

LEARN TO

Read

Understand

1. How did the Honeyguide help Gingile find honey?
2. Could Gingile have found the beehive on his own? *Yes or No?*
3. Gingile did not follow the usual custom of giving Ndege some of the honey because:
 - a. there wasn't enough honey.
 - b. he wanted it all for himself.
 - c. he had done all the work of getting the honey.

(Tick the correct answer.)
4. How did the Honeyguide carry out his revenge?
5. What is the lesson that Gingile and his children will always remember?
6. Do you think Ndege was right in taking revenge? Why? Why not?

Infer

Reflect

LEARN

Words

Phrasal verbs with pick

Look at this sentence:

- Gingile *picked up* his tools and started walking.

The phrase *pick up/pick (somebody) up* has several meanings. Given below are some of the meanings:

pick up

1. to get better; to improve
2. to learn something without really studying it
3. to collect something from a place
4. to buy something
5. to collect somebody in your vehicle

Which meaning of *pick up* is used in the sentences below? Write the number next to it.

Example: I *picked up* some vegetables for my mother on the way home. (3)

- a. The carpenter *picked up* his tools and went into the shed. 3
- b. Ice-cream sales will *pick up* in summer. 1
- c. She *picked up* Hindi when she was in Delhi. 2



d. We *picked up* some real bargains at the discount sale. H

e. My father will *pick me up* at the airport. S

LEARN TO Use the Dictionary

Compound words

Although *honeyguide* is the name of a bird, you can see that it is a word made up of two words: honey + guide

Look at these words:

blackboard → black + board

bathroom → bath + room

fingernail → finger + nail

When a word is made up of two or more words, it is called a **compound word**.

Compound words are written in different ways:

1. as a single word → tablecloth
2. as two separate words → time limit
3. with a hyphen → time-saving

Find a word that will go in each of the brackets below. If you get the right word it will form a compound word with the word before the brackets and a compound word with the word after the brackets. The last column gives you a clue about one of the two compound words. To help you the clues are marked 1 (for the first word) or 2 (for the second word).

1. time	[table]	cloth	It tells you when your next class is. (1)
2. bed	[bedroom]	mate	You sleep here. (1)
3. table	[tennis]	racket	It is an indoor game. (1)
4. text	[book]	case	You are reading one now. (1)
5. wheel	[chair]	person	People who can't walk use this. (1)
6. window	[shopping]	list	You look, but you don't buy. (1)

LEARN**Grammar****Adverb of manner**

A. Look at these words from the passage:

eagerly

patiently

indignantly

These are all *adverbs of manner*. An **adverb of manner** describes a verb and says how something is done.

1. Circle the word in each sentence that tells you how something is done. The verbs are underlined.

Example: Ndege hopped about madly.

a. Gingile quickly thrust the burning branch into the hollow.

b. He placed the comb carefully in the bag.

c. He slowly climbed down the tree.

d. Ndege flew down and waited patiently.

e. He stopped and listened carefully.

2. Some of these sentences are correct, but some are not. If a sentence is incorrect, cross it out and write it again correctly.

Example: He cried loud when he was punished.

He cried loudly when he was punished.

a. I sipped the hot tea careful.

b. I could walk freely around the place.

c. He looked angry at me.

d. Everyone looked nervous at each other when they heard the knock on the door.

e. The man spoke very politely and asked me for some money.

f. We walked slow back after we lost the match.

Comparison of adverbs

B. Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three *degrees of comparison*.

If the adverb is of one syllable we form the **comparative** by adding *er*, and the **superlative** by adding *est*, to the **positive**.

Look at these set of adverbs.

fast	faster	fastest
long	longer	longest
soon	sooner	soonest

- Rahul ran *fast*. (positive)
- Smith ran *faster*. (comparative)
- Kohli ran *fastest* of all. (superlative)

Adverbs ending in *-ly* form the comparative by adding *more* and the superlative by adding *most*.

Look at these set of adverbs.

softly	more softly	most softly
politely	more politely	most politely
roughly	more roughly	most roughly

- Gloria spoke *softly*. (positive)
- Aparna spoke *more softly* than Gloria. (comparative)
- Of all the girls Meha spoke *most softly*. (superlative)

Some of the commonest adverbs form their comparative and superlative degrees irregularly.





Look at these sets of adverbs.

badly	worse	worst
well	better	best

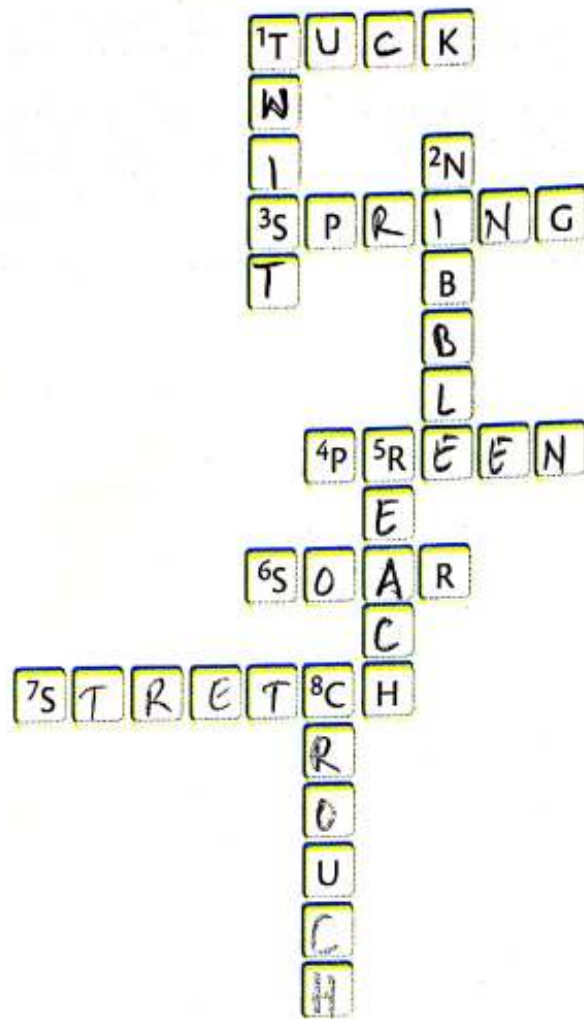
Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with the adverb.

1. Dhanu is a happy child. He smiles and makes friends *happily*.
2. Mother was angry when we didn't do our work. She spoke *angrily*.
3. Bijoy writes well, but Gagan writes *better* than Bijoy.
4. Abhilash is a careful driver. He drives *carefully*.
5. Subbu may be old but he walks fast. He walks *quickly* than other people of his age.
6. The blue pen writes more smoothly than the red one.
Of all the pens, the green one writes *the smoothest*.
7. This exercise is easy. You can do it *easily*.



	Name	Size	Colour	Home
	Blue jay	11-12½ inches	blue, grey, white, and black markings on tail and face	woods, suburbs, city parks
	Belted kingfisher	11-14 inches	blue-grey and white	near rivers, lakes and coasts
	Song sparrow	5-7 inches	brown, grey and black	forests, thickets, marshes and fields
	Northern cardinal	8-9 inches	red and black, males have a red bill and females have a pink one.	woods, parks and gardens.

3. The poem contains several words that describe actions of birds. Use the clues to complete the crossword and find out what these words are. We can also use these words to describe our actions.



Across

- 1 to put back (the feathers) into place
- 3 to jump up suddenly
- 4 to clean the feathers with the beak
- 6 to fly quickly upward
- 7 to straighten one's body

Down

- 1 to turn or bend
- 2 to eat or chew in small bits
- 5 to stretch in order to get or touch something
- 8 to bend low with arms and legs close to the body