



## Pre-reading

### Dictionary Reference: Learning New Words

#### Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the story (adjective/noun/verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or the mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

glowing	starving	frozen	extreme
deserve	consider	warmth	brahmin

## Reading

### Let us read the story

#### Birbal's Khichdi

It was winter time. The ponds and lakes near Akbar's palace were all frozen.

At Akbar's court:

Akbar asked Birbal, "Tell me one thing, Birbal! Do you think a man will do anything for money?"



Birbal replied, "Yes, Your Majesty!"

Akbar ordered, "Alright, then prove it!"

The next day, Birbal came to the court along with a brahmin. He was extremely poor and his family was starving. He had no money to feed them.

Birbal said to the king, "This brahmin is ready to do anything for the sake of money."

Akbar asked, "Will he do what I say?"

"Anything, if I get some money to feed my family," said the poor brahmin, before Birbal could reply.

The king said to the brahmin, "Stand inside the frozen pond all through the night without any clothes and I will give you two thousand gold coins."

The poor brahmin needed money. He had no choice. He stood in the frozen pond all through the night, shivering.



In the morning, he returned to Akbar's court to receive his reward of two thousand gold coins.

The king asked the brahmin, "How could you stand in the frozen pond in such an extreme temperature?"

The innocent brahmin replied, "I could see faintly glowing lights of the palace a mile away and that was a ray of hope for me. I kept looking at the lights and thinking about my family that they will get food if I continue to stand in the pond."

Akbar suddenly became very stern. He said harshly, "Oh brahmin, you have cheated me. I will not give you any reward for this. You looked at the palace lights and got warmth from the lights. You do not deserve the reward."

Birbal said, "Your Majesty, it is impossible to get the warmth from the lights glowing so far away!"

Akbar did not listen to him.

How could the poor brahmin argue with the emperor? He returned disappointed and bare-handed from Akbar's court.

The next day, Birbal did not go to Akbar's court. He sent a messenger to the emperor saying that he would come to the court only after his khichdi gets cooked.

Birbal did not turn up even after five days. The emperor himself went to Birbal's house to see what he was doing. He saw that Birbal had lit the fire and kept the pot of uncooked khichdi one yard above the fire.

Akbar said, "Birbal, I considered you to be the wisest in this country, but you have proved me wrong."



Birbal said, "Why, Your Majesty?"

Akbar said, "How will the khichdi get cooked when it is one yard above the fire? What is wrong with you, Birbal?"

Birbal kept stirring the pot and replied, "Oh my Great Emperor, when it is possible for a person to receive warmth from the faintly glowing lights a mile away, then it should be possible for this khichdi, which is just a yard above the fire to get cooked."



Akbar realised his mistake. He called the poor brahmin and gave him two thousand gold coins. Akbar was happy that Birbal had helped him to realise his mistake.





## Post Reading

### Vocabulary Expansion

#### Activity 2 (Prefixes and Suffixes)

Look at the following words. Break them into smaller words and look up the meaning of the words if required.

#### Example

The word 'uncooked' can be broken as under:

un + cook + ed

In the example above, **un-** is a prefix to cook and **-ed** is a suffix.

**Prefixes** and **suffixes** are groups of letters that come at the beginnings and endings of words respectively and make them longer. For example, the suffix '-er' when added to 'long' changes it to 'longer'.

Learning the meanings of common prefixes and suffixes can help you understand unknown words you read. It can also help you become better at spelling words.

**Prefixes** come before the main word. They change the meaning of the word and generally make them the opposite of the main word. For example, the prefix un- can mean "not," "remove," or "opposite." Adding the prefix un- to the word "happy" gives you the word "unhappy", which means not happy.

#### Prefixes with their meanings and examples

Prefix	Meaning	Example
non-, un-, im-, in-, il-, ir-	not, opposite	nonsense, unhappy
re-	again, back	revisit, replay
mis-	wrongly, not	misunderstand
de-	reverse, remove out of	deactivate, dehydrate
co-	with, together	coexist
dis-, di-	separation, away, apart, two	dislike, diacid

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word. Suffixes do not make the opposites. They are used to show the part of speech of a word. For example, adding "ion" to the verb "progress" gives us "progression," the noun form of the word. Suffixes also tell us the verb tense of words or whether the words are singular or plural .

Suffixes with their meanings and examples

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-er, -or	one who does; or showing a comparison	teacher, faster
-able, -ible	capable of being	unforgettable, reversible
-d, -ed	forming the past tense or having the quality of	added, loved
-ing	forming a gerund meaning an "act of" or the present participle	singing
-ment	the act, state or result of an action	appointment, government
-ive	having the quality of	creative, divisive

Now let us look at some words from the story and see how we can break them. In the word 'impossible', im- is a prefix and in the word 'national' -al is a suffix.

1. frozen \_\_\_\_\_
2. return \_\_\_\_\_
3. extremely \_\_\_\_\_
4. disappointed \_\_\_\_\_
5. shivering \_\_\_\_\_
6. wisest \_\_\_\_\_
7. realise \_\_\_\_\_
8. looking \_\_\_\_\_



## Learning to Read and Comprehend

### Activity 3

Write answers to the following questions.

1. What time of the year was it in the story?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What had happened to the ponds and lakes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did Akbar want to know?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did the brahmin accept Akbar's challenge?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How much money did Akbar agree to give to the brahmin?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 4

Who said to whom? Write in the given space.

1. "Stand inside the frozen pond all through the night without any clothes and I will give you two thousand gold coins."  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. "How could you stand in the frozen pond in such an extreme temperature?"  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. "Oh brahmin, you have cheated me!"  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. "Your Majesty, it is impossible to get the warmth from the lights glowing so far away!"  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. "Birbal, I considered you to be the wisest in this country, but you have proved me wrong."  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 5

What do you understand about Birbal in the story? Write three to four sentences on Birbal.

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### Learning Language

#### Adverbs

### Activity 6

Look at the following words. Notice what is common in them.

1. harshly
2. faintly
3. mainly
4. truly
5. frankly

The common thing about the words above is the use of the letters 'ly' at the end. The words can easily be divided into two parts. (word + ly).

For example: harsh+ly

Words that end with -ly are mostly **Adverbs**. They add to the quality of the verb. **For Example:** to speak (verb) harshly (adverb). Adverbs of Manner usually take -ly after a word.

Expressions of time show frequency of an action. Let's look at some examples:

1. The girls always get late for the party.
2. I usually do yoga every morning.
3. He is often late for work.
4. My dentist told me to brush my teeth twice daily.

Adverbs are of many types such as time, place, manner, frequency etc. and give information regarding **how things happen, how many times, when and where.**



### Activity 7

Divide the following words into two parts. The first has been done for you.

1. mainly      main + ly \_\_\_\_\_
2. generally      \_\_\_\_\_
3. aptly      \_\_\_\_\_
4. sternly      \_\_\_\_\_
5. normally      \_\_\_\_\_
6. suddenly      \_\_\_\_\_
7. carefully      \_\_\_\_\_
8. rarely      \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 8

Fill in the blanks with appropriate -ly words given in the box.

truly, sternly, fairly, certainly, quietly

1. Akbar spoke \_\_\_\_\_ with the brahmin.
2. The exam was \_\_\_\_\_ easy.
3. Birbal was \_\_\_\_\_ wise.
4. You should \_\_\_\_\_ take leave from work.
5. The student sat \_\_\_\_\_ after the teacher scolded him.

### Activity 9

The following exercise will help you to understand how Adverbs of Frequency work. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ late on weekends.
  - a. get up usually
  - b. get usually up
  - c. usually get up
  - d. up get usually



2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ late for work.
  - a. never is
  - b. is never
  - c. are never
  - d. were never
3. How \_\_\_\_\_ on weekends?
  - a. often do you travel
  - b. do you often travel
  - c. often you do travel
  - d. often does you travel
4. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ early for class.
  - a. often is
  - b. are often
  - c. often are
  - d. is often
5. When do you \_\_\_\_\_ go on vacation each year?
  - a. always
  - b. never
  - c. usually
  - d. ever



### Activity 10 (Pairwork)

The following grid has some-ly words. You can find them either vertically or horizontally. Find them and write them in the blanks given below. (The teacher will explain how to do the activity.)

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



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|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

## Learning to Speak

### Activity 11

Three sets of dialogues are given below. Practise them in the class.

**Note:** The teacher must get the dialogues rehearsed one at a time in pairs and small groups. The best three groups in speaking for each set will present their dialogue in front of the class. The teacher must help the students to understand the text and speak as instructed in square brackets.

#### Set 1 (Pairwork)

Akbar (to Birbal): Tell me one thing, Birbal! Do you think a man will do anything for money? **[question]**

Birbal (to Akbar): Yes, Your Majesty! **[statement]**

Akbar (to Birbal): Alright, then prove it! **[order]**

#### Set 2 (a group of 3)

Birbal (to Akbar): Your Majesty! this brahmin is ready to do anything for the sake of money. **[statement]**

Akbar (to Birbal): Will he do what I say, Birbal? **[question]**

Birbal (to Akbar): Yes, Your Majesty! **[statement]**

Birbal (to the brahmin): Are you ready to do anything that His Majesty asks you to? **[question]**

Brahmin (to Akbar): Anything, if I get some money to feed my family, Your Majesty. **[statement]**

Akbar (to the brahmin): Stand inside the frozen pond all through the night without any clothes. For this, I will give you two thousand gold coins. **[order]**

#### Set 3 (a group of 3)

Akbar (to the brahmin): Tell me, how could you stand in the frozen pond in such an extreme temperature? **[question]**

The brahmin (to Akbar): It was very difficult. It was freezing. But I needed the money for my family. So I kept standing in the cold water. **[statement]**

Akbar (to the brahmin): Was it due to money that you could stand in the water all night? **[question]**

The brahmin (to Akbar): Your Majesty! I could also see the faintly glowing lights of the palace. The lights helped me. I kept looking at the lights and thinking about the food my family will get. **[statement]**

Akbar (angrily to the brahmin): What! Oh brahmin, you have cheated me! **[exclamation]**

The brahmin (to Akbar): Your Majesty! I did as you said. I have not cheated. **[statement]**

Akbar (angrily to the brahmin): You do not deserve the reward. You looked at the palace lights and got warmth from the lights. **[statement]**

The brahmin (pleadingly to Akbar): Your Majesty! I have stood all night in the freezing waters of the pond. **[statement]**

Akbar (sternly to the brahmin): I will not give you any reward for this. If you say one more word, I will put you in jail for cheating. **[order]**

Birbal (to Akbar): Your majesty! it is impossible to get the warmth from the lights glowing so far away! **[exclamation]**

## Learning to Write

### Dialogue writing.

Writing a dialogue is a very interesting activity. If you already have a passage, converting it into dialogue form is very simple. You must remember:

1. You do not use words such as 'said', 'asked', 'replied', 'told', etc. Instead, you use 'to' at its place.
2. You use colon after addressee put in round bracket.
3. You do not use inverted commas ( " " ) for what the speaker has to say. You simply write it.

<b>Statements:</b> →	Birbal told the messenger, "Give my message to the emperor."	Birbal tells the messenger to go to the emperor and give him a message.
<b>Process</b>		
<b>Step 1.</b>	Remove 'told', comma and inverted commas.	Remove 'tells'
<b>Step 2.</b>	Instead of 'told' use 'to'	Remove 'to' after 'messenger'. Use 'to' and remove 'tells'.
<b>Step 3.</b>	Put 'to' and 'the messenger' in round brackets after the name of the speaker.	
<b>Step 4.</b>	Add colon (:) after the name of the speaker and the addressee as in Birbal (to the messenger):	



<b>Step 5.</b>	...	Make the first letter of the statement capital.
<b>Dialogue</b>	Birbal (to the messenger): Give my message to the emperor.	Birbal (to the messenger): Go to the emperor and give him a message.

### Activity 12 (Pairwork)

Read the given statements and rewrite them as dialogues.

**1. Statement :** Akbar said, "Birbal, I considered you to be the wisest in this country, but you have proved me wrong."

Dialogue: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Statement :** Birbal said, "Why, your majesty?"

Dialogue: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Statement :** Akbar said, "How will the khichdi get cooked when it is one meter above the fire? What is wrong with you Birbal?"

Dialogue: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Learning to Use Language

#### Activity 13 (Group Work)

Students will do this activity in a group of four or five.

Let us write a small paragraph. The topic is 'A Visit to a Hill Station'. Read the questions given below and answer them in complete sentences.



1. Where did you go? (e.g. I went to Simla).

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2. Who did you go with?

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3. How did you reach there?

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4. How long did it take?

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5. Where did you stay?

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6. What did you do during the day?

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7. What did you do at night?

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8. How was your trip?

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Now put all your answers together and write in a paragraph form in the following box.
