



CLICK HERE TO ACTIVATE

LESSON

PART 2





UNIT 4



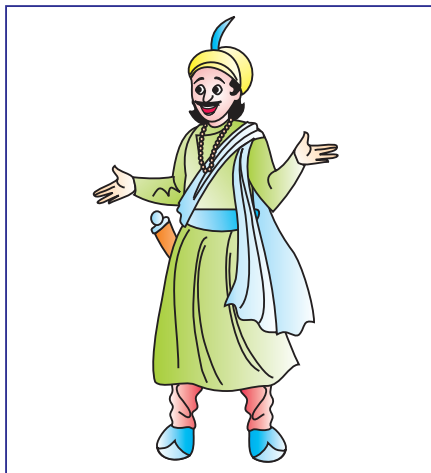
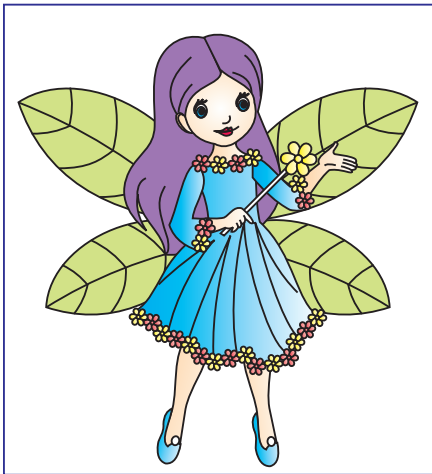
The King And The Dragon

Warm Up



Stories always carry us to a different world. It is wonderful to read about strange characters. Look at the following pictures, identify them and write their names from the box. You must have often met them in your world of story books.

dragon king queen fairy demon elf



Read and Enjoy



The King set out with his soldiers,
Towards the Dragon Mountain for **treasure**,
The Queen had said, “Get it all, I want riches more,
Attack the Dragon and fort, and break its walls and door.”
The fiery Dragon guarded the treasure with all his **might**,
“Back off, you won’t get this, it’s not right.”
The King **yelled**, “You will pay with your life,
The jewels and gems will be adorning my wife.”
The soldiers aimed arrows, spears and **cannon**,
All these were of no use as nothing harmed the Dragon,
He opened his mouth, and let out a big flame,
Lashed his tail that put the King’s army to shame.
His eyes were red with **rage** and **fury**,
He knew they would kill him and bury,
But, his duty was to protect the treasure that was precious,
So, he turned dangerous and extremely ferocious.
The soldiers were soon dead, some down the mountain rolled,
The King lost the battle, was left in the cold,
All his strength and might couldn’t help him win,
The Dragon wanted the King to realise his sin.
The Dragon roared, “The treasure is for the good of people,
Build hospitals, schools, roads, it is quite simple,
It is not for you or anyone from your family.”
The King made up his mind to work for the welfare of his people, really.

treasure : stored wealth in the form of jewels and other valuables

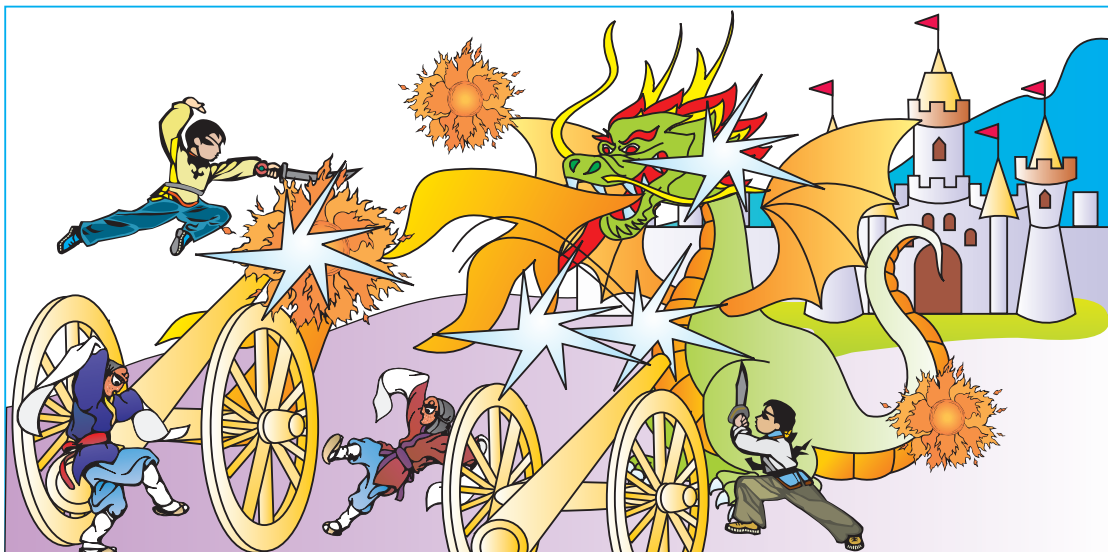
might : great strength and power

yelled : shouted loudly

cannon : a large, heavy piece of artillery, typically mounted on wheels, used in wars to fire shells

rage : anger

fury : anger



Read and Understand



A. Put a tick (✓) for the correct and a cross (X) for the incorrect statements.

1. The King went to the Dragon Mountain all alone.
2. The treasures were left unguarded on the mountain.
3. The Dragon was weak and old.
4. The Dragon's eyes were red with anger.
5. The King lost the battle and realised his mistake.
6. The Dragon spoke to the King very politely.
7. The King took the treasures from the Dragon for his queen and went to the palace.
8. The Dragon said that the treasure was meant for the welfare of the people, for building schools, roads and hospitals and not for him or any other member of his family.

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The King went to the Dragon Mountain with
(a) the queen (b) his son
(c) his daughter (d) his soldiers
2. The Dragon protected the treasure for
(a) himself (b) his family
(c) the King (d) the people

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the King go to the Dragon Mountain?
2. Who asked the King to get the treasure?
3. What was the King told to do in order to get the treasure?
4. "You will pay with your life ..." Who said this and to whom?
5. How did the Dragon defeat the King's soldiers?
6. How did the Dragon desire the treasure to be used?
7. Did the King realise? How did he use the treasure?

D. HOTS

1. Who would you support - the King or the Dragon, and why?
2. What do you think the King might have decided to do after the battle was over?
3. What would you do if you were the King?

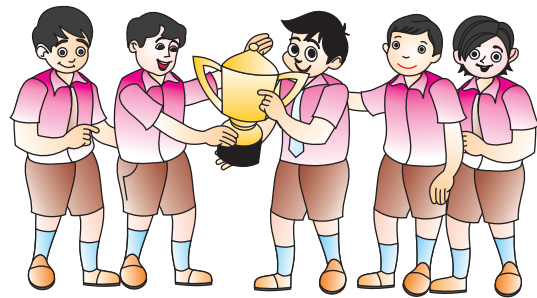
Fun with Grammar



Verbs Expressing the Past

Read the following sentences.

1. Fida **was** in class III last year.
2. Rani's friends **were** in the school football team when it won the trophy.



The coloured verbs ('was' and 'were') are forms of 'be' verb in the past tense. They work as **status verbs** here.

Use of Had

We use **had** to indicate that someone possessed something in the past but does not have it now. 'Had' is the past tense form of 'has' and 'have'.

Example: My uncle **had** a red car when he was in Chennai.

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of 'be' verb in the past tense or 'had'.

My grandfather _____ in the army before he retired. He _____ a green jeep and lived in the cantonment area. He _____ big moustache and was tall and thin. His close friends _____ usually from the army. Now, he is very old and meets only a few people. Last month he _____ a get-together of his very close friends to thank them for their contribution to his life.

More about verbs in the simple past tense

Verbs in the simple past tense also indicate some past habit or actions completed in the past. We also write/speak '**used to**' when we refer to past habits or routine, e.g. 'I **used to** leave for school at 8 a.m. when I was small'.

Some more examples :

1. I ate an apple and an orange for my breakfast.
2. I saw an old man at the chemist shop yesterday.

The past tense forms of some action words are given below.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|-------|
| 1. buy | bought | 2. give | gave |
| 3. play | played | 4. speak | spoke |

Words like 'yesterday', 'last month', 'last year', 'last week', 'sometime ago', etc., are used for past tense.

B. Fill in the blanks with verbs in the simple past tense given in the box.

led went were was told narrated

1. The Queen _____ the King to attack the Dragon.
2. The King _____ a powerful ruler.
3. He _____ his soldiers to the Dragon Mountain.
4. Sunidhi _____ to market yesterday to buy books for her son.
5. The students _____ happy after the magic show.
6. My grandfather _____ an interesting story to me last evening.



Past Continuous Tense

Read the following passage.

The King **was climbing** up the mountain when the Dragon woke up from sleep. The soldiers **were marching** behind him. The soldiers **were getting** ready to attack when the King shouted at the Dragon.

All the coloured verbs are in the past continuous tense. They indicate the actions that were taking place at some point of time in the past.

In order to use verbs in the past continuous tense, we write : **was/were + main verb + ing.**

Example : The teacher **was teaching** a poem when the bell rang.

You already know that we may have to make some changes when we add '-ing' to most of the verbs.

- Examples :**
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. jump + ing = jumping | 2. recite + ing = reciting |
| 3. skip + ing = skipping | 4. snore + ing = snoring |



C. Use the verbs given in brackets in their past continuous form to complete the following passage.

Guneet came to my house last evening. We were all busy doing something or the other. I _____ (listen) to music. Mother _____ (bake) a cake. Father _____ (watch) television and my brother _____ (play) video games. We were all happy to have him in our house.

Past Perfect Tense

We use the past perfect tense to refer to the action/event that took place before some other action/event in the past.

- Examples:** 1. The Dragon **had protected** the treasure for years before the King attacked him.
2. I **had seen** many paintings before Mina showed me hers.

The coloured verbs are in the past perfect tense.

For verbs in the past perfect tense, we write : **had + past participle form of the verb** (third form of the verb)

D. Use the verbs given in the box in the past perfect tense to complete the following sentences.

had come had taken had killed

1. I _____ some snacks before father returned from office.
2. The Principal _____ to the class before the class teacher came.
3. The Dragon _____ many soldiers before it roared at the King.

LET'S SPELL

Complete the following words by filling the missing letters. Take help of the words given in the box.

cannon strength guarded treasure ferocious welfare

1. __r__sur__
2. g__rd__d
3. ca____n
4. __er__c____us
5. s__r__n____h
6. __e__f__r__

VOCABULARY

Word Power

A. Find out words from the poem, 'The King and the Fiery Dragon', which convey the same or similar meanings of the following words and write them.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. riches | _____ | 2. power | _____ |
| 3. anger | _____ | 4. valuable | _____ |
| 5. violent | _____ | 5. good | _____ |

B. Add prefixes 'dis' or 'un' to the following words to form new words that mean the opposite.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. _____ advantage | 2. _____ official | 3. _____ predictable |
| 4. _____ mount | 5. _____ necessary | 6. _____ similar |

C. Unscramble the following letters to form meaningful words and add - 'ful' at the end to form new words.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a b g _____ | 2. a n p i _____ |
| 3. a e c r _____ | 4. r m h a _____ |
| 5. e i d h l g t _____ | 6. u o m n r _____ |

LET'S READ

Read the following passage :

Once upon a time a jackal called Gomaya lived in a jungle. One day he was very hungry, he wandered around in search of food. While he was wandering he reached a battlefield and saw a big drum, lying under a tree. A small branch fell on the drum and the Jackal was surprised to hear the sound of drum beat. He beat the drum with his front paws and thought that there was some small animal hiding in it. He thought he could get a tasty meal if he opened the drum. But with all his efforts, he could not tear off the top of the drum. Suddenly the jackal had a bright idea. He kept beating the drum and soon a leopard came by. The jackal said " Oh mighty one ! There is an animal inside the drum. Use your sharp teeth and pose to tear the top of the drum and eat that animal." The leopard pounced upon the drum. But he was very angry when he could not find any animal in it. He turned to the jackal and said "You cheat ! There is nothing to eat inside the drum. You have wasted lot of my time. So, I will eat you now." Saying this the leopard killed the jackal and ate him up.

Now answer the questions.

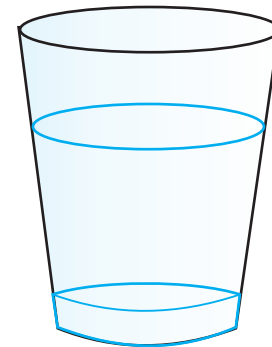
1. What was the name of the jackal?
2. What surprised the jackal?
3. Why did the jackal try to tear the drum top?
4. Who came to the jackal while he was beating the drum?
5. What did the jackal tell the leopard about the drum?
6. Why did the leopard kill the jackal?



LET'S PRACTISE

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

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ɑ: | ɔ: | æ |
| f <u>a</u> r | f <u>a</u> ll | <u>a</u> djective |
| b <u>a</u> lm | m <u>a</u> ll | <u>a</u> rrow |
| c <u>a</u> rd | sh <u>a</u> wl | <u>a</u> damant |
| l <u>a</u> st | <u>a</u> uxiliary | <u>a</u> venue |
| g <u>a</u> ss | f <u>a</u> w | <u>a</u> tom |
| m <u>a</u> ster | c <u>r</u> awl | <u>a</u> dvocate |
| <u>a</u> rry | t <u>a</u> lk | t <u>a</u> p |
| t <u>a</u> sk | <u>a</u> utomobile | ch <u>a</u> t |



LET'S CONVERSE

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

Chakri : Did you borrow any book from the school library last week?

Sita : Yes. I took a collection of stories.

Chakri : Did you like the stories?

Sita : Well, I liked them. But the story I liked the most was about King Midas.

Chakri : Tell me about it.

Sita : King Midas was very greedy. He wanted everything that he touched to turn into gold. God granted his wish. So, his food, clothes and even his daughter turned into gold.

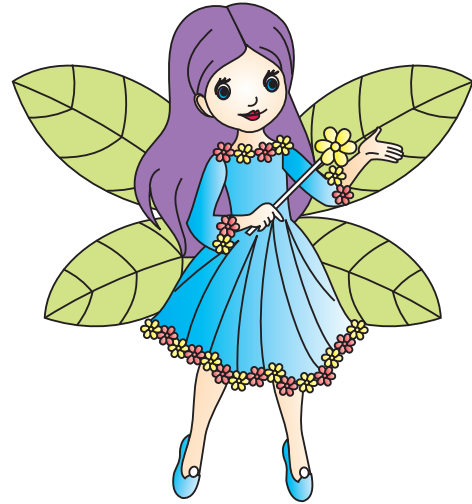
Chakri : Oh, what a pity! It shows that God punished him for his greed.

Sita : You are right. We should never be greedy.

RHYME TIME

Read aloud the following poem and then recite it in a group. While reciting, note the rhyming words used in the poem.

I like to read poems and stories,
All about witches, dragons and fairies,
The events are always exciting.
The palaces and forts are inviting.
I roam in my thoughts and wonder,
When will I reach that world yonder?
My imagination flies with wings,
Immense joy, glee and cheer all this brings.



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

1. What attracts the poet the most?
2. How does the poet fly without having any wings?
3. Underline the rhyming words used in the poem.
4. Which line of the poem do you like the most? Repeat it.

WRITING SKILLS

Transcription

Change the following passage into the past tense using appropriate forms of the verbs.

She tells me that when she gets home from school in the afternoon- she has some food and then changes her clothes before doing her homework. She never eats anything in the school bus while returning home. In fact, she never eats or drinks anything in school, except during the lunch break.

Composition

A. Write five things that you used to do before going to school in the morning when you were in class I and which you do not do now, when you are in class IV.

B. Write the following sentences in proper sequence in your notebook.

1. The fiery Dragon guarded the treasure with all his might.
2. The Queen asked the King to attack the Dragon and get all the riches for her.
3. The soldiers aimed arrows, spears and cannon at the fiery Dragon Mountain.
4. The King set out with all his soldiers towards the Dragon Mountain to get the riches.
5. In spite of his might and the huge army, the King was defeated.
6. "The treasure is for the good of the people, to build roads, hospitals and schools, and not for your family," the Dragon shouted.
7. The King made up his mind, after his crushing defeat, to work for the welfare of the people.
8. The Dragon wanted the King to realise his sin.

HOMEWORK

Write five sentences about what you did and how you spent last Sunday.

PROJECT WORK

Imagine you have found a hidden treasure. Draw and colour it to show what are the things in the treasure. Discuss with your partner and make a list of any three ways in which you would use the treasure.

VALUE CORNER / LIFE SKILLS

A. Put a tick mark (✓) against what you must always do and mark (X) which you should never do to be liked by others.

1. Speaking rudely and more than what is necessary
2. Speaking politely as per the need of the situation
3. Helping others
4. Stealing things

B. What we do for ourselves dies with us. What we do for others and the world, remains immortal.