

LESSON - 7

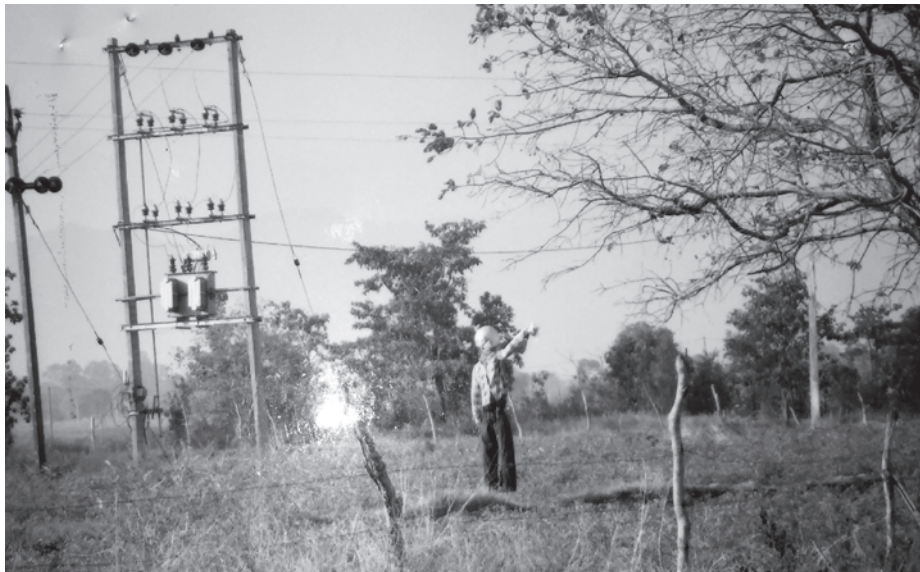
SCARECROW

Session - 1

I

PRE-READING

- See the picture. Have you seen the picture before ? Who puts up this ? Where? For what purpose ? In English it is called a scarecrow because it makes the crow afraid. Can you say what it is called in Odia ? Is it possible to write a poem on ? Let us read and see.



II

WHILE-READING

- *Your teacher reads the poem aloud .You listen to him/her without opening the book.*
- *Your teacher asks you: Who are there in this poem? Who is 'I' and who are 'you'?*
- *Your teacher reads the poem aloud second time. You listen to him/her and follow the poem in your book.*
- *Read the poem silently and answer the questions that follow.*

TEXT

You are who ?
The land owner,
Or the scarecrow ?
 You wear his shirt;
 You hold his bow,
 You wear his pants,
 You are who ?
 The land owner,
 Or the scarecrow ?

You do his job;
Scare the crow,
Scare the birds,
And other animals too.

You are who ?
The land owner,
Or the scarecrow ?
 You are a look –alike;
 A semian twin,
 Who knows ?
 Who knows ?
 Is your owner,
 Hiding behind you ?

I walk too early
No intention to spoil or steal,
But you naughty dare
To scare me too.

 You are who ?
 The land owner,
 Or the scarecrow ?



- **Comprehension Questions:**

1. What is the poem about ?
2. Who are there in this poem ?
3. Who is “you” and who is “I” ?
4. Who does the poet talk to ?
5. Who has placed the scarecrow ? For what purpose ?

6. Who does 'his' stand for ?
7. Whose shirt, pants and cap is the scarecrow wearing ?
8. Who has given him all these? Why ?
9. Can you say why the poet mistakes the scarecrow to be the land owner ?
10. Why has the landowner given his bow to the scarecrow ?
11. What are some of the uses of the scarecrow ? (stanza 3)
12. Who looks-alike? Which twos look similar ?
13. When did the poet see the scarecrow ?
14. Did the poet go there to steal ?
15. Why did the poet call the scarecrow naughty ?
16. Who does the poet talk to in this poem ?
17. Poets often treat non-living things as living. Has the poet done so here ?
18. Who does he consider living ? Why ?

Session - 2

III

POST-READING

1 Visual Memory Development Technique (VMDT) :

Which stanza talks about the job of a scarecrow ?

Which stanza talks about the dress of a scarecrow ?

In which stanza, the poet calls the scarecrow naughty ?

In which stanza there is a semian twin ?

2 Comprehension Activities :

(a) MCQs: Choose the correct alternatives and fill in the blanks.

1. The scarecrow does not _____ .

(A) dig the land	(B) scare the crow
(C) scare birds	(D) scare the other animals

2. The scarecrow _____.
 (A) wears the shirt of the land owner (B) holds the bow of the land owner
 (C) wears the pant of the land owner (D) all the above
 3. The poet wants to _____.
 (A) steal the landowner's fruits (B) spoil the landowner's crops
 (C) see the scarecrow (D) go for morning walk
 4. The poet confuses the scarecrow with the land owner because the scarecrow _____.
 (A) wears his pant (B) wears his shirt
 (C) wears both his pant and shirt (D) wears his shoes
- (b) Some lines are repeated at the end of all stanzas except stanza-4. Write these lines in the space below.

Session - 3

3 Listening (TPR) :

(Teacher demonstrates with instruction in English how to prepare a cap. It is like preparing a paper boat. S/he takes a piece of paper, asks others to take each a piece of paper.)

Steps :

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Take a piece of paper. (Demonstrates). | Students act. |
| 2. Fold it like this into two. | Students act. |
| 3. Fold it from the left and then from right like this. | Students act. |
| 4. Fold back the front side like this. | Students act. |
| 5. Fold back the back side like this. | Students act. |
| 6. (Opens and shows) See how it has become a cap. | |

4 Speaking :

(a) Reading aloud .

Teacher reads aloud one line, students repeat after him/her in chorus. (The first three lines need to be done at a time, the rest of the poem line by line.)

(b) Chain-drill- “You scare the crow.”

Students instead of repeating the same can change ‘crow’ into birds and other animals.

Session - 4

5 Vocabulary :

A word is, at times, formed by joining two words. See the title of the poem ‘ scarecrow ’ ,which is formed by joining two words-‘scare’ and ‘crow’ . Can you find another similar word in stanza-4 (first line)? The following set of six pairs of words can be combined to form one word for each pair.

dug well	=	dugwell	swim suit	=	_____
foot print	=	_____	birth right	=	_____
bath suit	=	_____	tree house	=	_____
sun flower	=	_____	rain bow	=	_____
door bell	=	_____	foot ball	=	_____

6 Usage :

Convert the following lines into past tense. One is done for you.

You wear his shirt.

You wore his shirt.

You hold his bow.

You wear his pant.

You wear his cap too.

You do his job.

You scare the crow.

You scare the bird and other animals too.

Session - 5

7 Writing :

- See stanza 2 and 3 and write two small paragraphs- one about what the scarecrow wears and the other about what work it does. The first lines are provided.

- a. (i) The scarecrow wears the owner's shirt.

It _____

- (ii) It scares the crow.

- B. How to make a scarecrow ? : Project Work

Read the instructions below and make a scarecrow.

Materials needed.

A bundle of hay/straw, ropes , a piece of stick, a cap , a shirt , pant , a bow...

Steps:

- (i) Tie the hay around the long stick.

- (ii) At the lower part, divide them into two parts for two legs.
- (iii) At the top part, divide the hay into two parts for two hands.
- (iv) At the top, make the hay into a round shape to make the head.
- (v) Place a cap on the head.
- (vi) Dress the scarecrow with pants and a shirt.
- (vii) Tie the bow and arrow with its hand .
- (viii) Place it / tie it to a big stick and press the stick into a hole on the ground.

8 Mental Talk :

Mentally repeat the following three lines (the refrain).

You are who?

The land owner

Or the scarecrow?

9 Let's Think :

Think of other ways the farmers use to scare the wild animals.

FOLLOW- UP LESSON:

FACE-MASKS FOOL THE BENGAL TIGERS

Session - 1

I

PRE-READING

- Socialisation.
- You have already read a poem on Scarecrow. Farmers make scarecrow to scare the crows and other animals. Now see the picture. Can you link the two pictures ? How can the two pictures be related? If you can relate the two pictures, you can relate this lesson with the previous lesson..... Here is a clue: Farmers make scarecrow to scare the birds and animals. Sometimes people make masks to scare tigers. Let us read the lesson and see.



II

WHILE-READING

TEXT

SGP-1

- Read paragraphs 1 and 2 and answer the questions that follow.
1. Sundarban is the Ganges Delta in India, on the border of Bangladesh, where the Ganges falls into the Bay of Bengal. There is a vast stretch of reserve mangrove forests cut by rivers and creeks.

No one lives there but the people from nearby places go into this reserve area to catch fish, collect honey and wood. The problem has been - not only a reserve mangrove forest but also a reserve forest for The Royal Bengal Tigers since 1973. About 500 Royal Bengal tigers live there.

2. Compared to other tigers, the Royal Bengal tigers are bigger, stronger and more dangerous. While other tigers normally do not attack people, these tigers do. They even swim in rivers and climb up boats to attack fishermen. Thus the problem is how to save such people from these attacking Royal Bengal tigers?

- **Comprehension Questions :**

1. What is the 1st paragraph about? Where is the main idea of this paragraph- at the beginning, middle or at the end?
2. What do you understand by 'delta'?
3. Where is Sundarban? Can you locate it in the map of India?
4. In which state of India is it located?
5. It is in the border of _____.
6. What do you mean by a mangrove forest?
7. What do you mean by a reserve forest?
8. Can you name the branch of the Ganges which flows inside Bangladesh? (See the map)
9. Why do people of nearby area go to mangrove forest?
10. What do you understand by 'wild honey'? Is there any non-wild kind of honey?
11. Why is it a problem to have a reserve forest for tigers? (You cannot kill them.)
12. Since when this has been made into a reserve forest for tigers?
13. How many Royal Bengal tigers live there?
14. Can you guess why 'Royal'? Why 'Bengal'?
15. (Teacher frames questions from paragraph -2 . Some helps are provided.)
(See question No. 1)

16. (Three qualities of Royal Bengal tigers)
17. (Fourth quality)
18. (Problems.)
19. 'Sundarban' is made of two Indian words. Can you guess the two words and their meanings?

- **Read paragraphs 3 and 4 silently and answer the questions that follow.**

3. There were many plans but only one of them has become successful. It was found that these tigers attack people only from behind, not from the front side. Is it possible to have humans with two front sides with two faces? A student of the Science Club of Kolkata suggested a way- to wear a human mask on the backside of one's head.
4. The Indian Forest Service Department has made 2,500 masks for its 8000 workers, who go inside the Sundarban Tiger Reserve to work. The local people have taken clues from them and wear masks on the backsides when they go inside Sundarban to catch fish or collect honey or wood. No one wearing a mask so far has been attacked and killed by the tigers though examples of not wearing masks and getting killed are many.

- **Teacher frames questions. Some clues have been provided below.**

- **Comprehension Questions:**

1. (Like question numbers 1 and 15.)
2. How doattack.....?
3. Who suggested a way?
4. What (way).....
5. (Like question -1)
6. Who made.....
7. For whom?
8. Whonot killed?
9. Who were killed?

III

POST-READING

2 Comprehension Activities :

(a) MCQs :

Choose the correct options and fill in the blanks.

1. The Ganges falls into _____.
 A. the Indian Ocean
 B. the Bay of Bengal
 C. the Arabian Sea
 D. the Red Sea
2. People of nearby place go to the reserve mangrove forest to _____.
 (Teacher frames and writes them on the balckboard.)
 A. catch
 B. collect
 C. collect
 D. all the above
3. About _____ tigers live there .(Teacher frames)
 A.....
 B.....
 C.....
 D.....
4. It has been made into asince _____.
 A.....
 B.....
 C.....
 D.....
5. Royal Bengal tigers are more _____.(Teacher frames .)
6. The Indian Forest Service Department made _____ masks .
 (Teacher frames.)

b. Match themes with paragraphs. (Teacher frames and writes on the blackboard.)

2 Usage :

Look at the following sentence and write three similar sentences using the clues given.

While normal tigers are strong, the Royal Bengal tigers are stronger.

(I) (big)

(ii) (less dangerous)

(iii) (clever)

3 Writing :

a. Write answers to the following questions.

(i) What is a delta?

(ii) In which state is Sundarban ?

(iii) Why do people of nearby villages go inside the reserve forest?

(iv) About how many tigers are there in the forest?

(v) How many masks did the Forest Service Department make for its workers ?

b. In 2 (b) you have matched the paragraphs with their themes. See the first sentence and write three more similar sentences.

(i) The first paragraph is about Sundarban.

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

c. How to make masks ? Project : Read the instructions given below and make masks.

Materials needed : A one foot by one foot thick cardboard paper, thread, scissors, colour, brush

Steps:

1. Decide what mask to make. (Face of a man, tiger, monkey, ghost.....)
2. Draw the face.
3. Make holes on both ends and tie thread.
4. Make holes for both the eyes.

WORD NOTE

(The words / phrases have been defined mostly on contextual meanings.)

creeks (n)	- small streams, ଛୋଟ ଝରଣା ବା ଉପନଦୀ
intention (n)	- wish, ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ, ଇଚ୍ଛା
look-alike (n)	- looking similar, ଏକାପରି ଦିଶୁଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି
mask (n)	- a human-face like cover on face, ମୁଖା
reserve mangrove (n)	- reserve forests at the sea-shore and in river-banks ନଦୀ ବା ସମୁଦ୍ର କୂଳରେ ଥିବା ସନ୍ତସନ୍ତୀ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ (ସୁନ୍ଦରବନ)
scare (v)	- frighten ଭରେଇବା
scarecrow (n)	- a fake figure of a man made of straw with earthen pot head usually fixed in agricultural fields to keep away birds and animals. ଫସଲ ଜଗିବାକୁ ଜମିରେ ଠିଆ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ପାଳଭୂତ
spoil (v)	- to harm, destroy, କ୍ଷତି କରିବା ନଷ୍ଟ କରିବା ।
twins (n)	- two children - born to same mother at the same time, ଜାଆଁଳା (ଭାଇ / ଭଉଣୀ)