

CHAPTER – 5

DON'T BE AFRAID OF THE DARK HELLEN KILLER

2marks:

1. What is the poem about?

Answer:

The poem is all about children overcoming the fear of darkness in the night.

2. What happens when the day is over?

Answer:

When the day is over, darkness slowly appears, which is called the night. The moon and stars start shining in the sky.

3. What does the earth do when the day is over?

Answer:

The earth takes rest when the day is over.

4. What does the poet want us to do at night?

Answer:

The poet wants us to think about our friends and relatives and be friendly with them.

5. “Something is wrong,” said Helen’s mother. What was wrong with Helen?

Answer:

Helen could not hear or see when she was born.

6. Although Helen could not hear or see, what kind of girl was she?

Answer:

Helen was smart and a bright little girl.

7. Who agreed to help Helen?

Answer:

Miss Sullivan, a young teacher, agreed to help Helen to learn to see the world.

8. How did Miss Sullivan help Helen?

Answer:

Miss Sullivan taught Helen many words with the help of hand signs.

9. What did Helen learn when the teacher put her hand into the running water?

Answer.

Helen learnt the word WATER. She understood that water meant something wet, running over her hand.

6. What was the most important thing that Helen finally understood?

Answer:

Helen finally understood that words were the most important things in the world. Words would tell her everything she wanted to know.

5marks:

1. Summarize the main message of the poem "Don't be Afraid of the Dark" and explain how the poet conveys this message.

Answer:

The main message of the poem is to reassure readers, especially children, not to fear the dark. The poet conveys this message by highlighting the comforting aspects of the night, such as the need for rest, the gentle moonlight, and the eternal shine of stars.

2. Describe the challenges Helen Keller faced in her early life and the role her teacher, Miss Sullivan, played in helping her overcome these challenges.

Answer:

Helen Keller faced the challenges of losing both her sight and hearing as a baby. Miss Sullivan played a crucial role in her life by introducing her to finger spelling and touch. Through relentless teaching, Miss Sullivan helped Helen communicate, learn, and understand the world, breaking through the barriers imposed by her disabilities.

3. Analyze the significance of the phrase "Be friends with the Night, there is nothing to fear" in the poem. How does it

contribute to the overall theme?

Answer:

The phrase encourages a positive perspective on the night, emphasizing its calming nature and the perpetual shine of stars. It contributes to the theme by urging readers to embrace the night rather than fear it, aligning with the overall message of finding peace and comfort in the darkness.

4.Discuss the impact of Helen Keller's breakthrough moment when she understood the word "water" through touch. How did this moment shape her understanding of language?

Answer:

The moment when Helen Keller understood the word "water" through touch was transformative. It marked her realization that words could be associated with real-world experiences. This breakthrough helped shape her understanding of language by connecting abstract symbols (words) with tangible sensory perceptions, paving the way for her language development.

5.Reflect on the broader theme of overcoming challenges in both the poem and Helen Keller's life. How do these stories inspire

resilience and determination?**Answer:**

Both the poem and Helen Keller's life story inspire resilience and determination in the face of challenges. The poem encourages overcoming the fear of the dark, and Helen Keller's journey exemplifies how determination and the support of others can help overcome significant obstacles. These stories serve as powerful reminders of the human capacity to triumph over adversity through perseverance and strength.

Are these sentences TRUE or FALSE?

- (a) The poet tells the child to be afraid when it is dark. _____
- (b) The poet says that stars will always shine at night. _____
- (c) The poet tells the child to think of friends after it dark. _____

Answer.

- (a) False
- (b) True
- (c) True

Word Building:

moon + light _____ **break + fast** _____

good + night _____ **day + break** _____

water + fall _____ **rain + bow** _____

Answer:

moon + light = moonlight

break + fast = breakfast

good + night = goodnight

day + break = daybreak

water + fall = waterfall

rain + bow = rainbow

1.Find a word in the poem which is the opposite of

war _____ **enemies** _____ **gentle** _____

light _____ **night** _____ **start** _____

Answer:

war × peace

enemies × friends

gentle × harsh

light × dark

night × day

start × cease

2. Look at these words in the poem

don't, won't

Here are their full forms

don't — do not

won't — will not

Now, write the full forms of the following words:

didn't _____

shouldn't _____

wouldn't _____

couldn't _____

mustn't _____

Answer:

didn't – did not

shouldn't – should not

wouldn't – would not

couldn't – could not

mustn't – must not

Let's Talk:

1. Are you afraid of the dark? Why?

Answer:

Yes, I am afraid of the dark because I cannot see anything in the darkness, and I may fall down.

2. What do you do when it is dark?

Answer:

When it is dark I simply go to bed and sleep.

3. Have you ever been very frightened? Tell your partner about it.

Answer:

Yes, once I got very frightened once when I was alone at home. I could hear dogs crying outside my home, which scared me.

Say Aloud:

1. What is the word that starts with 't' rhymes with 'cease', and means to playfully make fun of?

Answer:

Tease

2. What is the word that starts with 'c', rhymes with 'near' and 'Tear', and means easy to see, hear and understand?

Answer:

Clear.

3. Where did the tip of the tongue touch?

Answer:

The tip of the tongue touches the teeth ridge.

4. Listen and repeat Ca-t

Answer:

Do yourself.

5. Did you hear what your tongue did?

Answer.

Do yourself.

6. Say these words and feel what your tongue does when you say-toe, top, tie, ten.

Answer.

Do yourself

Work in Pairs

Make the 'cough' sound.

I came down

I coughed "K, k, k, k!"

And cough again "K, k, k, k!"

Did you hear the 'K' sound

at the end of the word 'book'?



Repeat

book look

neck duck

chick sack clock

All these words start with the same sound.

All these words start with the same sound

kangaroo

key



curtain

kind

king

kitten



Team Time:

1. Divide the class into four groups.

Answer:

Do it yourself.

2. Imagine life without the sun.

Answer:

Do it yourself.

3. What are the things that may happen if there is no sunlight?

Answer:

If there is no sunlight there would be complete darkness. Plants will wither in darkness, without sunlight.

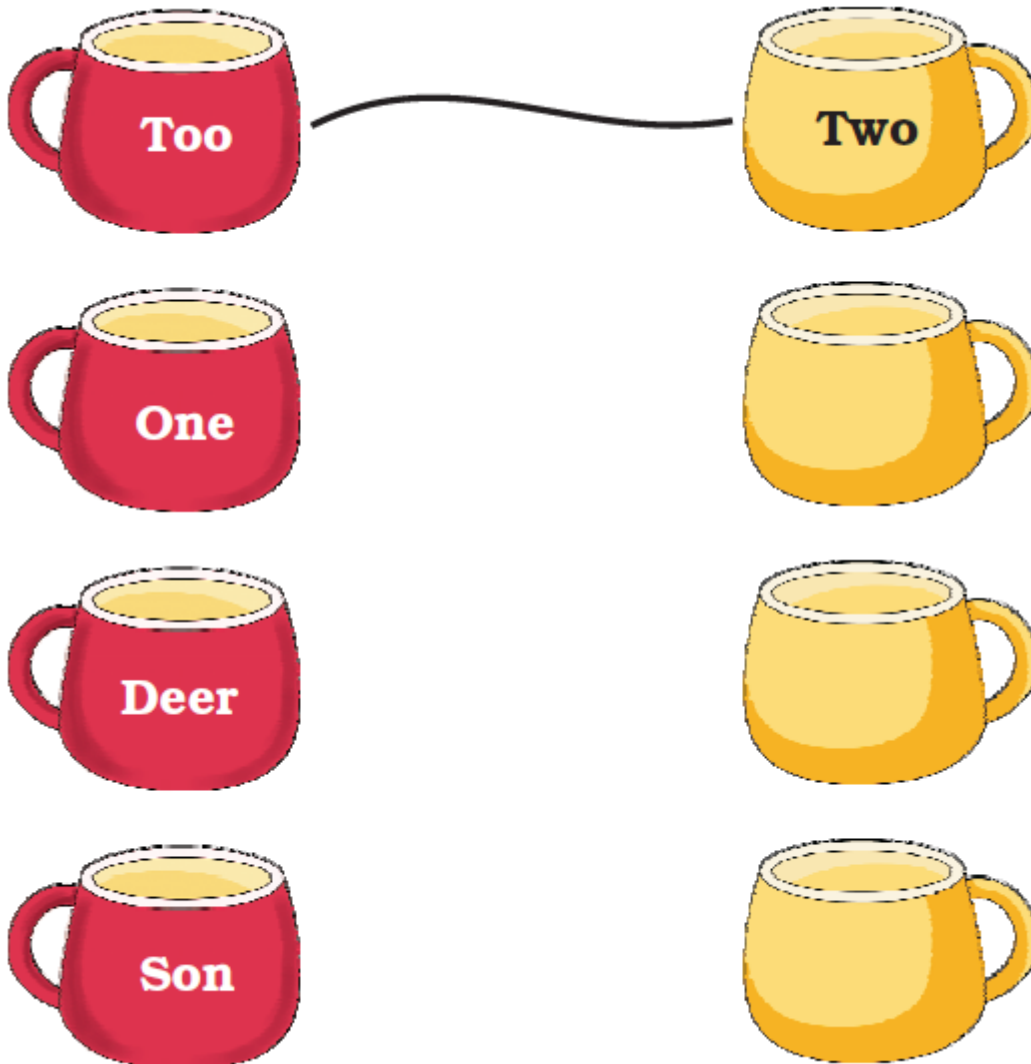
4. Discuss with the group and write your ideas in your notebook.

Answer:

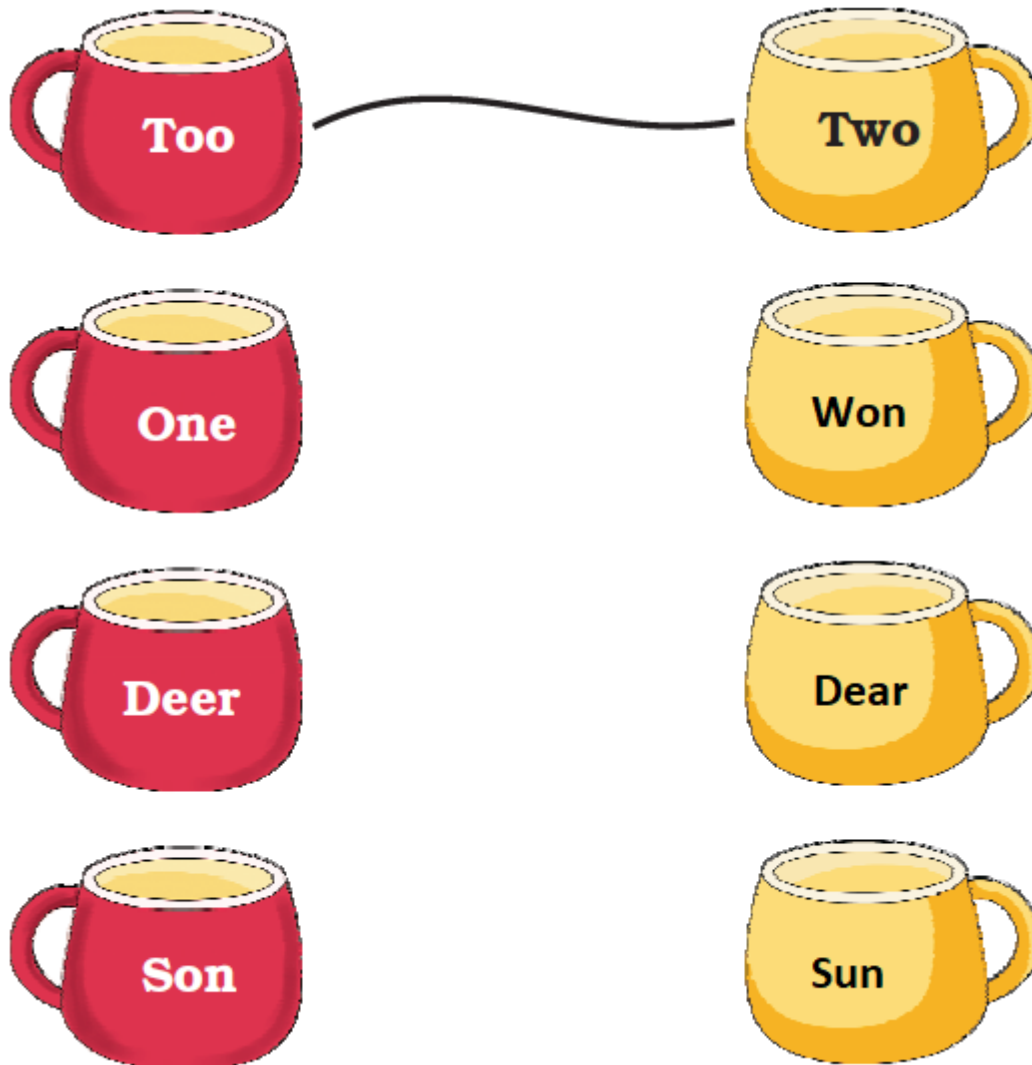
Do it yourself.

Let's Write:

1. The red tea cups are filled with a particular word. Fill in the yellow tea cups with similar sounding words. Note the example given.



Answer:



2. Now complete the following sentences, choosing the right word.

(a) The sum was _____ difficult for the class to solve.
Only _____ students could do it. (two, too)

(b) There was only _____ boy who _____ the prize. (one, won)

(c) The golden _____ was very _____ to him. (dear, deer)

(d) Ramu's _____ loved to play in the _____. (sun, son)

Answer:

(a) The sum was too difficult for the class to solve. Only two students could do it. (two, too)

(b) There was only one boy who won the prize. (one, won)

(c) The golden deer was very dear to him. (dear, deer)

(d) Ramu's son loved to play in the sun. (sun, son)

Let's Listen:

1. Relax your feet, legs and entire body. Be as quiet as you can.

2. Listen to the sounds around you.

3. Tell your partner softly what you heard and ask, "What did you hear?"

4. Let your partner talk about or copy those sounds.

Answer:

Do it yourself.

5. Read out the following phrases aloud. Divide them into loud and softer sounds.

clapping hands • a worm moving • sampling feet,

a bud blooming • a butterfly flying

a feather dropping • an ant walking • a car moving

the wind blowing • sssshhh whisper • tiptoe • a leaf falling

Answer:

Loud sounds	Softer sounds
1) Clapping hands 2) Stamping feet 3) A car moving	1) A worm moving 2) A bud blooming 3) A butterfly flying 4) A feather dropping 5) An ant walking 6) The wind blowing 7) Sssshhh 8) Whisper 9) A leaf falling 10) Tiptoe

Let's Talk:

1. Using sign language, make these letters with your hand.

‘C’, ‘H’, ‘E’, ‘K’.

Answer:

Do it yourself.

2. Spell these words through hand signs.

(a) Helen (b) was

Answer:

Do it yourself.

3. How do people who cannot see, read?

Answer:

Blind people read with the help of a special sign language.

4. What is the script for children who cannot see called?

Answer:

The script for children who cannot see is called 'Braille script'.

5. How do you think you can help children who cannot see?

Answer:

We can help blind children by holding their hands and playing indoor games with them so that they can learn something from it.

Let's Write:

1. Match the two parts of sentences given under column 'A' or 'B'. Add 'but' to join the two parts and write complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
(i) Helen lived after her illness	(a) her mother thought she could learn.
(ii) She could not see or hear	(b) she did not understand what she was doing.
(iii) People thought that she could not learn anything	(c) she could not hear or see.

(iv) Helen copied the words

(d) she was kind to Helen.

(v) Miss Sullivan was strict

(e) she was very intelligent.

Answer:

(i) Helen lived after her illness but she could not hear or see.

(ii) She could not see or hear but she was very intelligent.

(iii) People thought that she could not learn anything but her mother thought she could learn.

(iv) Helen copied the words but she did not understand what she was doing.

(v) Miss Sullivan was strict but she was kind to Helen.

Team Time:

1. Read the following sentences

(a) Her clothes were always dirty.

(b) She was often angry.

(c) Sometimes she lay on the floor.

(d) Her parents never scolded her.

2. Ask yourself the following questions. Put a tick mark under the right column.

Answer:

Questions	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never
How often do you	✓			
(a) obey your parents?				
(b) visit your grandparents?		✓		
(c) fight with your brother or sister?			✓	
(d) help others?	✓			
(e) throw waste in the dustbin?	✓			
(f) switch off the lights, when you go out of the room?	✓			
(g) leave the tap on while brushing your teeth?				✓
(h) tear pages from your notebook?				✓

Instructions:

• The sentences are not complete. Complete them by matching the first part with the second part.

• Then write the completed sentences in the spaces below.

1. Sara wants chicken **to play with it.**

2. Rashid and Raheel want a toy car **to ride on it.**
3. I want a motorcycle **to make chicken corn soup.**
4. Asma wants admission in college **to read it in her free time.**
5. She wants a storybook **to draw pictures of animals.**
6. They want some coloured paper **to study and become a doctor.**

Answer:

- 1.Sara wants chicken to play with her little sister.
- 2.Rashid and Raheel want a toy car to ride on the playground.
- 3.I want a motorcycle to make trips to the countryside.
- 4.Asma wants admission in college to pursue higher education.
- 5.She wants a storybook to read stories and learn new words.
- 6.They want some coloured paper to create art projects and express themselves.