

Help Box

Can I go to school tomorrow ?

Yes, Ravi you have viral fever.

No. you must take complete rest for three days. I'll give you some medicines too.

Thank you doctor, I'll take your advice.

Doctor, I have a sore throat and a bad cold.

F. Translation

Translate the following sentences into Hindi or your mother tongue:

1. I sold my well to Gopal.
2. He has paid for the well.
3. I have seen him using the water.
4. He didn't pay you for the water.
5. I had tried to cheat Gopal.

G. Activity

Work in groups

Act out the story "Birbal Outwits the Cheat". While speaking the dialogues, be careful about showing appropriate expressions.

15

The Girl With Crutches

A.1.Warmer

Do you know any person who is deaf, dumb, blind or lame ? Is it proper to think that such persons are worthless or burden on the society ? Can you name some famous persons who are physically challenged ?

It was a Monday morning. I was busy in my office preparing a report on out of school children. The classes were running properly.

"May I come in, sir ?" A silky voice came into my ears. I raised my head and saw a girl with crutches standing at the door. An elderly lady clad in a sari was standing just behind her.

"Please come in," I said. They came in.

I offered the lady a chair to sit on. I also asked the girl to sit but she politely refused.

"Thank you, sir, but I would better keep standing."

"What can I do for you?" I asked the lady.

"Master Sahib, she is my daughter. She wants to get admission in your school," she said.

Now I looked at the girl again. She was about ten years old and had an innocent lovely face. She was standing with the help



of the crutches under her armpit. Her right leg was thin and short.

“What is your name, Beta?” I asked her.

“Sir, my name is Sabra, Sabra Tarannum. May I get admission in the school, sir ?” she asked me.



Before I could reply, her mother interrupted, “Tarannum is a very unfortunate girl. She suffered from polio when she was only three years old. We went to many doctors but in vain. She is unable to use her right leg. She is a handicapped, a burden on the family. Now she insists on going to school. Is it possible, sir ? How can she keep pace with others in the class ? After all, she is not like other girls.”

"Please, don't say so. She is neither unfortunate nor handicapped. She is a child with special needs. There are thousands of people like her" I said.

"You mean you can admit her in the school?" she was still not sure.

"Of course ! And we shall provide special facilities for her." I said in a firm voice.

I saw the girl sigh in relief. I called Manju Madam and asked her to interview the girl to decide about the class. After half an hour she came back with the girl.

"Sir, Tarannum is an outstanding girl. She can easily be admitted in class six." Manju madam said.

Tarannum proved herself an ideal student. She became very popular in the school in no time. She was a good singer and painter as well. However, she seemed to pity herself when she saw other students playing Kabaddi or Kith-Kith during lunch hour. On such occasions, I used to narrate to her the success stories of Helen Keller, Louis Braille, Milton, Homer, Stephen Hawking, Surdas, Ravindra Jain and Sudha Chandran. It gave her inspiration and rays of hope peeped through her eyes.

Time rolled on. I retired from my job. One day a three-wheeler dashed me. I fell down and became unconscious.

When I opened my eyes, I found myself in a hospital. My leg was bandaged. A doctor came to me. Her face looked familiar.

"Where am I, Madam ? What has happened to me?" I asked anxiously.

"You are in the hospital. You had met with an accident but now you are out of danger. Raj Sir, please don't call me 'madam.'"



“What ? **How did** you know my name ?” I enquired.

“**Oh sir,** you didn’t recognise me ? I am Sabra, Sabra **Tarannum,** your ex-student,” she said.

“You mean ‘the girl with crutches ?’ ”

“Yes, sir. Your inspiration worked. Now, I am a doctor. I joined this hospital only last week. And sir, I am using Jaipur Limbs and now I am not the girl with crutches now.” Her smile was so soothing !

Glossary and notes

properly (adv)	correctly, ठीक ढंग से
crutches (n)	support used under, बैसाखी

politely(adv)	with good manners, शिष्टपूर्वक
interrupted (V)	broke in upon (a person's action, speech etc), दखलअंदाजी को
unfortunate (adj)	unlucky, बदासीर
handicapped (adj)	disabled, विकलांग
burden (n)	load, बोझ
familiar (adj)	having good knowledge, परिचित
inspiration (n)	influence (s) arousing creative activity, प्रेरणा
Jaipur Limbs (n)	artificial organs for the handicapped, कृत्रिम अंग

B. Let's comprehend

B.1. Think and Tell

B.1.1. Answer the following questions orally:

1. Who is 'I' in the story ?
2. Who was the elderly lady ?
3. Why had the girl come to school ?
4. Which class was the girl admitted in ?
5. Who was the doctor ?

B.2. Think and Write

B.2.1. Answer in a word or sentence:

1. What was the teacher doing in his office ?
2. Which leg of the girl was affected by polio ?
3. What did the girl do when other students played ?
4. What did the girl become at last ?
5. Why did the girl say "Please, don't call me 'madam'?"



B.2.2. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the teacher call the girl 'a child with special need'?
2. Why did the mother call the girl 'a burden' ? Was she really a burden on the family ?
3. How did the teacher encourage the girl ?
4. How did Tarannum prove that she was not inferior to other children?

C. Word study

- C.1. Go through the text again and guess the meaning of the following words.

crutches clad refused unfortunate outstanding

- C.2. Write the words that are opposite in meaning to the words given below :

accepted fortunate ability failure forget

D. Grammar

D.1. Conjunction

Read the following sentences carefully :

- (a) I raised my head and saw a girl with crutches standing at the door.
- (b) I also asked the girl to sit but she politely refused.

In sentence (a) 'and' combines 'I raised my head' with (b) saw a girl

Similarly, in sentence (b) 'but' combines 'I also asked the girl to sit' with 'she politely refused'. Linking words like 'and', 'but' etc. are called 'conjunctions'.

A conjunction is a word or a phrase which connects two words or two phrases or two clauses or two sentences.

Examples : and, either... or, but, also, neither... nor, only, after, because, if, so... that, that, as, when, while, till, yet, otherwise, as well as etc.

D.1.1. Fill in the blanks with the given conjunctions given below:

{ so, yet, otherwise, as well as, because)

1. I am ill I cannot go to school.
2. We played well we could not win the match.
3. Work hard you will fail.
4. She cannot play she is injured.
5. Sonu Mina is playing.

E. Composition

E.1. Suppose you are Tarannum. Complete the application that Tarannum had written to the Civil Surgeon of her district to issue a certificate of Physically Challenged Person.



You may start like this :

Date:

To
The Civil Surgeon,
Supaul

Subject : Issuing a Certificate of Physically Challenged Person.

Sir,

I beg to say that

.....
Therefore, I request you to issue me a certificate stating that I am a physically challenged person.

I shall remain grateful.

Yours faithfully ,

Tarannum

F. Translation

F.1. Translate the following sentences into English :

1. मैं स्कूल जा रहा हूँ इसलिए नहीं खेलूँगा ।
2. हमलोग अच्छा खेले तो भी नहीं जीते ।
3. यहाँ आओ वरना मैं तुम्हें पीटूँगा ।

4. मैं नहीं आ सकता क्योंकि मैं बीमार हूँ ।
5. तुम, और वह मेरे दोस्त हैं ।

F.2. Translate the following sentences into your mother tongue:

I am reading, so I shall not go to market.

We tried, yet we failed.

Stop shouting, otherwise the teacher will punish you.

I shall help you because you are my friend.

He as well as she is happy.

G. Language Game

G.1. Ladder Game :

Divide the class into two groups. Ask a student to say a word. The word is written on the blackboard. The student of the opposite group has to make a new word beginning with the last letter of the word suggested by the previous student. The game continues. It's a never ending game. Here is an example.



Example :

Ant

Tap

Pen

Nose

Egg

Gas

Sand

Dog

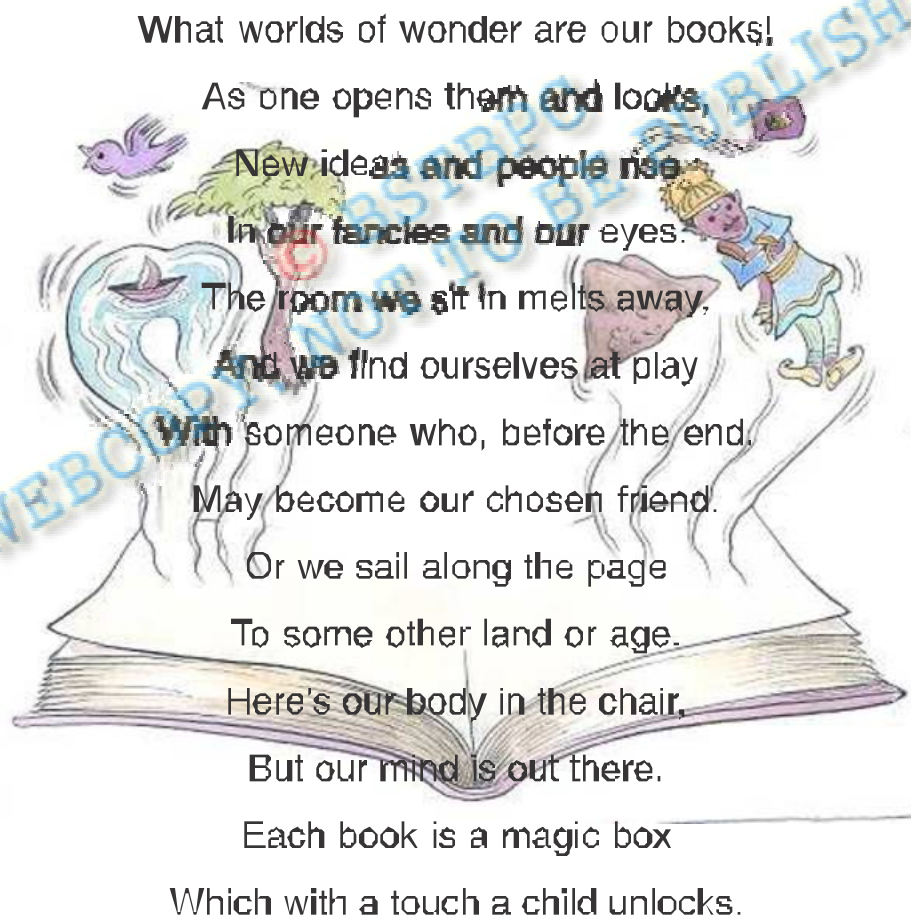
.....

16

Books - Our Best Friends

A. Warmer

Do you like reading books? List at least two books that you have read recently.





In between their outside covers,
Books hold all things for their lovers.

Eleanor Farjeon

Glossary and notes

wonder {n}	a feeling of surprise and curiosity that you have on seeing something beautiful, unusual or unexpected, अद्भुत वस्तु, आश्चर्य
fancies {n}	something that you imagine, कल्पना
sail {v}	to move smoothly, सहज तरीके से चलना
magic{n}	the secret power of appearing to make impossible things happen by saying special words or doing special things, जादू
unlock {v}	to let something come out, ताला खोलना, प्रकट करना

B. Let's comprehend

B.1. Think and Tell

B.1.1. Answer the following questions orally:

1. What worlds of wonder are our books ?
2. What are the books compared to ?

B.2. Think and Write**B.2.1. True or False:**

1. Write true or false in front of each statement in the space provided.

- (a) Reading books is boring. _____
- (b) Books tell us nothing new.
- (c) Books tell us about far away places. _____
- (d) Books do not tell us anything about times gone by. _____
- (e) Books help us imagine about the people we have never met. _____

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

1. The line '~~The room we sit in melts away~~' means that

- (a) There is ice in the room that starts melting
- (b) We forget that we are sitting in the room
- (c) The room is broken down
- (d) The room we are sitting in is made of ice

2. The words '*our chosen friend*' refer to

- (a) our best friend in school
- (b) a friend who we like playing with
- (c) a character whom we like in a story
- (d) the friend we choose to study with



3. Here's our body in the chair,
But our mind is out there.

The poet feels that when we are reading books we are sitting in chairs but our minds are

- (a) at school
- (b) at home
- (c) at the places and times we are reading about
- (d) in the playground

B.2.3. Answer the following questions:

1. For whom do books hold things ?
2. We unlock a room with the help of a key. How can a book be unlocked by a child?

C. Word Study

- C.1. Opposites of the following words appear in the poem. Pick them out and write them down in the space given below:**

close	_____
old	_____
after	_____
beginning	
lock	_____
inside	_____
fall	_____

Use the following words both as nouns and verbs in sentences of your own:

play open look mind land

One has been done for you:

1. Play cricket everyday (verb)

Yesterday I saw an interesting play (n)

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

C.2. Prefixes

The word 'unlock' is made by adding the prefix 'un-' to the word 'lock'. Some words in the Help Box can be changed into new words by adding 'un-'. Choose the words that will take the prefix 'un-'. Also make the opposite of the remaining words by adding other prefixes such as 'il-' 'in-' 'dis-' 'mis-' 'ir-', etc.

Help Box

do, happy, polite, fit, able, available, legal,
acceptable, clean, friendly, regular, grateful,
imaginative, spell, impressed, charge, just, like,
kind, relevant, planned, plug, polished, satisfying,
comfort, guide

D. Rhyming Words

Say the following lines aloud:

What ~~words~~ of wonder are our books!

As ~~one~~ opens them and looks,

The words 'books' and 'looks' rhyme with each other and are thus called rhyming words. Search for more rhyming words in the poem.

E. Composition**What do you like to read?**

Write in 50-60 words about a book or story that you like very much. The book need not be in English. Sunil has written down about his favourite story below:

My favourite story is Vikram Betal. It is about a king and a ghost. I like it because the ghost is very smart. He tells lots of stories. He asks lots of questions.

F. Translation

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. हमें प्रतिदिन विद्यालय जाना चाहिए ।
2. क्या मैं रात में यहाँ ठहर सकता हूँ ।
3. हमें अपने माता-पिता की आज्ञा माननी चाहिए ।
4. मैं आपके बिना नहीं रह सकता हूँ ।
5. एक बार मैं अपने शार्ड के साथ बाजार जा रहा था ।

G. Activity

Go to your school library and make a list of story books. Write how many of them belong to each of the following category:



Science stories	Short stories	Comic stories	Fairy tales	Detective stories

© BSTBPC
WEBCOPY. NOT TO BE PUBLISHED

1

READ AND ENJOY

Pandit Chandrashekhar Dhar Mishra

Pandit Chandrashekhar Dhar Mishra was known for writing poems spontaneously. He could write poems then and there on the spot- both in Hindi and Sanskrit. In 1904, a king in Kolkata put this ability of his on test. Pandit Mishra wrote three poems in one minute before the august gathering of scholars. According to Acharya Ram Chandra Shukla, the writer of "Hindi Sahitya Ka Itihas", Pandit Mishra was the first to write verses in 'Khadi Boli'. Born in 1845 in Ratnamala Bagha in West Champaran, Pandit Mishra was a reputed scholar and Vaidya. He was a close friend of Bharatendu Harishchandra, the great Hindi poet. Once Babu Ayodhya Prasad Khatri approached him with request to write verses in "Khadi Boli." "They say that it is impossible to write good verses in Khadi Boli. Do you agree with them ? If not, please help me." Panditji wrote a few verses which Babu Ayodhya Prasad included in his "Pothi" (the first collection of poems in Khadi Boli). He edited a monthly journal "Vidya Dham" as well as "Dipika", which he used to distribute free of cost among the poor. He also edited a weekly journal "Champaran Chandrika". He wrote 10-12 books in Sanskrit on poetry, code of conduct, religion, Ayurvedic Medicine (Vaidyak). He wrote altogether 30 books of verses in Hindi. He also wrote one play, 4-5 novels, several biographies and several other books.

and articles. Many of his writings were burnt when his library and school caught fire in 1891.

Pandit Chandrashekhar Dhar Mishra used to run two schools bearing all the expenses himself. Of these, one school was a general school and another on Ayurvedic medicine. He also used to run an Ayurvedic hospital for the poor and the masses. The students of his schools and the patients of his hospital were given free board and lodge. Appreciating his services, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India said, "The invaluable services that Pandit Shree Chandrashekhar Mishra rendered in order to revive the study of Ayurveda deserve utmost veneration". Though a noted scholar of Sanskrit, philosophy and literature, he devoted much of his time to the cause of Ayurveda and even sacrificed his wealth for this noble cause.

2

The Magical Conch

(A Bhojpuri Folk tale)

There lived a Panditji in a village. He was very poor. He had four children. Panditji would beg from door to door and his wife would mend the clothes of their neighbours from dawn to dusk. Even then they could scarcely feed their children. As luck would have it, Panditji could never get more than Sawa Ser whether he begged for a few hours or the whole day.

One day his wife said to him, "Our condition would improve if you go to another place to earn." Panditji said, "O.K. I'll go tomorrow. You just give me something to eat on the way." His wife went in the neighbourhood and brought some *sattu* and salt and gave the same to Panditji.

Panditji took his baggage and left for another place. Walking on foot, he found himself before a sea. 'How could I cross it?' He wondered. A thought came to his mind. If I keep on throwing the *dhe'la* (small earthen pieces), I will fill the sea and then will cross it. Lo! he began to throw *dhelas* one by one. When the Panditji had thrown 50-60 *dhelas* the sea god came out with a conch in his hand. "Take this conch and go back to your home. Clean your courtyard and sanctify it with cowdung. Place the conch on a *pirha* and ask him whatever and how much you need to feed your family; the conch will give you that instantly. But don't do it on the way, otherwise you may be deceived.

Panditji took the conch. As he walked back, it started becoming dark. He thought of taking shelter in a nearby village. He came across a house which belonged to a *Haluai* (Sweat maker). "*jajman* ! Allow me to stay here one night. I'll go away in the morning", Panditji requested the *Haluai*. But he refused. "You need not take pains for my meals. What I need is just a shelter", Panditji persuaded him. The *Haluai* consented to his requests. Panditji took shelter there. In the night, when all were asleep, Panditji said to the conch, "O Lord Shankha, please give me *Halua-puri*". The conch promptly gave it to him. Panditji ate dish, put the conch in his bag and went to sleep.

The *Haluai* was watching all this. She narrated this incident to her husband. "Let's take that conch and keep our conch in the Panditji's bag", she suggested. They did so. In the morning, Panditji woke up and left for his home. He asked his wife to clean and sanctify the court-yard. He then put the conch on the wooden seat and asked for food but in vain. Panditji was angry. He again left for the sea and repeated his act of throwing *dhehas*. "What do you want now ?" the sea god asked. Panditji narrated him everything. The sea god gave him another conch and asked him to go to the same *Haluai* and spend the night there. Panditji did the same. This time the *Haluai* couple welcomed him warmly. They gave him delicious dishes to eat and gently massaged his body. When they found Panditji asleep, they took out the new conch. As soon as they touched this conch, the dangerous insects began to bite them. They cried in pain. Panditji got up and said, "These insects will keep on biting until you give back my first conch. The *Haluai* couple promptly gave him his conch. Panditji went home with both the conches. Now he could have anything he wanted simply by asking the conch. The Pandit family lived happily since then.

3

Tips On Pronunciation And Spoken English

The first problem about speaking English is in its pronunciation. The letters in English A to Z do not have a single fixed pronunciation. Most of the letters can be pronounced in different ways. Look at the following examples :

- (i) The letter 'a' is pronounced differently in fat, fate, car, village.
- (ii) The letter 'o' is pronounced differently in woman and women.
- (iii) The letter 'c' which comes twice in the word 'circus' is pronounced differently.
- (iv) Some letters are silent like the underlined letters in the following words : know, hour, right, could.
- (v) One sound can be represented by a variety of letters as in meat, meet, people, key.

There is no agreement between English letters and sounds. Here are some lines from a poem on English pronunciation.

"Beard" sounds not the same as "heard";

"Cord" is different from "word";

Cow is "Cow" but low is "low";
 "Shoe is never rhymed with "foe";
 And think of "goose" and yet of "choose".
 Is there any reason known ?
 And, in short, it seems to me.
 Sounds and letters disagree.

Spoken English

1. Making requests

May I have _____ please ?
 Can I have _____ please ?
 I want to have _____ please ?
 Would you mind _____ please ?

Replying

of course
 "
 "
 "

2. Making Promises

I promise to _____
 I assure to _____
 Please be assured that _____
 I give you my word that _____
 I will _____

Replying

Thanks
 "
 "
 "

Useful language

1. Saying what you like

- I like _____

- I love _____
- I enjoy _____
- I'm fond of _____
- I adore _____
- I prefer _____ to _____
- I'd rather have _____ than _____.

2. Saying what you don't like

- I don't like _____
- I dislike _____
- I hate _____
- I loathe _____

Useful Language

1. Attracting Attention :

Hello

Excuse me

Sorry to trouble you, but

Look here.

2. Saying hello ! (greeting)

- Hello !
- Hello, how are you ?

- How do you do ?
- Good morning/afternoon/evening

3. Saying Goodbye (leave taking)

- Bye
- Bye for now
- see you
- so long
- Good night

Introducing oneself

- I'm _____
- My name's _____
(on the telephone)
- This is _____
- here

4. Introducing someone else

_____, this is _____

_____, meet _____

Let me introduce you to _____

May I introduce you to _____

5. Replying to introduction

- Hello I Nice to meet you.
- Pleased/delighted to meet you.
- It's a pleasure to meet you.
- The pleasure is mine.
- How do you do !

Useful language

(i) Asking for information

- Do you know
- Can you please tell/show me
- Please tell me
- I want to know
- Would you mind telling me

(ii) Asking for personal details :

Name : What's your name ?

How do you spell it ?

Address : What's your address ?

Where do you live ?

Date of birth : What's your date of birth ?

When were you born ?

Age : How old are you ?

What's your age ?

Native place : Where do you come from ?

What's your native place ?

Occupation : What's your occupation.

1. Expressing pleasure

- I'm happy /glad/ pleased
- It gives me great pleasure _____
- I'm delighted
- I like _____

2. Showing displeasure :

- I'm unhappy/displeased/distressed _____
- It causes me great unhappiness/dissatisfaction _____
- It's very displeasing/annoying _____

3. Expressing regret :

- I'm sorry _____
- I regret it _____
- I regret doing it _____
- It's a matter of regret to me _____

4. Expressing fear:

- I'm frightened/scared of _____
- I'm nervous/anxious
- I've got a fear _____

5. Allaying fear :

- Don't be afraid
- Don't worry.

6. Asking for permission

- May I _____ ?
- Can I _____ ?
- I'd like to _____
- Do you mind _____ ?

7. Giving permission

- Yes, You may/can _____
- That's O.K
- I don't mind if you _____
- I have no objection to _____
- You have my permission to _____

8. Refusing permission :

- No, you may not/can't _____
- Certainly not.
- No way.
- I'm sorry but can't allow.
- Sorry, no.