

How the Dog Found Himself a New Master!

2

SUMMARY OF THE LESSON

Long, long ago dogs roamed freely in the forest. They were their own masters like the wolves. But once a dog did not like that way of life. He was sick of wandering alone in search of food. He was also afraid of animals stronger than him.

He, therefore, decided to find a master for himself. He wanted his new master to be stronger than anyone on earth. He first met a wolf who agreed to be the dog's master. The two of them went on together. At one place the wolf got the smell of a bear. Out of fear he ran off deep into the forest. The bear could eat up both of them. The dog left the weak wolf.

The dog next decided to take up service with the bear. The two set out to find a herd of cows for food. They did see the cows. But suddenly the cows started mooing or lowing in fear. They ran here and there in panic. The bear too hid himself behind a tree. He told the dog that the lion was the ruler of the forest.

The dog said goodbye to the bear also. He became the servant of the lion. The two went on together. The dog had a good and secure life. None dared to touch him.

But one day, the lion while walking with the dog stopped and gave a great roar. Then he began turning back quietly. He had smelled a man coming that way. He suggested the dog that they should run for cover.

So the dog finally decided to take up service with man, the strongest of all creatures. Since then it has been serving man faithfully. He knows no other master now.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS SOLVED

WORKING WITH THE TEXT

(Page 21)

A. Discuss these questions in pairs before you write the answers.

1. Why did the dog feel the need for a master? (1, 2)

Ans. The dog was sick and tired of going about alone in search of food. And he did not feel safe. So he decided to have a master.

2. Who did he first choose as his master? Why did he leave that master? (3)

Ans. The dog first chose a wolf as his master. But he found the wolf afraid of the bear. So he left the company of the wolf.

3. Who did he choose next? (3)

Ans. Next, the dog chose a bear as his master, because he was stronger than the wolf.

4. Why did he serve the lion for a long time? (4)

Ans. The dog served the lion for a long time because he had no complaint against him. Secondly, he felt safe and secure. No other wild animal dared to displease him.

5. Who did he finally choose as his master and why? (9, 10)

Ans. The dog finally chose man as his master. Even the lion was afraid of man. So the dog was convinced that man was the strongest creature on earth.

B. A summary of the story is given below. Fill in the blanks to complete it taking appropriate phrases from the box.

a dog	stronger than anyone else
the strongest of all	a wolf the bear
afraid of man	his own master a lion

This is the story of _____, who used to be _____. He decided to find a master _____. First he found _____, but the wolf was afraid of _____. The dog thought that the bear was _____. After some time the

dog met _____ who seemed the strongest. He stayed with the lion for a long time. One day he realised that the lion was _____. To this day, the dog remains man's best friend.

Ans. This is the story of a dog, who used to be his own master. He decided to find a master, stronger than anyone else. First he found a wolf but the wolf was afraid of the bear. The dog thought that the bear was the strongest of all. After some time the dog met a lion, who seemed the strongest. He stayed with the lion for a long time. One day he realised that the lion was afraid of man. To this day, the dog remains man's best friend.

WORKING WITH LANGUAGE

(Page 22)

A. Each word in the box given below indicates a large number of... For example, 'a herd of cows' refers to many cows.

Complete each of the following phrases with a suitable word from the box.

school fleet brood bundle bunch pack flock herd

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a _____ of ships | 5. a _____ of sticks |
| 2. a _____ of flowers | 6. a _____ of sheep |
| 3. a _____ of chicks | 7. a _____ of fish |
| 4. a _____ of cattle | 8. a _____ of wolves |

Ans. 1. fleet 2. bunch 3. brood 4. herd
5. bundle 6. flock 7. school 8. pack

B. Make nouns from the words given below by adding -ness or -ity (For some words we need to add just -ty or -y)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. honest _____ | 7. creative _____ |
| 2. kind _____ | 8. sincere _____ |
| 3. cruel _____ | 9. cheerful _____ |
| 4. calm _____ | 10. bitter _____ |
| 5. sad _____ | 11. sensitive _____ |
| 6. active _____ | 12. great _____ |

- Ans.** 1. honesty 2. kindness 3. cruelty
 4. calmness 5. sadness 6. activity
 7. creativity 8. sincerity 9. cheerfulness
 10. bitterness 11. sensitivity 12. greatness

C. Word Search

- There are twelve words hidden in this table.
- Six can be found horizontally and the remaining six vertically.
- All of them are *describing* words like 'good', 'happy', etc.
- The first letters of the words are given below:

Horizontal: H R F F S G

Vertical: A W S F L Q

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

Ans. Horizontal words:

1. Hasty 2. Ready 3. Fierce
 4. Frightened 5. Strong 6. Good

Vertical Words:

1. Angry 2. Worse 3. Surprised
 4. Free 5. Loyal 6. Quiet

D. Read the following passage and do the exercises that follow. Then complete the family tree of dogs given on the facing page.

The Dog Family

The dog family is one of the 11 families that make up the Carnivores, a large group of intelligent, flesh-eating, backboned animals. In this group are such varied animals as bears, pandas, raccoons, cats, hyenas, and even seal. The dog or canine family has many wild species like wolves, foxes, coyotes, jackals, and wild dogs.

The dog is the only domesticated member of the canine family though now and then someone tames a wolf, fox or coyote as a pet. All members of the dog family are descendants of a wolf-like animal which lived about 15 million years ago. From this distant ancestor, the true dogs gradually developed. But nobody knows the exact ancestor of the modern domestic dog.

Several wild dogs look and behave like domestic dogs. The dingo or wild dog of Australia is one of these. It is possible that the dingo was a tamed dog brought to Australia long ago which then ran wild.

Dogs were the first animals tamed by humans—perhaps 20,000 years ago. Tamed dogs were brought from Asia to the New world 5,000 or more years ago. Dogs were first used for hunting.

1. Find the opposites of these words in the text above.

- (i) ancestor _ _ _ _ _
 (ii) Wild t _ m _
 (iii) ancient _ _ _ _ _
 (iv) near d _ _ _ _ t
 (v) suddenly gr _ _ _ _ _

Ans. (i) descendant (ii) tame (iii) modern
 (iv) distant (v) gradually

2. Complete the following sentences.

- (i) The dingo is _ _ _ _ _.

- (ii) Dogs were the _____ animals tamed by humans. The other animals tamed by humans are _____.

(Think and name some other such animals.)

- (iii) The New World refers to _____.

- (iv) Dogs were brought there from _____.

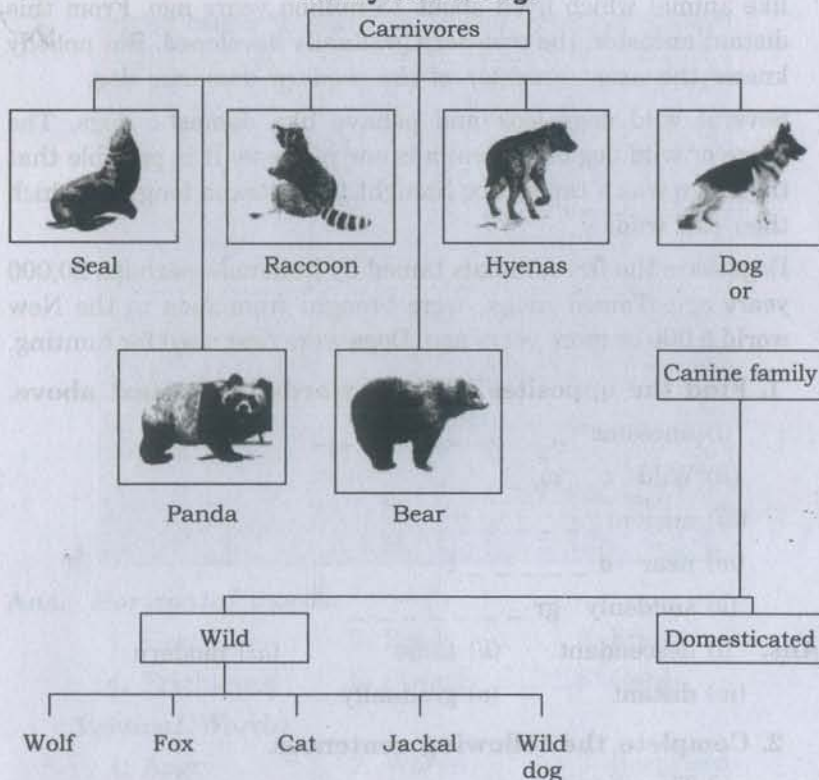
Ans. (i) The dingo is a wild dog.

- (ii) Dogs were the *first* animals tamed by humans. The other animals tamed by humans are *horses, elephants, cows, donkeys, buffaloes*.

- (iii) The New World refers to America.

- (iv) Dogs were brought there from Asia.

Family Tree of Dogs



SPEAKING

(Page 26)

Here are some points from a similar story that you might have heard in another language. Dividing the class into two groups try and tell the story in English. One person from each group can speak alternately. Your teacher will help you. As you tell it, one of you may write it down on the board.

A Mouse Maiden

- mouse changed into a girl by a magician ...
- wants to marry the strongest person ...
- asks whether sun or cloud stronger (why?) ...
- but mountain stronger than clouds (how?)...
- but mouse stronger than mountain (how?)...
- girl asks to marry mouse, becomes a mouse again.

□□□

★ The Kite

Harry Behn

SUMMARY OF THE POEM

A new kite looks bright when the sky is clear and blue. The kite takes a plunge and bends sideways. Its tail produces a cracking noise. Then suddenly the kite rises high like a ship with a sail cloth. The kite has only one sail of string. It rides over the strong winds and climbs to their top like a ship. It pulls forward when the wind is strong. But as the wind falls, it also rests for a while.

When the thread tied to the kite becomes loose, the flier rolls the thread back. Then again the flier runs until the kite is filled with wind and goes up.

On a clear blue sky, the new kite shines. But it gets torn badly when it flaps on the tree top.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS SOLVED

WORKING WITH THE POEM

(Page 28)

1. List out the action words in the poem

dive, dip, snaps _____, _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____

Find out the meanings of these words.

Ans. dive, dip, snaps, soars, rides, pulls, flaps

dive—to plunge

dip—bend

snaps—makes a sharp sound

soars—rises

rides—climbs, sits on the back

pulls—drives forward

flaps—flutters

2. Read these lines from the poem.

Then soars like a ship.

With only a sail

The movement of the tailless kite is compared to a ship with a sail. This is called a *simile*. Can you suggest what or who the following actions may be compared to?

1. He runs like _____.
2. He eats like _____.
3. She sings like _____.
4. It shines like _____.
5. It flies like _____.

- Ans.**
1. He runs like a deer.
 2. He eats like a wolf.
 3. She sings like a nightingale.
 4. It shines like a glow-worm.
 5. It flies like a kite.

3. Try to make a kite with your friends. Collect the things required such as colour paper/newspaper, thread, glue, a thin stick that can be bent. After making the kite see if you can fly it.

Ans. For self-attempt.

□□□