkha. It has spoiled my teeth. I want to get rid of this.
- Dr. Garasiya** : In which class do you study?
- Gautam** : Sir, I'm in class VIII.
- Dr. Garasiya** : How old is your habit and how often do you chew a gutkha?
- Gautam** : I have been chewing gutkha for the last two years. I chew it 7-8 times a day.
- Dr. Bhatnagar** : That's terrible. Tell me about your hobbies.
- Gautam** : My hobbies are reading newspaper, watching TV and playing games on mobile. I play on Tabla too.
- Dr. Bhatnagar** : That's good. Now whenever you feel like chewing gutkha, read an interesting news item or article from a newspaper, watch TV or play on Tabla. Be with your friends and talk to them. Play games of your choice. Try to keep your mind engaged in different activities. I'm sure you'll be able to get rid of this bad habit.
- “Where there is a will, there is a way.”**  
**“You can.”**
- Gautam** : Thanks to you sir, Now I'm sure I will purge myself of this bad habit.
- Anchor** : So friends, now it's time to say good bye on behalf of the youth club. I thank Dr. Bhatnagar and Dr. Smita Garasiya for guiding the teenagers. I'm also obliged to the boys and girls who trusted us and shared their problems.
- Good bye. Take care!

**Glossary:**

counsellor	:	advisor, guide
indecisiveness	:	state of not taking decision easily
concentrate	:	give all attention to
build-up	:	increase
optimistic	:	hopeful
goal	:	aim
get habituated	:	get used to, get accustomed to
sterilized	:	completely clean and free from germs
absolutely	:	totally, fully
get rid of	:	to be free from
donate	:	to give in charity
get carried away	:	get influenced by
purge	:	purify
ample	:	plenty of

**Activity I****1. State whether the following sentence are true or false:**

- i. The video conference was organized by the central government of India in Delhi. ( )
- ii. Ramesh was laborious, intelligent and scholar. ( )
- iii. Yoga helps to concentrate on studies, strengthens the mind and helps in building confidence. ( )
- iv. The donor of blood can't acquire HIV. ( )
- v. Ramesh, Mumal, Rahim and Gautam were not satisfied with the counsellors. ( )

**2. Answer the following questions in 10-15 words each:**

- i. Where was the video conference held? Who organized it?
- ii. Who were the counsellors?
- iii. How many students (with names and places) participated in the video conference?

- iv. How will yoga be helpful to Ramesh?
- v. What suggestions were given to Mumal for her friend's problem?
- vi. Why is it safe to donate blood to an HIV patient?

## Activity II

1. Match the words given in column A with their meanings in column B :

A	B
i. counsellor	i get used to, accustomed to
ii. concentrate	ii to give in charity
iii. indecisive	iii to be hopeful
iv. optimistic	iv give all attention to
v. habituated	v. clean and free from germs
vi. donate	vi. advisor
vii. sterilized	vii. one who can't take decisions quickly

2. Fill in the blanks with correct words.

habit, indecisiveness, engage, trust, confidence

- i. The mayor was criticized by the party workers for his.....
- ii. If you say something with..... you will feel that it is correct.
- iii. He has a bad.....of biting his nails when he is nervous.
- iv. She found it difficult to.....with her office life.
- v. My teachers assigned the task to me because they had.....in me.

## Activity III

Look at the pictures:



in the bag



on the table



above the hills



over the man



going into the tunnel



under the table



between the two boys



among the birds

In the above pictures the underlined words are prepositions. They show relationships of various kinds between nouns and pronouns.

**1. Now fill in the blanks with suitable words (preposition) given in brackets:**

- i. She put her book.....the pillow (under, above)
- ii. A small table was kept.....the two chairs (between, among)
- iii. Hari works.....a factory. (in, into)
- iv. The kite was flying.....our heads. (over, under)
- v. Divide these chocolates.....the students. (among, between)
- vi. Meena kept the vegetables .....the table, (on, above)
- vii. I could only see her head.....the water. (above, over)
- viii. Distribute these books.....the two sisters. (between, among)
- ix. She quietly walked.....the room. (in, into)
- x. Sangeeta jumped.....the pool for swimming. (in, into)

### Activity IV

Make a list of the issues discussed in the video conference and suggestions given by the counsellors. Add your own suggestions also.

Let the groups read out the issues and their suggestions.

### Activity V

Divide the class into four groups and discuss major issues being faced by the peer groups (same age group). Speak out them in the class and with the help of your teacher find solution to each of the issues.

Write down the problems with their possible solutions.



Divide the class into two groups and read this poem aloud in the class.

### Activity VI

#### Don't Quit

When things go wrong as they sometimes will;  
When the road you are trudging seems uphill;  
When the funds are low, and the debts are high;  
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh;  
When care is pressing you down a bit  
Rest if you must, but don't you quit.

*Failure will never overtake me if my  
determination to succeed is strong enough.*

- Have you ever thought how India was in the past?
- Was science much advanced earlier in the past also as it is today?
- We enjoy the medical facilities, technologies, transportation, live a luxurious life, etc. Was it earlier too?

### Read to find out our glorious past.....

Most Indians are aware that they had a great heritage, but few would include science in it. This is mainly because during centuries of foreign rule they have been led to believe that science is an import from Europe. They forget the many



significant contributions to science India has made for centuries before the first Europeans came to India.

There is proof that more than 3000 years before the birth of Christ, people of this country had much scientific knowledge. Relics of the Indus valley civilization found at Harappa and Mohen-jo-daro (now in Pakistan) show that their cities were well planned, with excellent water supply and drainage systems. The progress they had made in



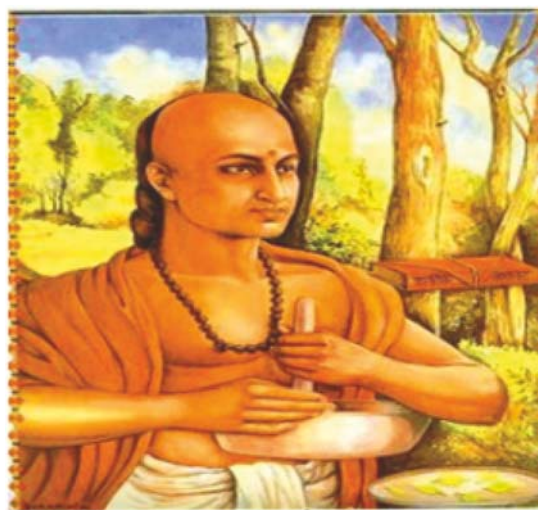
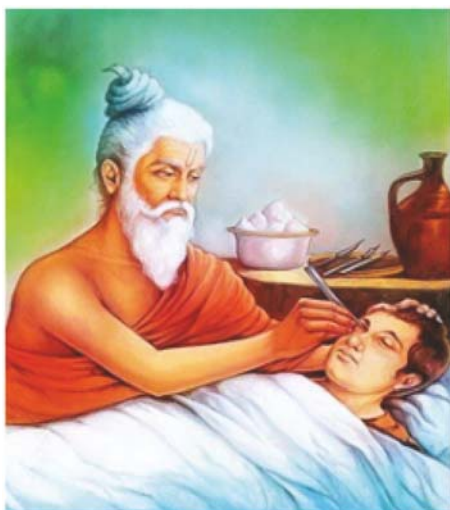
agriculture, brick making, craft and industry was remarkable. Their clothes were made of cotton. For reasons yet unknown, this civilization decayed and was lost. The cities got buried.

The golden age of science in India was from the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. to the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

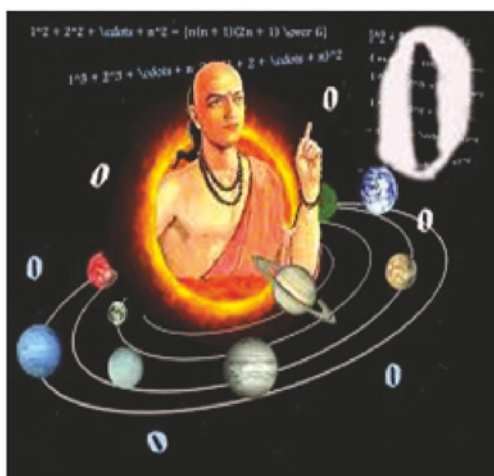
With wealth and the land science advanced under the *Maurya*, *Shaka*, *Kushan* and Gupta empires. There were famous universities at *Nalanda*, *Varanasi* and *Taxila*. There was much exchange of scholars with neighbouring and distant lands.

Great contributions were made in the fields of mathematics, astronomy and medical science.

One of the earliest scientists was Sushruta. He repaired a nose some 26 centuries ago and was the first plastic surgeon. He was an expert in removing urinary stones, treating fractures and eye operations. He even advised his pupils to use



dead bodies for practice before surgery. He is known as the father of anesthesia also. Charak was the first physician who suggested that there were 360 bones in



human body. He has also described medicinal uses of about 10,00,000 herbal plants. Aryabhatta from Kerala studied in University of Nalanda . He was the first to find out that the earth is round and it rotates on its axis, creating day and night.

The concept of zero was discovered around 5th century by a great mathematician-Bhaskar.He worked on different aspects of mathematics.

Indians are proud of their glorious scientific past. With Independence in 1947, a new page was opened in the history of facilities for scientists. Research began in many fields. India is now a member of nuclear club, space club and the Antarctica exploration club. In this modern race, while much remains to be done for India to catch up with advanced countries, much has been done. India is on its way to gain the scientific glory again.

- Adapted from scientists of India by Mrinal Mitra and B. G. Varma.

### Glossary:

- heritage : something which is passed down over many years within a nation.
- contribution : the act of having a share in something.
- relic : an object of historic importance.
- drainage : means of carrying away dirty water.



remarkable : worth speaking of, astonishing.

decay : to decline(here);to fall to a lower state, to get destroyed

anaesthesia : insensitivity to pain, a drug makes a person or an animal  
unable to feel anything especially pain.

rotate : turn round on one position; spinning

axis : an imaginary line around which a spinning body moves

facilities : any means to do something

exploration : travelling into a place for the purpose of discovery

### Activity I

#### 1. Choose the correct alternative:

i. Scientific research in ancient India was at its peak for a period of about

- a. 400 years                      b. 1100 years  
c. 700 years                      d. 100 years                      ( )

ii. Under the Mauryas, Shakas and Guptas empires scientific research  
flourished because

- a. There was no shortage of money to stop it.  
b. There were famous universities at Nalanda, Varanasi and Taxila.  
c. There was much exchange of scholars with neighbouring countries.  
d. For all the three reasons put together.                      ( )

#### 2. Say whether the following statements are True or False.

i. It was believed that heritage is an import from Europe.                      ( )

ii. Indus valley civilization consisted with excellent water supply and  
drainage system.                      ( )

iii. The universities at Taxila was founded by Bhaskar                      ( )

)

iv. Sushruta discovered the concept of zero.                      ( )

v. Aryabhatta studied at the university of Nalanda.                      ( )

#### 3. Answer the given questions in short (10-20 words) each:

i. Mention the fields in which remarkable progress was made up to the



7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

- ii. What according to Charak was the total number of bones in the human body?
- iii. Who is known as the father of anesthesia?
- iv. How can we say that India is on its way to gain the scientific glory again?
- v. What advice did Sushruta give for practising surgery?

## Activity II

1. Match words in column A with the meaning in column B.

A	B
drainage	to get destroyed
relic	the scientific study of the sun, the moon and the stars
anaesthesia	means of carrying away dirty water
decayed	a substance that causes insensitivity to pain
astronomy	an object of historical importance

2. Fill in the blanks choosing the word from the box:

heritage, significant, civilization, physician, nuclear

- i. The culture and traditions are inseparable part of .....
- ii. There is a big ..... power plant in Rawatbhata.
- iii. Mr. Sharma called a ..... urgently when his mother had a heart attack.
- iv. Rajasthan is known for its ..... , forts and hospitality all over the world.
- v. Mobile phones play a ..... role in everyday life of common man.

## Activity III

Read the following sentences:

- a. Outstanding contributions were made in the fields of mathematics, astronomy and medical science.
- b. The concept of zero was discovered around the fifth century A.D.  
[In the sentences, the subject has been ignored. Such sentences are said to be in passive voice.]

**1. Change the following sentences into passive voice:**

- i. The cook has prepared many dishes.
- ii. People speak Hindi in Rajasthan.
- iii. We should always help the old people.
- iv. Newton discovered the law of gravitation.
- v. We do not sell imported goods.

**2. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative:**

- i. He .....by the police once already.
  - a. is being arrested
  - b. has been arrested
  - c. is arrested
  - d. has arrested
- ii. Most of the cities .....by an earthquake in 2001.
  - a. destroyed
  - b. were destroyed
  - c. has been destroyed
  - d. was being destroyed
- iii. The baby ..... by our mother tonight.
  - a. are being looked after
  - b. looked after
  - c. is being looked after
  - d. was being looked after
- iv. All the envelopes .....by the new clerk.
  - a. had addressed
  - b. is being addressed
  - c. was being addressed
  - d. were addressed
- v. That desk ..... several times this year.
  - a. is being repaired
  - b. has been repaired
  - c. had repaired
  - d. were being repaired

**Activity IV****1. Complete the table given below choosing the facts from the text.**

Name	Field	Achievements
Sushruta		
		Medicinal uses of plants
	Astronomy	
		Discovered zero