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The Arrow and the Song

H W Longfellow

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

D. Read the poem again and write four pairs of rhyming words.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Did you notice the pattern of rhymes at the end of each line?

This pattern is known as the **rhyming scheme** and is indicated by using letters. Lines that rhyme with each other are assigned the same letter.

In the poem 'The Arrow and the Song', the word **air** rhymes with **where**, while the word **sight** rhymes with **flight**. Thus, the first two lines rhyme with each other and are assigned the same letter **A**. The last words of the third and fourth lines rhyme with each other, and are assigned the letter **B**. Thus, the given poem has a rhyming scheme of **AABB**.

E. Read the lines, identify the rhyming words and write the rhyming scheme of each of these.

- ① At evening when the lamp is lit,
Around the fire my parents sit;
They sit at home and talk and sing,
And do not play at anything.

The Land of Storybooks, by R L Stevenson

Rhyming words

- a. _____
b. _____

Rhyme scheme _____

Rhyming words

- a. _____
b. _____

Rhyme scheme _____

- ② The people along the sand
All turn and look one way.
They turn their back on the land.
They look at the sea all day.

Neither Out Far Nor in Deep, by Robert Frost

Rhyming words

- a. _____
b. _____

Rhyme scheme _____

- ③ Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date.

Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day?
by William Shakespeare



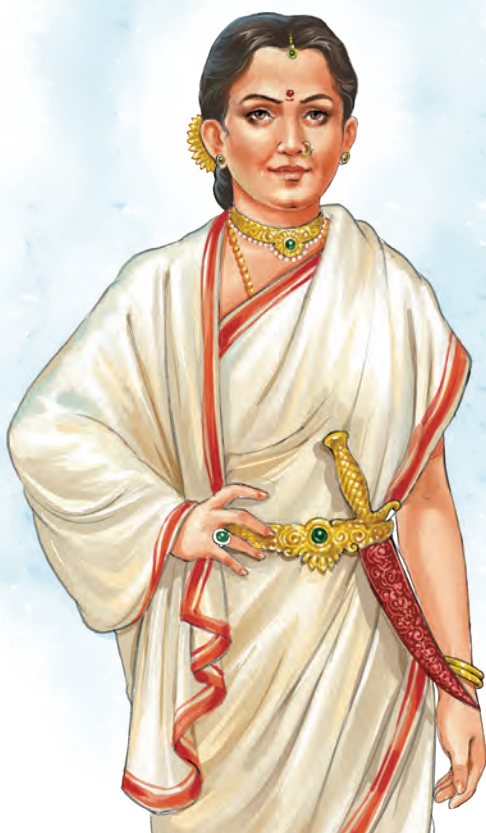
How many freedom fighters can you name in a minute? Pair up with a partner and see who names more. How many in your list are women?

Ullal, in Karnataka, is one of the oldest towns in India. Located on the shores of the Arabian Sea, it is about ten kilometres from the port city of Mangalore. Ullal is known for its legendary queen Rani Abbakka, a woman of unmatched courage, who has become part of the region's **folklore**. One of the earliest freedom fighters, she lived almost three hundred years before the famous Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.

Ullal, along with major parts of coastal Karnataka (known as Tulu Nadu), was ruled by the Chowta dynasty. The Chowtas were Jains who had migrated to this region from Gujarat in the 12th century. The Chowtas followed a matrilineal system, in which the inheritance was through the female. Thus, young Abbakka was **groomed** to be the **heir** to the throne by her uncle King Tirumala Raya III.

From a young age, Abbakka was trained to be a ruler. She was taught skills like sword fighting, archery and horse riding. An extremely gifted young woman, she became proficient in the art of **military strategy**, warfare and **diplomacy**. Thus, in 1525, when she was crowned the first **Tuluva** queen, she was prepared for her role as a leader who had to protect her kingdom and its people. She understood very well the threat posed by the Portuguese and was ready to resist it with all her might.

Before his death, Abbakka's uncle had arranged her marriage with the ruler of the neighbouring state of Mangalore. However, the marriage broke down as Abbakka opposed the Portuguese, while her husband sided with them. The queen returned the royal jewels to her husband and came back to Ullal with her children.



folklore the traditions and stories of a country or community

groom prepare somebody for an important job or position

heir successor

military strategy a plan or method of using the armed forces to achieve the goals of a country

diplomacy the art of managing relations between different nations

Tuluva the people of Tulu Nadu

One bright June morning, I was reading my Kannada newspaper as usual. It was the day the Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC) results had been published. While columns of roll numbers filled the inside pages, the list of rank holders and their photographs took up almost the entire front page.

I have a great fascination for rank holders. Rank is not merely an **index** of one's intelligence, it also indicates the hard work and **perseverance** that students have put in to reach their goal. My background—I was brought up in a professor's family—and my own experience as a teacher have led me to believe this.

Of all the photographs in that morning's newspaper, one boy's snapshot caught my attention. I could not take my eyes off him. He was **frail** and pale, but there was an **endearing** sparkle in his eyes. I wanted to know more about him. I read that his name was Hanumanthappa, and that he had secured the eighth rank. That was all the information I could gather.

The next day, to my surprise, his photograph was published again, this time with an interview. With growing interest I learnt that Hanumanthappa was a labourer's son, the oldest of five children. They belonged to a tribal group. He was unable to study further, he said in the interview, because he lived in a village, and his father, the sole breadwinner, earned only ₹ 40 a day.

index a sign or measure that something else can be judged by

perseverance the quality of continuing with something even though it is difficult

frail weak

endearing causing people to like you



The Land of the Rising Sun

Indira Bagchi

Our journey to the enchanting state of Arunachal Pradesh started from the bustling city of Guwahati in the neighbouring state of Assam. Nestled in the northeastern frontier of India, Arunachal is known for its unspoiled beauty, lush green forests, wildlife and tall mountains. The mountains of this state are the first to see the sunrise in our country. So Arunachal is also known in India as the 'Land of the Rising Sun' or the 'Land of the Dawn-lit Mountains'.

We entered the state through a small town called Bhalukpong, located by the Kameng river. The nine-hour drive from Guwahati had left us tired. We had set off early to avoid crossing paths with elephants that are often seen crossing the roads at night!

At the border checkpoint, we were allowed to enter the state after showing our Inner Line Permit (ILP). Entry into states with a 'protected' status requires an ILP, an official document issued by the state government. Arunachal Pradesh is a protected area as it lies between India's international border (with Bhutan, China and Myanmar) and the 'inner line' of the country. The 'inner line' represents the furthest point up to the international border where a traveller can go. After this point, they need a permit.

As we drove inside Bhalukpong, we were greeted by the sight of dense forests on both sides of the road. Innumerable flowers bloomed all around, as if welcoming us with a smile. Forests are well protected in Arunachal, and the state government takes strict action against the felling of trees. Bhalukpong is blessed with immense scenic beauty, with its majestic mountains, gurgling streams and the Kameng river, a tributary of the mighty Brahmaputra. The fast-flowing river is becoming popular among tourists for kayaking and rafting.

This little town is mostly inhabited by the Aka (also known as Hrusso) tribe. The tribe is known for its deep connection with nature, as is evident from their main festival, called Nechi Dau, celebrated in November. During this festival, the



I. Fill in 'had' + past participle of the verb to complete the sentences in the past perfect tense.

- The bell _____ by the time we reached the school gate. (ring)
- The programme _____ before we reached the auditorium. (begin)
- By the time the police arrived, the robbers _____. (escape)
- She _____ to read and write by the age of three. (learn)
- We could not open the door as we _____ the key. (lose)
- He took a bus because he _____ his train. (miss)

Use the **past perfect tense** to show the earlier of two events in the past.

The **past perfect tense** talks about an action completed before a certain point in the past or before another action in the past. In this tense, we use the helping verb **had** with the **past participle** of the main verb.

J. Join the sentences using the past perfect tense as shown in the example.

earlier event *later event* *joining word*

 My sister fell asleep. I reached home. (when)

When I reached home, my sister had fallen asleep.

or

My sister had fallen asleep when I reached home.

Earlier event	Later event	Joining word
1. They forgot to buy rice.	They could not cook biryani.	because
2. I fell asleep.	I missed the end of the movie.	as
3. She wrote a book of poems.	She turned eight.	before
4. My father left for work.	I woke up.	after
5. The museum closed.	We reached the museum.	by the time
6. The painters went.	I cleaned the floor.	when

G. Match to complete the sentences in the passive voice.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. This fort | a. were washed thoroughly before chopping. |
| 2. The flag | b. was arrested within two days. |
| 3. My purse | c. has been released in a few theatres. |
| 4. The movie | d. was built two hundred years ago. |
| 5. The vegetables | e. was stolen in the park yesterday. |
| 6. The thief | f. will be hoisted at 9 a.m. tomorrow. |

Generally, the **passive voice** is used when the action is more important than the doer. Sometimes, the doer may be unknown or understood without being mentioned.

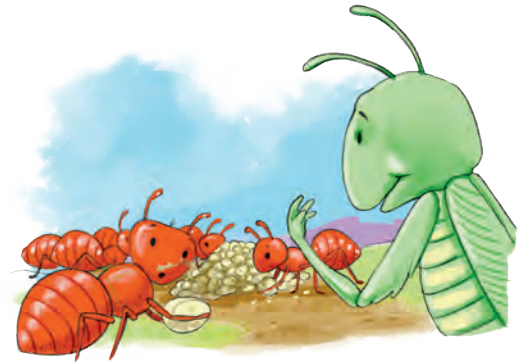
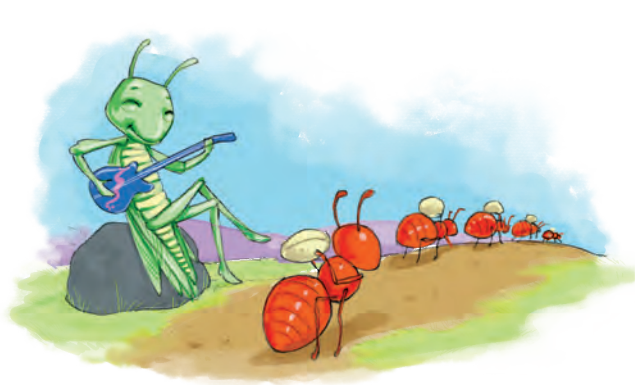
H. In the passive voice, the subject is followed by the 'to be' verb in the correct tense form and the past participle of the action verb. Read the examples in the table. Then rewrite the sentences below in the passive voice.

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present tense	A lot of books are written every day.	A lot of books are being written now.	A lot of books have been written .
Past tense	The house was repaired last year.	The house was being repaired at this time last year.	The house had been repaired before we arrived.
Future tense	The course will be completed this year.		The course will have been completed by the end of the year.

- Sohit writes a daily column. A daily column is
- The hosts are welcoming the guests now. The guests are being
- The headmaster has delivered the opening speech. The opening speech
- Rashi made a birthday card last night. A birthday card
- My friends were decorating the house last evening. The house was



J. Look at the pictures and narrate the story of the ants and the grasshopper in class. Then write it in your notebook.





A. What is special about the words in colour?

Dhum-dhum-dhum! Six horsemen came thundering into the forest.

He was eating an apple, and giving a long melodious whoop, at intervals, followed by a deep tuneful ding-dong-dong, ding-dong-dong, for he was pretending to be a steamboat.

The words in colour indicate sounds. Onomatopoeia refers to the formation of words that sound like the noise they describe. For example, the buzz of a bee, the hiss of a snake, the gurgle of a stream, the rat-a-tat-tat on a door, etc.



B. Match to show the type of onomatopoeic words.

howl gurgle chirp hoot pitter-patter

Mechanical sounds

boom bang pop wham thud blast

Human sounds

sizzle crackle chop whisk bubble munch

Sounds in nature

cough sniffle murmur hiccup burp slurp

Explosive sounds

creak whirr beep click vroom clang

Cooking sounds





WIZARD'S WORKSHOP

Look up these similar-sounding word pairs in the dictionary. Use them correctly in the sentences.

1. The chameleon can _____ to its surroundings by changing its colour.

adopt

2. The family decided to _____ a puppy from the local shelter.

adapt

accept 3. She decided to _____ the job offer after careful consideration.

except 4. The shop is open every day _____ Sunday.

5. The news of the accident didn't seem to _____ him much.

effect

6. The new law had a noticeable _____ on reducing pollution levels.

affect

apprise 7. I will _____ you of any changes in the project.

appraise 8. The jeweller will _____ the diamond to determine its value.

9. She gave me a lovely _____ on my new dress.

complement

10. Her skills in design and his expertise in marketing _____ each other.

compliment

illicit 11. The teacher asked questions to _____ responses from the students.

elicit 12. He was arrested for his involvement in selling _____ drugs.

13. Have you understood the scientific _____ on which this is based?

principal

14. The _____ of the school addressed the students in the assembly.

principle

precede 15. A warm-up session will _____ the main event.

proceed 16. Once you understand the instructions, you may _____ with the task.