

Karate Kitten

Look at the picture and answer the following questions.



1. What shop do you see here?
2. What do you think the woman and the child have come to the pet shop for?
3. Should animals be kept in cages like these? Why?

Listen to your teacher. He /she will tell you about Rohit and his pet.
Answer the following questions. (Note : Listening text is in Appendix-1)

1. Why is Rohit not interested in playing now?
2. How was the Kitten responsible for the injury of Rohit's father ?



Karate Kitten

When Rohit was nine, his family lived in a small town. His father Rajarao was a clerk in Rao & Rao Company. Janaki, Rohit's mother, was a homemaker. She used to be alone in the daytime when Rohit was at school, and Rajarao, in his office. She wanted to have a pet. She asked Rohit's father several times for a pet. Rohit also supported his mother.

Many days passed. But Rajarao did not bring home any pet. Janaki said to herself, 'I should get a pet on my own.' One morning Janaki and Rohit went to a pet shop on Mahatma Gandhi Road, near the clock tower. The pleasant shopkeeper welcomed them. Janaki explained her problem to the shopkeeper.

- ♦ Why did Janaki decide to have a pet?
- ♦ Why did Janaki go to the pet shop with Rohit?

The young shopkeeper advised Janaki to buy a kitten.

'Why, a kitten?'

'Because it's special.'

'What is special about the Kitten?'
Janaki asked.



‘It’s a Karate Kitten, trained in Japan, madam. It’s the only Karate Kitten in India.’

‘What does it do?’ Rohit asked curiously.

‘Karate,’ said the shopkeeper. ‘It’ll give you a lot of entertainment.’

‘Karate!’ Rohit and his mother shouted at once.

The shopkeeper placed an old chair in the middle of the shop. Then he brought a little kitten. It was white and cute. When he said, ‘Kitten, karate chair!’ The kitten jumped on to the chair with vigour. In a matter of seconds the kitten broke the chair into pieces.

‘Wow!’ Rohit jumped with joy. What a wonderful kitten!

Janaki paid for the kitten. Rohit and his mother left for their house.



- ♦ Have you ever seen such a kitten?
How is it different from other kittens?
- ♦ What would Rohit and his mother do after they brought the Kitten home?

When they reached home, they made Karate Kitten smash old boxes, crockery and other useless articles. Rohit was very excited and waiting for his father. He was curious to tell him about the Karate Kitten.



Rohit was happy and started singing a song.

Karate Kitten jumps here and there,

Beating things everywhere.

Karate Kitten pounces here and there,

Kicking things everywhere.

Karate Kitten hops here and there,

Crushing things everywhere.

Karate Kitten stamps here and there,

Smashing things everywhere.



When Rajarao came home in the evening, Rohit and Janaki were playing with the Karate Kitten. The hall was filled with broken wooden pieces and crockery. He was annoyed and shouted, 'What's going on here?'

'Karate practice, Daddy,' said Rohit.

'Karate practice! Who is that karate master?'

Janaki showed the little kitten to her husband.

'We bought this Karate Kitten this morning. It's our pet now' Rohit said proudly.

'Karate Kitten!' Rajarao screamed in anger and disbelief.

'Yes, dear, it's our new pet,' Janaki said softly.

'Kitten, karate my head!' Rajarao shouted.

When the Karate Kitten heard this, it attacked Rajarao's head.

'Oh! My head!' he put his hand on his bald head.

Janaki and Rohit burst into laughter.





Glossary

pleasant (<i>adj</i>)	: enjoyable, pleasing or attractive
entertain (<i>v</i>)	: the act of entertaining
curious (<i>adj</i>)	: eager, ready and willing to know
vigour (<i>n</i>)	: energy or physical strength or force
crockery (<i>n</i>)	: plates, cups, dishes
excited (<i>adj</i>)	: felt happy / thrilled
feat (<i>n</i>)	: an action that needs skill, strength or courage
pounces (<i>v</i>)	: moves suddenly forwards to attack or catch
stamps (<i>v</i>)	: brings the foot down forcibly
annoyed (<i>v</i>)	: made somebody angry



Comprehension

I. Put a tick (✓) against each right statement. Rewrite the wrong statements in the space given under them.

1. Janaki had asked her husband for a pet several times. ()

2. Rohit got an injury on his head. ()

3. The shopkeeper advised Janaki to buy a parrot. ()

4. Rohit and Janaki searched for old furniture. ()

5. There are three members in the family. ()

II. Answer the following questions.

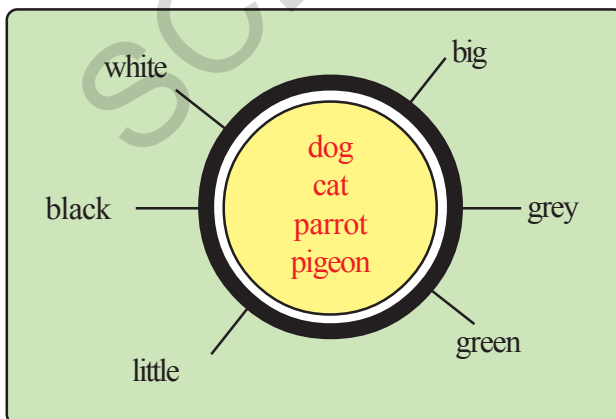
1. 'When he was away on his work, Janaki along with Rohit had been to a pet shop.' Who is 'he' here? Where had he gone?
2. Why did the shopkeeper advise Janaki to buy a kitten?
3. What did Rohit and his mother make the kitten do?
4. If you want your table to be broken, what will you say to the Karate Kitten?
5. 'It'll give you a lot of entertainment.' What entertainment will it give?
6. Why was Rajarao angry when he came home in the evening?
7. How did Rajarao get an injury on his head?
8. Why did Rohit and Janaki burst into laughter?



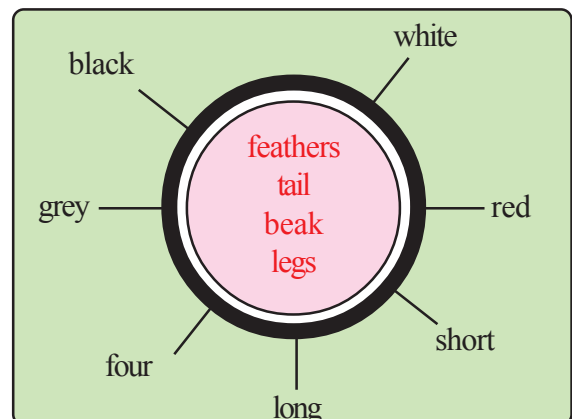
Vocabulary

I. Janaki and Rohit saw many pets in the pet shop. Box 1 has a list of pets and Box 2 has some of their physical features. Frame meaningful phrases taking words from each box. One is done for you.

Box 1



Box 2



Example : A white dog with a long tail.

1. _____

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

3. _____

8. _____

4. _____

9. _____

5. _____

10. _____

II. Rohit sang a song on the Karate Kitten. Read the song again and write in the space given below the words which indicate ‘actions’.



Grammar

I. Observe the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. Rajarao works in Rao & Rao Company.
2. Janaki went to a pet shop.
3. The pet shop is on the M. G. Road near the clock tower.

The underlined words placed before nouns/noun phrases are called **Prepositions**. We can also place them before pronouns (Janaki spoke to him). There are other prepositions like **at, of, by, for, under, with, into**, etc.

In the above examples, the prepositions have been placed before names of places. Apart from place, the prepositions appear before words showing time, instrument, movement, manner, direction, person, etc. A few examples are given below.

1. He will come **at** 5 p.m. (time)
2. We eat **with** our mouth. (instrument)
3. The cat ran **into** the house. (movement)

A. Complete the passages with the given prepositions.

(to, in, on, with, for)

Priya's birthday is _____ 5th May. She was born _____ the year 2003. She celebrates her birthday _____ her family and friends every year. They bring presents _____ her. Priya gives a return gift _____ each of them.

B. Select the right answer.

(good at, fond of, speak to, wait for, look at, afraid of, belong to, angry with, listen to, interested in)

1. I am _____ dogs.
2. Madhu is _____ Maths.
3. Geeta is _____ sports.
4. Did you _____ your teacher?
5. _____ this song. It's beautiful.
6. Can you _____ me?
7. _____ those flowers. They are lovely.
8. Does this book _____ you?
9. Mother was _____ me for breaking the plates.
10. I am _____ icecream.

C. Read the following. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

Rajarao is now _____ the railway station. He is waiting _____ his uncle. His uncle is coming _____ the Krishna express _____ Tirupathi. The train has arrived. Now they are _____ an auto. When they reach home, Rohit says, 'Welcome _____ our house, grandpa!'



A group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence. It begins with a capital letter. It ends with a full stop, exclamation or a question mark.

II. Read the following sentences. What do these sentences express? Choose the correct word from those given in the box.

request	suggestion	exclamation	statement	question	advice
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1. Janaki and Rohit burst into laughter. _____
2. What is special about the kitten? _____
3. Buy this kitten. _____
4. Please mummy! Buy this kitten. _____
5. Rohit, bring that old box here. _____
6. Let's go to the pet shop. _____
7. What a wonderful kitten! _____

You've studied about declarative/assertive and interrogative sentences in class IV. Now, let's see what are imperative and exclamatory sentences.

Imperative sentence:

Sentences which express advice, request, command and suggestion are called Imperative sentences.

Exclamatory sentence:

A sentence that expresses some strong or sudden feeling is called an Exclamatory sentence.

A. What do you say in the following situations.

1. You see a beautiful flower.

2. It is a hot day.

3. You meet a clever boy.

4. You read a nice story.

5. You see a tall building.

6. You want to ask your friend for a pen.

7. You want to know the time.

8. You want to ask the people to wait outside.

9. You want to introduce your friend.

10. You want your teacher to see your project work.

B. Read the following sentences and write in the brackets the type of each sentence.

1. What does it do? ()

2. Mummy, let's buy this kitten. ()

3. Janaki paid for the kitten. ()

4. What a clever kitten this is! ()

5. Who is the karate master? ()

6. Please, visit again. ()
7. What's going on here? ()
8. Rajarao got an injury on his head. ()
9. Rohit, shut the door. ()

III. Read the following sentences from the story.

1. When Rajarao came home in the evening, Rohit and Janaki were playing with the Karate Kitten.
2. When he said, 'Kitten, karate chair!', the kitten jumped onto the chair with vigour.

Each sentence describes two past actions. In sentence '1', one action was complete while the other was going on. In sentence '2', one action followed another past action. Both the actions were complete.

Sentences containing such actions are combined using 'when'.

There are some sentences in the story that express similar actions. Write them here.

SCERT TELANGANA

IV. Given below are pairs of incomplete sentences. Complete them and combine them using, 'when'.

1. Rajarao was _____(go) to the town hall to watch a dance programme. Then he _____(meet) his friend Ranga Rao.

2. They _____ (talk) on the side of the road. Then an autorickshaw _____ (stop) in front of them.
3. They sat in the auto. The auto was _____ (go) to the town hall. Then it _____ (start) raining.
4. They reached the town hall in time. Ranga Rao _____ (search) for seats. At that time Rajarao _____ (wait) at the door.
5. They found vacant seats in the last row and took their seats. The dance programme _____ (start). Then the chief guest _____ (arrive).



Writing

- I. Janaki is talking to her mother over a mobile phone. She is speaking about the Karate Kitten. Continue her description giving details such as her looks, what she can do, what she eats, what she likes/dislikes and what you like about her.**

Mummy, now we are four in the family.

The Karate Kitten is our fourth member.



- II. Rohit loves his pet Karate Kitten very much. He takes every care of her. He bathes her, feeds her and looks after her when she is ill.**

Name the bird / animal that you want to keep as your pet and write how would you take care of it.

III. Janaki and Rohit are in the pet shop. There is a conversation between her and the shopkeeper. Complete the conversation and role-play it.

Shopkeeper : _____

Janaki : _____

Shopkeeper : _____

Janaki : _____

Shopkeeper : _____

Janaki : _____

Shopkeeper : _____

Janaki : _____





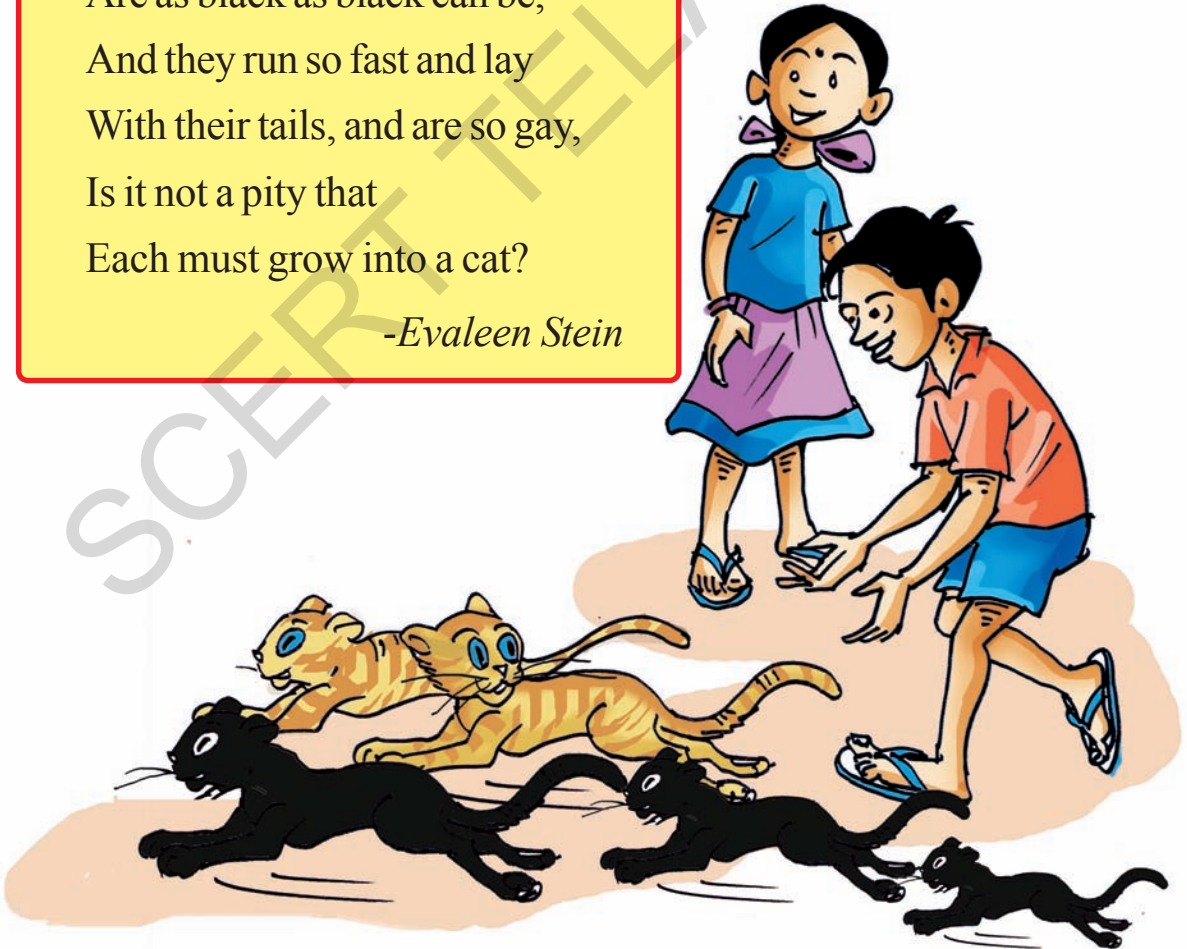
B. Reading

Read the following poem.

Our Kittens

Our kittens have the softest fur,
And the sweetest little pur,
And such little velvet paws
With such cunning little claws,
And blue eyes, just like the sky!
(Must they turn green, by and by?)
Two are striped like tigers, three
Are as black as black can be,
And they run so fast and lay
With their tails, and are so gay,
Is it not a pity that
Each must grow into a cat?

-Evaleen Stein





Glossary

- cunning (*adj*) : able to get something by tricking or cheating cleverly
- paw (*n*) : the foot of an animal that has claws
- claws (*n*) : sharp curved nails on the animal's or a bird's foot.
- gay (*adj*) : brightly coloured, happy



Comprehension

I. 'Fur' and 'pur' end with same sound. We call such words rhyming words. List the other pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

fur — pur	

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What comparisons are made in the poem?
2. 'Claws are described as cunning.' What cunning things does the kitten do?
3. What would you like to compare the soft fur with?

Look at the comparison in the following sentences.

Its eyes are as white as clouds.

Her saree is as green as grass.

His heart is as hard as stone.

Preeti speaks as sweet as honey.

Nitish is as busy as a bee.

Match the words with their comparisons.

A			B		
a.	as brave as	(5)	1.	honey	
b.	as strong as	()	2.	coal	
c.	as cunning as	()	3.	a deer	
d.	as light as	()	4.	a fox	
e.	as slow as	()	5.	a lion	
f.	as fast as	()	6.	a feather	
g.	as proud as	()	7.	a peacock	
h.	as black as	()	9.	a tortoise	
i.	as sweet as	()	10.	an ox	

Conventions of Writing

Use capital letters, full stop (.), comma (,), question mark (?), exclamation mark (!) and inverted commas (“ ”) wherever necessary and rewrite the following sentences.

1. pavani, put the letter in the box said venkat

2. what a big kite

Enrich your English

Read the following sentences which contain all the letters of the English alphabet. These sentences are called PANGRAMS.

- Whenever the black fox jumped the squirrel gazed suspiciously.
- The five boxing wizards jump quickly.
- The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.



Project Work

Work in groups.

Ask your friends which animals / birds they would like to keep as pets. Write down the questions that you would ask to collect the information about the pets.

Now Complete the table.

Sl. No	Name of the animal/bird	Name by which you call it	Colour and size

Fun time



Janaki and Rohit are in the pet shop. They wanted to buy a pet. Rohit saw a cute little puppy. He wanted to buy it.

Rohit: Is this puppy faithful?

The shopkeeper : Yes... yes!! This is very faithful. I have sold this to three persons, but every time it comes back to me.

Now tell a joke to the whole class



How well did I understand this unit?

Read and tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

*	Indicators	Yes	Somewhat	No
1.	I listened to and understood the listening text.			
2.	I read and understood the text;			
	a) Karate Kitten			
3.	I talked about the characters.			
4.	I framed meaningful phrases taking words from boxes			
5.	I understood and did the exercises on;			
	a) prepositions			
	b) combining the sentences using 'when'			
6.	I understood and recited the poem, 'Our Kittens' .			
7.	I was able to write;			
	a) a conversation.			
	b) a description			