

6

IVAN

A. Warmer

1. Do you ever find people quarrelling in your neighbourhood?
2. What do people quarrel over?
3. How do these quarrels affect your life?
4. How are these quarrels resolved finally?

Ivan was a farmer who lived in a village in Russia. He was rich. He had three sons who were laborious. His father was old and sick.

Gabriel was his neighbour. They were good neighbours. They were happy and comfortable with each other.

Ivan had some hens. One day a hen flew across the fence. She laid an egg in Gabriel's house. Ivan's daughter-in-law went to his house to inquire into the matter. Gabriel's mother replied rudely. It led to a quarrel. Soon, Ivan, Gabriel and their wives started quarrelling. Their neighbours had to intervene to pacify them.

But their quarrel did not stop. Ivan uprooted Gabriel's beard. Gabriel went to court by bus but Ivan went there by train. They

both filed a case. The hearing prolonged. It ruined them financially. They had no peace. They were not happy now.

Ivan's father who was old and wise, did not like it. He asked them to forgive each other and forget the old dispute. He asked them, "Why are you quarrelling over an egg ? What's its value ? Hatred breeds hatred. In anger you don't know what you are saying and doing. You lose your patience and wisdom. It sometimes leads to destruction."

The old man's advice worked. Ivan and Gabriel were reconciled. They began to live together in peace once again. They were very happy now.

Glossary and notes

sick (n)	ill, बीमार
fence (n)	barricade, घेरा, चहारदीवारी
inquire (v)	to ask, पूछना
pacify (v)	to make calm, शांत करना
uproot (v)	to root out, उखाड़ना
hatred (n)	contempt, घृणा, नफरत
rudely (adv)	harshly, रूखाई से
forgive (v)	to pardon, क्षमा करना
reconciled (v)	became friend again मेल मिलाप हो गया

B. Let's comprehend

B. 1. Think and Tell

B.1.1. Answer the following questions orally:

- Who was Ivan ?
- Where did he live ?

- (c) Who was his neighbour ?
- (d) Who began to quarrel ?
- (e) Who encouraged them to reconcile ?

B.2. Think and Write

B.2.1. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:


- (a) Ivan was a rich farmer.
- (b) The hen laid eggs in the street.
- (c) Gabriel uprooted Ivan's beard.
- (d) Anger leads to destruction.
- (e) Ivan and Gabriel did not become reconciled.

B.2.2. Fill in the blanks with words from the lesson:

- (a) Ivan and Gabriel were _____ .
- (b) Ivan's father was old and _____ .
- (c) Ivan's hen flew over the _____ .
- (d) _____ went to inquire into the matter.
- (e) _____ started quarrelling.
- (f) At last, Ivan and Gabriel became _____ .

B.2.3. Arrange the following sentences in proper order so that they make a complete story.

- (a) Ivan was a rich farmer from Russia.
- (b) She laid an egg in Gabriel's house.

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- (c) Ivan uprooted Gabriel's beard.
 - (d) Gabriel was his neighbour.
 - (e) One day Ivan's hen flew across the fence.
 - (f) Ivan, Gabriel and their wives began to quarrel.
 - (g) Ivan and Gabriel became reconciled.
 - (h) Finally, Ivan's father pacified Ivan and his neighbour.
 - (i) Gabriel went to court.
 - (j) It ruined them financially.

B. 2.4. Answer each of the following questions in not more than 50 words:

- (a) "In anger you don't know what you are saying and doing". Do you agree with the statement? How does anger lead to destruction?
- (b) What type of man, in your opinion, was Ivan's father? What did he do to pacify Ivan and his neighbour?
- (c) If you were Ivan's neighbour, what would you do to solve this quarrel?

C. Word study

C.1. Correct the following mis-spelt words:

peice, forgate, uproted, fance, disturctoin

C.2. Match the words in Column 'A' with their meanings in Column 'B':

'A'	'B'
farmer	hard working
laborious	peasant
rudely	dispute
quarrel	pardon
forgive	harshly

C.3. Pick out sentences from the lesson in which the following words have been used. Then use these words in your own sentences:

neighbour, comfortable, hatred, wisdom, advice

D. Grammar

Clauses

Look at the following sentences :

- (a) Ivan was a farmer who lived in a village in Russia.
- (b) He had three sons who were laborious.
- (c) Gabriel went to court by bus but Ivan went there by train.

All the three sentences given above have two separate sentence structures. Sentence (a) consists of 'Ivan was a farmer' and 'who lived in a village in Russia'. The second

part is dependent on the first. Similarly, sentence (b) consists of 'He had three sons' and 'who were laborious'. The second is again dependent on the first. Sentence (c) also has two separate sentence structures. Both these structures are independent. Sentences (a) and (b), therefore, consist of a principal clause and a subordinate clause. A principal clause is that which has independent identity whereas a subordinate clause depends on the principal clause. Sentence 'C' consists of two independent clauses which are called co-ordinate clauses.

Now, read the sentences given below and identify the principal clause, the subordinate clause and the co-ordinate clause.

1. I don't know where she lives.
2. An old man had four sons who were lazy.
3. Ramu was poor but his sister was honest.
4. I can't forget you as long as I live.
5. He is ugly but his wife is beautiful.
6. Abhishek was fond of rasgullas but he didn't like jalebis.

E. Let's Talk

E.1. Discuss the following statements first in small groups and then with the whole class:

- (a) Hatred breeds hatred.
- (b) Anger leads to destruction.

F. Composition

Write a paragraph in about 60-80 words on any one of the topics listed in E.1 for discussion.

G. Translation

Translate the following paragraph into Hindi or your mother tongue.

Ivan had some hens. One day a hen flew across the fence. She laid an egg in Gabriel's house. Ivan's daughter-in-law went to his house to inquire into the matter. Gabriel's mother replied rudely. It led to a quarrel. Soon, Ivan, Gabriel and their wives started quarrelling. Their neighbours had to intervene to pacify them.

H. Activity**Group work****Language Game**

The first student writes a word on the blackboard. The next student writes a word beginning with the last letter of the previous word. The next student writes the word beginning with the last letter of the word written by the second student. Here is an example:

.Ex. – work → kite → eat → toy → ---

Complete this activity by writing at least twenty words.