

## Lesson



## How Beautiful is the Rain!

### Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference: Learning New Words



#### Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the poem (adjective/noun/verb, etc.).
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or the mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

fiery	lane	clatter	gushes	tramp
hoofs	swift	overflowing	spout	roars

### Reading

Let us read the poem

#### How Beautiful is the Rain!



The poet is NOT talking about winter rain. It is the summer rain that he is welcoming.

How beautiful is the rain!  
After the dust and heat,  
In the broad and fiery street,  
In the narrow lane,  
How beautiful is the rain!  
How it clatters along the roofs,  
Like the tramp of hoofs  
How it gushes and struggles out  
From the throat of the overflowing spout!  
Across the window-pane  
It pours and pours;  
And swift and wide,  
With a muddy tide,  
Like a river down the gutter roars  
The rain, the welcome rain!

HW Longfellow

### Post-reading

### Vocabulary Expansion

#### Activity 2

Pick up words from the poem that rhyme with the following words.

1. rain \_\_\_\_\_
2. heat \_\_\_\_\_
3. roofs \_\_\_\_\_
4. out \_\_\_\_\_
5. lane \_\_\_\_\_
6. pours \_\_\_\_\_
7. wide \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning to Read and Comprehend

### Activity 3

Read the poem and write answers to the following.

1. Why does the poet say that the rain is beautiful?

---

---

---

2. Which are the places where the rain falls?

---

---

---

3. Why does the poet repeat the first line?

---

---

---

4. What gushes and struggles out?

---

---

---

5. Why is the rain like a tramp of hoofs?

---

---

#### Activity 4

Read the words in the following table and do as directed.

S.No.	Word	I know the word. Write the meaning.	I don't know. Put a cross (x)	Give yourself 1 mark if you know the meaning.
1.	beautiful			
2.	dust			
3.	fiery			
4.	street			
5.	lane			
6.	clatters			
7.	tramp of hoofs			
8.	gushes			
9.	overflowing			
10.	swift			

#### Learning to Listen

#### Activity 5

The teacher will read the following passage once. Students must complete the following blanks. (Refer to Appendix 1 at page no. 122)

Rain \_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_ relief after \_\_\_\_\_ and dust of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Rain is a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ of nature to all \_\_\_\_\_. If there is no \_\_\_\_\_,  
crops will not \_\_\_\_\_. All vegetation will wither \_\_\_\_\_. We can not  
\_\_\_\_\_ of life in this \_\_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_.

## Learning to Speak

### Activity 6 (Think-Pair-Share)

Students will work in pairs to do the following activity. You may take notes of what your partner says. Just write points:

1. Do you like the rain? Why?/Why not? Tell your partner about it.
2. Why is the rain like 'tramp of hoofs'? Discuss with your partner.

## Learning to Write

### Activity 7

What words would you use to describe the rain? Make a list.

---

---

---

---

---

## Learning Language

### Punctuation

Punctuation means putting full stops, commas, question marks, etc. at the right places in a piece of writing. Punctuation helps to separate one sentence from another sentence, or one part of a sentence from another. The important marks of punctuation are:

Capital Letters

Full stop (.)

Comma (,)

Question Mark (?)

Exclamation Mark (!), etc.

In this lesson, we will concentrate on Capital Letters only.

Some people use capital letters wherever they feel like. It is not right to use capitals wherever we like. There are some rules to use capital letters.



There are different uses of capitals. We use capitals with:

1. The first word in a sentence:

Examples:

- a. She was late for the film.
- b. He came back soon.

2. The word 'I' and people's names:

Examples:

- a. Radhika likes to drive slow but I like to drive fast.
- b. Sheena likes apples.

3. The names of places, institutions, and languages:

Examples:

- a. I studied in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Amritsar.
- b. Most people in the world speak Spanish language.

4. Product names:

Examples:

- a. I use Lux soap.
- b. My Samsung phone was stolen.

5. Calendar items:

Examples:

- a. I sent my friend a Diwali card while she sent me a Christmas card.
- b. Sanjay does not like going to the office on Monday.
- c. My birthday falls in March.

However, the names of seasons are not written with a capital:

- d. Like cricket, baseball is played in summer.

6. Main words in titles:

Examples:

- a. The name of my doctor is Dr Aggarwal.
- b. My favourite book is 'Five Run Away Together' by Enid Blyton.

### Activity 8

Use capital letters wherever needed in the following sentences.

1. she is a good singer.
2. are you a good singer?
3. does pratima live in mumbai?
4. saurabh lives in delhi but i live in chandigarh.
5. i went to the library to borrow books written by premchand.
6. do you have a samsung phone?
7. why is february 29 important?
8. albert einstein was a famous scientist.
9. jagdeesh chander bose was an indian scientist.
10. i will buy sony television from delhi.

### Activity 9

Look at the following sentences carefully and do as directed.

1. Ram plays like Dhoni.
2. Ram runs like a horse.
3. Ram eats like a sparrow.
4. Ram bats like Tendulkar.
5. Ram looks like his father.

What is common in these sentences? **'Ram'** is **like** someone else.

'Ram' is like Dhoni, horse, sparrow, Tendulkar, his father. The qualities of these people are there in Ram.

**'Like'** is used to compare two different people/things.

In this poem also 'like' is used in a similar way.

Examples:

1. Like the tramp of hoofs (rain sounds like)
2. Like a river down the gutter roars

Read the sentences given below and under line the two things that have the same quality. Also encircle the quality. For example :

- a. Usha runs like a horse.
  - b. The girl sings like a nightingale.
1. Rustam was strong like a lion.
  2. Sunder was greedy like a pig.
  3. Meena ate like a sparrow.
  4. The blood came out of the wound like water.
  5. Nisha climbed the tree like a monkey.