



Rewrite the following sentences by adding appropriate adjectives to the underlined noun. You can take help from the Help Box. You may add your own adjectives:

- 1) Grandma bought a shawl.

- 2) The frog has a tongue.

- 3) My mother bought a rock for me from a market.

- 4) She threw a ball that broke the glass of the window.

- 5) The fairy told a tale.

6) The man was walking with his stick.

7) On the tree, there were two birds.

Help Box

small old long little sticky beautiful
red noisy green magical

E. Let's Talk

Work in **group** and discuss the following:

Should animals be caged?

F. Composition

Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the topic given above.

G. Translation

Translate the first stanza of the poem into Hindi

H. Activity

Work in pairs

Look at the picture. Identify the birds and describe each of these birds in a few sentences.



6

IVAN

A. Warmer

1. Do you ever find people quarrelling in your neighbourhood?
2. What do people quarrel over?
3. How do these quarrels affect your life?
4. How are these quarrels resolved finally?

Ivan was a farmer who lived in a village in Russia. He was rich. He had three sons who were laborious. His father was old and sick.

Gabriel was his neighbour. They were good neighbours. They were happy and comfortable with each other.

Ivan had some hens. One day a hen flew across the fence. She laid an egg in Gabriel's house. Ivan's daughter-in-law went to his house to inquire into the matter. Gabriel's mother replied rudely. It led to a quarrel. Soon, Ivan, Gabriel and their wives started quarrelling. Their neighbours had to intervene to pacify them.

But their quarrel did not stop. Ivan uprooted Gabriel's beard. Gabriel went to court by bus but Ivan went there by train. They



both filed a case. The hearing prolonged. It ruined them financially. They had no peace. They were not happy now.

Ivan's father who was old and wise, did not like it. He asked them to forgive each other and forget the old dispute. He asked them, "Why are you quarrelling over an egg ? What's its value ? Hatred breeds hatred. In anger you don't know what you are saying and doing. You lose your patience and wisdom. It sometimes leads to destruction."

The old man's advice worked. Ivan and Gabriel were reconciled. They began to live together in peace once again. They were very happy now.

Glossary and notes

sick (n)	ill, बीमार
fence (n)	barricade, बेरा, पहाड़ीवारी
inquire (v)	to ask, पूछना
pacify (v)	to make calm, शांति करना
uproot (v)	to root out, उखाड़ना
hatred (n)	contempt, घृणा, नफरत
rudely (adv)	harshly, खूब्राई से
forgive (v)	to pardon, क्षमा करना
reconciled (v)	became friend again मेल मिलाप हो गया

B. Let's comprehend

B. 1. Think and Tell

B.1.1. Answer the following questions orally:

- Who was Ivan ?
- Where did he live ?

- (c) Who was his neighbour ?
- (d) Who began to quarrel ?
- (e) Who encouraged them to reconcile ?

B.2. Think and Write

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

- (a) Ivan was a rich farmer.
- (b) The hen laid eggs in the street.
- (c) Gabriel uprooted Ivan's beard.
- (d) Anger leads to destruction.
- (e) Ivan and Gabriel did not become reconciled.

B.2.2. Fill in the blanks with words from the lesson:

- (a) Ivan and Gabriel were _____ .
- (b) Ivan's father was old and _____ .
- (c) Ivan's hen flew over the _____ .
- (d) _____ went to inquire into the matter.
- (e) _____ started quarrelling.
- (f) At last, Ivan and Gabriel became _____ .

B.2.3. Arrange the following sentences in proper order so that they make a complete story.

- (a) Ivan was a rich farmer from Russia.
- (b) She laid an egg in Gabriel's house.

- (c) Ivan uprooted Gabriel's beard.
- (d) Gabriel was his neighbour.
- (e) One day Ivan's hen flew across the fence.
- (f) Ivan, Gabriel and their wives began to quarrel.
- (g) Ivan and Gabriel became reconciled.
- (h) Finally, Ivan's father pacified Ivan and his neighbour.
- (i) Gabriel went to court.
- (j) It ruined them financially.

B. 2.4. Answer each of the following questions in not more than 50 words:

- (a) "In anger you don't know what you are saying and doing". Do you agree with the statement ? How does anger lead to destruction ?
- (b) What type of man, in your opinion, was Ivan's father ? What did he do to pacify Ivan and his neighbour ?
- (c) If you were Ivan's neighbour, what would you do to solve this quarrel ?

C. Word study

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

peice, forgate, uprooted, fance, disturtcain

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

'A'	'B'
farmer	hard working
laborious	peasant
rudely	dispute
quarrel	pardon
forgive	harshly

C.3. Pick out sentences from the lesson in which the following words have been used. Then use these words in your own sentences:

neighbour, comfortable, hatred, wisdom, advice

D. Grammar

Clauses

Look at the following sentences :

- (a) Ivan was a farmer who lived in a village in Russia.
- (b) He had three sons who were laborious.
- (c) Gabriel went to court by bus but Ivan went there by train.

All the three sentences given above have two separate sentence structures. Sentence (a) consists of 'Ivan was a farmer' and 'who lived in a village in Russia'. The second

part is dependent on the first. Similarly, sentence (b) consists of 'He had three sons' and 'who were laborious'. The second is again dependent on the first. Sentence (c) also has two separate sentence structures. Both these structures are independent. Sentences (a) and (b), therefore, consist of a principal clause and a subordinate clause. A principal clause is that which has independent identity whereas a subordinate clause depends on the principal clause. Sentence 'C' consists of two independent clauses which are called co-ordinate clauses.

Now, read the sentences given below and identify the principal clause, the subordinate clause and the co-ordinate clause.

1. I don't know where she lives.
2. An old man had four sons who were lazy.
3. Ramu was poor but his sister was honest.
4. I can't forget you as long as I live.
5. He is ugly but his wife is beautiful.
6. Abhishek was fond of rasgullas but he didn't like jalebis.

E. Let's Talk

E.1. Discuss the following statements first in small groups and then with the whole class:

- (a) Hatred breeds hatred.
- (b) Anger leads to destruction.

F. Composition

Write a paragraph in about 60-80 words on any one of the topics listed in E.1 for discussion.

G. Translation

Translate the following paragraph into Hindi or your mother tongue.

Ivan had some hens. One day a hen flew across the fence. She laid an egg in Gabriel's house. Ivan's daughter-in-law went to his house to inquire into the matter. Gabriel's mother replied rudely. It led to a quarrel. Soon, Ivan, Gabriel and their wives started quarrelling. Their neighbours had to intervene to pacify them.

H. Activity

Group work

Language Game

The first student writes a word on the blackboard. The next student writes a word beginning with the last letter of the previous word. The next student writes the word beginning with the last letter of the word written by the second student. Here is an example:

Ex. – work → kite → eat → toy → ---

Complete this activity by writing at least twenty words.

7

Japan - The Land of the Rising Sun

A. Warmer

1. Do you like travelling ?
2. Name the places that you have travelled to. How has travelling helped you?

Japan, popularly called the 'Land of the Rising Sun', is known for its beautiful landscape. The snow-clad high mountains add to its beauty. So do the beautiful lakes and streams that shine like bright silver. The lovely gardens with their beautiful flowers and lovely fruits enchant the visitors.

The geographical condition of Japan is such that we do not find houses like ours. The Japanese do not build houses of bricks or stones. They build wooden houses with walls made of strong thick paper. They use three or four square pieces of glass which serve for windows. How strange !

With regards to cooking, the Japanese do not burn fires in their rooms. They use stoves for cooking. So it is hard to see smoke in a Japanese house.

The Japanese are fond of eating rice and fish. They are also very fond of tea but their tea has neither milk nor sugar in it.

The Japanese are very fond of riding in a carriage which is light and small and drawn by a man. It is called a rickshaw.

Similarly, they are very fond of carrying in their hands fans

made of straw. The Japanese are very particular about cleanliness. No one goes into a house with the shoes on. This way they prevent dust of the streets from getting into the house.

There are two important festivals—one for the girls another for the boys. The 'Feast of Dolls', which is celebrated on the third March is a holiday for girls. On this day, even the poorest girl has some doll to play with. They rejoice a lot on this occasion.

Similarly, the 'Feast of the Carp' which falls in May is the day when every boy in Japan flies a kite which looks like a fish. The carp is a very strong and brave fish. Every boy in Japan hopes to grow up as brave and strong as the carp.

New Year's Day is also greatly celebrated in Japan. On this day, they visit their friends and take presents with them. At night, they light their houses and streets with paper lanterns of different colours and rejoice greatly.

Children in Japan are very clean and neatly dressed. They never spit in the room. They always knock before they enter. They always welcome guests and are always polite to them. They are very soft-spoken as they never shout or speak aloud. It is very rare to find a Japanese rudely at anyone. A remarkable quality of the Japanese is that they do not cry if they fall down or hurt themselves. This is because of their cultural training to bear pain with a smiling face. This helps them grow up into polite and brave men and women.

Shintoism is the chief religion of the Japanese. It teaches the people of Japan to love beautiful things and to honour the dead. This is the reason they make beautiful things of wood, paper,



leather, cotton and silk. Their lovely goods are exported to other countries.

The Japanese have always been regarded as clever and hard-working people. They never sit idle.

The most remarkable thing about them is their patriotism. They love their country and are ever ready to die for her.

Glossary and notes

landscape (n)	natural beauty, प्राकृतिक सुन्दरता
snow-clad (compound adj.)	covered with snow, बर्फ से ढके हुए
enchant (v)	captivate, मन मोहना, आकर्षित करना
streams (n)	small rivers, झरने
fond of (prepositional phrase)	liking, सौमिल
custom (n)	usual behaviour, रीति रिवाज
polite (adj)	having good manner, वि-म
rudely (adv)	impolitely, रूखाई से, कठोरता से
idle (adj)	lazy, बेकार
Shintoism (n)	Japanese religion with the worship of ancestors and nature-spirits, जापानी धर्म जिसमें पूर्वजों तथा प्रकृति की पूजा की जाती है।

B. Let's comprehend

B.1 Think and Tell

B.1.1. Answer the following questions In a word or phrase.

1. Which country is called 'The Land of the Rising Sun'?
2. What adds to Japan's beauty ?

3. What is the chief food of the Japanese ?
4. What is the 'Feast of Dolls' ?
5. What is the 'Feast of the Carp' ?
6. How do the Japanese treat their guests ?
7. How do they bear pain ?
8. List some of the qualities which help the Japanese to grow brave and polite.

B.2. Think and Write

B. 2.1 Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why is there no smoke in a Japanese house ?
2. What do the Japanese boys and girls love ?
3. What do the Japanese do on New year's Day ?
4. What is a carp ? Why is it significant to a Japanese?

B.2.2. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. What are various Japanese customs ?
2. How do the Japanese boys and girls enjoy themselves?
3. Describe the behaviour of the Japanese children?
4. How can you say that the Japanese love their country?



5. What is Shintoism ? What does it teach ?
6. Make a comparison between the life style of an Indian and a Japanese.

B.2.3 Arrange the following jumbled words to make meaningful sentences. One has been done for you.

of / the / Japan / brave / are / very / people

The people of Japan are very brave.

1. sit / never / they / idle

.....

2. time / value / they

.....

3. culture / the / love / Japanese / their

.....

4. customs / and / own / they / their / have / manners

.....

5. called / is / it / rising / land / sun / of / the

.....

C. Word Study**C.1 Match words in Column 'A' with their meanings in Column 'B':**

A	B
1. stone	a. lamp with a transparent case protecting a flame etc.
2. rickshaw	b. carrying part of a machine, a vehicle.
3. carp	c. fresh water fish often reared for food.
4. holiday	d. light two wheeled hooded vehicle.
5. straw	e. closed apparatus burning fuel or using electricity for heating or cooling.
6. carriage	f. period of recreation.
7. lantern	g. dry cut stalks of grain used for packing etc.
8. stove	h. solid non metallic mineral matter; rock.
9. spit	i. material made from the skin of an animal by tanning.
10. leather	j. eject (esp. saliva) from the mouth.

C.2. Correct the spelling of the following words :

mountians, wsno, streems, beautifull, rideing,
habbits, alawys, lether, religon, streits, coton



C.3. The people of Japan are called 'the Japanese'.

What are the people of the following countries/ states called?

1. The people of India are called the _____.
2. The people of China are called the _____.
3. The people of Germany are called the _____.
4. The people of America are called the _____.
5. The people of Bhutan are called the _____.
6. The people living in Bihar are called the _____.
7. The people of Nepal are called the _____.
8. The people living in Assam are called the _____.
9. The people of England are called the _____.
10. The people living in Kashmir are called the _____.

D. Let's Talk

Discuss the following in groups:

Travelling is the best means of education.

F. Composition

Write a letter to your pen friend living in Japan describing him your visit to Rajgir. Also, invite him to visit Rajgir, a place of historical and religious importance.

G. Translation**1. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. जापानी बहुत मेहनती होते हैं ।
2. वे कभी बेकार नहीं बैठते हैं ।
3. वे अपने देश से प्यार करते हैं ।
4. वे अपने मेहमानों का आदर करते हैं ।
5. वे चाय पीने के शौकीन हैं ।
6. वे लोग अच्छा खाना खाने के शौकीन हैं ।
7. त्योहारों के अवसर पर वे अपने दोस्तों और संबंधियों को उपहार भेजते हैं ।

2. Translate the following sentences into your mother tongues:

1. Patna is a very old city.
2. It was also called Azimabad.
3. There are many ancient and famous buildings in the city.
4. It is the birthplace of Guru Govind Singh.
5. Kumhrar Park and Patna Planetarium are worth seeing places.

8

Mother Teresa

A. Warmer

Are you aware of any woman who may have served the handicapped and orphans ? If yes, name her and list some of her activities.

Mother Teresa was a great saint. She was born on 26th August, 1910 in Skopeje, Macedonia. She was the youngest child of an Albanian builder. Her early name was Agnes. But she is popularly known as Mother Teresa. She took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught at St. Marry's High School, Kolkata. But the suffering and poverty of the people made her leave the convent school. She devoted herself to work among the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata. Although she had no fund, she started an open air school for slum children. In 1950, she started the missionaries of charity. She loved and cared for those persons whom nobody looked after. She received a number of national and international awards and distinctions. Some of them are the Pope John XIII Peace Prize, the Magsaysay award, the Bharat Ratna (the highest civilian award of our country) and the Nobel Peace Prize (1979).

Mother Teresa had to face many difficulties and criticism, but she was undeterred. She said, "No matter who says what. You should accept it with a smile and do your own work."

After receiving the Nobel Prize, she advised people to go back home and love their family, in order to promote world peace.

Mother Teresa left for her heavenly abode on the 5th September, 1997. At the time of her death, her Missionaries of Charity had over four thousand sisters and an associated brother-hood of three hundred members operating six hundred and ten missions in 123 countries. These included hospitals and homes for the people with HIV / AIDS, leprosy and tuberculosis, children and family counselling programmes, personal helps, orphanage and schools.

Mother Teresa was given a state funeral by the Government of India in gratitude for her services to the poor of all the religions in India.

Glossary and notes

slum (n)	a dirty area. गन्दी बस्ती
dwellers (n)	those who live somewhere, निवासी
goddess (n)	deity, देवी
permission (n)	consent, अनुमति, सहमति
charity (n)	generosity, उदारता, दान
devoted (v)	to be loyal, समर्पित
handicapped (adj)	disabled, अस्हाय
meditation (n)	deep thinking, चिंतन
leper (n)	one who suffers from leprosy, कुष्ठ रोगी
symbol (n)	sign, संकेत