

UNIT

3

www.apteachers.in

Little Hearts



Pre-reading

Look at the picture and answer the questions that follow.



X9D9V5



- Do you make friends easily?
- What are friends for?
- Have you ever quarrelled with your friends? If so for what?
- Is it hard to forgive friends?



It was a rainy Sunday. There were rills everywhere in the village. There was a large puddle across the street. And at this puddle, two girls from class sixth met each other. One girl was older than the other. Their mothers dressed them in new clothes as there was a village festival. The little girl was wearing a green skirt and the older a pink skirt.

They began to play. The little girl started to go into the puddle with her shoes on. "Don't go, Malasha! Your mother will scold you. Let's remove our shoes and play" said the older girl.

The girls took off their shoes, raised their skirts and started walking in the puddle.



"It's deep, Akulka, I am afraid" said Malasha.

"Don't be afraid! It'll not be any deeper," said Akulka.

Before Akulka completed her words, Malasha plumped her foot into the water. The muddy water splashed and fell not only on Akulka's new dress, but also on her face. Seeing mud spots on her dress, Akulka grew angry with Malasha. She scolded her, ran after her and wanted to strike her. Malasha was frightened. Immediately she jumped out of the puddle and ran home.

Akulka's mother passed by; she saw her daughter's dress soiled.

"Why did you get yourself so dirty?" she asked.

"Malasha has purposely splashed it on me," said Akulka.

Akulka's mother caught Malasha and gave a slap on her face. Malasha began to howl, and her mother ran out of the house. "Why do you slap my daughter?" she began to scold her neighbour. Soon, it turned to be a big quarrel. The men also joined the scene. One man pushed the other, and a fight began. Akulka's grandmother tried to separate them. They paid no attention to her.

While the neighbours were busy with their fighting, Akulka wiped off her dress, and went back to the puddle. She took a pebble and scratched the ground

so as to let the water off into the street. Seeing this, Malasha came with a chip to help her.

The fight was going on. The girls made a long rill. The old woman was still trying to separate the fighting crowd. Water started flowing down the rill. The girls put some pieces of paper on water. They ran along the rill laughing and



jumping in joy. They ran straight into the crowd.

The old woman saw them and said to all of them, "Shame on you, men! You are fighting for these two girls. See! They have forgotten it. They are playing nicely together. They are wiser than you."

The men looked at the girls and felt ashamed. Then they laughed at themselves and left the place.



rills (n)	= small streams of water
puddle (n)	= a small amount of water collected on the ground
took off (phr. v)	= removed
plumped (v)	= pushed
splashed (v)	= move through water making drops fly everywhere
soiled (v)	= something dirty
howl (v)	= cry loudly
wiped off (phr. v)	= removed or cleaned completely



Reading Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. How were the girls dressed?
2. Where did the two girls want to play?
3. Akulka grew angry at Malasha. What made her angry?
4. Who tried to stop the quarrel?
5. How did the quarrel end?



II. Complete the following choosing the correct options given after them.

1. "Don't go Malasha!" Akulka warned her not to()
 - a) get their shoes spoil
 - b) get their school bags wet
 - c) get injured
2. "Let's remove our shoes and play". It shows that Akulka was()
 - a) careless
 - b) afraid of her parents
 - c) interested in cleanliness
3. "Don't be afraid!" said Akulka,()
 - a) to warn Malasha
 - b) to threaten Malasha
 - c) to give confidence to Malasha



4. Akulka's mother gave a slap on Malasha's face because()
a) she quarrelled with her daughter
b) she made her daughter's dress dirty
c) she committed theft in her house.
5. The men also joined the scene. Here 'scene' refers to the()
a) quarrel
b) puddle
c) war



III. Read and rearrange the following sentences in the order of their occurrence in the story:

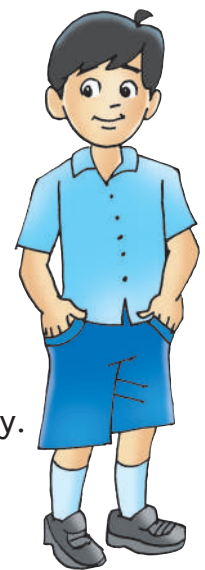
1. Akulka and Malasha threw pieces of papers in water and played together.
2. Akulka's mother slapped Malasha.
3. They wanted to play in the puddle.
4. Akulka and Malasha made a new rill to let the water flow.
5. The members of the two families started fighting.
6. It was Sunday and the two little girls were in their new dresses.
7. Grandma tried to stop the quarrel.
8. Malasha splashed the muddy water on Akulka's dress.



Vocabulary

I. The following are sentences taken from the lesson 'Little Hearts'. Read them and encircle the word that does not indicate the given context.

1. Their mothers dressed them in new clothes.
[kind caring cruel]
2. They began to play in the puddle.
[serious playful naughty]
3. One man pushed the other and a fight had begun.
[quarrelsome short tempered peaceful]
4. The old woman tried to stop the quarrel.
[threatening gentle peace-loving]
5. The two girls ran along the rill laughing and jumping in joy.
[friendly selfish good-natured]
6. The men looked at the girls and felt ashamed.
[shameful guilty innocent]



II. Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph with the suitable words given in the box.

soiled, puddle, jumped, wipe off, happily, little, muddy

There was a across the street. A dog was passing by it. He stopped and looked in it where there was a bird flying in the sky. The foolish dog suddenly into the puddle. Poor thing! He became His eyes were filled with water. What should we do then? A girl fetched a bucket of water to the mud stains of the dog. The dog looked at the girl and jumped to his feet

III. Read the following paragraph and write antonyms of the underlined words.

Akulka's mother caught Malasha and gave^(a) a slap on her face. Malasha began^(b) to howl, and her mother ran out of the house. "Why do you slap my daughter?". She began to scold^(c) her neighbour. Soon, it turned to a big^(d) quarrel. The men also joined^(e) the scene. One man pushed^(f) the other, and a fight had begun. Akulka's grandmother tried to separate^(g) them. They paid no attention.^(h)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) | b) |
| c) | d) |
| e) | f) |
| g) | h) |



Grammar

I. In the previous lesson you have learnt writing sentences describing 'on-going' actions using Present Continuous Tense. We can change them into questions to confirm the information.

Examples

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| It is raining. | Is it raining? |
| The girls are playing. | Are the girls playing? |
| Men are still fighting. | Are men still fighting? |

Such sentences are called 'Interrogative sentences'. Here they are in Present Continuous Tense. A sentence that asks a question is called an **Interrogative** sentence. It ends with a question mark.



Do you know how to write them as interrogatives?

If the subjects are 'he, she, it and any singular noun', use 'is' before them. And for the subjects 'we, you, they and any plural noun', use 'are' before them. If the subject is 'I', use 'am' before it.

Observe the following examples.

She is singing.

Is she singing?

They are coming.

Are they coming?

Change the following statements into questions.

1. The children are playing.
2. Students are waiting for their bus.
3. The teacher is walking slowly.
4. They are drinking water.
5. Usha is cleaning her room.
6. The girl is preparing tea.



II. Degrees of Comparison

The adjectives change in form to show comparison. They are called the three degrees of comparison.

Read the following sentences.

1. Gopal is the tallest of all in the class.
2. Rani is cleverer than Ramya.
3. My house is as big as yours.



In sentence 1, the adjective 'tallest' denotes the superlative degree. In sentence 2, the adjective 'cleverer' denotes the comparative degree. In sentence 3, the adjective 'big' denotes positive degree.

Read the following sentences and point out the adjectives and name the Degree of Comparison of each.

1. The train runs faster than the bus.
2. Lead is the heaviest metal.
3. Hari is the laziest boy in the class.
4. The two little girls are wiser than the older people.
5. Mount Everest is the highest peak of the Himalayas.
6. Iron is more useful than copper.
7. This is the most interesting story.
8. Ooty is cooler than Chennai.



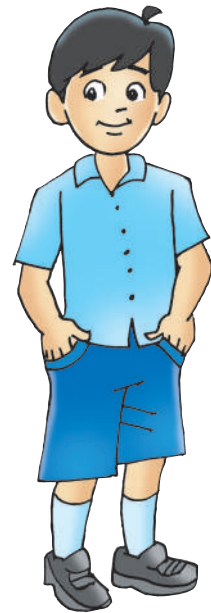
III. Articles

www.apteachers.in

Read the following paragraph :

Sir C.V. Raman was a scholar in sound and sound related physics. His research in optics, the Science of light resulted in the discovery of the Raman Effect. The discovery won him the Nobel Prize for physics. It was the first time the prize was awarded to an Asian! The scholar was the Pride of India. The underlined phrases begin with either 'a / an' or 'the'. These are called articles. There are rules for the use of articles. Let us learn them in detail.

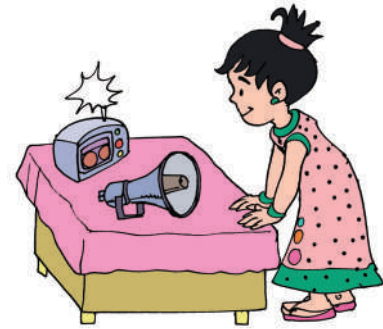
- a) We use 'a' before singular common nouns that begin with consonant sounds.
e.g. a scholar a chair a man a union a university
 a parrot a donkey a house a computer a book
- b) We use 'an' before singular common nouns that begin with a vowel sound
e.g. an Asian an apple an hour an engineer an Indian
 an ant an ape an orange an uncle an eagle
- c) We use 'the'
1. before a common noun which is mentioned for the second time.
e.g. I saw a dog. The dog was barking.
 2. before superlative adjectives.
e.g. the largest, the best, the smallest , the most.
 3. before ordinal numbers.
e.g. the first, the second ..
 4. before the names of musical instruments.
e.g. the guitar, the violin etc.
 5. before a noun when we mean something in particular.
e.g. the Raman Effect , the T.V., the Radio
 6. with unique things.
e.g. the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky, the universe.
 7. before the names of awards.
e.g. the Nobel Prize, the Bharat Ratna, the Padmabhushan etc.



Now, fill in the blanks in the following sentences with 'a / an or the'.

1. Ravi Varma was famous painter.
2. English is international language.

3. sun is star.
4. earth moves round sun.
5. He is expert in Robotics.
6. It is issue of Human Rights.
7. I listen to radio a lot.
8. I met lawyer yesterday. lawyer was famous in the city.
9. My brother is learning to play Piano.
10. Raghu is best batsman in our team.



Writing

- I. Look at the picture of 'Peacock'. With the help of the following hints write a composition about the Peacock.



Hints : the peacock - our National bird - beautiful bird - different colours - long tail - about 2.25 mts. long - 'eye markings' on the tail - colours change in the sun-light - dances - rains - walks proudly

II. Message Writing

Read the following Telephone Conversation between Teju and Pranay. Teju's brother Sanju is not at home. So, Teju writes a message for his brother as he has to leave for his tuition.

Pranay: Hello, Can I speak to Sanju?

Teju : Sanju is not at home. I am his brother Teju.

Pranay: I am Pranay. Could you tell your brother not to come to Railway station today to pick me up? The train is running late by 8 hours.

Teju : Which train?

Pranay: The Rajadhani Express. It will arrive in Vijayawada by tomorrow

at 8 o'clock in the morning. Tell him to come tomorrow morning.

Teju : I will surely pass the information.

Pranay: Thank you.

Read the message written by Teju after his telephone conversation.

MESSAGE

23rd, April.

5.15 pm

Sanju,

Pranay called. He wants you to come tomorrow morning to pick him up at the Railway station. The train is late by 8 hrs.

Teju

Read the following Telephone conversation between Radha and her mother.

Mother : Hello, Radha, I'll not come home now. We have an urgent meeting in the office. Do you have your dance class today?

Radha : Yes, mom, I have to leave now. What's the matter?

Mother : Tell your father to come to NTR circle by 8pm to pick me up. I'll wait there.

Radha : O.K. Mom.

Now, Radha leaves message for her father. Write her message in the box provided below.

MESSAGE

15, October.

4.30 pm.

Dear Papa,

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

Radha





I. Say the following pairs of words aloud.

vet	wet
vest	west
vine	wine
vile	while
vie	why

Note: While saying 'w' (in wet) our lips come forward and while saying 'v' (in vet) our upper teeth touch the lower lip.

II. Here is an announcement in the School Assembly by the SPL. Read it.

Good morning to all. A good chance for us. Our school will organize an Inter- School Science Exhibition on February, 22 from 10 am to 4 pm. Working models, informative charts and computer programmes will be exhibited. The best 10 models will be selected for District Level Science Exhibition. All the best. Thank you. Have a nice day.

Now make another announcement of your own, as your school students are going to Nagarjuna Sagar on an educational tour. Instruct them to get their parents' permission letters for the two day tour.



Listening

Listen to the following story and answer the questions.

The Wise Judgement



Suddodhana was the king of Kapilavasthu. Siddhartha was his son and Devadutta his nephew.

One day Devadutta came to the king's court in an angry mood, 'Your Majesty! I want justice.', he shouted.

'What has happened?' asked the king.

"Siddhartha has taken my swan. He's not giving it to me" said, Devadutta.

The king was surprised because he knew that Siddhartha was good and gentle. He never takes anything from anyone.

Just then Siddhartha entered the court with a swan in his arms. "Is that your swan?" the king asked Devadutta.

"Yes it is. I shot it", said Devadutta.

"But the swan fell at my feet. I picked it up and took out the arrow from its side and applied medicine on its wound. I saved its life. The swan is mine", said Siddhartha.

The king asked his Chief Minister for advice.

The Minister said, "Devadutta shot the swan. If Devadutta killed the swan then it would be his. Siddhartha saved its life. So, the swan is Siddhartha's."



1. Who came to the king's court? Why was he angry?
2. "Siddhartha had taken away something!" What had he taken?
3. What had Siddhartha taken away?
4. What did Siddhartha bring in his arms?
5. Why did Devadutta say the swan was his?
6. Where did the swan fall? How did Siddhartha save the swan's life?
7. Which do you think is better---- killing a bird or looking after it?
8. This story shows us that Siddhartha was
a) cunning b) cruel c) kind



Read it yourself...

A Mother's Wise Advice

Once upon a time, the son of Brahmadata was ruling righteously in Benares, in northern India. It came to pass that the king of Kosala made war, killed the king of Benares, and took the queen as a prisoner.

Meanwhile, the queen's son escaped by sneaking away through the sewers. In the countryside, he eventually raised a large army and surrounded the city. He sent a message to the king, the murderer of his father. He told him to surrender the kingdom or fight a battle.

The prince's mother heard of this threat from her son by some faithful servants. She was a gentle and kind woman who wanted to prevent violence and suffering and killing. So she sent a message to her son - "There is no need for the risks of battle. It would be wiser to close every entrance to the city. Eventually the lack of food, water and firewood will wear down the citizens. Then they will give the city to you without any fighting."



The prince decided to follow his mother's wise advice. His army blockaded the city for seven days and nights. Then the citizens captured their unlawful king, cut off his head, and delivered it to the prince. He entered the city triumphantly and became the new king of Benares.

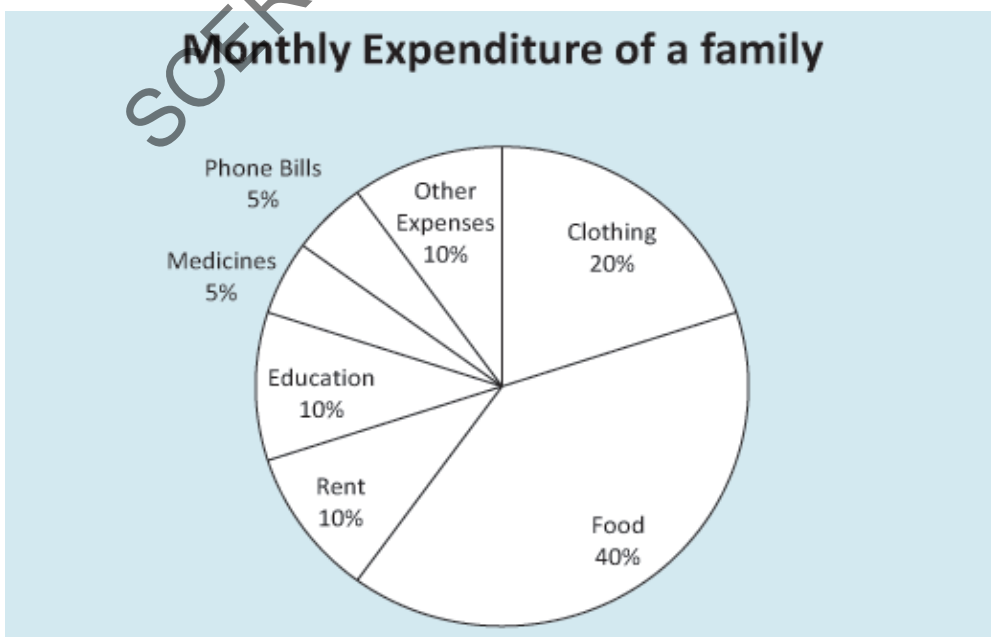
Answer the following questions.

1. How did the prince escape?
2. Why did the prince's mother try to stop the battle?
3. How did the prince get his kingdom back?



Study Skills

A. Study the following pie chart carefully.



Let's go through the description of the Pie-chart.

The Pie-chart shows the percentage of a family's household expenditure distributed into seven categories. These are food, clothes, education, medicines, phone bills, rent and other expenses. According to the chart, the family's highest expenditure is on food. The lowest expenditure is on medicines and phone bills. If we make a list of the items of expenditure from the highest to the lowest, we find this order: food, clothing, rent, education, other expenses, medicines and phone bills.

Now, answer the following questions.

1. How many items are mentioned in the chart?
2. On which item does the family spend more money?

Choose the correct answer from the choices given below and put a tick (✓) mark.

3. Which of the following took the same percentage of expenditure?
 - a) rent and phone bills
 - b) rent and education
 - c) rent and medicine.
4. Choose the correct statement.
 - (a) The items with least expenditure are two in the chart.
 - (b) The items with least expenditure are three in the chart
 - (c) The item with least expenditure is only one in the picture.
5. Choose the correct statement from the following.
 - (a) Expenditure on rent and education are equal to the expenditure of clothing.
 - (b) Expenditure on food item is equal to the sum of clothing and rent.
 - (c) The sum of expenditure on phone bills and medicines is double the expenditure of clothing.

B. Here is the dictionary entry of the word 'soil'. Read it carefully.

soil¹/soIl/ noun, u. **1** *The soil is so fertile that you can grow anything you like on it. = the material that covers the top of the earth's surface, in which plants grow* **2** *I have decided to return to the soil. = the profession of farming (figurative)* **3** *Do you like living on this soil? = country (literary)*

soil² verb, t. *His clothes were soiled with mud. = to cause something to become dirty*



Fill the following table based on the information given above. The first one is done for you.

Part of speech	Meaning	Example sentence
Noun	1. The material that covers the top of the earth's surface in which plants grow.	The soil is so fertile that we can grow anything on it.
	2.	
	3.	
Verb		



Fun Time

I. Can you answer the following questions ? Try.

1. What can travel the world while staying in a corner?
2. What is made of water but if you put it into water it will die?
3. I'm tall, when I'm young and I'm short , when I'm old What am I ?
4. What has hands but cannot clap?
5. What has a head and tail but no body?
6. What has an eye but cannot see?
7. What kind of room has no doors or windows?
8. What kind of tree can you carry in your hand?
9. Which word in the dictionary is incorrect?
10. Feed me and I live, yet give me a drink and I die. Who am I?



II. Match the expressions with their contextual settings.

Expression		Settings
1. Can I help you, madam ?	()	a) in an office
2. I will put you through	()	b) at the dining table
3. Can I meet the manager?	()	c) in a class
4. How long have you been suffering	()	d) on the telephone
5. Stop talking	()	e) in a court of law
6. Objection, your honour!	()	f) in a shop
7. Pass the salt	()	g) in a restaurant
8. What would you like to have sir?	()	h) in a doctor's clinic



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 task.			
I was able to perform different functions in English language.			
I was able to listen to and respond to the story narrated/read by my teacher.			
I was able to read the story given under 'Read it yourself' and answer the questions given under it.			
I was able to do the project work.			
I was able to enjoy the fun-time.			



A5Z4K1