



If the verb in the principal clause is "would+V¹" the verb in the sub-ordinate clause should be in the simple past tense.

Now, we study the tense of verbs in the third sentence.

He would have
informed the police

if anyone had tried
to blackmail him

Principal Clause

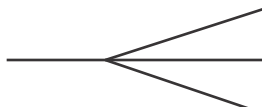
Sub-ordinate Clause

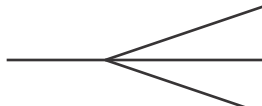
S+ would have + V³+.....

Sub-ordinate Clause+S+
had+V²+.....

If the verbs in the principal clause are 'Would have + V³ +, the verbs in the sub-ordinate clause should be in the past perfect tense.

We can also study the following sentences:

He says/ will say that  he is a doctor
he was a doctor
He will be a doctor

He said that  he was a doctor
he wrote well
he had written well

In the first sentence we learn

If the verb of the principal clause is in the present or future tense, any tense is used in the sub-ordinate clause.

In the second sentence we learn

If the verb of the principal clause is in the past tense, it must be followed by the past tense in the sub-ordinate clause. The past tense in the sub-ordinate clause may be either simple past or past perfect as per the meaning needed.

D.1.1. Complete each sentence using the Past Perfect or the Past Simple tense.

1. She (go) out before it (start) raining.
2. I (find) the key before he (break) the lock.
3. The patient (die) before the doctor (come).
4. The thief (run) away before the police (come).
5. The students (go) before the teacher (come).

E. Let's Talk

Work in groups and talk about the animals that are faithful / helpful to man.



F. Composition

F.1. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on 'The Dolphin' using the information given in the lesson and any other information you may have from other sources.

G. Translation

G.1. Translate the following sentences into English :

1. पुलिस के आने के पहले चोर भाग चुका था ।
2. मेरे स्टेशन पहुँचने के पहले ट्रेन खुल चुकी थी ।
3. शिक्षक के आने से पहले बंटी बज चुकी थी ।
4. डाक्टर के आने से पहले मरीज़ भर चुका था ।
5. सोने के पहले मैं खाना खा चुका था ।

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

She had gone before it started raining.

The birds had flown away before the hunter fired.

The students had left before the teacher came.

The bell had rung before we entered the class.

The sun had risen before we got up.

H. Language Game

Tongue Twisters

A 'Tongue Twister' is a phrase or a sentence which is a bit difficult in speaking. You have to control your tongue while speaking them.

Ask your partner to speak out the following sentences in one breath without stopping. Enjoy what happens.

- i. She sells sea-shells by the sea shore.
- ii. Twelve twinkling stars twinkled twelve times.
- iii. Fried fresh fish,
Fish fried fresh,
Fresh fried fish,
Fresh fish fried, or,
Fish fresh fried.

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Running Through The Rain

A. Warmer

How do you feel when it rains? How does your locality/street/ city look when it rains heavily for the whole day?

Running Through The Rain

Some are fond of sunshine ;

Well – so am I.

But I like the rain too,

Falling from the sky.

For when merry April

Trips over hill and plain,

Isn't it delightful

Running through the rain ?

Bright eyed little blossoms,

Growing by the way,
 Look up as we pass them
 Laughingly to say :
 'So the show'r has caught you
 And escape is vain
 Isn't it delightful,
 Running through the rain ?

 'Pitter patter,' softly
 Drips the drops around
 While a peeping sunbeam
 Gilds the scented ground
 Shelter nowhere near us !
 Yet we don't complain
 For it's so delightful
 Running through the rain !

John Lea

Glossary and Notes

fond of (phrase)	finding something enjoyable, शौकिक
merry (adj)	happy, joyous, खुश
trips o'er (v)	moves with quick light steps, dances over, आवाज करते हुए गिरता है



plain (adj)	flat ground, समतल
delightful (adj)	giving great pleasure, आनंददायी
blossoms (n)	buds, कलियाँ
show'r (n)	a short fall of rain, फुहारें
vain (adj)	useless, बेकार
pitter palter (v)	the sound of light rain, टप-टप
peeping (part.adj)	looking through a narrow opening, झाँकना
sunbeam (compound noun)	a ray of sunshine, सूरज की किरणें
gild (v)	cover thinly with gold, सोना चढ़ाना
scented (adj)	giving pleasant smell, सुगन्धित
shelter (n)	a covered place that protects people from rain or wind, छूने की जगह
complain (v)	express dissatisfaction, शिकायत करना

B. Let's Comprehend

B.1. Think and Tell

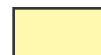
B.1.1. Answer the following questions orally:

1. What is the poet fond of ?
2. What makes the poet delighted?
3. Why doesn't the poet want to take shelter ?

B.2. Think and Write

B.2.1. Write whether the following statements are True or False:

1. The poet doesn't like sunshine but he likes rain.



2. He calls the month of April merry.
3. The poet doesn't enjoy the rainfall.
4. Bright eyed blossoms are large in size.
5. The poet succeeds in saving himself from being drenched.
6. It was a heavy rain.
7. The ground becomes scented because of rain.
8. The poet found shelter everywhere to save him self from rain.
9. He didn't complain because he enjoyed running through the rain.

B.2.2. Answer the following questions very briefly:

1. Where does the rain fall ?
2. Which line in the first stanza shows that the poet enjoys running through the rain ?
3. What did the poet say to the bright little blossoms?
4. Which words in the last stanza show that the rain was not very heavy.
5. Apart from the rain what does the poet like ?

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



1. Why has the poet used the word 'merry' for the month of April in the poem ? Does this month have any relevance in your state regarding rain ?
2. Why does the poet regard escaping from rain as vain?
3. During rain the poet doesn't get any shelter. Still he doesn't complain. Why ?

C. Word study

C.1. Correct the spelling of the following words.

rian faling mery plian delightfull
blossoms luaghingly escape sunbeem

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

'A'	'B'
fond (of)	even ground
merry	go, move
too	affectionate, loving
little	the sound of light rain
pass	useless
vain	small
pitter- patter	protection, cover
shelter	also
plain	happy

D. Grammar

Read the following lines from the poem and concentrate on the use of auxiliary verb before a subject.

Some are fond of sunshine :

Well, so am I.

In the second line 'well, so am I' auxiliary 'am' precedes the subject 'I'.

Here are a few more examples:

My mother is hungry, so am I.

He doesn't like music, nor do I.

Her mother is beautiful, so is she.

He doesn't come in time, neither do you.

Write responses to the given sentences as suggested above.

- (a) My father is very thin,
- (b) She doesn't like cricket,
- (c) He is very polite,
- (d) They are very rough,
- (e) My friend knows Urdu,



E. Discussion/Composition

Discuss the following in groups.

Grow more trees, **get** more rain.

or

Trees are the source **of** rain.

Now write individually in about 100 words on the topics given above.

F. Activity

Group work

Collect a few **poems written on 'Rain'** and discuss what you like about **each one of them**.

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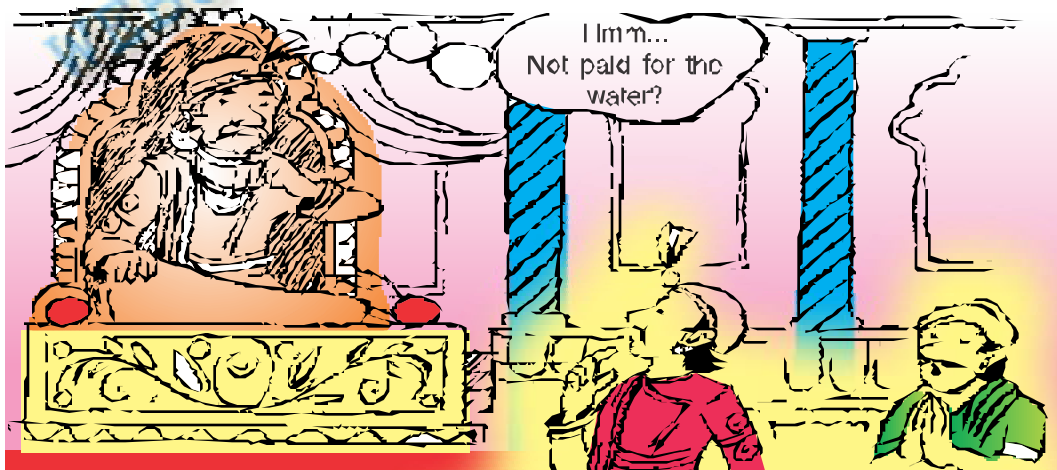
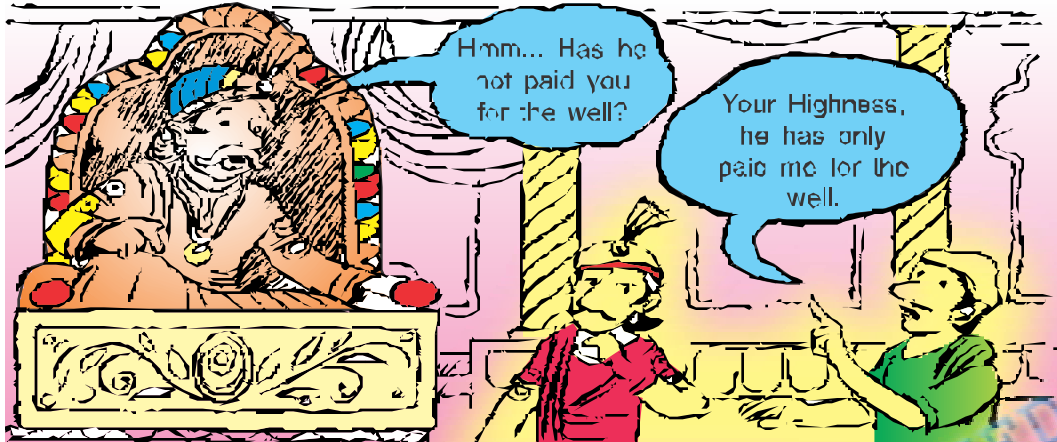
Birbal Outwits The Cheat

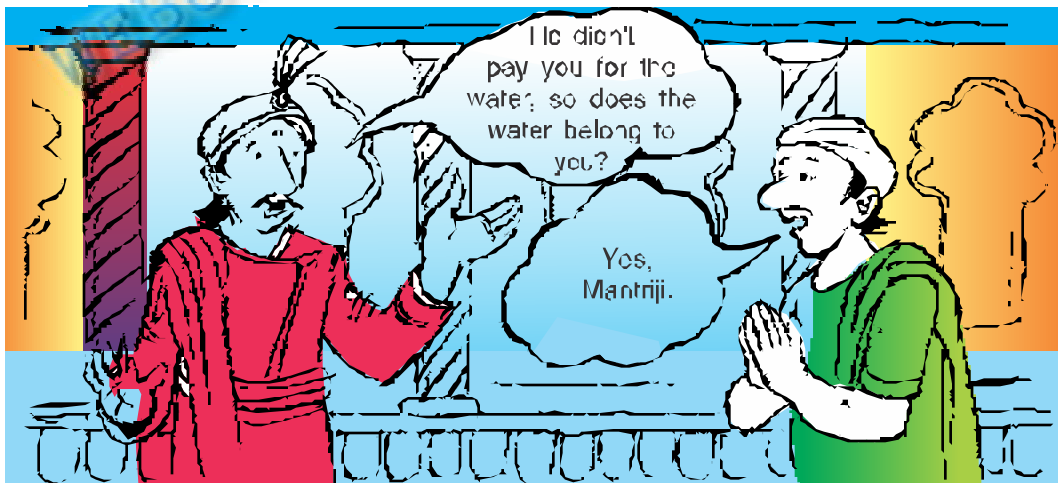
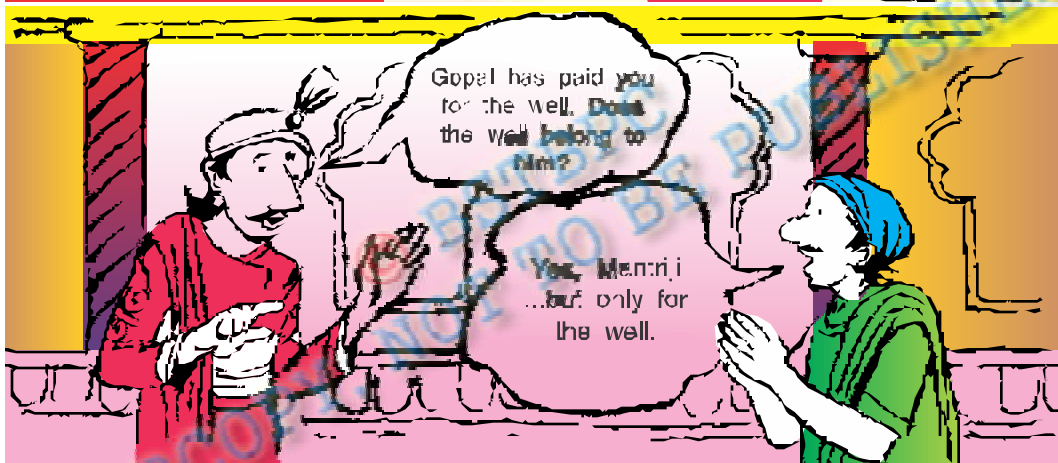
A. Warmer

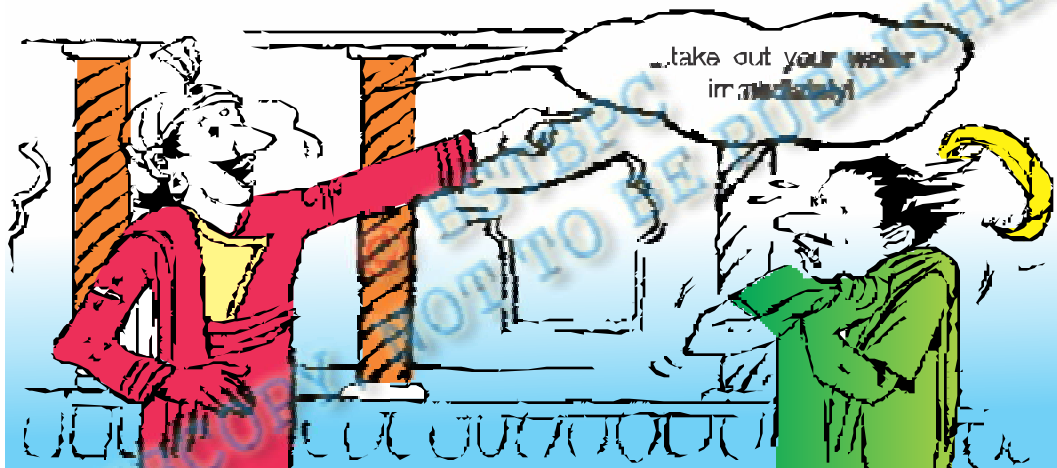
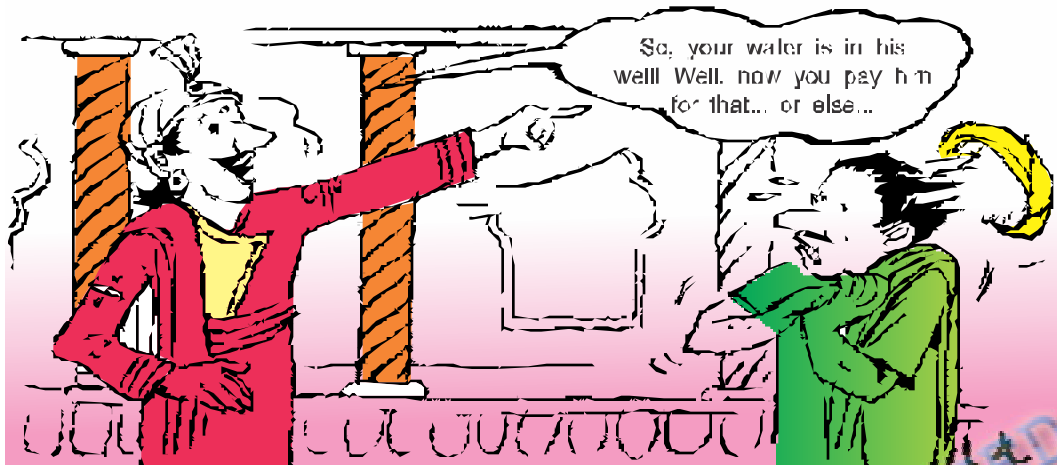
Have you ever cheated your friends in a game? What was the occasion? How did you feel afterwards?

This is a scene from the **darbar of Emperor Akbar**. He always had his trusted advisor and minister, **Birbal**, by his side. **Birbal** was known for his wisdom. Read and enjoy the following story to find out how **Birbal** helped **Emperor Akbar** to solve a case.









**Glossary and notes**

cheat (v)	to act dishonestly or unfairly, धोखा- देईमा- व्यक्ति, धोखे-मानी करना
darbar (n)	the king's court, राजा का दरबार
emperor (n)	king, राजा, बादशाह
trusted advisor (noun phrase)	someone who can be depended upon, विश्वसनीय, सलाहकार
wisdom (n)	being wise, showing knowledge and experience, बुद्धिमत्ता, विवेक
wit (n)	to have quick thought and understanding, हाज़िरजवाब, चतुराई
Your Highness (noun phrase)	a respectful title to king or queen. राजघराने की उपाधि
although (conjunction)	but, हालाँकि
complaint (n)	a reason for dissatisfaction शिकायत
minister (n)	king's advisor, मंत्री
immediately (adv)	at once, तुरंत ही, फौरन

B. Let's comprehend**B.1. Think and tell****B.1.1. Answer the following questions orally:**

- Who was Birbal ?
- Where did the man go to complain ?
- Who bought the well ?

B.2. Think and Write

B.2.1. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----|----------|---------------------------|
| (a) | Akbar | a minister |
| (b) | Birbal | a person with a complaint |
| (c) | Villager | a king |

B.2.2. Tick (✓) the most appropriate option for each of the questions given below:

1. Who was Gopal?

- (i) the person who had bought the well.
- (ii) the person who had sold the well.
- (iii) the king.

2. How was the villager trying to cheat Gopal?

- (i) he was trying to sell Gopal's well to Akbar.
- (ii) he was trying to make Gopal pay for using the water, even though Gopal had paid for the well.
- (iii) he was trying to destroy Gopal's well.

3. How did Birbal outwit the villager?

- (i) He told the villager that Akbar would buy both the water and the well.
- (ii) He told Gopal to steal water from the villager.
- (iii) He told the villager to pay for using Gopal's well or take out his water from the well immediately.

4. How would you describe Birbal in one word, according to this story?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (a) clever | (b) angry |
| (c) talkative | (d) sad |

B.2.3. Answer the following:

1. What was the villager's complaint?
2. Do you think that the villager was right? Why or why not?
3. Did Akbar and Birbal realise that the villager was trying to cheat Gopal?

C. Word Study**C.1. Find the right word**

Fill in the blanks with the correct word. You can take help from the Help Box. Some words may be repeated.

Once there was an named Akbar. His most trusted was Birbal. One day a villager came to Akbar's with a He said that he had sold his to a named Gopal. However, Gopal was not only using the well but also the in the well. He wanted Gopal to pay for the water, too. Birbal realised that the was trying to cheat Gopal. He told the villager that the belonged to Gopal. The was in the well. So the villager must pay Gopal for taking water from it.

Help Box

well	person	emperor	minister
water	complaint	court	villager

D. Grammar

D.1. Negative sentences

Birbal: No, Your Highness! I too haven't heard of such a thing before!

Let us look at the following sentences:

I have heard of such a thing before.

I have not heard of such a thing before.

I haven't heard of such a thing before.

The second sentence becomes a negative sentence when we add the word '*not*' after an auxiliary '*have*'.

The third sentence means the same thing as the second sentence. However, in this sentence we have used contracted form of '*have not*' to make it '*haven't*'.

Remember : we always use '*not*' after an auxiliary like *do, does, did, is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, can, may, could, might, should, etc.*

Now, like the example above, make negative sentences (both types) for the sentences given below. You can use the Help Box for making short forms.

1. Kavita can sing very well.

2. You should play cricket every evening.

3. I was tired yesterday.

4. We have finished our homework.

Help Box

can't haven't wasn't shouldn't

E. Composition

Write the dialogue in the empty speech bubbles.
Choose the dialogues from the Help Box:

