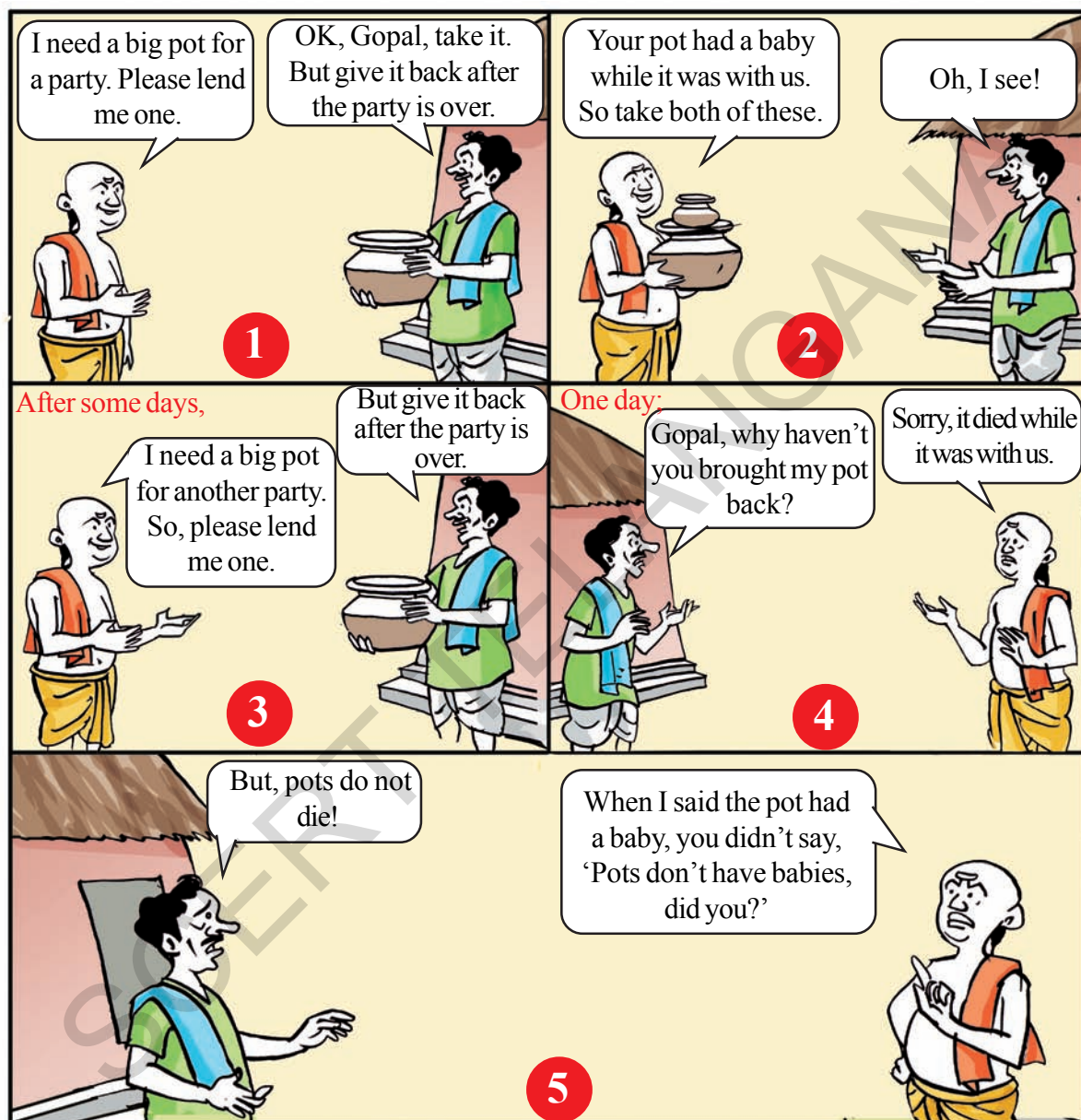


The Witty Nasruddin

Read the following story and answer the questions.



1. Why did Gopal give a small pot to his neighbour?
2. What would you do if you were in the place of Gopal's neighbour?

Now your teacher will tell you about Nasruddin and his humorous jokes. Listen carefully and answer the following question. (Note : Listening text is in Appendix-1)

Which of these jokes do you like the most? Why?



The Witty Nasruddin

A poor traveller was walking through the streets of Ak-Shehir. He had a little to eat for two days. He had spent his last penny, and all that remained in his pockets was a piece of dry bread.

As he passed by an eating-house, he saw several people sitting round the fire, eating and drinking. On the fire there was a large cooking-pot, full of meat-balls giving off a lovely smell. You can be sure that this smell made the hungry man's mouth water!

The owner of the eating-house stood there, serving his customers. He asked the traveller if he wanted to buy some meat-balls, but the poor man turned away. 'A man without money never buys anything,' he said.



Yet the traveller walked to and fro, enjoying the smell. He took the piece of dry bread out of his pocket and held it over the pot. After a minute or two, he slowly ate the bread and he tried to imagine that it tasted better when he had the smell of meat-balls. The eating-house keeper got angry when he saw the man doing this.

He took hold of his arm roughly and hurried him round the corner to the magistrate's court. It happened that Nasruddin, the 'Hodja' was acting as magistrate that day. When he asked what the matter was, the eating-house keeper said to him, 'This man came into my eating-house without any money and helped himself with the smell of the meat-balls which were cooking in the pot. He must be forced to pay me.'

The Hodja took two pennies from his pocket put them between his hands and shook them together backwards and forwards, against the eating-house keeper's right ear.

'Can you hear anything?' he asked the man.

'Yes, sir, I can,' the eating-house keeper replied.

'Now, can you still hear something?' the Hodja asked, as he shook the two pennies together against the man's left ear.

'Yes, sir, I can still hear the pennies shaking together, but why are you doing this?'

The Hodja put the pennies back in his pocket and answered. 'Surely the sound of money is a fair payment for the smell of food. You have therefore been paid twice, and that is more than enough. Let this poor traveller continue his journey.'





Glossary

traveller (n)	:	a person who travels a lot
customer (n)	:	a person who buys goods
magistrate (n)	:	a judge in a law court
pennies (n)	:	coins
journey (n)	:	an act of travelling



Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Which expression shows that the traveller was fascinated by the smell of the food?
2. How did the traveller satisfy his hunger?
3. How did Nasruddin help the poor traveller?
4. What did the eating-house keeper ask the traveller to do?
5. Do you think the eating-house keeper's demand was right? Why?
6. If you were in the position of the traveller, how would you respond to the demand of the eating-house keeper?

II. Arrange the following sentences taken from the story in the correct sequence.

- ◆ The owner of the eating-house stood there serving his customers.
- ◆ He was forced to pay the pennies.
- ◆ The traveller still walked to and fro enjoying the smell.
- ◆ 'The sound of money is a fair payment for the smell of food,' said the Hodja.
- ◆ A poor traveller was walking through the streets of Ak-Shehir.
- ◆ Hodja shook the two pennies together against the man's left ear.

III. Tick(✓) the right option that will complete each of the following sentences.

1. The traveller did not buy the meat balls because _____.
a) he was poor b) he did not like them c) they were not tasty
2. The owner of the eating house stood there to _____.
a) serve the customers b) drive away the poor man
c) collect the money
3. The traveller walked to and fro to _____.
a) eat the meat balls b) enjoy the smell c) ask for the meat balls
4. The fair payment for the smell of the food is _____.
a) two pennies b) sound of the pennies c) look of the pennies
5. What had remained in the traveller's pocket was _____.
a) a penny b) a piece of bread c) a piece of meat



Vocabulary

I. Read the following sentence.

The Hodja took two pennies to give the eating house keeper.

Look at the underlined words, 'two' and 'to'. They are pronounced in the same way. But they are different in spelling and meaning. Such words are called **homophones**.

Pick out from the story the words that sound like the words given in the box and write them against each word.

here	hear
meet	
bred	
year	
alm	

peace	
four	
write	
eight	

Now use these pairs of homophones in the same sentence. One is done for you.

1	If you sit here you can hear me.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

II. Tick the correct answer and write it in the blanks.

1. Pintu and I like to play. (They/we) _____ play foot ball everyday.
2. Look at those kittens. (They/it) _____ are so cute.
3. Please come here. I want to talk to (he/you) _____
4. This is Mr.Rao. (He/she) _____ is our new teacher.

5. The mangoes are ripe. I want to buy (they/them) _____
6. This dog is (our/ours) _____
7. The red umbrella is (your/yours) _____
8. Where are (my/mine) _____ shoes?
9. That is (their/theirs) house. _____
10. I know (your/yours) _____ brother.



Grammar

Adjectives - Degrees of Comparison

When you talk about the quality of a person or thing or an action, you use the positive degree.

Example : Rajiv is **tall**

When you compare the quality of a person or thing with another, you use the comparative degrees.

Example : Lokesh is **taller** than Rajiv

When you compare the quality of a person or thing with more than two people or things, you use the superlative degree.

Example : Madhav is the **tallest** boy in the class.

Usually comparative forms are formed by adding -er to the adjective or more before the adjective and the superlative forms are formed by adding -est to the adjective or most before the adjective.

Complete the table by filling in the positive, comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bold	bolder	boldest
_____	richer	_____
_____	_____	most loyal
smart	_____	_____
_____	thicker	_____
wide	_____	_____
_____	more beautiful	_____
_____	harsher	_____
tough	_____	_____
_____	_____	finest
_____	older	_____

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives given.

1. The Himalayan mountains are the _____ mountains in the world. (high)
2. Gold is _____ than silver. (expensive)
3. May is the _____ month of the year. (hot)
4. Silk is _____ than cotton (fine)
5. Maths is _____ than Science. (difficult)
6. Hari is _____ than Phani. (clever)
7. Indu is the _____ in the family. (intelligent)
8. This is the _____ chocolate I have ever tasted.
(sweet/ sweeter/ sweetest)



Writing

The poor traveller looked at the following points on a notice board in the eating house.

* Notice Board *

- ♦ Do not wash your hands in plates.
- ♦ Please pay the bill before you leave.
- ♦ See the menu card before you order.
- ♦ Be patient till the food is served.
- ♦ Food from outside is not allowed here.

-The house keeper
Madina Eating House



1. Who is this notice for?
2. Who has put up the notice?
3. Separate the 'Do's' and 'Don'ts'.

On behalf of the headmaster of your school, write a notice for giving instructions to be followed during the Mid-Day Meals.

Notice Board

Conventions of Writing

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

1. on sunday mornings sagar wakes up late
2. sandeep mohan chintu and pradeep were good friends
3. Teacher said come to school on time

Enrich your English

1. Words describing emotions

happy	- joyous, delighted, glad, cheerful, merry
sad	- sorrowful, unhappy, grief, mournful
fear	- afraid, panic, scared, worried, frightened
angry	- annoyed, irritated, enraged, provoked

2. We have many qualities. Different qualities are well developed in different people. Qualities help us live together peacefully and solve problems. Here are a list of a few qualities. Circle the ones you think you have. Think of more qualities you or your friends and family members have. Add them to the list.

adventurous	agressive	bold	boring
calm	caring	clever	cunning
funny	happy	helpful	neat
hardworking	honest	merry	moody
plain	practical	stupid	rough
shy	silly	smart	sweet



B. Reading

The Clever Jackal

1 O! Farmer, please open the door.
No, I'm sorry, I can't trust a tiger.

2 I'm not ungrateful, I won't harm you.
I'll trust you.
He opens the door.

3 But, I'm hungry! So I'll eat you.
Oh, No! You're ungrateful and cruel.

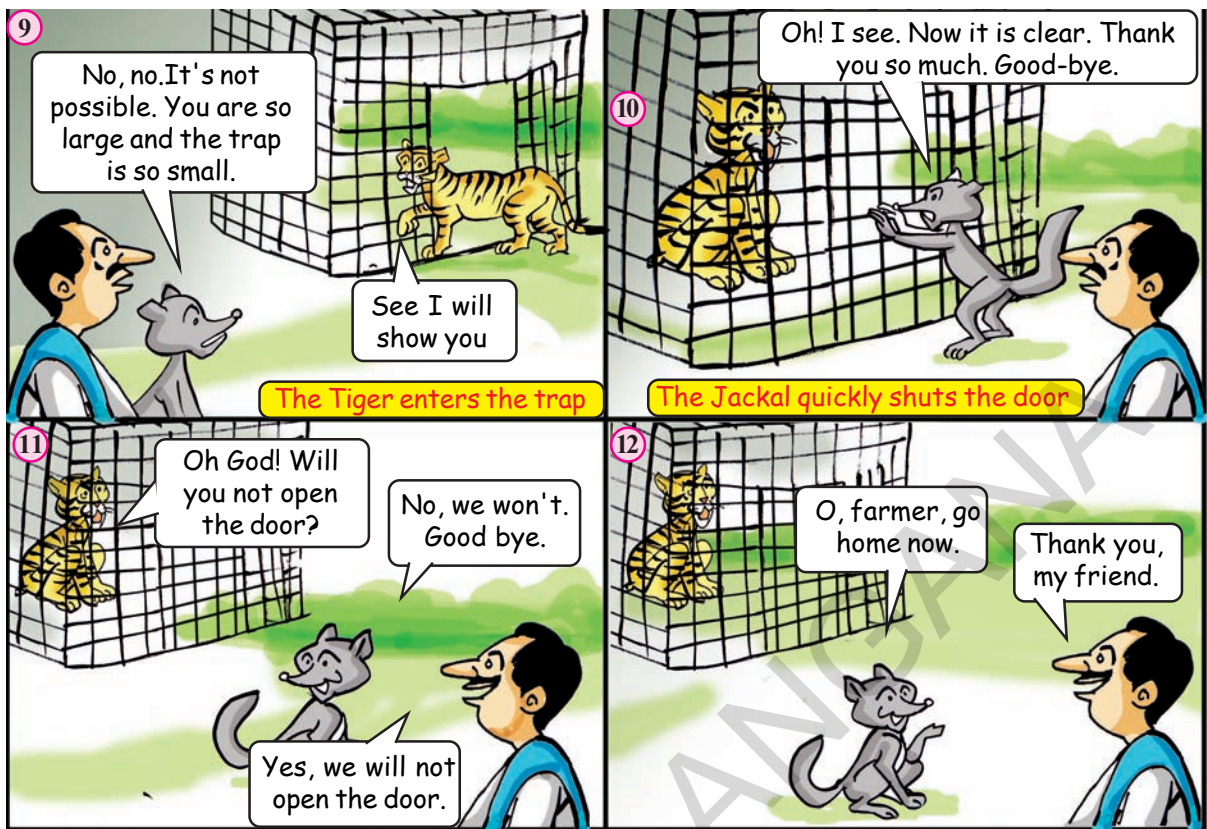
4 No, animals aren't cruel. Man is cruel. Look, a horse is coming. We'll ask the horse.
Alright.

5 Oh horse, please listen to me. This tiger was in a trap. I opened the door. Now he wants to eat me. Is he not cruel?
No, Man is really cruel. I'm old. I can't serve my master. He turned me out. So I'm here.

6 O! farmer, the horse also says man is cruel. So, I'll eat you.
Wait a minute. Look, a jackal is coming. We'll ask him, too.

7 O! Jackal, see this tiger. I saved him from the trap. But he wants to eat me. He's very cruel.
How can I save the farmer?

8 My dear tiger, can you explain everything to me again?
Yes, I'll. This is the trap. I was in it.



Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions.

1. If you were the farmer, would you let the tiger out? Why/ Why not?
2. Do you appreciate the jackal? Why/ why not?
3. If you were the farmer, what would you say to the tiger?

II. Write the story briefly in the box given below.

III. Complete the following table.

The words spoken	Who said?	To whom?
‘I will trust you.’		
‘No, man is really cruel.’		
‘See, I will show you.’		
‘How can I save the farmer?’		
‘Yes, we will not’		
‘Oh, God! Will you not open the door?’		



Project Work

Collect funny jokes, stories and share them with your classmates. Put all of them in the class magazine and present it to your headmaster.

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 texts;			
	a) The Witty Nasruddin			
	b) The Clever Jackal			
3.	I talked about the characters.			
4.	I understood and did the exercises on;			
	a) homophones			
	b) degrees of comparison			
5.	I was able to write;			
	a) a notice			
	b) a story			