

lot of trees covered with wonderful jewels. There were red, blue, green, yellow, and white jewels. They were all very big and they sparkled in the sun. At the end of the garden there was a wall. There was a lamp hanging on the wall. Aladdin climbed a ladder and took down the lamp. He put the lamp inside his shirt. Then he picked a lot of jewels off the trees in the garden. He put them in his pockets. He put more jewels inside his shirt on top of the lamp.

Then he hurried back to the wizard. The jewels were heavy, and Aladdin could not climb the steps. The wizard asked for the lamp. It was under the jewels, and Aladdin could not reach it.

The wizard was very angry because he wanted the lamp. He did not help Aladdin. He cast a magic spell, and the stone came down and shut Aladdin in the hole. Aladdin was alone in the dark. He was very frightened. He shouted for help, but nobody heard him. He cried and rubbed his hands together. He rubbed the wizard's ring on his finger. Suddenly a big, ugly genie appeared.

"Who are you?" cried Aladdin.

"That ring is magical," replied the genie. "I am the Slave of the Ring. What do you want?"

"I want to get out of here," said Aladdin.

"All right," replied the genie.

Suddenly the hole opened. Aladdin was outside in the sun again. He was happy and ran home quickly to his mother.

Glossary and notes

wizard (n)	a man who is believed to have magical powers, जादूगर
magic (n)	the secret power making impossible things happen by saying special words (magic spell) or doing special things, जादू
fetch (v)	went and brought, जान्तर लाया
supper (n)	last meal that is taken before we go to bed, रात का भोजन
stony (adj)	full of stones पथरीला, पत्थरों से भरा हुआ
cast a spell (verb phrase)	to use words that are thought to be magical and have the power to change or influence something or some one, जादू बोलना
sparkle (v)	to shine brightly with small flashes of light, glitter, चमकना, झगझगाना
slave (n)	a person who is legally owned by another person and is forced to work for him, गुलाम
genie (n)	a spirit, जिन

B. Let's Comprehend**B.1. Think and Tell****B.1.1 Answer the following questions orally:**

1. What did Aladdin do all the day ?
2. Why was Aladdin happy?
3. When did the genie appear ?

B.2. Think and Write**1. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| (a) Aladdin lived with his father. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) The wizard was Aladdin's uncle. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) The wizard was from China. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) Aladdin was lazy and did not work. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (e) The wizard bought Aladdin a watch. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B.2.2 Tick (✓) the most appropriate option for each of the following questions:

1. Why did the wizard make a fire?

- (a) because it was ~~as~~ cold.
- (b) because ~~he was~~ tired.
- (c) because ~~he~~ wanted to cast a spell.
- (d) because ~~he~~ wanted to cook food.

2. What did the wizard want Aladdin to get from under the stone?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) a stone | (b) jewels |
| (c) a ring | (d) a lamp |

B.2.3. Answer each of the following questions in not more than 50 words:

- The wizard cast a spell twice in the story. What happened each time ?
- Why did the wizard get angry with Aladdin?
- How was Aladdin able to come out of the big hole?

4. The wizard had told Aladdin that he was his uncle but this was **not** true. Why do you think the wizard lied to Aladdin and his mother?

C. Word Study

C.1. Look at the following sentences :

Suddenly the earth opened. Aladdin was outside in the sun again. He was happy and ran home quickly to his mother.

The word 'suddenly' is made by adding 'ly' to the word 'sudden'. The same happens in 'quickly' where 'ly' is added to 'quick'. 'ly' is called a suffix as it is added at the end of a word.

Both 'suddenly' and 'quickly' are adverbs.

Can you think of more words which are formed in such a way? Some are listed in the Help Box:

Help Box

happy quiet brave secret proper gentle

Add more to this list.

C. 2. Look at the following sentences:

Then they went for a long walk. They walked along a stony path.



Here 'y' has been added to the noun 'stone' to make it an adjective 'stony' that means 'full of stones'. Can you think of more words where meaning changes similarly due to addition of 'y' ?

Some such words are given in the Help Box. Add more to the list and use some of them in your own sentences.

Help Box

dream hair storm need bone crunch

D. Grammar

Using 'Shall' for promise

Look at the following sentences :

I shall buy you some beautiful clothes.

Here 'shall' is used for making promise. Now, rewrite the sentences given below, substituting 'promise' in the sentences. Also make other necessary changes in the sentence. The first one has been done for you :

- (a) He has promised to help me. = He shall help me.
- (b) He promises to help me.

- (c) She has promised to reconsider the matter.
- (d) They have promised to invite the Chief Minister.
- (e) The Headmaster promises to improve sports facilities.

E. Let's Talk

Work in pairs

Tell your partner what makes this story interesting to you.

F. Composition

Let us assume that the story of Aladdin has not ended yet. Continue the story to your liking and give it a different end in about five sentences:

2. If you were given a ring which can grant you your wishes, what would you wish for? List your wishes here:

G. Translation

Translate the passage into Hindi :

Long, long ago in Arabia, there lived a poor boy whose name was Aladdin. He lived in a small house with his mother. He was lazy and did not like to work at all. He used to spend his time playing in the street with other boys.

H. Activity

Draw the picture of a lamp in the box below and name its parts:



4

The Peacock – Our National Bird

A. Warmer

Have you ever heard birds chirping and twittering?
Can you name some birds whose chirping and
twittering you may have liked? Which bird do you
like most and why?

Teacher : Good morning, Students !

Students : [Standing] Good morning, Sir !

Teacher : (shows them a picture of peacock and asks) : Can
you tell the name of the bird ?

Students : Yes, Sir. It's a peacock.

Teacher : Well done! Today we are going to talk about our
National Bird—the peacock. There are various
species of peacock. You know, in India only the blue
peacock is found. Has anyone of you seen it ?

Ruby : Yes Sir, I've, I've seen it in the Patna Zoo. It's very
beautiful.

Teacher : Yes, you're absolutely right. It looks very attractive.
Its feathers are multi-coloured and its large oval
body is bright and colourful. It has a small head



and a slender neck. A male peacock is more colourful than the female one - peahen. Its plumes are matchless in beauty and are used for decoration.

Abhishek : Sir, I've heard that a peacock eats up even a snake.

Teacher : Yes, you're right. It eats not only snakes but also plants, seeds, fruits, insects. It devours frogs and lizards as well.

Imran : Sir, in my village, I've seen the dance of 'Mor' and 'Morni' in a marriage ceremony.

Teacher : (Nodding) Well ! In marriage ceremonies, two persons dance in the guise of a peacock and a peahen. But in reality, the peacock dances mostly in the rainy season. When the sky is overcast with clouds, the peacock dances with delight, spreading its colourful feathers. Has anyone seen a peacock without feathers ?

Students : No, Sir.
(The bell rings)

Students : Thank you, Sir !

Teacher : That's right !

Glossary and notes

national (adj)	related to a nation, राष्ट्रीय
various (adj)	several/many, अनेक
species (n)	group having common traits, प्रजाति
absolutely (adv)	completely, exactly, पूर्णतः
multi-coloured (compound adj.)	of various colours, बहुवर्णी
oval (adj)	egglike, अंडाकार
slender (adj)	thin, दुबला
plumes (n)	feathers, पंख
decoration (n)	beautification, सौन्दर्यीकरण
devours (v)	swallows, निगलता है
nodding (v)	shaking head in appreciation, स्वीकृति में सिर हिलते हुए
in the guise of (prep. phrase)	in dress and manner of, के वेश में



B. Let's Comprehend

B.1. Think and Tell

B.1.1. Answer these questions orally:

- (a) Which is the national bird of India ?
- (b) What type of peacock is found in India ?
- (c) What does a peacock eat ?
- (d) When does a peacock usually dance ?
- (e) Do you like peacocks ?

B.2. Think and Write

B.2.1. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

- (a) A peacock has multi-coloured feathers. ☐
- (b) It has a thick neck. ☐
- (c) It is a plant eating bird. ☐
- (d) The peahen is more beautiful than the peacock. ☐
- (e) The peacock dances when it rains. ☐

B.2.2. Tick (✓) the correct options :

- (a) The body of a peacock is _____.
 - (i) round
 - (ii) oval
 - (iii) cylindrical

- (b) The peacock has a _____ neck.
 (i) thick (ii) thin (iii) slender
- (c) Its plumes are matchless in _____.
 (i) beauty (ii) size (iii) shape

B.2.3. Pick out suitable words from the lesson and fill in the blanks :

- (a) The _____ peacock is found in India.
 (b) The male - peacock is more _____ than the peahen.
 (c) The feathers of peacock are used in _____.
 (d) The peacock _____ lizards and frogs.
 (e) The peacock dances in _____ season.

B.2.4. Answer each of these questions in not more than 50 words.

- (a) Describe the features of a peacock.
 (b) How does a peacock differ from a peahen in appearance?
 (c) Do you like birds ? Why ? Give reasons in support of your answer.
 (d) Why do you think that the peacock is the national bird of India ?

C. Word Study

C.1. Correct the following mis-spelt words :

Peacock, nasional, slendr, ploome, decoretion.



C.2. Match the words in Column 'A' with their meanings in Column 'B':

A	B
various	function
oval	swallow
devour	egglike
matchless	different
ceremony	incomparable

C.3. Write ten words with the suffix 'less', as shown in the examples.

match + less = matchless

use + less = useless

D. Grammar

Look at the following sentences :

(i) When the sky is overcast with clouds, the peacock dances with delight.

(ii) Has anyone seen a peacock without feathers ?

In the sentences given above, 'with' relates 'sky' and 'clouds'. Similarly in the second sentence, 'without' relates a 'peacock' and 'feathers'. Both 'with' and 'without' in these sentences are prepositions.

A preposition is a word which is used before a noun or pronoun to establish relation of that noun or pronoun with

the other words in the sentence. 'With' is used in the sense of 'having' whereas 'without' gives the sense of 'not having'. 'With' is used also in the sense of 'company' or 'togetherness' to show an association with an instrument etc.

D.1. Tick (✓) the correct option in each of the following:

1. He shot the bird with/without a gun.
2. A diabetic usually takes tea with/without sugar.
3. We write with/without a pen or pencil.
4. The old man had lost his stick. He went on walking, with/without a stick.
5. She was going to market with/without her husband.

E. Let's Talk

Work in groups

Excessive use of chemical affects human beings as well as birds and animals. How ?

F. Composition

Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the topic discussed in E above.

G. Translation

G.1. Translate the following Into English.

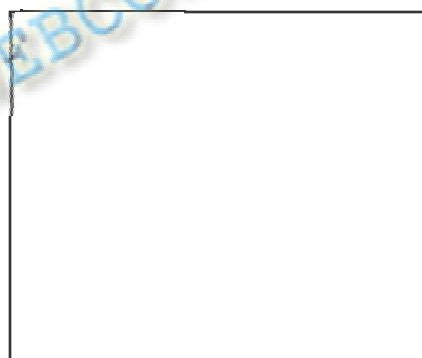
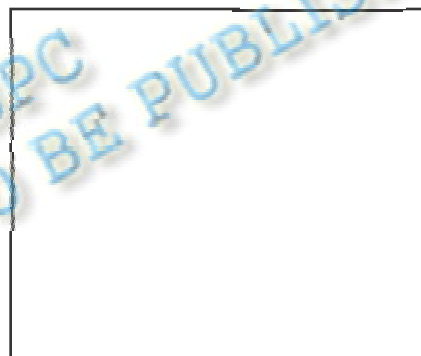
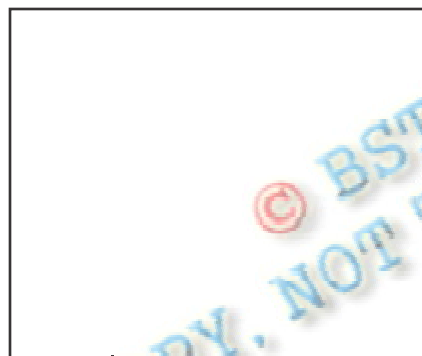
भारत में अनेक प्रकार के पक्षी पाये जाते हैं ।



वे विभिन्न रंग और आकार के होते हैं ।
उनमें से कुछ देखने में बहुत सुन्दर होते हैं ।
मोर उनमें से एक है ।
यह भारत का राष्ट्रीय पक्षी है ।

H. Activity

H.1. Collect pictures of four birds you like most and paste in the boxes given below :



5

I had a Dove

A. Warner

Have you seen a bird in a cage? How does it feel
there? Would you like to be shut in a room for ever?
Give reasons for your answer.

I had a dove, and the sweet dove died;
And I have thought it died of grieving;





O, what it could grieve for ? Its feet were tied
With a silken thread of my own hand's weaving.
Sweet little feet! Why should you die?
Why should you leave me, sweet bird? Why?
You lived alone in the forest-tree,
Why, pretty thing! Would you not live with me?
I kissed you oft and gave you white peas;
Why not live sweetly, as in the green trees?

John Keats

Glossary and notes

grieving (n)	feeling sad, शोक करना
weaving (n)	making cloth from threads, बुना
alone (adj)	without any other people, lonely, अकेल
oft (adv)	often, many times, अक्सर
white peas (noun phrase)	सफेद मटर

B. Let's Comprehend

B.1. Think and Tell

B.1.1. Answer these questions orally:

1. How did the dove die ?
2. Why didn't the bird live in the cage as happily as in the forest ?
3. How can you say that the poet cared for the bird ?

B.2. Think and Write**B.2.1. Write True or False in the space provided:**

- (a) The dove was given green peas to eat.
- (b) The dove lived in the forest tree.
- (c) The dove was unhappy.

B.2.2 Tick (✓) the most appropriate option for each of the following :

1. Who had woven the thread in the poem?
- (a) a tailor (b) a dove
- (c) the person who had caged the bird.
2. The person who had caged the dove felt that the dove had no reason to grieve because
- (a) the dove was being taken care of
- (b) the dove was set free from her cage
- (c) the dove liked to live in the cage

B.2.3. Answer the following questions:

1. What happens to the dove in the poem?
2. Pick out the line which shows that the poet took care of the dove.
3. Did the poet know the cause of the dove's grieving?



4. The poet calls the dove with different names in the poem. One has been written for you. Can you identify the other names?

(a) sweet dove

(b)

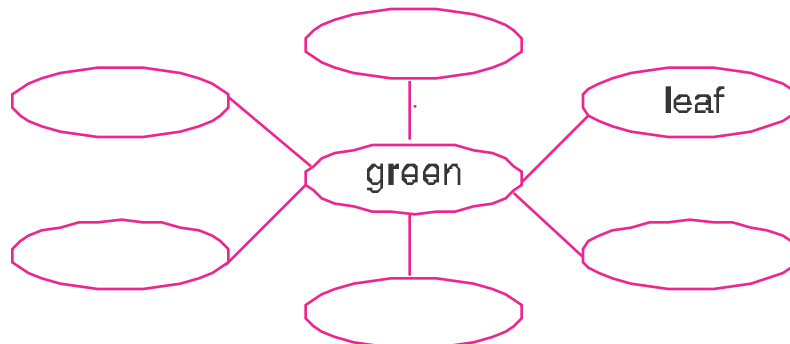
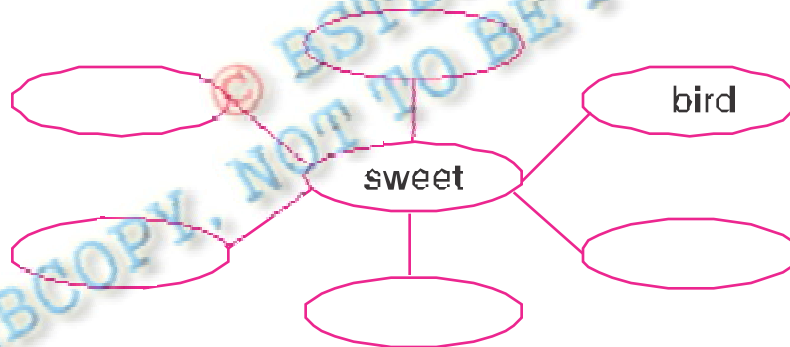
(c) _____

(d) _____

C. Word study

C.1. Making new words

Write the words associated with the words 'sweet' and 'green'. One example for each is given for your help:



C.2. Rhyming words

The words 'died' and 'tried' rhyme with each other. Pick out other such pairs of rhyming words from the poem and write them down in the space below:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

D. Grammar

D.1. Adjectives

In this poem the poet has used the word 'sweet' to describe the doves.

'Sweet' is an adjective. It gives more information about the noun 'dove'. Can you find out from the poem the words that describe the following?

trees -

peas -

feet -

thread -