

3. The Unthankful Man

INTRODUCTION

This is a story about thankfulness. In this story, there is a poor man whose name is Raman. He is a very helpful person. He helps the Tiger, the Monkey, the Snake and the Goldsmith. The Tiger and the Monkey proved to be thankful creatures, while as the Goldsmith makes a brazen show of his thanklessness and deceit.

SUMMARY

This story is about a poor man whose name is Raman, who lived with his wife in a small town. They were so poor that his wife was fed up with their poverty. One day she asked her husband to go to a nearby town and seek some job. So, Raman left his home to go to a nearby town to look for a job. On his way he passed through a forest. While walking through the forest, he heard some strange sounds coming from the well. He peeped into the well and found a tiger, a monkey, a snake and a man in the well. The tiger asked the man to pull him out of the well and in turn he will be very thankful to him all through his life. Raman took pity on the tiger and pulled him out of the well. Then Monkey called out to Raman for help. Raman pulled out the Monkey too. He also thanked Raman and told him that if he ever needed his help, he should come to the mango tree by the river outside this jungle. Then Snake requested Raman to pull him out of the well. Raman was scared of the snake as he thought if he pulled him out it could bite him. But snake assured him that it would not harm him, rather it would be thankful to him. Raman took pity on it and pulled it out of the well. Lastly the man asked the Raman for help and Raman pulled him out of the well too. The man thanked Raman and told him that if he ever needed his help he should come to him to Varanasi where he is a Goldsmith by profession.

After taking some rest, Raman started his journey and reached the nearby town. For some days, he tried to get a job, but he could not find a job. He decided to go back home. As he neared the forest, he came to the river, he remembered the Monkey and decided to go to the Monkey. The Monkey saw him and came running to him and gave him sweet mangoes to eat. Raman satisfied his hunger and continued his journey. On his way he came upon a cave and called out the tiger. The tiger came out and took him inside the cave and gave him necklace, which was given to him by a prince while saving his life. Raman was happy and went to town where goldsmith lived to sell it. Goldsmith recognized the necklace, he had made necklace for the prince who had gone missing some months back. Goldsmith took the necklace to the king and assured the king that Raman must have killed the prince and stolen his necklace. Raman was arrested and locked in a dark cell. He had been deceived by the goldsmith and understood that animals had been right when they advised him not to trust the man. He was the most ungrateful creature. He felt sad.

In the jail he remembered snake and called out to the snake and next moment snake slithered into the cell. The snake heard the whole event and asked Raman

2. A Nation's Strength

INTRODUCTION

This poem is written by Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American poet and philosopher born on 25 May 1803. The poem has six stanzas of four lines each and with a fixed rhyme scheme in each stanza, i.e. "abab".

SUMMARY

In this short poem, the poet has revealed the secret of a nation's strength. According to him, the success of a nation lies not with gold and jewels but with its man power, i.e., its people.

In this poem, the poet has revealed that how we can make a nation strong. He is of the opinion that it is the people of a nation and not its gold, jewels and other resources that make it strong. The people who make their nation strong are great. They are not selfish. They work day and night for the prosperity of their nation. They fight for truth and for the sake of honour of their nation. They do not do anything that can damage the image and reputation of their nation. To make their nation great and strong, they do not need gold and jewels, but it is their power and determination that makes it strong.



EVALUATION

1. The poem is divided into six stanzas. (True/False)
2. The poem is composed by: (R.L. Stevenson/R.W.Emerson)
3. In the poem, "A people" means: (people/country/nation)
4. People who are selfish can make their nation strong. (Yes/No)
5. In the poem, "gold" means: (metal/money/wealth)
6. A nation can be made great and strong by (Fill in the blank)
7. This poem reveals the secret of a nation's strength. (True/False)
8. fight for truth and for the sake of honour of their nation.
9. Only resources can make a nation strong. (Yes/No)
10. Great men work for the.....of a nation. (determination/prosperity/wealth)
11. Find the rhyming words like "high - defy" from the poem and use them in your own sentences.

1. How Teachers Learn**INTRODUCTION**

Children are taught by their teachers but there are occasions when teachers are taught certain things by the children or the situations arising out while dealing with the children. This lesson is about how young children find it difficult to learn to read since they do not easily recognize words. We must provide plenty of time to them to get familiar with pictures and words. We should not get annoyed. A teacher must try to see as if through their eyes.

SUMMARY

Nora was a five year old girl. The author used to visit her house on the weekend. One day Nora came and sat on the sofa. She had in her hand a book "Hop on Pop" beginner's book. Nora taught the narrator about the things children do when learning themselves to read, the problems they meet and the ways they solve or try to solve them. To solve their problem a teacher must try to see things as if through their eyes. An adult thinks it should be easy for someone to remember what a word looks from one page to the next as he knows the word. But for children it is not easy since they have seen the word for first time. So a teacher should give them enough time to learn and not be surprised or upset by what looks like slowness or stupid mistakes.

EVALUATION

1. Nora and her teacher sat on the sofa. (True/False)
2. Nora was a careless child. (True/False)
3. Teachers should give plenty of time to slow learners. (True/False)
4. Skip means _____. (To leave/To come)
5. Who became puzzled and annoyed?
6. Who was not bluffing and guessing?
7. Find the antonyms of following words in the story:
 - a. Old _____
 - b. Small _____
 - c. Hard _____
 - d. Formal _____
 - e. Upset _____
8. Use suffix (-ish, -ual, -ial) in the following nouns to form adjectives:
 - a. Man _____
 - b. Minister _____
 - c. Book _____
9. Make correct sentences by rearranging the following:
 - a. made/I/a new/suit/had.
 - b. She/heard/has never/spoken/English.

that he would bite the Queen who would become unconscious and nothing would be able to cure her. However, if Raman touched her forehead, she would get cured and wake up. Then the king would be pleased and set Raman free. When the snake bit queen she fell unconscious. The king grew sad and announced that if anybody cured the queen, he would get a handsome reward. Raman offered to go and cure the queen. As he touched the queen's forehead she opened her eyes. The king was pleased with Raman and asked him how he landed up in the prison. Raman narrated the whole incident. After hearing his story, king ordered his guards to arrest the goldsmith. The king gave Raman a bag of gold coins and ordered him to go home and live happily.

EVALUATION

- Q1 Raman lived in Varanasi. (True/False)
- Q2 Monkey gave Raman sweet Mangoes. (True/False)
- Q3 Monkey slithered into the cell. (True/False)
- Q4 A small room in the prison _____. (Balcony/Cell)
- Q5 A female Servant is called _____. (Bride/Maid)
- Q6 What did the King give to Raman?
- Q7 What did the Tiger give to Raman?
- Q8 Pick from the story:

Nouns

adjectives

