



1. Listen, repeat and read with me.
सुनो, दोहराओ और मेरे साथ पढ़ो ।

O5

Unit Six



When you drop me on the floor
I get stepped on - my sides are sore;
Torn-out pages make me groan;
I feel dizzy if I'm thrown;
Every mark and every stain
On my covers gives me pain;
Please don't bend me, if you do
I don't want to talk to you;
But we will both be friends together,
If you protect me from the weather
And keep me clean so that I look
A tidy, neat and happy book.



2. Present the poem with proper actions.

उचित हाव-भाव के साथ कविता प्रस्तुत करो ।

O1

3. Say what happens when –

बताओ कि ऐसे समय क्या होगा ।

O11

O12

- you drop a book on the floor. - you put marks and stains on a book's cover.
- you tear out pages from a book. - you throw a book.

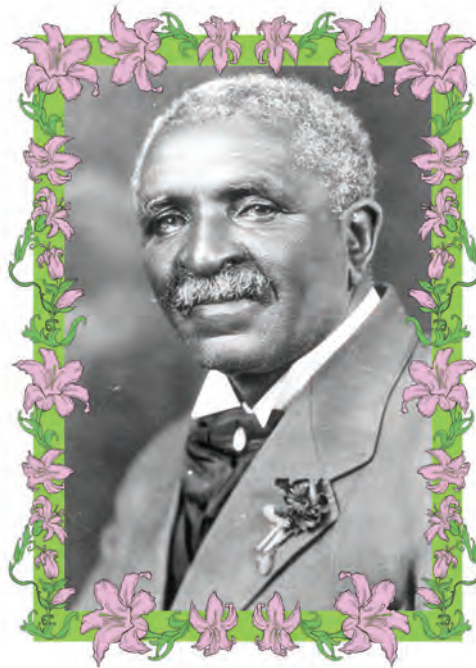
4. Say what you will do to make your books happy.

अपनी पुस्तकों को आनंदित रखने के लिए तुम क्या करोगे, बताओ ।

O12



A man in Alabama had gone out for a walk. Suddenly, his foot slipped over the mud on the road. His clothes were splashed with mud. He took out his handkerchief and began to clean his clothes. He wiped off all the mud. But he saw that there were stains on his clothes, and what's more, the stains were blue! The handkerchief, too, had turned blue. He washed the handkerchief. But the blue stains were still there. They could not be washed off.



This man was no ordinary man. He was George Washington Carver, the famous scientist. A true scientist wants to study everything – even mud stains! Carver rushed to his lab and tested the mud stains and the soil. After many tests, he learnt how to make good quality blue paint from the soil. A church in that town needed paint. Carver's students painted the

church with this lovely blue paint. No one could believe that the paint was made from the soil under their feet!

★ ★ ★

George Washington Carver was born in 1861. His parents were slaves. His family worked on a farm in America. He lost both his parents when he was still a baby.

Carver loved plants even as a child. He cared for them. He understood what the plants wanted, what was wrong with them.

Soon, people around the farm began to call the young boy 'plant doctor'.

Young Carver wanted to go to school and then college. But he was a Black boy. Many schools and colleges in those days did not take Black students. Carver did not lose heart. He went from place to place. He found a college where he could study. He studied hard and became a scientist.

★ ★ ★

After a few months, Carver went to teach at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. This Institute was for Black students. Carver worked there all his life.

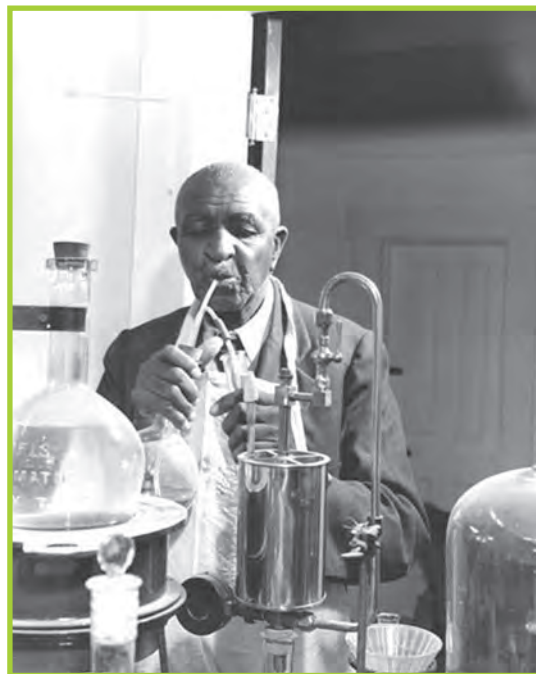
On the first day, Carver told his students, “Let us start a new project today. We will all go out and collect cans, bottles, boxes, pots and pans which people have thrown away. From these, we will make simple instruments and set up our laboratory.”

And soon, Carver set up his laboratory. In this laboratory, he found new uses for these ‘useless’ things. He showed his students that one does not have to spend a lot of money to do great things.



Carver wanted to help the poor farmers who had small farms in Alabama. He showed them how to get good crops. These farmers grew plants like cotton because there was profit in it. But cotton made the soil poor. Carver told them to grow crops like peanuts and beans. These crops made the soil rich again. The farmers got very good crops. In fact, the crops were so good that the farmers did not know what to do with so much of them !

Again, Carver went to work. He began to look for new uses for these plants. Can you imagine how many uses he found ? From peanuts, he made sugar, ink, boot-polish, colours, soap,



paper, tiles, butter, plastic, milk, ... as many as 300 things ! From sweet potato, he made as many as 118 things. Soon, these crops were in great demand and the farmers were happy.

This great scientist died in 1943. The place where he worked is now turned into a ‘museum’.



2. Find the meaning of the following words from a dictionary.

निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ शब्दकोश में ढूँढो ।

- stain • slave • laboratory • demand • museum

3. List the following from the passage.

अनुच्छेद से निम्न बातों की सूची बनाओ ।

W4

- food items • everyday things • words related with studies

4. Rearrange the following events in the proper order. Use the points to make a chart of the life-sketch of George Washington Carver.

निम्न घटनाओं को उचित क्रम में रखो । इन मुद्दों का उपयोग करके जॉर्ज वॉशिंगटन कार्वर के जीवनवृत्त की सारिणी तैयार करो ।

W6

1. Went to teach at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama

2. Lost his parents

3. Was born in 1861

4. Loved plants as a child

5. People called him 'plant doctor'

6. Went from place to place to find a college

7. Died in 1943

8. Helped farmers in Alabama to make their soil rich

9. Found many uses for peanuts and sweet potato

5. Write a note on Carver in your mother tongue.

कार्वर पर अपनी मातृभाषा में एक टिप्पणी लिखो ।

P8



1. Look around, think and frame at least 25 questions.

अपने आस-पास देखो, सोचो और कम-से-कम २५ प्रश्न तैयार करो ।

P7



• How does/do ?

• Who ?

• What do/does ?

• Why do/does/did ?

• When do/does ?

• Where do/does ?

2. Form groups of five. Compare your questions, and keep adding to your list till each one has a set of 25 **different** questions. You may make use of the beginnings given above.

पाँच-पाँच विद्यार्थियों के गुट बनाओ । एक-दूसरे के प्रश्न पढ़कर उनमें तब तक और अधिक प्रश्नों को जोड़ते जाओ; जब तक कि प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी के पास २५ **भिन्न** प्रश्नों की सूची नहीं बन जाती । प्रश्न बनाते समय ऊपर दिए (प्रश्न के प्रारंभ में आने वाले) शब्दों/शब्दसमूहों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है ।

Your group will have a 'Question Bank' of 125 questions.

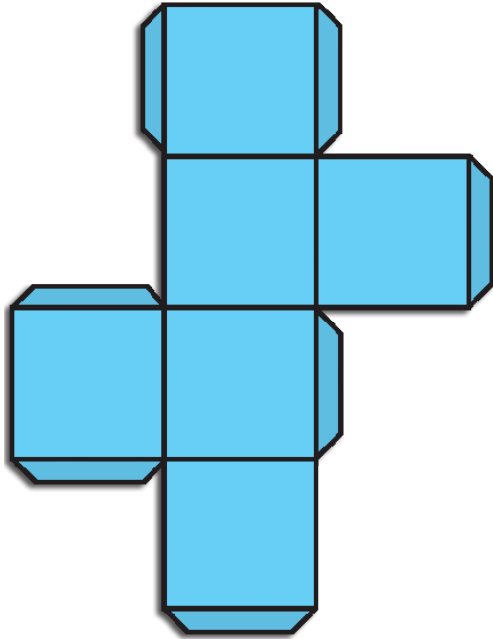
तुम्हारे गुट के पास १२५ प्रश्नों का प्रश्नसंच तैयार हो जाएगा ।



• Listen, read, make and play.

सुनो, पढ़ो, तैयार करो और खेलो ।

03



You have studied 'nets' in mathematics.

Copy this 'cube net' on a cardsheet.

Cut out the net along with the flaps.

Fold the flaps inside and make a cube.

Unfold.

Cut out one more net in the same way.

Now write the following words on the net,
one word in each square.

Net 1 :

green pink blue yellow violet orange

Net 2 :

square circle diamond oval kite rectangle

Now put some glue on the flaps of one net and
stick them on to the sides to make a cube.

Let the glue dry.

Repeat the process to make the other cube.

Your dice are ready!

Now make groups of 5-8 and play the game
given on the back cover of this book.

How to play : Use the 'board' given on the back cover.

A player throws the dice.

See the words on the top sides of the dice,
for example, 'green' and 'square'.

The player has to read the action given in the green square and
perform it in 1 minute.

Then, he/she gets 1 mark.

The star means you get 1 mark without doing anything.

The player with the highest marks is the winner !

Now go ahead and play !

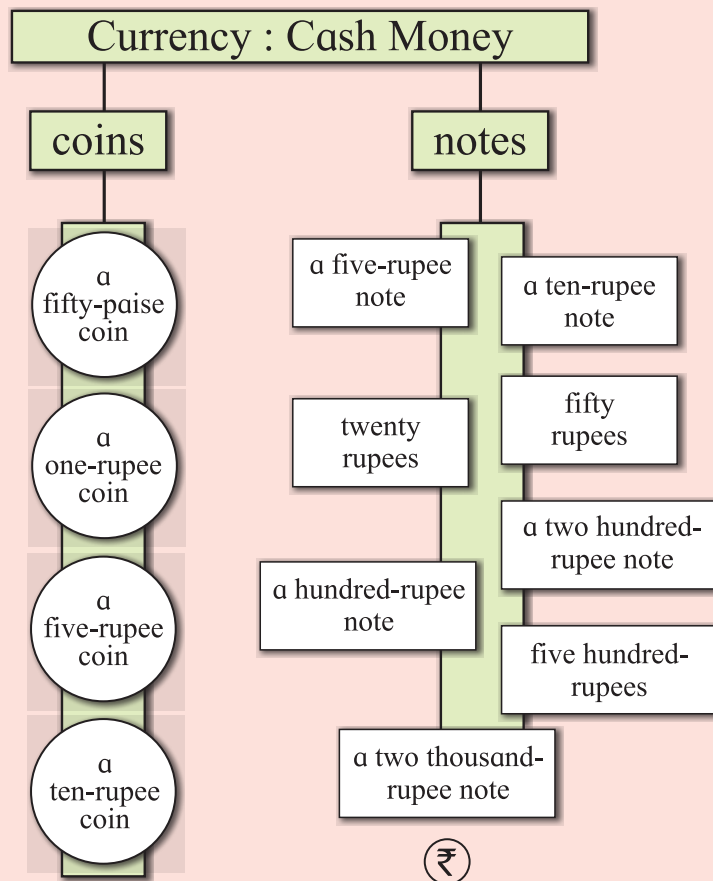
Wish you all the best !



We all need money to buy things
and to pay people who work for us.

But what is 'money'?
Who invented 'money'?

Today, we see money in the
form of coins and notes.



These are the coins and notes we use in India.
But different countries use different coins and notes.
Their money is known by different names.

2. Write a short note on 'money' in your mother tongue.

‘पैसा’ विषय पर अपनी मातृभाषा में एक टिप्पणी लिखो।

P8

3. Look at the diagram on page 80. It is called a tree diagram because it has 'branches'. Now read the following and draw a tree diagram to show this information.

पृष्ठ 80 पर दी आकृति देखो। ऐसी आकृति के 'टहनियाँ' होने के कारण उसे 'tree diagram' कहते हैं। अब नीचे दिया पाठ्यांश पढ़ो और पाठ्यांश की जानकारी दर्शाने हेतु 'tree diagram' बनाओ।

W8

Things in our surroundings form two groups – living things and non-living things. Living things are of two kinds, plants and animals. There are two types of plants – flowering plants and non-flowering plants. If we consider animals, we see that some animals lay eggs. They are oviparous animals. Some animals give birth to their young ones. They are viviparous animals.

Find more topics from your Environmental Studies or Mathematics textbooks for drawing tree diagrams. Draw the diagrams and add the words in English.

अपने परिसर अध्ययन अथवा गणित विषय की पाठ्यपुस्तक में 'tree diagrams' के लिए विषय खोजो। आकृतियाँ बनाओ और उनमें अंग्रेजी शीर्षक लिखो।

W8

4. Make meaningful sentences from the following table.

निम्न तालिका के आधार पर अर्थपूर्ण वाक्य तैयार करो।

W9

- She was tired
- She wanted to buy a car
- He was angry
- He did not know the answer
- They did not have money
- He did not read the book

but

- she finished her homework.
- she had no money.
- he did not fight.
- he did not copy his friend's answer.
- they lived happily.
- he knew the story.





1. Listen, repeat and read with me.

सुनो, दोहराओ और मेरे साथ पढ़ो ।

O5



Hundreds of stars
in the pretty sky,
Hundreds of shells
on the shore together,
Hundreds of birds
that go singing by,
Hundreds of lambs
in the sunny weather.

Hundreds of dewdrops
to greet the dawn,
Hundreds of bees
in the purple clover,
Hundreds of butterflies
on the lawn,
But only one mother
the wide world over.

– George Cooper



2. Recite the poem with proper intonation.

स्वर में यथोचित उतार-चढ़ाव लाकर कविता सुनाओ ।

O1

3. Find the meanings of the following from a dictionary.

निम्न शब्दों के अर्थ शब्दकोश में ढूँढो ।

—

• sunny • weather • dewdrops • purple • clover

4. What other things can you think of that you see in hundreds?

सैकड़ों में दिखाई देने वाली अन्य कुछ बातें क्या तुम्हें याद आती हैं ?
(अंग्रेजी में बताओ ।)

O15

5. What else can you think of that is only one of its kind?

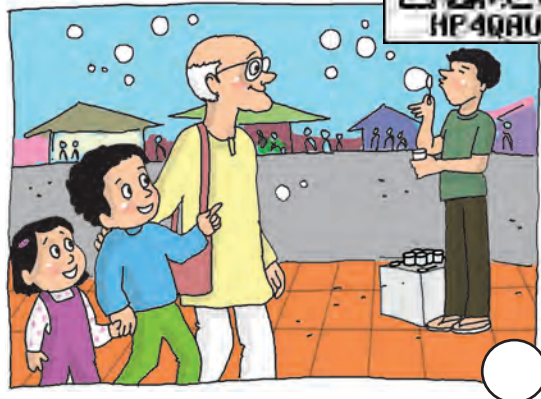
क्या तुम्हें ऐसी दूसरी बातें याद आती हैं; जो अपने-आप में केवल एक ही एक हों ? (अंग्रेजी में बताओ ।)

O15



1. Look at the following pictures. Read the conversations given on the opposite page. Then match the conversations and the pictures by giving them appropriate numbers.

निम्न चित्र देखो। सामनेवाले पृष्ठ के संवाद पढ़ो। उन्हें उचित क्रमांक देकर संवाद और चित्र की जोड़ियाँ मिलाओ। O12 O6



A : Good morning, Aaji.
How can I help you ?

B : I want to buy rice for the whole year. Show me the varieties you have and tell me the prices.

A : Aaji, this variety is good.
Don't worry about the price.
It is not very costly.

A : Here are your potatoes.
Would you like to buy tomatoes?

These are nice and fresh.

B : Sure. Wait. I'll give you another bag for the tomatoes.

A : Grandpa, the bubbles look so lovely! Can we buy the bubble-maker?

B : Why not? Let's buy three.
Two for you children and one for me!

A : Hello, Uncle. Mother has sent this list of grocery items for the month. Can you deliver them today?

B : Sure. We'll deliver them today.

A : Do you like roasted corn-cobs?

B : Oh, I love them with salt and lemon-juice.

A : Let's see at what price he is selling them.

A : Have you tried these cakes?
They're so delicious.

B : This is a new cake shop, isn't it?
But I'm not very fond of cakes.

A : Give me some tomatoes.

B : Where's your bag?

A : I don't have one.
Give me a plastic carry-bag.

B : Sorry. I don't keep plastic carry-bags.

A : Please give us two full glasses.
And don't put ice in the juice.

B : But, Mamma, I want some ice in my juice.

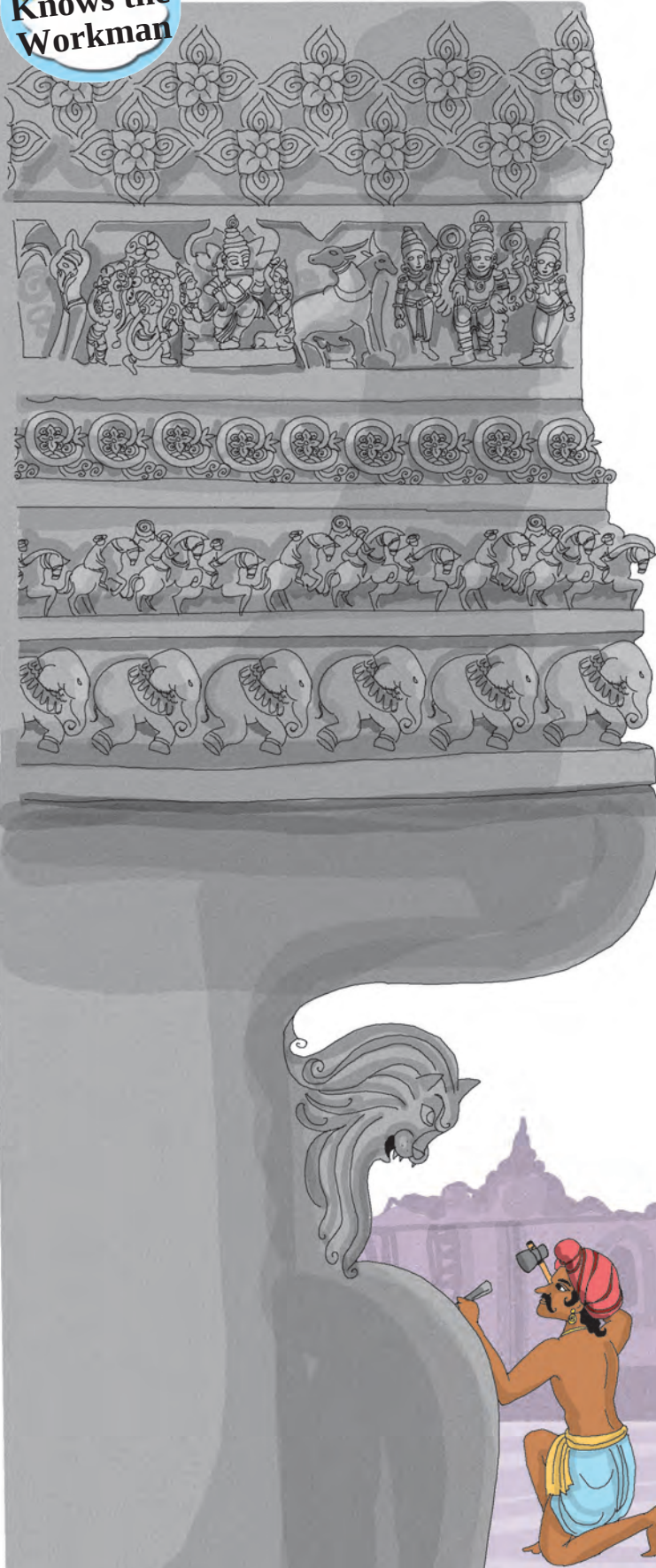
A : OK, put just a little ice in each glass.

2. Enact these conversations. You may make your own additions or suitable changes in the conversations.

संवादों का नाट्यीकरण करो। तुम अपने मन से उसमें आवश्यकता के अनुसार संवाद जोड़ सकते हो अथवा परिवर्तन कर सकते हो।

O13

P6



At the time of King Ashoka, a new temple was being built in the capital city. All the people in the capital helped to build the temple. They tried their best to make it strong and beautiful.

Rich people gave their money. Workmen put in their best work. Others helped to prepare the stones, and cut the timber. Everyone helped to build the great temple.

One day, an old man came to offer his help. He was Jaikishan, the stone carver. He carved beautiful figures and designs in stone. Now he was old, and his hands



shook a little. Yet, he was a good workman. He took great care with his work.

Jaikishan was told to carve the figure of a *devadoota* in a corner. This corner of the temple was nearly always dark. Here, no one would ever see the *devadoota* very clearly. People would only see the face of the *devadoota* clearly.

Jaikishan made a *devadoota* with a beautiful face. “But this is not enough,” he said. He went on carving. He carved the entire *devadoota* carefully. He carved very well. The garments of the *devadoota* were carved in stone, but they looked thin and soft.

One day a man came to that corner. He saw Jaikishan carving the *devadoota*. He saw how beautiful the carving looked. He saw how carefully and lovingly Jaikishan worked. The man smiled. He asked Jaikishan, “Why do you take such trouble with the garments? No one will see your work in this dark corner. No one will know who did it.”

“That may be,” said old Jaikishan, “But God can see my work even in this dark corner and he knows the workman, too.”

– Adapted from a story by John Martis

2. Tell the story in your mother tongue.

यह कहानी अपनी मातृभाषा में बताओ ।

P8

- ★ अंग्रेजी वाक्यों के प्रारंभ में हमेशा कैपिटल (capital) अक्षर लिखते हैं।
- ★ नाम का प्रथम अक्षर भी कैपिटल लिखते हैं।

- ★ एक से अधिक वस्तुओं; मनुष्यों, प्राणियों, स्थानों आदि को दर्शाने वाले अनेकवचनी अंग्रेजी शब्दों के अंत में प्रायः -s, -es अथवा -ies अक्षर आते हैं।
जैसे : cups, birds, bushes, buses, flies, stories.

a अथवा an ?

- ★ अंग्रेजी में वस्तु, प्राणी, स्थान आदि के प्रारंभ में 'a' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
जैसे : a bag, a white duck, a big hill, a man.
- ★ परंतु आगेवाले शब्दों का प्रारंभ यदि स्वर से होता है तो 'a' के बदले an का प्रयोग करते हैं।
जैसे : an ant, an axe, an angry man, an egg, an early bird, an ice cube, an umbrella, an hour (अँ न् आवस)

- ★ किसका क्या (संबंध) यह दर्शाने के लिए -'s का प्रयोग करते हैं।
जैसे: Meena's doll, tiger's tail, children's books.

- ★ -s/-es से समाप्त होने वाले बहुवचनी शब्दों के अंत में केवल ' का प्रयोग करते हैं।
जैसे: Rabbits' ears, Boys' School, Girls' Hostel.

- ★ नामों के अंत में s होगा तो केवल ' अथवा 's इनमें से किसी का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।
जैसे: Midas' daughter अथवा Midas's daughter.

NOW I KNOW!



- ★ इस समय की अथवा नियमित बातों के बारे में बोलते समय शब्दों की ये जोड़ियाँ अभिन्न हैं।
- | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| I am | You are | He is | She is | It is | We are |
| I have | You have | He has | She has | It has | They are |
| I do | You do | He does | She does | It does | They do |
- ★ जी हाँ/जी नहीं जैसे उत्तरवाले प्रश्न तैयार करते समय इन जोड़ियों के शब्द उलट-पुलट हो जाते हैं।
जैसे : I am late. Am I late ?

- ★ अंग्रेजी बोलते समय
Hello ! Good morning !
Please, Thank you.
Sorry ! Excuse me,
Do you mind,
It's all right !
आदि का उपयोग करना अच्छा होता है।

- ★ कुछ शब्दों में से अक्षर हटाए गए हैं; इसे दर्शाने के लिए भी ' इस चिह्न का प्रयोग करते हैं।
जैसे : I' m going. He' s happy.

- ★ जो घटनाएँ घटित हो गई हैं; उन्हें दर्शाने के लिए शब्दों के अंत में प्रायः -d अथवा -ed का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- ★ भविष्य में होने वाली घटनाओं के बारे में बोलते समय will अथवा going to का प्रयोग करते हैं।
- ★ इस समय चल रही घटनाओं के बारे में बोलते समय अंत में आने वाले -ing शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं।

किशोर

किशोर

किशोरची वर्गणी भरा आता ऑनलाइन! वार्षिक वर्गणी ८० रुपये (दिवाळी अंकासह)

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४८ वर्षांची
अविरत परंपरा



संपर्क : ०२०-२५७१६२४४



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Say 'a' to 'z'
in
10 seconds.

Tell 5 words
that end
with 'e'.

Tell 5 words
that begin
with 'a'.



Tell 5 words
that end
with 'r'.

Say 1 to 20
in
10 seconds.

Frame
a question
that begins
with 'What'.

Do what
you like
(in English).

Sing
an English
song.

Frame
a question
that begins
with 'Who'.



Frame
a question
that begins
with 'How'.

Tell
5 words
that begin
with 'n'.



Tell
4 words
that begin
with 'th'.

Tell
5 words
that begin
with 'b'.

Tell
5 words
that end
with 't'.

Tell
5 words
that end
with 'p'.

Tell
5 words
that end
with 'k'.

Tell
5 words
that begin
with 'c'.

Speak
fast
in English for
10 seconds.

Tell
4 words
that begin
with 'wh'.

Tell
5 words
that begin
with 'm'.



Tell
5 words
that begin
with 'p'.

Make
a sentence
that has
'and'.



Tell
5 words
that end
with 'n'.

Tell
5 words
that begin
with 't'.

Tell
5 words
that begin
with 'd'.



Frame
a question
that begins
with
'Where'.

Frame
a question
that begins
with
'When'.

Frame
a question
that begins
with
'Why'.

Tell
4 words
that begin
with 'st'.

Tell
5 words
that begin
with 'f'.



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