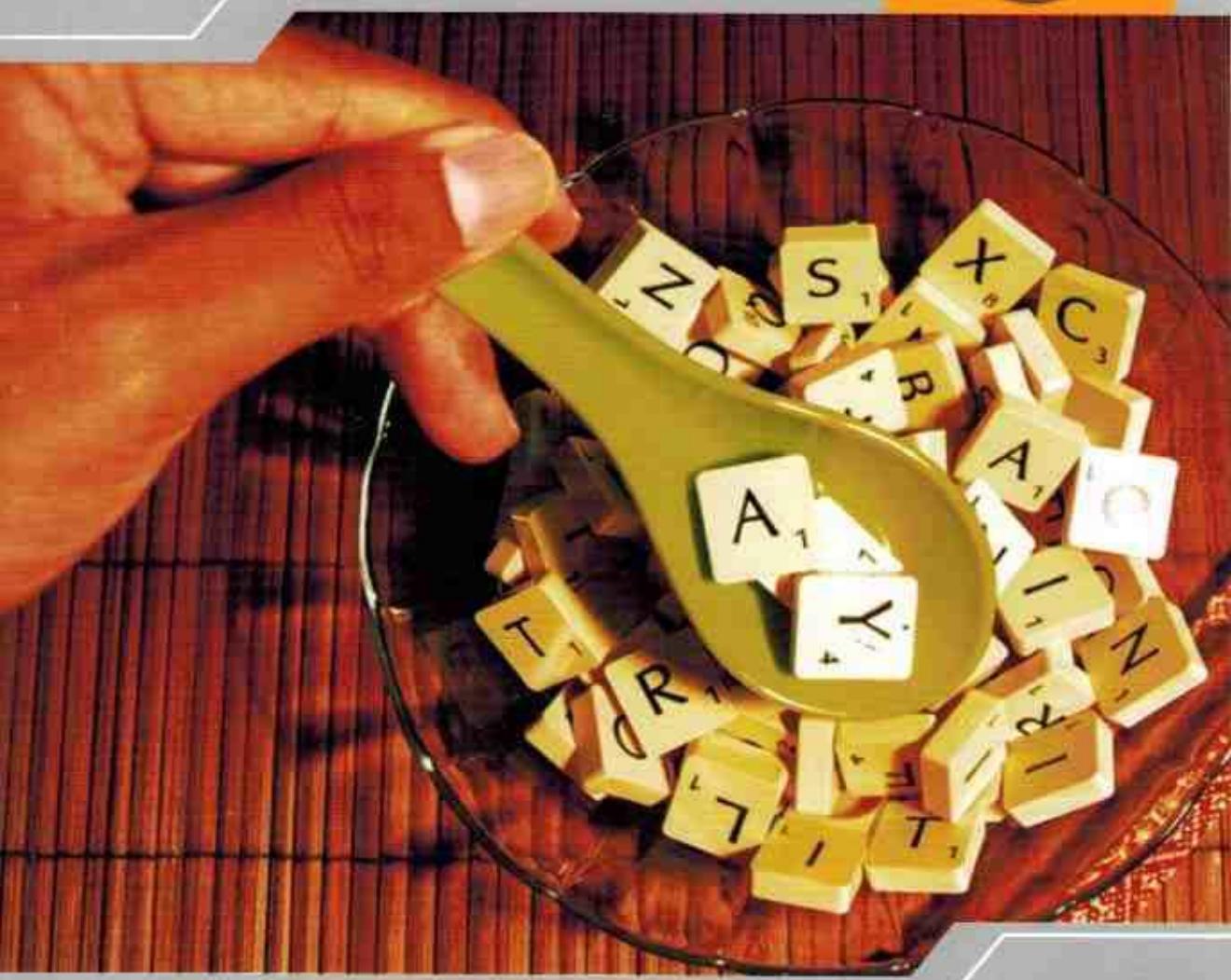


UNIQUE'S

ENGLISH READER

5



"Approved by Government of Nepal, Ministry of Education
Curriculum Development Center (CDC)."

UNIQUE'S ENGLISH READER 5

Series Editor
Dr Tirth Raj Khaniya

Authors
Durga Kumar Samal
Tilak Raj Tamang
Rudra Prakash Mishra



**Unique Educational
Publishers Pvt. Ltd.**

Kathmandu, Nepal.

Tel: 4102618, 4102689, 016915019

THIS IS MY BOOK.

My name is

I am in class Section

My roll number is

My school's name is

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Foreword

The world has witnessed enormous change in the way educationists, applied linguists, psychologists and teachers think how a child learns a language in general and a foreign language in particular. They seem to be highly influenced by pedagogical research and classroom practice and have made significant impacts in the way text materials for classroom purposes are developed and used. The growing trend is that the more the text materials are authentic, interactive, interesting, task based and contextualized in a meaningful way the learning becomes more effective and lasting. Contemporary research studies indicate that memory, especially related to language learning, is linked with context and learning moves towards automaticity when it is sequentially developed and reinforced. Influenced by these approaches, a team of teachers involved in ELT has come up with this series.

Unique's Series in English is an integrated language course aimed at developing communicative competence in the English language with special emphasis on listening, speaking, reading and writing skills along with the ability to creatively think and critically analyze. Of course the core aspects of language- pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, communicative function, among others - have duly been incorporated all through the series. The series as an EFL series is addressed primarily to the school children of pre-primary, primary and secondary level studying at different English medium schools in Nepal. In other words, the series has been carefully designed and averaged keeping in mind the actual and/or potential communicative needs of school children with diverse geo-cultural make up.

As a matter of fact, the real strength of a course book in language is judged on how the book stimulates interplay between the learners and teachers in the classroom. The series involves most carefully selected and graded authentic texts to facilitate the learners to tackle them in an interesting and comfortable manner. Different tasks and exercises based on contemporary principles of English language pedagogy follow each text which reinforce what has already been learned and provide avenues for new items. Attempts therefore have been made to incorporate such tasks and exercises in the book which create lively interactions in the classroom.

The series involves a wide range of exercises to enhance conceptual clarity on the use of grammar rules to the children. The vocabulary and structures are organized and presented according to the age and comprehension level of the learners. Each lesson of the series except for the poems, which are meant for free reading, is followed by glossary, question corner, word corner, grammar corner, speaking corner, speech corner, writing corner and reinforcement corner.

We believe that the success of the entire team is dependent upon how the learners enjoy reading the text book and learn the intended skills and abilities. Constructive suggestion, advice and feedback on the book are always welcome. The effectiveness of the book will be looked into during its operation. Necessary amendments will be made in due course gaining insights from pedagogical research and inputs from practicing teachers.

We believe that the series will make its strong presence amidst ELT practitioners.

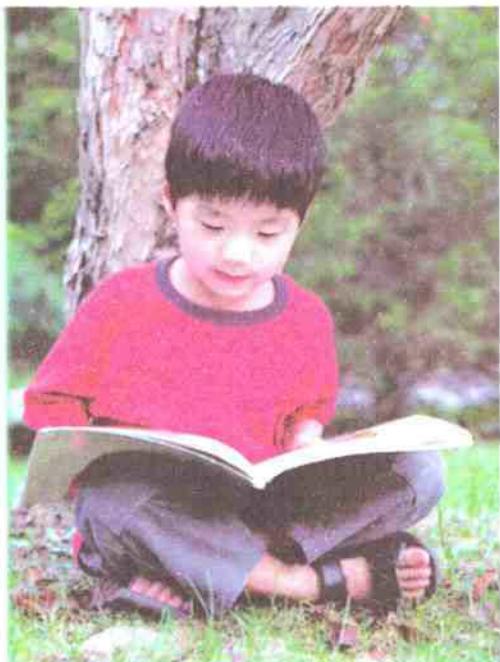
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We are particularly grateful to Dr Tirth Raj Khaniya for his remarkable contribution to present the series in this form.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to the authors, publishers, and contributors whose materials have been included in this book.

- Authors



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English Reader - 5

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN



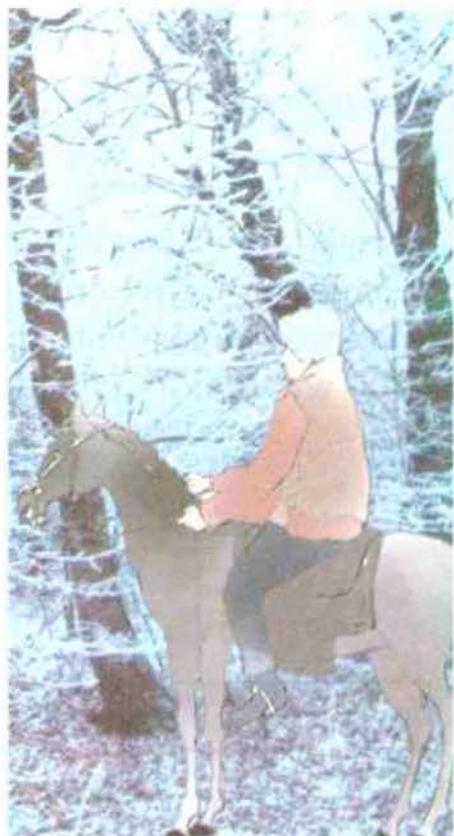
Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.



-Robert Frost

Lesson

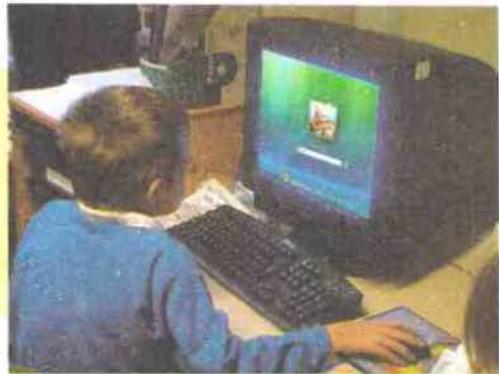
1



PRE-READING CORNER

- A password is a secret word or phrase that you need to know in order to be allowed into a place.
- A computer's password is a series of letters or numbers that you must type into a computer in order to be able to use it.

Janak forgot the password of his computer. Help him to recall the password by solving the puzzle. You will find it in the blue boxes.



	O		
--	---	--	--

a yellow precious metal

E	
---	--

D				N	
---	--	--	--	---	--

a clear precious stone of pure carbon

I				E	
---	--	--	--	---	--

a greyish-white precious metal

The password is



Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves

Underline the answer to the following questions as you read through the story:

- What did Ali Baba do?
- Where did Ali Baba find the wonder of his life?
- What did Ali Baba find inside the cave?

Long, very long ago, there lived a woodcutter named Ali Baba. He was very poor. One day, Ali Baba was chopping the wood beside a mountain. Suddenly, he heard the hoofing sound. Getting curious, Ali Baba climbed up the tree.

And there he saw forty men riding horses' back, heading towards the mountain. They wore mask. 'Hmm, they must be thieves,' Ali Baba thought. The thieves stopped right in front of the mountain. Their **chieftain** got down from the horse and walked up to a huge rock at the foot of the mountain. Then stretching out his hands, he called out, "OPEN SESAME!"

And with a grinding noise, the rock gradually shifted to one side and there appeared a path in the mountain. 'So...that's a cave!' wondered Ali Baba. The forty thieves got down from their horses. They carried some heavy sacks on their back inside the cave. When all of them went in, the rock-door closed as before. Ali Baba watched with frenzied nerves.



After some time, the rock slid back again and the forty thieves came out. As they rode back fast, the horses kicked up a cloud of dust. Now, Ali Baba **descended** from the tree and slowly walked up to the rock. Stretching his hands, he called out, "OPEN SESAME!" And to his surprise, the rock-door opened! Ali Baba went inside. The rock-door closed behind him.

In the heart of the cave, Ali Baba found the wonder of his life. Precious gems and jewels **glittered** in all **magnificence**...gold and silver coins **dazzled** all round...diamonds and rubies **sparkled** here and there! Ali Baba was amazed to see so much wealth! Without wasting any time, he filled a sack with as much as he could and rushed back home.

At home, Ali Baba showed the **treasure** to his wife and said, "Our bad days are over, my dear. We'll no longer be poor." "Of course," said his wife. "Let us weigh the gold coins." Then she went to borrow scales from Ali Baba's rich brother, Cassim. Cassim's wife was a **suspicious** woman.

"Why do these poor people want scales? What would they weigh?" she thought. And so she applied glue to the interior base of the scale. Ali Baba's wife brought the scale and while they were weighing the coins, a gold coin got stuck at the base. Unaware of this, Ali Baba's wife returned the scale to Cassim's wife.

When Cassim's wife saw the gold coin, she was **startled**! She ran to Cassim and told him about it. Cassim was a wicked and greedy person. He got the secret out of Ali Baba. Next morning, Cassim raced towards the cave. Standing in front of the cave, he uttered, "OPEN SESAME!" The rock-door slid open. And there he was....amidst immense wealth.

The rock-door closed behind Cassim. "Hahahahaha! All these are mine now," he cheered. He hurried up to stuff the valuables in his big sack. When his sack was full, he dragged it to the mouth of the cave. 'OPEN KHAZAM!' he called out. But lo! The rock did not move at all. "OPEN SAJANE!" said Cassim. But the rock stood still.

In his excitement, Cassim had forgotten the password to open the rock-door. He got locked inside the cave. He tried hard to recall the password, but in vain. After some time, the thieves returned. When they entered the cave, they found Cassim standing there with a sack full of valuables. "Oh...an **intruder**! Get him by the throat!" ordered the chieftain.

And Cassim was put to death **instantaneously**. When he did not return home till late evening, his wife got worried and asked Ali Baba for help. Ali Baba rushed to the cave. The forty thieves had left by that time. Inside the cave, Ali Baba found Cassim's body with the head and **torso dangling** separately! "Alas, you should not have been so greedy, my brother!" he murmured and wept bitterly for his ill-fated brother.

GLOSSARY

<i>chieftain</i>	: leader of a tribe
<i>descended</i>	: came down
<i>dangling</i>	: hanging or swinging loosely
<i>dazzled</i>	: blinded (sb) briefly with too much light
<i>glittered</i>	: shone brightly
<i>immense</i>	: extremely large
<i>instantaneously</i>	: immediately
<i>intruder</i>	: a person who enters a building or an area without permission
<i>lo</i>	: (old use) look; see
<i>magnificence</i>	: extreme attraction
<i>murmured</i>	: made low continuous indistinct sound
<i>sparkled</i>	: shone brightly
<i>suspicious</i>	: having or showing suspicion
<i>startled</i>	: surprised
<i>treasure</i>	: a collection of valuable things such as gold, silver and jewellery
<i>torso</i>	: the main part of the body, not including the head, arms or legs

QUESTION CORNER



A. Read the story and answer the following questions:

1. What was Ali Baba doing beside a mountain?
2. Why did Ali Baba borrow scales from Cassim?
3. What did Ali Baba find in the heart of the cave?
4. Who, according to the chieftain, was the intruder?
5. Cassim forgot the password to open the rock-door. Why?

B. Read the story again and write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

1. Ali Baba was cutting the wood beside a mountain.
2. Cassim's wife was a suspicious woman.
3. Cassim was a generous person.
4. The chieftain forgot the password to open the rock-door.
5. Ali Baba found Cassim's body with the head and torso dangling separately.

C. Discuss and answer

1. You read in the story that Cassim forgot the password out of excitement. Have you ever realized that we tend to forget more quickly when we are more excited? What relations do you think is between excitement and forgetfulness?
2. Ben was 20 years old in 1980 but only 15 years old in 1985? How come? (*Search the answer on page no.15.*)



WORD CORNER



A. Read the following sentences:

- **Chop** the meat into cubes before frying it.
- He sat on the edge with his legs **dangling** over the side.
- He **murmured** something in his sleep.
- The people in the room seemed to regard her as unwelcome **intruder**.
- There is still an **immense** amount of work to be done.

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the box:

chopping immense intrude murmured dangled

1. He was logs for firewood.
2. The wind in the trees.
3. I'm sorry to, but I need to talk to someone.
4. His legs over the side of the boat.
5. She gets pleasure from her garden.

Extending Word Power

- An **argument** (over/about something) is a strong disagreement between people: *We had an argument with the waiter about the bill.*
- A **quarrel** is a sharp, often angry, exchange of words between people: *They had a quarrel about money.*
- A **row** is an angry argument and may involve shouting, usually for a short time: *She had a dreadful row with her parents and left home.*
- **Altercation** is a formal word and indicates a noisy argument.
- A **fight** generally involves force or weapons rather than words: *The argument turned into a fight when knives were produced.*



A. Use the suitable words in the list below to complete the sentences:

arguments quarrel row fight

1. We agreed without much further
2. My sister and I used to all the time.
3. They gathered soldiers to the invading army.
4. How can I read with all this going on?



*** at, on and in ***

A. Compare at, on and in:

1. We arrive **at** 5 o'clock.
2. They arrived **on** Sunday.
3. They arrived **in** January.
4. They arrived **in** 2006.

WE USE

at *for the point of time of the day:*

<i>at 7 o'clock</i>	<i>at 10:20</i>	<i>at night</i>
<i>at lunch time</i>	<i>at sunset</i>	<i>at dusk</i>

on *for day and dates:*

<i>on Friday</i>	<i>on 13th March 2007</i>	<i>on Christmas Day</i>
<i>on my birthday</i>	<i>on every evening of the 5th May</i>	

in *for longer periods (for example, months/years/seasons):*

<i>in January</i>	<i>in 2006</i>	<i>in the past</i>
<i>in the 18th century</i>	<i>in (the) winter</i>	<i>in (the) future</i>
<i>in the morning</i>	<i>in the evening</i>	

B. Put in at, on or in:

1. Biraj was born **in** Udayapur 1985.
2. I'll see you Friday.
3. The programme begins 7th February and ends sometime April.
4. I don't like going out night.
5. Ram usually goes to bed 10 o'clock.
6. Do you work the evenings?
7. Rekha was present my birthday.



C. Choose the correct word from the brackets to complete the passage below:

Jill was born.....(in/at/on) 1970. As a young boy he had a keen interest in music. He used to get up.....(in/at/on) 5 in the morning and would keep playing Guitar till late afternoon. (In/At/On)..... Fridays he used to visit nearby public park. Jill was really a strange and unusual musician. As he grew up the only thing he enjoyed doing was playing the guitar all alone and composing beautiful pieces of music.....(in/at/on) night.



GRAMMAR POINT

on/in/at (the) front

On the front of means 'on the front surface of something'. **The number** is shown **on the front of the bus**. **In front of** means 'further forward than another person or thing, before somebody/something else.' **A car has stopped in front of the bus**. **At the front of** means 'in the most forward part inside something.' The driver sits **at the front of the bus**.



SPEAKING CORNER

Read, discuss and perform the following model dialogue.

A little girl comes crying to her father about her brother.

Father : Gita, what are you crying about now?

Little girl : Ramesh hit me.

Father : Ramesh, did you hit her?

Brother : No, I didn't hit her.

Little girl : Yes, he did. You hit me right here. Look, daddy...

Father : It looks to me like you hit her. Shame on you, Ramesh.
Boys shouldn't hit girls. Don't you know better?

Brother : Aw, dad. She was messing up my game...



Suggested Activity

Discuss and perform:

Suppose you were playing in the kitchen. While you were playing, you happened to knock over a jug full of water. In the meantime your mother heard the noise and came in. How would you handle the situation?



SPEECH CORNER

Listen to your teacher and practise saying these words:

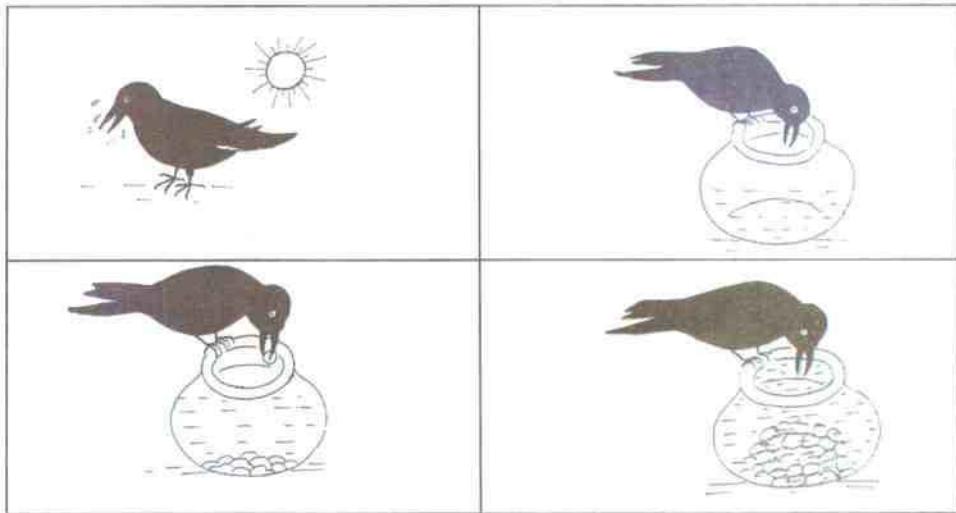
ear	hear	dear	deer	beer
near	lear	here	cheer	fear

WRITING CORNER



Look at the pictures below and write a story in the past tense. You may start like this:

Once upon a time, there was a crow. The crow was thirsty.....





The Mirror

Once upon a time a man got a small mirror from somewhere. It was an unknown thing in those days, and he kept it safely as a valuable object. Looking in the mirror, he saw the picture of his own father, who had died some years ago. Having never seen his own face, he thought that the face he saw in the mirror was that of his father whom he resembled.

He kept the precious mirror in his own box. Every morning, before going to work, he would look in it. So also, when he returned in the evening, he would wish to see his father's face.

But an unexpected thing happened. His wife saw him opening his box daily, and looking at something. She wondered what it was. So, one day, when he was away, she opened the box, and saw the face of a good-looking woman!

So this was what her husband had kept carefully out of her sight! It was a woman's picture, and she wondered who she was. She hated anyone who came between a husband and wife, and caused misery in families.

But what could she do? She decided to teach her husband a lesson. So that evening, she made no coffee for him.

Her husband came and asked for his coffee. But his wife simply kept quiet.

When her husband asked again for his coffee, she said "Go and get your coffee elsewhere".



"Where?" he asked.

" You know where-go to that lady. I will not prevent you. I will go to my mother's house."

"What are you talking about?" asked the man.

"Now don't lose your temper. I found out your secret. You thought no one would know."

"Now, for goodness sake, say something that I can understand," said he.

"Oh! You don't understand me? Then tell me, whose picture are you keeping in your box?"

For a moment, the man could not speak for surprise. "It is no woman's picture. It is my father's."

"Oh! Was your father a good-looking woman?" asked the wife, with anger.

"Now, don't be rude. My father was a man with a small beard like my own," said he.



"Oh! And you have his picture in your box?"

"Yes! I have. I will show it to you."

"I should like to see it."

"Then come," he said, and she followed him. He opened his box, and gave the mirror to her. She looked, and saw a woman's face.

"So, this is your father, is it?"

"Yes, can't you see?" he asked.

"I can see very well. See for yourself."

He looked, and saw two faces, one his father's and the other his wife's. She also looked, and saw her husband's face in it!

They were both puzzled. But after a few minutes they understood that the mirror was reflecting their faces only.

The lady felt very happy over the valuable object her husband had brought from elsewhere. Both of them were proud to be the owners of a mirror!



REINFORCEMENT CORNER

Word Review

Use this space to write down the new words you have learnt in Word Corner and use them in sentences of your own.

Grammar Review

Put in at, on or in.

1. Shyam got married 1999.
2. What are you doing Sunday?
3. I don't like travelling night.
4. Sita arrived 3 o'clock.
5. We'll see you March.
6. There were three people front of me in the queue.
7. Please don't talk about it front of the children.
8. The noisy children were asked to sit the front of the class.

C. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the box.

chop murmur immense dangled intruder

1.the onions up into small pieces.
2. The police a rope from the bridge and the man grabbed it.
3. We heard the of bees in the garden.
4. This is a project of importance.
5. You are not supposed to talk to an unwelcome

Ben was born in the year 2000 B.C. So in 1985 B.C, he was 15 and in 1980 B.C, he was 20.

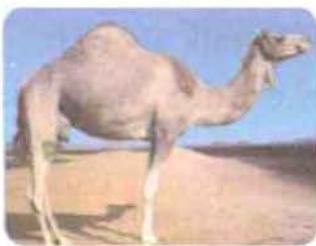
Lesson

2



PRE-READING CORNER

Which animals are these? Name them.



Match, read and discuss.



I pull heavy carts for people.



I carry heavy loads for people.



People always try to shoot me,
though I have done them no harm.



People try to catch us with nets, and
hooks and lines. They kill and eat us.



The Good Man and the Tiger

Underline the answer to the following questions as you read through the story:

- Why, according to the ox, are people so ungrateful?
- Who saved the man finally?

SCENE 1

(A tiger has been caught and locked up in a cage and cannot escape. He sees a man coming towards the cage.)

Tiger : (*to himself*) A gentle, kind man. He looks good and kind. One can easily cheat such a person. I'll try. (*humblly*) Please, kind sir, come nearer. I am shut up here without food or water, and I am very thirsty. You seem a very good, kind man. Surely you will let me out to drink some water.

Man : (*shaking his head*) I am sorry, but I can't do that. I am sorry for you, but I can't set you free. If I open this door, you will kill me and others.

Tiger : (*in a horrified voice*) Oh sir, I would do no such thing. I would never hurt such a kind, good man!

Man : (*thinks*) It is true that one should not refuse water to any living being. You may be thirsty; but you are very large and I'm afraid of you. How can I let you out?

* (*The man walks on a few steps, hesitatingly. The tiger calls out after him, very sadly.*)



Tiger : I never thought such a good man would **refuse** water to a poor, thirsty creature. You looked a good, kind man, but I was mistaken.

Man : (*firmly*) I have never refused water to anyone who asked for it. I can't now. (He **unlocks** the door of the cage, and the tiger jumps out, laughing loudly.)

Tiger : Ha!Ha! Now I will eat you first, and then drink the water after my meal.

Man : (*seriously*) Then you will be doing wrong. You will be ungrateful and cruel. You will be breaking your word.
(*The tiger is amused and is willing to argue.*)

Tiger : Aren't men ungrateful? Aren't men cruel? It isn't wrong to kill a man.

SCENE 2

Man : Let us tell our story to the first six creatures we meet on the road. If they all say you may kill me, then I am willing to die.

Tiger : (*to himself*) This man is a simpleton. Whatever they say, I'll kill him in the end. If he still trusts me, he is a fool. But it will be amusing to go some way with him.

(*They walk along the road till they come to a tall tree.*)

Man : Listen to our story, friend tree and then give your judgement. This tiger was locked up in a cage. He begged me to set him free so that he could go and drink some water. I did so, and now he wants to kill me. Isn't he ungrateful and cruel? What do you say?

Tree : (*rustling its leaves*) People often rest in the shade of my branches. Then they tear them down and use them as firewood. Men are ungrateful. So I say the tiger has the right to kill you.

Tiger : (*cheerfully*) Ha!Ha! That's one in my favour. Here is an old camel. Let us ask him what he thinks.

Camel : I know very well that men are cruel. When I was young, I carried heavy loads for them. Then they fed me well and care for me. Now they beat me and drive me away. Let the tiger kill the man.

(*Next they see an old ox lying by the way side and tell him the story.*)

Ox : Indeed people are ungrateful. Look at me. For years I worked hard for my master. I pulled heavy carts. I carried heavy loads. Now I am old and cannot work. My master turns me out and leaves me to die. It is right that the tiger should kill the man.

(*They go on. The tiger is feeling very pleased, but the man is still hopeful.*)

Tiger : Why should we go further? The first three we asked have given their judgement. They have said that I should kill you. I am hungry; I want to have my meal.

Man : No, no. You agreed to ask six. You must keep your word.

(From high above, an eagle sees the strange pair walking together—a large, fierce tiger and a thin, gentle man. He flies down and hears their story. He thinks for a while.)

Eagle : I don't live with them. But I can't say they treat me well. They are always trying to shoot me, though I have done them no harm. Yes, the tiger should kill the man.

(Walking on, they pass a river. A small fish, swimming near the river bank, puts its head out to look at the pair. It listens to their story.)

Fish : Peopel always try to kill us with nets and hooks and lines, they catch us and kill us. Men are indeed a cruel race. Let the tiger kill him.

Tiger : *(triumphantly)* Do you hear that, friend? Fish and bird, tree and animal-all agree that I should kill you. And I am getting hungrier and hungrier.

Man : No, you must wait. We have still to ask more. I have always done what was right. I did it when I believed you, and set you free because you were thirsty. Surely someone will speak for me.

SCENE 3

(A jackal sees the strange pair and is interested.)

Jackal : *(to himself)* Who are they? The tiger is very large and fierce, the man is very thin and gentle. The tiger looks as if he is going to pounce any moment on his gentle companion. I think I want to save the man. I'll try, anyway.

Jackal : Hullo, where are you going off together?

Tiger : We have to put a question to you. You are the sixth and last person we shall ask.

(For the last time, the man repeats the story.)

Man : I did what I thought right. I could not refuse water to a thirsty creature. Now my life is in your hands. Decide and speak.

Tiger : *(to himself)* Let the jackal speak for him or against him-I am going to devour this fool soon. But the jackal is sure to speak in my favour.

Jackal : The tiger is determined to **devour** this poor man, whatever, I say, I can see that. I must save this simple, good man, if I can.

(The jackal addresses the two together, looking very wise)

Jackal : Before I give my answer I must see the exact spot where you met. Then only I can be sure of what I think.



Man : We'll walk back to the place.

Jackal : You said you were in this cage? How were you standing when you saw the man? Will you show me?

Tiger : (*impatiently*) Yes, yes. I was standing inside, with my head turned this way.

Jackal : (*pretending to look puzzled*) Could you show me exactly please?

(*The tiger jumps into the cage.*)

Tiger : I was standing like this.

Jackal : One thing more. Was the cage door shut or open?

Tiger : Shut, of course.

Jackal : Then let it be shut. And bolted!

(*The man takes the hint, and quickly bolts the door*)

Jackal : This kind man set you free and you wanted to kill him. You are now properly caught, and there you will stay.

(*The jackal and the man walk away. The jackal gives the man some good advice.*)

Jackal : Good day, my friend, I am glad I was able to save your life. But don't go setting free caged tigers again. It may be kind, but it is not wise. Kindness must be accompanied by good sense.

GLOSSARY

<i>accompanied</i>	: followed
<i>devour</i>	: to eat all of something quickly especially because you are very hungry
<i>firm</i>	: strong; not likely to change
<i>fierce</i>	: violent and angry
<i>humble</i>	: not thinking that you are better or more important than other people; not proud
<i>impatient</i>	: not able to stay calm and wait for somebody/something
<i>lines</i>	: long pieces of rope, thread etc.
<i>pounce</i>	: attack suddenly
<i>refuse</i>	: say or show that one is unwilling to give, accept or do something
<i>rustling</i>	: the sound of light, dry thing moving together
<i>simpleton</i>	: a simple person who can be easily cheated
<i>triumphantly</i>	: joyously happy at one's success
<i>unlocks</i>	: opens the lock on something using a key
<i>ungrateful</i>	: not showing or expressing thanks

QUESTION CORNER



A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where was the tiger when he saw the man? What had happened to him?
2. Why did the man refuse to free the tiger? What was he afraid of?
3. How did the tiger come out of the cage?
4. What did the tiger do when it came out?
5. Did the jackal try to save the man?

C. Read the play again and complete the following sentences:

1. The tiger and the man walked along the road till they came to
2. From high above, an eagle sees the strange pair walking together a large, fierce tiger and
3. The jackal asked the man and the tiger where they were
4. The man took the hint and quickly
5. Kindness must be accompanied by

D. Discuss and answer

1. The story ends with the moral that kindness must be accompanied by good sense. Do you agree to it? What do you think it happens if we are kind enough to help the foolish people?
2. Greenland is a huge country covered with snow and ice. Why did the man who discovered it call it greenland? (*Search the answer on page no.28.*)



WORD CORNER

A. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B:

A	B
impatient	eat up
accompanied	not able to stay calm
devour	followed
firm	attack suddenly
fierce	violent and angry

B. Read the following sentences:

- The passengers are getting **impatient** at the delay.
- The wet ground is not **firm** enough to walk on.

- He became very rich and famous but he always remained a very **humble** man.
- We saw the tiger about to **pounce** on the goat.
- His wife **accompanied** him on his trip.

C. Now fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the box:

humble accompanied impatient firm pounce

1. Ram went to America by his wife and three children.
2. Don't be The bus will be here soon.
3. Bake the cakes until they are to the touch.
4. Be enough to learn from your mistakes.
5. The lion crouched, ready to

Extending Word Power

A. Look at the pictures below and learn the given words:



peeler



potato masher



lemon-squeezer



rolling pin



whisk



bottle-opener



corkscrew



colander



tin-opener



grater



sieve



tongs



■ **Passive voice ■**

A. Read the following sentences:

- Somebody **built** this temple in 1930.
- This temple **was built** in 1930.

Study the verb in sentence (A): built.

Compare it with the verb in sentence (B): was built. The verb in sentence (A) is said to be in the 'active voice' and the verb in (B) is in the 'passive voice.'



B. Here are some more sentences in which the verbs are in the passive voice:

English **is spoken** all over the world.

Food **can be cooked** by her.

The roof **is repaired** by Hari.

C. Let us study some more verbs in the passive. In each of the following pairs of sentences, the verb in the first sentence is in the active voice, and the verb in the second sentence is in the passive.

- People **use** oil for a variety of purposes.

Oil is used for a variety of purposes.

- We **spent** a lot of money on food last year.

A lot of money was spent on food last year.

- Somebody **has cleaned** the room.

The room has been cleaned.

- Somebody **is cleaning** the room.

The room is being cleaned.

- We **will conserve** oil in future.

Oil will be conserved in future.



D. Write these sentences in another way, beginning in the way shown:

1. Somebody broke the window. The window was.....
2. She can cook food. Food can be
3. Ram repairs the roof. The roof is
4. People spend a lot of money on education. A lot of money is
.....
5. We will write a letter. A letter will be
6. Somebody is cleaning the room. The room is being
7. Shyam has painted the wall. The wall has been
8. Manisha was writing a letter. The letter was being
9. Renu had cleaned the room. The room had been

E. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of verbs in the brackets. Choose between active and passive.

Jack's life of crime.....(began/begin/was begun) in January 1926, when he.....(steal/stole/was stolen) some cocks from a farm. He.....(was caught/caught/catch) by the police, but he.....(released/was released/release) soon afterwards, because he was only 14 years old.



He.....(met/was met/meet) Danish in 1930. Together they.....(robbed/were robbed/rob) a large number of shops and banks. Innocent people.....(were often killed/often killed/often kill) in these robberies.

Large rewards.....(were offered/offered/offer) for their capture, and they.....(chased/chase/were chased) by hundreds of police, but they always.....(escaped/escape/were escaped).

Eventually, in 1934, Jack and Danish.....(caught/were caught/catch) in a police ambush. Their car.....(hit/was hit/is hit) by a hail of bullet, and they.....(killed/were killed/kill)

WHICH WORD?

A lake is usually big enough to sail on: **Lake Phewa**. A pond may be big enough for animals to drink from or may be a very small area of water in a garden: **We have a fish pond in our garden**. A pool is a much smaller area of water: **When the tide went out, pools of water were left among the rocks**. An artificial pool, however, can be larger: a swimming pool. A puddle is a small pool of water made by the rain: **After a day-long heavy rain, there were puddles on the road**.



SPEAKING CORNER

Read, discuss and perform the following model dialogue:
Two students are talking during break time

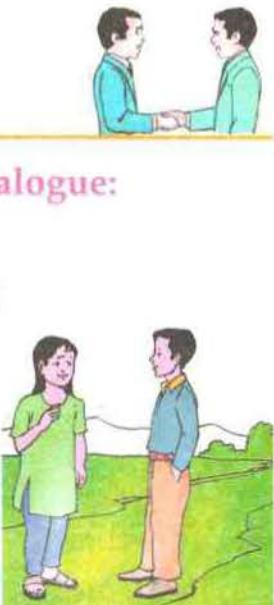
Jack : Jill, don't you like Tom? You're always fighting with him.

Jill : Quite honestly, I detest the boy.

Jack : What do you have against him?

Jill : I really hate the way he talks. He makes you feel so small. I also dislike his bad temper.

Jack : I know what you mean. He isn't very sensitive, is he?



Suggested Activity

Discuss and perform

Suppose you were talking to one of your classmates about a boy/a girl whom you detest pretty much. Have a conversation in pair using the clues given below.

Example: Ram/the way he talks

- A: What do you think of Ram.
B: Quite honestly, I detest the boy.
A: What do you have against him?
B: I really hate the way he talks.

Mohan/the way he walks

Gopal/the way he reads

Sita/the way she laughs

Sushma/the way she sits



SPEECH CORNER

Listen to your teacher and practise saying these words:

what	white	wheel	why
whistle	wheat	whale	whisky

WRITING CORNER



- A. You must have heard of or read about the herbivorous and carnivorous animals. Write a couple of paragraphs describing their similarities and differences.



goat



cow



buffalow



elephant



tiger



lion



bear



fox



King Shahryar And His Bride

Once there lived a King, named Shahryar. Owing to some bad coincidences, he and his brother Shahzaman's married two evil sorceresses. Some time passed. One day, Shahzaman's wife cast black magic on him and he died of a strange disease.

When King Shahryar came to know about it, he was horrified with rage. Tomorrow she may do this to me too he thought. So he ordered Shahzaman's wife to be put to death.

Along the same time, some holy men visited the royal palace. It so happened that the queen humiliated and ill-treated them.

At this, the King became quite furious. "I can't stand these atrocities," he shouted and ordered his own wife, the queen, to be executed. Thereafter, King Shahryar decided to revenge on women. 'I hereby take an oath that I would marry a woman everyday and put her to death the next day'; he pledged to himself.

From that day, the King would marry a woman everyday....and for some reason or the other, put her to death the next morning. One....then two.....then three..... and on and on it went. Finally, only one woman was left in the kingdom. She was the daughter of king's minister, her name was Shahzadi Banu. She was a gifted storyteller.

Now it was Shahzadi Banu's turn to marry the King. Shahzadi was quite intelligent. She devised a plan. After the wedding was over, the King and his bride were alone in their suite. Shahzadi said, "O King, would you please allow me to tell you an interesting story. I am sure it will entertain you."

The King said, "Why not, my dear." And Shahzadi began telling the story. "Long ago, there was a" The King listened with all interest and zeal. As the night progressed, the story continued. Finally it was morning, but the story did not come to an end. Now, Shahzadi took a pause and said, "It is morning, my lord. You need to look after the royal affairs. I shall continue the story tonight."

As per his oath, the King was supposed to kill the queen that day. But he wanted to know the rest of the story. So he spared her. That night, Queen Shahzadi continued the story. She kept on weaving one incident from another. The King was getting more fascinated with the story.

Again at the dawn the queen left the story incomplete and the King had to spare her life that day too. Nights after nights, the story continued. There seemed to be no end to it. By now the King had become fond of Shahzadi Banu. She had won over his heart by her sweet ways and kind thoughts. Her graceful manners had mellowed the King. So the King decided to take back his deadly oath against women. Thereafter, King Shahryar and his charming intelligent bride Shahzadi Banu lived a long life in love and peace.





Word Review

Use this space to write down the new words you have learnt in Word Corner, and use them in sentences of your own.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Grammar Review

Change the following into passive.

1. Somebody is cleaning the floor. The floor is being
2. Shyam repairs the roof. The roof is
3. Rita has written a letter. The letter has been
4. They will write a book. A book will be
5. Ramesh can cook food. Food can be
6. Milan tore the letter. The letter was
7. Mr. Rai was cleaning the floor. The floor has being
8. Dinesh had closed the window. The window had been



In about 982 a Norseman, Eric the Red, discovered Greenland. He wanted to encourage people to settle there so he called it Greenland to make it sound attractive. It is a very early example of deliberately misleading labelling.

Lesson 3

TIME WITH RHYME

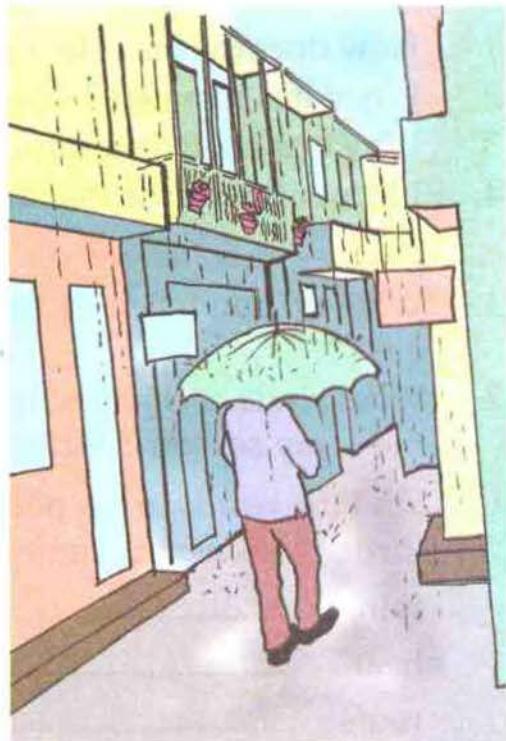


Rain In Summer

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!



-H.W. Longfellow

GLOSSARY

<i>clatters</i>	: makes a series of short loud repeated sounds.
<i>fiery</i>	: looking like fire
<i>gushes</i>	: flow suddenly out of a hole in large amounts
<i>gutter</i>	: a lower part at the edge of a road along which the water flows away when it rains
<i>lane</i>	: a narrow road in the country
<i>spout</i>	: a tube or pipe through which liquid comes out
<i>tramp</i>	: the sound of heavy steps
<i>windowpane</i>	: one piece of glass in a window

LET'S WALK SOME STEPS MORE WITH THE POEM

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How does the rain clatter ?
2. When has it rained ?
3. Why is the rain beautiful ?
4. List out the words that describe the rain.

B. Discuss and answer

1. What do you mean by the expression 'saving money for a rainy day' ?
2. What kinds of changes do you notice in your surrounding during the rainy season ? Write a short paragraph of about 50 words.

C. Find the words in the poem which rhyme with the words below. Write them next to their rhyming word:

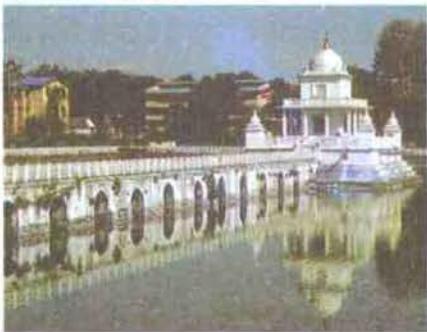
rain
heat
roofs
out
pours

Lesson

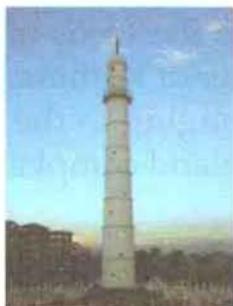


PRE-READING CORNER

Look at these pictures with your partner. Identify them and write two facts about them:











A Tale of Three Cities

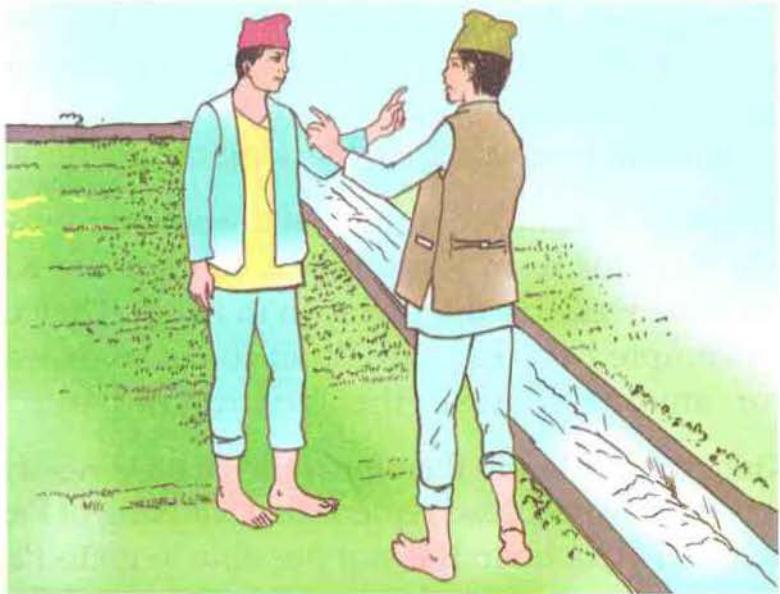
Underline the answer to the following questions as you read through the story:

- What are the three cities mentioned in the story?
- How many villages did the King of Patan win without a fight?

There was a time when Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur were ruled by three different Kings. There was no poverty in the three city states. The people were happy and the Kings lived in peace. However, from time to time political or social conflicts **flared up** among the three kingdoms. Sometimes the **conflicts** were due to minor incidents. Sometimes they were taken up half in jest, half in earnest.

Once, during the monsoon, a farmer of Patan, who owned some land near the village of Satunga within the kingdom of Kathmandu had a quarrel with a farmer of Kathmandu over the question of water in their respective fields. One day, the Patan farmer took water from a common irrigation canal into his field. That same evening, the farmer of Kathmandu came and diverted the water to his own rice paddy. When the Patan farmer arrived the next day, he found his land dry while the next field was full of water. And so the seeds of a conflict was sown between the two farmers. The farmer of Kathmandu didn't allow a drop of water to reach the land belonging to the farmer of Patan. In the end, he went to the King of Patan and complained about it.

The King listened to the farmer with much sympathy. He took a great deal of interest in his story and consoled him. "Don't worry too much about it. If such is the case, not to speak of the water from one canal only, but I'll make all the land their yours and all the villages in the area of ours."



"Oh Sire, is it a possibility?" said the farmer. "Why not? Certainly it is possible," said the King. "I am not going to sit idle and let that farmer deny you water for your rice paddy. But you had better to go to Kathmandu at once and enter into a ritual friendship with someone there."

The farmer of Patan accordingly went to Kathmandu and entered into a pact of friendship with an acquaintance of his.

The King of Patan then took the first step in a political game. He made an announcement: "Nobody from one kingdom shall visit another kingdom. **Infringement** of the order shall be heavy punishment."

The kings and the peoples of Kathmandu and Bhaktapur were taken completely by surprise. The kings were puzzled about the intention of the Patan King and they responded by proclaiming themselves: "None shall visit Patan, nor anyone from Patan visit our cities. Anyone who does so shall be punished."

The King of Patan then made it known that he was going to block the Bagmati river at the gorge at Chobhar. Patan lay much higher than Kathmandu and once the gorge was blocked, Kathmandu would be inundated and destroyed.

The news spread like wildfire throughout the kingdoms. Amidst the confusion in Kathmandu created by the wild rumours, the King of Patan made a public announcement: "By command, the citizens of Patan must come and render help in blocking the george at Chobhar."

The people of Patan were pleased at the announcement and they praised their King for it. In Kathmandu, neither the King nor the people knew what was actually going on in Patan. They didn't know what prompted the King of Patan to do so. It was not even possible for anyone to visit the city to find out the cause.

The King of Kathmandu therefore called a meeting of his subjects. He said: "There is a widespread remour that the King of Patan is going to block the river at Chobhar. It is not possible to go to Patan openly. If there is anyone among you who could go there and find out what is actually going on there, I'll give him a handsome award."

A man came forward and said: "Sire, only a few days ago I have entered into a ritual friendship with a citizen of Patan. I shall go and find out the truth."

"All right, then," said the King, "go there during the night and find out what is happening. I'll reward you."

All those assembled there said to the man, "May you get the award!"

The man went secretly to the city of Patan and reached his friend's house during the night. He asked, "Friend, is it true that your King is going to block the river at Chobhar?"

"Ah, that's true indeed," replied his friend. "He is going to inundate the city of Kathmandu.

He has already got together all the materials beams, poles and everything else."

The man returned forthwith and informed the King of Kathmandu.

"It is very true, Sire, that the King of Patan is serious in his intent. He has all the materials required for the blockade. People are heard saying that they have to help in erecting the barrier."

"Did you merely hear it?" questioned the King. "Or, did you actually see the preparations being made? Sometimes there may be just rumours going around. Go again and find out if they have actually made the preparations for the blockade. I'll give you a greater reward."

Once more the man arrived stealthily at his friend's house at Patan. He asked: "I am not really convinced that your King is going to block the river. Can you take me to the place where the preparations are being made?"

"Well, then, don't be in hurry to go back," said his friend. "If it becomes known that you have come to visit me, you will be arrested and I'll be punished too. You know we cannot visit each other."

The man then hastened to the King of Patan and informed him about the object of his friend's visit.

The King was pleased that his scheme was coming to fruition. He said: "Take your friend blind-folded to the place where the carpenters and coppersmiths live."

The man returned home and said to his friend: "I'll take you to the factories where the preparations are being made. But you must keep your face covered. Otherwise you will be recognized."

So the man from Kathmandu was taken by his friend on a tour of those places in Patan where the hammering on wood and metal was constant and loud. Having heard the noise, he exclaimed: "Your King has really made preparations for the blockade!"

The man then returned to Kathmandu and gave his report to his own King: "Sire, I have visited the factories where the preparations are being made. A great deal of activity is going on. The King of Patan is actually going to block the river at Chobhar."

The King of Kathmandu then called his nobles and said to them; "You must go at once to the King of Patan and tell him that if he did not block the water at Chobhar, we are prepared to pay tributes to him."

The King of Patan was very pleased with his message. His reply to the King of Kathmandu was: "Surrender the seven villages of Kirtipur including Satunga. Otherwise, there is no stopping of the flood in Kathmandu."

The King of Kathmandu was relieved. He sent his nobles back to Patan. "Tell the King of Patan that the seven villages of Kirtipur are his now," he said.

The King of Patan was very happy that his scheme was successful. He had won the seven villages of Kirtipur without a fight. He called the farmer and said to him: "The seven villages belong to me now. You may go and work in your field near Satunga."

GLOSSARY

acquaintance	: person whom one knows but who is not a close friend
conflict	: fight
flared	: burst into sudden anger
gorge	: narrow steep-sided valley
infringement	: breaking a rule
proclaiming	: announcing
inundated	: cover something with water by overflowing
rumour	: information spread by being talked about but not certainly true
prompted	: caused
stealthily	: secretly
tribute	: action, statement or gift that is meant to show one's respect



QUESTION CORNER

A. Read the story and answer the following questions:

- How was the seed of conflict sown between the farmer of Patan and Kathmandu?
- What announcement did the King of Patan make?
- Who arrived at Patan stealthily?
- Why was the man from Kathmandu blind-folded?
- Was the King of Patan really going to block the river at Chobhar?

B. Read the story again and then say who said these things:

Why not? Certainly it is possible.

Nobody from one kingdom shall visit another kingdom. Infringement of the order shall be heavy punishment.

He is going to inundate the city of Kathmandu.

Your King has really made preparations for the blockade.

Did you merely hear it?

C. Discuss and answer

- Do you know who the founder of modern Nepal is. Of course, the founder of modern Nepal is none other than Prithivi Narayan Shah the Great. Why do you think we call him founder? Ask your teacher who the founder of your school is?
- The men were playing tennis. They played five sets and each man won three sets. How did they do this? (Search the answer on page no. 49.)



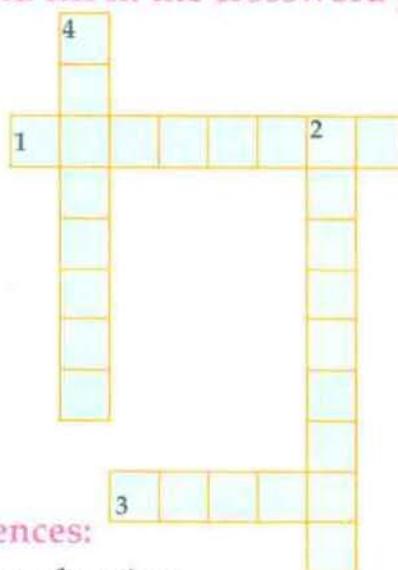
WORD CORNER



- A. The meanings of some of the words from the story are given below. Find the words and fill in the crossword puzzle.

Across

1. fight
2. narrow valley



Down

2. covered something with water secretly
4. announce

- B. Read the following sentences:

- I heard a **rumour** that he was leaving.
- The day was **proclaimed** a national holiday.
- There was a long and bitter **conflict** between employers and workers.
- The stranger entered the house **stealthily**.
- He is not so pretty close to me; just an **acquaintance**.

- C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in the box:

rumour stealthily conflicts proclaimed acquaintance

1. I have heard a that tomorrow is strike.
2. At times some appear between the old and new generation.
3. After its independence India was a republic.
4. Mr. Rai looked at the crowd
5. We cannot easily trust the

Different ways of laughing

cackle : to laugh in a loud, unpleasant way,
especially in a high voice

chuckle : to laugh quietly, especially because you
are thinking about something funny

giggle : to laugh in a silly way because you are
amused, embarrassed or nervous

guffaw : to laugh noisily

snigger/snicker : to laugh in a quiet unpleasant way
especially at someone's problems or
mistakes

titter : to laugh quietly, especially in a nervous or embarrassed
way

roar : to laugh very loudly

jeer : to laugh at somebody or shout unkind things at them

burst into laughter: suddenly start laughing

**Read the following sentences:**

- They all **cackled** with delight.
- The girls **giggled** at the joke.
- He **chuckled** to himself as he read the letter.
- There was an embarrassing pause on the stage and the audience
began to **titter**.
- What are you **sniggering** at ?
- They all **guffawed** at his jokes.
- He looked so funny, we all **roared**.
- The president was **jeered** by a crowd of protesters.
- The kids **burst into laughter**.





Direct question/Indirect question

A. Compare these two questions:

1. Why are you late ? (Direct question)
2. Can you tell me why you are late ? (Indirect question)

Study the word - order of (A). It is the usual word - order of questions, that is :

are you..... ? (Direct question)
(Verb) (Subject)

Now, look at the word order of (B)

You are (Indirect question)
(Subject) (Verb)

The Indirect question has the word-order of a statement.

Compare the word - order of these sentences:

3. When does the train leave ? (Direct question)
4. Do you know when the train leaves ? (Indirect question)

You will have noticed that the indirect question does not use the auxiliary does, it is like a statement.

B. Turn the following into indirect questions:

1. Is everyone present ? (Can you tell me whether)
2. When did you meet her last ? (Will you tell me)
3. Who's making so much noise ? (Can you find out)
4. How early does he go to work ? (Do you know)
5. Why is there so much delay ? (Can you explain)

WHICH WORD?

hard / hardly

The adverb from the adjective **hard** is **hard**.

I have to work **hard** today.

She has thought very **hard** about her future plans.

It was raining very **hard** outside.

Hardly is an adverb meaning 'almost not'.

I **hardly** ever go to concerts.

I can **hardly** wait for the arrival of my daughter.

It can not be used instead of **hard**.



SPEAKING CORNER

Read, discuss and perform the following model dialogue:

A boy and girl are having a conversation in the street.

Shyam : Sweta, I really want to apologize to you.

Sweta : What for?

Shyam : I'm really sorry about what I said to you the other day.

Sweta : Oh, forget it.

Shyam : I can't. It was a terrible thing to say. Please forgive me.

Sweta : OK, OK. Enough is enough. I accept your apologies.



Suggested Activity

Discuss and perform

Suppose you saw someone who looked like a friend. You went up and began talking, when he turned around, you saw he wasn't who you thought he was.



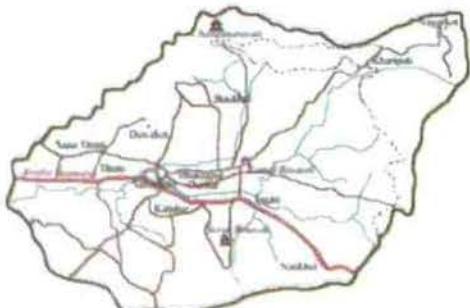
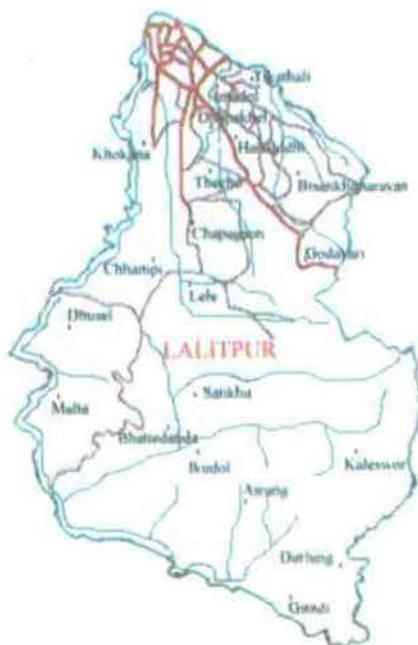
Listen to your teacher and practise saying these words:

houses	loses	pushes	horses
matches	roses	judges	forces



Look at the map below carefully and write at least three paragraphs about each of the districts shown in the map. Consider the following questions.

- >Name the districts.
 - What is the area of each district?
 - In which development region do they lie?
 - What are they famous for?





Hasan, the Magnificent

One day when Hasan the rope maker was making a rope, two friends, Saad and Saadi came to sit outside his shop. They were both very rich.

Saad said to Saadi, "A poor man is poor because he doesn't have enough money to start a business. If he had that, any poor man can become rich in a few years."

Saadi did not agree. He said, "A poor man can become rich in no time if it is in his fate to become rich."

Saad said, "Why don't we test our views on Hasan ? He is a poor man". Saadi agreed. Saad gave Hasan two hundred gold dinars to start a business.

Hasan said, "Thank you. With this money I will buy more hemp and make more ropes. When I sell them I will make a lot of money."

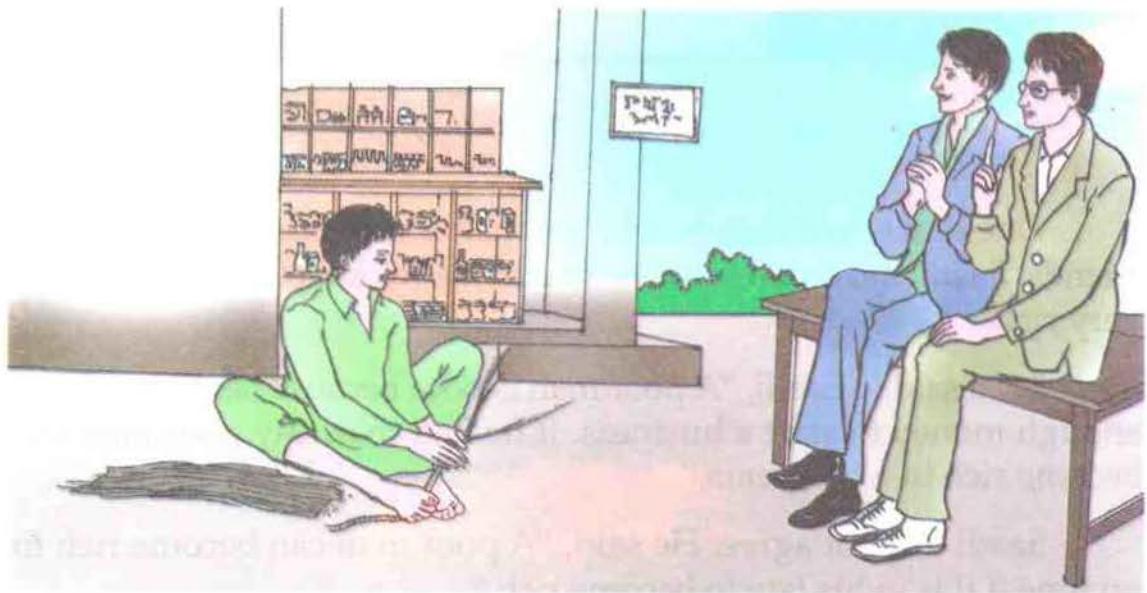
Saad and Saadi left. Hasan took ten dinars from the money and hid the rest in his turban. With the money he bought some hemp and a chiken for dinner.

He walked home with a song in his heart thinking about the delicious dinner he was going to have.

Suddenly a hawk swooped down and took away the chicken as well as his turban with the money in it!!

Then months later Saad and Saadi returned.

They found no change in Hasan and his shop. Hasan told them about the hawk. He added, "My fate is my enemy.." Saadi smiled at Saad.



Saad said, "I want to try a second time." He gave Hasan two hundred gold dinars again. Hasan rushed home. This time he was more careful. He took ten dinars and put the rest at the bottom of a rice jar and filled it with rice.

Hasan left for the market to buy hemp. At home his wife bought some things for the exchange of a jar of rice. When her husband returned she told him about it. But it was too late.

Some months later Saad and Saadi came again. Hasan told them what had happened. This time the friends were very disappointed. Saadi said, "You have lost four hundred dinars. I have nothing to give expect this piece of lead which I found by the road side. If fate is on your side, this will be more useful than all the money in the world."

Hasan took the lead home. That night a fisherman's wife came to see his wife. Her husband has lost the lead weight, which was used to keep the fishing nets down. He would not be able to go out fishing the next day. Hasan remembered the lead piece. He gave it to her.

The next day the fisherman had a good catch. His wife brought a big fish in thanks for the piece of lead that she had taken. Hasan and his wife were delighted. They were sure they were going to enjoy a good meal at last. Hasan's wife cut the fish to clean it and prepare a curry. And lo ! Inside the fish was a round shiny piece of glass as large as a pigeon's egg. Not knowing what it was Hasan gave it to his children to play with.



REINFORCEMENT CORNER

Word Review

Use this space to write down the new words you have learnt in Word Corner and use them in sentences of your own.

.....
.....
.....
.....
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.....
.....
.....

Grammar Review

Change the following into direct questions.

- i. Tell me what your name is.
- ii. Do you know where he lives.
- iii. Can you tell me who the Prime Minister of our country is ?
- iv. Please tell us what your father does.
- v. Do you know how far your school is from here?

The two men were partners playing doubles.

Lesson

5



PRE-READING CORNER

Match the pictures of these birds with their names:



- gull
- stork
- duck
- King fisher
- puffin
- swan
- goose
- penguin



There is something common among all these birds. Can you say what that is?

All these birds are water birds.



Ducks, Geese and Swans

Underline the answers to the following questions as you read through the text:

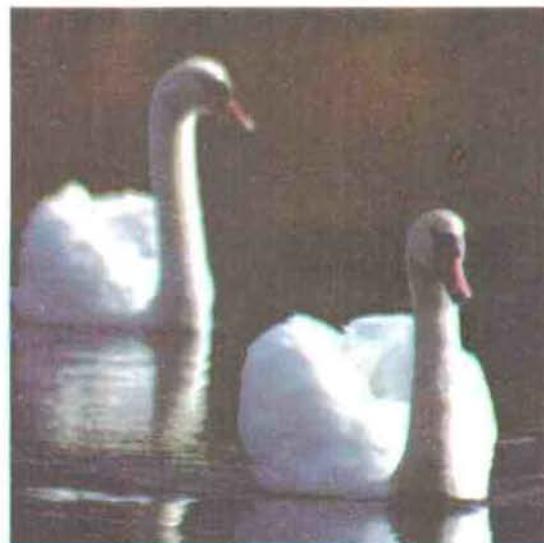
- What are ducks, geese and swans known as ?
- What do diving ducks eat mostly ?

Ducks, geese and swans are all related. They are all known as **waterfowl**, because they spend most of their time in lakes, ponds, rivers, or the sea. They all have **webbed** feet and are fine swimmers. Oil on their feathers makes them waterproof.

If you've ever seen a duck walk, you know that it **waddles**. This is because ducks have short, rather wide apart legs. Swans and most ducks are also **clumsy** and **awkward** on land. Geese, which feed on land, are quite good walkers.

Different kinds of waterfowl eat different things and have different ways of getting their food. Some kinds of ducks, such as mallards, widgeons and teals, are known as dabbling ducks. To get their food - water insects, snails and water plants - they put their heads underwater; with their feet and tails sticking straight up in the air. Swans feed this way too, but they eat mostly plants.

Pochard ducks, and several others are known as diving ducks. They dive down and eat underwater. They eat mostly water plants.



Geese usually feed on the land. They eat grass, seeds and plants. Their bills can clip off the tops of plants as neatly as a pair of scissors.



Waterfowl have different ways of building nests. Swans and geese make untidy heaps of grass and plants close to water. Dabbling ducks, as well as many diving ducks, nest on the ground. Schelducks make their nests in empty rabbit holes and other animal burrows.

Before nest building time, special feathers begin to grow on the breast of a female waterfowl. These very soft feathers are called nest down. After the female has laid her eggs, she plucks these feathers with her bill and lines her nest with them. For hundreds of years people have collected nest-down feathers, especially from eider ducks. They use them to stuff pillows.

The mute swan uses its webbed feet as paddles like all web-footed birds.



GLOSSARY

<i>awkward</i>	: not graceful
<i>burrows</i>	: holes made in the ground
<i>clumsily</i>	: not attractive
<i>clip off</i>	: cut off
<i>stuff</i>	: fill
<i>webbed</i>	: having the toes joined by webs
<i>waddles</i>	: walk with short steps and a swaying movement



QUESTION CORNER

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why are ducks, geese and swans known as waterfowl ?
2. What makes the feathers of waterfowl waterproof ?
3. What do geese eat ?
4. What are the nest down feathers used for ?
5. How do the waterfowl make their nests ?

B. Read the passage again and complete these sentences:

1. Ducks have short, rather
2. Geese usually feed on
3. Swans and geese make untidy
4. The nest down feathers are grown on the
5. The waterfowl spend most of their time in

C. Discuss and answer

1. You must have heard the saying 'what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander'. What do you think the saying means? Can you think of some more sayings related to duck, goose and swan?
2. A man was doing his job but was killed because he lacked, a certain piece of furniture. Why?
(Search the answer on page no.59.)



WORD CORNER



A. Read the following sentences:

- Stuff a pillow with feathers.
- She undid the parcel with clumsy fingers.
- He clipped off a length of wire.
- Earthworms burrow deep into the soil.
- She plucked out a grey hair.

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the box:

pluck burrowed clumsy clipping stuff

1. You can a rose from the garden.
2. Rabbit had holes in the grassy bank.
3. The edge needs
4. up a hole with newspapers.
5. His fingers couldn't untie the knot.

Extending Word Power

Types of Rain

Drizzle is fine light rain.

A shower is a short period of rain.

A downpour or a cloudburst is a heavy fall of rain that often starts suddenly. When it is raining very hard you can say that it is pouring. In informal BrE you can also say that it is bucketing down or chucking it down. You can also say: The heavens opened.



Vocabulary Building

GRAMMAR CORNER



Infinitive and gerund

1. Compare the following sentences:

A: We don't want to watch a magic show.

B: I enjoy watching horror films.

In sentence (A), the verb want is followed by to watch. But in sentence (B), the verb enjoy is followed by watching.

2. Study the following pair of sentences:

- C. You might not like to miss it.
- D. Would you suggest booking our seats ?

Here again, in sentence (C), the verb like is followed by to miss, while in sentence (D), the verb suggest is followed by booking. The to forms of verbs are called 'infinitives', and the-ing forms of verbs are called '**gerunds**'

3. Study a few more examples of verbs followed by to - forms and - ing forms.

- I know I've promised not to smoke, but the trouble is I enjoy smoking !
- I refuse to meet this man. I hate meeting such unpleasant people.
- I've decided to take the interview; I can't avoid taking it any longer.
- I offered to work with you, because I enjoy working with you.
- If you have decided to learn a foreign language, I suggest you learning French.

4. Answer the following questions in a complete sentence each:

- i. What do you enjoy doing most ?

.....

- ii. Have you forgotten to do something today ?

.....

- iii. What do you hate doing most ?

.....

- iv. Have you stopped doing something recently ?

.....

- v. What do you intend to do next Sunday ?

.....

5. Fill in the blanks by adding '-ing' to the verbs in bracket.

- i. She enjoys (play) tennis.
- ii. He hates (drive) at night.
- iii. Tony suggested (go) out for a walk.
- iv. She has to avoid (eat) fatty food.
- v. I prefer (walk) alone.

6. Read the paragraph below and fill in the blanks with appropriate form of the verbs given in the brackets.

It's natural that different people have different colours of liking and disliking. Some people enjoy (drive) in rain, while others love (walk) all alone at dawn. Some prefer (watch) sunset, while others love (get) wet in drizzle. Still there are some people, especially children who wonder at many things in nature. They love (gaze) at the bright full moon. More interestingly they love (run) about in rain and (splash) water to one another.



Do you know?

Rain is drops of water that fall from the clouds. Snow is frozen rain. It is soft and white and often settles on the ground. Sleet is rain that is not completely frozen. Hail is rain frozen to ice. When it is raining very slightly it is drizzling. When it is raining very hard it is pouring. Fog is like a cloud at ground level. It makes it difficult to see very far ahead. Mist is a very thin type of fog.



SPEAKING CORNER



Read, discuss and perform the following model dialogue:

Two strangers are sitting next to each other on a bus.

S1 : Excuse me, but I'm a little warm. Is it OK if I open the window?

S2 : Fine with me I'm a little warm also.

S1 : Thanks. Ah, that's better.

Suggested Activity

Work in pairs. You and your partner take it in turns to ask questions and answer them. Use the clues given in the box.

Example: Switch on the light

A: Is it ok if I switch on the light?

B: Fine with me.

turn on the radio

put away the book

switch off the light

shut the book



SPEECH CORNER

Listen to your teacher and practise saying these words:

cats

caps

helps

hats

coughs

books

taps

laughs

maps

cloths



WRITING CORNER

Look at the pictures below and write a couple of paragraphs with a brief comparison showing similarity and contrast (showing difference) of the type of birds given in picture.



waterfowl

flightless birds



The Largest Living Bird

The largest bird in the world can't fly at all. Ostriches are so big that it has become impossible for them to fly. They still have wings, but these look like big fans. and they are not strong enough to lift them into the air. Instead of flying, ostriches run.

They have very powerful legs and can run almost as fast as a race horse. They often hold their wings straight out to help keep their balance as they run.

Ostriches live in the dry parts of Africa. They wander round in large flocks, looking for food. They usually eat plants, but sometimes they eat small reptiles. Because they live on dry plains and deserts, they often have to reach for water. But they can go for a long time without drinking if they have enough green plants to eat.



A male ostrich is a good father and shares the work of caring for the young. He makes the nest by scooping out a shallow pit in the sand. He then sits down in it. The mother ostrich lays the eggs in front of him, and he pushes them under his warm body. He then incubates the eggs each day from late afternoon until early the next morning. The mother incubates them the rest of the time.

When the babies hatch, both the father and mother look after them. In time of danger, both parents protect the young. If a dangerous animal appears, one parent may attack it, while the other leads the young ones to safety. An ostrich can fight very well if it has to. A kick from one of its big, tow-toed feet can rip open a lion's body !



Word Review

Use this space to write down the new words you have learnt in Word Corner, and use them in sentences of your own.

.....
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.....
.....
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Grammar Review

Answer the following questions in a complete sentence each:

1. What do you like eating most ?
2. What do you like doing most ?
3. Do you like wearing overcoat ?
4. What do you intend to do next Saturday ?
5. Who do you prefer to live with : your parents or your grandparents?

The man was a circus lion tamer who had unfortunately forgotten his chair when he had to face a bad-tempered lion.

Lesson

6

TIME WITH RHYME



I had a Dove



I had a dove, and the sweet dove **died**;
And I have thought it died of **grieving**:
O, what could it grieve for ? Its feet were **tied**
With a silken thread of my own hand's **weaving**.

Sweet little red feet ! Why should you ?
Why should you leave me, sweet bird ? **why** ?
You lived alone in the forest **tree**,
Why pretty thing ! Would you not live with **me** ?
I kissed you oft and gave you white **peas**;
Why not live sweetly, as in the green **trees** ?

GLOSSARY

dove	:	a bird of the pigeon family
grieving	:	being sorrowful; being sad
oft	:	often
silken	:	made of silk
weaving	:	making clothes, carpets etc, by crossing threads or strips across, over and under each other by hand or a machine called a loom

LET'S WALK SOME STEPS MORE WITH THE POEM

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What did the dove die of ?
2. What were the dove's feet tied with ?
3. How would the poet treat the dove ?

B. Discuss and answer

1. Why do you think a white dove is often used as a symbol of peace ? Think discuss and answer.
2. Have you ever killed any birds ? How would you feel if you were to see a badly wounded bird ?

Lesson



PRE-READING CORNER

What do you see in these pictures? Talk to your teacher about them.



Fact Box:

Area: 301,338 sq. Km

Population (1998) : 57,700,000

Ethnic Groups: Italian, small minorities of German, French, Slovene, Albanian, Greek

Language : Italian (official), small sections speak German or Slovene

Capital: Rome

Currency : Euro (€)

Religion : Roman Catholic (98% of the population)



Androcles and the Lion

Underline the answer to the following questions as you read through the text:

- How did the master of Androcles treat him?
- Why did the Roman people shout in wonder?

Androcles was a slave who lived many, many years ago in the city of Rome.

His master was very **harsh** and often treated him cruelly.

At last Androcles decided to run away, and with the help of some other slaves he made his way over the sea into another country. Even there he was not safe, and had to live in the deep woods, far from the homes of men.

One day, while hunting, Androcles found a cave in the side of a mountain. It did not take him long to decide to make the cave his home. "It will be much better than sleeping under the trees," he thought.

At once Androcles began to gather armful after armful of dried grass, which he carried into the cave for his bed.

Now it happened that a lion had also chosen this cave for his den, and while Androcles was making his bed the lion walked in at the door. Androcles felt sure that the lion would kill him, for he saw no way to escape.

But the lion did not seem angry or **eager** to do Androcles any harm. Instead he held out his huge paw; as if he had been hurt.

Androcles saw that the paw was very red and swollen. He knew that the lion was in great pain. The lion looked at him as if he would say, "Help me, help me."



As the lion held out his paw Androcles saw a great thorn sticking in it.

"You poor beast," said the brave man. Then coming up to the lion he took hold of the thorn with his fingers and pulled it out as gently as he could.

You may be sure that the lion was very **glad** to have the thorn out of his aching foot, and ever after he and Androcles were the best of friends. They lived in the cave together for a long time and shared each other's food.

One day as Androcles was walking through the wood he met some hunters, who knew at once that he was a runaway slave.

A reward was always given for bringing back a runaway slave, so they took Androcles **captive**. They tied his hands behind him and sent him to his master, who put him in prison.

The Roman people used to have a great **theatre**. Instead of having plays at the theatre, they had fights between men armed with swords or between men and wild beasts. Thousands of people would come to see the fights.

Sometimes a slave who had run away from his master was made to fight with a lion or a tiger or some other wild animal.

Now it happened that Androcles had been chosen to fight a huge lion. While great crowds of Roman people were looking on, the lion came out of his cage, roaring and showing his sharp teeth. Androcles stood bravely facing him.

As the lion came near Androcles he stopped his growling, crouched at the slave's feet, and began to lick his hand. Androcles threw his arms about the lion's neck and hugged him. It was the very same lion with whom he had lived in the cave.

The Roman people shouted in wonder. Such a sight had never been seen before. They called to Androcles to explain how he had tamed the lion. Then he told them how he had helped the lion and how they had lived together in the cave.

When they had heard his story the people of Rome demanded that Androcles be set free and that he should no longer be held a slave. They also ordered that the lion should be given to him for his own.

So Androcles was made a freeman. He and his friend might often be seen walking through the streets of Rome, the lion following at his heels like a great dog.

GLOSSARY

harsh : very strict and unkind

captive : kept as prisoner

glad : happy

theatre : building or outdoor area for the performance of plays

eager : full of interest or desire

QUESTION CORNER



A. Read the story and complete the following sentences:

1. Androcles lived in
2. As the lion held out his paw landraces saw
3. The lion and the Androcles lived in the cave together for
4. The hunters at once knew that Androcles use
5. The people of Rome demanded that Androcles be

B. Read the story again and answer the following questions:

1. Why did Androcles feel sure that the lion would kill lion?
2. How did Androcles know that the lion was in great pain?
3. The Roman people had theatre, but did not have plays at the theater. What did they have at their theatre?

C. Discuss and answer

1. It is said that we can have friendship even with animals if we are kind enough to win their heart. Do you think we can make animals our friends?
2. A girl was eight years old on her first birthday. How could that be? (*Search the answer on page no.74.*)



WORD CORNER

A. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

A

harsh

captive

glad

armed

B

happy

unkind

with weapons

not free

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the box:

glad harsh captive armed theatre

1. I am to hear he is feeling well.
2. All the terrorists were
3. They were held by masked gunmen.
4. Do you often go to the ?
5. The principal had some words for the students' behaviour.

Extending Word Power

Vocabulary building

Smells

Describing smells

These adjectives describe pleasant smells:

scented candles
aromatic oils
fragrant perfume
sweet-smelling flowers



To describe unpleasant smells you can use:

smelly cheese
stinking fish
musty old books
acrid smoke



Types of smell

Pleasant smells:

the rich aroma of fresh coffee
a herb with a delicate fragrance
a rose's sweet perfume
the scent of wild flowers

Unpleasant smells:

nasty household odours
the stench of rotting meat
the stink of stale sweat
the reek of beer and tobacco



Adverbials

I. Study the following sentences:

- Mr Reddy has **recently** been transferred to **Delhi**.
- I quite **often** come here **on official business**.
- You've **never** been **here before** ?
- I did come here **once** **a few years ago**.

The **bold** parts of the sentences tell us about when, where, how often, etc. something happened. These single words (recently, often, never, once, etc) or groups of words (to Delhi, on official business, a few years ago) are called '**adverbials**'.

II. Study the following sentences:

- A. The boys ran home quickly.
Grandmother got up with great difficulty.
- B. They are coming tomorrow.
They are arriving late in the evening.
- C. The helicopter circled overhead.
It landed the edge of the village.
- D. I usually see a film on Sundays.
My aunt visits us ever so often.
- E. Fortunately, it has stopped raining.
Most probably, we will leave this afternoon.

- The adverbials in A tell us how the boys ran, and grandmother got up. They are called 'adverbials of manner.' examples: badly, carefully, easily, early, hard, readily, urgently, widely.
- The adverbials in B tell us when they are coming / arriving. They are called 'adverbials of time'.

examples: soon, yesterday, on saturday evening.

- The adverbials in C are called 'adverbials of place.' They tell us where the helicopter circled and where it landed. examples: (ahead, away, undergroun.
- The adverbials in D tell us how often something takes place. They are called 'adverbials of frequently.' examples: always, often, never, again and again, several times.
- The adverbials in E show the speaker's attitude to what he is saying. The adverbials tell us what the speaker thinks about the whole sentences and are called 'sentence adverbials.' examples: at least, interestingly, unfortunatley, luckily.

III. Complete the following using adverbials of your choice. The questions given in brackets will help you.

1. I read the newspaper
(At what time of the day ?)
2. I listen to the advice of older people.
(In what manner ?)
3. I usually spend my holidays (where ?)
4. I get angry with my parents
(How often ?)
5. Write replies to letters
(How soon?)
6. I spend every day in front of
the mirror. (How much time ?)



SPEAKING CORNER



Read, discuss and perform the following model dialogue:

At the Hotel

Receptionist : Good morning, sir. Can I help you, please ?

Guest : Do you have any rooms vacant at the moment?

Receptionist : How many rooms do you need ?

Guest : Just two rooms.

Receptionist : Single or double

Guest : Single, what other facilities do you provide us here ?

Receptionist : Breakfast, lunch and other dishes as per your choice. Besides these, you can enjoy *dohori* and *gajal sanjh* too if you wish to.

Guest : How about swimming pool.

Receptionist : There are two, sir.

Guest : It's nice. I want two single rooms for three days.

Receptionist : OK sir, you've booked two rooms numbered 101 and 102. Here are the keys sir.

Guest : Thank you.



Suggested activity

Discuss and perform

Suppose that you're receptionist at a certain hotel of Kathmandu. It is quite obvious that, as a receptionist, you are required to receive and deal with a lot of guests almost everyday. How would you inform the guests about your hotel. Have a conversation in pairs.



SPEECH CORNER



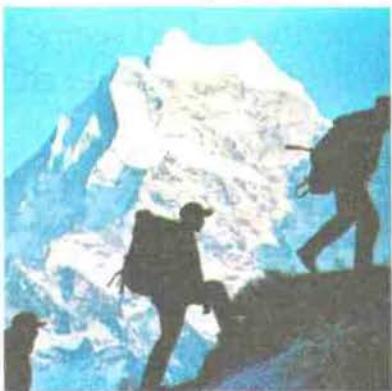
Listen to your teacher and practise saying these words:

dropped	passed	laughed	pushed
bathed	booked	marched	stressed

WRITING CORNER



1. Look at the pictures below and describe them along with their general purpose and activities in a couple of paragraphs. Consider the following questions.



Who are they?

Why do they come to Nepal?

How are we benefited
from their arrival?

Where do they stay?

How should we
behave them?



The Jealous Wife

Once upon a time, there lived a native chief named Momolu. He had two wives, Korpo and Koisay.

Koisay, who was a very jealous woman, had two daughters, but Korpo had none. Their husband, however, loved Korpo more than Koisay. He went to great lengths to ensure that his beloved wife would bear him at least one child. This made Koisay really angry and jealous. She tried to find every means possible to stop her from having a child.

As time went by, Korpo's chances of having a child seemed very slim. Koisay then added to Korpo's misery, by preventing her children from speaking to her.

"You are an evil woman and that is why you have no children. I don't want to endanger the lives of my children by leaving them with you", she said.

Poor Korpo was thus left all by herself, with nobody to talk to except her husband, when he came home at night. She cried all day.

One day, she happened to pass by the woods. She saw a tin of palm oil. To her surprise, the tin of palm oil began to talk to her.

"Stop crying, mother. I know your problem, and I have decided to change into a beautiful little girl for you," she said. Korpo was so happy to see her, that she was desperate to hold her in her arms.

"But you have to promise me one thing - that you won't reveal my story to anyone. If you do, you might cause trouble in your family."

Korpo willingly consented to this and carried her newly - found treasure home. Everyone came to see Korpo's beautiful daughter. This palm-oil child grew up into the most beautiful girl. Koisay was green with envy and, wanted to know how Korpo had got her daughter.

Whenever Korpo was alone with their husband, the jealous wife would hide herself under the bed, just to hear what Korpo had to tell him about her daughter.

Momolu, who loved Korpo very dearly, one night asked her how she had finally had a child. Korpo then revealed her daughter's story, thinking that nobody else was around.

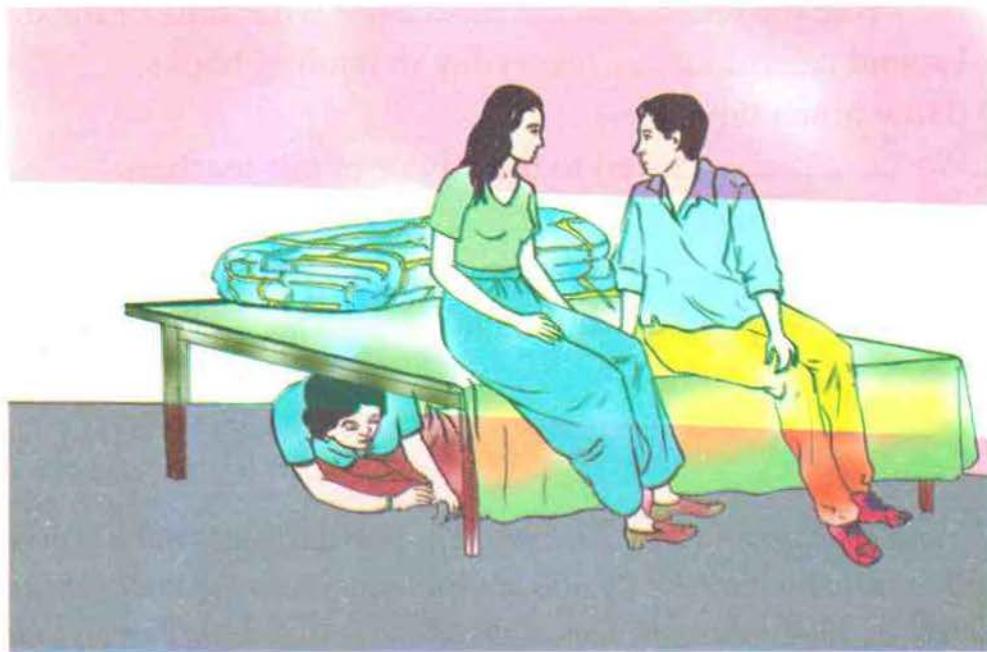
Koisay, who was overhearing the story, thought to herself: 'I know what she means by trouble in the family. If I bear a beautiful girl too. She wouldn't be very happy about it !'

With this cruel thought in mind, she went and killed her two daughters, in order to get a beautiful palm - oil daughter. She then wandered from forest to forest, but was unable to find a tin of palm oil. She began to regret her action.

"So what if they were ugly ! At least they were mine," she cried.

Now she was left with no children, because of her jealousy. Korpo and the rest of the family were very sad because the poor children had been killed. As years went by, Korpo and her daughter forgot the past and lived happily together.

The moral of this story is that one should not be envious of what another has. We should be content with what we have.



REINFORCEMENT CORNER



Word Review

Use this space to write down the new words you have learnt in Word Corner and use them in sentences of your own:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Grammar Review

Complete the following using adverbials of your choice.
The questions given in brackets will help you:

1. He wrote the letter (At what time of the day ?)
2. I spend everyday in reading books.
(How much time ?)
3. We listen to the advice of our teachers.
(In what manner)
4. He gets angry with his friends. (How often ?)
5. We usually spend our holidays (Where ?)

She was born on February 29, 1896. The year 1900 was not a leap year (only centuries divisible by 400 are leap years). So the next February 29 fell in 1904 when she was eight she was twelve on her birthday.

Lesson

8



PRE-READING CORNER

What do you see in the picture given below. Talk to your friends about it.





Rip Van Winkle

Underline the answer to the following questions as you read through the text:

- Who was wolf?
- What were over the doors?

Many, many years ago there lived a good-for-nothing fellow whose name was Rip Van Winkle.

Dame Van Winkle had to work very hard indeed, for all the care of the house and children fell upon her.

In spite of his faults Rip was good-natured. He was always willing to do a kindness for his friends, and if anyone were in trouble he was the first to offer help. Rip was a great friend of all the children too, and when their playthings were broken they were always sure that he would mend them.

Rip's wife could not see this good side. To Dame Van Winkle, Rip was a worthless fellow whom she must scold, scold, scold, from morning till night. To be sure her scoldings did no good, for all she could say did not change him in the least.

Rip had one faithful friend, however, in his old dog, Wolf. Wolf was the best hunter in the village, and many were the rabbits and partridges which they caught together. After his scoldings Rip would whistle for his dog, take his gun from the corner in the kitchen, and tramp away into the deep woods.

One day Rip and his dog had taken a long walk up the side of a high mountain. At length they came to a place where Rip had never been before. The day was warm, and he lay down under an oak tree to rest.

Suddenly he heard someone calling to him, "Rip, Rip, come and help me." Rip, looking far down the mountain side, caught sight of a little old man with a long beard. He could not see plainly, but the little man seemed to be carrying a keg upon his bent back. He called again, "Rip, Rip do you hear? Come down and help me."

Rip forgot how tired he was and clambered down to the little old man. Then taking the keg upon his own shoulder, he said, "Which way do you go, sir?"



"Follow me," cried the little old man, shortly. On and on they went, climbing up, up, up, to the very top of the mountain.

All at once a little valley opened before them. It was level, and on it the grass was short and thick. Rip thought he had never before seen so beautiful spot.

Here were twenty more little old men, who looked for all the world like the man with the keg.

They wore tall red caps, their coats had large brass buttons, their trousers were short, and on their shoes were huge silver buckles.

When Rip first saw the little men they were playing ninepins, and the great wooden balls striking the pins made a noise like rumbling thunder. As Rip came near they stopped their play and looked at him—looked with such strange eyes that Rip was afraid. His heart thumped within him.

Rip placed the keg upon the grass. One of the little men emptied it into huge mugs and motioned to Rip to pass them round. Rip obeyed, but he was so frightened that his trembling legs would hardly carry him. The little men drank in silence, and when the mugs were empty they began to play ninepins again.

Rip's fear was now growing less. He even dared to taste from one of the mugs. Then, being thirsty, he went on drinking until he had emptied several of them.

All at once Rip found his eyes growing heavy. He tried to keep awake, but he soon sank limply to the ground and fell into a deep sleep.

When he awoke Rip found himself under the old oak tree. He rubbed his eyes sleepily. It was a bright, sunny morning. The birds were hopping and singing among the bushes, an eagle was sailing high in the sky.

"I must have slept here all night," said he, as he tried to get up.

Then he thought of the strange little men with the keg. "Ah, it must have been the drink," he said. "I should not have touched it. What will the good Dame say when I go home?"

He looked for his gun, but he could not find it. Instead there was an old, rusty firelock. "Surely someone has been playing a trick upon me," said Rip.

He whistled and whistled for his dog, but Wolf did not appear, he rose slowly to his feet, for his joints were stiff. "These outdoor beds are hard," he said, "They make one feel old."

He shook his head and took the rusty gun in his hand. Then he walked slowly down the side of the mountain.

As Rip came near the village he met some children. "Strange," he said, "I do not know one of them. I thought I knew every child in the village. Their dress too is odd."

The children all stared at Rip. Each one began to stroke his chin. At length Rip did the same. Ah! What was this! He found his beard had grown to be a foot long.

When at last he came to the village a troop of strange children was running at his heels. They hooted after him; they pointed at his gray beard; and, saddest of all, even the dogs did not know him. The village was changed. It was larger. There were rows of houses he had never seen before.

Queer names were over the doors. Strange faces were at the windows.

Rip did not know what to think. This looked like his native village, and yet it was not. There were the mountains. There ran the silver river.

"Ah, why did I take that drink last night?" he cried. "It has caused all this trouble."

Slowly, and trembling with fear of Dame Van Winkle, Rip made his way toward his own home. Alas! What did he find? The house was gone to decay; the doors were off their hinges. He caught sight of a dog that looked like Wolf. Rip called his old friend's name. The dog growled and showed his teeth. "My very dog does not know me," said poor Rip.

Rip then crept through the broken-down door. He called loudly for his wife and children. Stumbling out again, he ran towards the village inn.

A little army of women and children now followed at his heels. The people crowded round him. They looked him over from head to foot. At length a man said to him, "Why do you come into this village carrying a gun and with a mob at your heels?"

"Ah!" cried Rip, "I mean no harm to anybody. I have always lived in this village. I came to the inn to see if I could find some of my old friends." "Your old friends, indeed," cried the man.

"What are their names?"

"Where is Nick Vedder?" said Rip.

A voice from the crowd said, "Nick Vedder!

Why, he has been dead these twenty years!"

"Where is Brom Ductcher?"

"Oh, he was killed in the war, ten years ago!"

"Where is Van Brummell, the schoolmaster?"

"He went off to the war too and is now a great man."

At length Rip said, "Does nobody here know Rip Van Winkle?"

"Yes, yes, there is Rip Van Winkle, leaning against that tree."

Rip looked. There indeed was a man the picture of his old self.

"Alas," he cried, "I am not myself. I am somebody else."

That is surely Rip under that tree. I was myself last night before I feel asleep on the mountain. Now they have changed my gun. Everything is changed. I cannot tell what my name is or who I am.

Just then a young woman came up with a child in her arms. "Hush, Rip!" she cried. "Hush, little one! The old man won't hurt you."

"What is your name, my good woman?" asked the old man. "Judith Gardenier."

"And what is your father's name?"

"Ah! poor man, Rip Van Winkle was his name. He went away from home twenty years ago, and he has never been heard of since. His dog came home without him, but Rip has never been found. I was then only a little girl."

"Where is your mother?"

"She too is dead."

Old Rip caught the woman in his arms. "I am your father," he cried. "Young Rip Van Winkle once, old Rip Van Winkle now. Does no one remember Rip Van Winkle?"

An old woman came up and cried, "It is Rip Van Winkle himself. Why, where have you been these twenty long years?"

Rip told his story, and now when the thunder peals from the tops of the high mountains they say in the village that the little men are playing ninepins.

GLOSSARY

good-for nothing : a person who is worthless; lazy

thump : beat heavily

queer : strange

inn : small hotel

growl : make a low threatening sound

clambered (down) : climbed (down) with difficulty using hands and feet

QUESTION CORNER



A. Read the story and answer the following questions:

1. Who was Dame Van Winkle?
2. What were the little men doing when Rip first saw them?
3. What changes did Rip notice when he came back to his village?
4. Why did Rip rise slowly to his feet?
5. Did the children stroke his chin?

B. Read the story again and write true (T) or false (F) against the following statements.

1. To Dame Van Winkle, Rip was a worthless fellow.
2. Rip placed the keg upon the gass.
3. The little men drank in silence.
4. Bream Dutcher was killed in the war.
5. Judith Gardenier was the mother of Rip.

C. Discuss and answer

1. Rip Van Winkle stayed away from home for some twenty years. Have you ever thought of running away from home? Why do you think children, at times even adults, run away?
2. A man was walking in a country unfamiliar to him. He came to a crossroad where he found that the signpost showing the directions of the roads had fallen over. How did he find out which way to go?

(Search the answer on page no.89.)



B. Read the following sentences:

- The thunder **growled** in the distance.
- His behaviour seemed **queer**.
- She managed to **clamber** over the wall.
- He started coughing and Jo **thumped** him on the back.
- Shyam is lazy and worthless boy. Everyone in his class hates him as **good-for nothing** fellow.

B. Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B:

A

growl
queer
good-for-nothing
clamber
thump

B

beat
climb with difficulty
strange
make a low threatening sound
worthless

C. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the box.

queer thumping growled good-for-nothing clambered

1. The fish has a taste.
2. The dog at the stranger.
3. The children over the rocks.
4. My heart is with excitement.
5. Where's that son of yours?



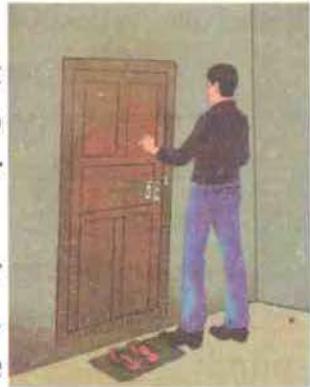
knock

bump

bang

bash

- Knock means hitting something with a clear, sharp sound. One may knock to signal one's presence to others: **Can you go to the door? Someone's knocking.** He knocked at the window to be let in.
- Bump means hitting something by accident and with a dull sound: **The bus bumped into the back of the car.** He ran round the corner and bumped into an old lady.
- Bang suggests a harder blow and a louder sound. Banging may be intentional hitting, expressing anger: **He banged his fist on the table to emphasize his argument.** She banged on the door angrily.
- Bash is informal and means breaking or injuring something or somebody by hitting hard: **The thieves bashed the woman over the head.** The car bashed into the tree.



GRAMMAR CORNER



Articles

Compare **a**, **an** and **the** in these examples.

- I am reading **a** book.
- Peter is **a** university teacher.
- Greenland is **an** island.
- Ritesh is **an** honest boy.
- I have read **the** book you are talking of.
- The dog is **a** faithful animal.
- **The** earth revolves round the sun.

We use:

a before a countable in the singular number beginning with a consonant sound:

- a dog
- a banana
- a lake



a before words beginning with vowel but not a vowel sound:

- a one - rupee note
- a university
- a European
- a union
- a useful animal



an before a countable in the singular number beginning with a vowel sound:

- an umbrella
- an orange
- an ass
- an enemy



an before the words beginning with an unsounded h:

- an honourable person
- an honest girl

the before any noun when we want to make it particular:
let us walk towards the front gate.
(not any gate but the front gate.)

the with a common noun when that noun represents the whole class:

- The cow is a useful animal.
- The rose is the sweetest of all flowers.

the with such nouns as 'earth', 'moon', 'sun', 'sky', etc.

- The sun rises in the east.
- We could see the moon in the sky.

Put in a/an or the.

1. He is not honourable man.
2. Copper is useful metal.
3. elephant has a remarkable memory.
4. earth revolves round the Sun.
5. fox is very clever animal.
6. book which I was looking for was lost.
7. She has toothache.
8. When I saw him, he was in hurry.
9. What beautiful!
10. Rajesh Hamal is famous actor.

WHICH WORD ?

beside / besides

The preposition **beside** usually means 'next to something / somebody': **Sit here beside me.** **Besides** means in addition to something': **What other sports do you play besides cricket?** Do not use **beside** with this meaning.

SPEAKING CORNER



Read, discuss and perform the following model dialogue:

A forester finds some campers in a prohibited area:

Forest : Excuse me, folks. Camping is prohibited in this area.

Camper 1 : Oh, we didn't know. We didn't see any signs.

Forester : There's a "Camping prohibited" sign beside the road there.

Camper 2 : OK we'll find another place. Can you recommend one ?

Forester : There's a camping place about half a mile down the road.

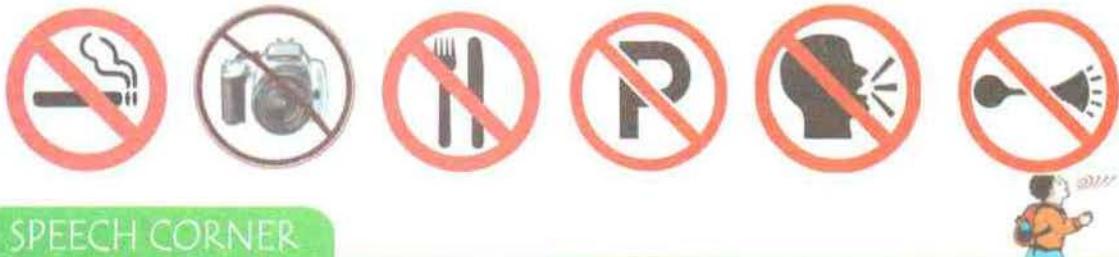


Suggested Activity

Discuss and perform

Look at the pictures below and guess what these signs might mean.
Talk in pairs.

Example: Parking is prohibited!



SPEECH CORNER

Listen to your teacher and practise saying these words:

bird	first	thirst	sir
birth	girl	dirt	circle

WRITING CORNER

Look at the pictures below. Based on the pictures write a paragraph of about 50 words.





The Four Fairies

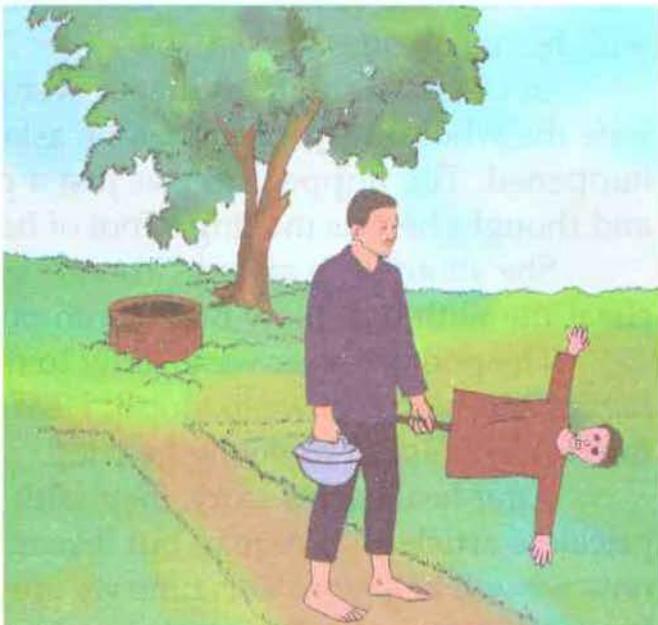
Once upon a time there lived a villager who was extremely lazy and hated work. As a result he was always in need of money.

One day his wife got very angry and said, "If you don't go out and earn anything I will poison the children, and after setting fire to the house, jump into a well."

Hearing this, the villager got ready to go out and earn something. When he was about to go, out of pity for him, his wife prepared four chappatis for him to eat and tied them in his scarf.

The villager walked on and on by the main road. After going a long distance he got tired and sat down on the platform of a well.

It was almost evening and he felt hungry. He thought if he ate all the four chappatis he would not have anything left for the next day. So he took them out and began to mutter, "Should I eat one, or two, or three, or all the four?"



In that well there lived four fairies. When they heard the villager say this, they got frightened. They thought he was a demon who wanted to eat them. Thinking this, all the fairies came out of the well, and said, "Respected sir, do not eat any of us for we are four sisters. Take two gifts from us which are very valuable and leave us."

Saying this they gave him a bowl and a puppet and told him, "This bowl will give whatever food you want, and this puppet will do whatever work you give him".

The villager was very happy. Taking the two gifts, he went back the way he had come. But since night had fallen he could not reach home, and instead decided to stay for the night in a neighbouring village.

He went to a house and said to its owner, "Please put me up for the night, and as soon as it is day I will go away. I will give you and your entire family good things to eat."

The man agreed. The villager asked the magic bowl to get food and then ordered the puppet to clean the vessels. Seeing this wonder the wife of the house owner thought of stealing the puppet and the bowl. When the villager was asleep she exchanged the magic ones with her usual ones.

In the morning the villager went joyfully home, and told his wife the whole story. But when he asked the bowl for food nothing happened. The puppet too was just a puppet. His wife was furious and thought he was making a fool of her.

She shouted in anger, "You are good for nothing and want to cheat me with lies. Now don't even put your foot into the house!"

The poor villager went sadly to the well where he had met the fairies and began to weep aloud. Hearing him cry they came out of the well and asked him why he cried.

After hearing his story, they said: "we had given you those two priceless articles out of fear, but it seems we were cheated. Anyway, now we will help you. This time we are giving you a rope and a stick. It seems for sure that the magic bowl and puppet have been stolen by someone when you slept in the house of the stranger. Go and stay there today also. The rope will tie whomsoever you order it to bind, and the stick will beat whomsoever you order it to do so, with their help you will recover both the things you have lost." The villager took the rope and the stick and left.

He went to the same house where he had stayed before. As soon as he reached there he ordered the rope to tie the owners of the house and asked the stick to beat them.

After they had got a good beating they began to cry and begged the villager's forgiveness. It was only when they had promised to give him back the bowl and the puppet that he ordered the stick and the rope to stop.



REINFORCEMENT CORNER

Word Review

Use this space to write down the new words you have learnt in Word Corner, and use them in sentences of your own.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Grammar Review

Put in a/an or the:

- cow is a useful animal.
- Let us walk towards front gate.
- This is one -rupee note.
- Mr. Rai is university teacher.
- Rita is honest girl.
- Mr. Gurung is honourable teacher.
- earth goes round the sun.
- Ram is honest boy.
- The sun rises in east.
- The sun sets in west.

The man knew the name of the town he had left that morning. So he replaced the signs so that it correctly named the direction he had come from. It would then be correct for all the other directions.

Lesson

9

TIME WITH RHYME



Words Not Deeds

A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds.
When the weeds begin to grow.
It's like a garden full of snow;
When the snow begins to fall,
It's like a bird upon the wall;
when the bird begins to fly,
It's like an eagle in the sky;
When the sky begins to roar,
It's like a lion at the door;
When the door begins to crack,
It's like a whip across your back;
When your back begins to smart,
It's like a penknife in your heart;
And when your heart begins to bleed,
You're dead, you're dead, you're dead indeed.



-Robert Browning

GLOSSARY

<i>crack</i>	: break without dividing into separate parts
<i>deeds</i>	: things that sb does that is usually very good or very bad
<i>penknife</i>	: a small knife with one or more blades that fold down into the handle
<i>smart</i>	: feel and sharp stinging pain in a part of your body
<i>weeds</i>	: wild plants
<i>whip</i>	: hit

LET'S WALK SOME STEPS MORE WITH THE POEM

A. Read the poem again and fill in the blanks:

1. A man of words and not of deeds is like a
2. When the sky begins to roar, it's like a
3. When your heart begins to bleed, you're

B. Discuss and answer

What do you mean by the proverb 'example is better than precept'? Discuss.

Lesson

10



PRE-READING CORNER

What do you see in this picture? Talk to your teacher about it.





King Solomon's Wisdom

Underline the answer to the following questions as you read through the text:

- Who came to Solomon with a very difficult case ?
- Why did the King adjourn the case until the next day ?
- Where was the baby placed ?

Long, long ago there lived a King called Solomon. He was so intelligent that people came from all over the world to see him.

Cases from many other lands were brought to his court because he always gave a just judgement. The culprit could never escape punishment. Once, a handmaid of his court came to him with a very difficult case. She came to him saying, "Oh great King, please help me," and fell at his feet sobbing.

King Solomon said kindly, "Cry not maiden. Tell me what bothers you and I promise I will help you overcome it."

She answered, "Your highness, I gave birth to a son last week. My neighbour also had a child, but he died immediately. She was heart broken. In order to make her happy her husband stole my baby and gave it to her. Now she says the baby is hers. Please help me to get my baby back."

"Okay, I'll deal with it tomorrow. Now go in peace." King Solomon ordered his soldiers to get the woman, her husband and the baby to court the next day.

The courtroom was full as King Solomon entered it the next day. Both the women were there. The baby was wrapped in a warm blanket and was placed in a cradle in the centre of the room. The courtiers rose as the King came in. When he was seated, the chief came up and read out the cases scheduled for the day. When their case came up, the two women stepped out of the crowd and stood before the King.

The king asked, "Whose baby is this?" Both women cried in unison, "He's mine, he's mine." The king was bewildered and questioned both of them at length. He could not decide the case and therefore adjourned the case until the next day.

That night King Solomon could not sleep. He kept thinking about the two mothers and the baby. He could not decide who the mother was. Finally he fell asleep.

The next day King Solomon woke up at sunrise and went to pray at temple. He prayed for wisdom to be able to solve the case of the mother and baby.



The courtroom was full as usual when the king entered. He called the women and asked one last time who the real mother was. Again the women cried together, "He is mine."

He then asked both of them, "Will you abide by the judgment I make?"

Both the women said "Yes, your highness. We shall accept any judgement you give." King Solomon raised his hand and summoned a soilder to bring the baby to him. A soldier stepped up carrying the baby in his arms.

When the soldier stood in front of him the king said, "Since the baby belongs to both of you, we shall cut the baby into two and give a piece to each of you."

One of the women shouted "No no no ! Give the baby to her !" and fainted.

When she awoke, the king said, "The woman who fainted is the true mother. Give the baby to her. Put the other woman and her husband in prison for stealing and telling lies."

Everybody in the courtroom was surprised and they asked the king how he had found out who the real mother was.

He answered, "Well, the true mother could not bear her child being killed, that is why she said the other woman could have the baby. That's when I knew the truth."

GLOSSARY

<i>adjourned</i>	: postponed
<i>bewildered</i>	: surprised; puzzled
<i>culprit</i>	: the wrongdoer
<i>deal</i>	: look into
<i>handmaid</i>	: lady servant
<i>just</i>	: fair and right
<i>maiden</i>	: girl or unmarried woman
<i>sobbing</i>	: crying loudly
<i>scheduled</i>	: planned
<i>unison</i>	: together



QUESTION CORNER

A. Read the story and answer the following questions:

1. Why did King Solomon go to the temple ?
2. What did the handmaiden want ?
3. Why did people from far and near come to see king Solomon ?
4. How did the King know who the real mother was ?
5. Describe the courtroom on the day the case was to be heard.

B. Read the story again and decide whether the following sentences are true or false:

1. King Solomon gave a just judgement.
2. The king adjourned the case until the next day.
3. The woman who fainted was the true mother.
4. Both women laughed in unison.
5. The courtroom was full when the king entered.

C. Discuss and answer

1. You might know that the system of being ruled by a king is called monarchy. In Nepal monarchy has recently been abolished. Why do you think the people of Nepal didn't like the rule of king?
2. A man went out for a drive in the car. The car had not crashed. How did he die?
(Search the answer on page no. 105.)





A. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the box:

adjourned just unison culprit bewildered

1. The meeting was for lunch.
2. I don't think that was a very decision.
3. 'No, thank you,' they said in
4. The child was by the noise and the crowds.
5. Someone broke the cup; who was the ?

B. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

A

just
bewildered
adjourn
maiden
unison

B

girl or unmarried woman
postpone
fair
together
confused

Extending Word Power

Vocabulary Building

Cry

To **cry** is the most general word for producing tears when you are unhappy or hurt, or when you are extremely happy.

To **sob** means to cry noisily, taking sudden, sharp breaths.

To **wail** means to cry in a loud high voice.

To **whimper** means to cry making weak noises.

To **weep** means to cry quietly for a long time.

To **blubber** (informal) means to cry noisily, especially in an annoying way.

To **be in tears** means to be crying.

To **burst into tears** means to suddenly begin to cry.

To **cry your eyes out** means to cry a lot or for a long time, because you are very sad.



A. Study these example situations:

The library is for members only.
You can't go in unless you are a member.



Mr. Rai was unemployed.
He had all the necessary qualifications
but he didn't get the job.



You can say:

Although Mr. Rai had all the necessary qualifications, he didn't get the job.

or

In spite of/Despite having all the necessary qualification, Mr. Rai didn't get the job.

B. Read the examples given below:

- **Although** the sun was shining, it wasn't very warm.
- **Although** the traffic was bad, we arrived on time.
- **Although** it was raining, I went out.
- **In spite of** the sunshine, it wasn't very warm.
- **In spite of** the bad traffic, we arrived on time.
- **In spite of** the rain, I went out.
- We'll be late **unless** we hurry.
- Don't tell Gita what I said **unless** she asks you.
- You'll fail in Nepali **unless** you work harder.

C. Complete the sentences with although / in spite of / unless / because / because of:

1. I went home early I was feeling unwell.
2. We went out the rain.
3. We didn't go out the rain.
4. it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
5. I sleep with the window open it's really cold.



SPEAKING CORNER

Read, discuss and perform the following model dialogue:

A woman is talking on the telephone at home.

W : Just a minute, Ram, I can't hear you.
Ramita's watching the football game
on TV. Ramita turn down
the TV a little, will you ?

H : What ?

W : Can you turn down the volume on
the TV a little ?

H : Yeah, Yeah OK., is this better ?

W : A little can you turn it down
a little more ? I'm on the phone

H : Oh, sure, sorry.



Suggested Activity

Work in pairs. Talk about what the following people do.

Example : student/study

A : What do you do?

B : I'm a student. I study in class five.

teacher/teach singer/sing soldier/fight a war writer/writes books



SPEECH CORNER

Listen to your teacher and practise saying these words:

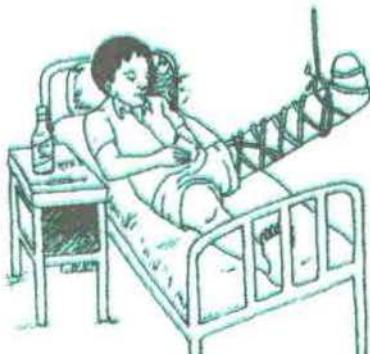
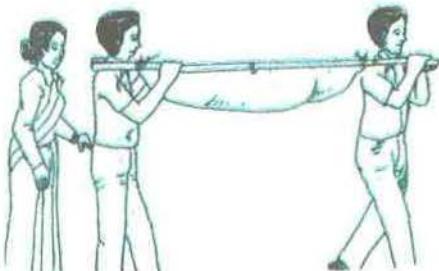
begged	called	obeyed	jamed
hurried	loved	showed	hanged

WRITING CORNER



A. Look at the pictures below and write a paragraph describing them in past tense as a story. You may start like this:

Once, long ago, there was a boy named Raju.....he was climbing a ladder.....





God's Visit

Characters:

Jo, priest, Boris, Annie, small boy, young lady and baby, God.

Scene 1

- Jo** : The Lord said he would come to my house. I had better get things ready for him. I'll sweep the room and make some soup. He will be stiff with cold travelling in weather like this.
- Narrator** : Jo cleans his room, lights his stove and makes some soup.
- Jo** : Everything is ready, I hope God is on his way. It's too early anyway. I might as well carry on with my work.
- Narrator** : Jo leaves the door open and comes back to continue his work. He is impatient and looks towards the door often.
- Jo** : Oh I feel so impatient ! It's so cold. Boris is early. He never misses cleaning the pavements. I wonder how Boris keeps himself going in this weather.

(Goes to the door and calls to Boris.)

Hi there Boris, It's very cold ? Why don't you come in and sit down for a while ?

- Boris** : Oh ! Thank you Jo. I think I'll do that.
- Narrator** : Boris comes in, sits down and has a bowl of soup.
- Boris** : Thank you Jo. I had better be going. May God bless you.

(Boris leaves.)

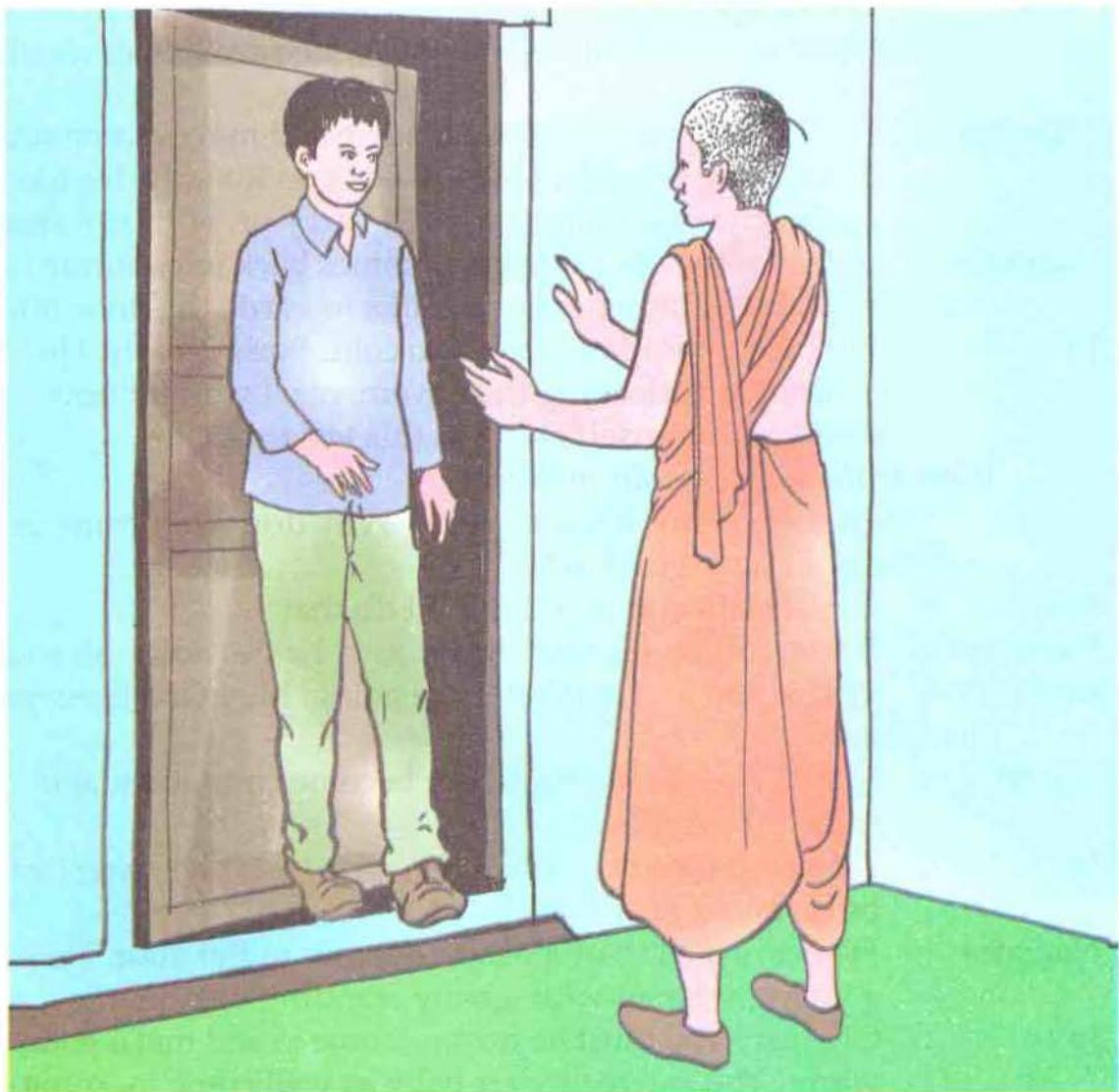
- Narrator** : Jo gets back to his work, but becomes impatient and walks up and down.
- Jo** : He said he would come. Then why hasn't he come ? May be he missed my house.
- Narrator** : He hears the cry of a baby and goes to the door. He sees a young woman with a baby standing outside the door.
- Jo** : Oh dear ! You must be frozen. Come in and make yourself warm. You can feed your baby as well come in, come in.

Narrator : The woman comes in and sits on the mat. The baby starts wailing again. Jo quickly ladles some soup into a bowl and gives it to her.

Jo : Feed him. Take some yourself. I'll get you a shawl. Wrap it around him and he'll stop crying.

Scene 2

Jo's house on a cold, winter morning. Jo is sitting on the mat and making shoes.



Narrator : This is a story of a simple man Jo and his faith in God.

Jo : Dear, dear me, this winter seems to be never ending. It's so cold and nobody seems to want my shoes.
(There's a knock at the door)

Jo : Who's there ?

Priest : Good morning Jo. May I come in?

Jo : *(Opening the door)* Good morning Father, please come in and sit down.

Priest : Well Jo, how are you ? I didn't see you in church on Sunday. That's why I came over to see you. I hope all is well.

Jo : Yes, Father. I wasn't in church on Sunday. What's the use of praying, Father ? God did not listen to my prayers. He took away Amelia first and then Anton. When the earthquake struck, I escaped with Anton. But God took away even that one hope of mine. I am unhappy and God does not help me. I don't want to go to church.

Priest : No, no Jo ! You should not say this. God will never let you down. Please come to church on Sunday.

Jo : We'll see, Father.

Scene 3

Jo's house

Narrator : That night, Jo meets God in his dream.

God : Jo why didn't you come to church on Sunday ?

Jo : You don't listen to my prayers. So what's the use ?

God : If I visit you tomorrow, will you come to church then ?

Jo : Yes, I will.

(The next morning.)

Narrator : Jo goes to a cupboard and brings a shawl for the woman.

Lady : Thank you for your kindness. My baby and I are feeling better already. Nobody has shown me such kindness.

Narrator : The woman feeds the baby, has a bowl of soup herself and leaves the room thanking Jo again.

- Lady : Thank you very much. God bless you.
- Jo : It's getting colder, and the day is passing on. God, where are you ? Why haven't you come ? I had better stand at the door and look out for you.
- Narrator : Jo walks to the door and stands there. He looks down the street. He hears a loud wailing. He runs out into the street.

Scene 4

The street outside Jo's house. Annie is boxing the ears of a young boy.

- Jo : Stop Annie ! Stop beating that boy ! Why are you doing that ?
- Annie : Beating him ? I'm going to hand him over to the police.
- Boy : No, don't lady, I'm sorry. I won't steal anything in my life again. Please forgive me. I'm sorry, sorry.
- Annie : No, I'm not letting you go this time.
- Jo : Annie, have mercy, let him go. What has he done ?
- Annie : He stole an apple from my basket.
- Jo : Annie, don't hit him. I'll pay for the apple. For God's sake, let him go.
- Annie : I'll let him go. But the money first.
- Narrator : Jo pays Annie the money. She lets the boy go and he runs away. Jo returns to his room.
- Jo : It's almost nightfall and God hasn't come.
- Narrator : He soon falls asleep. In his sleep God appears before him.
- Jo : God you've come after I've gone to sleep. You appear only in my dreams. Why didn't you come to my house ? See, you don't keep your word.
- God : No, my son, you are mistaken. I came to your house thrice. First as Boris, then as the young woman and finally as the little boy you saved from Annie. I am pleased with you and the good deeds you do, I shall always look after you. You shall never be depressed or sad, you will have nothing but happiness and contentment.

Narrator : Jo wakes up with a start.

Jo : Oh God you are merciful ! I was not able to see you.
Forgive me my Lord.



REINFORCEMENT CORNER

Word Review

Use this space to write down the new words you have learnt in Word Corner and use them in sentences of your own:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Grammar Review

Complete the sentences with because/because of/ although/inspite of/unless:

- (i) I did it he told me to.
- (ii) we all tried our best, we lost the game.
- (iii) We couldn't go out the rain.
- (iv) a bad weather, we had a wonderful holiday.
- (v) You will fail in English.....you work harder.

The man drove his car to the beach to watch the sunset over the waves. He fell asleep. The tide came in and seeped in around the car doors and windows. He awoke, but with the pressure of the water, he couldn't get out of the car. The water filled the car and drowned him. Later the tide went out and he was found dead in an empty car.

Lesson

11



PRE-READING CORNER

Look at these pictures of some beautiful things around you. Talk to your friends why the things in the pictures are beautiful.



Write some other beautiful things around you.



A Beautiful Princess!

Underline the answers to the following questions as you read through the given text:

- What was Malini known for ?
- Who was passing by the kingdom of king Panchala ?
- Why was the king happy again ?

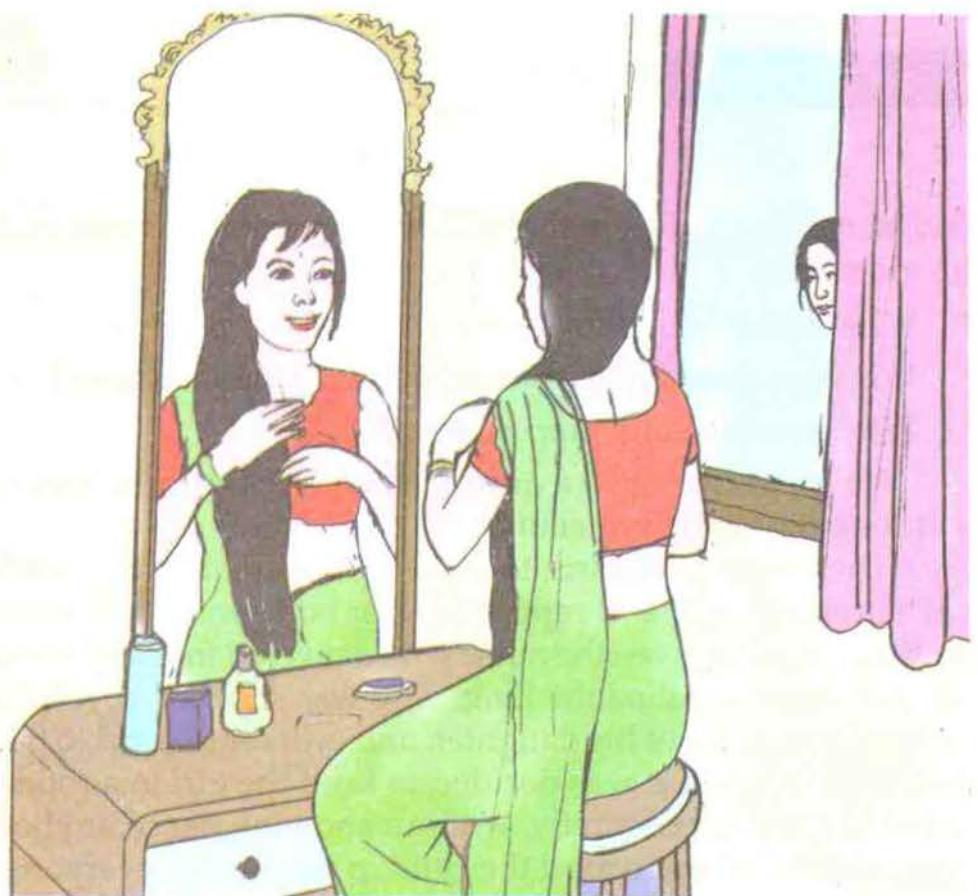
King Panchala had a queen, named Malini, who was known all over for **extraordinary** beauty.

The queen gave birth to a girl. Unfortunately the newborn girl was extremely ugly and **repulsive**. Her body was covered with scales like those of a fish. Even the nurse who delivered the baby was **petrified**. She immediately called the king, who was shocked beyond words, to see the appearance of his daughter, and ordered the girl to be removed from there at once. It was decided to keep the girl in a room in the corner of the palace secretly, without showing her to anybody. The nurse and the queen reared the child in hiding, for everyone was told that the queen had given birth to a girl who was born so weak that she needed special care. Everyone guessed that the girl born to queen Malini would be even more beautiful than her mother.

Time passed and as the girl turned sixteen, king Panchala started getting proposals from the neighbouring kings for the hand of the princess. It seemed all the eligible kings and princes were keen to have the hand of the daughter of the beautiful queen.

The king was in a dilemma and he kept on ignoring all the proposals. Finally, when he could not ignore these any longer, he ordered one of his young ministers to marry his daughter. The minister readily accepted the orders of the king. A separate palace was built for them and they were asked to live there along with the trusted nurse.

The king publicly announced the news of his daughter's marriage in order to avoid any more proposals.



For the minister, who was given the princess hand, it was a horrible sight when he first looked at the princess. He spent many sleepless nights and remained dejected. On the orders of the king, he could not even share his sorrow with anyone, as he had to keep it secret. Time passed.

The Buddha was passing by the Kingdom of king Panchala. He decided to stop at the palace. The king was very happy to receive this message from the Buddha and get elaborate arrangements made for his stay. It was decided to have a discourse by the Buddha during his stay, for which a day was fixed.

Everyone expected the princess to be present along with her husband and the other family members on the occasion. All were curious to have a glimpse of the princess. Soon, the king who said that only her husband would attend the discourse, dashed their hopes.

This news aroused suspicions in the minds of some officials as to why the princess was not allowed to come out in public at all. As they talked about it, the mystery got deeper and deeper and they were all curious to know what was happening in the palace of the princess. They **conceived** a plan and invited her husband for drinks. He was made to drink so much of alcohol that he was completely drunk. One of the officials took out the key of his palace from the minister's pocket and gave it to a trusted **attendant** to enter the princess' **chamber** secretly and find out more about her.

The princess who had devoted herself to the Buddha since her childhood, came to know about his visit to the kingdom. She was excited about it but on realizing her limitation, she was dejected. She had stopped taking any food or water and prayed all the more **fervently** in her mind, "Lord, make me look normal for at least a day, so that I can see you and hear you speak !

One evening, being tired and hungry she fell asleep. In her sleep she saw the Buddha standing beside her, asking her to look into the mirror. At that moment she got up from her sleep and went immediately to look into the mirror.

Unbelievingly she saw the reflection of a beautiful lady in the mirror ! She looked around but there was nobody else in the room !

The attendant sent by the curious officials secretly opened the lock of the main chamber with the stolen key given to him and peeped inside the room through the window. He saw a beautiful lady standing in front of the mirror. She was many times more beautiful than the queen. The attendant went back and reported it to his masters. They thought that the king did not allow the princess to step out of her chamber because of her exceptional beauty.

Soon the word spread around about the beautiful looks of the princess, and it reached the ears of the king. Utterly confused, he asked the queen who confirmed the rumour.

Perplexed, the king approached the Buddha and met him alone. He told him everything about his daughter, revealing the secret of her ugly looks right from her birth, and the recent rumours about the transformation of her looks. He asked the Buddha the reason behind it.

The Buddha listened to the king and then explained, "Once there was an old cook in your palace. She was very religious and god-fearing. One day a priest came to the palace and asked for food. She took some food from the kitchen and gave it to him.

She noticed the disfigured face of the priest and made fun of him. The same cook was reborn as your daughter. Because she had mocked at the priest, she was born many times uglier than he was. In spite of her miserable existence she has been devoted to me since her childhood. So, pleased with her constant prayers, I have changed her into beautiful form."

The king was deeply touched by the kindness of the Buddha. He was a happy man again, for the main cause of his constant worry was removed.

GLOSSARY

<i>approached</i>	: came near or nearer
<i>attendant</i>	: servant or companion
<i>at once</i>	: immediately
<i>conceived</i>	: formed (an idea, a plan etc) in the mind
<i>chamber</i>	: room, especially a bedroom
<i>dilemma</i>	: situation in which one has to choose between two things of equal importance
<i>discourse</i>	: lengthy and serious treatment of a subject in speech or writing
<i>dashed</i>	: struck forcefully
<i>dejected</i>	: unhappy and disappointed
<i>extraordinary</i>	: not normal or ordinary; greater or better than usual
<i>eligible</i>	: suitable or fit to be chosen
<i>elaborate</i>	: very detailed; carefully prepared and finished
<i>fervently</i>	: passionately; showing warmth and sincerity of feeling
<i>glimpse</i>	: short look
<i>perplexed</i>	: puzzled or confused
<i>petrified</i>	: extremely frightened
<i>repulsive</i>	: very unpleasant; causing a sense of strong dislike
<i>utterly</i>	: completely



A. Read the story and tick the best answer:

1. The newborn girl was:
 - (i) ugly and repulsive (ii) beautiful and charming
 - (iii) tall and good-looking:
2. The Buddha was passing by the kingdom of:
 - (i) King Janak (ii) King Panchala (iii) King Sudodhan
3. The king was deeply touched by the:
 - (i) kindness of the Buddha (ii) love of the Buddha
 - (iii) cruelty of the Buddha
4. The old cook was reborn as:
 - (i) king's daughter (ii) king's Son (iii) king's servant

B. Read the story once again and answer the following questions:

1. Why did the king publicly announce the news of his daughter's marriage ?
2. What made the king utterly confused ?
3. How did the old cook happen to be reborn as king's daughter ?
4. When did the king Panchala start getting proposals from the neighbouring kings for the hand of the princess?
5. What was the main cause of the king's constant worry?

C. Discuss and answer

1. In the story the Buddha said that the cook who made fun of the disfigured face of the priest was reborn as the daughter of the king. Do you believe in rebirth? Why/Why not?
2. A young girl was listening to the radio. Suddenly it went off for a minute and then came back on again. There was nothing wrong with the radio or with the programme transmission from the radio station. She did not touch the radio controls. Why did it go off and on? (Search the answer on page no. 119.)



**A. Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B:****A**

repulsive
eligible
approach
glimpse
utterly

B

short look
completely
come near or nearer
causing a strong sense of dislike
suitable

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the box:

utterly glimpse approach eligible repulsive

- As you the town the first building you see in the church.
- We're so different from each other.
- He took a quick at the newspaper headlines.
- In Britain, you are to vote when you are eighteen.
- Picking your nose is habit.

Extending Word Power**Learning**

learn	He's learning English / to swim / how to drive.
study	She studied chemistry for three years.
cram	I can't go out tonight. I'm cramming for the exam.
revise	(BrE) (AmE review) In this class we'll revise / review what we did last week.
practise	(BrE) (AmE practice) If you practise speaking English, you'll soon improve.
rehearse	We only had two weeks to rehearse the play

Vocabulary Building



GRAMMAR CORNER

Phrasal Verbs : Introduction

1. Phrasal verbs have two parts: a verb (e. g. make, go, get) and one (or sometimes two) 'small words' (e.g. one, up, out, with) which go with the verb.

Compare these examples:

'Normal' verbs

<i>try</i>	I tried to phone you this morning.
<i>break</i>	He dropped the plate and it broke.
<i>catch</i>	She just caught the last bus.

'Phrasal' Verbs

try on: I tried the shoes on, but they didn't fit

break down: The bus broke down and we had to walk.

catch up: will you go ahead. I'll catch up with you later.

2. The 'small words' in phrasal verbs are important, because they completely change the meaning. For example, get up = get out of bed; get away = escape; get back = return, especially to one's home.

All these sentences have phrasal verbs with look. Can you guess what they mean? Match them with meanings in the box. use a dictionary to help you.

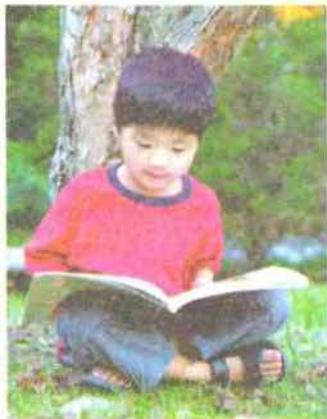
have a view of	raise your hand	visit
try to find	find the meaning of	be careful

- Look out! The path's very slippery.
- I'll have to look that word up in my dictionary.
- His room looks out on a busy main road.
- I'll look you up if I come to London.
- I said 'Hello' but he didn't even look up.
- They're looking for a flat in the town centre.

GRAMMAR POINT

shall / will

In modern English the traditional difference between **shall** and **will** has almost disappeared, and **shall** is not used very much at all, especially in AmE. **Shall** is now only used with I and we, and often sounds formal and old-fashioned. However, in BrE **shall** is still used with I and we in questions or when you want to make a suggestion or an offer. What **shall** I wear to the party? Shall we order some coffee? I'll drive, shall I?



SPEAKING CORNER



Read, discuss and perform the following model dialogue:
A wife comes into the kitchen and finds her husband working.

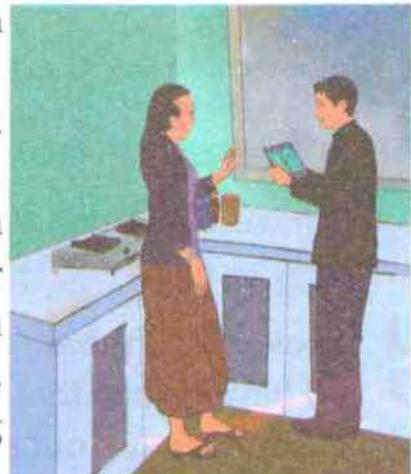
Wife : Peter, what are you working on there?

Husband : I'm trying to fix this old clock.

Wife : What's wrong with it?

Husband : It's always slow. I've been working on it for an hour oh, hell. It's not worth the effort. Let's throw it out.

Wife : Fine with me. I've been wanting a new one.



Suggested Activity

It's pretty sure that as a student you must have a good calculator. Suppose that your calculator is not working at all. It's completely packed up. Now you and your partner take it in turns to ask questions about the calculator and to answer them.



SPEECH CORNER

Listen to your teacher and practise saying these words:

pens	legs	rubs	calls
teachers	beds	loves	days



WRITING CORNER



Look at the picture given below and write a paragraph about it. Consider the following questions as you write:

Who invented it?

What is it used for?

What are its advantages and disadvantages?

Where do we buy it?

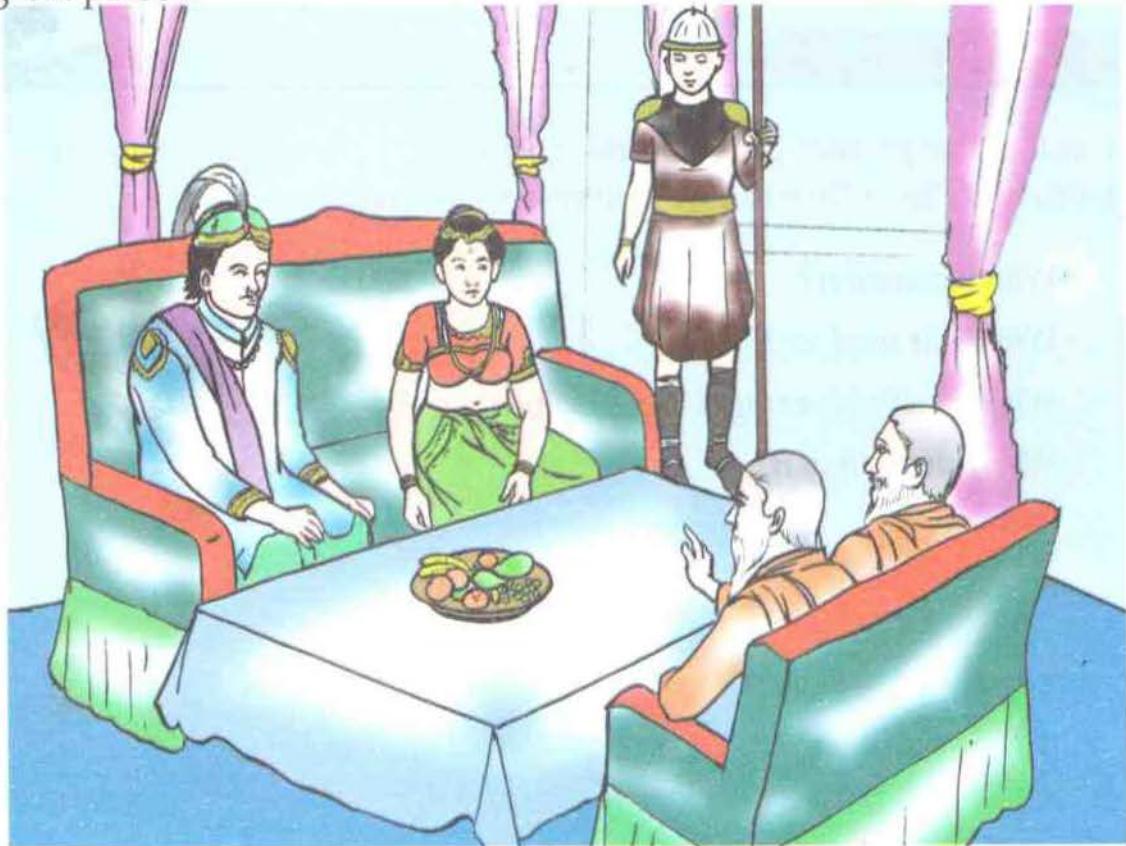




Birth at Lumbini

Gautam Siddhartha was born as a prince. His father, Suddhodhan, who belonged to the Sakya clan, was ruler of the Kingdom of Kapilavastu. His mother was queen Maya who was a religious, pious lady.

One night the queen had a strange dream. She saw a six-tusked white elephant descended from the heavens and entered her body. In the morning she related the dream to the king. His father called the royal priest immediately and enquired about the significance of the dream. The priest predicted it was an auspicious dream. It meant that the queen had conceived and the baby born to her will grow up to a great person.



The king was pleased to hear this and he loaded the priest with the gifts with the gifts of gold and cows.

Time passed and the time of delivery approached. One day queen Maya wished to go out into the garden. Her entourage of maidservants accompanied her as she went to the Lumbini garden. The garden looked beautiful with flowers blooming all over the birds chirping in the trees. An Ashoka tree, that was in full bloom, laden with flowers attracted queen Maya. She went closer to the tree and lifted her right arm to pluck the flowers. As she did so, a child was born; it slide to the ground. She did not feel any pain or discomfort. The child was born clean without dirt on his body and was in a conscious state.

Just then, many strange things happened. For instance, there were showers of flowers from the sky. Some of the queen's attendants rushed to the palace and informed the king about the birth of the prince, and the strange things that occurred. The king called the royal saint, Asita. The saint looked at the prince and trying to control the tears from his eyes, told the king, "This child will grow up to bring great honour to your clan. He will become a chakravartin (emperor). In case he leaves the kingdom and goes to the forests, he will become a great saint."

The King's mind was put to rest by these words of saint Asita but he enquired, "Tell me why do you have tears in your eyes?" The saint replied, "These are the tears of joy as well as remorse. I am overjoyed to see the prince. At the same time I feel sad that I am already old and so will not be able to live long to see the prince in glory."



The king was truly convinced by the answer, and he had no reason to worry. He gave land, gold and food to the saint as gift.

The prince's birth was celebrated all over the kingdom with great joy and fanfare. He was named Siddhartha.

Just a week after his birth, queen, Maya died. So his maternal aunt, Mahaprajapati Gautami brought up the prince as her own child.

REINFORCEMENT CORNER



Word Review

Use this space to write down the new words you have learnt in Word Corner and use them in sentences of your own:

Grammar Review

A. Match the phrasal verbs on the left with their opposite on the right. *Set off- get off*

A

- get up
- wake up
- stand up
- take off
- come in
- get on
- speed up

B

- go out
- sit down
- land
- go to bed
- slow down
- go to sleep
- arrive

B. The phrasal verbs in these sentences are mixed up. Change them so that they make better sense:

1. Fasten your seat belt. The plane's going to slow down soon.
2. It's time to get off and have some breakfast.
3. I came in this morning with a sore throat.
4. Wake up, everybody ! The president's here.
5. I knocked on the door, 'stand up', said a voice.
6. He put on his rucksack and got up towards the mountains.
7. This is my stop. I'm taking off here. Good bye !
8. She set off next to me and took my hand in hers.
9. You'd better sit down or you might skid.

C. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct words from the box:

approaching repulsive eligible utterly glimpse

1. Winter is
2. I just managed to catch a of the fox's tail as it ran down a hole.
3. It's impossible.
4. What a man !
5. Only those over 70 are for the special payment.

The girl was listening to the radio in her father's car. He drove through a tunnel and reception was temporarily interrupted.

Lesson

12

TIME WITH RHYME



Writing

Once, long ago, so I have been told.
When the world was only a few years old.
They did not have any ABC
Like the ones that was planned for you and me.

There weren't any pens to **nibble** and bite,
And nobody knew the way to write,
Nobody learned their capitals Gs,
Nobody learned to cross their Ts.



And whether one dotted an i or not
Didn't really matter a **jot**.
Because there wasn't an i to dot.

Nobody's nib got bent or crossed.
Nobody's copying book got lost.
Ink pots didn't get **split** or cracked
And thumbs and fingers never got blacked.

They wrote things down in a prettier way
For whatever it was they had to say
They said it in picture **crudely** drawn.
A cat, or a crow, or a unicorn.



Scatched on stone with a rusty nail,
And every picture told a tale
What should we think of ourselves today
If you and I were to write this way ?
Just think of Papa's surprise and sorrow
If he got a letter like this tomorrow !

-Hugh Chesterman

GLOSSARY

<i>crudely</i>	: not showing much skill or attention to detail.
<i>jot</i>	: very small amount
<i>split</i>	: division or separation
<i>nibble</i>	: to take small bites of something
<i>scratched</i>	: made or removed a mark, etc. on something deliberately, by rubbing it with something hard or sharp

LET'S WALK SOME STEPS MORE WITH THE POEM

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How did people write in the olden days ?
2. What are some of the mistakes one makes in writing ?
3. What happens to copy books and pens today ?
4. Why did thumbs and fingers not get blacked ?
5. Pick out 5 sets of rhyming words.

B. Discuss and answer

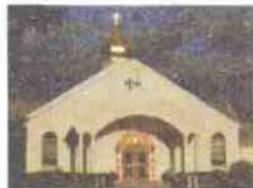
Why is writing important in our daily life ? Can you imagine a world without writing ? Discuss

Lesson 13



PRE-READING CORNER

Look at these symbols of different religions and their places of worship. Have a class discussion to recognize these symbols and match them with correct places of worship:





Buddhism

Underline the answers to the following questions as you read through the passage:

- Who was the father of Siddhartha Gautam ?
- Where is Zen mainly practised ?

Buddhism is one of the oldest religions. It is based on the teaching of a man who said he had found the cause of unhappiness and its cure.

Buddha is believed to have been a Hindu prince named Siddhartha Gautam, who lived 2,500 years ago. His father tried to keep Siddhartha from knowing what unhappy place the world really was, but he discovered richness and death on trips outside the palace. For the first time, he realized that unhappiness is a part of life. He gave up all wealth and pleasures, sure that this would help him understand life.

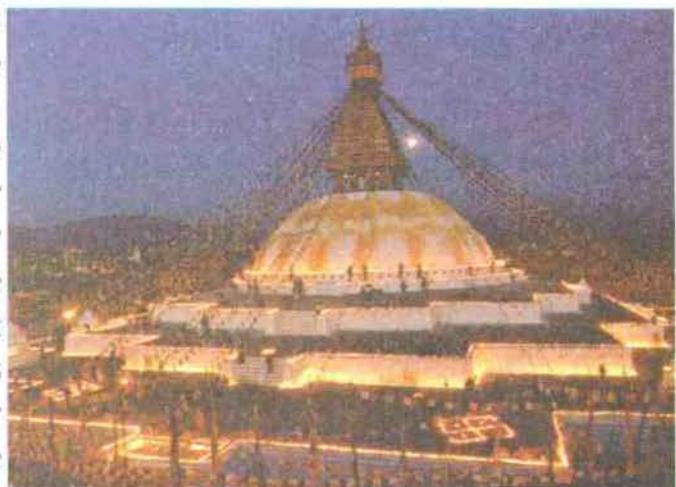
After six years of failure, Siddhartha sat beneath a tree and vowed not to move until he understood the whole meaning of life, insight came to him in one day, but he remained in a state of bliss under the tree for another 49 days. He then came to be known as a buddha (meaning "enlightened one"). He taught for the next 45 years until his death in about 483 B.C.

There are no Gods in Buddhism. Unlike many other religions, Buddhism is not based on belief in a supreme creator, instead, Buddhists respect and worship the Buddha and his teachings.

The most important Buddhist teachings are the Four Noble Truths, which are: there is suffering; the origin of suffering is ignorance and desire; suffering comes to an end in nirvana; there is a way, or path, to reach nirvana and buddhahood.

Buddhists believe that nirvana is a state of inner peace and understanding. Misery and suffering are caused because we desire things, people, or life itself. But it is possible to find inner peace (nirvana) by following Buddhism, eliminating ignorance and losing our desires. Buddhists believe that people die and are reborn again. This is called reincarnation. Those who lead a good life are reborn into a better life, while bad people suffer more the next time around. Those who lose all desire will eventually reach nirvana.

The qualities needed to lead a good life include morality, compassion, and respect, for others. Some Buddhists follow stricter rules than others. Some enter monasteries to escape the world's desire, many visit holy sites and public shrines to make offerings of food or flowers. In a Buddhist's life much time is spent sitting quietly and peacefully. Today Buddhism is a major religion in Asia, but there are many Buddhists in other countries, including the United States. The best-known form of Buddhism in the west is Zen, which began in China and is now practised in Japan.



GLOSSARY

bliss	: perfect happiness
eventually	: finally
holy	: associated with God or religion
misery	: great suffering or discomfort
monasteries	: buildings in which monks live as a community
noble	: great
shrine	: any place that is regarded as holy

QUESTION CORNER



A. Answer the following questions:

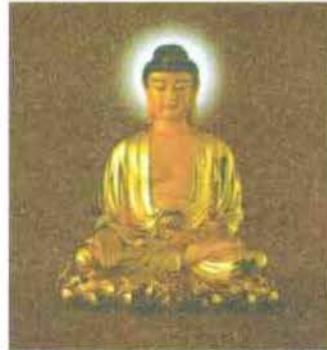
1. What are the Four Noble Truths of Buddhism ?
2. What is meant by reincarnation ?
3. Where did Zen Buddhism begin ?
4. What is nirvana ?
5. Are there any Gods in Buddhism ?

B. Read the passage again and complete the following sentences:

1. According to Buddhism the qualities needed to lead a good life include
2. Buddhism is a major religion in
3. Buddhism is based on the teachings of a man who.....

C. Discuss and answer

1. Unlike many other religions, there are no Gods in Buddhism. Buddhism is often called a religion without God. Can you think of some differences between Hinduism and Buddhism?
2. A man had a book which was worth \$40,000. Why did he deliberately destroy?
(Search the answer in page no.130.)



WORD CORNER



A. Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B.

A

eventually
bliss
noble
misery
monasteries

B

perfect happiness
buildings where monks live
suffering
great
finally

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the box:

eventually noble bliss misery monasteries

1. He fell ill and died.
2. What a ! I don't have to go to work today.
3. The vast majority of the country live in utter
4. He is a man of birth.
5. Monks live in as a community.



GRAMMAR CORNER

Present perfect tense

A. Read an extract of conversation below:

- John : I'm very glad you've come.
Anna : It's the first time we've (we have) been invited to an English home.
Peter : Ever since, we've been planning to meet you.
Harry : We too have been waiting to see you.
Anna : I haven't seen such lovely place !



B. Look at the verbs in the sentences above.

They are : have come, have been invited, have been planning, have been wanting and haven't seen. These verbs are said to be in the present perfect tense.

Look closely at the verbs. You will notice that they are of two types:

- A Have come
 have been invited
 have (not) seen
- B have been planning
 have been wanting

Verbs of type (A) are said to be in the present perfect (simple) and of type (B) in the present perfect (continuous).

Here are few more examples of verbs in the present perfect (simple) tense.

I have cleaned the room (So, it's clean now.)

My aunt has bought a new house (So, she has a new house now.)

My cousins haven't arrived yet. (So, they're not here.)

Have you seen Ram today ? (He isn't around here.)

Sita has just written a letter. (So, I'm going to post it.)

C. Answer the following questions, each in a complete sentence.

1. Have you ever travelled abroad ?
2. What film have you seen recently ?
3. Have you had any breakfast ?
4. Have you seen Mr. Rai ?
5. Have you cleaned the room ?



SPEAKING CORNER

Read and practise the dialogue:

A family, mother, father and son are visiting the zoo.

M : I'm glad we came today.

The kids seem to be enjoying themselves
a lot

F : I am too. Aren't you Where's
Sita going ? Come here ! Don't go so
close to the cage !

M : Come over here, will you, Sita!

S : Aw. Mom, it's OK. I just want to see
better.

F : The sign says not to go near the cage. Come here. I tell you.

S : Aw, Dad



Suggested Activity

Work in pairs. You and your partner take it in turns to ask questions and to answer them. Look at the example, then use the clues in the box.

Example: Zoo

A: Have you ever been to the zoo?

B: Yes, I have often been to the zoo

Or

No, I have never been to the zoo.

children's park Pokhara Narayanhiti palace India



SPEECH CORNER

Listen to your teacher and practise saying these words:

painted	landed	wanted	slanted
fairded	handed	hunted	mended

WRITING CORNER



Besides Buddhism, you must have heard of other religions such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity etc. What do you know of Hinduism ? Write a short paragraph about Hinduism.



Brahma



Vishnu



Maheshwari



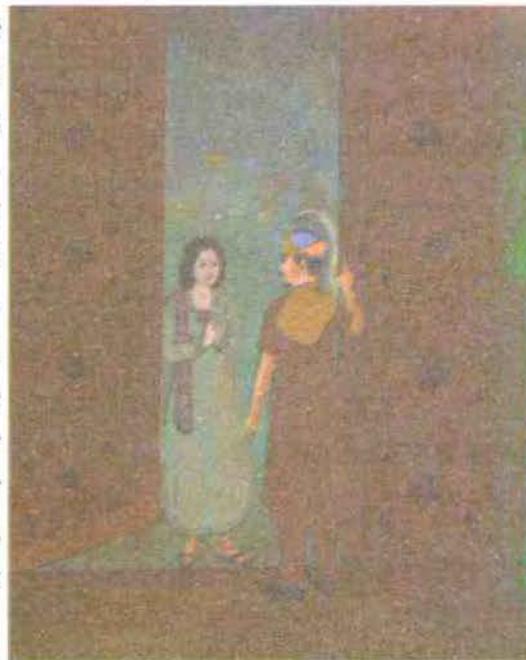
The Real Princess

There was once a prince, and he wanted a princess, but then she must be a real princess. He travelled right round the world to find one, but there was always something wrong. There were plenty of princesses, but whether they were real princesses he had great difficulty in discovering; there was always something which was not quite right about them. So at last he had to come home again, and he was very sad because he wanted a real princess so badly.

One evening there was a terrible storm; it thundered and lightened and the rain poured down in torrents; indeed it was a fearful night. In the middle of the storm somebody knocked at the town gate, and the old king himself went to open it.

It was a princess who stood outside, but she was in a terrible state from the rain and the storm. The water streamed out of her hair and her clothes, it ran in at the top of her shoes and out at the hem but she said that she was a real princess.

"Well, we shall soon see if that is true," thought the old queen, but she said nothing. She went into the bedroom, took all the bed clothes off and laid a pea on the bedstead; then she took twenty mattresses and piled them on the top of the pea, and then twenty featherbeds on the top of the mattressess. This was where the princess was to sleep that night. In the morning they asked her how she had slept.



'Oh, terribly badly!' said the princess. 'I have hardly closed my eyes the whole night! Heaven knows what was in the bed. I seemed to be lying upon some hard thing, and my whole body is black and blue this morning. It is terrible!'

They saw at once that she must be a real princess when she had felt the pea through twenty mattresses and twenty featherbeds. Nobody but a real princess could have such a delicate skin.

So the prince took her to be his wife, for now he was sure that he had found a real princess, and the pea was put into the museum, where it may still be seen if no one has stolen it. Now this is a true story.

REINFORCEMENT CORNER



Word Review

Use this space to write down the new words you have learnt in Word Corner, and use them in sentences of your own:

Grammar Review

Answer the following questions, each in a complete sentence:

1. Have you ever seen a tiger?
2. Have you done your home work?
3. What book have you read recently?
4. Have you seen the principal today?
5. Have you ever written a letter?

The man actually owned two copies of the valuable book. By destroying one copy he increased the value of the other.

Lesson

14



PRE-READING CORNER

Look at the following pairs of pictures and have a class discussion:





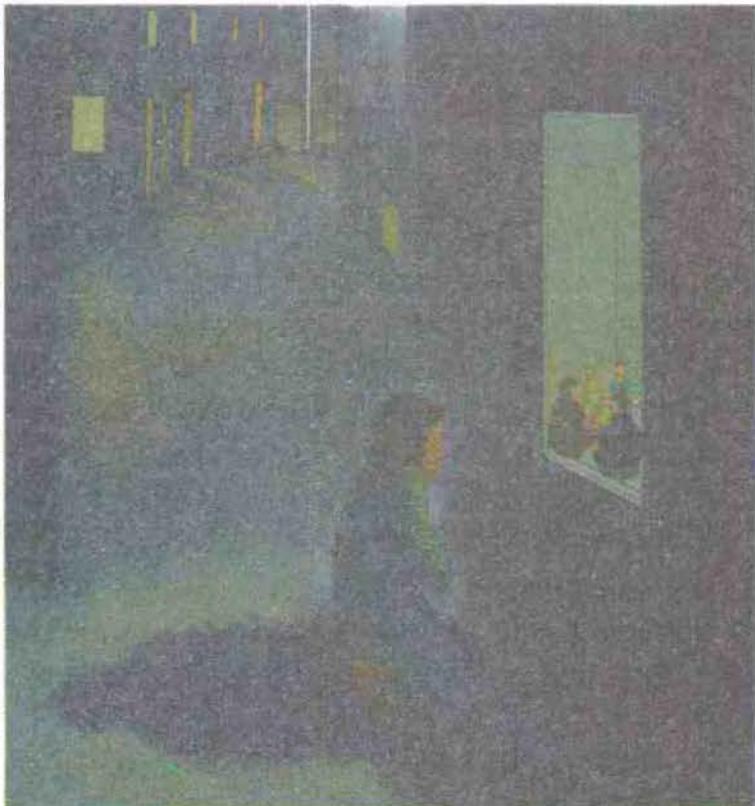
The Little Match Girl

Underline the answers to the following questions as you read through the story.

- What did the little girl carry in her old apron?
- Why did the little girl strike a whole bundle of matches?

It was late on a bitterly cold, snowy, New year's Eve. A poor little girl was wandering in the dark cold streets; she was bareheaded and bare-footed. She certainly had had slippers on when she left home, but they were not much good, for they were so huge. They had last been worn by her mother, and they fell off the poor little girl's feet when she was running across the street to avoid two carriages that were rolling rapidly by. Once of the shoes could not be found at all; and the other was picked up by a boy who ran off with it saying that it would do for a cradle when he had children of his own. So the poor little girl had to go on with her little bare feet, which were red and blue with the cold. She carried a quantity of matches in her old apron, and held a packet of them in her hand. Nobody had bought any of her during all the long day: no body had even given her a copper. The poor little creature was hungry and **perishing** with cold, and she looked the pictures of **misery**. The snowflakes fell up on for long yellow hair, which curled so prettily round her face, but she paid no attention to that. Lights were shining from every window, and there was a most delicious **odour** of roast goose in the streets, for it was New Year's Eve-she could not forget that. She found a corner where one house projected a little beyond the next one, and here she crouched, drawing up her feet under her, but she was colder than ever. She did not dare to go home for she had not sold any matches, and had not earned a single Penney.

Her father would beat her, besides it was almost as cold as home as it was here. They only had the roof over them and the wind whistled through it although their stuffed up the biggest cracks with rags and straw. Her little hands were almost dead with cold. Oh, one little match would do some good! Then she pulled one out of the bundle and strike it on the wall to warm her fingers? She pulled one out, 'risch', how it **spluttered**, how it blazed! It burnt with a bright clear flame, just like a little candle when she held her hand round it. It was a very curious candle too. The little girl **fancied** that she was sitting in front of a big stove with polished brass feet and handles. There was a splendid fire blazing in it and warming her so beautifully, but-what happened-just as she was stretching out her feet to warm them-the blaze point out, the stove vanished, and she was left sitting with the end of the burnt-out match in her hand. She struck a new one, it burnt, it blazed up, and where the light fell upon the wall, it became transparent like gauze, and she could see right thought it into the room. The table was spread with a snowy cloth and pretty chaina; a roast goose stuffed with apples and prunes was steaming on it. And what was even better, the goose hopped from the dish with the carving knife and fork sticking in his back, and it waddled across the floor. It came right up to the poor child, and then- the match went out, and there was nothing to be seen but the thick black wall.



Again, she lit another. This time she was sitting under a lovely Christmas tree. It was much bigger and more beautifully decorated than the one she had seen when she peeped through the glass doors at the rich merchant's house this very last Christmas. Thousands of lighted candles gleamed upon its branches, and coloured pictures, such as she had seen in the shop windows, looked down to her. The little girl stretched out both her hands towards them-then out went the match.

All the Christmas candles rose higher and higher, till she saw that they were only the twinkling stars. One of them fell and made a bright streak of light across the sky. 'Someone is dying', thought the little girl: for her old grandmother, the only person who had ever been kind to her, used to say, 'When a star falls, a soul is going up to God.'

Now she struck another match against the wall, and this time it was her grandmother who appeared in the circle of flame. She saw her quite clearly and distinctly, looking so gentle and happy.

'Grandmother!' cried the little creature. 'Oh, do take me with you! I know you will **vanish** when the match goes out: you will vanish like the warm stove, the delicious goose, and the beautiful Christmas tree!'

She hastily struck a whole bundle of matches, because she did so long to give her grandmother with her. The light of the matches made it as bright a day. Grandmother had never before looked so big or so beautiful. She lifted the little girl up in her arms, and they soared in a **halo** of light and joy, far, far, far above the earth, where there was no more cold, no hunger, no pain, for they were with god.

In the cold morning light the poor little girl sat there, in the corner between the houses, with rosy cheeks and a smile on her face-dead. Frozen to death on the last night of the old year. New Year's Day broke on the little body still sitting with the ends of the burnt-out matches in her hand. She must have tied to warm herself, they said. No body knew what beautiful visions she had seen, nor in what a halo she had entered with her grandmother upon the glories of the new year.

GLOSSARY

<i>perishing</i>	: dying
<i>odour</i>	: smell
<i>sputtered</i>	: spoke picking and confusedly
<i>misery</i>	: groat suffening of discomfort
<i>vanish</i>	: disappear
<i>fancied</i>	: imagined
<i>halo</i>	: circle of light

QUESTION CORNER



A Read the story and complete the following sentences:

1. The poor little girl was wandering in the dark cold street: She was
2. One of the shoes was picked up by
3. The little girl's grandmother used to say
4. Just as the little girl was stretching out her feet to warm them, the blaze
5. The table was spread with a

B Read the story again and decide wheather the following sentences are true or false:

1. The poor little girl was bare headed and bare-footed.
2. The snowflakes fell upon the little girl's yellow hair.
3. A roast goose was steaming on the table.

C Discuss and answer

1. You might have seen homeless street children in or around your sorruounding. How do you feel when you see them going hungry and the stray dogs barking at them?
2. A man who was not wearing a parachute jumped out of a plane. He landed on hard ground yet he was unhurt. Why?





A. Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B:

A	B
misery	die
vanish	smell
fancy	suffering
perish	imagine
odour	disappear

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct words from the box:

misery fancy odour vanished perished

- I couldn't see him in such
- The thief into the crowd.
- Thousands of people in the earthquake.
- I that it's gone to rain today.
- I like the delicious..... of freshly made coffee.

Extending Word Power

Hair



straight hair



wavy hair



dread lock



bald



receding hair



parting hair



ponytail



curly hair



plait



bunches



bun



Idioms

An **idiom** is phrase whose meaning is difficult or sometimes impossible to guess by looking at the meanings of the individual words. For example, the phrase **be in the same boat** has a literal meaning that is easy to understand. I found the job difficult at first, but we were all in the same boat we were all learning. Here, be in the same boat means to be in the same difficult situation. Many verbs, when followed by various prepositions, or adverbs acquire an idiomatic sense, as:

Fire broke out (spread) during the night.

She came across some old photographs (found by chance) in a drawer.

I gave up (left) the idea of learning Hindi.

The rain kept on (continued) all night.

Don't worry about me- I can look after (take care of) myself.

During her long illness she often longed for (desired) death.

His mother passed away (died) last year.

- A.** Complete the expressions whose meaning are given on the left.
Take words from the ones given in the brackets:

Meaning

1. to spread
2. to get by chance
3. to continue
4. to die
5. to desire

Expression

- | |
|------------------------|
| to break (out/up/down) |
| to (across/by/of) |
| to keep (in/on/out) |
| to pass (on/out/way) |
| to long (of/for/by) |

- B.** Fill in the blanks by choosing correct idiomatic expression given in the box:

look after passed away kept on gave up came across

1. She trying although she was tried.
2. The old beggar this morning.
3. Who is going to the children when you are away?
4. They without a fight.
5. I an old school friend this morning.

SPEAKING CORNER

Read and practise the dialogue:

Two neighbours in an apartment building began talking.

Neighbour 1 : I hear that Mr. Rai has decided to raise the rent again.

Neighbour 2 : So soon? When did he decide that?

Neighbour 1 : Last week. I think it's unfair. I'm not going to pay it.

Neighbour 2 : What choice do you have?

Neighbour 1 : Well, we can fight it. If that doesn't work we can always choose to move out.



Suggested Activity

Work in pairs. You and your partner take it in turns to ask questions and to answer them. Use the clues in the box.

Example : Water/boil

A : What happens if we boil water?

B : If we boil water it changes into vapour.

disobey teacher/punishment

drive roughly/meet with an accident

do not work on time/fail the exams.

SPEECH CORNER



Listen to your teacher and practise saying these words:

dropped	passed	laughed	pushed
booked	marched	bathed	clapped

WRITING CORNER



Look at the pictures below. They tell a story. Look at them in order and write a paragraph. You may start like this:

Once upon a time, there was a boy named Ram. He was fishing in a river.





The Strange Coin

This is an interesting story of how a coin, with the figurehead of a king, caused excitement in a small village by the banks of a large lake.

One day there came a stranger to this village. He brought with him a small, round metal piece, beautifully decorated with the figurehead of a king. It was a silver rupee that shone in the sun. The villagers had never seen anything like it before, for money was unknown to them. They bought and sold goods in kind. Payments were usually made with cereals.

The news of the presence of the coin spread in the village. Soon the villagers, eager and excited, came to look at it. What would they do with it, they asked each other in surprise. A hurried meeting of the village was called.

At the meeting the leader of the group said, "There is only one thing that we can do with coin. Since it is a rare and precious one, we should present it to the king."

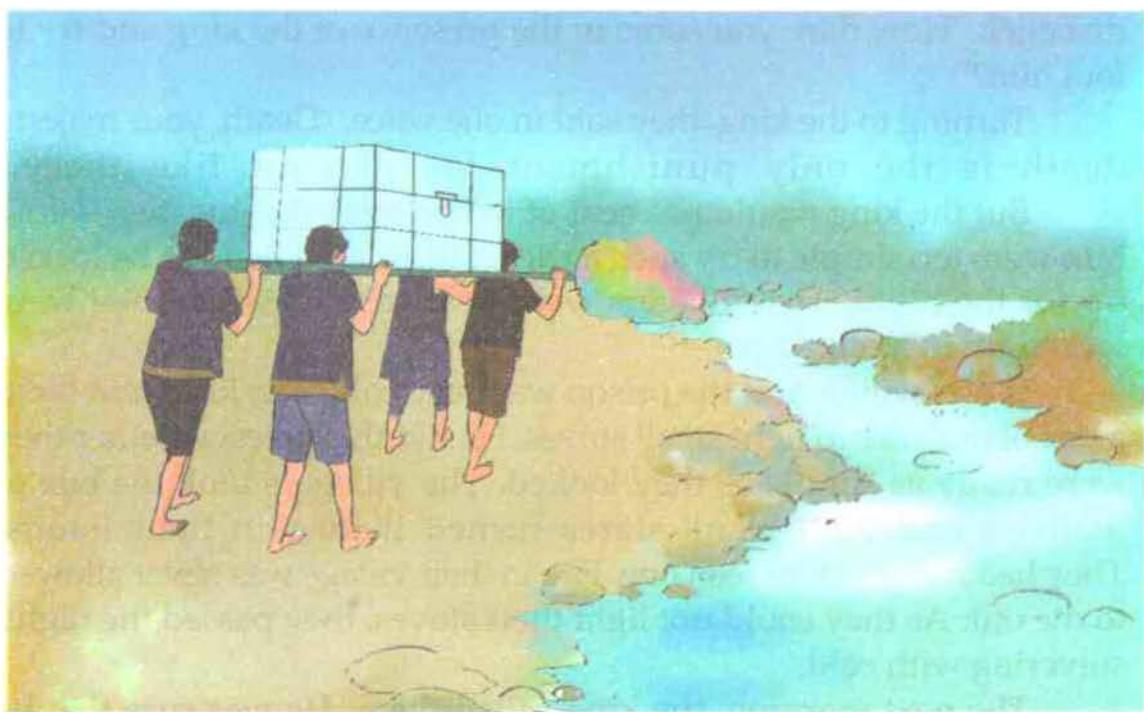
They all agreed. But where would they keep the coin till then? No one was willing to risk keeping the coin with him. Finally, it was decided that four elders would, by turn, keep watch over the coin through the night.

An oil-lamp was lit and the coin was carefully placed on a cushioned seat. A red umbrella was held over it. Thus passed the night.

Early the morning the coin was placed on a cushion in a big box, which was carried by four villagers. A colourful, decorated boat was awaiting them on the banks.

The villagers placed their precious charge on it and with a final push, it started on its journey.

The boat reached the opposite bank. The men carried the obx once more on their shoulders and walked the rest of the way to the place gates.



The leader cleared his throat and said to the palace guard, "We beg permission to place our humble present at the feet of the king."

The king gave orders for the village folk to be received into the palace. They were proud to be villagers inside the palace and to be treated like royal guests!

Then their leader spoke thus, "We, your humble servants, have been given a most sacred task. Since we deeply respect you, permit us to place this box at your feet."

The permission being granted the man walked up to the box and put his hand in to take out the coin. The court waited in curious silence. As the mans' hand searched and found nothing, a look of fear came over his face. He quickly talked with his men.

The king was getting impatient and had put up a royal hand to stop a yawn. The villagers fell at the feet of the king and the leader cried, "Sir, deal with us as you think fit. We have lost the present."

"What! Lost the present?" asked the courtiers in anger and disbelief. "How dare you come in the presence of the king and try to fool him?"

Turning to the king, they said in one voice, "Death, your majesty death is the only punishment for persons like these."

But the king would not hear of it. He knew that the men before him were too simple to try such a trick. He ordered them to be locked up for the night. The villagers were near to tears when they were locked up in a cell.

It was winter and the prison was very cold. The king sent them a box of matches to light small stoves. He did this to test whether they were really as simple as they looked. The villagers took the box of matches and with blank stares turned it over in their hands. They had never before seen one. Fire in their village was never allowed to die out. As they could not light their stoves, they passed the night, shivering with cold.

The next morning, the king called them. He was sure that he had judged them rightly. He now wanted to know how they had come to lose the present. In a voice trembling with fear, the leader of the group related all that had happened.

"The present must have fallen off on the way," he concluded.

What a hearty laugh the king had when he heard this. He was so amused and touched by their simplicity that he gifted them with present. The elders of the village were filled with relief and joy. Wearing expensive long coats, they returned to their village in right royal style.



Word Review

- A. Use this space to write down the new words you have learnt in **Word Corner** and use them in sentences of your own:

- B. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct words from the bracket:

perished vanished fancy misery odour

1. A family of four in the fire.
2. The magician in a puff of smoke.
3. I don't like the stale of cigarettee.
4. The vast majority of the population in Nepal live in utter.....
5. Do you going out this evening.

Grammar Review

- Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct idioms from the box:

came across broke out keep on looking after

1. I children sleeping under bridges.
2. We should trying until we succeed.
3. The World War in 1914.
4. I'm his affairs why he is in hospital.



TIME WITH RHYME

The Park

In the middle of the city
Is an open space called a Park;
It is difficult for us to do what we like there
Even after dark.

In the middle of the Park there is a statue,
A huge man made of stone;
We are not allowed to climb his legs or
Scribble on his trousers,
He has to be left alone.

In the middle of the grass there is some water
Surrounded by an asphalt path;
We are forbidden to fish or throw stones into it
Or swim or take a bath.

In the middle of the water is an island
Full of mysterious things,
But none of us has even set foot upon it
Because none of us have wings.



- Olive Dehn

GLOSSARY

<i>asphalt</i>	: black sticky substance like coal tar
<i>forbidden</i>	: not allowed
<i>huge</i>	: large
<i>mysterious</i>	: hard to understand or explain
<i>scribble</i>	: make marks on something

LET'S WALK SOME STEPS MORE WITH THE POEM

A. Match the words with their meanings:

A

difficult
surrounded
island
made of
statue

B

encircled
piece of land surrounded by water
not easy
built of
figure of person in wood, stone,etc.

B. Read the poem and answer the following questions:

1. What is there in the middle of the park?
2. Where is the grass?
3. What is the island full of?



Detailed Content

Page	Lesson	Comprehension	Grammar	Vocabulary	Writing Skills	Communication/speaking	General Awareness/Values	Free Reading
2	Ali Baba and Forty Thieves	factual verbal and written	preposition	new words quarrelling words	story writing	complaining	consequences of greed	The Mirror
16	The Good Man and the Tiger	verbal and factual	voice	new words kitchen utensils	paragraph writing	expressing dislikes	tell for tell	King Lawyer and His Bride
33	Rain in Summer	—	—	—	—	—	nature and human life	—
35	A Tale of Three Cities	evaluative verbal and written	indirect questions	new words laughing words	paragraph writing	apologizing	recalling our history	Hasan, the Magnificent
50	Ducks, Geese and Swans	factual verbal and written	gerund	new words raining words	paragraph writing	requesting	bird life and nature	The Largest Living Bird
60	I had a Dove	—	—	—	—	—	human compassion	—
62	Androcles and the Lion	factual verbal and written	time adverbial	new words smelling words	picture description	taking at the hotel	mythical awareness	The Jealous Wife
75	Rip Van Winkle	factual verbal and written	article	new words knocking words	picture description	prohibiting	dream and human life	The Four Fairies
90	Words Not Deeds	—	—	—	—	—	thoughts and actions	—
92	King Solomon's Wisdom	factual verbal and written	conjunction	new words crying words	story writing	telephone conversation	justice and the people	God's visit
106	A Beautiful Princess	factual verbal and written	phrasal verbs	new words learning words	paragraph writing	asking about an activity	divine mercy	Birth at Lumbini
120	Writing	—	—	—	—	—	evolution of human expression	—
122	Buddhism	factual verbal and written	present perfect tense	textual words	paragraph writing	welcoming	religion and life	The Real Princess
131	The Little Match Girl	factual verbal and written	idiom	new words describing hair style	story writing	objecting	life of the suffer	The Strange Coin
144	The Park	—	—	—	—	—	recreation and the children	—