

SNAKE BITE

LESSON OVERVIEW

L.No.	Title of the Lesson	Skills			Grammar/Figures of speech	Activity	Life Skills
		Listening/ speaking	Reading	Writing			
1	Snake Bite	Dialogue (requests, permissions)	Prose	Paragraph (describing people)	Verb forms, Adverbs	Collecting information about snakes and bees	Critical thinking

SUMMARY

This is a story about a young boy, Raja. He liked to meddle with snakes and bees. One day, while he was trying to catch a bee, it stung him on his finger. His grandparents thought it was a snake bite. They took him to a man who, they thought could cure a snake bite. The boy wanted to tell the man that it was a bee sting and not a snake bite but he was asked to remain silent. The man put some water in a pot and started chanting some mantras. By then, Raja's finger had stopped hurting. The man concluded that this happened because of his magic mantra. The grandparents thanked the man and later on sent him some gifts as a reward for curing Raja.

PRINCIPAL POINTS

- It is a wrong belief that all snakes are poisonous
- Some people cannot distinguish between a snake bite and a bee sting
- The belief that mantras have magical power to cure, is a myth

LET'S LEARN NEW EXPRESSIONS

Then he shouted for the man: It means 'he called the man'.

Snatched: It means 'took by force'.

ENHANCE YOUR PERFORMANCE

While writing a descriptive paragraph, we generally use adjectives of colour, size, shape, etc., to describe the physical looks /appearance of somebody or something.

We use other adjectives of quality to describe personality traits, nature, character, etc.

Paragraph Writing: Describing People

When writing such a paragraph, we need to give details of the person's physical looks which may include the following:

- Name/age
- Appearance: height, built, complexion, colour, length and type of hair, colour and shape of eyes, nose, lips, shape of face, etc.
- Depending on the purpose of writing the paragraph, we may also include the person's nature, hobbies, profession, etc.

(ii) Adverbs are mostly formed by adding 'ly' to an adjectives, e.g. beautiful – **beautifully**, clever – cleverly, honest – honestly and so on. Certain adverbs are exceptions. For example, words like fast, well, much, little, etc. do not need an 'ly'. They also do not undergo any other change.

GRAMMAR

There are two kinds of Verbs: Regular and Irregular.

Read the following examples:

<i>Regular Verbs</i> (take on endings like 'ed', 'd', etc.)		<i>Irregular Verbs</i> (undergo a change in the spelling)	
Simple present	Simple past	Simple present	Simple past
chart	charted	catch	caught
work	worked	seek	sought
like	liked	come	came

- (i) The verbs which take 'd' or 'ed' in their past forms are called regular verbs.
- When the spellings of the verbs change with the change of tense they are called Irregular verbs.
 - Certain verbs do not change their form in simple past e.g. cut, shut, hurt, cost, etc.

TEST TYPES

1. MCQ/ Objective type question (recall)

When Raja tried to catch a bee what happened?

- A. He got bitten by a snake.
- B. He got lost in the garden.
- C. He got bitten by a bee.
- D. He got hurt.

2. VSA (extrapolatory)

If you were to give the villagers one advice, what would it be? Write in one sentence only.

3. SA (extrapolatory)

When the grandfather saw Raja's finger, what did he do? What feeling towards his grandson does this reflect?

4. LA (extrapolatory)

Imagine you are Raja. Write a letter to your grandfather giving your reactions on the treatment given to you for a snake bite instead of a bee sting.