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LESSON
PART 4 



UNIT 1



Aruna Asaf Ali - The Freedom Fighter

Warm Up

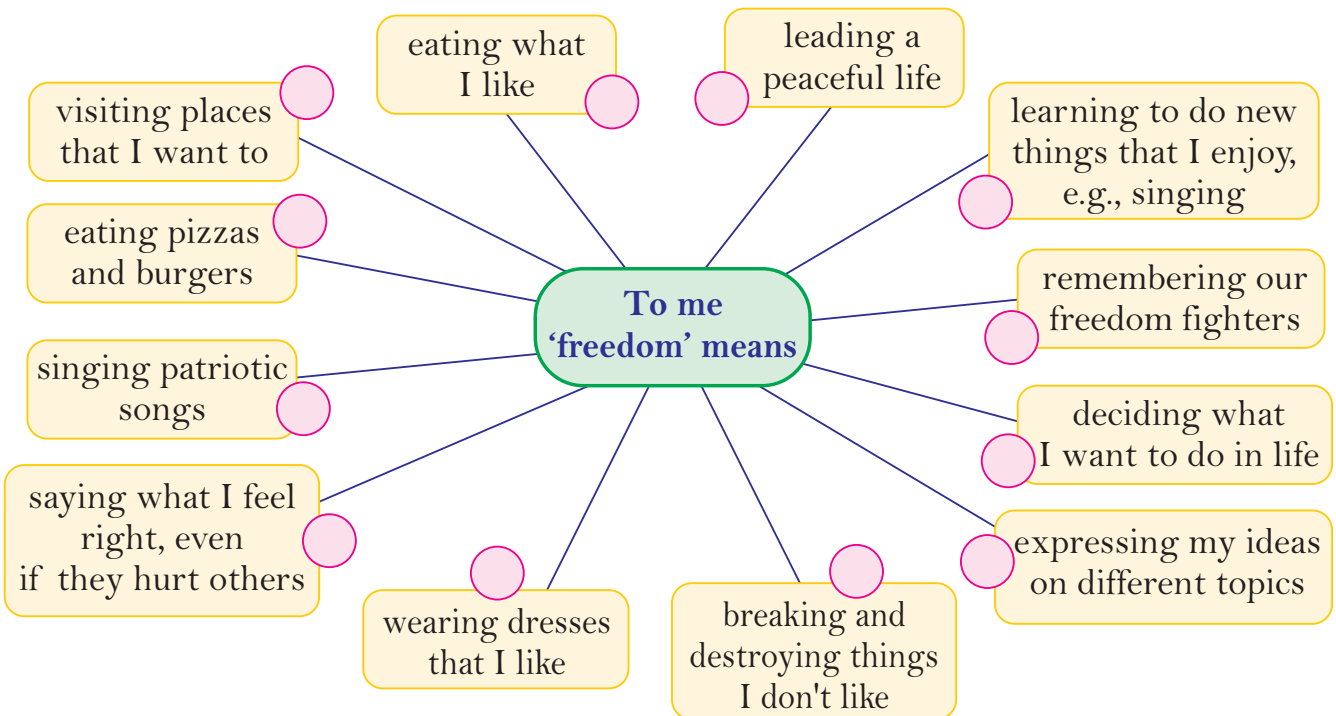


A. Look at the pictures of some great women freedom fighters of India. Identify them and write their names from the box.

Begum Hazrat Mahal Sarojini Naidu Rani Lakshmibai Sucheta Kripalani



B. Look at the various options and put a tick (✓) on which you agree with and put a cross (X) which you don't agree on the topic, 'What Freedom means to Me'.



Read and Enjoy



The national flag went up **fluttering** in the air. All looked up and saluted, which was followed by the singing of the national anthem ‘Jana - Gana - Mana ...’

A small group of children sang a few patriotic songs and Tara’s grandmother gave a short speech about India’s freedom struggle. All the while Tara stood beside her grandmother. All the people who had gathered, **keenly** listened to what the 90-year-old freedom fighter said.



Their hearts were full of pride as they looked at the flag. Soon, sweets were distributed. On the occasion of 15th August, the Independence Day, Tara’s grandmother had been invited to **hoist**



the national flag near the main gate of the colony. She was the seniormost resident of the **colony** and had been a freedom fighter as a young girl. Tara often listened to her detailed descriptions of the freedom struggle of India.

On the way back, Tara said, “Grandma, you spoke very well. But

fluttering : moving from side to side

keenly : with great interest

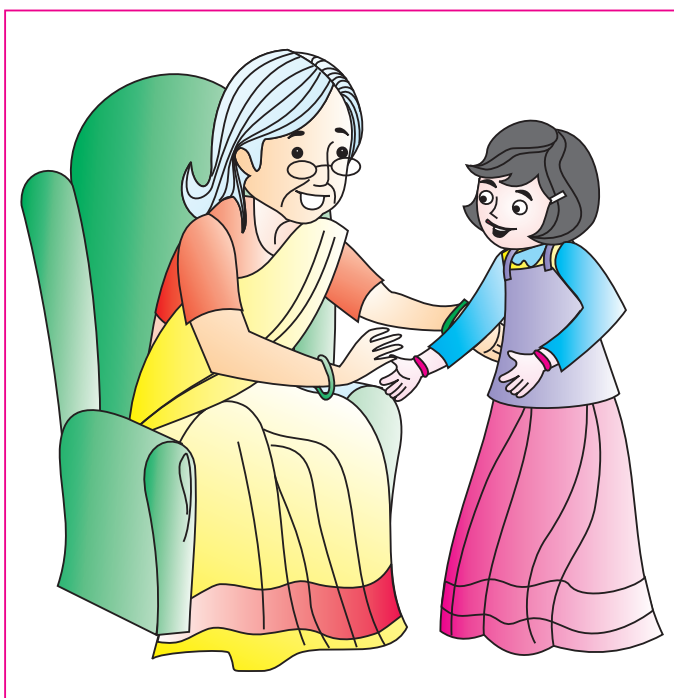
hoist : unfurl

colony : a place where many people live

tell me about the leader who **inspired** you the most in those days.” Grandmother smiled, “Aruna Asaf Ali inspired me the most.” Tara further asked, “Please tell me about her.” They had reached home by then. As they sat **comfortably** on the sofa, grandmother said, “Aruna Asaf Ali was born on 16th July, 1908 at Kalka in Punjab in British India as Aruna Ganguly in a Bengali Brahmo family. She studied at Lahore and then at Nainital. She worked as a teacher in Calcutta (now Kolkata). She later married Asaf Ali, a leader of the Congress Party, in 1928.

Tara listened to her grandmother and further asked, “Grandma, how was she involved in the freedom struggle ?” Her grandmother smiled, “Let me tell you dear. She became an **active** member of the Congress Party after marrying Asaf Ali. She took part in the Salt Satyagraha and the Quit India Movement. She is remembered for hoisting the Indian National Congress flag in Bombay (now Mumbai) in 1942 during the Quit India Movement.” Tara looked **curious**, “Was she also arrested like other freedom fighters during the independence struggle?” “Oh yes, once she was also sent to Tihar Jail,” said grandmother. Tara nodded, “She was a very brave lady, grandma.”

“Aruna Asaf Ali was called the Heroine of the 1942 movement for her bravery and courage with which she faced with danger. In her later years, she was called ‘The Grand Old Lady of the Independence Movement’. I simply **admired** her.”



inspired : motivated

comfortably : easily

active : involved in something

curious : keen to know

admired : regarded with respect

Padma Vibhushan : a civilian award (given to one for their outstanding work in some field of life)

Bharat Ratna : the highest civilian award of India

“She was awarded the International Lenin Peace Prize in 1964 and the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding in 1991. She received the **Padma Vibhushan** in 1992. The Indian government also awarded her the highest civilian award, the **Bharat Ratna**, after her death in 1997.” Tara said, “That was a big honour.” Grandmother looked at her with an understanding smile, “Yes, indeed. Though she left Congress and joined the Communist

Party of India for a few years, she rejoined the Congress Party in 1964. She died in 1996. Though she was a woman, she achieved a lot in her lifetime. Remember, she was the first elected Mayor of Delhi.” Tara suddenly looked excited, “Grandma, the other day we went to watch a movie, and somewhere on the way, we crossed Aruna Asaf Ali Marg. Now I know after whom it has been named.” Grandmother smiled, “Yes. I used to read about her and took an active part in the freedom struggle.” Tara said, “Grandma, I am so proud of you. One day I will also do great things for my country. I will make you proud.”

Read and Understand



A. Read the following sentences carefully. Write ‘Yes’ for the correct statements and ‘No’ for the incorrect ones.

1. After the Independence Day celebrations, Tara asked her grandmother to tell her fairy tales.
2. Aruna Asaf Ali was born as Aruna Ganguly in a Bengali Brahmo family.
3. The British never arrested Aruna Asaf Ali for her involvement in the freedom struggle.
4. In her later years, Aruna Asaf Ali was called "The Grand Old Lady of the Independence Movement".
5. Aruna Asaf Ali received the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding in 1981.
6. In 1964, Aruna Asaf Ali rejoined the Congress Party.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Tara sang patriotic songs with a group of children on

(a) 26th January

(b) 2nd October

(c) 15th August

(d) New Year

2. Aruna Asaf Ali was the first elected _____ of Delhi.

(a) Mayor

(b) Member of Parliament

(c) Chief Minister

(d) Governor

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Tara's grandmother invited to hoist the national flag on 15th August?
2. What did Tara's grandmother speak about after the flag hoisting?
3. Whom did Tara and her grandmother discuss after the Independence Day celebrations?
4. Name two important events in which Aruna Asaf Ali was involved during the freedom struggle of India.
5. When did Aruna Asaf Ali receive the Padma Vibhushan?

D. HOTS

1. Do you think Aruna Asaf Ali was a brave woman? Give one reason.

Fun with Grammar



Pronouns

Read the following sentences.

1. Tara held grandmother's hand.
2. She looked at her and smiled.

The coloured words in sentence 1 are nouns (Tara, grandmother). The coloured words in sentence 2 are used in place of the nouns. She is used in place of Tara. Her is used in the place of grandmother. So, she and her are pronouns. A pronoun is a word used in the place of a noun.



Personal Pronouns

Pronouns that are used in place of names of persons, things, animals and places are called personal pronouns.

Examples: 1. Rita went to the market with Madan. She helped him to buy a gift for Sadiq.

2. Sarika has a pet dog. It likes to eat bones.

She, him, and it are pronouns in the above examples.

We use he, she, him, her, etc., for a person. We use 'it' for a thing, an animal or a place.

Personal pronouns can be in the first person, second person or third person.

A pronoun that refers to the person speaking is said to be in the first person, e.g., 'I', 'me', 'we' and 'us'.

A pronoun that refers to the person 'spoken to' is said to be in the second person, e.g., 'you' and 'yours'.

A pronoun that refers to the person 'spoken about' is said to be in the third person, e.g., 'he', 'she', 'they' and 'it'.

Examples: 1. **I** will go to the market today. (First person personal pronoun)

2. **You** are a good speaker. (Second person personal pronoun)

3. **They** have gone out. (Third person personal pronoun)

Personal pronouns may be singular or plural.

Examples: 1. **I** am with Toshi in school. (Singular personal pronoun)

2. **We** are going out in the evening. (Plural personal pronoun)

A Personal pronoun may be used as the subject or object of a sentence.

Examples: 1. She is absent today. ('She' is the subject)

2. Rani gave me a gift. ('me' is the object)

Personal pronouns like **I, we, you, he, she**, it and **they** are used as subjects in sentences.

Personal pronouns like **me, us, you, him, her**, and **them** are used as objects in sentences.

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate personal pronouns from the brackets.

1. Mahatma Gandhi was a great leader. _____ led India to freedom. (**His, He**)

2. Tara's grandmother took part in India's freedom struggle. _____ was young in those days. (**She, Her**)

3. Tara looked at grandmother and asked _____ a few questions. (**she, her**)

4. Aruna Ganguly married Asaf Ali. _____ was a Congress leader. (**Him, He**)

5. The British ruled India for many years. _____ often arrested many freedom fighters. (**We, They, Them**)

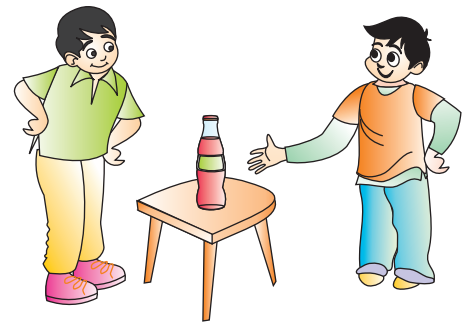
6. _____ should read about our freedom fighters. (**Us, We, Them**)

Possessive Pronouns

Read the following sentences.

1. The blue pen is **hers**.
2. The big book is **mine**.
3. The new bottle is **yours**.

The coloured pronouns show possession. The sentences mean 1) The pen belongs to her. 2) The book belongs to me. 3) The bottle belongs to you. So, they are called possessive pronouns. We use **mine, yours, ours, theirs, his, hers** and **its** as **possessive pronouns**.



B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate possessive pronouns from the box.

ours theirs theirs hers theirs

The children made sketches of some freedom fighters. They later kept the pencils and sheets of paper on the shelf. The things were _____ (1). The girls kept the water bottles near the teacher's table. Rubina kept her water bottle near the shelf. The blue bottle was _____ (2). The boys kept the bags near the windows. The bags were _____ (3). The students asked the teacher if they could put the sketches on the display board in the classroom. The teacher asked them if the cartoons on the board were _____ (4). They said, "Yes, these are also _____ (5). But we will take them out and put the new sketches on the board." The teacher nodded and said, "Yes, go ahead!"

Demonstrative Pronouns

We use demonstrative pronouns to point at some person or thing. Pronouns like **this, that, these** and **those** are used as **demonstrative pronouns**.

C. Complete the following passage with appropriate demonstrative pronouns given in the box.

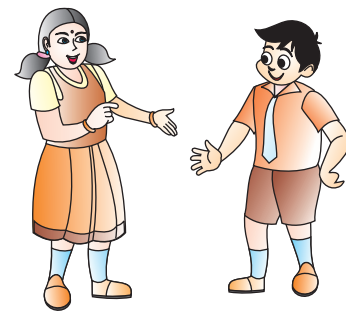
that this those these this

The teacher entered the class and said, “_____ (1) are blank sheets for you. I will distribute them now. _____ (2) are the pictures of freedom fighters on the big chart near the blackboard. Try to draw the pictures now to the best of your ability. Let me tell you about the great leaders. _____ (3) is Sarojini Naidu, and _____ (4) is Sucheta Kripalani in that top corner of the chart. _____ (5) one is Aung Suu Kyi’s picture. Now, you may draw any one of them.”

Interrogative Pronouns

Read the following sentences carefully.

1. **Who** is the monitor of class IV A?
2. **What** is the name of the new boy in the class?
3. **Which** is Rita’s seat?



All the coloured pronouns are **interrogative pronouns** as they are used to ask something. They take nouns as their answers.

Whose and **whom** are also interrogative pronouns.

D. Tick (✓) the correct interrogative pronouns.

1. (**Whom/Who**) is waiting at the door?
2. (**What/Which**) is the picture of Aruna Asaf Ali?
3. (**Which/What**) was the name given to Aruna Asaf Ali in 1942?
4. (**Whose/Who**) hoisted the flag on 15th August in Tara's colony?

LET'S SPELL

Complete the following words by filling the missing letters. You may use the clues given in the box. Rewrite the words in your notebook and learn them.

freedom express stanza patriotic excited military

1. __a__r__ot__c
2. e__p__s__
3. __li__r__
4. f____d____
5. __ci____
6. __a__za

VOCABULARY

Word Power

A. Given below is a list of some words. Their synonyms are from the text but they are jumbled up. Rearrange the letters to get meaningful words. The first one has been done for you.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------|---|-----------------|
| 1. DEAFENING | - | ODLU | - | L O U D |
| 2. FEARLESS | - | AEBRV | - | □ □ □ □ □ |
| 3. JAILED | - | DREARSTE | - | □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ |
| 4. THREAT | - | ADGNRE | - | □ □ □ □ □ □ |
| 5. OUTSTANDING | - | RAGET | - | □ □ □ □ □ |

B. Fill in the blanks with 'ie' or 'ei' to form complete words. Consult a dictionary where required.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. f ___ ld | 2. rec ___ ve | 3. bel ___ ve | 4. y ___ ld |
| 5. sh ___ ld | 6. rec ___ pt | 7. dec ___ t | 8. gr ___ f |

C. A prefix is a letter or group of letters added before the given words to form new words. Add prefixes 'in' or 'un' to the following words, to form new words.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. ___ true | 2. ___ different | 3. ___ tolerant | 4. ___ holy |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|

LET'S READ

Read the following passage:

Aung San Suu Kyi is a citizen of Myanmar, one of India's neighbouring countries. She has been fighting for democracy in her country and protection of human rights of the people of her country. Most of the people support her and want an elected government in their country. It is ruled by a military government. Aung San Suu Kyi was put under house-arrest, many times by the military government of Myanmar. She has lived under house-arrest for 15 years. Aung San Suu Kyi was born on 19th June, 1945 in Yangon in Myanmar. Her father's name was Aung San. He played an important role in getting independence of Myanmar from the British rule in 1947. He was killed in the same year. Suu Kyi's mother was Khin Kyi. Khin

Kyi was sent to India and later to Nepal as the Ambassador of Myanmar. Aung San Suu Kyi came with her mother and studied at Jesus and Mary's school in New Delhi. She later joined Lady Shriram College, New Delhi. She also studied at Oxford University in London. She lived in New York, London and Shimla for some years. She married Mickael Aris in 1971. She returned to Myanmar in 1988 to take care of his sick mother. She spoke against the Military ruler General, Newin and his party. She was shocked at the ill treatment of the people of her country by the rulers. She was put under the house-arrest many times. She received The NOBEL PEACE PRIZE in 1991. She was awarded Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding in 1992. She was finally released from house-arrest on 13 Nov, 2010. She continues her struggle for democracy and human rights.

Now answer these questions.

1. When and where was Aung Suu Kyi born ?
2. When did Myanmar become independent from the British rule ?
3. Which school and college did Suu Kyi attend in India ?
4. In which year did Suu Kyi receive the Nobel Peace Prize ?
5. What is Suu Kyi fighting for ?



LET'S PRACTISE

Follow your teacher while he/she is saying and pronounce the words correctly.

| a: |

1. glass
2. task
3. last
4. far
5. fast
6. cast

| b: |

1. fall
2. mall
3. walrus
4. shawl
5. tall
6. talk

LET'S CONVERSE

Read the following conversation and enact it out with your partner in the class.

Giri : Mother, today I have to stay back after the school is over.

Mother : For what ?

Giri : I have to practise a patriotic group song for the Independence Day function.

Mother : So, when will you be back?

Giri : I'll be back by five O' clock.

Mother : O.K. Shall I pack some extra snacks for you?

Giri : No, mom, we will get refreshments in school.

Mother : Fine! But how will you come back, I mean the mode of transport?

Giri : The school has arranged for an extra trip of the school bus.

Mother : O.K. No problem then.

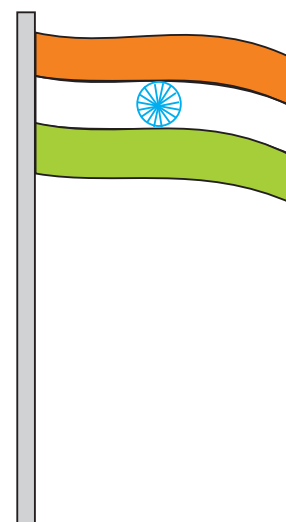


RHYME TIME

Read aloud the following poem and then recite it in a group in the class.

I love my country for all its rich beauty,
The amazing colours of its diversity,
It is a gem that is priceless,
Where all live together, with more and even less.

The smiles of children full of cheer,
Women folk who hold their families dear,
Men who toil and turn the wheels of life,
My country basks in glory, both in celebration and strife.



A. Based on your understanding of the above poem, answer the following questions orally.

1. Find out two words that sound the same (rhyme) in the first two lines of the poem.
2. What do you understand by the 'colours of its diversity' mentioned in the first stanza?
3. What shows us that the children are happy?
4. Think of other words that mean the same as 'cheer' and 'toil'.
5. Underline the rhyming words in the poem.

WRITING SKILLS

Transcription

Rewrite the following passage neatly in your notebook using appropriate pronouns in place of the nouns shown in colour.

On the occasion of 15th August, Tara's grandmother had been invited to hoist the national flag near the main gate of the colony. **Grandmother** was the seniormost resident of the colony and had been a freedom fighter as a young girl. Tara often listened to **grandmother's** stories of the freedom struggle of India.

Composition

A. Complete the following sentences by adding appropriate words of your own.

1. All the people _____
2. There was _____
3. She became _____

B. Complete the following passage by writing suitable words in the blanks.

We should value the freedom that _____ enjoy today. We _____ a democratic government elected by the _____ of our country. We should work _____ to make our country great.

HOMEWORK

Write five sentences with each kind of pronouns in a conversation between you and your friend. You can take help of your parents for writing this conversation.

PROJECT WORK

Read newspapers and find out the names of any two Indians who have done exceptionally good work for the country, in any field. You may consult your friends, parents or others for information. Paste their pictures and talk about the important things that they have done. Write a few sentences to focus on how their work has helped the people of our country.

VALUE CORNER / LIFE SKILLS

When we have true love for our country in our hearts, and we express it in all our deeds, to make our country great and its people happy and progressive, only then we are true patriots.

One should love one's country very much.