

A New Flower


 short story

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 SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS


Let's Get Started



The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 15 highlights the need to manage forests and halt the loss of flora and fauna. Certain insects and animals help flowers bloom, and we should do our best to protect them.

In this word grid, identify the names of some flowers as well as animals and insects that help flowers bloom and grow.

F	L	Y	J	I	W	H	O	N	E	Y	B	E	E	S	M
M	K	A	E	N	B	E	T	M	O	D	F	L	U	A	A
G	H	A	O	E	I	A	O	A	P	F	F	N	B	D	R
B	P	L	W	O	B	U	T	T	E	R	F	L	Y	Y	I
P	R	U	A	N	D	O	S	G	W	Y	G	N	K	M	G
O	C	S	E	K	A	J	P	W	L	R	T	Q	U	E	O
P	J	R	O	S	E	T	A	B	G	H	A	E	L	Z	L
P	N	Q	A	I	N	R	F	M	O	T	H	R	O	Y	D
Y	I	M	N	D	R	O	N	F	G	H	I	T	T	U	F
B	G	W	M	G	H	B	D	E	P	S	N	K	U	L	U
O	S	U	N	F	L	O	W	E	R	N	M	E	S	Z	S
R	N	L	G	H	N	W	A	S	P	O	T	E	E	A	W
A	H	B	A	T	A	C	J	E	B	E	E	T	L	E	E
J	A	S	M	I	N	E	U	C	L	A	K	E	E	I	I

Common Indian flowers and their pollinators

marigold	lotus	rose	sunflower	poppy	jasmine
butterfly	moth	honeybee	wasp	beetle	fly



Learning and Awareness: Humans and other orders


 Features Highlighted

Let's Get Started: includes warm-up tasks with a focus on Sustainable Development Goals



Comprehension

Quick Recap

A. Answer the questions in a few lines.

1. Why was the queen crow not able to steal the food cooked for the King of Kanchanpur?
2. How did the commander of the crows plan to steal food from the King's kitchen?
3. Did the commander crow's plan succeed? What happened to him afterwards?
4. How did the King of Kanchanpur treat the commander of the crows?

B. Read the lines from the story and answer the questions.

1. *'What is the matter, O king?'*
 - a. Who said these words and to whom?
 - b. Why did he ask this question?
 - c. What did he promise to do?
2. *'Such a faithful one should be rewarded and not punished.'*
 - a. Who said these words?
 - b. Who was the 'faithful one'?
 - c. Why should he be rewarded?



Life Skills and Values

sacrifice, loyalty

Think and answer.

1. Was the king of the crows loved by his murder of crows? How do we know?
2. Do you think the commander acted wisely by trying to steal the food? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Who do you think represents the Buddha in this story? What virtues does he stand for?



Way with Words

WORDS RELATED TO BIRDS

The story you just read is about a group of crows and one bird's bravery.

Features Highlighted

Comprehension: checks factual, inferential, analytical, interpretative and evaluative skills



METONYMY

You have seen the use of synecdoche in the poem.

Metonymy is a similar figure of speech in which we use a closely connected feature of something in place of the thing itself.

Example: The city gates were bravely defended by the **rifles**.
Here, the word 'rifles' refers to the guards who held the rifles.

A. Identify and explain the use of metonymy in these sentences.

1. The pen is mightier than the sword.
2. Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears.
3. She works for an important newspaper.
4. The library has been quite helpful to students.
5. She is planning to serve the dish quite early in the evening.
6. He was lucky to get a job on Wall Street as soon as he graduated from college.



WORDS INDICATING SIZE

The poem uses the words 'vast', 'colossal' and 'boundless' to show how large the statue of Ozymandias was.

B. Write the following synonyms for **big** or **small** in the correct columns. Use a dictionary for words whose meanings you might not know.

big	small

gargantuan	meagre
minuscule	mammoth
inconsiderable	mountainous
titanic	slight
minor	ample

A. Write the simple past tense of these verbs.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. rise _____ | 4. try _____ | 7. know _____ |
| 2. play _____ | 5. see _____ | 8. sing _____ |
| 3. speak _____ | 6. pay _____ | 9. eat _____ |

B. Complete the sentences with the simple future tense of the given verbs.

1. Rahel _____ to Canada in September. (go)
2. We _____ India's performance in the Tokyo 2020 Olympics for years to come. (remember)
3. The scientist _____ to the lab located in the remote village. (travel)
4. When _____ you _____ my article on pollution? (read)
5. The artist _____ your portrait. (draw)

C. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the given verbs.

1. Swati _____ the story of Robin Hood tomorrow. (read)
2. Ravi _____ cheese sandwiches. (like)
3. The teacher _____ us a very interesting project to work on yesterday. (give)
4. The sun _____ in the west. (set)
5. My father _____ for a newspaper for the last five years. (work)
6. Last month, my mother _____ me a new jacket. (buy)
7. I _____ in the half marathon next month. (run)
8. Babban, the elephant, _____ in our local zoo. (live)



Study Skills

Use Your Dictionary

The words in a dictionary are always arranged in alphabetical order.

Example: If we arrange the words 'ant' and 'axe' in alphabetical order, 'ant' would come before 'axe', although both words start with the same letter, 'a'. This is because 'n' comes before 'x' in the order of letters in the English alphabet.

Circle the word in each set that is not in alphabetical order. One is done for you.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|
| 1. near | <u>need</u> | neat | nest |
| 2. catch | coach | coast | coarse |
| 3. train | true | tram | trust |
| 4. shelf | shell | shrill | shelter |
| 5. jacket | jackal | joker | jolly |



Listening and Speaking



Listen to an excerpt from a well-known speech on freedom. Then, work in pairs to discuss the different kinds of freedom Tagore talks about in his poem. Ask your partner and share your own ideas about what freedom means to you. You can include examples of your experiences at home and school.

Present your ideas as a five-minute speech before the class.



Pen it Down

What is your vision of an ideal India? What would you like to see happening in your country in the next five years? Write an essay on the topic, giving it a suitable title.

These are some of the points you can cover in your essay:

- improvement in the condition of the poor and the underprivileged
- education for all and more employment opportunities
- more freedom of expression
- gender equality



Now I can

Self Assessment

- appreciate the poet's dream of an ideal country.
- understand the use of repetition, imagery and metaphor in the poem.
- differentiate between homophones and homographs, follow the order of adjectives and join sentences using relative pronouns.
- give a speech and write an essay on a given topic.

Read More

Democracy: In this poem, Langston Hughes says that true democracy can arrive only when people themselves are free.

If: This well-known inspirational poem by Rudyard Kipling says that an ideal human being is one who can face difficult times with a smile on his/her face.



Features Highlighted

Listening and Speaking: develops oral and aural skills

The old man rose quickly and opened the door to a tall, heavy built, strong man.

‘**Sergeant-Major** Morris,’ he said, introducing him to his wife and his son, Herbert.

The Sergeant-Major shook hands and, taking the offered seat by the fire, began to talk. The little family circle listened with growing interest to this visitor from **distant parts**, as he spoke of wild scenes and brave acts; of wars and strange people.

‘What was that that you started telling me the other day about a monkey’s paw or something, Morris?’

‘Well, it’s just a bit of what you might call magic, perhaps,’ said the Sergeant-Major.

His three listeners leaned forward excitedly.

‘To look at it,’ said the Sergeant-Major, ‘it’s just an ordinary little paw, dried to a mummy.’

He took something out of his pocket and held it out for them. Mrs White drew back with a look of disgust, but her son, taking it, examined it curiously.

‘It had a spell put on it by an old fakir,’ said the Sergeant-Major, ‘a very holy man. He wanted to show that fate ruled people’s lives, and that those who tried to change it would be sorry. He put a spell on it so that three different men could each have three wishes from it.’

The way he told the story showed that he truly believed it. His voice was so serious that the group fell quiet.

The Sergeant-Major continued, ‘I did have some idea of selling it, but I don’t think I will. It has caused me enough trouble already.’

‘If you don’t want it Morris,’ said Mr White, ‘give it to me.’

‘If you keep it, don’t hold me responsible for what happens,’ said his friend with stubborn determination.

The other shook his head and examined his new possession closely. ‘So, how do you do it?’ he asked.



Sergeant-Major: an officer in the British army responsible for organizing the affairs of a regiment

distant parts: faraway places

Did You Know? G.K.

A mummy is a person or an animal whose body has been preserved after death. The mummy of King Tutankhamun, which is more than 3,000 years old, is possibly the most well-known specimen ever discovered.



Wordwise

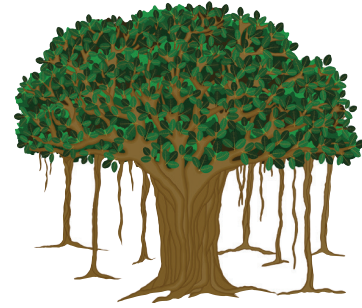
‘Fakir’ is an Arabic term for a sage or a monk who has mystical powers. A fakir is a spiritual person who has given up all material wealth.





Research and Write

- A. Both 'The River Came Home' and 'Felling of the Banyan Tree' describe the sense of loss felt by youngsters. This is symbolised by a tree in both stories.



Compare the situation of the main characters in both the texts and the way they deal with their loss.

- B. In the poem 'Where the Mind is Without Fear', Tagore dreams of a country where people are free in every respect. Democracy is considered to be the most progressive form of government, where the citizens are free to choose their own leaders.

SUSTAINABLE
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Do you think India is a truly democratic country? Write an essay on the topic, correlating it with the ideas included in the poem. Include examples from the present day to illustrate your points.

- C. The poem 'The Road Not Taken' is as much about the choices we make, as the choices we walk away from.

Write a short story about how a choice not made had a lasting impact on the life of the protagonist. Give a suitable title to your story.



- D. 'A Tale of Two Cities' is set during the French Revolution of 1789, which is considered to be one of the most important events in that century.

Which, according to you, has been the most significant event of the twenty-first century so far? Write a factual essay about the event, explaining why you think it is the most significant.



Features Highlighted

Be Creative!/Research and Write revisit the themes covered in each unit

Read this poem about the power of music and the value of friendship.

Literary terms

1. This is an example of a **metaphor**. Here, the song is being compared to human breath which once released, can never be taken in again.

2. This is an example of **repetition**, which is used for emphasis. Here, both the arrow and the song disappear quickly with far-reaching consequences.

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 breathed¹ a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where²;
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.

swiftly: rapidly, quickly

sight: (here) eyes

keen: sharp

afterward: American English for *afterwards*

oak: a type of tree

What did the speaker breathe into the air?

Wordwise

The word **shot** can be used in different ways:

- *shot an arrow*: the act of shooting
- *a shot of espresso*: a small measure of black coffee
- *give it a shot*: attempt or try
- *get a shot*: get an injection





Grammar in Use

PREPOSITIONS

A **preposition** is a word that is generally placed before a noun or a pronoun to refer to its relation with some other word in the sentence. It tells us about position and time.

A. Complete the sentences with **for, since, at or in**.

1. I have been waiting for Sunny _____ four hours.
2. My aunt has been living in Germany _____ 2007.
3. I will meet you _____ the bus stop.
4. Is your house _____ the village?
5. My grandfather gifted me a pen _____ my birthday.
6. We must not be late _____ school.
7. My uncle is _____ Lucknow now.
8. We haven't been on a holiday _____ January.

B. Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions.

1. The postman is knocking _____ the door.
2. I usually go for a walk _____ the evening.
3. Alice was lying _____ the grass.
4. The lion pounced _____ its prey.
5. The boy jumped _____ the fence.
6. He stayed _____ the hotel _____ two weeks.
7. Distribute the sweets _____ your classmates.
8. The villagers built a bridge _____ the river.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

A **transitive verb** is a verb that needs an object to receive the action.

An **intransitive verb** is a verb that does not need an object to receive the action.

C. Read each sentence and write T if the underlined verb is transitive and I if the verb is intransitive.

1. The boy threw the ball over the fence.
2. The sun rises in the east.
3. The little girl smiled.
4. Rahul waved at me.
5. The class shouted together.
6. The teacher scolded the class.

