

Chapter 2

The Trick Madho Played



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Curricular Goal

- CG-2: Develops the ability to read with comprehension by gaining a basic understanding of different forms of familiar and unfamiliar texts (such as prose and poetry)

Competencies

- C-2.1: Applies varied comprehension strategies (inferring, predicting, visualising) to understand different texts
- C-2.2: Understands main ideas and draws essential conclusions from the material read

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to:

- identify the characters in a story.
- use countable/uncountable nouns in sentences.
- discuss phrasal verbs.
- ask and respond to questions.
- write a paragraph.
- plant a mango seed.

Get Ready!



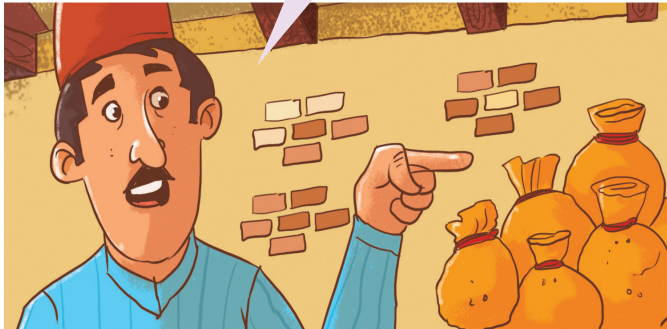
- Critical Thinking
- COMPREHENDING

What happens when a helper is cleverer than his master? Read this comic strip to find out.



I had thirty-two sacks here. How many times have you taken one from the thirty-two? Speak the truth.

Only once, Sir. The second time there were only thirty-one sacks.



The master didn't understand how his helper had tricked him, so he forgave him.

Let's Read

Let's read this story about a very clever but naughty boy called Madho who uses his creativity to deal with a tricky situation.

Amarnath Bhonsle had a huge mango **grove** behind his house in Ratnagiri. Every year, he sold the mangoes and earned a lot of money. On the first day of every harvest season, as soon as the first two mangoes were plucked,



• Critical Thinking

Quick Check

What did Amarnath Bhonsle do with the mangoes?

grove: a group of one type of trees

Amarnath would invite the village headman to come and taste them. He would say to the headman, 'Sir! If you are the first to taste the mangoes, the year goes well for me. Please come to my **humble** home and do me the honour of tasting my mangoes.'

Amarnath was very clever. He knew that the headman liked to be the first to taste the mangoes. Pleased with this honour, the headman then told the fruit buyers who came to Ratnagiri that Amarnath's mangoes were the sweetest.

On the first morning of the harvest season, Amarnath called the village boys to help with the plucking. He usually made them work hard through the day and gave them just one tiny mango each before they left.

Madho was a very clever but naughty boy. This year, he came to pick mangoes for Amarnath. His eyes widened at the ripe, red mangoes in the orchard and his mouth started watering.

Amarnath repeated the holy chants after his priest and finally broke a coconut on the ground. Madho was standing in the front, hoping to be the first to get a sweet from the priest, but Amarnath called him and said, 'Take the first two mangoes to the kitchen. Wash them clean, cut them into thin slices and put them on a silver plate. The headman will be here soon. And don't forget to put a silk cloth on the chair set for him.'

Madho took the fruits to the kitchen. He was very angry because he knew that he would miss out on the sweets now. 'By the time I finish my work in the kitchen, the priest and the boys will go away!' he **mumbled** to himself.

humble: (here) simple | **mumbled:** said something quietly so that others couldn't understand

He looked for the silk cloth and **draped** it on the chair. He got the silver plate from a drawer and started cutting the mangoes. As soon as the knife went in, the juice from the soft mango started spilling out.

Madho couldn't stop himself from licking the piece. '**Deva re deva!** I've never tasted such delicious mangoes!' he said. He quickly put the piece in his mouth. Then, he cut the next and in went that too.



'Madho! Is everything ready?' called out Amarnath from the backyard.

'Yes, Sir.'

'Why is it taking so long?' asked Amarnath.

'The knife is very blunt, Sir,' said Madho before he gulped down the last piece of the mango.

'Why didn't you tell me that before? Give the knife to me. I will sharpen it for you.'



• Critical Thinking

Madho quickly threw away the skin and the seeds of the mangoes. He also managed to clean the kitchen counter. He handed over the knife to Amarnath and quickly left the kitchen.

Quick Check

- How did Madho decorate the chair?
- How did Amarnath offer to help Madho?

draped: covered something loosely with a cloth | **Deva re deva:** an exclamation of delight ('Oh God!')

Madho went to the backyard and waited for the headman. He knew the headman always took the shortcut and entered through the gate at the backyard. As soon as Madho saw the headman, he ran to him and said, 'Sir! I suggest you go back immediately. Bhonsle sir has gone mad. He said that last year he had to sell his mangoes at a lower price. Though he served you the first two mangoes, it did not help him in his business. I heard him tell the priest that he has invited you today to kill you. Just peep in and see what he is doing! He is sharpening a big knife. Be careful, Sir. Run away!'



The headman peeped in and saw that Amarnath was indeed sharpening a knife with great focus and anger. He didn't know that Amarnath was actually angry because Madho hadn't told him earlier about the blunt knife. The moment the headman saw Amarnath, he **took to his heels**.

Word went around the village that Amarnath had gone mad. Poor Amarnath had a sharp knife that year, but no profits. He had to give away most of his mangoes to the boys who had worked for him.

Exercises

Comprehension questions

A. Answer these questions.

1. What would Amarnath do on the first day of every harvest season?
2. How did Amarnath treat the village boys?
3. What did Madho do with the mangoes?
4. What did Madho tell the headman?
5. Why did the headman run away?

B. Read these sentences and answer the following questions.

1. *'Deva re Deva.'*
 - a. Who is the speaker?
 - b. Why did he say so?
 - c. Who is Deva?
2. *'Why is it taking so long?'*
 - a. Who said this and to whom?
 - b. What was taking 'so long'?
 - c. How did the person spoken to respond?

took to his heels: ran away as fast as possible

3. *'Just peep in and see what he is doing!'*

- Who said this and to whom?
- What did the person see?
- Why was Amarnath angry?

Think and answer

HOTS



- Critical Thinking
- EVALUATING

Is there a difference in the way that Amarnath treated the headman and the village boys? Do you think Amarnath should change his behaviour? Why / Why not?

Language Skills

Grammar

countable/uncountable nouns

Amarnath is teaching Madho about countable and uncountable nouns. Let us find out.



Madho, let me teach you about countable and uncountable nouns. How many mangoes did I give you, Madho?



Ten mangoes, Sir!

Madho, you were able to count the mangoes. So, a mango is a **countable noun**.



Madho, now tell me, how did the mangoes taste?



They were as sweet as sugar.



Can you count sugar?

No, Sir!



So, sugar is an **uncountable noun** because we cannot count sugar. Similarly, water, milk, grass and hair cannot be counted, so they are also called uncountable nouns.

Remember...

- Countable nouns have plural forms. Examples: two boys, three girls, nine toffees, ten jars, etc.
- Uncountable nouns do not have plural forms. **Much** and **many** are used with uncountable nouns. For example,
 - She has **much** faith in her sons.
 - He solved **many** of our problems.
- Uncountable nouns can be expressed as: **a lot** of dust, **a grain** of rice, **a bottle** of milk.
- Singular countable nouns can have **a** or **an** before them.
- **Some** is used for both countable and uncountable nouns. For example,
 - **Some** boys are playing in the park.
 - **Some** milk spilt on the floor.
- **Any** can also be used for both countable and uncountable nouns. For example,
 - I will not let **any** harm to come to you.
 - Are there **any** oranges in the box?

Put the following under countable/uncountable nouns.

- bread • water • ball • pen • honey • butter
- apple • stick • cream • tea • rhinoceros • book

Countable	Uncountable

Vocabulary

phrasal verbs

Read this sentence from the story.

- He **looked for** the silk cloth and draped it on the chair.

The highlighted words form a phrasal verb because it is a combination of a verb **look** and a preposition **for**. 'Looking for' means to search for something.

Now, read this sentence.

- He had to **give away** most of his mangoes to the boys who had worked for him.

give away is also a phrasal verb. It is a combination of the verb **give** and adverb **away**. 'Give away' means to donate.

The meaning of a phrasal verb is different from the individual words that are within it.

Read each sentence. Underline the phrasal verb and write its meaning in the blank provided.

1. Please hold on while I check the papers.
2. Can you find out the the timings of the train to Mumbai?
3. My flight will take off in another ten minutes.
4. She cheered up after I spoke to her.
5. Look out! There is a pothole in front of you.

Dictionary Skills

looking up meanings of words

Read this sentence from the story.

Amarnath Bhonsle had a huge mango **grove**.

If we refer to a dictionary, we come to know the meaning of a word, its usage, what part of speech it is and how it should be pronounced.

Read this entry from the Macmillan Online Dictionary (www.macmillandictionary.com) for the noun—**grove**.

The screenshot shows the Macmillan Online Dictionary entry for the word 'grove'. At the top, it says 'grove - definition and synonyms' with social media sharing icons (Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr, Print) and a 'Show less' button. Below this, it identifies 'grove' as a 'NOUN [COUNTABLE]' with a pronunciation guide '/grəʊv/' and a 'Word Forms' button. There are buttons for 'Synonyms' and 'Contribute to our Open Dictionary'. The definition is: 'a group of trees of a particular type, especially trees arranged in lines', with examples 'an orange/olive grove' and 'a grove of coconut trees'. A 'Using the thesaurus' button is also present. A section titled 'Synonyms and related words' lists 'Groups of trees: bluff, canopy, clump...' and includes an 'Explore Thesaurus' button. A 'Related words' box on the right lists 'Grove' and 'olive grove at olive'.

Now write the dictionary entries for these words.

1. pluck
-
-
2. regard
-
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3. delicious
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-
4. peep
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-
5. profit
-
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Listening and Speaking



- Communication
 - ASKING AND RESPONDING TO QUESTIONS

Work in pairs. Match the questions in column A with the most appropriate answers in column B. One of you can ask the question and the other can give the answer.

Column A	Column B
1. Have you done your homework?	a. I studied for two hours.
2. How many trees did you plant?	b. It is ₹ 60 per kilogram.
3. Who has given you the candy?	c. Yes, I have.
4. How long did you study today?	d. I planted six trees.
5. What is the price of these oranges?	e. I got it from the shop.

Writing



- Communication
- WRITING A PARAGRAPH

A paragraph is a group of sentences which talks about or describes someone or something. A paragraph can be written to talk about your favourite person, your family, a pet, to describe an object or incident, or express your thoughts on a specific topic.

Remember, writing a paragraph is like constructing a house. You start and assemble information bit by bit.

- The opening sentence of a paragraph introduces the topic of your paragraph.
- The body of the paragraph has two, three or more sentences which are called supporting sentences. They tell the reader something more about the topic. It is like filling up the structure.
- The last sentence of a paragraph, called the closing sentence, summarises the key points of the paragraph. It can be compared to the final touches.

Read this sample paragraph.

My Best Friend

Ameeta is my best friend. She is tall and has curly hair. Both of us study in the same school and are in the same class. She is helpful. She lives close to my house. We play together in the evenings. I like Ameeta a lot, and I am happy that she is my best friend.



Write a paragraph on a family function. Use the words in the box as hints.

- wedding • beautiful clothes • lights • guests • food • music
- bride and groom—looking beautiful/dressed in • cousins • relatives

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Experiential Learning



- Life Skills
- INITIATIVE AND SELF-DIRECTION

Activity

What do you do with the seed after eating a mango? Have you considered planting it?

1. Wash the seed and let it dry.
2. Take a small pot with sufficient soil in it. Make sure the pot has a hole at the bottom to drain the excess water.
3. Plant the mango seed vertically about 2.5 cm deep in the soil.
4. Sprinkle water on the top to keep the soil wet.
5. After a fortnight, you will see shoots coming out from the soil.
6. Make sure you water it every day.
7. When the shoots grow into a tiny sapling, transfer it to a bigger pot or to a place in a ground or a park.
8. You have planted a tree and helped our environment.