



## Pre-reading



L5G6T3

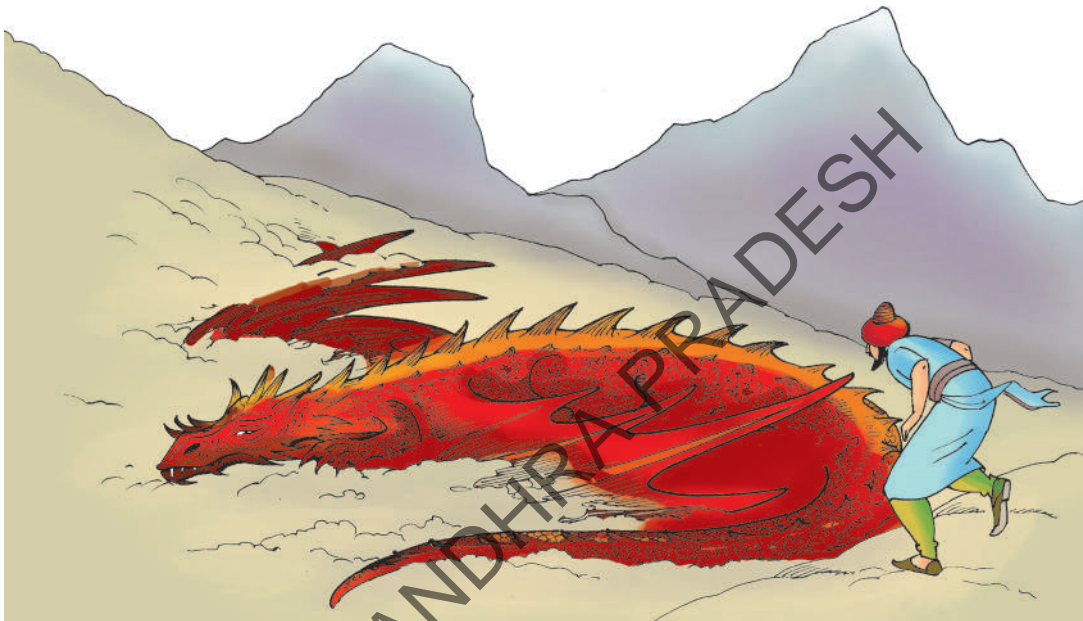
Look at the following picture and answer the questions that follow.



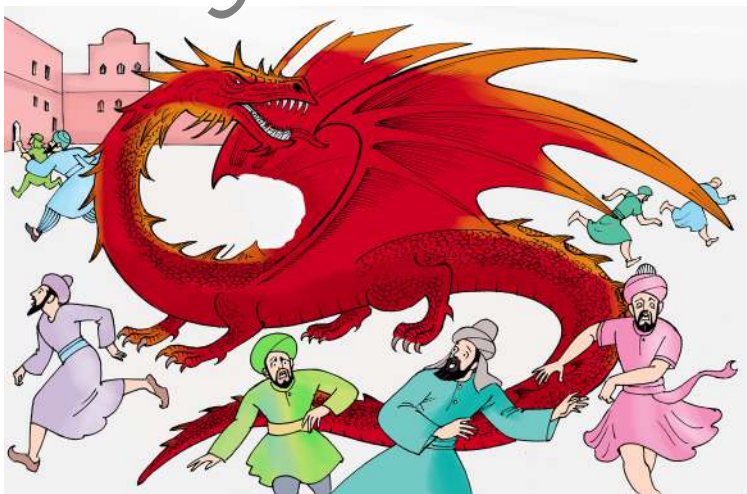
- Do you have any pets at your house as shown in the picture?
- Are you comfortable with them?
- Do you treat them in a friendly manner?
- If you find any strange animals, will you go near them.?

## The Snake Catcher

Once there was a man in Iraq. He was a snake catcher. He caught different kinds of snakes and let them dance in bazaars as it was his livelihood. As the days went on, it became very common to the town people. They lost interest in those street performances. Hence, the snake catcher decided to go into the cold and snowy mountains in search of new kinds of snakes. He wanted to **display** them to the town people and thereby raise a few **coppers** from the large crowd.



Foolish man that he was, he searched through the snowy mountains. He found a terrible and fierce-looking **dragon** which seemed quite dead from the cold (but it was in **dormant** state). It was big and looked attractive in golden yellow colour. He bundled up the cold creature in a cloth and tied it up with a



string, and carried it down to the town. He was dreaming that this mighty dragon would change his fate. People would admire his brave act and treat him in a ceremonial way. He might get a lot of money so that he could lead a luxurious life.

He reached a bazaar in the town. "Look!" he shouted out to the town people, "Look! what I have brought, with great difficulty and untiring search, from the mountains! Come and see this terrible and fierce-looking dragon, which I have killed!"

The town people who came from far and near, looked eagerly at it. They rallied around the dragon, and the crowd grew so thick that people **jostled** against one another, all **craning** their necks to catch a **glimpse** of that fierce and terrible dragon. They were really astonished. They had never seen such a strange creature. It was bigger than any snake they had ever seen before.

In the town, the sun grew hotter and by the warmth of its rays, the dragon began to emerge slowly from its **frozen** state. It had not been dead at all but merely frozen without outward movement. Slowly the dragon in the bundle started moving. Soon it burst forth from the cloth and string that had been tied around it.

The town people were filled with terror at the sight of the fierce dragon. They could not believe what was going on! The snake catcher said that he had killed the dragon. But that dragon came back from the dead as it was! They ran away from it in panic, crushing each other as they fled. **Shrieks** filled the streets.

The dragon, mighty serpent that it was, **devoured** whoever was in its path, and finding a pillar, **entwined** itself around it, eating alive the man who thought he had easily captured a terrible and fierce-looking dragon.



**Author:** *Moulana Jalal-ud-din Rumi*



## Glossary

- display (v) = to show something to people  
coppers (n) = brown coins used as currency ( in olden days)  
dragon (n) = (in stories) a large aggressive animal with wings and a long tail  
jostled (v) = pushed roughly against somebody in a crowd  
craning (v) = to lean or stretch over something to see better  
glimpse (n) = brief view

frozen (adj) = kept at a very low temperature in order to preserve  
devoured (v) = ate all of something quickly  
dormant (adj) = inactive  
shriek (n) = a loud cry  
entwined (v) = curled or twisted around



## Reading Comprehension

### A. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. Why did the snake catcher go to the snowy mountains?
2. How was the dragon when the snake catcher found it in the snowy mountains?
3. What made the snake catcher pick the dragon up with him?
4. In the end, the dragon began to move. How did that happen?
5. The snake catcher made a wrong choice. Do you agree with this statement? Why/Why not?

### B. Choose the correct option, to make the sentence meaningful.

1. The snake catcher caught the snakes because
  - a) he had a snake park
  - b) it was his livelihood
  - c) it was his passion
2. The snake catcher found the dragon in a..... state.
  - a) sleeping
  - b) dead
  - c) frozen
3. He decided to take the dragon to the town because
  - a) it was big in size.
  - b) the town people had never seen it.
  - c) he wanted to sell it to the people.
4. The crowd gathered in the bazaar because
  - a) of the attractive shouting of the snake catcher
  - b) it was the usual practice of the towns people.
  - c) it was an announcement made by the government
5. The mighty dragon swallowed
  - a) all the people in the street
  - b) some people and the snake catcher
  - c) only the snake-catcher



C. Read the following statements and say whether they are True or False. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.

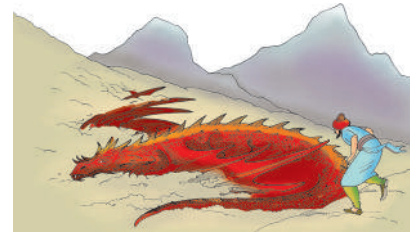
1. The snake catcher went trekking to the mountain. ( )
2. The snake catcher thought the dragon was dead. ( )
3. He put the dragon around his neck and came to the town. ( )
4. He told the town people that he had killed the mighty dragon. ( )
5. The dragon was a very familiar creature to the town people. ( )
6. The warmth of the sun's rays brought the dragon to life. ( )
7. The dragon looked at the people and felt afraid. ( )
8. The snake catcher's life ended in a tragic way. ( )



## Vocabulary

Read the following sentences from the lesson 'The snake catcher'.

1. The snake catcher found a terrible and fierce looking dragon.
2. It was big and looked attractive.
3. He bundled up the cold creature in a cloth.
4. People would admire his brave act.
5. This mighty snake would change his fate.
6. He could lead a luxurious life.



The underlined words in the above sentences tell us the quality of the nouns. Such words are called 'adjectives'. What is an 'Adjective'? An adjective describes nouns. It provides further information about a noun like size, shape, colour, quality and more. Adjectives have different forms. They are Positive, Comparative and Superlative forms. They change their forms as follows. We know that the comparative and superlatives take '-er' and '-est' respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
cold	colder	coldest
mighty	mightier	mightiest
small	smaller	smallest
few	fewer	fewest
strong	stronger	strongest

Adjectives with more than 2 syllables will take 'more' and 'most' in their comparative and superlative forms respectively. They are as follows:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
terrible	more terrible	most terrible
attractive	more attractive	most attractive
luxurious	more luxurious	most luxurious

Some adjectives take irregular forms as follows:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
far	farther	farthest
little	less	least

1. Now read the lesson thoroughly and find adjectives and write their other forms in your notebooks.
2. Look at the picture. The crane wants to fill the cups with suitable adjectives from the pot. Remember all words in the pot are not adjectives and fill in the table.



Adjective	Noun	Phrase

3. Now, fill in the blanks in the following paragraph with suitable adjective forms given in the box.

delicious, clean, younger, lovely, hot, small, smart

It is my ..... sister's birthday. My father presented her a ..... watch. I gave her a ..... English dictionary. My mother prepared a ..... cake. She decorated the table with ..... roses. Then she served us pieces of cake in ..... plates and ..... badam milk in cups.

4. In the previous lesson you have already learnt about Antonyms and Synonyms. Synonyms are words which mean the same to other words. Whereas Antonyms are the words which are opposite in meaning to other words. Let's learn some more antonyms which you came across in the lesson.

big	×	small
cool	×	hot
common	×	uncommon
different	×	same
brave	×	coward
easy	×	difficult
thick	×	thin
strange	×	familiar
strong	×	weak
alive	×	dead



Match the Antonyms. One is done for you.

new  
poor  
beautiful  
near  
always  
bigger  
up

far  
never  
down  
old  
ugly  
rich  
smaller

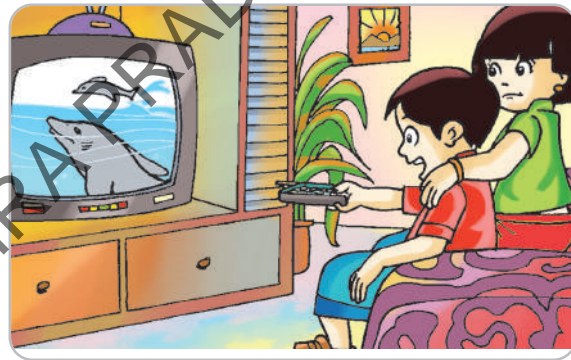


## Grammar

A. Present Continuous : Observe the pictures and read the sentences.



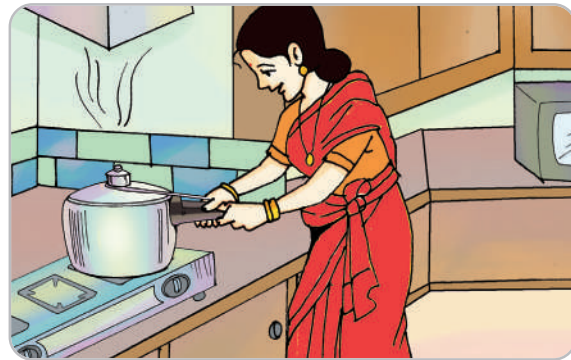
Children are swimming in the pool.



They are watching TV.



The boy is writing.



Mother is cooking.

All the sentences in the above pictures are giving information about 'ongoing actions'. We write sentences in the 'Present Continuous (Present Progressive)' to describe a continuing or ongoing action at the present time. The '-ing' form of the verb is used in these contexts.

**I. Now fill in the blanks with suitable verb forms provided in brackets.**

1. He is ..... (complain) about my handwriting at present.
2. She is ..... (play) magnificent tennis in this match.
3. It is ..... (rain) now.
4. We're ..... (have) dinner now.
5. Please be quiet.. I'm ..... (work).
6. Look! Somebody is ..... (swim) in the pool.

**II. Look at the following picture:-** Sony, Rita, Bannu, Prasad and Hari visited the park along with their pet dog and a dove. Look! There are butterflies and two small birds in the picture. Now write sentences with verbs denoting actions (actions at present). You can use the following verbs. One is done for you.



**fly, look, walk, show, watch, tweet**

e.g:- A bird is tweeting

**III. Look at the following table in the next page:** This table enables you to write sentences in the Present Continuous Tense. Prepare more sentences of your own in the context of 'something happening now'

One is done for you.

He is playing cricket now.

He is not playing cricket now.

I	am	watching / not watching	the television	now.
He She It	is	reading / not reading playing/ not playing	a novel cricket tea in the pool by plane	at present.
You We They	are	drinking/ not drinking swimming / not swimming travelling / not travelling		

**B. Degrees of Comparison :** You already know about 'Adjectives' and their functions in sentences. They not only describe nouns but also compare them in degrees in terms of quality as follows.



**HAPPY**



**HAPPIER**



**THE HAPPIEST**



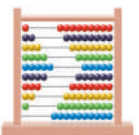
**GOOD**



**BETTER**



**THE BEST**



**USEFUL**



**MORE USEFUL**



**THE MOST USEFUL**



**YOUNG**



**YOUNGER**



**THE YOUNGEST**



**SWEET**



**SWEETIER**



**THE SWEETEST**



**HOT**



**HOTTER**



**THE HOTTEST**

We use the comparative form of the adjective to compare one person or one thing with other person (s) or thing(s). We use the Superlative form of adjective to compare one person or thing with his/her/its/ whole group.

**Read the following sentences.**

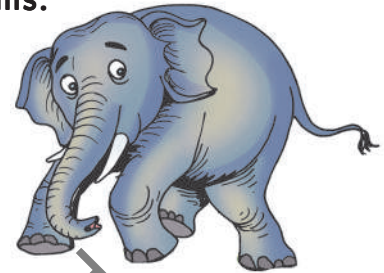
1. My house is bigger than yours.
2. The Pacific Ocean is deeper than the Arctic Ocean.
3. The earth is larger than the moon.

4. The Jupiter is the biggest planet in our Solar System.
5. Sheela is the smartest girl in the class.
6. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

We use 'than' after Comparatives and in Superlative degree the article ' the ' comes before the adjective form.

**Now fill in the blanks with suitable adjective forms.**

1. Bhama is ..... Radha.(pretty)
2. Harish is ..... boy in the class. (tall)
3. Elephant is ..... animal in the forest. (big)
4. Iron is ..... cotton. (heavy)
5. Anantapuramu is ..... district in Andhra Pradesh. (large)



## Writing

I. Read the following NOTICE which was put up on your school Notice Board.

### NOTICE

Students of 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> and their parents are invited to the inaugural function of the Project

## SEEING EYES, HELPING HANDS

by

**Dr. Naveena**

California, USA

and

**Mr. Dr. Poorna Chandra Rao**

Founder: Chaitanya Saradhi Trust

USA

has kindly agreed to preside over the function.

**Time :** 10 am to 11 am

26<sup>th</sup>, October, 2020.

**Venue :** Assembly Hall, ZPHS, Veeravalli, Krishna dist.



1. Now, to invite officials, donors and some other eminent persons of your village an Invitation card is needed. Prepare a formal invitation card based on the above notice in your text.

We solicit your presence at the inauguration of the Project

.....

by

.....

.....

and

.....

Head Master \_\_\_\_\_

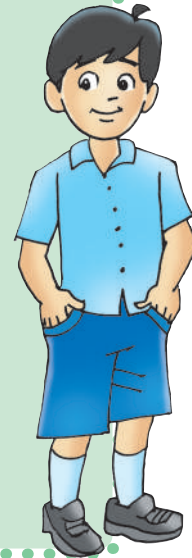
Teacher in-charge .....

SPL.....

Time:

Venue

Date:



2. Now prepare an oral invitation to invite some special invitees. Imagine that you are the School Pupil Leader and invite them over phone.

E.g.:- You may invite your sarpanch, newspaper journalist, SI of Police Station, elders of your village etc.

Now complete the following conversation.

You (on the phone with the Journalist)

**School Pupil Leader** : Hello, Good morning. I am Sudha, SPL from ZPH School, Veeravalli, Could I speak to you now, sir?

**Newspaper Journalist** : Very good morning Sudha. You may talk now itself.

**School Pupil Leader** : I have a request. Our school is starting a new social work project

3. Now prepare another oral invitation. i.e. convey this message to your parents.



## Talking Time

### I. Role Play

Work in pairs and role play the following conversation.

**Latha** : Sudha! Let's go out to play.

**Sudha** : Not now! I'm doing my homework.

**Latha** : You can do it later. Let's go and play.

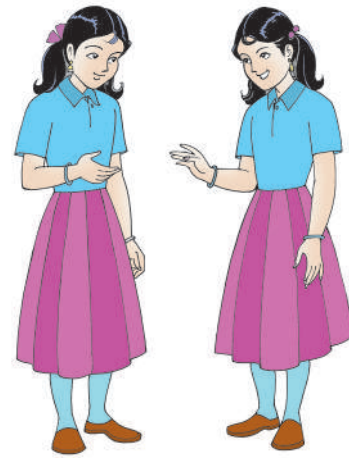
**Sudha** : Sorry. I'd like to do my work first.

**Latha** : You won't get a medal for it.

**Sudha** : My grandfather has taught me ' Work is worship'. I don't care whether I get any reward for the work I do or not.

**Latha** : Are you joining me or not ?

**Sudha** : Of course, I'll, but only after completing my homework.



## II. Language Functions

Here is the conversation that happened between Tarak and Rajan at a birthday party. Read it.

**Tarak** : Hello, Mr. Rajan! Good evening and warm welcome. We are looking forward to have you in this party.

**Rajan** : Good evening, where is the birthday boy? Here is a small gift for him.

**Tarak** : Oh, *Thank you*. Would you like to have some fruit juice? Here it is.

**Rajan** : *Yes, please*.

**Tarak** : Here are some sweets and special snacks.

**Rajan** : *No, thanks*. I've got enough.

**Tarak** : *Thank you very much* for your warm wishes to my child. It's so special that you remember.

**Rajan** : *You are welcome*.

In the above conversation the phrases in italics are used in different occasions. Do you know when we use them? Let's learn in detail.

1. **Thank You** : It is used to show that you are grateful to somebody for something they have done.
2. **Would you like to** : To say in a polite way to offer something to somebody.
3. **Yes, please** : This is used to accept an offer/ invitation.
4. **No, thanks** : This is used to give a negative reply in a polite way.
5. **You're welcome** : This is used as a polite reply when somebody thanks you for something.

Now, fill in the blanks in the following paragraph with suitable phrases given in the box. Some phrases can be used more than once.

Can I carry; It's ok; yes please; no please; thank you; would you like to

Phani is going to school on his bicycle. Suddenly he falls, as his bicycle tyre is flat. A mechanic, who is the owner of a nearby shop, approaches him and helps him stand. Phani says, "....." The mechanic replies, "....." and asks "Are you alright?" "It's paining", says Phani. "....." have some water? "asks the mechanic. "....." says Phani. The mechanic serves him some water. ".....," says Phani. "..... your bag?" asks the mechanic. "..... I can," says Phani.

### III. Read the words aloud.

cough, tough, bough, enough, fight, caught, thigh, though, laugh, rough

All these words with 'gh' cluster. But they are pronounced in different ways. In some words 'gh' is pronounced as 'f' and in some words it is silent. Arrange these words under correct headings based on their pronunciation.

'gh' as 'f'	'gh' silent



### Study Skills

#### Refer to a Dictionary:

Arrange the following words in alphabetical order in the correct columns below.  
dragon, raise, display, crowd, difficult, thick, stronger, warm, panic, mighty, pillar, luxurious.

A ___ H	I ___ Q	R ___ Z



## Project Work

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Collect the information relating to domestic / pet animals / birds in your location. Fill the information in the following table.

S.No.	Name of the animal / bird	Food they eat	Places where they are kept
1.	Cows and buffaloes		
2.	Goat and sheep		
3.	Horses/donkeys		
4.	Pigs		
5.	Dogs		
6.	Monkeys		
7.	Hens/cocks/ducks		
8.	Rabbits		
9.	Parrots		
10.	Emu / peacocks		

Display the table in the class. Remember all the animals / birds above may not be our pet animals.



## Fun Time

**Anagrams :**

**Look at the following words :**

Arc - car; elbow - below; eleven plus two - twelve plus one.

Look at this sentence.

Was it a cat I saw?



Have you noticed that letters in the left side word or phrase can be formed by rearranging the letters of right side words? This type of words are called Anagrams. Let's observe some more words.

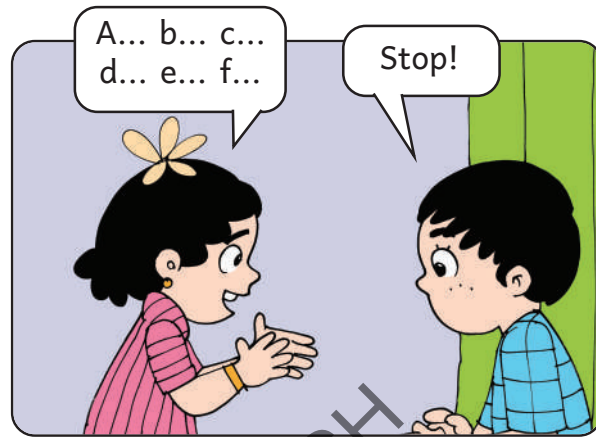
cat-act, inch-chin, night-thing, study-dusty

Can you frame some more anagrams like this? But remember, all the letters of the word or phrase must be used ONCE ONLY and ONLY ONCE. This is the basic rule of anagramming.

## One, Two, Three

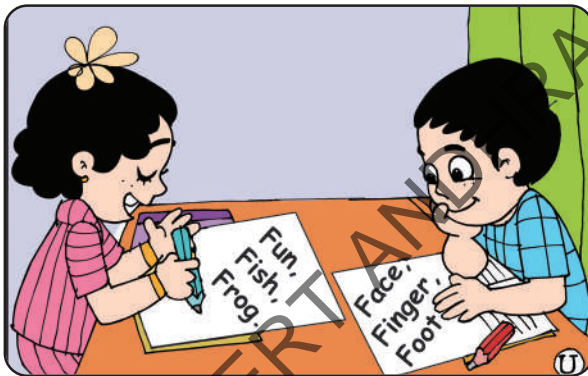
1. **Step One : Letters.**

Form pairs. One person says the letters of the alphabet from A to Z in his mind till the other person stops him. Write down the letter you get.



2. **Step Two : Words.**

Both partners write 3 words each beginning with that letter.



3. **Step Three : Phrases**

Exchange the words you write. Then use the words you get to write meaningful phrases.



## Link Puzzle

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Here is a 'Link Puzzle' for you to solve. The last three letters of one word become the first three letters of the next word.

Clue

1. A day when your school is closed.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Looking after children during the day while their parents are at work.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. An enclosed area for sports or entertainment.

--	--	--	--

4. To make able.

--	--	--	--	--

5. A gift from God or anything that brings happiness.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6. To take food into the body.

--	--	--	--	--

7. To calculate roughly

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

8. Past form of eat

--	--	--



## The Coromandel Fishers

- Sarojini Naidu

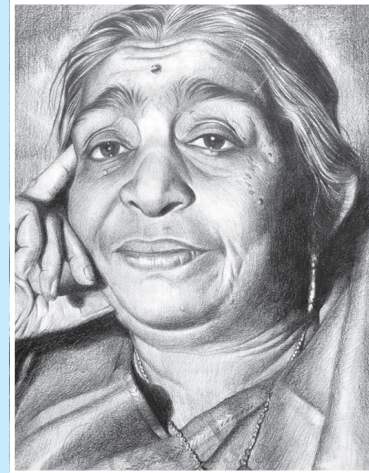


Rise, brothers, rise; the wakening skies pray to the morning light,  
The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn like a child that has cried all night.  
Come, let us gather our nets from the shore and set our catamarans free,  
To capture the leaping wealth of the tide, for we are the kings of the sea!

No longer delay, let us hasten away in the track of the sea gull's call,  
The sea is our mother, the cloud is our brother, the waves are our comrades all.  
What though we toss at the fall of the sun where the hand of the sea-god drives?  
He who holds the storm by the hair, will hide in his breast our lives.

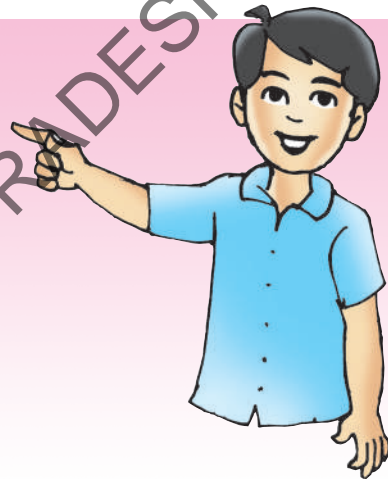
Sweet is the shade of the coconut glade, and the scent of the mango grove,  
And sweet are the sands at the full o' the moon with the sound of the voices  
we love; But sweeter, O brothers, the kiss of the spray and the dance of the  
wild foam's glee; Row, brothers, row to the edge of the verge, where the low  
sky mates with the sea.

**Sarojini Naidu** was an Indian political leader born on February 13, 1879 in Hyderabad, India. In 1925, she was elected as the first female President of the Indian National Congress. Naidu died on March 02, 1949 at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Sarojini Naidu as a poet belongs to an era of struggle, slavery, and freedom fighting. Though the poem Coromandel Fishers is about fishermen, it metaphorically reflects the poet's desire for free India and thus she encourages the people of the nation to hasten their struggle.



## Glossary

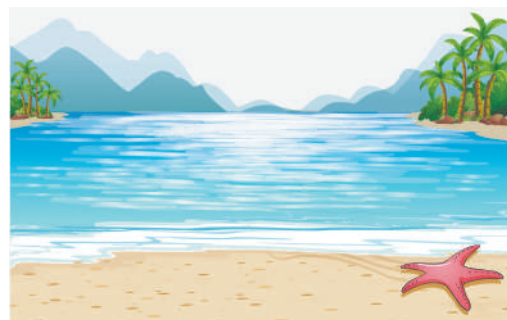
- dawn (n) : sunrise  
 catamarans(n) : a twin hulled boat  
 capture(v) : to take control of  
 hasten(v) : hurry  
 glade (n) : cleared space in a forest  
 grove(n) : a small forest  
 glee (n) : happiness  
 verge(n) : an edge



## Appreciation :

### I. Match the rhyming words.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. light  | sea   |
| 2. free   | lives |
| 3. call   | night |
| 4. drives | all   |



### II. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- The poet says that the sea is our .....  
 a) mother    b) brother    c) sister    d) comrades
- The poet says that the cloud is our .....  
 a) mother    b) brother    c) sister    d) comrades
- The poet says that the waves are our .....  
 a) mother    b) brothers    c) sisters    d) comrades

III. Answer the following questions

1. What sort of sounds can one hear early in the morning?
2. How is the wind described in line two?
3. Why are the nets to be gathered?
4. What do you think is the wealth of the fishermen?
5. What do you understand from the first line 'The wakening skies pray to the morning light'?
6. The poet says, 'Let us set our catamarans free.' What does it mean?
7. What happens if the fishermen are late in their work?
8. The poet describes many things as sweet. What are they? Among them what is considered to be the sweetest?



 **Check point**

Check-points	On my own	With friends' help	With teacher's help
I was able to read the main reading text.			
I got the main idea of the passage.			
I was able to use the glossary given.			
I was able to answer all the questions.			
I was able to do the vocabulary tasks.			
I was able to do the grammar exercises.			
I was able to do the writing tasks.			
I was able to perform different functions in English language.			
I was able to do the project work.			
I was able to enjoy the fun-time.			
I was able to recite the poem.			
I got the idea of the poem.			
I was able to enjoy the poem.			
I was able to answer the questions under the poem.			