

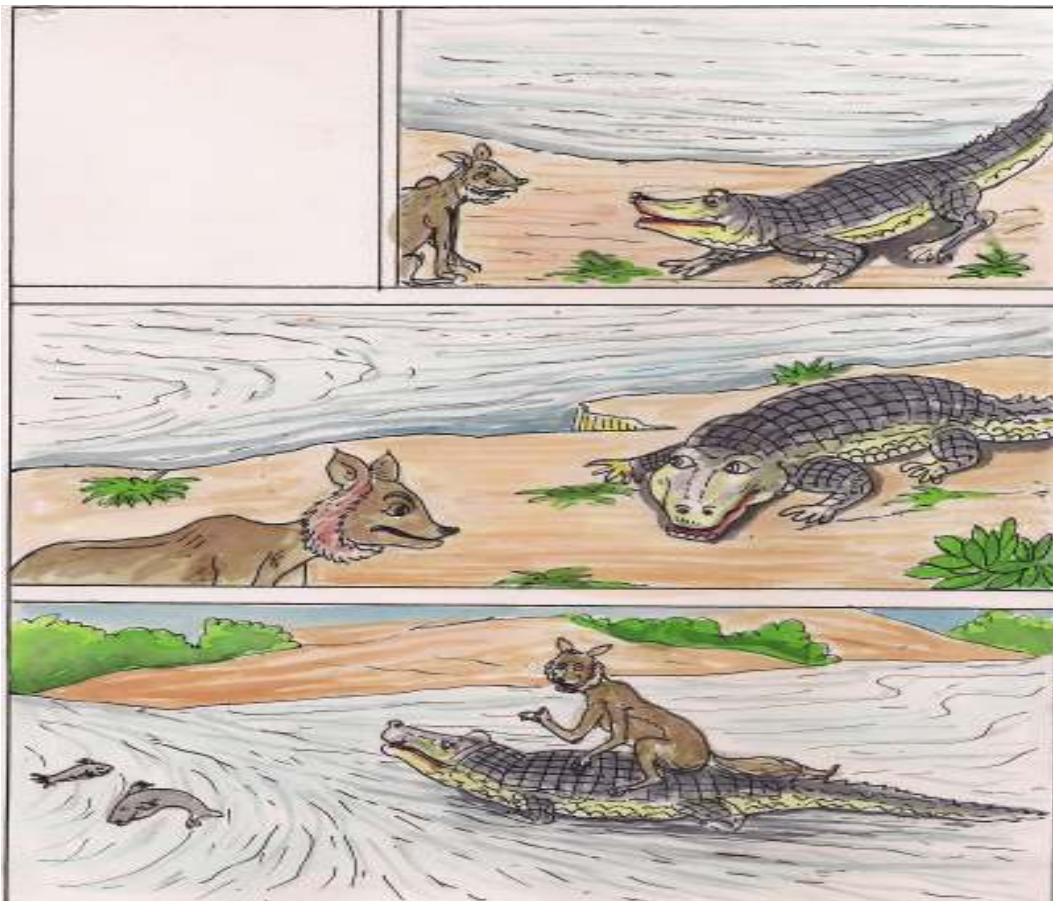
## Lesson 17

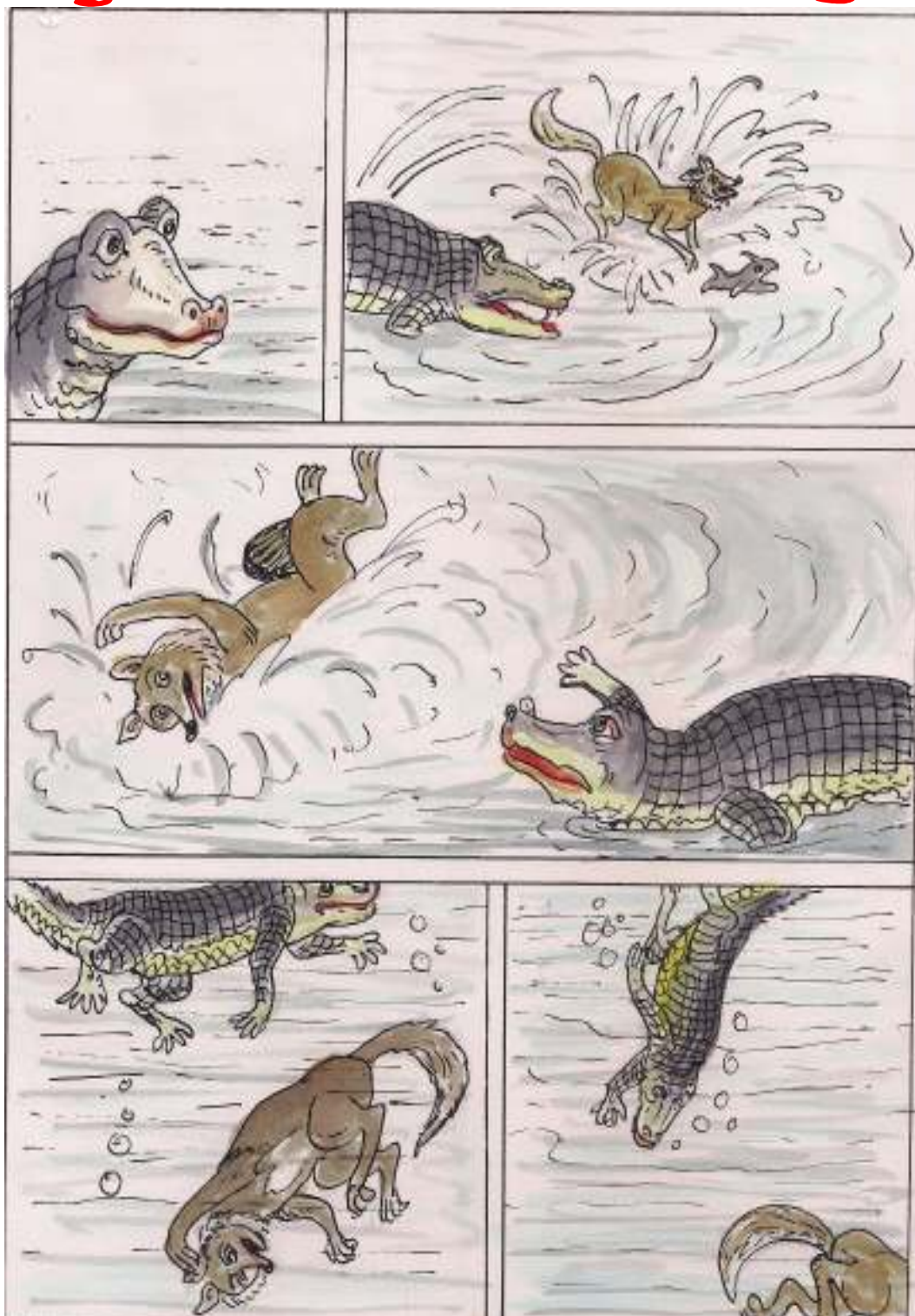
# THE CROCODILE'S ADVICE

### A. WARMER

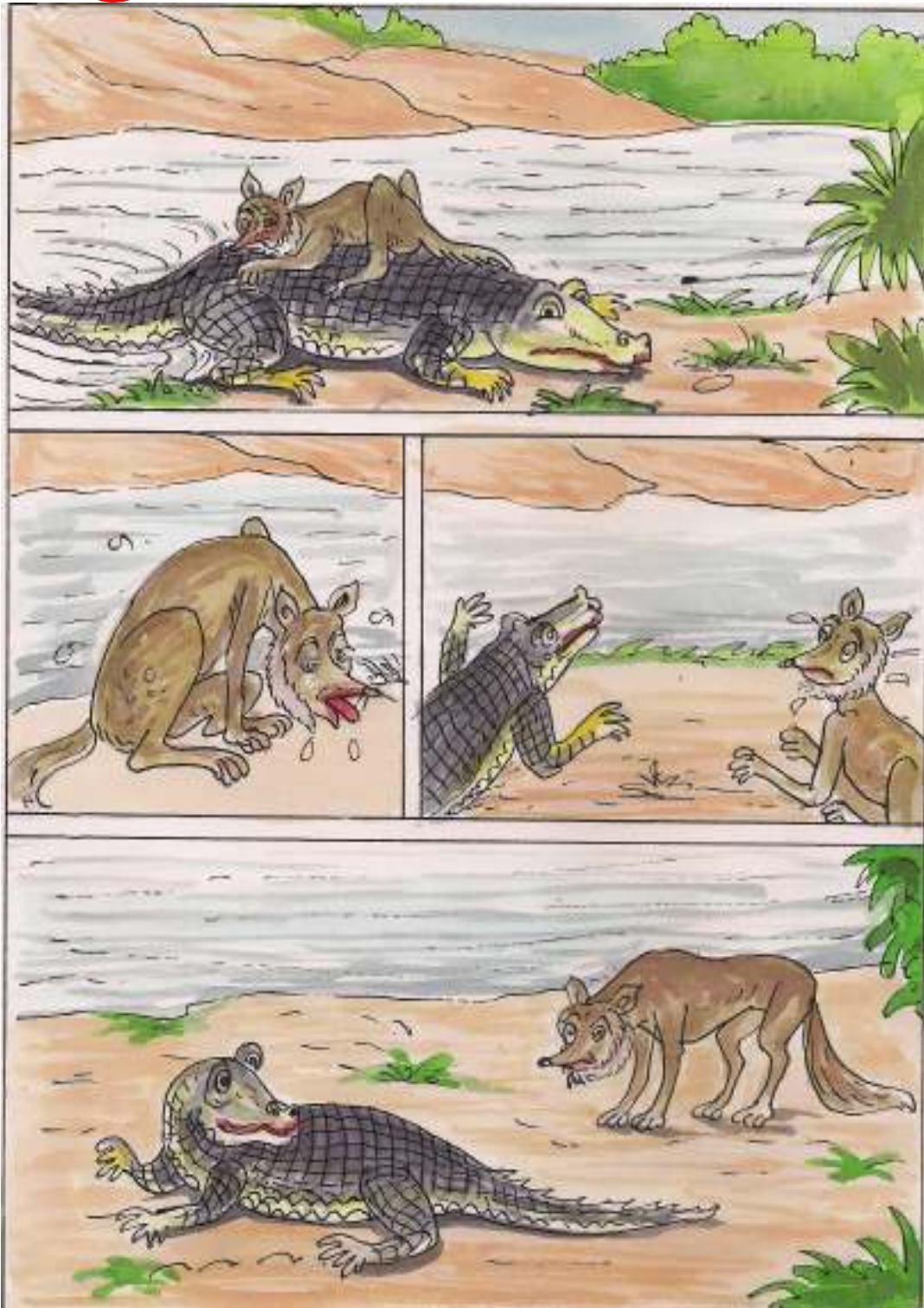
*Have you ever asked anyone for his / her advice for anything? Did you follow the advice? Share your experience with the class.*

*Look at the cartoon strip given below and construct a story on it. You may take the help of the text given in the appendix.*









## WORDS TO KNOW

**sinking (pr . part.): (सिंकिंग) डूबने की स्थिति going down below the surface of water**

**rescues(v) : (रेस्क्यूज) खतरे से बचाता है saves from danger**

**ashore(n) : (अशोर) तट, किनारा to the shore**

**heed(v) : (हीड) ध्यान देना pay attention to**

**warning(n) : (वार्निंग) चेतावनी advice against wrong or foolish actions**

**advising(pr . part.) : (एडवाइजिंग) सुझाव या राय देना recommending a course of action**

## B. LETS' THINK AND TELL

### B.1. State whether the following statements are true or false:

1. The crocodile wanted to eat the fox.
2. The crocodile and the fox decided to hunt on rabbits.
3. The crocodile gave a foolish advice.
4. The crocodile could not swim.
5. There is no point in advising fools.

### B.2. Answer the following questions:

- (1) What did the crocodile say when he learnt that the fox was hungry?
- (2) " You Know how to hunt food on land, not water" who said this and why ?

**C. LET'S THINK AND WRITE****C.1 Tick (✓) the correct answer for each of the following questions:**

1. Who was wiser?  
(a) crocodile    (b) fox    (c) rabbits    (d) fishes
2. Who was hungry?  
(a) none    (b) fox    (c) crocodile    (d) everyone
3. What did the fox decide to hunt on?  
(a) grasses    (b) fruits    (c) fishes    (d) rabbits
4. What created problem for the fox?  
(a) coming to the other side with the crocodile  
(b) not heading to the crocodile's advice

**C.2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box:**

<b>rescued</b>	<b>rivers</b>	<b>clever</b>	<b>fishes</b>	<b>swim</b>
<b>other</b>	<b>land</b>	<b>the fox</b>	<b>hungry</b>	<b>come</b>

1. Crocodiles live in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The fox did not know how to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The fox is a \_\_\_\_\_ animal.
4. The crocodile invited \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ side.
5. The fox was very \_\_\_\_\_.
6. There were lots of \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.

7. The fox knows how to hunt on \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The crocodile \_\_\_\_\_ the fox.

**C. 3. Arrange the following sentences in a proper order to make a story:**

- The fox fell prey to greed.
- The crocodile rescued him.
- Once there were two friends – a fox and a crocodile.
- He was tempted to see the fishes.
- The crocodile wanted to help him.
- The fox was very hungry.
- The fox did not listen to the crocodile's advice.
- He took the fox to the other side of the river.
- He jumped into the water to catch a fish.
- The crocodile warned the fox not to hunt in water.
- He began to sink.
- Greed is an evil.

**C.4. Answer the following questions:**

1. What was the reaction of the fox when he saw fishes in the river?  
What did he do on seeing them and what happened thereafter?
2. How did the fox feel when he was rescued by the crocodile? Did he repent for not listening to the crocodile's advice?
3. What made the crocodile say that there is no point in advising fools?

4. What lesson do you learn from the cartoon story?

## D. LET'S INCREASE WORD POWER

### D.1. Tick (✓) the words with the correct spelling:

- i. (a) frends (b) friends (c) freinds (d) frainds
- ii. (a) corocdile (b) crocodile (c) corocodile (d) crocodyle
- iii. (a) rescuse (b) riscues (c) rescues (d) rescoose
- iv. (a) criated (b) created (c) crated (d) kreated

### D.2. Go to the text and find out words which are opposite (antonyms) to the following words:

- (i) foes      (ii) careless      (iii) missed      (iv) endangers  
 (v) rose      (vi) ignore      (vii) false

### D.3 Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B':

A	B
lots of	made
careful	a large number/ amount of
sinking	on the shore or land
ashore	cautious
rescues	going below the surface of water
created	saves from danger
warn	take notice of
heed	inform of danger

## E. LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR

### E.1. Look at these sentences from the lesson:

*I have caught one! I have caught one!*

The Present Perfect tense is used to express actions which have just or already been completed at the time of speaking or writing. This tense expresses the very recent past:

*They've just left.*

It also tells of a state or situation which has started in the past and is continuing up to now:

*I have lived in Patna for a long time. (I am still living there.)*

The event may be a finished state or activity but the period of time in which it has taken place is not finished:

*I have written a letter this morning. (the letter is finished and it is still morning.*

It tells about an event with a present result :

*I have lost my keys.*

The Present Perfect tense of any English verb is formed from the Simple Present of the auxiliary **to have**, followed by the **past participle** of the verb. Most English verbs form the past participle in a regular, predictable manner. These verbs are commonly referred to as **regular verbs**. The past participle of a regular English verb is formed by adding the ending **-ed** to the bare infinitive of the verb. For instance, the past participle of the verb **to work** is **worked**.

I have worked

You have worked

He has worked

She has worked



### E.1.1. Fill in each blank with the present perfect form of the verb given in brackets:

- (i) Anshu \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new pen.
- (ii) We \_\_\_\_\_ (do) our homework.
- (iii) Ayesha \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her friend a lot.
- (iv) Anwasha \_\_\_\_\_ (read) this book.
- (v) I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the blackboard.
- (vi) My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) all the sums.
- (vii) I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, take) your pen.
- (viii) Who \_\_\_\_\_ (write) this poem?

### E.2. Past Perfect Tense

The Past Perfect tense is used to refer to a non-continuous action in the past, which was already completed by the time another action in the past took place. Notice that Simple Past and Past perfect are generally used together with conjunctions like *when*, *after*, *before* and *until*. The Past perfect refers to the first action and Simple past to the second action.

The Past Perfect tense is formed from the Simple Past of the auxiliary **to have**, followed by the past participle of the verb.

The Simple Past of **to have** is **had**. The auxiliary **had** is often contracted to **'d**. For example: I had worked

I'd worked

**E.2.1. Fill up each blank with the past perfect form of the verb given in brackets:**

- (i) When I arrived at the cinema, the film \_\_\_\_\_  
(start).
- (ii) She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Delhi before she went to  
Kolkata.
- (iii) We were late for the train because we \_\_\_\_\_  
(forget) our tickets.
- (iv) Anwesha \_\_\_\_\_ (study) a lot before the  
exam.
- (v) Parwez and Anil failed because they \_\_\_\_\_  
(make) a lot of mistakes.
- (vi) The children \_\_\_\_\_ (not, do) their homework,  
so they were in trouble.
- (vii) I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Patna five years ago.
- (viii) Anshu \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his homework  
long before.

**E.3. Look at the sentence taken from the lesson:**

*I should not have come with you.*

More examples:

I'm sorry I should not have lost my temper.

You should have asked for some help.

You should have consulted a good doctor.

**Complete the following on the pattern of the sentences given on the previous page :**

1. We should not have .....
2. They should not have .....
3. I should have .....
4. The police should have .....
5. The leader should have .....
6. The doctor should have .....
7. You should not have .....
8. The fox should not have .....

## **F. LET'S TALK**

### **F.1. Talking about crocodiles**

What do you know about crocodiles? Discuss in groups of 4-5 in class and then tell your teacher.

## **G. LET'S WRITE**

### **G.1. Writing about crocodiles:**

What do you know about crocodiles? Discuss in class and write 5-6 sentences.

## **H. ACTIVITY**

Draw pictures of a fox and a crocodile and write on their physical appearance in two or three sentences.

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