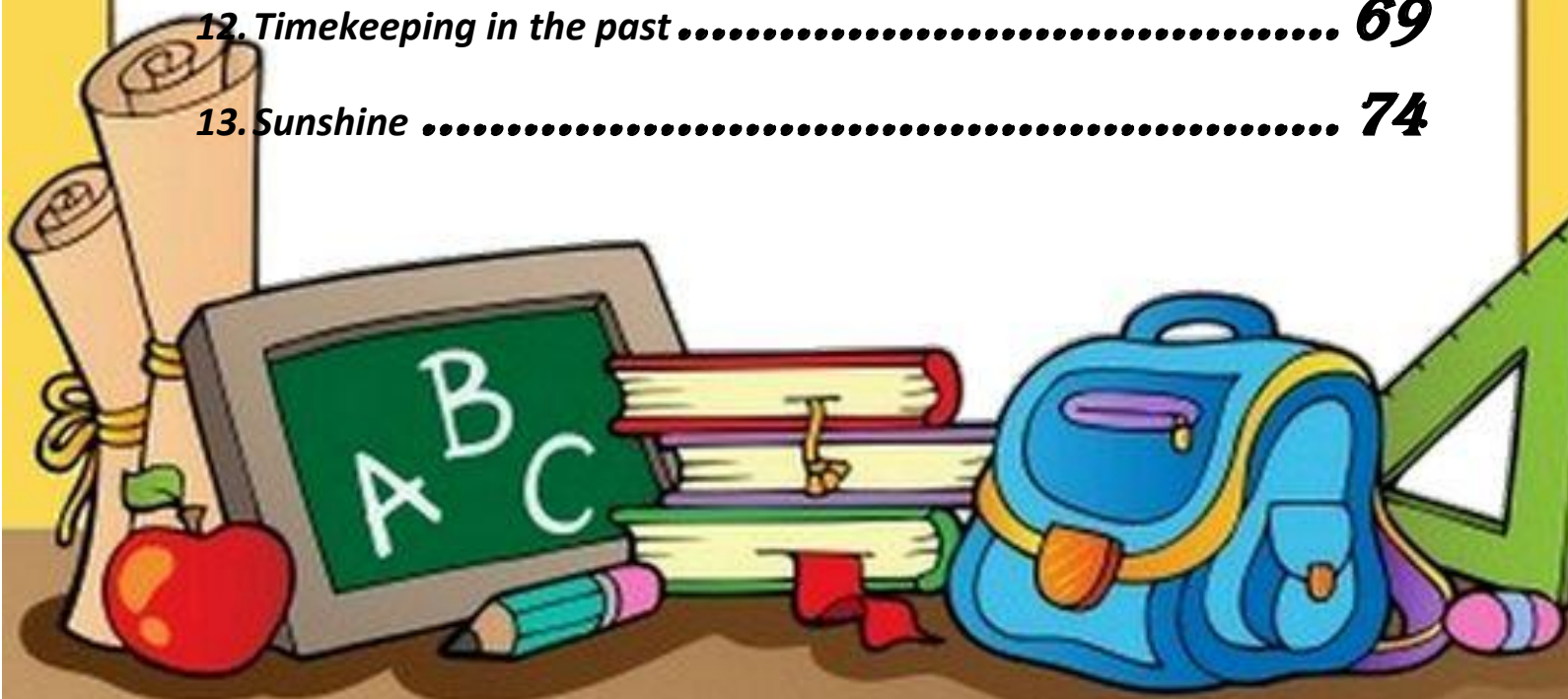


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## A True Friend

*It was the day of the Big Race for the Butterfly Children. Rose was very excited. She had been busy organizing it for weeks. But soon, one by one, the competitors dropped out of the race. So, Rose had to try hard to find somebody who would take part in the race.*

Just then, Lotus appeared, pulling Lilly along by the hand. They were going to watch the race. Lilly was very shy and quiet.

Rose flew over to them. "The race is cancelled," she told them sadly. "There's nobody to take part."

"Why don't you race?" asked Lotus.

"What a great idea," she smiled. "But who will I race with?" Lotus pushed Lilly forward. "How about her?" she said. "Lilly?" laughed Rose, "I can't race with her, she is so shy!" But then, Rose thought to herself, "Against Lilly, I'll easily be the winner."

Her mind was made up. "Come on, Lilly," she said. "You're in the race."

"No, no! I can't do it," said Lilly.

"Oh, it's so easy. All you have to do," explained Rose at the starting line, "is to fly as fast as you can. Don't stop for anything. The one who comes first at the finishing line is the winner."

The race began.

Rose shot off at a fantastic speed. Lilly set off slowly after Rose. "Lilly will never catch me," laughed Rose. "I will reach the finishing line in no time at all."



All of a sudden- THWAK! She flew straight into a sticky spider's web.

No matter how hard she tried, she could not get free. She dangled there from the spider's web with no one to help. Then she saw Lilly.

"Help!" cried Rose. "Lilly! Come and free me from this web!"



Lilly said, "But if I stop to help you, I won't win the race."

When Lilly saw how upset Rose was, she knew she must stop and help her even if it meant she would surely lose the race. Soon, she set Rose free.

"Now you can hurry off and win the race," said Lilly.

The crowd waited excitedly to see the winner of the Big Race. Soon they saw Rose and Lilly fly across the finishing line hand in hand.

"It's a draw!" they shouted.

"No, it isn't," cried Rose, "Lilly is the real winner today. She showed me that it's better to win a friend than win a race.

**Vocabulary:**

Word	Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Organize (v.)	arrange systematically	put in order, arrange	disorganize
2. Appear (v.)	come into sight	become visible	disappear
3. Dangle (v.)	hang loosely	hang, swing	
4. Web (n.)	a net made by a spider from its sticky thread	mesh, net	
5. Drop Out (v.)	cease to take part in a race	kick out	pick
6. Shoot Off (v.)	to leave a place quickly or suddenly	run off	

**A. Answer each question in one sentence:**

1. What was the day of in the story A True Friend?
2. What had Rose been busy doing for weeks?
3. What happened during the race?
4. Why didn't Lilly want to stop at first to help Rose?
5. What was the result of the race?
6. Whom did Rose consider as the real winner?
7. What is the moral lesson of the story?

**B. Find out whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. The Big Race was for the Butterfly males.
2. Rose had been busy organizing the race for months.
3. Lilly flew into a spider's web.
4. Rose thought that Lilly would never catch her.
5. Lilly dangled there from the spider's web.
6. "It's a draw!" Lotus shouted.

**C. Fill in the blank using suitable words:**

1. She tried \_\_\_\_\_ but could not get out of the web.
2. Lilly \_\_\_\_\_ there from the spider's web.
3. The crowd waited to see the \_\_\_\_\_ of the race.

4. Soon they saw Rose and Lilly fly across the \_\_\_\_\_ line.
5. Rose learnt that winning a friend is \_\_\_\_\_ than a race.
6. Lilly was the \_\_\_\_\_ winner to Rose.

**D. Choose the right answer:**

1. Who was busy organizing the Big Race?  
a) Lilly b) Lotus c) Rose d) Tulip
2. Lotus appeared pulling \_\_\_\_\_ by the hand.  
a) Rose b) Lily c) her sister b) her mother
3. Who shot off at a fantastic speed?  
a) Lotus b) Lilly c) Rose d) the crowd
4. Who thought that she would reach the finishing line soon?  
a) Lilly b) Lotus c) Rose d) Ali
5. Where did Rose fly into?  
a) a cave b) a forest c) a house d) a spider's web.
6. Who waited excitedly to see the winner?  
a) Lotus b) Lilly c) the crowd d) Rose.

**E. Work with words:**

**Make sentences with the following words: organize, competitors, appeared, winner, shout.**

**F. Find out 10 adjectives from this story and make sentences with them.**

**G. Matching:**

A	B
a) They were going	i. made up.
b) Lilly was very	ii. to watch the race.
c) Rose flew	iii. shy and quiet.
d) There's nobody	iv. over to them.
e) Her mind was	v. to take part.

**H. Re-arrange:**

➤ **Re-arrange the following words to make meaningful sentences:**

- a) flew, over, them, to, Rose
- b) take, part, nobody, there's, to

- c) shy, quiet, and, very, was, Lilly
- d) forward, Lilly, pushed, Lotus
- e) made, up, was, mind, her

**I. Higher Order Skills**

*(self-awareness/interpersonal skills)*

Your best friend is very good at studies and sports. Everyone likes her and the teachers too praise her all the time. You have begun to feel very jealous about it. You have stopped talking to your friend. You know it is wrong to feel that way. What can you do about it? How can you change the way you think?

---

# Grammar

## Article

'*a*' or '*an*' is used to mean a single person, place or thing.

Ex: i) *a* boy (not: *a* boys)

ii) *an* ant (not: *an* ants)

In the following examples, we can see the use of '*a*' before the word 'one' because the word one begins with the consonant sound of '*w*'.

i) *a* one- taka note

ii) *a* one- eyed man

## Use of *The*

I. We use '*the*' when it is clear which person, thing or place we are talking about: i) He is waiting for me at *the* station.

ii) They are from ***the*** east of *the* country.

II. We use '*the*' before a noun which we mention for the second time:

**Example:** A boy called me while I was walking in the street. ***The*** boy (mentioned second time) wanted to know where the nearby hospital was.

III. We use '*the*' before some proper names- oceans, rivers, groups of islands, mountain- ranges.

a) *The* Atlantic (Ocean).

b) *The* Padma (river).

c) *The* West Indies (groups of islands).

d) *The* Alps (mountain ranges).

IV. We use '*the*' before names of things which are unique of their kind:

a) The sun. b) The sky c) The earth

## Exercise

### (1) Fill in the blanks with *a*, *an* or *the*

- a) He is \_\_\_\_\_ good man.
- b) Buy me \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.
- c) He is \_\_\_\_\_ one- eyed man.
- d) She is \_\_\_\_\_ honest girl to my knowledge.
- e) A girl was sitting there. \_\_\_\_\_ girl might have left her ticket on the bench.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ boys are playing football.
- g) The bird flying in \_\_\_\_\_ sky is beautiful.
- h) There lived a king. \_\_\_\_\_ king was very kind.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ Jamuna is \_\_\_\_\_ big river.
- j) There are many kinds of fishes in \_\_\_\_\_ river Meghna.

### (2) Fill in the blanks with the exact article *a*, *an*, *the* and put cross (x) mark where article *a*, *an*, *the* cannot be used:

I am lucky to have \_\_\_\_\_ neighbour like Mr. Mahabub. He is \_\_\_\_\_ gentle man. He loves \_\_\_\_\_ gardening. He has \_\_\_\_\_ cat. \_\_\_\_\_ is very playful. I also love \_\_\_\_\_ cat very much. However, \_\_\_\_\_ upsetting fact is that Mr. Mahabub will go abroad after \_\_\_\_\_ few months. I will really miss \_\_\_\_\_ him.



## Plants Eat Animals!

Many animals eat plants. Cows eat grass and goats eat leaves. But there are a few plants that eat animals! They do not eat big animals like cows and goats. They can eat only flies and insects.

Plants usually make their own food. They get water and minerals from the soil. The leaves of the plant use these to make food for the plant.

But some plants are not lucky. They live in places where the soil is bad. So, their leaves cannot make food like other plants. Instead, some of these plants catch insects and eat them!

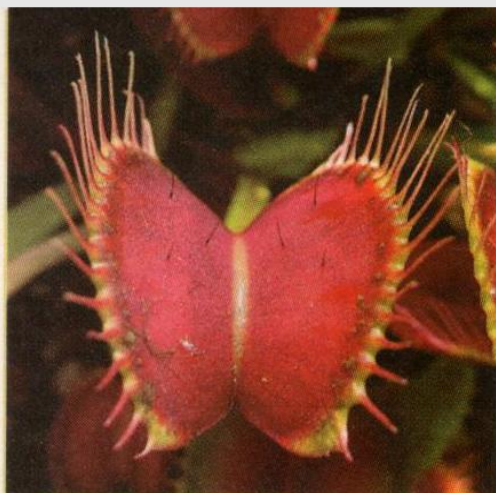


Sundew

The sundew is one such plant. It has leaves which look like the clubs in a pack of cards. There are many hairs on the leaves. At the end of each hair is a little drop of sticky juice. It shines in the sunshine and the plant looks beautiful.

The butterfly also thinks the sundew is very beautiful. It flies to the plant and sits on the shining drops. But now the butterfly cannot fly away-it is stuck! The hairs slowly close around the butterfly. They hold it tight and press it into the leaf.

The sundew slowly eats up the butterfly!



Venus flytrap

The Venus flytrap is another insect-eater. Its leaves have two flaps. The flaps are like the doors in our houses-they open and close. The flaps also have long teeth.

A fly sits on a leaf. Snap! The flaps close the fly inside the leaf. A juice flows out from the leaf and the fly cannot leave.

Later, the flaps open. We can see the wings of the fly on them. The plant could not eat those. A wind blows the wings away. And the venus flytrap is ready for the next fly.

### VOCABULARY:

Main Word	Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Sticky	tending to stick	adhesive, gluey	dry
2. Wing (n.)	the flat part of a bird's body used for flying	pinion	-
3. Blow	(of wind) move creating an air current	gust, puff	-
4. Stuck	fixed	attached, pinned	-
5. Soil (n.)	the upper layer of earth	earth, clay	-
6. Insect (n.)	small creature with at six feet	-	-
7. Mineral (n.)	a solid, naturally occurring inorganic substance	-	-

#### A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. What do the plants sundew and Venus flytrap eat?
2. Where do plants usually get their food from?
3. What does Sundew's leaves look like?
4. What do these plants catch to eat?
5. What is sundew?

#### B. Fill in the blank using suitable words:

1. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ on the leaves.
2. Unlucky plants live in \_\_\_\_\_ where the soil is bad.
3. The flaps also have \_\_\_\_\_ teeth.
4. They can eat only \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A wind \_\_\_\_\_ the wings away.
6. The hairs \_\_\_\_\_ close around the butterfly.

#### C. Find out whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Cows eat leaves and goats eat grass.

2. Plants eat big animals.
3. Plants usually make their own food.
4. They get water and minerals from air.
5. Some plants are not lucky.

**D. Work with words**

**Make sentences using the following words:** sticky, wing, blow, stuck, soil.

**E. Find out the nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs from the first 10 sentences.**

**F. Matching:**

A	B
a) Many animals	i. not lucky.
b) But there are a few plants that	ii. eat plants.
c) They can eat	iii. eat animals.
d) Plants usually make	iv. only flies and insects.
e) But some plants are	v. their own food.

**G. Extra vocabulary**

1. A hair is very fast.
2. A tortoise is very slow.

**Fast** and **Slow** are opposite words in meaning.

**Exercise: Match the following words in column A with their opposite words in column B.**

A	B
a) Strong	1. short
b) Laugh	2. poor
c) Dirty	3. old
d) New	4. small
e) Big	5. clean
f) Rich	6. cry
g) Tall	7. weak
h) Scared	8. disinterested
i) Patience	9. find
j) Lose	10. impatience
k) Eager	11. brave

## H. Higher Order Skills/ Life Skills

Your friend from next door has a plant in her garden that she lives and waters every day. But as she and her family are going away for a week, she asks you to take care of it till she returns. But you forget about it and the plant dies. What do you do?

- a) Stay away from her as much as possible.
  - b) Wait for her to come home and tell her you are sorry.
  - c) Remove that plant and put another similar-looking plant in its place.
  - d) Wait for her to come and give her a new plant.
-

## Grammar

### Countable and uncountable Noun

A countable noun is the one which can be counted. For example, books, car, student, house, phone etc. On the contrary, uncountable nouns are those which cannot be counted such as *time, milk, wind* etc.

Now, write *C* if the noun is countable and *UC* if the noun is uncountable.

1. jungle    c .

2. water    uc .

3. sugar    .

4. friend    .

5. air    .

6. rice    .

7. table .

8. money    .

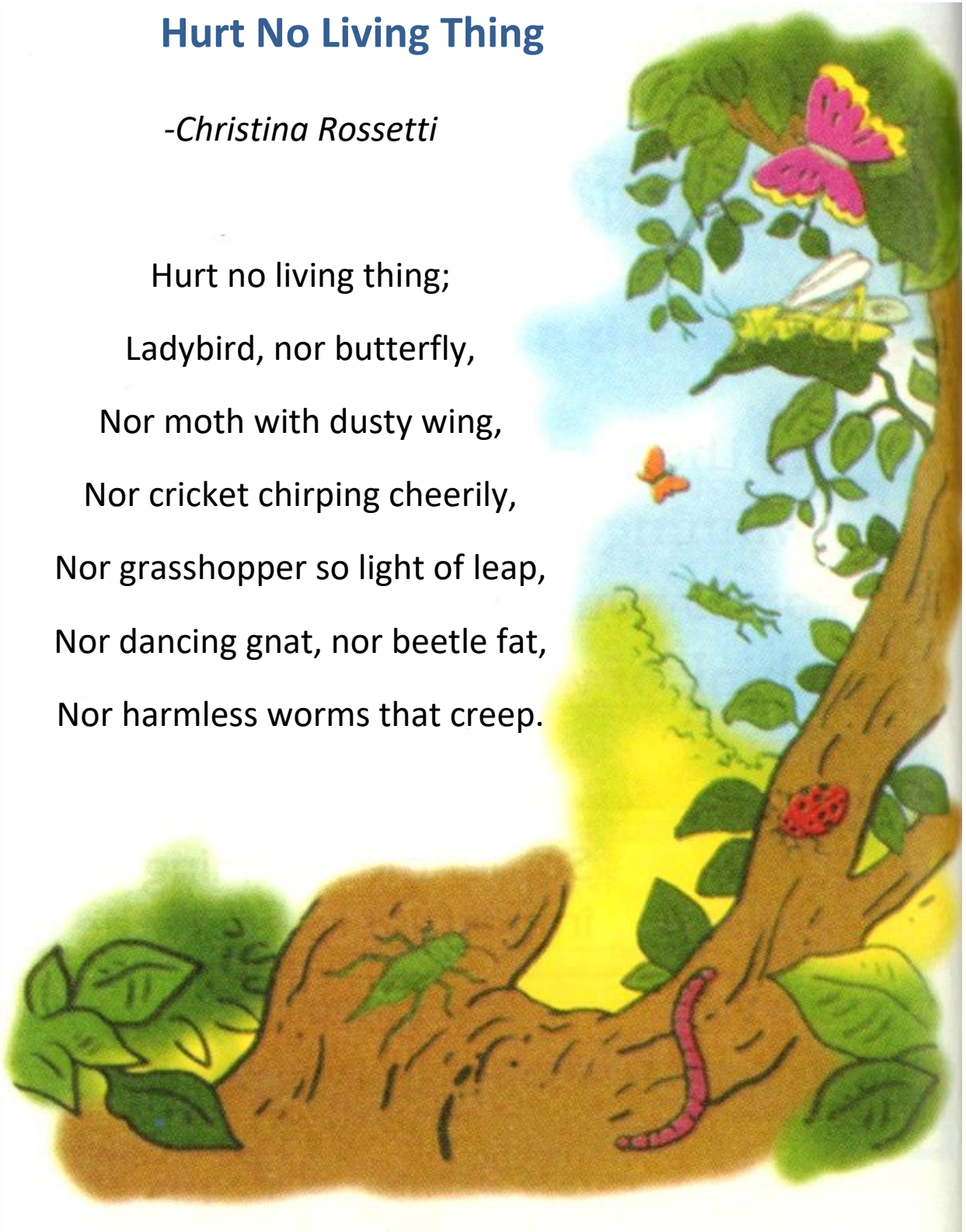
9. paper    .

10. clock    .

## Hurt No Living Thing

*-Christina Rossetti*

Hurt no living thing;  
Ladybird, nor butterfly,  
Nor moth with dusty wing,  
Nor cricket chirping cheerily,  
Nor grasshopper so light of leap,  
Nor dancing gnat, nor beetle fat,  
Nor harmless worms that creep.



**Know about the Poet:**

 <p><b>Christiana Georgina Rossetti</b></p>	<b>Birth</b>	Date: December 5, 1830
		Place: London, United Kingdom
	<b>Occupation</b>	Poetess
	<b>Nationality</b>	English
	<b>Known for</b>	Writing a variety of devotional and children's poems. She is famous for writing "Goblin Market" and "Remember".
	<b>Death</b>	Date: December 29, 1894
Place: London, United Kingdom		

**VOCABULARY:**

Main Word	Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Ladybird (n.)	a small red beetle having a round shape and black spots	-	-
2. Cricket (n.)	a brown or black insect making short loud noise	-	-
3. Gnat (n.)	a tiny flying insect biting animals and people	-	-
4. Chirp	to make a short high sound	-	-
5. Cheerily	in a happy way	happily	sadly
6. Leap (n.)	a forceful or quick movement	-	slow
7. Creep	move slowly and carefully	Crawl	leap



**A. Answer the following questions in one sentence:**

1. What does the speaker want us to do?
2. Which insect chirps cheerily?
3. How is the grasshopper?
4. How does the speaker describe the gnat and the beetle?
5. Which insect creeps?

**B. Broad Question:**

1. Why does the speaker want us not to hurt any living thing?
2. Which insects have been mentioned in the poem?

**C. Find out whether the following sentences are true or false, if false, write the correct information.**

1. The speaker advises us not to hurt any lifeless thing.
2. Moth has a nice wing.
3. Cricket moos cheerily?
4. Grasshopper is so heavy of leap.
5. Gnat is fat.
6. Beetle dances.
7. We should not hurt the worms which are harmless.

**D. Fill in the blank:**

1. The speaker wants that we do not \_\_\_\_\_ any living thing.
2. Nor moth with dusty wing.
3. Nor grasshopper so light of leap.
4. Cricket chirps \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We should not hurt harmless worms that \_\_\_\_\_.

**E. Work with words**

**Make sentences with the following sentences:** *giant, chirping, ladybird, hurt.*

**F. Life skills**

1. Collect pictures of some common insects and make a scrapbook.  
Find out what they eat and where they live.
2. Insects, birds and animals make our world colourful-Do you agree?  
Discuss in pairs.

## A Brave Boy's Secret

Hasan was a smart boy. He was good at his school work. He was good at sports too. But there was one thing about him that only his parents knew. Hasan was afraid of the dark!

Hasan couldn't really explain why he was afraid of the dark. No one else around him seemed to find it so scary. But to Hasan, the inky blackness of the night was filled with frightening noises and mysterious, shadowy shapes.

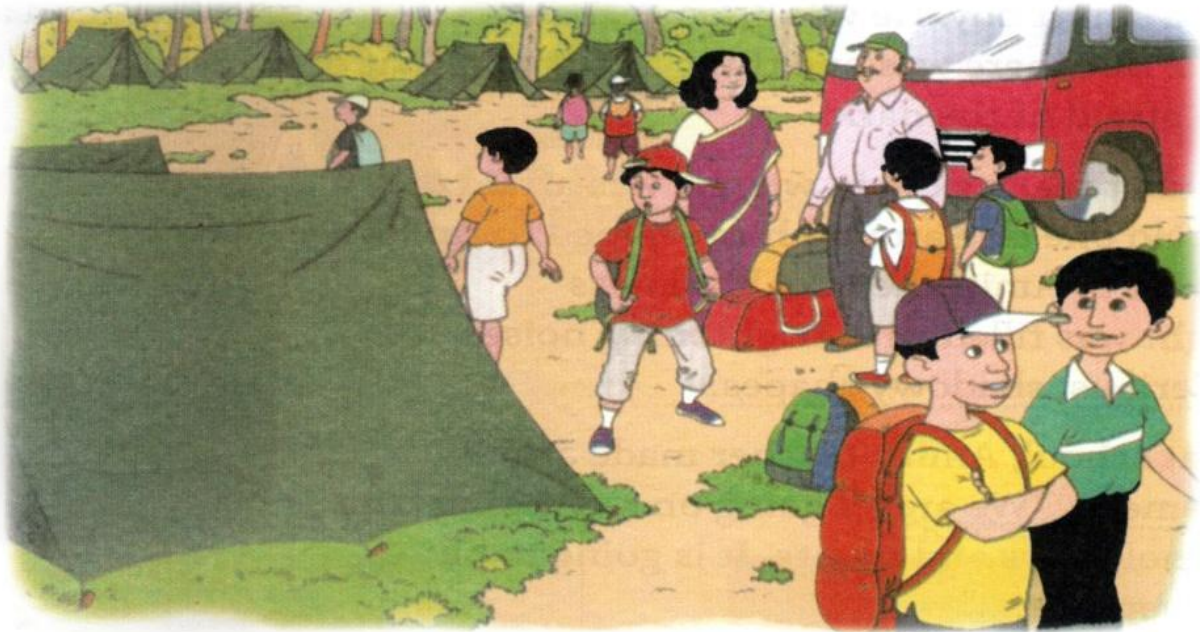
One day at school, Hasan's teacher made an announcement, "We are going on a camping trip for two whole days and nights. It is going to be a great adventure."



All the boys were thrilled with the idea and their excitement bubbled over as they made their plans. But all Hasan could think of was how he was going to manage during the trip when night came.

On the day of the trip, Father and Mother came to see Hasan off at school. He forgot all his worries for a while, as he got into the bus with his friends. It was grand fun to be together as a group, singing and laughing. It was early evening when they finally reached their camping spot. It was a beautiful green valley, covered with small tents.

Hasan felt very scared as he saw the tents. He was sharing his tent with Salman, the toughest boy in his class. Hasan was very happy to have Salman with him. But once he was in his sleeping bag with the darkness of the night all around him, Hasan began to feel afraid. Suddenly, he could hear noises everywhere and they were scary!



He was starting to shake, and he bit his lip hard as his teeth started chattering. "Hasan? Hasan?" Salman's voice was low as he called out, "It is so dark and I am so afraid!"

"Can you hear the noise? I think there is someone outside our tent." His voice was now almost a whisper.

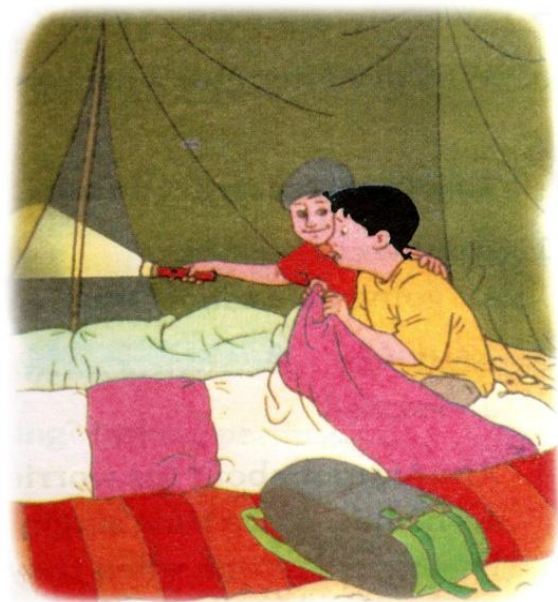
Hasan listened to his friends words. He was too shocked to reply.

As Salman began to cry loudly, Hasan sat up and put his arms around his friend.

"Hey, come on!" he said. He was surprised at how strong his own voice sounded.

"There is nothing to be afraid of!"

Hasan shone his torch through the opening of the tent. "Look, it's just a



harmless, little owl," he pointed out.

Salman smiled at Hasan through his tears. "Hasan?" he asked hesitantly. "Are you going to tell anyone else about this?" "Definitely not" said Hasan truthfully. "Oh, thank you" said Salman. "I can't bear anyone teasing me and laughing at me...Do you think that I am very foolish and a coward?" continued Salman sadly.

"No, I don't" said Hasan. "I used to know somebody just like you, once. But it was a long time ago," said Hasan with a little, secret smile in the dark.

*(An adaptation of the story 'Who is Afraid of the Dark' by Santhini Govindan taken from the book Kaleidoscope: 34 Short Stories published by Children's Book Trust, New Delhi)*

**Know about the Author:**

 <b>Santhini Govindan</b>	<b>Birth</b>	Date: March 20, 1959
		Place: California, United States
	<b>Occupation</b>	Author
	<b>Nationality</b>	Indian
	<b>Known for</b>	Writing children's literature in English. She has written more than 50 books for children, including poetry, picture books, and short stories for children of all ages.

**VOCABULARY:**

Main Word	Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Seem	to give the effect of being	appear	disappear
2. Scary (adj.)	causing fear	frightening, horrifying	soothing
3. Adventure (n.)	an exciting or daring experience	exploit, event	bore
4. Darkness (n.)	the absence of light	dimness, gloom	light
5. Harmless (adj.)	not likely to cause harm	safe, gentle	harmful

**A. Answer each question in one sentence:**

1. What was Hasan good at?
2. What did only Hasan's parents know about him?
3. How was the camping spot?
4. How was the inky blackness of the night to Hasan?
5. What did Hasan achieve during the trip?
6. Why was there a secret smile on Hasan's face?

**B. Broad Questions:**

1. How was the boy Hasan?
2. What made Hasan worry about?
3. Which things made Hasan feel scared during the trip?
4. Which things did Hasan enjoy during the trip?
5. Who was the real brave boy and why?

**C. Fill in the blanks using suitable words:**

1. Hasan was \_\_\_\_\_ of the dark.
2. The camping trip was going to be a great \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Salman's voice was \_\_\_\_\_ as he called out Hasan.
4. His voice was now almost a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Salman smiled at Hasan through his \_\_\_\_\_.
6. There was a \_\_\_\_\_, little owl outside the tent.

**D. Find out whether the statements are true or false:**

1. Hasan was not afraid in his sleeping bag.
2. Hasan would not bear anyone teasing him.
3. The announcement was about helping the poor people.
4. The boys were not happy about the announcement.
5. They reached the spot in the early evening.
6. Salman and Hasan were scared as they heard noises everywhere.

**E. Choose the right answer:**

1. Hasan's \_\_\_\_\_ knew that he was afraid of the dark?  
a) teachers   b) friends   c) parents   d) tents
2. Who was afraid of the dark?  
a) Hasan   b) Salman   c) Hasan's parents   d) The owl
3. Who was the toughest boy in the class?  
a) Salman   b) Hasan   c) Rayhan   d) Alom
4. Who was too shocked to reply?  
a) Salman   b) Hasan   c) their teacher   d) Hasan's parents
5. "Hey, come on!" – Who said this?  
a) Salman   b) a teacher   c) Hasan   d) Arif
6. What was there outside the tent?  
a) a cat   b) a bird   c) an owl   d) a ret

**F. Make sentences with the following words:** Torch, owl, sound, whisper, shocked, toughest.

**G. Find out 10 adjective from the text and make sentences with them.**

**H. Matching**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
a) Hasan was	i. happy to have Salman with him.
b) He was good	ii. a smart boy.
c) He was afraid	iii. at school work.
d) He felt scared	iv. of the dark!
e) He was very	v. as he saw the tents.

**I. Re-arrange**

**Re-arrange the following words to make meaningful sentences:**

- a) a, smart, boy, was, Hasan
- b) was, good, sports, at, he, too
- c) afraid, of, the, dark, was, Hasan
- d) Hasan, scared, felt, very, as, saw, he, the, tents
- e) very, happy, to, have, Salman, with, him, Hasan, was

**J. Higher Order Skills:**

Your parents have gone to the market. You are all alone at home and they have advised you not to open the main door till they return. Soon, you hear your friend calling out your name. You open the door and run out. When you return, you find that the main door has got locked on its own. What will you do?

---

## Grammar

### Modal (can/can't & could/couldn't)

"**Can**" is usually used in a sentence to talk about someone's ability to do something. On the other hand "**can't**" is used to talk about someone's inability to do something. Look at the following examples to get a clear idea.

Josh **can** play football really well.

Eagle **can** fly very fast.

I **can't** climb that tree.

You **can't** watch television so late in the night. (refusing permission)

so, I **can't** help you watch tonight . (refusing request)

### We often use could/couldn't as past tense of can/can't:

I **could** talk when I was two years old.

I **couldn't** read anything when I was a little boy.

'**Could**' can also be used to make request or to ask permission. We use '**can**' with our friends or people we know well while we use '**could**' when we need to be more polite to someone we don't know well. As examples,

**Could** you lend me your book for a while, please? (request)

**Could** I bring sister over to play this afternoon? (asking permission)

**A.** Now, complete the following sentences using *can/can't* and *could/couldn't*.

- a) He \_\_\_\_\_ run very fast.
- b) Women \_\_\_\_\_ vote in Britain before 1918.
- c) When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ see properly.
- d) No animal \_\_\_\_\_ survive without food.
- e) As she was blind, she \_\_\_\_\_ go everywhere.
- f) Jamal \_\_\_\_\_ help me solve the problem now because he is busy.

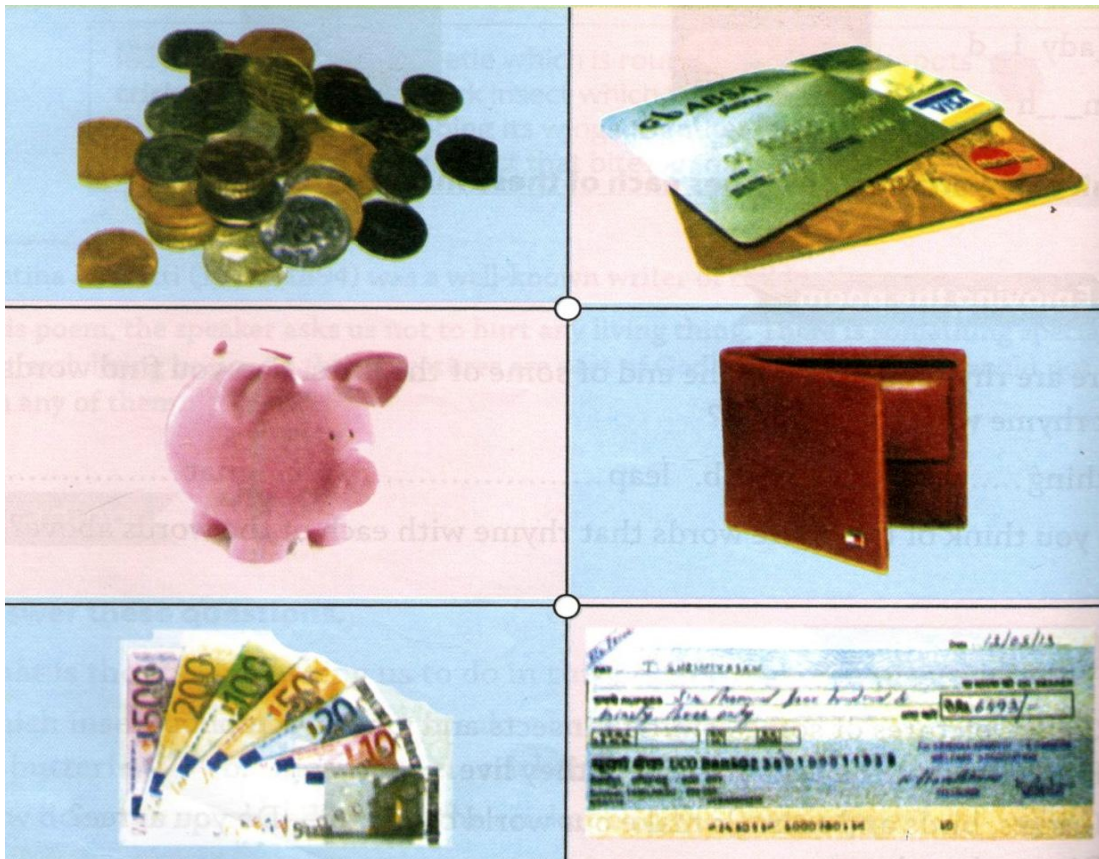


**B.**

<b>Match the following sentences</b>	
1) When the traffic's bad, the journey	a) could easily die from any infection.
2) We visited world's largest football stadium where	b) can reach speeds of more than 240 miles per hour.
3) Some dinosaurs	c) could be uncomfortable and dangerous.
4) The fastest bird, peregrine falcon	d) can sit more than 1,50,000 people.
5) The temperature of savannah area	e) can't survive outside water for long.
6) More than billions of insects	f) can live in a 1sqarc kilometre fertile field.
7) Some kinds of camel	g) can take up to 3 hours.
8) Before antibiotics, people	h) could grow to nearly 20 metres tall.
9) Fish	i) can go for days without food or drink.
10) In the middle ages, travelling	j) can reach up to 98-100 <sup>0</sup> F.

# The History of Money

Thousands of years ago, no one needed money. People traded what they had to get what they wanted from others. This is called bartering. People exchanged cattle like cows, goats, camels and other animals. When people started growing crops, they used crops for barter. They used to trade animal skins for grain, or pottery for food. Farmers would trade a kilo of apples for a kilo of oranges with their neighbour. This kind of exchange is still used in certain parts of the world.



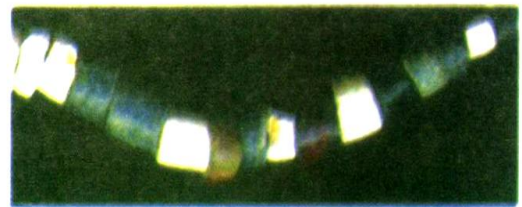
For bartering to happen, each trader must have something the other wants. That was not always possible. Soon 'money' was invented by people. This was easy because this 'money' was a kind of token.

Early money was different in different places. People traded salt, shells, tea leaves, seeds, camels or dried fish for things they needed.

The ancient Chinese and Indians used cowrie shells as money. This became the first form of money ever used. They also used tools made of metal, like knives and spades, as money. From these came the round coins like the coins that we use as money today. These coins were usually made of metals and had holes in them so that you could put the coins together to make a chain.



Some Native Americans used wampum or strings of small polished beads made from clam shells as money. Wampum means white- the colour of the clam shells and the beads.



To make buying easier, people began using precious metals as money. Gold, silver and copper were hard to find and therefore valuable. Small pieces of silver with figures of gods and emperors on them were also used as money in Greece and Rome.

About 4,500 years ago, precious metals were used to pay for goods and services in Egypt and Asia. Then, metal money was used throughout Europe and the Middle East. Still later, the Chinese invented paper and started printing paper money. This was around 1800 years ago. They were the first to use paper money.

Now, there are different kinds of money or currency in the world. When we travel to another country and want to buy things, we usually have to exchange our money for the currency of the country we are in. Today, we pay for things

with credit cards or cheques. Cash cards allow us to get cash wherever we need it. Money has had a long journey.

**VOCABULARY:**

Main Word	Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Trade (v.)	buy and sell goods and services	deal	
2. Barter (v.)	exchange goods for other goods without money	trade	
3. Exchange (v.)	give something and receive something of same kind in return	interchange; change	
4. Precious (adj.)	of great value	valuable; costly	cheap
5. Allow (v.)	let someone do or have something	permit; let	prevent

**A. Choose the right answer:**

1. What did people do to get what they needed?  
a) bartering b) stealing c) snatching d) working hard
2. Which animal didn't they exchange?  
a) cows b) tiger c) goats d) camel
3. What did they exchange/trade animal skins for?  
a) potter b) foods c) apples d) grain
4. What did the ancient Chinese and Indians use as money?  
a) salt b) tea leaves c) cowries d) seeds
5. What did farmers use to trade?  
a) tea leaves b) oranges c) cattle d) seeds

**B. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:**

1. About \_\_\_\_\_ years ago, precious metals were used in Egypt and Asia.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ invented paper and started printing paper money.
3. Paper money was invented about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ cards allow us to get cash wherever we need it.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese and Indians used \_\_\_\_\_ shells as money

**C. Answer each question in one sentence:**

1. What was a kind of 'token'?
2. What did the ancient Chinese and Indians use as money?
3. What was the first form of money ever used?
4. Which metal tools were used as money?
5. When was paper money invented?
6. How do we pay for things now?

**D. Find out whether the statements are true or false:**

1. When people started growing crops, they still used animals for barter.
2. The first form of money ever used was cowry shells.
3. Metal tools like knives and spades were used as money.
4. The chains were made from metal coins.
5. The ancient Chinese used wampum as money.

**E. Work with words**

**Make sentences using the following words:** *Bartering, clam, token, pottery, precious.*

**F. Find out the nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs from the first 10 sentences of the story.**

**G. Matching:**

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
a) Thousands of years ago, no one	i. always possible
b) People exchanged cattle like	ii. grain, or pottery for food.
c) When people started growing crops,	iii. needed money
d) They used to trade animal skins for	iv. cows, goats, camels and other animals.
e) That was not	v. they used crops for barter.

#### **H. Re-arrange**

➤ **Re-arrange the following words to make meaningful sentences:**

- a) no, one, money, needed, years, ago, thousands, of
  - b) bartering, is, this, called
  - c) possible, was, not, always, that
  - d) money, by, people, invented, was, soon
  - e) first, form, of, money, used, ever, became, this, the
-

## Grammar

### Subject- verb agreement

❖ A verb must agree with its subject in number and person and this agreement between a subject and verb is known as subject-verb agreement.

i) Jahid **goes** to school regularly.

ii) People **love** to travel.

In the sentences, *Jahid* as a singular subject takes a singular verb '*goes*' while *people* as a plural subject take a plural verb '*love*'.

→Two or more singular nouns or pronouns joined by 'and' take a plural verb, but they will take a singular verb if they suggest one idea:

i) *Humans and animals* **are** different from each other.

ii) *He and I* **go** to school together.

iii) *Bread and butter* **is** my favourite food.

iv) *My cousin and well wisher* **has** come.

### Exercise:

Choose the correct form of the verb from the following sentences:

1) She **is/are** in class five.

2) Roman **is/am** eating.

3) Ali **walk/walks** in the morning.

4) Farabi **run/runs** fast.

5) I **go/goes** to the mosque everyday.

6) She **have/has** come on time.

- 7) People **are/is** very excited about the match.
- 8) Trees **have/are** our friends.
- 9) He **does/do** not like chicken.
- 10) Allah **watch/watches** everything.
- 11) Ali and Hasan **are/has** two brothers.
- 12) Tea and toast **is/are** my favourite afternoon snacks.
- 13) They **are/have** very friendly.
- 14) She **has/have** gone to village.
- 15) Everyone **love/loves** an honest man.

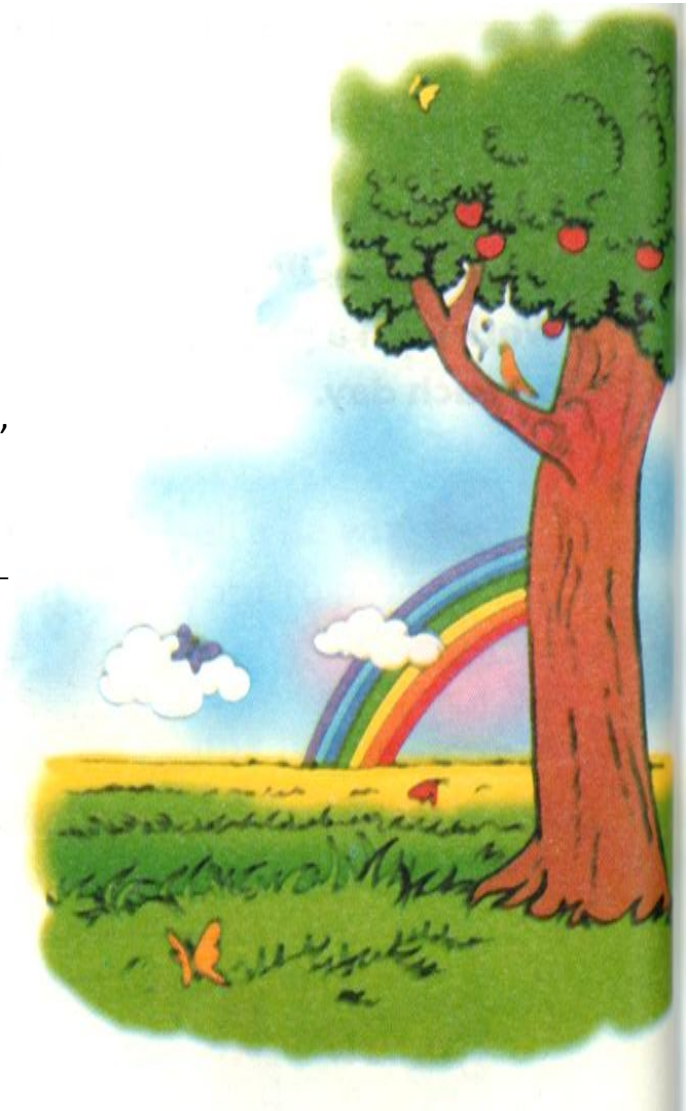


## I Meant to Do My Work

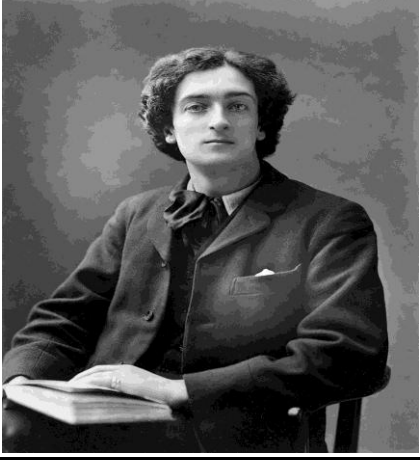
I meant to do my work today—  
But a brown bird sang in the apple tree,  
And a butterfly flitted across the field,  
And all the leaves were calling me.

And the wind went sighing over the land,  
Tossing the grasses to and fro,  
And a rainbow held out its shining hand—  
So what could I do but laugh and go?

—Richard Le Gallienne



**Know about the Poet:**

 <b>Richard Le Gallienne</b>	<b>Birth</b>	Date: January 20, 1866
		Place: United Kingdom
	<b>Occupation</b>	Author and poet
	<b>Nationality</b>	English
	<b>Known for</b>	Writing stories and poetry
	<b>Death</b>	Date: September 15, 1947
Place: France		

**VOCABULARY:**

Main Word	Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Flit (v.)	fly and move quickly and lightly	-	-
2. Sigh (v.)	the wind makes a long, soft sound while moving	-	-
3. Toss (v.)	to move something from side to side	-	-

**A. Answer each question in one sentence:**

1. What did the speaker mean?
2. What did the brown bird do?
3. What did a butterfly do?
4. What did the wind do?
5. What tossed the grasses to and fro?
6. What did a rainbow hold out?
7. What did the speaker do?

**B. Find out whether the following sentences are true or false.**

1. A red bird sang in the orange tree.
2. A bee flitted across the field.
3. All the leaves were calling the speaker.
4. A bird went sighing over the land.
5. The sun held out its shining hand.
6. The speaker was upset as he could not do his work.

**C. Fill in the blank:**

1. The speaker \_\_\_\_\_ (mean/meant) to do his work.
2. A brown bird \_\_\_\_\_ (sing/sang) in the apple tree.
3. A butterfly \_\_\_\_\_ (flit/flitted) across the field.
4. All the leaves were \_\_\_\_\_ (call/calling) the speaker.
5. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ (go/went) sighing over the land.
6. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ (toss/tossed) the grasses to and fro.
7. A rainbow \_\_\_\_\_ (hold/held) out its shining hand.

**D. Broad Question:**

1. Why could the speaker not do his work?
2. Was the speaker angry with nature? If not, why?

**E. Write the following verse of the verses given:**

- a) And a butterfly flitted across the field,  
.....
- b) And the wind went sighing over the land,  
.....

**F. Higher Order Skill:**

Recite the poem again. Think and answer the following questions:

1. Write about the poet in 5 sentences.
2. How did the nature force me to forget my work? Explain.
3. Describe nature around you from your experience.

## Gratitude

Once upon a time, there lived a man named Androcles. He worked for a cruel king. The king treated his workers very badly. One night, Androcles managed to escape.

'Where will I go? Who will provide me shelter?' he wondered. He knew there was a forest near the king's palace. 'I will hide in the forest', he thought. When he entered the forest, he saw a cave. 'Let me take shelter in this cave for the night. I can walk towards the other side of the forest once day breaks.'

Androcles collected some dry grass and twigs and tiptoed into the cave. It was



dark. He used some stones to light a fire. Early in the morning, he woke up to painful moaning sounds. Androcles looked and found a lion lying on the ground near the cave. Androcles froze in fear. Beads of sweat started to form on his forehead. He didn't know what to do.

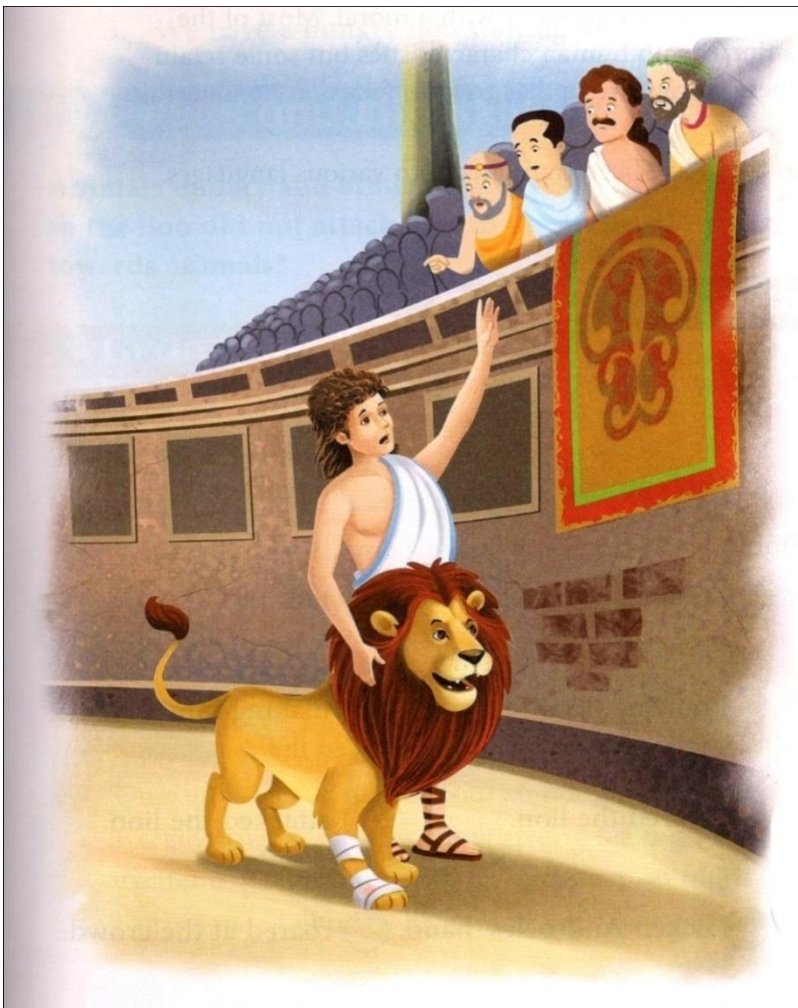
'If I try to run, the lion will pounce on me and kill me. If I

stay, he will kill me when he is hungry. Oh! What should I do?' he murmured to himself.

Strangely, the lion showed no signs of attacking him. Instead, he looked at Androcles with tears in his eyes, as if begging him to save his life. Androcles moved towards the lion slowly and carefully. The lion held out a paw that was red and swollen. Androcles moved closer and saw that a large thorn had pierced the lion's paw.

Androcles sat in front of the lion and slowly picked out the thorn. The lion cried in pain, but didn't hurt Androcles. It remained quiet while Androcles tore a part of his clothes and covered the wound.

Soon the lion and Androcles became friends. As the lion grew stronger, it hunted small animals which Androcles roasted on fire. Alas! This friendship



was not to last long. The King had sent soldiers to find Androcles and soon he was caught.

Androcles was thrown in prison. 'How I wish I could be free again!' he thought.

After a few days, a soldier approached him. 'Come with me,' commanded the soldier. 'You will entertain us tonight. We have a hungry lion waiting for you,' he said, laughing wickedly.

Now, the king indulged in cruel sports for entertainment. Captured

men were thrown into an arena where they would be killed by wild beasts. This was watched by the king and a large crowd.


Soon Androcles found himself in an arena. Spectators sat all around, cheering and waving. Suddenly, a huge gate flung open and a massive lion bounded towards him, roaring with all his might. Before Androcles could realize what was happening, he found himself face to face with the mighty lion.

Androcles saw that a paw of the lion was bandaged. In that instant, he knew it was his friend from the forest. The massive beast recognised him too and began to lick his hands. Androcles raised his hand and stroked the lion's mane. Everyone was spellbound. The spectators were surprised. So was the king. They had never seen such a spectacle.

The king summoned Androcles and asked him about the strange behaviour of the lion. Androcles told him what had happened at the forest. The king was impressed by the power of friendship between Androcles and the lion. He set them free.

*– Adapted from Aesop's Fables*

**Know about the Fabulist:**

	<b>Birth</b>	Date: -----
		Place: Mesembria, Greece
	<b>Occupation</b>	Fabulist and storyteller
	<b>Nationality</b>	Greek
	<b>Known for</b>	composing a number of fables now collectively known as Aesop's Fables
	<b>Death</b>	Date: 565 BC
Place: Delphi, Greece		

**Aesop**

**VOCABULARY:**

<b>Main Word</b>	<b>Word Meaning</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Antonym</b>
<b>1. Cruel (adj.)</b>	an unkind person causing pain to people and animals	brutal, inhuman	merciful
<b>2. Escape (v.)</b>	to get free from or avoid something	get away, flee	be captured
<b>3. Freeze (v.)</b>	become suddenly motionless with shock	stand still	
<b>4. Approach (v.)</b>	come near	near, reach	leave
<b>5. Spectator (n.)</b>	a person watching at a game, show, etc	onlooker, viewer	participant
<b>6. Tiptoe (v.)</b>	walk quietly and carefully with one's heels raised	-	-
<b>7. Murmur (v.)</b>	say something in a low or indistinct voice	complain	shout
<b>8. Thorn (n.)</b>	a stiff, sharp-pointed woody projection on the stem or other part of a plant	prickle	-
<b>9. Pierce (v.)</b>	Make a hole with a sharp tool	puncture	-

<b>10. Wickedly(adv.)</b>	in a way that is evil	-	-
<b>11. Indulged (adj.)</b>	allow oneself to enjoy the pleasure of.	-	-
<b>12. Arena (n.)</b>	area	place	-
<b>13. Stroke (v.)</b>	move one's hand with gentle pressure over (a surface	pat	-
<b>14. Mane (n.)</b>	a growth of long hair on the neck of a horse, lion, or other mammal	-	-

**C. Fill in the blanks with the suitable :**

1. Androcles \_\_\_\_\_ for a cruel king.
2. The King \_\_\_\_\_ his workers very badly.
3. The lion held out a paw that was red and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Androcles raised his hand and \_\_\_\_\_ the lion's mane.
5. The king set them \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Spectators sat all around, \_\_\_\_\_ and waving.

**A. Answer each question in one sentence:**

1. What happened to Androcles when he found the lion?
2. How did Androcles start to sweat?
3. What would the lion do to him if he tried to run?
4. What would the lion do if he stayed in the cave?
5. What was strange about the lion?
6. What is the moral lesson of the story?

**D. Find out whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. Androcles and lion were enemies.
2. The friendship lasted long.
3. Androcles was caught later.
4. This was watched by the king alone.
5. The lion did remember Androcles.

**E. Choose the right answer:**

1. From where did beads of sweat start to form?



- a) forehead b) head c) cheek d) neck
2. If I stay, he will kill me when he is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) hungry b) angry c) happy d) bored
3. "Oh! What should I do?" he \_\_\_\_\_ to himself.  
a) whispered b) talked c) thought d) murmured
4. What had pierced the lion's paw?  
a) rock b) a long thorn c) bone d) root of a tree
5. With what did Androcles cover the wound?  
a) clothes b) leaves c) bandage d) rope

**F. Matching:**

A	B
a) Once upon a time,	i. a crucial king.
b) He worked for	ii. a forest near the king's palace.
c) He knew there was	iii. there lived a man named Androcles.
d) When he entered the forest,	iv. stones to light a fire.
e) He used some	v. he saw a cave.

**G. Work with words**

**Make sentences with the following words:** wickedly, thrown, prison, indulged in, spectator.

**H. Find out the verbs from the first 10 sentences from this story.**

**I. Values and Life Skills:**

Animals understand kindness and respond to it. Androcles was kind to the lion, so the lion did not attack him in the arena.

Do you think we should be kind towards animals?

## The Little Elves

Once there lived a poor shoemaker. Though he was very honest and hard-working, he never made enough money. Hence, to run the household was not easy for his wife. Sometimes, they hardly had anything to eat. The shoemaker started saving money, and finally had enough to buy a piece of leather. He could make only one pair of shoes with it.

He prepared the leather at night, leaving it ready on his table. He decided to make the pair of shoes the next day. He slept happily that night, thinking of the pair of shoes he would make the next day. In the morning, after he had had his meager meal and said his prayers, he entered the room where he worked.



He saw that on his work table stood a beautiful pair of fancy shoes. The shoemaker could not believe his eyes. He was so surprised that he hurried to

call his wife. When he told her what he had seen, she could not believe him. The shoemaker then brought his wife to the room, and she was amazed to see the attractive pair of shoes there. The shoemaker took the shoes in his hands, and turned them to admire the stitching and the use of the piece of leather. He had tears in his eyes. He thanked God for this miracle and soon set the pair on the window shelf.

A rich merchant was passing by the shoemaker's window, when he spotted the attractive pair of shoes. He went inside and bought it for a handsome price. After ages, the shoemaker and his wife could have a proper meal that day. The shoemaker bought more leather to make two pairs of shoes that evening. He



cut and shaped the shoes with great love and care. By the end of the evening, he was tired. He laid everything out and left the room. He thought he would come back the next morning to complete the work.

Next morning, the shoemaker woke up early. He bathed and prayed, ate his humble breakfast and then stepped into the room where he worked. Lo and behold! He again found two stylish pairs of shoes waiting for him on his worktable. With a prayer on his lips and a tear in his eye, the shoemaker once again thanked God for his fortune. That day, two more rich clients bought the shoes at a good price. Again the shoemaker bought more leather and left it in the room. The next day, the shoemaker found four pairs of attractive new shoes on his worktable. This went on for some time.

The shoemaker had now become quite rich. He could buy lots of leather and make many shoes at once. To find out who was helping them, the couple hid behind the curtain of the workroom and stood in absolute silence. Right after midnight, the window opened, and two little elves entered the room. They were dressed in dirty and torn clothes. They sang and hummed to themselves and worked on the pieces of leather, sitting on the table. The shoemaker and his wife were so grateful that they nearly came out of their hiding place and thanked them. But they didn't move from their hiding place so as not to scare the elves.

The next day, the shoemaker found his wife stitching little clothes for the elves. He was happy, as he always wanted to thank the elves, and could not think of a better way. That night, the shoemaker and his wife left the new clothes on the worktable and left the room silently. After a while, the elves came, as usual, looking for the pieces of leather that the shoemaker would have left behind.

But, instead, they found two new sets of clothes for themselves. The elves were extremely happy. They took the clothes and jumped through the window, singing and dancing merrily. The shoemaker and his wife thanked them silently. The shoemaker now had enough money, and he employed a few men to work for him.

He was never poor again. The good couple never saw the elves anymore. But they knew they were somewhere, helping other poor and helpless people.

*-Adapted from original story by "Brothers Grimm"*

**Know about the Writers:**

 <p>The Brothers Grimm, Jacob Ludwig Karl and Wilhelm Carl</p>	<b>Birth</b>	Date: Jacob Ludwig Karl (1785–1863) and Wilhelm Carl (1786–1859)
		Place: Germany
	<b>Occupation</b>	Authors and cultural researchers
	<b>Nationality</b>	German
	<b>Known for</b>	collecting and publishing folk stories of Germany
	<b>Death</b>	Date: Wilhelm Grimm died in December 16, 1859 and Jacob Grimm died in September 20, 1863.
	Place: Germany	

**VOCABULARY:**

Main Word	Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1) Meager (adj.)	lacking in quality or quantity	scanty, slight	abundant
2) Fancy (adj.)	expensive in a way that is impressing	decorated, ornamented	plain
3) Amazed	surprised greatly	astonished, surprised	
4) Attractive (adj.)	pleasing to the senses	appealing, fascinating	unattractive
5) Merrily (adv.)	in a cheerful way	joyfully, gaily	sadly
৬) Household	a house and its occupants	ভবনসমষ্টি	-
৭) Lo and behold	used to present a new scene, situation	-	-
৮) Elves	a supernatural creature of folk tales	ভদরু	-
৯) Hum	make a low, steady continuous sound like that of a bee	-	-

**A. Choose the right answer:**

1. Despite being honest, the shoemaker never earned \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) fame b) popularity c) respect d) money
2. What was difficult for shoemaker's wife?  
a) to cook b) to wash dishes c) to get up early d) to run the household
3. At last the shoemaker was able to purchase a piece of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) paper b) cake c) leather d) cloth
4. What did the shoemaker prepare at night?  
a) food b) his children c) his bag d) leather
5. Where was the beautiful pair of shoes?  
a) in bedroom b) under the table c) in the shoebox d) on the worktable

**B. Answer each question in one sentence:**

1. How was the shoemaker?
2. What was difficult for the shoemaker's wife?
3. How did he manage to buy a piece of leather?
4. How much money could the shoemaker save finally?
5. How the shoemaker's life was after the elves helped him?

**C. Fill in the blank using suitable words:**

1. The shoemaker was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He never \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.
3. It was not \_\_\_\_\_ for his wife to run the household.
4. Sometimes they \_\_\_\_\_ had anything to eat.
5. The elves helped \_\_\_\_\_ people.

**D. Find whether the statements are true or false.**

1. He slept happily thinking of money.
2. He had entered his workplace before he took his meager meal.
3. The elves employed a few men to work for them.
4. The shoemaker could not believe his eyes seeing the beautiful pair of shoes.
5. As the shoemaker told his wife about the pair of shoes, she believed him.

### E. Matching:

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
a) Once there live	i. stood a beautiful pair of fancy shoes.
b) He decided to make	ii. a poor shoemaker.
c) On his worktable	ii. the pair of shoes the next day.
d) He was so surprised	v. his eyes.
e) He had tears in	v. that he hurried to call his wife.

### F. Extra vocabulary-

1. Mr. Jamal is a driver.
2. Mrs. Rehana is a doctor.

→ Driver, Doctor are names of occupations. There are different kinds of occupations through which people earn their livelihood.

#### Exercise:

- 1) A person who prepares food is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) cooker    b) cook
- 2) A person working in an office is usually known as an \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) office worker    b) officer
- 3) A person who takes photographs is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) photography    b) photographer
- 4) The person you work with is your \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) colleague    b) college
- 5) The person who is in charge of a restaurant is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) patron    b) manager
- 6) Another word for a physician is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) medicine    b) doctor
- 7) A person who repairs shoes is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) cobbler    b) shoemaker
- 8) The person whose job is to give advice to people about the law and speak for them in court is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) lawyer    b) lawmaker

**G. Values and Life Skills:**

You see an old woman carrying a big load. What should you do?

**H. Rearrange the following letters to form meaningful words:**

- a) veelsv
- b) makershoe
- c) mhuleb
- d) gremea
- e) xent

**I. Work with words:**

**Make sentences with the following words:** *meagre, taken aback, humble, grateful, stitching, scare, merrily.*

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# Grammar

## Conjunction

A word which joints two words or sentences together is called a **conjunction**.

Ex: i) Hasan loves chocolate *and* so does his brother.

ii) Listen *or* leave.

iii) Kamal *and* Ali are two brothers.

The words '*and*', '*or*' are examples of conjunctions.

## Use of some conjunctions

i. To add *one sentence to another*:

She went to London, *and* got married there.

ii. To express *contrast*:

He is poor, *but* honest (but he is honest)

iii. To express *a choice between two alternatives*:

He must eat now, *or* he will lose his sense.

iv. To express *cause and result*:

I. As he was ill, he did not attend the meeting.

II. I respect him *because* he is honest.

v. To express *condition*:

*If* you obey your parents, Allah will reward you

## Exercise

Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions:

a) Two \_\_\_\_\_ two make four.

b) Either come \_\_\_\_\_ go away.

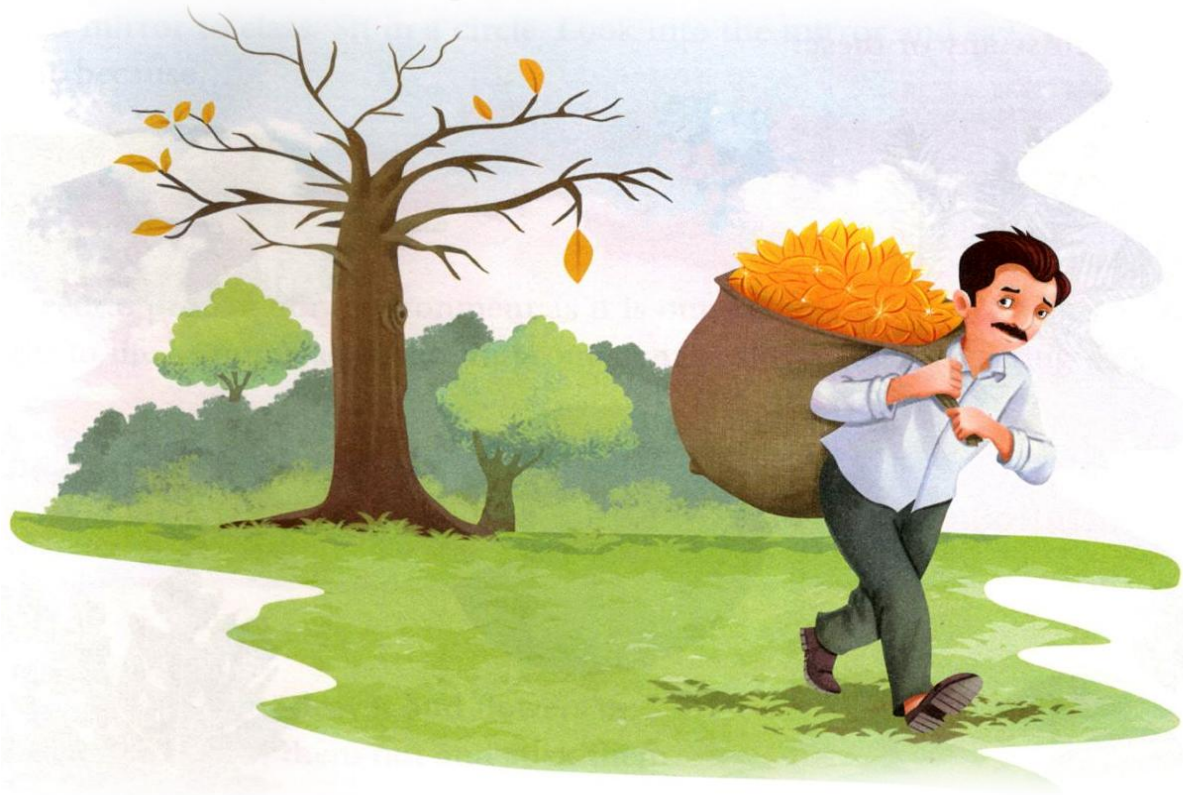
c) He is intelligent, \_\_\_\_\_ he can solve the problem.

- d) \_\_\_\_\_ he worked hard, he was successful.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ you love others, you will be loved.
- f) He is well paid \_\_\_\_\_ he works well.
- g) His parents \_\_\_\_\_ friend came here to know about him.
- h) There are many traffic rules, \_\_\_\_\_ nobody follows.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ you invited me, I would come.
- j) I cannot go outside now \_\_\_\_\_ it is raining.

## The Unlucky Tree

There was a little tree that stood bravely in the woods. It endured both good and stormy weather, and it was covered with needles instead of leaves. The needles were sharp and prickly, so the little tree said to itself sadly, 'All the other trees here have beautiful green leaves, and I have only sharp needles. No one will touch me. If I could have a wish, I would ask for leaves of pure gold.'

At night, the little tree fell asleep, and in the morning it woke up early and found itself covered completely with glistening, golden leaves. 'Ah, ha!' said the little tree happily, 'How grand I am! No other tree in the woods is dressed in gold.' But in the evening, there came a pedlar with a huge sack. He saw the



At night, the little tree fell asleep, and in the morning it woke up early and found itself covered completely with glistening, golden leaves.

glitter of the golden leaves. He picked them all and hurried away, leaving the little tree cold and bare.

'Alas! Alas!' cried the little tree, 'All my golden leaves are gone! I am ashamed to stand among the other trees that have such beautiful leaves. If I only had another wish, I would ask for leaves of glass.' Then the little tree fell asleep, and when it woke up early, it found itself covered with bright and shining leaves of glass. 'Now,' said the little tree, 'I am happy. No tree in the woods glistens like me.' But there came a fierce storm. In a moment all the shining leaves lay shattered on the ground.

'My leaves, my glass leaves!' moaned the little tree; they lie broken in the dust, while all the other trees are still dressed in their beautiful leaves. Oh! If I had another wish I would ask for green leaves.' Then the little tree slept again, and in the morning it was covered with fresh, green leaves. It laughed merrily, and said, 'Now I need not be ashamed any more. I am like my friends of the woods.'

But along came a mother goat, looking for grass and herbs for herself and her young ones. She saw the crisp, new leaves; and she nibbled, and nibbled, and nibbled them all away, and she ate up both stems and tender shoots, till the little tree stood bare.

'Alas!' cried the little tree bitterly,

'I want no more leaves, neither gold ones nor glass ones, nor green and red and yellow ones! If I could only have my needles once more, I would never complain again.'

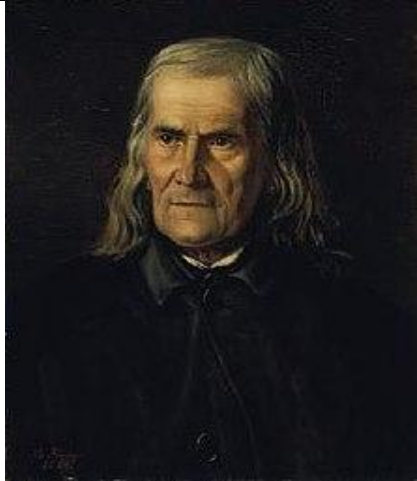
And the little tree fell asleep, but when it saw itself in the morning sunshine, it

laughed and laughed and laughed. And all the other trees laughed, too, but the little tree did not care. Why did they laugh? Because in the night all the needles had come back again! You may see this for yourself. Just go into the woods and look, but do not touch the little tree. Why not? Because it pricks!



*-Adapted from the original piece by Friedrich Ruckert*

**Know about the Writer:**

	<b>Birth</b>	Date: May 16, 1788,
		Place: Germany
	<b>Occupation</b>	poet, writer, translator and professor
	<b>Nationality</b>	German
	<b>Known for</b>	Writing for the people of all ages
	<b>Death</b>	Date: January 31, 1866
Place: Germany		
<b>Friedrich Ruckert</b>		

**VOCABULARY:**

<b>Main Word</b>	<b>Word Meaning</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Antonym</b>
<b>1. Bravely (adj.)</b>	facing danger	courageously	fearfully
<b>2. Endure (v.)</b>	suffer patiently	undergo, tolerate	relaxed
<b>3. Ashamed (adj.)</b>	embarrassed because of one's actions	guilty, sorry	proud
<b>4. Shatter (v.)</b>	break into pieces, damage	smash	-
<b>5. Nibble (v.)</b>	take small bites	peck at	gobble
<b>6. Prickly (adj.)</b>	covered in prickles	tingly	plain
<b>7. Glisten (v.)</b>	shine with a sparkling light	twinkle	-
<b>8. Pedlar (n.)</b>	a person who goes from place to place selling small items	hawker	-
<b>9. Fierce (adj.)</b>	having a ferocious aggressiveness	powerful	gentle
<b>10. Moan (v.)</b>	Make a long, low sound expressing physical or mental suffering	cry	smile
<b>11. Tender (adj.)</b>	easy to cut or chew	soft	hard

**A. Answer each question in one sentence:**

1. What did the little tree endure?
2. Why was the little tree sad?
3. How were the needles of the little tree?
4. What happened to the golden leaves?
5. What ruined the leaves of glass?
6. What made the little tree happy at last?

**B. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:**

1. The needles were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "If I could have a wish. I would ask for leaves of \_\_\_\_\_ gold."
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ came with a huge sack.
4. The glass leaves lied \_\_\_\_\_ in the dust.
5. A mother goat saw the \_\_\_\_\_, new leaves; and she nibbled.

**C. Find out whether the statements are true or false.**

1. The little tree stood cold and bare after the storm.
2. The pedlar saw the glitter of the glass leaves.
3. The first wish of the little tree was about getting the glass leaves.
4. The little tree felt grand after getting the golden leaves.
5. The little tree cried bitterly after losing the green leaves.

**D. Choose the right answer:**

1. How did the little tree stand in the wood?  
a) bravely   b) proudly   c) unhappily   d) none of them
2. What did the little tree have instead of leaves?  
a) stem   b) shoots   c) needles   d) flower
3. What was the little tree's first wish?  
a) to have glass leaves   b) to have golden leaves   c) to have green leaves   d) to have silver leaves
4. The fierce storm broke the little tree's \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) golden leaves   b) needles   c) glass leaves   d) green leaves
5. What could the little tree endure?  
a) good weather   b) stormy weather   c) both good and stormy weather   d) cold
6. What did the pedlar see?  
a) the glistening glass leaves   b) the glitter of the golden leaves   c) the crisp green leaves

**E. Matching:**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
a) There was a little tree	i. hurried away leaving the little tree cold and bare.
b) It endured both good	ii. the little tree did not care.
c) The pedlar saw the glitter	iii. that stood bravely in the woods.
d) He picked them all and	iv. and stormy weather.
e) And all the other tree laughed, too, but	v. of the golden leaves.



**F. Values and Life Skills**

Like the tree, do you also sometimes wish to have toys that your friends have? How do you feel when you do not get those toys? Describe your feelings.

**G. Work with words**

**Make sentences with the following sentences:** *endured, cover, dressed, bravely, ashamed, glisten*

**H. Find out the noun, adjectives, verbs and adverbs in first 5 sentences.**

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# Grammar

## Kinds of Sentences

Sentences are of four kinds:-

- 1) **Assertive or Declarative Sentence:** A sentence which tells us something is called a Declarative or Assertive sentence.

Ex: i) Ali always helps the poor.

ii) Malek never tells a lie.

- 2) **Interrogative Sentence:** A sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative sentence.

Ex: i) Are you a student?

ii) Where are you from?

- 3) **Imperative Sentence:** A sentence that expresses a command, request, order is called an Imperative Sentence.

Ex: i) Don't tell a lie.

ii) Shut the door.

- 4) **Exclamatory Sentence:** A sentence that expresses strong feelings is called an Exclamatory sentence.

Ex: i) How beautiful the garden is!

ii) What a pity!

## Exercise

Read the following sentences and identify what kinds of sentences they are:

- 1) What a beautiful scenery!
- 2) He runs very fast.

- 3) Hurrah! We have won the match!
- 4) Please, bring me a glass of water.
- 5) Where have you been?
- 6) We were invited but we did not join the party.
- 7) Let's have fun.
- 8) Have your breakfast.

## If I Had a Magic Carpet

If I had a magic carpet,  
That could travel anywhere,  
I'd probably be quite selfish  
And wouldn't want to share.

I'd have the greatest time,  
Whooshing about all on my own,  
And I'd collect myself a postcard  
From everywhere I'd flown.

Across the sea I'd travel first,  
And see some exciting places,  
I'd travel, oh so quietly,  
Without leaving any traces.

And when I'd finished flying about,  
And collecting lots of treasure,

Over your house I would hover,  
And take the greatest pleasure  
In tapping on your window,  
And I'd stick my tongue right out,  
Oh, you'd be so very jealous,  
Of all my flying about!



## VOCABULARY:

Main Word	Word Meaning	Synonym	Acronym
1. Whoosh (v.)	to move quickly making a soft sound like the wind	-	-
2. Postcard (n.)	a card for sending a message or photo by post without an envelope	-	-
3. Hover (v.)	to remain in one place in the air	hang	
4. Treasure (n.)	a quantity of precious metals, gems, or other valuable objects	-	-
5. Pleasure (n.)	a feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment	-	-

### **A. Answer each question in one sentence:**

1. What does the poet wish for?
2. What would the poet not share?
3. How would the poet have the greatest time in magic carpet?
4. What would the poet collect from everywhere she had flown?
5. Where would the poet travel first on a magic carpet?
6. What would the poet like to see if she had a magic carpet?
7. When would the poet hover over her friend's house?
8. How would the poet take the greatest pleasure?
9. Who would be jealous of the poet's all flying?

### **B. Broad Question:**

1. What would the poet do if she had a magic carpet?
2. Do you have a wish like the poet has? What would you like to do if you had a magic carpet?

### **C. Find out whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. The poet wanted a magic carpet in which there would be beautiful design.
2. The poet would be selfish getting a magic carpet.
3. The poet would give everyone a postcard during her travelling.
4. The poet would visit on a magic carpet making sound and leaving traces.
5. After finishing flying about and collecting tons of treasure, the poet would sleep.

6. Tapping on her friend's window would upset the poet.
7. The poet wanted to stick out her tongue at her friend.
8. Her friend would praise all her flying on a magic carpet.

**D. Fill in the blank:**

1. The poet would \_\_\_\_\_ (probable/probably) be quite selfish.
2. The poet would not \_\_\_\_\_ (share/shared) her magic carpet.
3. The poet would have the greatest time \_\_\_\_\_ (whoosh/whooshing) about all on her own.
4. The poet would collect herself a postcard from everywhere she'd \_\_\_\_\_ (fly/flown).
5. The poet would \_\_\_\_\_ (travel/travelled) the sea first.
6. The poet would \_\_\_\_\_ (see/saw) some exciting places travelling in a magic carpet.
7. On a magic carpet the poet would travel \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet/quietly) without leaving traces.
8. The poet wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ (stick/stuck) out her tongue at her friend.

- E. Re-arrange the following lines of the poem as these lines appear in the poem:**

From everywhere I'd flown.

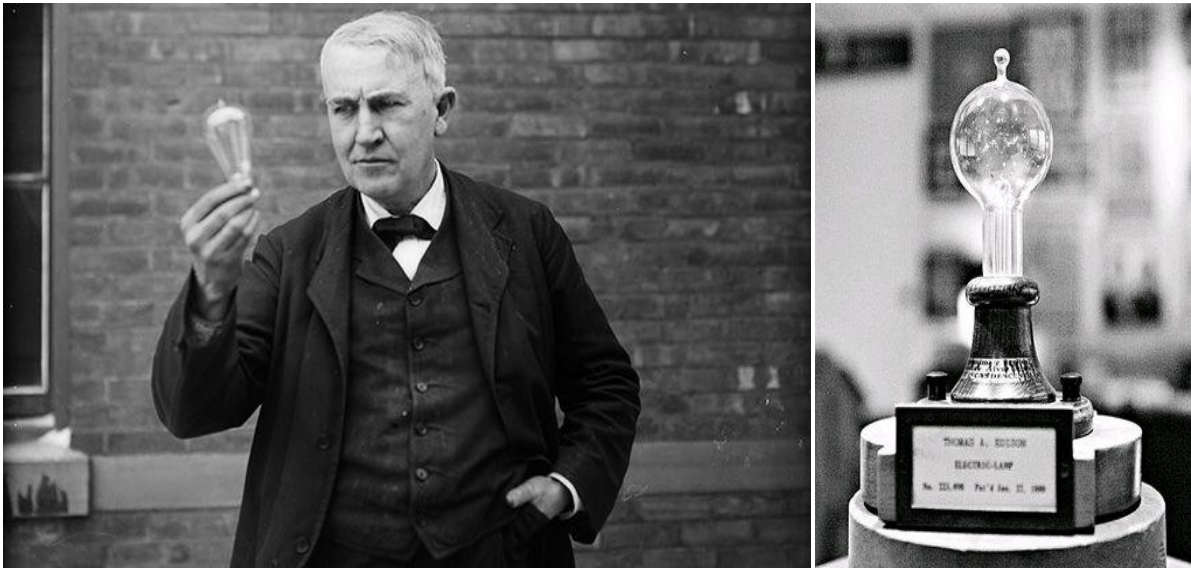
Whooshing about all on my own,

And I'd collect myself a postcard

I'd have the greatest time,

- F. Find out the verbs from the first 10 lines of the poem.**

# Forgiveness



Pictures: Edison with his invented glass bulb.

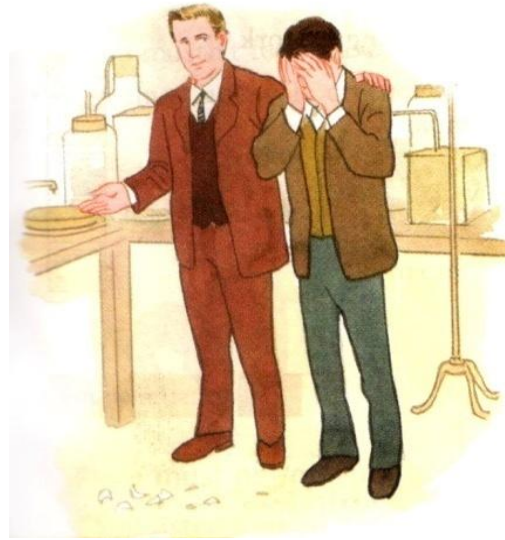
*Thomas Alva Edison was one of the greatest inventors of all times. How did he become one?*

As a boy, Edison loved to ask questions. Even his mother, who had been a school teacher, could not answer all his questions.

When he was twenty-two years old, he went to New York. He looked for a job during the day. At night he slept in the basement of a gold company. One day, a machine stopped working at the company. Edison was able to fix it because he had been watching it work every night before he went to sleep. He fixed the machine so that it worked much better. The owners were very happy and they gave him a job in their company. They gave him forty thousand dollars for his help.

Later, he formed a team who helped him with many of his inventions. One of his experiments was to invent a light bulb. He worked on this for a long time. Finally, he made a perfect glass light bulb.

Edison carefully gave the light bulb to his young assistant and said, "Take it upstairs, Jimmy. Let's see if it works."



Soon afterwards, he heard a crash. The light bulb had slipped and shattered on the floor. Jimmy had covered his face with his hands and cried.

A few minutes later Edison said, "Right, Jimmy, let's get back to work. We have a lot of work to do."

They worked really hard to make another light bulb. Some days later the new bulb was ready.

"Come on, Jimmy," Edison called. "Let's test this thing out."

Then he gave the new bulb to his assistant. "Take it upstairs for me," he said.

Edison was a great man because he forgave Jimmy's mistake.

He was one of the greatest inventors ever known. He made 1093 inventions. He invented things that we use even today.



## VOCABULARY:

Main Word	Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. <b>Fix (v.)</b>	to repair something	patch up, mend	break
2. <b>Invent (v.)</b>	design and make something that has not existed before	innovate, develop	destroy
3. <b>Shatter (v.)</b>	break suddenly	smash, destroy	build
4. <b>Experiment (n.)</b>	a scientific method to make a discovery	research, analysis	theory
5. <b>Mistake (n.)</b>	a wrong act of judgment	error, fault	
6. <b>Basement (n.)</b>	the floor of a building below ground level.	cellar	rooftop
7. <b>Assistant (n.)</b>	a person who ranks below a senior person	deputy	senior

### **A. Answer each question in one sentence:**

1. Who was Thomas Alva Edison?
2. What did his mother do?
3. When did he go to New York?
4. How did the machine work after he fixed it?
5. How much time did he take to invent the light bulb?
6. How many inventions did he make?
7. Why was Edison a great man?

### **B. Broad questions:**

1. Why did Edison go to New York?
2. Why did the gold company give him forty thousand dollars?
3. Why did they have to make another bulb?

**C. Find out whether the statements are true or false. If false, write the true statement.**

1. Edison was one of the greatest writers.
2. Edison was rewarded by the company.
3. Later, he formed a troop.
4. One of his researches was to invent light bulb.
5. Edison was Jimmy's assistant.
6. Edison fixed the machine.
7. The light was not perfect.

**D. Fill in the blank using suitable words:**

1. Jimmy was Edison's young \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Soon afterwards Edison heard a \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. He slept in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a gold company.
4. He was one of the greatest inventors ever \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ stopped working at the company one day.
6. Even today we use his \_\_\_\_\_ things.

**E. Choose the right answer:**

1. Edison loved to ask questions as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) inventor   b) boy   c) teacher   d) leader.
2. What did he look for during the day?  
a) his friend   b) sleeping place   c) things   d) job
3. Who gave him a job?  
a) His uncle   b) His teacher   c) The gold company   d) The tea company.
4. What was the light bulb made of?  
a) gold   b) diamond   c) glass   d) plastic
5. Who broke the light bulb?  
a) Jimmy   b) Edison   c) Edison's mother   d) The gold company.
6. At the age of 22 he went to –  
a) Canada   b) Japan   c) India   d) New York

## F. Matching:

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
a) Thomas Alva Edison was	i. of a gold company
b) As a boy, Edison loved	ii. for a long time
c) He looked	iii. one of the greatest inventors of all times.
d) At night he slept in the basement	iv. to ask questions.
e) He worked on this	v. for a job during the day.

## G. Re-arrange

➤ Re-arrange the following words to make meaningful sentences:

- a, boy, Edison, as, to, questions, ask, loved
- day, the, during, for, a, job, looked, he
- time, lone, a, for, this, on, worked, he
- made, a, glass, perfect, light, bulb, finally, he
- a, crash, soon, afterwards, he, heard

## H. Work with words

**Make sentences with the following words:** question, job, basement, forgive, crash, finally.

## I. Higher Order Skills

### a) Think and answer

Edison was a hardworking young man. Do you think this is true? Give an example from the text to support this statement.

### b) Discuss

Edison formed a team who helped him with many of his inventions. Do you think working in groups is good? Which is better- working alone or in a group? Discuss this with a friend.

### c) Listening

Close the book and listen to your teacher read out this poem. Then open the book and read the poem yourself. Give this poem a title.

*One little finger standing on its own  
Two little fingers, now they are not alone.  
Three little fingers happy as can be.  
Four little fingers go walking down the street.  
Five little fingers. This one is a thumb.  
Wave bye-bye 'cause now we are done.*

## Extra vocabulary

### Homophones:

Homophones are the words which have the same pronunciation, but have different meanings and spellings.

- i) Pair – two things of the same appearance and size to be used together.  
Pear – a sweet fruit.
- ii) Sale – act of selling something.  
Sail – a sheet of material fixed to a pole on a boat.
- iii) Flour – powder used for making bread, cakes, pasta, etc.  
Flower – the part of a plant with bright colour and a pleasant smell.

### Exercise

1. She is very (week/weak).
  2. Some animals are seen to (bear/bare) their teeth when they are angry.
  3. They usually pay through (cheek/cheque).
  4. They know what (there/their) duties are.
  5. Mom bought me a (pair/pear) of shoes.
-

## Grammar

### Punctuation:

Ali's mother said to him, "Wake up, Ali. You're getting late for your school."

Ali said, "Let me sleep. I won't be late."

The punctuation mark ("...") used in the text above is called 'Inverted Commas' which we use to enclose the exact words of a speaker, or a quotation.

## Timekeeping in the Past

If someone asks what time it is or when we can meet, the answer will be like taking candy from a baby. This type of questions will not surprise us because we have clocks, wristwatches to tell us time. Besides there are other devices like Computer, mobile or tablet which show us the time.



**Wristwatch**



**Clock**



**Hourglass**

But things were not the same.

In ancient time, our ancestors had some interesting devices to tell them the time. They did not have clocks, wristwatches etc.

One of the most popular devices they used was hourglass.

It is a device with two glass bulbs connected with a thin neck in the middle. Sand in the device passes from the upper bulb to the lower bulb and it takes an hour to pass through. This device was like a timer.

Sundial is another type of device used in the past. It consists of a flat piece called dial and a thin piece of metal.



**Sundial**

As it works when the sun shines, it cannot tell time during the night or when it is cloudy. Obelisks and water clocks were some of the other forms of devices used in the past.



**Water clock**



**Obelisks**



**Rooster**

When people wanted to fix a meeting time, they would simply point to an area of the sky. They would meet the next day when the sun moved that point.

Humans depended on a variety of natural solutions to solve the problem of timekeeping.

For instance, to wake up at the first light of the dawn, they trained their bodies. Roosters were like the alarm clock for some others.

Some people followed the full bladder method to wake up before dawn. If they had to wake up before dawn, they would drink a lot of water before sleeping so that they could empty their bladder and get up before dawn.

### VOCABULARY:

Main Word	Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Ancient	belonging to the very past	early, past	recent
2. Ancestor	a person related to one who lived a long time ago	forefather	successor
3. Device	a thing made for a particular purpose	tool, instrument	-
4. Consist	be made up of	comprise, contain	-
5. Depend	be controlled by	rely on	-

#### **A. Answer each question in one sentence:**

1. Which devices show us the time?
2. What did our ancestors have to tell them the time?
3. How much time does sand take to pass from the upper bulb to the owner bulb?
4. When does the sundial work?
5. Why did some people follow full bladder method?

#### **B. Broad Questions:**

1. What is hourglass?
2. What is sundial?
3. What kind of natural solutions did human depend on?
4. What is full bladder method?

#### **C. Find out whether the statements are true or false, if false, write the true statement.**

1. Computer, mobile can show us the time.
2. Sand is the element used in the hourglass.
3. Hourglass was like an alarm clock.
4. Sundial cannot tell time during the night or when it is cloudy.
5. Some people would drink a lot of water before sleeping to wake up before dawn.
6. Water clock is used at present.



**D. Fill in the blanks using suitable words:**

1. Devices like mobile phone, tablet \_\_\_\_\_ us the time.
2. Our ancestor had some \_\_\_\_\_ devices.
3. Roosters were like \_\_\_\_\_ clock.
4. Hourglass was one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ devices.
5. This device was like a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In the hourglass, two glass bulbs are \_\_\_\_\_ with a thin neck.

**E. Matching:**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
a) But things were	i. used was hourglass.
b) One of the most popular devices they	ii. dial and a thin piece of metal.
c) Humans depended on a variety of natural solutions	iii. not the same.
d) Sundial is another type of device	iv. of natural solutions to know the time.
e) It consists of a flat piece called	v. used in the past.

**F. Work with words**

**Make sentences with the following words:** *hourglass, Sundial, metal, popular, consist, ancestor, ancient.*

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## Grammar

### Prefix

Prefix means a letter or group of letters which we add to the beginning of a word to make a new word. Some of the most used prefixes expressing opposite meaning are mis, un, il, ir, dis, mal, im, in, etc.

#### mis

deed – Misdeed

lead – Mislead

#### il

legal – illegal

literate – illiterate

#### un

important – Unimportant

kind – Unkind

#### ir

regular – irregular

responsible – irresponsible

#### dis

satisfied – dissatisfied

like – dislike

### Exercise

Form opposites by adding appropriate prefixes with the following words:  
equal, possible, sincere, obey, fortunate, agree, connect, active, pure, patient,  
join, secure, function, polite.

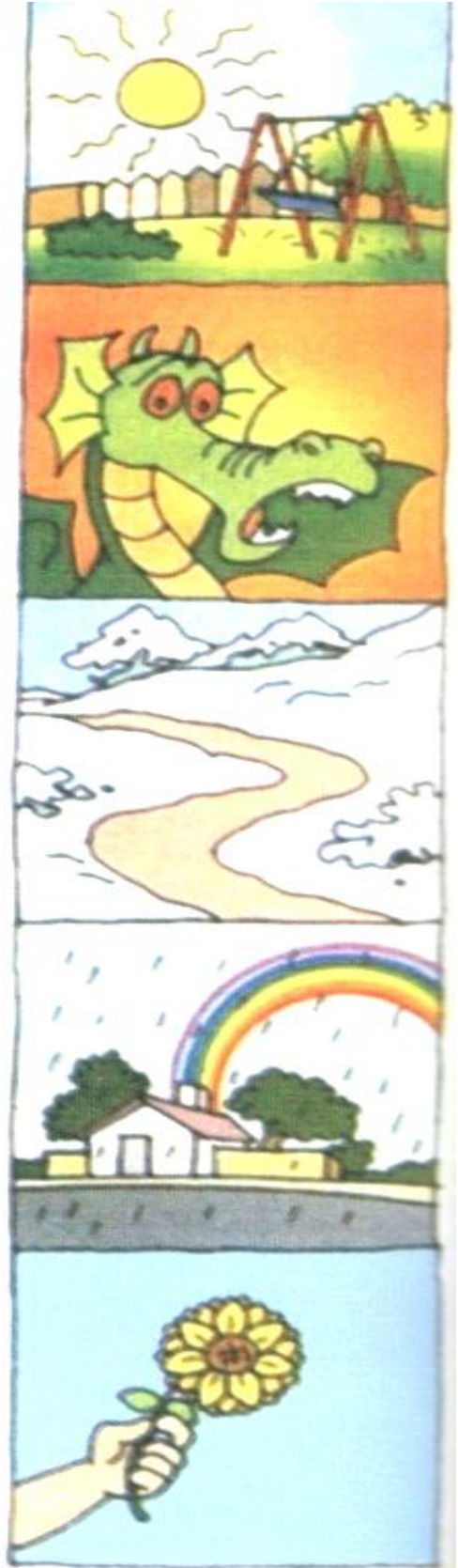
## Sunshine

If I could hold sunshine  
I could lighten the dark,  
warm up a cold sea  
or brighten the park.

I'd scare away dragons,  
melt pathways through snow  
and when it's raining  
I'd make a rainbow.

If I could hold sunshine  
What would I do?  
I'd grow a big sunflower  
and give it to you.

—Rose Flint



**Know about the Poet:**

 <b>Rose Flint</b>	<b>Birth</b>	Date: ----
		Place: England
	<b>Occupation</b>	an artist and a poet
	<b>Nationality</b>	English
	<b>Known for</b>	Writing poetry for children
	<b>Death</b>	Date: -----
Place: -----		

**VOCABULARY:**

<b>Main word</b>	<b>Word Meaning</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Antonym</b>
<b>1. Rainbow</b>	an arch of many colours seen in the sky after the rain	-	-
<b>2. Scare</b>	to frighten	ঈবৎৱভু	ংড়ড়ংযব
<b>3. Sunflower</b>	a bright yellow flower	-	

**A. Answer the following questions in one sentence:**

1. What would the speaker lighten if she could hold sunshine?
2. How could the speaker warm up a cold sea?
3. What would the speaker do to the park if she could hold sunshine?
4. What could the speaker do to dragons and pathways through snow if she could hold sunshine?
5. When would the speaker make rainbow?
6. What would the speaker grow if she could hold sunshine?

**B. Find out whether the following statements are true or false. If false, write the correct statement.**

1. The speaker could lighten the dark if she could buy bulb.
2. If the speaker could hold sunshine, she would freeze up a sea.
3. The speaker could brighten a forest if she could hold sunshine.

4. The speaker could scare away people and melt iron if she could hold sunshine.
5. The speaker could make a cloud if she could hold sunshine.

**C. Fill in the blank:**

1. The speaker could \_\_\_\_\_ the dark if she could hold sunshine.
2. The speaker could \_\_\_\_\_ up a cold sea if she could hold sunshine.
3. The speaker could \_\_\_\_\_ a rainbow if she could hold sunshine.
4. The speaker would \_\_\_\_\_ a sunflower if she could hold sunshine.
5. The speaker would \_\_\_\_\_ away dragons.

**D. Re-arrange the following words based on the poem:**

- i. if, could, sunshine, hold, I
- ii. could, the, I, lighten, dark,
- iii. up, a, warm, sea, cold
- iv. park, or, the, brighten

**E. Work with words**

**Make sentences with the following words:** light, make, warm, grow, sunshine.

**F. Find out the verbs in the poem.**