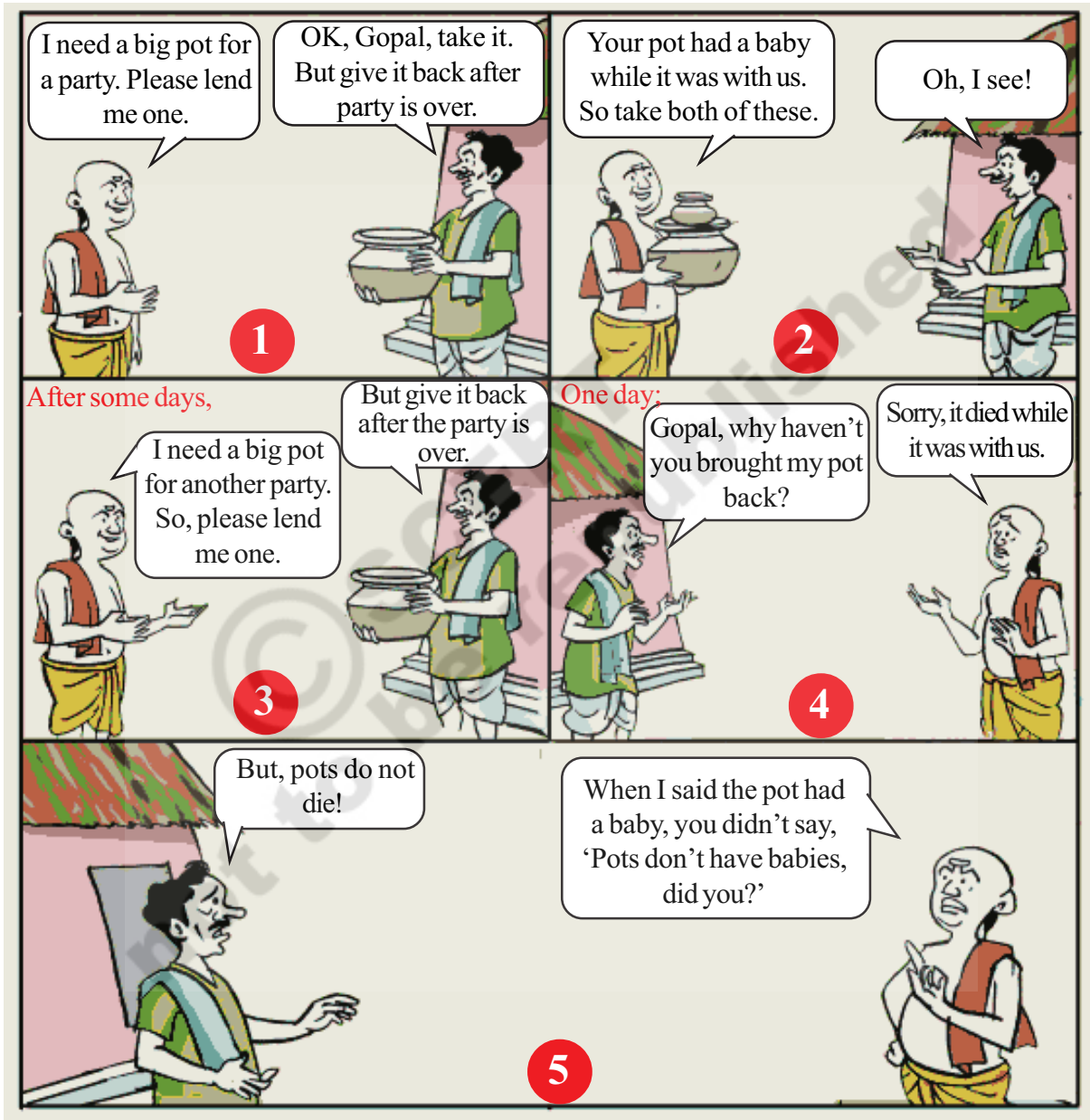


UNIT
6

The Witty Nasruddin

Read the following story and answer the following questions.



1. Why did Gopal give small pot to his neighbour?
2. What would you do if you were in the palce of Gopal's neighbour?

Now your teacher will tell you about Nasruddin and his humorous jokes. Listen carefully and answer the following question.

Which of these jokes do you like the most? Why?



A. Reading

The Witty Nasruddin

A poor traveller was walking through the streets of Ak-Shehir. He had a little to eat for two days. He had spent his last penny, and all that remained in his pockets was a piece of dry bread.

As he passed by an eating-house, he saw several people sitting round the fire, eating and drinking. On the fire there was a large cooking-pot, full of meat-balls giving off a lovely smell. You can be sure that this smell made the hungry man's mouth water!

The owner of the eating-house stood there, serving his customers. He asked the traveller if he wanted to buy some meat-balls, but the poor man turned away. 'A man without money never buys anything,' he said.



Yet the traveller still walked to and fro, enjoying the smell. He took the piece of dry bread out of his pocket and held it over the pot. After a minute or two, he slowly ate the bread and he tried to imagine that it tasted better when he had the smell of meat-balls in his nose. The eating-house keeper got angry when he saw the man doing this.

He took hold of his arm roughly and hurried him round that corner to the magistrate's court. Now it happened that Nasruddin, the 'Hodja' was acting as magistrate that day. When he asked what was the matter, the eating-house keeper said to him, 'This man came into my eating-house without any money and helped himself with the smell of the meat-balls which were cooking in the pot. He must be forced to pay me.'

The Hodja took two pennies from his pocket put them between his hands and shook them together backwards and forwards, against the eating-house keeper's right ear.

'Can you hear anything?' he asked the man.

'Yes sir, I can,' the eating-house keeper replied.

'Now, can you still hear something?' the Hodja asked, as he shook the two pennies together against the man's left ear.

'Yes, sir, I can still hear the pennies shaking together, but why are you doing this?'

The Hodja put the pennies back in his pocket and answered. 'Surely the sound of money is a fair payment for the smell of food. You have therefore been paid twice, and that is more than enough. Let this poor traveller continue his journey.'





Glossary

traveller (<i>n</i>)	:	a person who travels a lot
customer (<i>n</i>)	:	a person who buys goods
magistrate (<i>n</i>)	:	judge in a law court
pennies (<i>n</i>)	:	coins
journey (<i>n</i>)	:	an act of travelling



Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Which expression shows that the traveller was fascinated by the smell of the food?
2. How did the traveller satisfy his hunger?
3. How did Nasruddin help the poor traveller?
4. What did the eating-house keeper ask the traveller to do?
5. Do you think the eating-house keeper's demand was right? Why?
6. If you were in the position of the traveller, how would you respond to the demand of the eating-house keeper?

II. Arrange the following sentences taken from the story in the correct sequence.

- ◆ The owner of the eating-house stood there serving his customers.
- ◆ He was forced to pay the pennies.
- ◆ The traveller still walked to and fro enjoying the smell.
- ◆ 'The sound of money is a fair payment for the smell of food,' said the Hodja.
- ◆ A poor traveller was walking through the streets of Ak-Shehir.
- ◆ Hodja shook the two pennies together against the man's left ear.



III. Tick(✓) the right option that will complete each of the following sentences.

1. The traveller did not buy the meat balls because _____.
a) he was poor b) he did not like them c) they were not tasty
2. The owner of the eating house stood there to _____.
a) serve the customers b) drive away the poor man
c) collect the money
3. The traveller walked to and fro to _____.
a) eat the meat balls b) enjoy the smell c) ask for the meat balls
4. The fair payment for the smell of the food is _____.
a) two pennies b) sound of the pennies c) look of the pennies
5. What had remained in the traveller's pocket was _____.
a) a penny b) a piece of bread c) a piece of meat



Vocabulary

I. Read the following sentence.

The Hodja took two pennies to give to the eating house keeper.

Look at the underlined words, 'two' and 'to'. They are pronounced in the same way. But they are different in spelling and meaning. Such words are called **Homophones**.

Pick out from the story the words that sound like the words given in the box and write them against each word.

here	hear
meet	
bred	
year	
alm	

peace	
four	
write	
eight	

Now use these pairs of homophones in the same sentence. One is done for you.

1	If you sit here and you can hear me.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

II. Look at the following sentences.

1. The oil is in the bottle.
2. Please oil the lamp.

In the first sentence the word ‘oil’ is used as noun. In the second sentence the same word, is used as a verb. It means to put oil in to something.

Now make use of a dictionary and write two sentences for each word using it as a noun and as a verb.

1.	paste (n)
	paste (v)
2.	group (n)
	group (v)
3.	right (n)
	right(v)
4.	acting (n)
	acting (v)
5.	pocket (n)
	pocket (v)



Grammar

Read the following sentence.

After a minute or two, he slowly ate the bread and he tried to imagine that it tasted better when he had the smell of meat-balls in his nose.

As you can see, '**better**' here is used as an adverb to say how the traveller imagined the taste of the bread. The other forms of adverb, '**better**' are used in the following sentences.

1. The meat rolls taste good.
2. The meat balls taste the best.

Here are a few more examples of degrees of adverbs.

He runs **faster** than his friend.

She ran the **fastest** of all.

The child ran **fast**.

Similarly, we can say

I live **close** to the school.

My friend lives **closer** to the school.

The principal lives the **closest** to the school.

**Make sentences using the words given below in the space provided.
One is done for you.**

Verb	jump	work	read	knock	run	weep
Adverb	high	hard	slow	heavy	fast	loud

1. Rahul jumps the **highest**.
Meena jumps **higher** than Rani.
Kamala jumps **high**.



Writing

The poor traveller looked at the following points on a notice board in the eating house.

*** Notice Board ***

- ◆ Do not wash your hands in the plates.
- ◆ Please pay the bill before you leave.
- ◆ See the menu card before your order.
- ◆ Be patient till food is served.
- ◆ Food from outside is not allowed here.

-The house keeper
Madina Eating House



1. Who is this notice for?
2. Who has put up the notice?
3. Separate the 'Do's' and 'Don'ts'.

On behalf of the headmaster of your school, write a notice for giving instructions to be followed during the Mid-Day Meals.

Notice Board



B. Reading

Recite the following poem.

There Was an Old Woman

There was an old woman who swallowed a fly;
I wonder why
She swallowed a fly.
Poor old woman, she's sure to die.

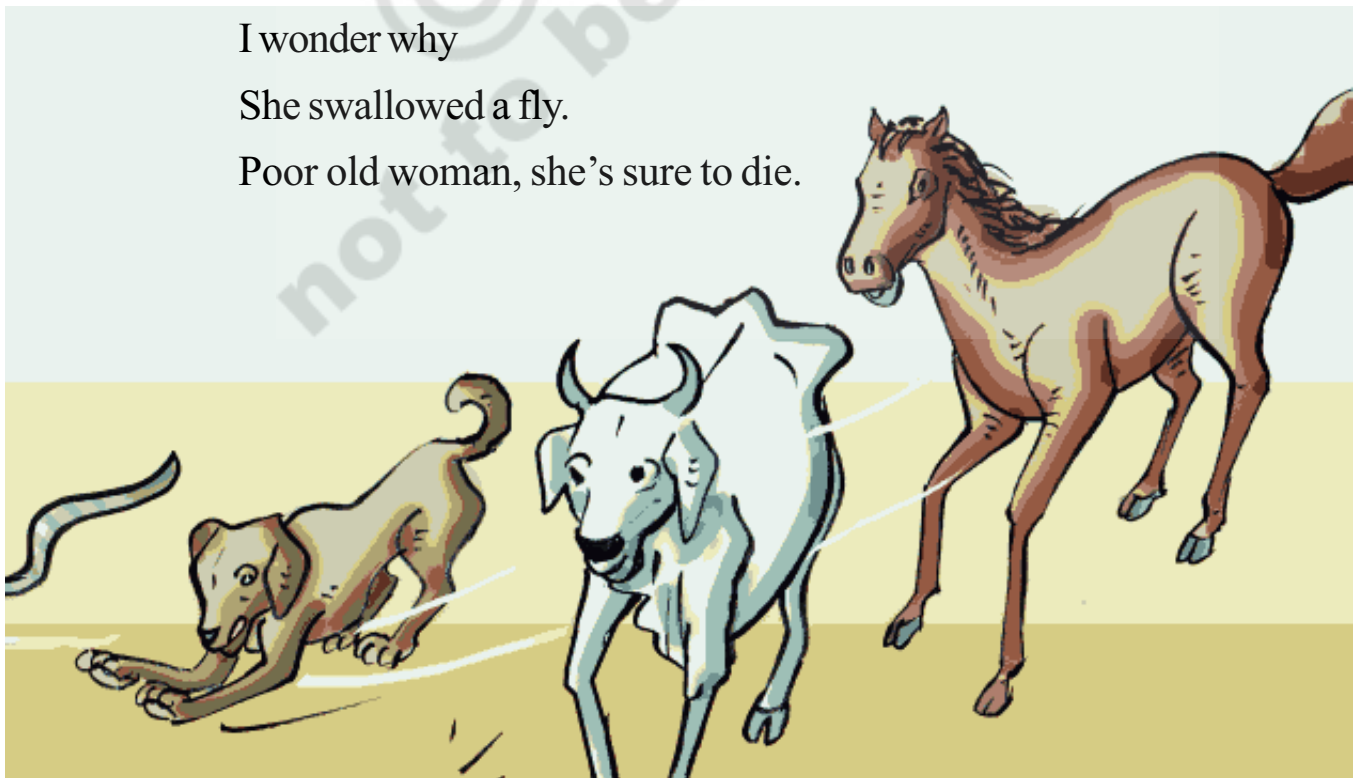
There was an old woman who swallowed a spider;
That wriggled and jiggled and tickled inside her;
She swallowed the spider to catch the fly,
I wonder why
She swallowed a fly.
Poor old woman, she's sure to die.

There was an old woman who swallowed a bird;



How absurd
To swallow a bird.
She swallowed a bird to catch the spider,
That wriggled and jiggled and tickled inside her;
She swallowed the spider to catch the fly,
I wonder why
She swallowed a fly.
Poor old woman, she's sure to die.

There was an old woman who swallowed a cat;
Fancy that!
She swallowed a cat;
She swallowed the cat to catch the bird,
She swallowed the bird to catch the spider,
That wriggled and jiggled and tickled inside her;
She swallowed the spider to catch the fly,
I wonder why
She swallowed a fly.
Poor old woman, she's sure to die.



There was an old woman who swallowed a dog;
She went the whole hog
And swallowed a dog;
She swallowed the dog to catch the cat,
She swallowed the cat to catch the bird,
She swallowed the bird to catch the spider,
That wriggled and jiggled and tickled inside her;
She swallowed the spider to catch the fly,
I wonder why
She swallowed a fly.
Poor old woman, she's sure to die.



There was an old woman who swallowed a cow;
I wonder how
She swallowed the cow to catch the dog,
She swallowed the dog to catch the cat,
She swallowed the cat to catch the bird,
She swallowed the bird to catch the spider,
That wriggled and jiggled and tickled inside her;
I wonder why
She swallowed a fly.
Poor old woman, she's sure to die.

There was an old woman who swallowed a horse;
She died of course!





Glossary

- wriggled (v) : turned with quick short movements
- jiggled (v) : shook lightly and quickly from side to side or up and down
- tickled (v) : touched or stroke in a sensitive place
- spider(n) : a small creature with eight thin legs
- swallowed (v) : ate without chewing



Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

1. What makes the poem humorous?
2. The old woman swallowed a horse in the end and died. If she had not died, what do you think she would have swallowed next?
3. Can you think of any other animal she missed? If yes, at what stage she would have swallowed it?
4. Pick out the creature that wriggled, jiggled and tickled inside the woman.

Fun Time

When Nasruddin came home he was astonished to see Rasul sitting on the horse and writing something on it.

Nasruddin : What are you writing on the horse?

Rasul : Well, our teacher told us to write an essay on our favourite animal. That's why I'm writing on the horse and Rafi is sitting on the little donkey and writing on it.





C. Reading

1 The Clever Jackal

1 O! Farmer, please open the door.
No, I'm sorry, I can't trust a tiger.

2 I'm not ungrateful, I won't harm you.
I'll trust you.
He opens the door.

3 But, I'm hungry! So I'll eat you.
Oh, No! You're ungrateful and cruel.

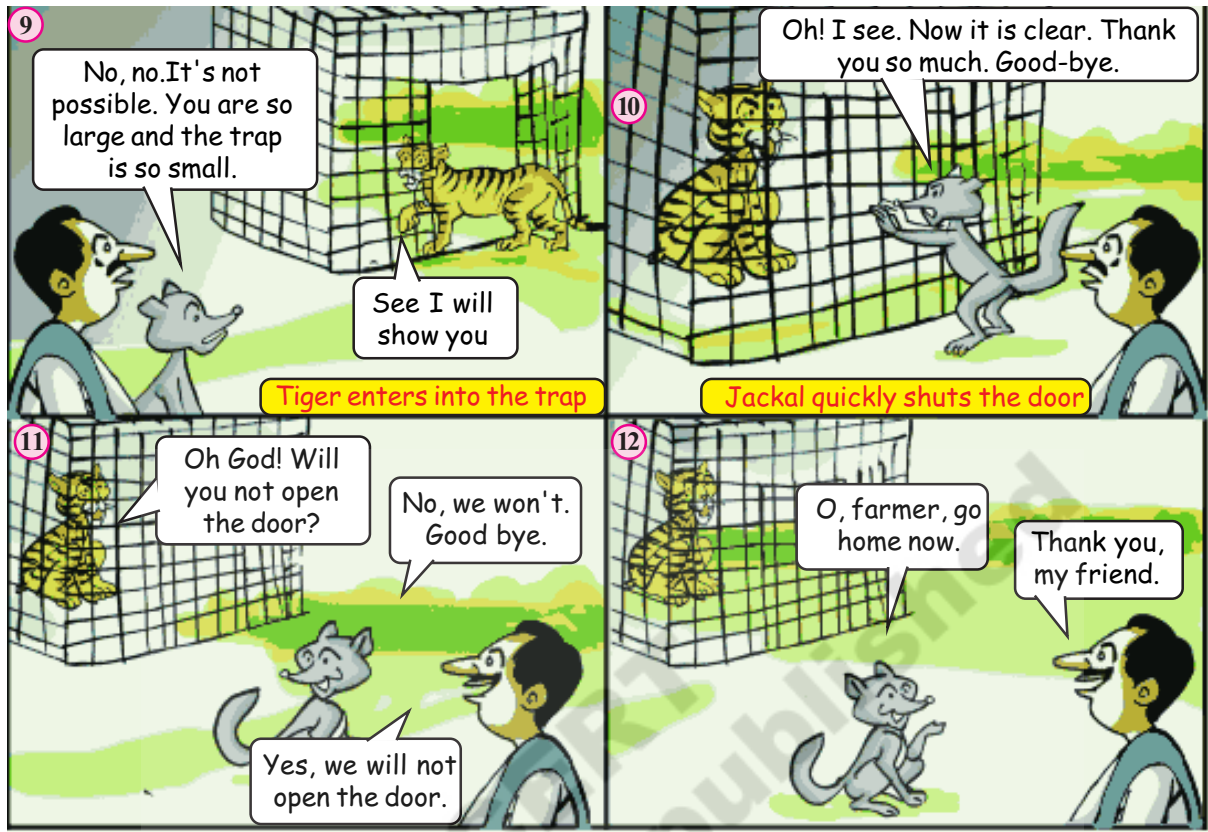
4 No, animals aren't cruel. Man is cruel. Look, horse is coming. We'll ask the horse.
Alright.

5 Oh horse, please listen to me. This tiger was in a trap. I opened the door. Now he wants to eat me. Is he not cruel?
No, Man is really cruel. I'm old. I can't serve my master. He turned me out. So I'm here.

6 O! farmer, the horse also says man is cruel. So, I'll eat you.
Wait a minute. Look, a jackal is coming. We'll ask him, too.

7 O! Jackal, see this tiger. I saved him from the trap. But he wants to eat me. He's very cruel.
How can I save the farmer?

8 My dear tiger, can you explain everything to me again?
Yes, I'll. This is the trap. I was in it.



Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions.

1. If you were the farmer, would you let the tiger out? Why/ Why not?
2. Do you appreciate the jackal? Why/ why not?
3. If you were the farmer, what would you say to the tiger?

II. Write the story briefly in the box given below.

II. Complete the following table.

The words spoken	Who said?	To whom?
'I will trust you.'		
'No, man is really cruel.'		
'See, I will show you.'		
'How can I save the farmer?'		
'Yes, we will not'		
'Oh, God! Will you not open the door?'		



Project Work

Collect funny jokes, stories and share them with your classmates. Put all of them in a class magazine and present it to your headmaster.

How well did I understand this unit?

Read and tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

* 1.	Indicators	Yes	Somewhat	No
1.	I listened to and understood the listening text.			
2.	I read and understood the texts;			
	a) The Witty Nasruddin			
	b) The Clever Jackal			
3.	I talked about the characters.			
4.	I understood and did the exercises in;			
	a) homophones			
	b) adverbs			
5.	I understood and recited the poem, 'There Was an Old Woman'.			
6.	I was able to write;			
	a) a notice			
	b) a story			