

The Rainbow

Chapter 1

ACTIVITIES

Q. 1. Complete the following sentences by reading the poem “The Rainbow”

(a) Boats sail____.

Ans : Boats sail on the river.

(b) ____sail on the seas.

Ans : And ships sail on the seas.

(c) But ____sail across the sky.

Ans : But clouds that sail across the sky.

(d) Boats and ships are pretty, but clouds are____.

Ans : Boats and ships are pretty, but clouds are prettier far than these.

(e) The ‘bow’ in the poem is the____.

Ans : The ‘bow’ in the poem is the rainbow.

Q. 2. Match the following :

Boats Prettier

Ships Pretty

Clouds Prettier

Rainbow Pretty

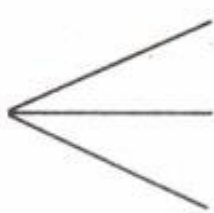
Ans : Boats – Pretty

Ships – Pretty

Clouds – Prettier

Rainbow – Prettier

Q. 3. What are the things that the rainbow does ? Fill in the blanks below with words from the poem.

The Rainbow  heaven
..... the trees
..... from earth to sky

Ans : (a) The Rainbow bridges heaven.

(b) The Rainbow overtops the trees.

(c) The Rainbow build a road from earth to sky.

Q. 4. Two Summaries of the poem are given below. Which one do you like more? Discuss your answer with the friend next to you. Then Share your thoughts with the rest of the class.

(a) The poem 'The Rainbow ' is about nature. Here the poet compares the beauty of nature and man-made beauty. She finds that beauty created by nature is prettier than man-made beauty. The clouds that sail across the sky are prettier than boats sailing on rivers and ships sailing on the seas. But the rainbow is prettier than all pretty things that sail on the rivers.

(b) Boats sail on the rivers and ships sail on the seas. But the clouds that sail across the sky are prettier than these boats and ships. The bridges on the rivers are beautiful. But the rainbow that builds a road from earth to sky is prettier than the bridges.

Ans : I have read both the summaries (a) and (b). Both the summaries, according to my choice are not complete. I would like to complete the summary of the poem Rainbow by adding a few sentences at the end of the summary (b) as given below.

Summary of the poem 'Rainbow' :- Boats sail on the rivers and ships sail on the seas. But the clouds that sail across the sky are prettier than these boats and ships. The bridges on the rivers are beautiful. But the rainbow that builds a road from earth to sky is prettier than the bridges. The poet has compared man made beauty with the beauty of nature (or natural beauty). The beauty created by nature is always prettier than man-made beauty.

Q. 5. (a) As you know, rhyming words are words that end with the same sound, such as 'sound-round'. Here are same words from the poem 'The Rainbow'. Work with your friends and write two words that rhyme with each of them :

I) Boat – –

Ans: Boat, Goat, Coat

II) River – –

Ans : River, Over, Cover

III) Ship – –

Ans : Ship, Peep, Keep.

IV) Sea – –

Ans : Sea, Pea, Plea

V) Cloud – –

Ans : Cloud, Pound, Bound

VI) Sky – –

Ans : Sky, Spy, Shy

Q. 5. (b) Now say the words aloud and recite the poem 'The Rainbow' for practice.

Ans : Students do yourself

Q. 6. (a) Make a list of things that.

Sail on rivers and seas	move on the road	fly across the sky

Ans :

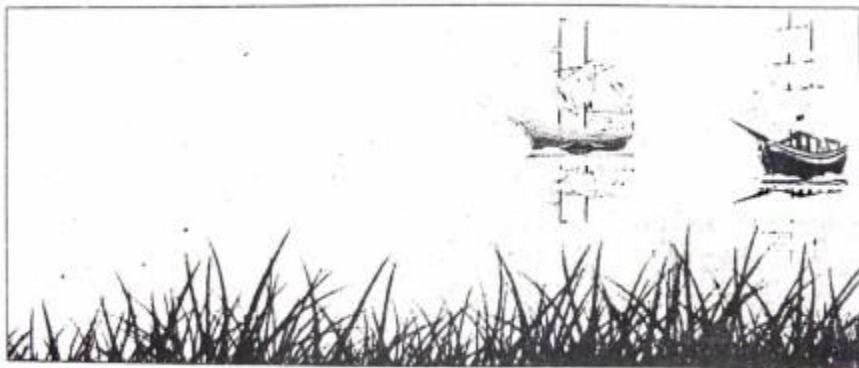
Sail on rivers and seas নদী আৰু সাগৰত যাতায়াত কৰে	move on the road ৰাস্তাত চলাচল কৰে	fly across the sky আকাশৰ মাজেৰে উৰে
Boat (নাও)	Car (মটৰ কাৰ)	birds (চৰাই)

Sail on rivers and seas	move on the road	fly across the sky
Ship (জাহাজ)	motor bus (মটৰ বাছ) bicycle (বাইচাইকেল) Scooter (স্কুটাৰ) cart (গৰু গাড়ী) city bus (চিটি বাছ)	aeroplanes (এৰোপ্লেন) helicopter (হেলিকপ্টাৰ)

Q. 7. Read the following stanza of the poem 'The Rainbow' and write what you have understood about it. Draw a picture to go with it.

**Boats sail on the rivers,
And ships sail on the seas.
But clouds that sail across the sky
Are prettier for than these.**

Ans : Boats and ships that sail on the rivers and seas look pretty. But the clouds that sail across the sky look prettier than these boats and ships.



Q. 8. Let's learn some grammar : Read the poem 'The Rainbow' once again. Find words belonging to the following word classes and write them in the spaces below. One is done for you. You may fill the spaces with other words if you do not find an appropriate word in the poem.

(a) Noun (naming words for example, 'boat')-,-

Ans : Ship, Cloud, river, sea, bird.

(b) Pronoun (a word used instead of a noun; for example, it) :-,-

Ans : This, These, Those, That

(c) Adjective : (a word that describes a person or a thing; for example, 'Pretty') –
,-

Ans : Good, Bad, Nice, Fair, Hot

(d) verb : (a word or group of words that expresses an action; for example, 'eat' 'run' :-,-

Ans : Sail, are, walk, fly, speak

Q. 9. The words you have written in 8 (c) are called adjectives because they say something more about a noun or a pronoun. In the poem 'The Rainbow', you found the adjectives 'Pretty' and 'prettier'. Such adjectives show the degree of something as shown below.

Comparison of Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Degree	Degree	Degree
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest

Now think of two other adjectives that can be compared in the same way (as above), and write them in their degrees (Positive, Comparative and Superlative degree) in the space below :

Ans :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Degree	Degree	Degree
Long	Longer	Longest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest

Now complete the table below by filling in the columns as shown in the examples. Two have been done for you.

Ans :

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Pretty সুন্দৰ	Prettier এটাতকৈ সুন্দৰ	Prettiest সকলোতকৈ সুন্দৰ।
Beautiful (ধুনীয়া)	More Beautiful (এটাতকৈ ধুনীয়া)	Most Beautiful (সকলোতকৈ ধুনীয়া)

heavy	heavier	bravest
famous		
Simple	more popular	
active		

Q. 10. You must have seen in the poem how a word belonging to one word class may be used as a different word class. For example.

Bridge (noun-) : There is a bridge on the river.

Bridge (verb-) : The rainbow bridges the earth and sky.

Now make sentences using the following words first as a noun, and then as a verb. Book, hand, back, sail, bow, water

Ans : Book (Noun) : I have a book.

Book (verb) : I booked my air ticket from Guwahati to Dibrugarh.

Hand (noun) : we work with our hands.

Hand (verb) : Handed over the book to me.

Back (noun) : The bag is on my back.

Back (verb) : He backed his car.

Sail (noun) : We had a good sail yesterday.

Sail (verb) : Boats Sail on water.

Bow (noun) : He made a bow.

Bow (verb) : I bowed down to him.

Water (noun) : Water flows downwards.

Water (verb) : I water my flower plants every day.

Q.11. Let us practice our word building skills. Make a few words with each of the letters from the word RAINBOW. First make a three-letter word with R and then a four-letter word and so on. One is done for you.

R →	red	read	river	reader	rainbow
A →	air	airy	arise	airgun	acroplane
I →	ice	idea	ideal	identity	idealism
N →	new	news	newsman	newspaper	newsreader
B →	boy	book	booked	booklet	book self
O →	one	only	onion	omnibus	omnipotent
W →	wet	work	writer	written	writing pad

Ans :

R →	red ৰঙা	read পঢ়া	river নদী	reader পাঠ্য-পাঠক	rainbow ৰামধেনু
A →	air বতাহ	airy মুকলি	arise উদয় হোৱা	airgun এয়াৰ গান	acroplane উৰাজাহাজ
I →	ice বৰফ	idea ধাৰণা	ideal আদৰ্শনীয়	identity পৰিচয়	idealism আদৰ্শবাদ

Q. 12. (a) Ask the following questions to your partner and write his/her answers in the space.

(i) Have you ever seen a rainbow ?

Ans : Yes, I have seen a rainbow.

(ii) What does the rainbow look like ?

Ans : The rainbow looks like a road across the sky.

(iii) When do you see a rainbow ?

Ans : We see a rainbow in daytime.

(iv) What colours do you see on a rainbow ?

Ans : We see violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red on a rainbow.

(b) Write a few sentences on how you feel when you see a rainbow in the sky. You can take help from the box fellow.

happy excited full of joy

.....
.....
.....

Ans : I feel very pleasure (happy) when I see a rainbow in the sky. The scene of a rainbow is very exciting. It is a beauty of nature. The rainbow makes one full of joy and excitement.

Q. 13. Look at the picture and read the poem about a bird which lived on the island of Mauritius in the Indian ocean.

The Dodo

The Dodo used to walk around

And take the sun and air.

The sun yet warms his native ground –

The Dodo is not there!

The voice which used to squawk and squeak

Is now forever dumb-

Yet you may see the bones and beak

All in the museum.

-Hillaire Belloc

Word notes—

Dodo (ডোডো) — উৰিব নোৱাৰা ডাঙৰ চৰাই এবিধ; **used to walk**— খোজ কাঢ়ি ফুৰিছিল; **around**— চাৰিওফালে; **sun and air**— ৰ'দ-বতাহ; **yet**— এতিয়াও; **warms**— উম লগায়; **native**— নিজৰ; **ground**— মাটি, ভূ খণ্ড; **dodo is not there**— ডোডো তাত নাই।

The voice— মাতটো; **which**— যিটো; **used to**— লৈছিল; **squawk** — ডাঙৰ ককৰ্শ চিঞৰ, ডাঙৰ হুটা মাত; **squeak**— জোতা, দুৱাৰ আদিৰ ঘঁহনি খাই হোৱা শব্দ; **now**— এতিয়া; **forever**— চিৰকালৰ বাবে; **dumb**— বোবা, কথা ক'ব নোৱাৰা, নিমাত হোৱা; **yet you may see** — তথাপি তুমি দেখিব পাৰা; **bones**— হাড়বোৰ; **beak**— ঠোঁট; **all**— সকলো; **in the museum**— যাদুঘৰত।

Dodos were large birds that could not fly. They are no larger on the earth now. They have become extinct.

In small groups, discuss why we should take care of natures' gifts such as plants and animals.

Ans : We should take care of nature's gifts such as plants and animals, because they are our friends. They may extinct like the Dodo bird if we do not take care. So we should carefully protect the gifts of nature.

Q. 14. Look at the picture and read the following sentences :

It is of the white winged

wood duck. The white winged

wood duck lives in tropical (photo)

forests and the wetlands of

Assam, Arunachal Pradesh

and parts of South East Asia.

The number of white winged wood ducks is decreasing. Let's not allow this duck to become extinct.

Word-meaning



Discuss in groups what you would do to stop it from becoming extinct. Write down a few steps that you would like to conserve it. You may take help of the following words and phrases for your discussion.

white— বগা, শুকুলা; wing— পাখি; whitewinged — বগা পাখি
 থকা; wood— হাবি; duck— হাঁহ; wood duck— বনবীয়া হাঁহ;
 lives— বাস করে, থাকে; tropical— ক্রান্তীয়, বিষুবীয়; forest—
 হাবি, বননি; tropical forest— ক্রান্তীয় বননি; wet— ভিজা, সেমেকা;
 wetlands— সেমেকা ভূ-ভাগ; parts— অংশ; south— দক্ষিণ;
 east— পূর্ব; number— সংখ্যা; decreasing— কমি আহিছে;
 allow— অনুমতি দিয়া; not allow— অনুমতি নিদিয়া; become—
 হোৱা; extinct— লোপ পোৱা, লুপ্ত হোৱা।

Ans : To stop the duck wood from becoming extinct we may take some steps as given below.

1. To try to make the people aware to nature and its gifts.
2. People and hunters should stop killing of wild birds and animals.
3. People should be asked to preserve (protect) nature.
4. No forest should be destroyed as the forest are the home of the wild birds and animals.

Q. 15. Say these words aloud after your teacher for pronunciation practice.

Box A	
boat	wood
ship	duck
tree	sail

Box B	
nature	extinct
pretty	rainbow
river	across

Ans :

Words like Box A	
book	look
cloak	coat

Words like Box B	
future	distinct
pressure	beautiful

N. B. Teacher will.... Stressed syllable.