

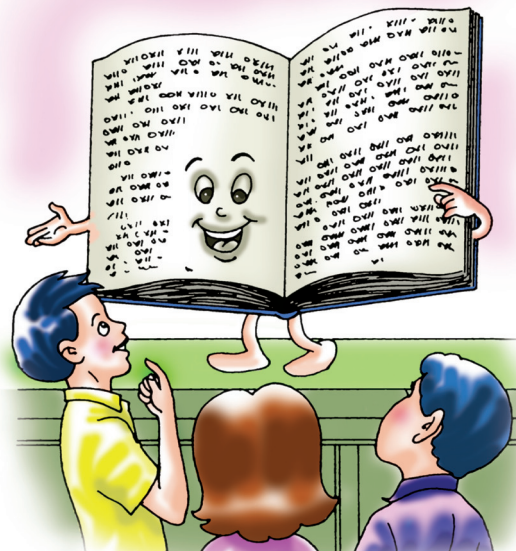
2 Books



Introduction

Can you guess the answer of this riddle?

My leaves are white
They never grow
And everything
You want to know
Is stored in those
Black marks you see
On every leaf
You find in me.



Answer: A Book

Books can be of a wide variety. Let us see if you can match the types of books with their description.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. Fairy Tales | → | ← | a. Long poem or story about heroic deeds. |
| 2. Epic | → | ← | b. Stories about ordinary folks. |
| 3. Autobiography | → | ← | c. Collections of poems. |
| 4. Detective stories | → | ← | d. Story of a person's life written by that person. |
| 5. Cartoon book | → | ← | e. Book containing sequence of drawings. |
| 6. Novel/Fiction | → | ← | f. Collection of mystery stories. |
| 7. Poetry Book | → | ← | g. Stories of fairies, magical people and events. |
| 8. Fable | → | ← | h. Long story divided into chapters. |
| 9. Folk Tales | → | ← | i. Old stories that teach a lesson. |



A.1. Great men and thinkers have used different names for books. Use the given words in sentences to explain each name. One is done for you.

(i) Companion (best friend)

Books are our companions in all circumstances.

(ii) Window (show world)

(iii) Lighthouse (show direction)

(iv) Teacher (teach good things)

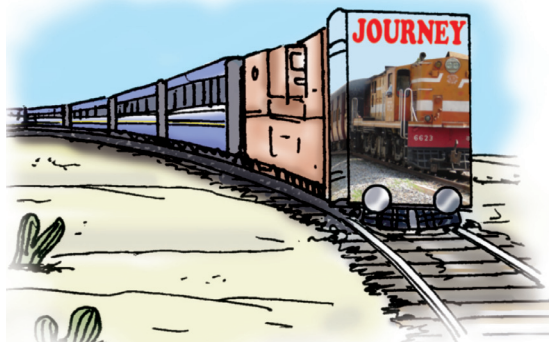
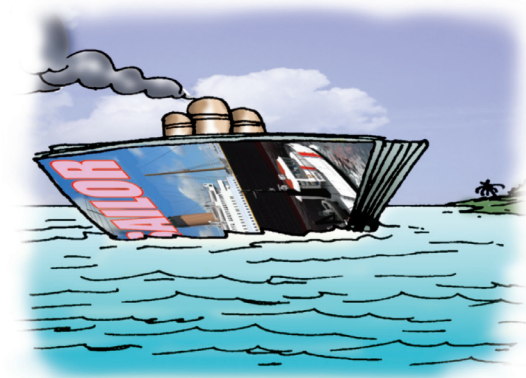
(v) Treasure (storehouse of knowledge)

A.2. Read the following poem.

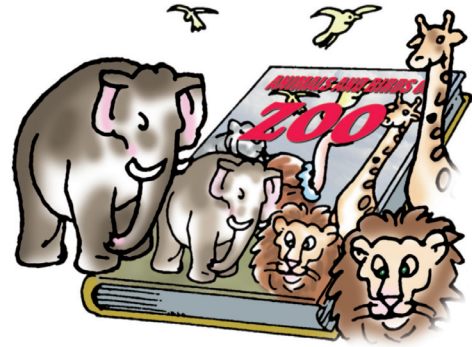
▶ Adventures with Books

Books are ships that sail the seas
To lands of snow or jungle trees
And I'm the captain, bold and free
Who will decide which place we'll see
Come, let us sail the magic ship.

Books are trains in many lands
Crossing hills or desert sands
And I'm the engineer who guides
The train on its exciting rides
Come, let us ride the magic train.



Books are zoos that make a home
 For birds and beasts not free to roam
 And I'm the keeper of the zoo
 I choose the things to show to you
 Come, let us visit in a zoo.



Books are gardens, fairies, elves
 Cowboys and people like ourselves
 And I can find with one good look
 Just what I want inside a book
 Come, let us read! For reading's fun.



A.3. On the basis of reading of the poem, complete the following sentences.

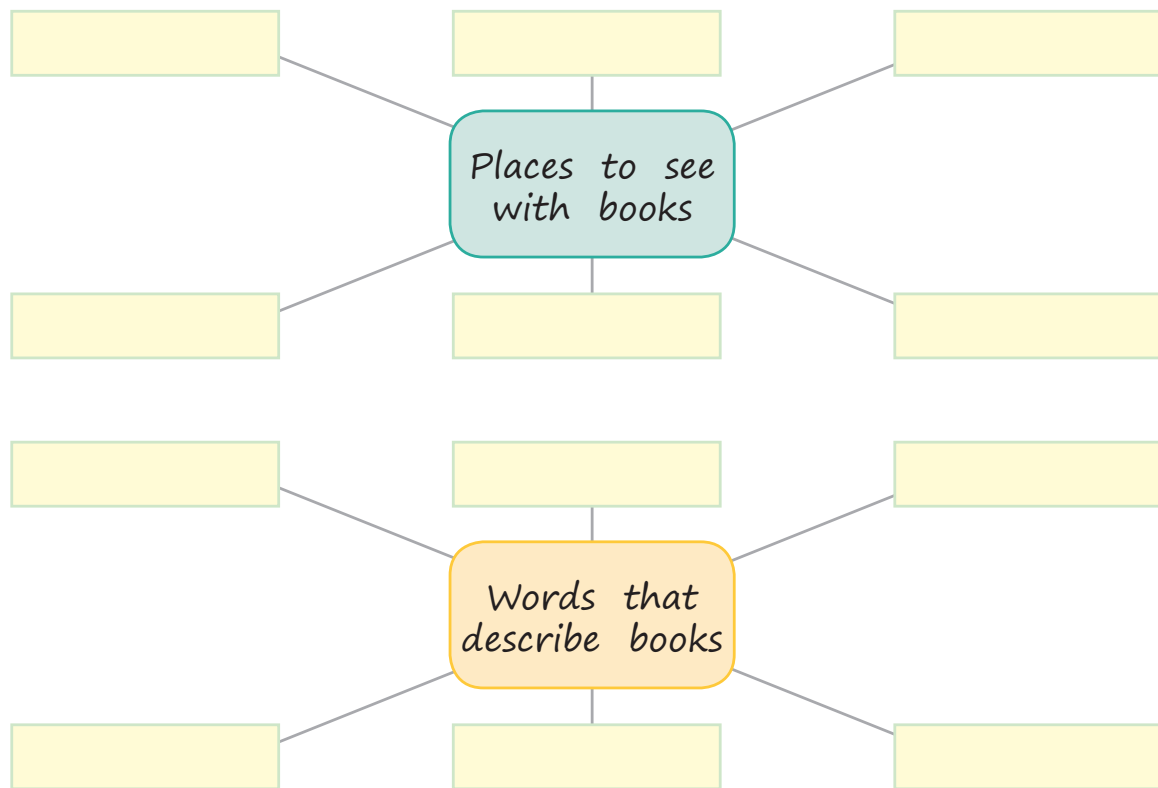
- (i) Books take the speaker to _____.
- (ii) The speaker is the _____ of the ship in which he will travel.
- (iii) He is a _____ person. It is he who will decide what places to visit.
- (iv) The speaker invites everyone to sail _____.
- (v) Books can easily cross _____.
- (vi) Books take its passengers on _____.
- (vii) A zoo is a _____.
- (viii) The birds and animals are not _____ to roam in a zoo.
- (ix) The speaker decides the _____.
- (x) One can easily find in a book what _____.

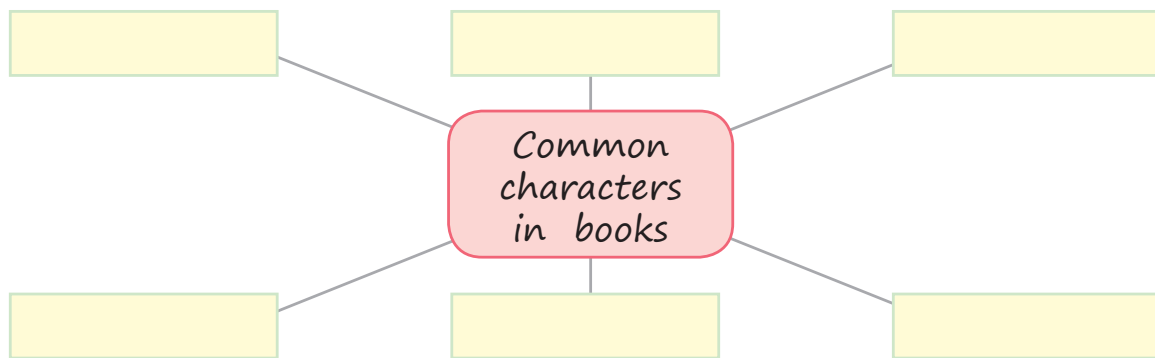
A.4. Mark whether the following statements about the speaker are true (T) or false (F). Find lines in the poem to support your answer.

- (i) The speaker loves reading books. ☐
- (ii) He reads all kinds of books. ☐
- (iii) He is by nature a dull and boring person. ☐
- (iv) He is bold, independent and adventurous. ☐
- (v) He does not wish to share his joy with others. ☐
- (vi) He is creative and imaginative. ☐
- (vii) He understands the power of books. ☐
- (viii) He does not recommend reading books to others. ☐

A.5. Pick out words from the box to complete the following web charts.

funny	deserts	entertaining	aliens	fairies	parks
gripping	schools	interesting	space	children	animals
giants	oceans	exciting	palaces	wizards	tragic





A.6. Complete the stanza taking words from the box given below.

wonderful	pilot	planes	places
high	fly	clouds	clever

Books are _____ that fly _____.

Above the _____ and in the sky

I'm the _____, smart and _____.

Taking you to new _____ forever

Come, let us _____ in the _____ plane.

A.7. Your class wishes to start a class library. As monitor of the class, draft a notice to be put on class notice board giving the following information.

plan to start the class library — deposit one story book each within a week — books to be read in the zero period — the student who reads maximum books in a month to be rewarded.

NOTICE
DAV School, Vadodra

This is to inform _____

Name _____

Designation _____

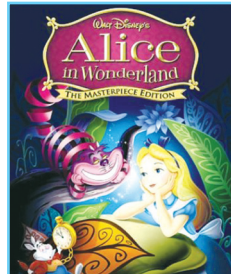


- B.1.** Writers have not ruled countries, invented things, won battles or had amazing adventures. Yet they are famous and important because they create tales that entertain people. After all, it is well-known that—

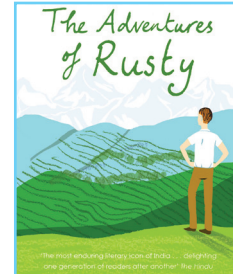
The pen is mightier than the sword.

Match the writers with their creations.

Rabindranath Tagore	Rudyard Kipling	Enid Blyton	Ruskin Bond
Arthur Conan Doyle	Charles Dickens	R. K. Narayan	Lewis Carroll



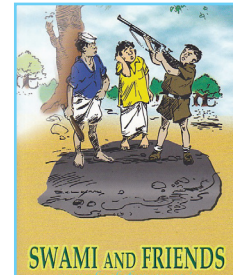
Alice in Wonderland



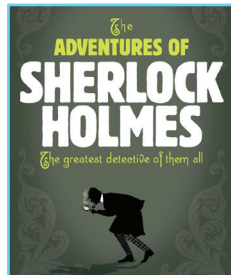
The Adventures of Rusty



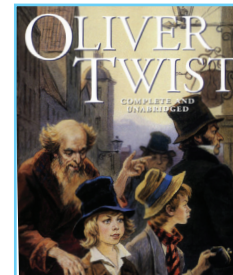
The Jungle Book



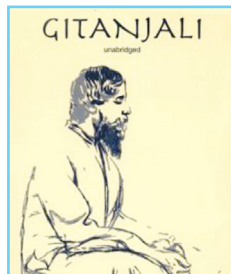
Swami and Friends



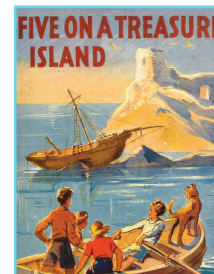
The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes



Oliver Twist




Gitanjali



Five on a Treasure Island

- B.2.** Reading is a hobby. Find out how many students enjoy reading in your class. Also complete the sentences given below to assess your reading habits.

My Reading Record



My favourite book is _____

The character(s) I like the most in the book is/are _____

Other books/stories that I have liked are _____

When I go to the library, I like to take out books about _____

My favourite author is _____

My favourite fairy tale is _____

If I could write a book, I would call it _____

- B.3.** Read the story ‘The Boy Who Borrowed’.

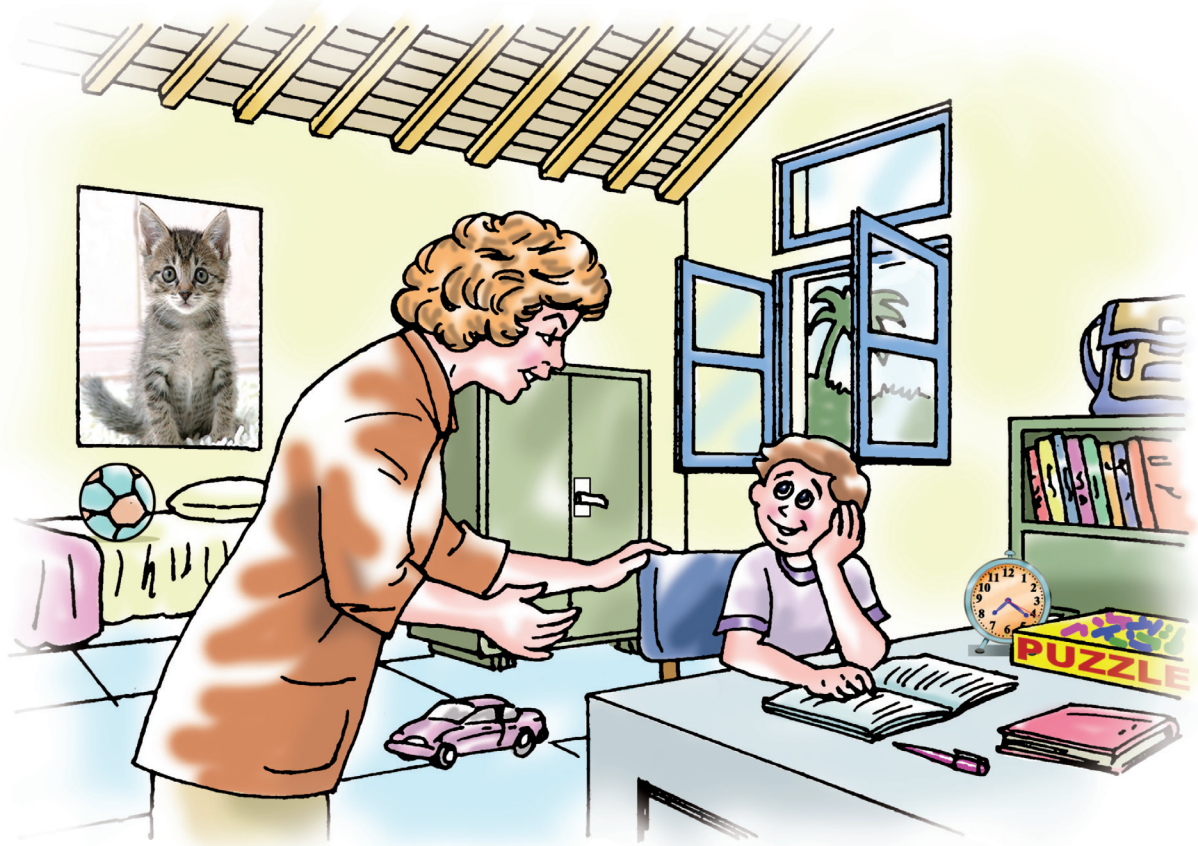
The Boy Who Borrowed

Benny loved reading. He always had his nose in a book, and he never had enough to read.

‘Really!’ said his mother, ‘you only take half a day to read a book, Benny! You need a book about as long as the dictionary!’

‘I want a book that goes on forever,’ said Benny. ‘That’s the only book that will really give me enough reading!’

Benny hadn’t enough money to buy a lot of books, and no one gave him any except at Christmas time. He had about eight of his own and that was all.



So Benny borrowed books from his friends and from the library. 'Please will you lend me *The Island of Adventure*?' he asked Bill. 'I haven't read it.'

He asked Mary for *The Secret Seven* and she lent it to him. Then he borrowed *Five on a Treasure Island* from Henry and two nature books from John.

But—he always forgot to give them back! At least, he forgot at first—but when he saw his bookcase gradually filling up, he simply couldn't bear to give back any of the books. So he didn't. If the children asked him for them he pretended he hadn't got them. He was a most dishonest little boy!

He didn't only borrow books. He borrowed a ball from Eric, and a pen from Lucy. Kenneth lent him his jigsaw, and Eileen lent him her new rubber. He didn't give any of them back, and the children were very cross indeed.

And then one night something happened. It was something very peculiar, and Benny quite thought it was a dream.



He sat up in bed because he thought he heard a noise. Surely there were voices in the other room, where he kept his books and toys!

Benny slipped out of bed. He listened outside the door of the room. Yes, there were voices!

‘It’s too bad!’ said a voice. ‘I don’t belong to Benny. I belong to John. I’ve got his name inside me.’

‘So have I,’ said another voice.

‘And I belong to Bill,’ said a third voice. ‘He loved me very much and read me six times. Now I’m stuck here in Benny’s shelf, and I don’t like him. He doesn’t treat me properly either. He’s turned some of my pages down to mark his place, and that’s a horrid thing to do with books.’

‘I belong to Mary,’ said another voice. ‘I was a birthday present from her mother and she liked me. Now I have to stay here, though I know Mary has an empty place in her bookcase, waiting for me.’

‘Let’s go!’ said yet another voice. ‘Why should we stay here? Let’s run down the stairs and go to that little room where there’s always a window left open for the cat. Come on! I won’t stay here and be a borrowed book any longer!’

‘Good gracious!’ thought Benny, in alarm. ‘Why, it’s the books talking! Would you believe it!’

The door was pushed open. Books came out, pushing and jostling, eager to get down the stairs. They walked over Benny’s toes and didn’t seem to notice him at all. He was too frightened to stop them or even to say a word. They tumbled helter-skelter down the stairs. They went into the little room off the hall and found the open window.

Then there was silence. Benny went back to bed, trembling. He didn’t like it at all. He fell asleep—and when he awoke in the morning, he laughed.

‘Oh, Mother!’ he said at breakfast-time. ‘I had such a funny dream last night. I dreamt that all my books went walking downstairs and ran away!’

‘Well, well—what a queer dream to have!’ said Mother.

But what do you think! When Benny went to get his school-books that morning, he found his bookshelves quite empty except for his own books! All the others had gone.

Benny sat down suddenly, because his legs felt queer. So it hadn’t been a dream. It was real. It had happened. Those books he had borrowed had gone off in a temper, and left him. They would all be back with their right owners now.



Benny was so frightened that he didn't know what to do. Then he caught sight of Eric's ball and Lucy's pen. Suppose they did the same thing too! Why, they might even do it in broad daylight, and then how ashamed he would be!

Benny went very red. He collected Eric's ball, Lucy's pen, Kenneth's jigsaw, and Eileen's rubber. He found some other things he had borrowed and put them all into his school-bag.

He handed them back to the other children. 'I'm sorry I kept these so long,' he said, in a small voice.



'Thank you,' said the children in surprise. 'We thought you meant to keep them!'

'That would have been stealing, really,' said Eric.

'Oh, Benny—thank you for sending back my book *The Boy Next Door*,' said Mary. 'I found it in my bookcase this morning.'

Benny stared at her. Good gracious! So her book had managed to find its way right to that empty place in Mary's bookshelf! The others told him that their books were back, too.

'I shan't borrow again unless I give back very quickly,' thought Benny. 'I wouldn't like this to happen to me again!'

I wouldn't like it either, if I borrowed and didn't give back, would you?

—by Enid Blyton

B.4. Tick (✓) the correct option to complete the sentences.

- (i) Benny completed reading a book in—
☐ three days. ☐ half a day.
☐ two hours.
- (ii) Benny got books only—
☐ at Christmas time. ☐ on his birthday.
☐ when he demanded them.
- (iii) Benny had the habit of—
☐ stealing things. ☐ lending things.
☐ borrowing things.
- (iv) When children asked for their books back, Benny—
☐ returned them. ☐ avoided them.
☐ pretended that he had not got them.
- (v) All the borrowed books wanted to—
☐ return to their owners. ☐ stay with Benny.
☐ praise Benny's passion for reading books.
- (vi) The funny dream that Benny narrated to his mother was about—
☐ his reading a funny book. ☐ his writing a book.
☐ books walking downstairs and running away.
- (vii) Books made Benny feel ashamed and so he—
☐ did not talk to his friends. ☐ returned all borrowed things.
☐ cried loudly.
- (viii) Benny promised to borrow books—
☐ again and again. ☐ only if he returned them quickly.
☐ only from relatives.

B.5. Answer the following questions briefly.

- (i) What was Benny's favourite hobby?
- (ii) What kind of book did Benny want?
- (iii) How many books did he have?
- (iv) Why could Benny not bear to return books?
- (v) Whose voices did Benny hear one night?
- (vi) What horrid thing had Benny done with one of the books?
- (vii) How did the books leave the house?
- (viii) Why were the children surprised when Benny returned them their things?



B.6. Life Skills

Imagine Benny had borrowed a book from you and has not returned it back. How would you convince him to return your book and all the other things that he has borrowed from other people?

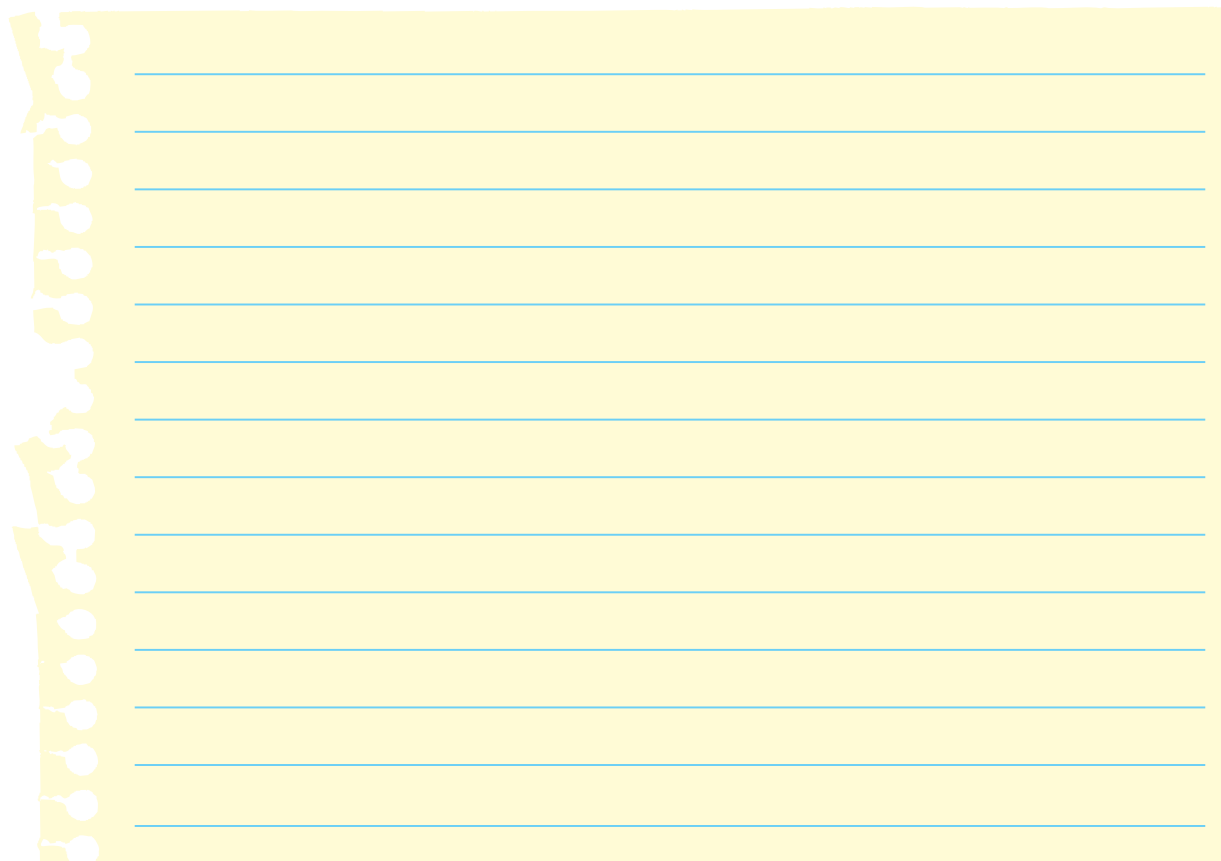
B.7. Value Based Question

'Books are our best friends. The values that we get from them are timeless and priceless.' Do you agree with this statement? Discuss in class what values do we get from books.

B.8. Find words from the story which mean the same as the following:

- (i) created a false impression p _ _ t _ _ _ _ _
- (ii) angry c _ _ _ _
- (iii) strange p _ _ u _ _ _ _
- (iv) horrible h _ _ _ _
- (v) hurry in a disorderly manner h _ _ _ _ s _ _ _ _
- (vi) strange, odd q _ _ _ _

- B.9.** Imagine you are Benny. Write a diary entry describing your unbelievable experience of hearing the books talk, leave the house and reach their owners' houses.



- B.10.** Benny's friend decides to become a member of a Public Library to satisfy her passion of reading books. Given below are the steps of joining the library, selecting a book and getting it issued. Arrange them in the correct order by writing the number in the boxes provided.

- ☐ Submit form and membership fee.
- ☐ Hand over book and library card to librarian.
- ☐ Refer to catalogue.
- ☐ Get due return date stamped in the book.
- ☐ Secure membership form.
- ☐ Select book.
- ☐ Fill details.
- ☐ Collect library card.





C.1. Here are two pages of annotated bibliography of children's books. Read it carefully.

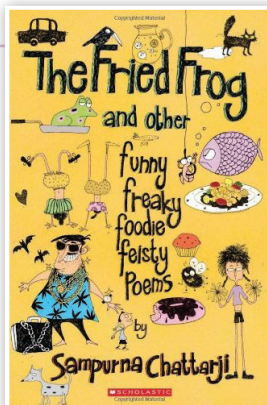


The Jungle Book

Mowgli lives in the jungle and spends his days climbing trees, eating honey, and swimming in forest pools. But not everyone wants him in the jungle. Can Mowgli overcome the ferocious tiger Sher Khan?

Rudyard Kipling

128 pages; Ages 6 and up; Paperback; ₹ 80

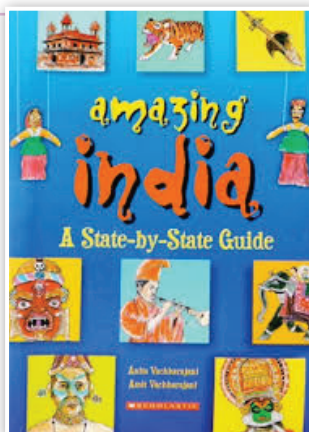


*The Fried Frog
and Other Funny Freaky Foodie Feisty Poems*

Have you ever heard of fabulous beasts that are garbage trucks? Have you ever met a person called Shampoo who talks in frothy bubbles? Have you ever ridden a word-balloon? A book filled with all kinds of strangeness and hilariouslyness, it promises an absolute laugh-riot.

Sampurna Chatterji

112 pages; Ages 8-14; Paperback; ₹ 90

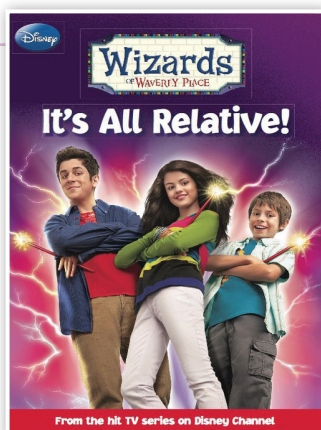


*Amazing India
A State-by-State Guide*

Illustrated by: Amit Vachharajani
Did you know that twenty-two of the twenty-nine states in India have their own language, and all of them their own different, magnificently unique culture and arts and crafts? A fabulously illustrated book takes you through all the different states and union territories in all their different regions, treating you to the rich kaleidoscope, that is India.

Anita Vachharajani

72 colour pages; All ages; Paperback; ₹ 230

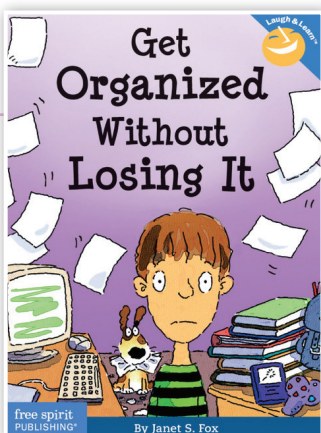


It's All Relative!

Disney : *Wizards of Waverly Place*

When Alex Russo discovers that her dad has already taught her brother Justin how to fly the family's magic carpet, she insists on getting her own flying lessons. The problem is her father doesn't want his little girl to fly. So Justin secretly teaches her to take to the skies. But when Dad finds out, will Alex be grounded?

128 pages; Ages 8-11; Paperback; ₹ 100

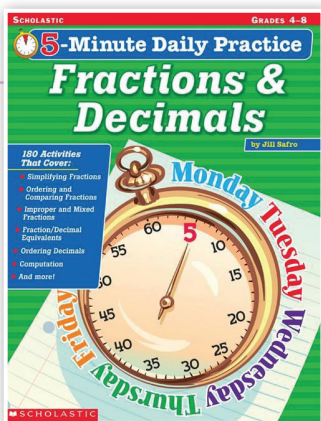


Get Organized Without Losing It

Is your desk at school a disaster? Do you spend tons of time looking for things you need for homework? If you do, this book is for you. Packed with helpful tips, memory tricks and useful tools to make life that much easier.

Janet Fox

110 pages; Ages 9-14; Paperback; ₹ 80



Fractions & Decimals

5-Minute Daily Practice

A great book which adopts an easy-to-understand approach for learning maths. The tests and solutions included will help you practice, reinforce your learning and build confidence.

Jill Safro

64 pages; Ages 8-11; Paperback; ₹ 100

C.2. On the basis of the book reviews you have read, write the titles of the books that you would read for the following:

- (i) To learn about the customs, festivals and cultural events of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

- (ii) To solve simple exercises of arithmetic.

- (iii) To read the story of Mowgli, who has always lived in the jungle but whose life is now threatened by the tiger Sher Khan.

- (iv) To enjoy funny compositions in verse.

- (v) To read about a girl whose father does not want her to fly using the family's magic carpet.

C.3. Select any two books which you would like to order. Discuss with your partner why you wish to purchase those books.

C.4. You propose to form a 'Literary Club' in your society. To become a member of the club, one must read one book at least. The club will enable book lovers to meet at regular intervals and exchange information about interesting books.

Note the following points about a book you have read to tell others in the next meeting.

- title of the book.
- the writer's name.
- the publisher's name (you'll find it on the front or back page, or somewhere inside).
- the type of book—puzzle, nature, science, humour, encyclopedia, etc.
- any other thing that you may find worth noting.
- a small paragraph on the characters, the theme, important incidents and why you have liked the book.

A Book Review is a critical report of a book.

Here is a book review given by Sanchari at a Literary Club Meeting.

IQ by Roland Smith is an exciting adventure story. The mom of Quest Munoz's step-sister is a secret-service agent. When she goes missing, most people think she is dead. But Quest goes on a long adventure with his step-sister to look for her.

Some parts of the book were really intense. Some parts made it seem as if it was going to end but it really did not end. IQ is one of the most exciting books I have read.

—Sanchari

C.5. As members of the Club, make an attractive bookmark to gift to one another.

C.6. Listen to the tape script about how to take care of books and complete the given 'Do's and Don'ts' to be displayed in the library.

Listen to the audio CD, titled *Listen & Comprehend* (Class-V). After listening, answer the questions verbally. Thereafter, complete the given exercise. The tape script is also given on page no. 51.

Do's		Don'ts	
(i)	Handle books _____ _____.	(i)	Do not _____ a book.
(ii)	Keep the _____ _____ on the book.	(ii)	Do not _____ the covers back against each other.

Do's		Don'ts	
(iii)	Protect the book from _____, dirt and scrapes.	(iii)	Do not drop _____ on the book.
(iv)	Protect the book from heat, _____ and _____.	(iv)	Do not put _____ or any _____ object in a book.
(v)	Use a _____ to keep your place in the book.	(v)	Do not _____ the corners of the book.
(vi)	Place the book upright on a _____ when not in use.	(vi)	Do not _____ or write in a _____ book.
(vii)	Make _____ for the book in the shelf.	(vii)	Do not pull a book by _____ spine when taking it out from the shelf.
(viii)	Turn the _____ gently to avoid _____.	(viii)	While replacing the book in the shelf, do not _____ it in.

C.7. Your school is celebrating a 'Book Week'. Prepare a speech to be delivered in the school assembly on the need to take care of books and tips on how to do it. Suggest the students to make maximum use of the school library.

C.8. Discuss with your partner and write down a few tips on how to make a good use of the school library.



Read it Yourself



Thank you, Rinku

Children are often initiated into the world of books by their elders or friends. Read this write-up where the author expresses her heartfelt gratitude to her friend Rinku who took pains to develop in the author's heart a love for reading.

I remember the last time I saw Rinku. We were leaving Kankroli, my father was changing his job again. I was leaving Rinku, and I knew we might never meet again.

I was six and Rinku seven, when we first met. We had just moved to Kankroli from Jamshedpur, into a house that nestled between trees and fields.

Rinku lived a few houses from ours, and unlike my sister and me, was an only child. The equation between Rinku and me was simple—she was the boss, and I was expected to obey her every command. Rinku probably saw in me the little sister she never had and protected me. She introduced me to fish, to butter rice, to lace stockings and, most importantly, to books.

Until then, I had been happy to listen to my mother's reading of *Amar Chitra Katha* at bedtime. I hadn't picked up a book and read it myself. But Rinku changed all that. The first book she made me read was *The Yellow Storybook* by Enid Blyton. A collection of stories around elves, pixies and goblins. I refused to read it. It seemed too hard. We discussed it for days and at last, as I was used to, I relented and agreed to read only two stories. I did and was **hooked**. Rinku sat next to me for hours watching me move my lips. In the next instant, she was teaching me how to read in my mind. In my entering the fairy world of Enid Blyton, Rinku derived a satisfaction and thrill.

hooked: addicted



Her next project was to **coax** me into reading novels without pictures. The thought of reading a 200-page book with a single story was challenging but like before, Rinku used all her persuasive skills to get her way. As I entered the magic world of *Malory Towers* and *St. Clare's*, boarding school stories of girls having secret midnight parties, *The Famous Five* and *The Secret Seven*, I realised I had stumbled upon a beautiful world that I could **retreat** to, any time I wanted.

My hunger for books grew as I grew older, and I went quickly from Enid Blyton's books to reading the Nancy Drew series, to authors like R. K. Narayan, James Herriot, Sherlock Holmes, Agatha Christie, and PG Wodehouse before I turned thirteen.

The two golden years with Rinku came to an end, when we moved from Kankroli. That day, as I looked out of the car window and waved to her, my young mind understood that I was leaving behind a very special person, a friend who had opened up a world of treasures for me, a mentor who had taken pride in my growth. We would be forever connected by her priceless gift, a gift that I was eager to pass on. And pass on I did, when my son turned six.

—by Poornima Kulathu
(slightly simplified)

coax: convince, persuade gently

retreat: withdraw to when faced with difficulty, place of refuge and shelter



Tape Script



Caring for Books

Here are a few tips regarding care for books.

1. All books should be handled carefully.
2. Do not drop a book or fold the covers back against each other.
3. Keep the dust jacket on the book to protect it from stains, dirt and scrapes.
4. Protect books against heat, light and moisture.
5. Water, too, will stain and damage the book.
6. Use a bookmark to keep your place in a book. Putting a pencil or any other thick object can damage the book.
7. Do not fold the corners of a book to mark a page.
8. Do not underline or write in a library book.
9. When not in use, place the book upright on a shelf with other books.
10. When taking a book out from the shelf, never pull it by the top of the spine.
11. When returning a book to the shelf, do not force it in. Instead make a space for it.
12. Turn the pages gently to avoid wrinkles.



Where There's A Will...



Introduction

‘Where there’s a will, there’s a way’ is a proverb.

A **proverb** is a well-known phrase or sentence that gives advice or says something that is generally true.

In your opinion, which of the following options conveys the correct meaning of the proverb—‘Where there’s a will, there’s a way’—

- (i) If you wish, you can make a road for yourself.
- (ii) Wherever you find a will, there will be a road for you.
- (iii) If you really want to do something, you will certainly be able to find a way of doing it.

Look at the describing words given below and tick (✓) those which can help you to find your way and make you successful.

‘I can reach my goal if I am.....’

☐ nervous

☐ resolute

☐ optimistic

☐ shaky

☐ doubtful

☐ calm

☐ anxious

☐ strong-willed

☐ focussed

☐ confused

☐ confident

☐ timid

☐ excited

☐ enthusiastic





A.1. Have you ever tried to analyse yourself? Do you face a situation readily or do you try to avoid it? What do you do in the following situations? Tick (✓) your choice.

(i) When you make a mistake, do you—

- ☐ admit it?
- ☐ hold someone else responsible?

(ii) When you see a person better than you, do you try to—

- ☐ learn from him?
- ☐ prove him to be inferior?

(iii) When you come across a difficult question, do you—

- ☐ try your best to find the answer?
- ☐ find fault with the question?

(iv) When you are unable to score good marks, do you—

- ☐ work harder than before?
- ☐ give up after sometime?

(v) When you find your teacher is not satisfied with your performance, do you—

- ☐ try to improve yourself?
- ☐ complain about it?

If you have opted for the first answer to each question, you are determined to work hard, but if the second answer is your choice in each case, you need to improve yourself and change your attitude.

A.2. Now read the story of Ekalavya, who refused to accept defeat and surpassed the limits set by man and nature.

► Limits of the Mind

Long ago, a little boy called Ekalavya was born in a poor family. His family lived a little away from Hastinapura, the capital of the Kuru kings. They were shunned by the society because they belonged to a low caste.

Ekalavya's mother would often say, 'Don't go near those people; they are high-born. We, low-born, are not supposed to mix with them.'

'Why, but why, mother?' Ekalavya asked. He couldn't understand this discrimination.

'God set these limits.'

'God? But why would God want nice things for them and bad things for us? Hasn't God made all of us equal?'

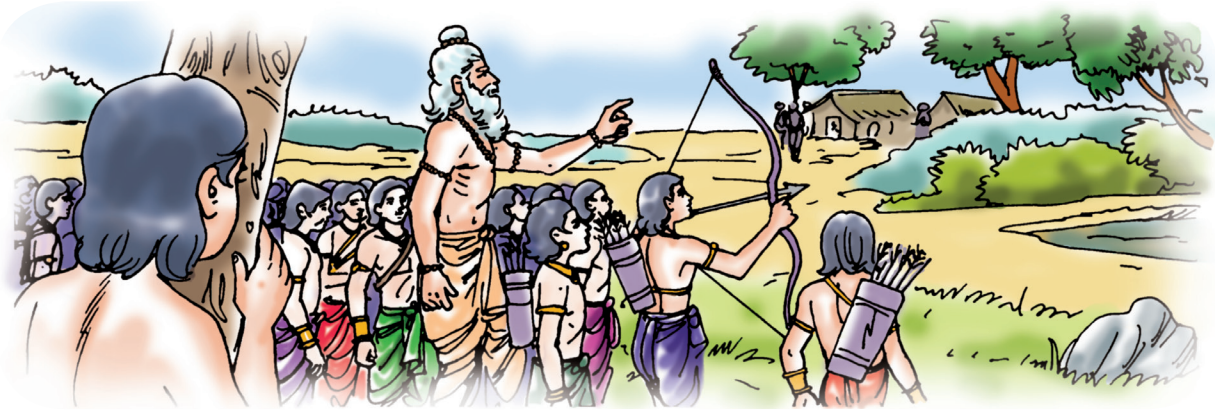
She sighed, 'I don't know, but there are bounds, we can't cross.'

Ekalavya became quiet. From that day the only important thing for him was to understand the meaning of 'limit'.

One day, Ekalavya saw beautiful chariots coming into the forest near his village. He saw boys of his age get out of the chariots. Last, an old man with snowy white hair came out looking stern but calm. Ekalavya heard his father's voice, 'Those are the Kuru princes, with their great teacher, Drona. The boy he has just patted is his favourite, Arjuna. They have come to practise 'archery'. Don't go near them.'



The boys started shooting with bows and arrows. What amazing things Arjuna did! He could shoot at a target with closed eyes. He could shoot with his left hand as well as the right. And, the teacher Drona's arrows made fire, chased things in circles, brought rain and lightning. It was magical.



The practice ended. Ekalavya went up to Drona and with folded hands, said, 'Great Sir, please teach me this magical art.'

'I don't teach the low-born.' Drona replied coldly and turned away.

'Master, your arrows don't seem to mind any limits, they bring rain and fire, they do wonders. How then can you be bound by the thoughts of high and low birth?' Saying this Ekalavya walked away from a glaring Drona.



The very next day, Ekalavya carved a statue of Drona from a tree trunk. Each day he would bow before the statue, practise shooting and imagine a pat on his back from Drona.

The Royal princes and their master came to the forest again after a few months. As Arjuna got ready to take aim at a particularly difficult target, an arrow reached his target before he could even aim. Shocked, the boys and their teacher looked around. They saw Ekalavya, who went up to touch Drona's feet.

'Who is your teacher?' Drona asked. Ekalavya quietly led him to the statue. Drona looked at it for sometime and said, 'If I am your *Guru*, give me my fee, my *guru dakshina*.'



'Ask, Sir,' bowed Ekalavya. 'I want your right thumb,' replied the stone-hearted Drona. Without the right thumb to support it, how can any archer ever hold a bow? As Arjuna and the other princes watched in shock, Ekalavya cut off his right thumb wordlessly and laid it at Drona's feet.

Many years passed. A great battle was going on in Kurukshetra between the Kaurvas and the Pandavas. But as fate had it, the

great master Drona was fighting against his favourite pupil, Arjuna. After the day's battle, a sad Drona was sitting in his camp. Suddenly, like a respectful prayer, arrows fell near his feet one after another. He looked up and saw the young Ekalavya.



‘Master, I have learnt to shoot without my right thumb. I can shoot with my left hand and with my feet. I have taught others and raised an army. Today I am known as a great archer.’

Drona was speechless.

‘Master, I set your greatness free from the limits of your own mind. Your great love for Arjuna crossed the limits of fairness when you asked for my thumb. But this made me learn to shoot with both hands and feet. And for this lesson, I offer my services to you in this battle.’

Drona’s eyes filled with tears. He answered, ‘Yes, it is true, bounds and limits are in the mind. Real courage is fighting against wrong limits and respecting the correct ones. Ekalavya, you have taught me a great lesson today.’

A.3. Write 'True' or 'False' against the given statements. If a statement is false, correct and write it in the space provided.

(i) Ekalavya and his family lived in Hastinapur.

(ii) Ekalavya failed to understand the discrimination between the high-born and the low-born.

(iii) Ekalavya requested Arjuna to teach him archery.

(iv) Ekalavya carved a stone statue of Drona.

(v) Drona asked for Ekalavya's left thumb as his *guru dakshina*.

(vi) In the battle of Kurukshetra, Drona and Arjuna were on the opposite sides.

A.4. Complete the given statements briefly.

(i) Ekalavya's mother would often tell him not to _____

(ii) The Kuru princes came to the forest to _____

(iii) Arjuna's skill in archery _____

- (iv) Each day Ekalavya would practise shooting and _____

- (v) After the loss of his right thumb, Ekalavya learnt to _____

- (vi) Real courage means _____

A.5. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow.

- (i) 'Don't go near them.'
- (a) Who said these words and to whom?
- (b) Who are 'them' here?
- (c) Why did the speaker say so?
- (ii) 'I offer my services to you in this battle.'
- (a) Who do 'I' and 'you' refer to?
- (b) Which battle is going on and between whom?
- (c) Why is the speaker offering his services?

A.6. Answer the following questions.

- (i) Why did Ekalavya's family live away from Hastinapura?
- (ii) Why did Ekalavya carve Drona's statue?
- (iii) Why did Drona ask for Ekalavya's right thumb as '*guru dakshina*'?

A.7. Value Based Questions

- (i) What inspiration do you get from the story of Ekalavya?
- (ii) Who of the two do you think is worthy of more respect—
Drona for being an excellent teacher or Ekalavya for being a
meticulous or sacrificing student?
Explain with reasons.

- A.8.** A few words from the text have been given in the box. Choose an appropriate word from the Aid Box which can be used to replace the bold words in the sentences given below. Write the chosen word in the space provided.

AID BOX				
discrimination	chariots	shunned	glaring	courage

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) The old man was looking fiercely at his son, when the guests came in. | |
| (ii) In olden times, kings used to travel in two-wheeled vehicles drawn by horses . | |
| (iii) Shekhar was avoided by his friends due to his bad habits. | |
| (iv) Every one dislikes the village head for his unfavourable attitude towards a few village families. | |
| (v) Sheena went to the Principal and accepted her mistake with an ability to disregard fear . | |

- A.9.** ‘Drona was speechless.’— In the word ‘speechless’, ‘less’ is a suffix which has been added to the word ‘speech’ to make a new word.

Suffix is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word to make another word.

- (i) Find out at least five words from the chapter ending with a suffix. (Do not write words ending in ‘ed’ or ‘ing’.)
- (a) _____ (b) _____
- (c) _____ (d) _____
- (e) _____



(ii) Add the suffix 'less' to the following words and use the newly formed words appropriately in the blanks below.

rest	end	self	life	tire	help
------	-----	------	------	------	------

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi is remembered for his _____ service to the nation.
- (b) After half an hour's waiting, the children started feeling _____.
- (c) Rahul felt _____ when he saw his house on fire.
- (d) He seems to think that I have an _____ supply of money.
- (e) The _____ effort of the construction staff helped in the completion of the bridge before time.
- (f) The bird's body appeared to be _____ but a little water revived it.

A.10. Life Skills

In groups of four, discuss the following about Ekalavya.

- his determination/desire to learn.
- the difficulties he faced.
- how he overcame these difficulties.
- the success he achieved in the end.






A.11. Based on your discussion, write a character sketch of Ekalavya in your own words (60-80 words).

A.12. Read the proverbs given below along with their meanings.






- (i) Make hay while the sun shines.
Meaning: Make good use of opportunities, favourable conditions till they last.
- (ii) Empty vessels make the most noise.
Meaning: People who do not have much knowledge often talk the most.
- (iii) A stitch in time saves nine.
Meaning: Action that is taken in time will prevent further problems.

Now match the proverbs in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

Column A

- (i) All that glitters is not gold. 
- (ii) Birds of a feather flock together. 
- (iii) Cut your coat according to your cloth. 
- (iv) Don't cross the bridge till you come to it. 
- (v) Every cloud has a silver lining. 

Column B

- (a) Act according to your financial capability. 
- (b) Do not worry about difficulties till they arise. 
- (c) All that looks good may not always be good. 
- (d) Even the worst situation has some hope and goodness. 
- (e) People of the same character get along well and like to stay together. 

Find and write three more proverbs with their meanings.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____

A.13. You have read about Ekalavya, who, even after losing his right thumb, kept practising, became a great archer and even raised an army. Now listen to the story of a brave boy, Jitendra Kumar Sharma, who fought with some robbers even after a bullet had hit him in the back.

Listen to the audio CD, titled *Listen & Comprehend* (Class-V). After listening, answer the questions verbally. Thereafter, complete the given exercise. The tape script is also given on page no. 77.

Listen to the tape script and complete the passage by filling in the blanks.

Some robbers entered the _____ Temple at Diggi. They threatened the priest and took off the _____ and the _____ of the main idol. Jitendra, the priest's 14-year old son, pounced upon a _____. His mother, _____ snatched the crown. The robbers fired to frighten her. A _____ hit her in the head and the _____ slipped from her hands. Jitendra quickly picked it. One of the robbers' bullet hit Jitendra in the _____. But still Jitendra _____ out of the temple with the crown. The robbers _____ him but failed. The _____ caught two of the robbers and handed them over to the _____.



B.1. 'Time and tide wait for no one.'— We all know this very well but still most of us keep on postponing our work. Select 8-10 students in the class and conduct the following survey.

- Total no. of students in your class.
- No. of students who regularly do their work on time.
- No. of students who always keep their work pending.
- No. of students who occasionally do their work on time.

Discuss the result of the survey in the class. Also discuss the various reasons that children give for doing or not doing their work on time.

B.2. Now read this poem that advises you not to put off your work till you think the right time to do it has come.

► **Just Be Up and Doing!**

Sure there is lots of trouble,
Sure there are heaps of cares,
Burdens that bend us double,
Worries that come to wear.
But we must keep pursuing;
Something, and see it through;
Still to be up and doing,
Is all that there is to do.

Though you would like to idle,
Wait for the world to right,
Keep your hand on the bridle,
Fight when you have to fight.
Women are won by wooing,
Fortune is won the same,
And to be up and doing,
Is all there is to the game.

Few ever fail by trying,
Few ever win who wait.
All of your sitting, sighing;
Never will conquer fate.
Whatever path you're hewing,
One thing is certain, son;
Either be up and doing,
Or soon you'll be down and done.



For the Teacher: Explain to the students that fortune can be won only through complete devotion.

B.3. Complete the central idea of the poem by filling in only one word.

The poet agrees that one faces a lot of _____ and worries in life. There also are _____ which bend people double with their weight but in spite of all this one must keep on working and _____ towards one's goal.

He further says that everyone likes to remain _____ and wait for the favourable _____ but one must always be ready to _____ if need be.

The poet adds that no one will ever _____ if he tries hard and also there is hardly any one who can _____ by just sitting and waiting for good luck to come. One can only carve a path of _____ if one is up and _____ hard.

B.4. Match the phrases given in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

Column A

- (i) heaps of cares →
- (ii) keep pursuing →
- (iii) see it through →
- (iv) like to idle →
- (v) hewing →
- (v) your sitting,
sighing →

Column B

- ← (a) to love to be carefree and happy
- ← (b) carving out, making
- ← (c) to keep doing
- (d) not to give up a task until
← finished
- ← (e) lots of worries
- ← (f) only talking and blaming

B.5. Life Skills

Quote any two/three lines from the poem that inspire you the most. Explain in what way do these lines inspire you.

B.6. You have received the following letter from your friend who has been very upset lately because of some problems at home.

Examination Hall

Delhi

15 October, 20__

Dear Megha

I've been thinking of writing to you for many days. In fact, I want to share something with you. You know, I am unable to prepare for my monthly tests at home. My mother has not been keeping well and is unable to do household chores on her own. She needs my help round the clock because of which I don't get time to study.

I'm feeling very upset and don't know what to do.

Your friend

Surbhi



B.7. Now write a letter to your friend encouraging her to be calm and cool and also give her some tips to tackle the problems at home. (You can use the tips given below.)

- mother should be admitted in a hospital for better care and treatment.
- an extra domestic help can be arranged.
- should work according to a schedule for better time management.
- self-help can be encouraged among the members.
- unreasonable/unnecessary chores should be dropped from daily routine.



C.1. Life is not been kind to everyone. There are people who are born with certain disabilities or develop some problems later in life. (We describe them as differently abled, for they have some other kind of abilities.)

- Do you know any such person who has some kind of disability?
- Is doing little, ordinary things for them as easy as it is for you? Discuss in the class.

C.2. Given below are descriptions of some people who in spite of their physical limitations made it big in the world. Choose the name of famous personality from the box and write it against their description.

Wasim Akram	Louise Braille	Ludwig Van Beethoven
Stephen Hawking	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Sudha Chandran

- A scientist who can't speak and is restricted to the wheel chair but has given amazing theories to the world. _____
- A German music composer who was born deaf but created beautiful compositions. _____
- The US president who suffered from polio. _____
- A classical dancer who lost her leg in a car accident but continued dancing with an artificial leg. _____
- A blind genius who developed the Braille for visually challenged people to enable them to read. _____
- A dynamic cricketer who suffers from diabetes but never let it affect his performance. _____

C.3. Now read the story of this courageous and determined girl.

► The Fearless Fighter

Janaki felt her mouth going dry. She tried not to look nervous as she faced the officials of the English Channel Swimming Association. 'How could she swim the Channel?', was the question that every member wanted to ask.



They were shocked to see a physically challenged girl who had come all the way from India to England to participate in an event where she would need all her strength; and how could she achieve it being a polio patient?

Janaki had been attacked by polio when she was two years old. As a result, her leg muscles had become so weak that she could not use her legs at all.

'Whoever wishes to swim the channel has to fulfil two conditions,' one of the members tried to explain to Janaki.

‘Yes,’ said a confident Janaki, ‘I have been informed that if I wish to participate in this event, I should be able to spend ten hours continuously in the water, and that I should be able to swim in the high sea for long hours without a break.’

‘Do you think you can qualify for the event?’ said another member.

‘Here are my certificates,’ Janaki said, handing over the certificates she had earned during four years of training. ‘I trained myself by swimming twenty kilometres upstream everyday for three weeks in the Arabian sea.’

‘That’s a lot of courage,’ said one of the Association members.

‘That’s not all,’ Janaki smiled. ‘My certificates will also show you that I can swim for ten hours continuously.’ All the officials of the English Channel Association were impressed. Finally, they had to give her the permission to swim.

‘Well, congratulations, Janaki, you can swim the Channel.’

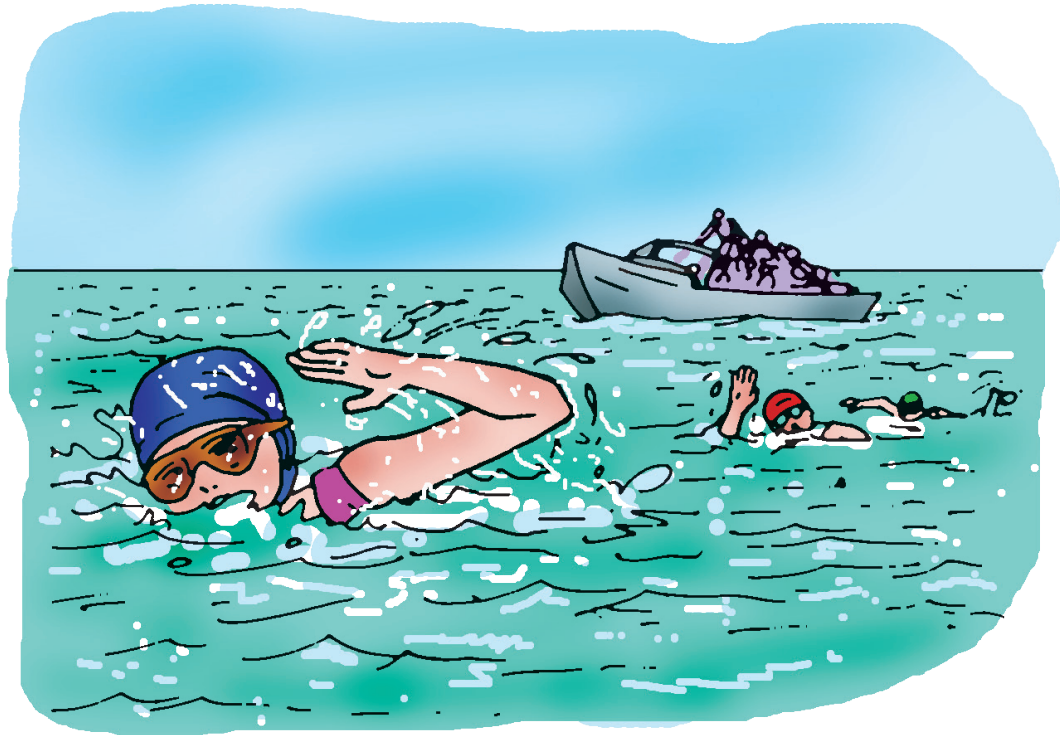
‘Thank you,’ said a beaming Janaki. Although Janaki had wanted to make a solo attempt, she could not do so because the special boat needed to accompany her for her safety was not available. So it was decided that she would be a part of a relay team that had mainly American swimmers.

July 28, 1992 arrived. It was the day that created history. For Janaki, it was the day to fulfil her life’s ambition—her ambition to swim the English Channel.

Janaki could hardly breathe because of excitement. The ocean seemed more challenging than ever before. But nothing would shake Janaki’s determination to win. Her heart was beating



uncontrollably. She could see her team-mates swimming closer towards her. Within seconds it would be her turn to swim. 'What if my determination fails? What if I can't swim?' Janaki put aside these thoughts and tried to concentrate on the event.



Before she realised, Janaki was swimming in the Channel. She could hardly believe it. But she had a tough fight ahead. Most of her energy was taken up by the waves that kept moving her legs sideways and the Channel water that was very cold.

'The water was so salty that every time it entered my mouth it made me feel sick,' recalled Janaki. 'The seaweeds and the jelly fish kept sticking to my body and made me extremely uncomfortable.'

But all the problems in the sea were forgotten as she swam to victory. A strange sense of fulfilment and an undying spirit of achievement had overtaken all the difficulties. Janaki's swim for two hours and a half in the Channel had given the world an outstanding example of courage and determination.

Janaki later remarked, 'One can overcome all the obstacles by hardwork, determination, courage and self-reliance,' so did she; fought against her limitation and won the battle!

C.4. On the basis of your reading of the passage, tick (✓) the correct answer.

- (i) Janaki practised swimming twenty kilometres everyday in—
☐ the Arabian sea. ☐ the English Channel.
☐ the Indian Ocean.
- (ii) Janaki swam in the Channel for—
☐ four hours. ☐ two hours and a half.
☐ one hour and a half.
- (iii) The Channel officials were shocked to see Janaki because she was—
☐ a girl. ☐ an Indian.
☐ a handicapped girl.
- (iv) While swimming in the Channel Janaki faced a lot of difficulties. They were due to—
☐ cold and salty water. ☐ seaweeds and jelly fish.
☐ both the above.

C.5. Write T for true and F for false statements.

- (i) Janaki was not allowed to make a solo attempt in the Channel. ☐
- (ii) Janaki's team-mates were Indians. ☐
- (iii) Janaki did not need much training to fulfil the conditions of the English Channel Swimming Association. ☐
- (iv) The officials of the English Channel Association were not much impressed with Janaki's confidence. ☐
- (v) Janaki's ambition was to swim alone in the English Channel. ☐
- (vi) All the difficulties Janaki faced while swimming in the Channel were forgotten as she swam to victory. ☐
- (vii) Janaki believed in luck and did not want to work hard. ☐

C.6. Read the following extracts and answer the questions.

- (i) 'Whoever wishes to swim in the Channel has to fulfil two conditions.'
 - (a) Who is the speaker of these words?
 - (b) What are the two conditions?
- (ii) 'Although Janaki had wanted to make a solo attempt, she could not do so.'
 - (a) What does 'solo attempt' mean?
 - (b) Why was Janaki not allowed to make a solo attempt?

C.7. Answer the following questions.

- (i) Why were the officials of the English Channel Association shocked to see Janaki?
- (ii) What was wrong with Janaki? How did it happen?
- (iii) Why were all the officials impressed with Janaki?
- (iv) In what way did July 28, 1992 create history?
- (v) What were the difficulties that Janaki faced while swimming across the Channel?

C.8. Life Skills

Janaki underwent very difficult training to achieve her ambition. Imagine how she would have felt if, for any reason, she had not achieved victory in the relay across the English Channel. Do you think she would have given up swimming or she would have worked harder next time?

C.9. Value Based Questions

- (i) Which of Janaki's qualities do you admire the most?
- (ii) What do you think is the secret of Janaki's success?

C.10. Read the following sentences.

- Whoever wishes to swim in the Channel.....
- I should be able to swim in the high sea for long hours without a break.

Notice the words '**whoever**' and '**without**'. They are actually made up of two words each.

'**Whoever**' is made up of '**who**' and '**ever**'. '**Without**' is made up of '**with**' and '**out**'.

They are put together to form a '**compound**' word. They may be written as one word as in '**whoever**' or as words separated by a hyphen as in '**self-reliance**'.

C.11. Read the story again, identify and write below five compound words.

- (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
(iv) _____ (v) _____

C.12. Now read the passage given below and fill in the blanks with compound words given in the Aid Box.

AID BOX				
team-work	hardwork	playground	nobody	everyday
whoever	outstanding	without	everywhere	

_____ the children went for football practice. They had to reach the _____ at 5:00 a.m. sharp. _____ was allowed to miss the practice. _____ in the school, notices had been put up saying that _____ was absent would have to play for three hours _____ a break. The boys put in a lot of _____. The date of the match was nearing. In the match, the team's performance was _____. This was the result of _____.

C.13.

Now write a paragraph.

The Man with an Iron Will

Baba Amte, as he is popularly known, was a man of great admiration.
His real name was



Read it Yourself

Read an interesting story of a little girl.



Heena's Determination

'There,' said Heena, flinging her school bag down on the kitchen table, 'I'm never going to try again.'

'Why? What has happened, Heena?' asked Mother.

'The teacher has put up the exam results today, and again I'm tenth in the class. I really worked hard to be the topper this time.' Heena buried her face in her hands and began to cry.



'Cheer up,' said Mother, coming over to Heena's side and putting an arm around her.

'How can I? I'm always getting a low rank. I simply can't get to the top. I've never had a prize, and I suppose I will never have one. I'm just stupid, that's what I am, and I'll never be any good at all,' wept Heena.

'You know, Heena, determination and the will to achieve your goal can work wonders,' her mother consoled. 'Let me tell you a story. You've heard of Winston Churchill, the great war time Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?'

‘Yes,’ said Heena.

‘When he was in school, he performed so badly that his teachers gave up on him. But he did not give up. He spent extra time over his studies and, later the world recognised him as a great man.’

‘Yes, of course,’ Heena agreed.

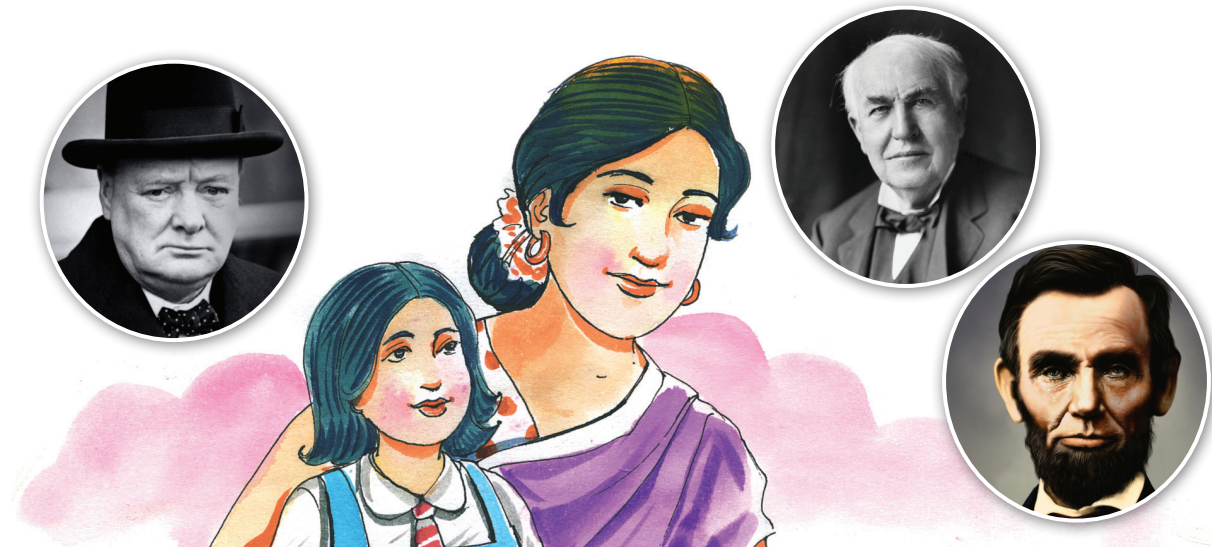
‘Let me tell you more,’ continued Mother, ‘Have you heard of Thomas Edison?’

‘Yes, he was the scientist who has given so many inventions and discoveries to the world.’

‘That’s right. But when he was in school, his teacher had expelled him from school saying that he was a slow learner and suggested that he should be sent to a school for slow learners.’

‘But he was a genius!’ Heena was surprised.

‘He was, indeed! He was determined too. He studied at home and when he needed money for his studies, he sold newspapers and sweets on the train.’



‘That’s a lot of courage and will power.’ Heena was beginning to brighten up. ‘Yes, the key to his success was the desire to be successful and the determination to fulfil this desire.’

‘Then there was Abraham Lincoln. He was so poor a child that he worked during the day and studied under the street lamp at night. His hardships did not discourage him. He kept on trying till he succeeded in becoming the President of America,’ Mother explained.

‘Perhaps there is hope for me yet.’ A smile began to curl around the corners of Heena’s mouth and her eyes twinkled. ‘But the top girls and boys seem so bright,’ Heena said doubtfully. ‘They always get good marks and answer so much more quickly than I can.’

‘Maybe,’ said Mother, ‘but remember the story of the tortoise and the hare. It isn’t always the fastest that gets there first.’

‘Yes, it’s not always the fastest but the one who is determined and has the will that wins,’ said a changed and determined Heena. ‘And mom, now I understand why my teacher insists that where there’s a will there’s a way.’



Tape Script



Brave Boy—Jitendra Kumar Sharma

It was late evening. Some robbers entered the Kalyanji Temple at Diggi. After threatening the priest, they proceeded to take off the crown and the jewels of the main idol. The priest managed to run towards an inner room to the other members of his family. Reacting immediately, his family members rushed towards the temple part. The priest’s 14-year old son, Jitendra, pounced upon a robber who had the crown of the main idol. His mother, Shakuntala Devi, snatched the crown from the robber. The robbers fired to frighten her. One of the bullets hit Shakuntala Devi in the head. As she became unconscious, the crown slipped from her hands. Acting quickly, Jitendra picked up the crown. Just then a bullet hit him in the back. Without caring, the brave boy ran off with the crown. The robbers chased him but couldn’t catch him. The crowd caught two of the robbers who were later handed over to the police.