

1

Sympathy

A. Warmer

The teacher will read out the following text to the students and ask the questions that follow:

A thirsty old man is sitting beside the road. He says, 'Water ! Water ! Water!' Suraj and Ravi are friends. They hear the old man's cry. Suraj ignores it but Ravi stops near the old man. He takes out his water bottle.



He gives the bottle to the thirsty man. The man takes the bottle and drinks water. He thanks Ravi.

- (i) Why does Ravi stop near the thirsty man?
- (ii) Why does the man thank Ravi?
- (iii) Do you ever feel sorry for a person in grief?

Sympathy

I lay in sorrow, deep distressed;
 My grief a proud man heard;
 His looks were cold, he gave me gold,
 But not a kindly word.

My sorrow passed; I paid him back
 The gold he gave to me,
 Then stood erect and spake my thanks,
 And blessed his charity.

I lay in want, in grief, and pain;
 A poor man passed my way;
 He bound my head, he gave me bread,
 He watched me night and day.

How shall I pay him back again
 For all he did to me ?
 Oh, gold is great, but greater far
 Is heavenly sympathy.

Charles Mackay

Glossary and notes

spake(v)	past of speak (old English), बोला
sorrow(n)	grief, कष्ट



distressed(v)	in great pain, दुखी
erect(adv)	straight, सीधा, तनकर
charity (n)	something given to the poor as help, दान
watched (v)	looked after, देखभाल किया
pay back (phrasal verb)	return, लौटाना
heavenly (adj)	very pleasing, सुखद
sympathy (n)	feeling pity and tenderness, सहानुभूति

B. Let's Comprehend

B.1. Think and Tell

B.1.1. Answer the following questions in a word/phrase/sentence:

- (i) Who is 'I' in the poem ?
- (ii) Who was in sorrow ?
- (iii) What did the proud man give to the poet ?
- (iv) Who bound the head of the poet in hour of sorrow?
- (v) Which is greater—gold or sympathy ?

B.2. Think and Write

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

- (i) The proud man watched the poet day and night. ☐
- (ii) The proud man's looks were cold. ☐
- (iii) The poet did not return money to the proud man. ☐

(iv) The poor man went away by ignoring the poet.

(v) The poet was unable to pay back the poor man's deeds.

(vi) Sympathy cannot be paid back.

B.2.2. Answer each of the following questions in one sentence:

(i) Who did not tell a kind word to the speaker ?

(ii) What did the poor man give to the poet to eat ?

(iii) What did the poor man do for the poet when he (the poet) lay in want and grief ?

B.2.3. Answer each of the following questions in not more than 50 words.

(i) How did the proud man help the poet when he was in deep sorrow? Do you like this way of helping a person in need ?

(ii) Sympathy cannot be compared with gold. Explain.

(iii) Have you ever shown sympathy to anyone ? If yes, give details.

C. Word Study

C.1. Match the words in Column 'A' with their meanings given in Column 'B'.



A	B
1. Distressed	a. supreme affection for others
2. Charity	b. return
3. Blessed	c. kindness
4. Watch	d. suffering severe pain
5. Pay back	e. thanked
6. Heavenly sympathy	f. care for

C.2. Look at the rhyming words given below:

(i) gold
cold

(ii) heard
word

Now think of words that rhyme with the words given below:

1. way

.....

2. gray

.....

3. pain

.....

4. air

.....

5. look

.....

6. slow

.....

7. bed

.....

8. man

.....

9. sun

.....

D. Let's Talk

Talk in pairs about the value of sympathy.

E. Composition

Write 4-5 sentences on 'Sympathy is a virtue' :

F. Translation

Translate the following stanza into Hindi:

"How shall I pay him back
For all he did to me ?
Oh, gold is great, but greater far
Is heavenly sympathy."

G. Activity

Group Work

- G.1. Discuss In your group on the significance of providing help to those who need it. Also list the ways in which one could lend help to the needy.**

2

Krishna and Sudama

A. Warmer

1. Do you have a friend ? What is common between you and him/her? What do you like most in him/her?

The story of friendship between Krishna and Sudama is very popular. Krishna and Sudama studied together. Krishna was rich while Sudama was poor. Still both were good friends. They were always seen together.

Time passed. Krishna became the king of Dwarika. But, Sudama's condition remained pitiable. His wife and children had to go to bed without meals very often. Unable to bear with pitiable condition, Sudama's wife said to him, "You always tell us that Krishna, the king of Dwarika, is your friend. Why don't you meet him and ask him to help you ?" His wife's repeated requests moved him eventually. Sudama decided to visit Krishna in Dwarika. He reached the palace of Krishna in Dwarika. He told the royal guards that he wanted to meet his friend Krishna. The guards paid no attention to him. They could not believe that the person in rags would be the friend of their king. They did not allow him. At last, one of the guards went to inform the king about Sudama.



Krishna rushed to the royal gate as soon as he heard Sudama's name. He hugged his childhood friend and requested him to come in the palace. All were astonished to see the king hugging a poor man in rags.



Sudama's wife had given him parched rice as a gift to Krishna. But Sudama was hesitant. 'Will it be suitable for a King?' he wondered. So he hid the *potali* of parched rice. Krishna saw him hiding it. He grabbed and untied it. He and his queen ate the parched rice with great delight.

Sudama had a warm welcome at the palace. He was given rich food and beautiful clothes. Krishna himself cared a lot for his friend's needs. Sudama was pleased. He wanted to tell Krishna about his poor condition but his self-respect prevented him from doing so. Finally, Sudama returned home as poor as he was. When he reached home, he was amazed to find a big palace in place of his old hut.

He asked a man about the new and beautiful building. The man replied that it was Sudama's palace. Sudama could not believe it.





Seeing Sudama standing outside the palace, his wife came out and took him in. Sudama became very happy to see his wife and children in good clothes.

Very soon Sudama realised that it was Krishna who had done all this while he was at Dwarika. Sudama felt thankful to his friend Krishna for the help. Only a friend can understand unspoken words.

(Adapted from the Mahabharata)

Glossary and notes

palace (n)	official residence of a king or queen, राजमहल
parched rice (noun phrase)	dried, roasted rice, सुना हुआ चावल
present (n)	gift, उपहार
amazed (v)	greatly surprised, चकित हुआ
hut (n)	a small simple cottage, लुटिया, झोपड़ी
cared (v)	looked after, ध्यान रखते थे
arrival (n)	reaching, आगमन
a lot (adv.)	very much, बहुत ज्यादा
in front of (prep. phrase)	before, सामने
realised (v)	felt, महसूस किया
bear (v)	put up with, बर्दाश्त करना
pitiable (adj)	miserable, दयनीय
moved (v)	compelled, विवश किया
royal guards (noun phrase)	guards at the palace, शाही रक्षक

as soon as (conj)	just when, ज्योंही
hugged (v)	embraced, गले लगाया
ashamed of (prep. phrase)	felt shame, शर्मिन्दा हुआ
grabbed (v)	took forcibly, झपट लिया
untied (v)	opened, खोल
prevented (v)	stopped, रोक
astonished (v)	amazed, चकित हुआ

B. Let's Comprehend

B.1. Think and Tell

B.1.1 Answer each of the following questions:

1. What did Sudama give to Krishna as a gift ?
2. How did Krishna feel when he took the gift from Sudama?
3. Why was Sudama amazed to see a palace in place of his hut ?

B.2. Think and Write

B.2.1 Tick out (✓) the correct option in each of the following:

1. The story of Krishna and Sudama has been taken from

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) The Ramayana | (b) The Mahabharata |
| (c) The vedas | (d) The Quran |

2. Krishna and Sudama were

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) enemies | (b) friends |
| (c) relatives | (d) none of these |

4. Sudama did not want to present the parched rice to Krishna because of

- B.2.2. Answer each of the following questions in two or three sentences:**

1. Why did Sudama's wife send him to Krishna ?
2. How did the guards at Krishna's palace treat Sudama?
3. What did Krishna do when he heard Sudama's name ?

B.2.3. Answer each of the following questions in not more than 50 words:

1. Why **did** Sudama not tell Krishna the purpose of his visit?
2. In what way did Krishna help his friend ?
3. How did Krishna understand Sudama's need ?

C. Word Study

C.1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.

requested	cared	brought	present
no	friend	welcome	

1. Sudama ----- a little parched rice with him.
2. Sometimes Sudama's family had ----- food to eat.
3. You always tell us that Krishna is your -----?
4. He ran to the gate to ----- Sudama.
5. Krishna himself ----- a lot for his friend's needs.
6. Krishna ----- Sudama to come in.
7. He wanted to give it as a ----- to Krishna.

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

A	B
1. realised	a. official residence of a sovereign/king.
2. often	b. frequently, many times
3. present	c. intention
4. in front of	d. gift, something given
5. parched	e. before
6. joy	f. dried, roasted
7. purpose	g. extreme pleasure, gladness
8. palace	h. became aware of, knew the fact of

- C. 3. Look at the word 'friendship.' Can you make more words ending with 'ship.' Write at least five words ending with 'ship'. Here is one example:**

Scholar + Ship = Scholarship

D. Grammar

Use of 'had to'

Look at the sentence given below :

His wife and children had to go to bed without meal **very** often.

In the sentence given above 'had to' shows compulsion caused by external forces. Note that 'had to' is always followed by verb in the first form. Now look at another sentence :

She had to cook her own food.

In this sentence, she is left with no option but to cook for herself.

- D.1. Rewrite the following sentences, substituting 'compelled to' with 'had to'. The first one has been done for you:**

(a) I was compelled to go. = I had to go.

(b) She was compelled to study medicine.

(c) They were compelled to beg sorry.

(d) I was compelled to eat.

(e) He was compelled to walk on foot.

E. Let's Talk

Discuss the following proposition in groups:

'A friend in need is a friend indeed.'

One set of students can speak in favour of it and the other set against it.

F. Composition

F.1. Write in about 100 words a paragraph on the topic you discussed in (E).

F.2. Arrange the following sentences in a proper order to make a meaningful passage:

1. Listening to his wife's words Sudama left for Dwarika.
2. Sudama was treated well at Krishna's palace.
3. Krishna liked the gift of Sudama.
4. He had some parched rice as a gift.
5. Sudama also became rich by the grace of Lord Krishna.
6. Sudama was a very poor Brahmin.
7. But Sudama remained poor.
8. Krishna was his friend.
9. One day his wife requested him to go to Krishna and ask him for some help.
10. Later Krishna became the king of Dwarika.

G. Translation

Translate the following sentences into your mother tongue:

1. The story of friendship between Krishna and Sudama is very popular.
2. Krishna was a rich man while Sudama was a poor Brahmin.
3. Both were good friends.
4. They were always seen together.
5. After some years Krishna became the king of Dwarika.
6. But, Sudama remained as poor as ever.
7. His wife and children had often to go without food.

H. Activity

Group Work

1. Read some more stories about friendship and narrate some of them to the members of your group.

3

Aladdin Found the Wonderful Lamp

A. Warmer

Have you ever seen someone perform magic? What did he/she do? What did you like the most?

Long, long ago in Arabia, there lived a poor boy whose name was Aladdin. He lived in a small house with his mother. He





was lazy and did not like to work at all. He used to spend his time playing in the street with other boys.

One day a man came along the road and watched Aladdin playing.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"I am Aladdin," replied the boy.

"I am your uncle," said the man.

This was not true. The man was not Aladdin's uncle. He was a wicked wizard. Aladdin took the wizard to his home.

"Look, mother," he said. "Here is my uncle. He has come from Africa." Aladdin's mother fetched food, and they all had supper.

"Aladdin," said the wizard, "I shall buy you some beautiful clothes."

Aladdin and his mother were very pleased. The next day Aladdin and the wizard went to the market. The wizard bought some beautiful clothes for Aladdin, and Aladdin became very happy. Then they went for a long walk. They walked along a stony path. Aladdin was tired.

After some time, they came to the bottom of a hill.

"We will stop here," said the wizard. "Fetch some wood and make a fire."

Aladdin collected some wood and he made a big fire.

The wizard threw something on the fire, and cast a magic spell. The ground shook, and there was a lot of noise and smoke. Aladdin was very frightened. Suddenly a hole opened in the ground. At the bottom of the hole there was a big stone.



"Under that stone is a lamp," said the wizard. "Go down and fetch it. Here is my ring to keep you safe."

Aladdin took the wizard's ring, and went into the hole. He lifted the stone, and saw some steps. Aladdin went down the steps. He came to a beautiful garden. In the garden there were a