

KONDIBA – A HERO

LESSON OVERVIEW

L.No.	Title of the Lesson	Skills			Grammar/Figures of speech	Activity	Life Skills
		Listening/ speaking	Reading	Writing			
3	Kondiba – A Hero	Interview	Prose (narrative story)	Narrative piece	Phrasal verbs, Past tense, Past perfect tense	Help people in adverse and difficult situations	Problem solving, Seeking co-operation

SUMMARY

Kondiba Gaikwad, a blind man, had to leave his home in Aurangabad and come to Mumbai in search of work. He lived in a large slum colony in Ghatkopar with another family. In the slum, there was an open well which was unsafe as it had no walls. The well had gradually widened as the soil and rocks on the sides had fallen into it. This had made the water muddy. One day, when Kondiba returned home and was about to have his meal, he heard a woman's cry. Someone had fallen into the well. Kondiba went to the well and jumped in to save the boy named Arvind. Having been a swimmer as a young boy, he tried his best to search the boy. But weak due to poverty, he had to come to the surface again and again to take his breath. Each time he came up, he felt more tired and weak. The people were disappointed every time Kondiba came out without Arvind. Kondiba dived again with full strength, wishing he was not blind. Although he was very tired, he did not give up. This time, he felt the clothes of Arvind against his hands. He caught hold of Arvind's belt and brought him out. Arvind was taken to the hospital and Kondiba went back home to finish his meal. People heard the brave act of Kondiba and rewarded him. Kondiba went back to his village, got married and started running a small business. The beggar who hated begging would never have to beg again.

Bravery and strong determination change life for the better.

PRINCIPAL POINTS

- Differently-abled persons can be self-reliant and economically independent.
- They can be more committed and determined.
- We should extend our help to them without making them an object of pity or sympathy.
- People with disabilities can accomplish most of the tasks as easily as any normal person.
- Differently-abled people develop other faculties which compensate them for their deficiency in one area.

LET'S LEARN NEW EXPRESSIONS

Famine: a condition when there is a severe shortage of food

Had driven him from his home: circumstances that made him leave his home and go to another place

Slum colony: an area in a city, usually overcrowded, where poor people live

ENHANCE YOUR PERFORMANCE**Narrating an incident or a story**

- Incidents or stories are generally told in the past tense.
- Events in a story or incident happen one after another, i.e. they follow a sequence. As such, we make use of words or phrases which are called sequence markers or linking words. Words such as 'then', 'after that', 'when he/she was', 'later', 'finally', etc. help us to connect events.

GRAMMAR**PHRASAL VERBS**

A verb followed by a preposition is called Phrasal Verb.

E.g. Anita **turned off** the lights.

Sagar **threw away** the ball.

I am **coming back** to Delhi on Sunday.

The preposition used with the verb often gives it a special meaning.

E.g. Archana has **got back** from Canada.
(returned)

Abhi **got off** the bus. (got down)

Sunny is **getting on** very well with his studies.
(doing well)

PAST TENSE

Look at the sentences given below:

The boy **caught** hold of the rope.

She **did not** like the programme.

Did she **try** to finish the work?

Subject + 2nd form of the verb

Remember:

1. The first form of the verb is placed after the subject.
2. 'Did' is placed before the subject.
3. Question words, if any, are placed before did.

Past Tense is used:

(a) **To express actions / events completed in the past, e.g.**

When did you meet him last?

India won freedom in 1947.

I met Udyan yesterday.

(b) **To express a habit or custom in the past, e.g.**

She attended church regularly when she was young.

Meera read the Bhagwat Gita every day.

(c) **To express an action which continued for a period of time in the past:**

My brother worked in that office for five years.

He lived here for a long time.

(d) **To express an action going on at the time stated:**

While he played on the tabla, Rita danced.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Look at the sentences given below:

When I met him, she had not yet heard the news.

Had the girl returned before her mother came?

At nine o'clock, the train had left.

By 20, Hitendra had taken the B.A. degree.

Subject + helping verb (had) + the past participle + object

'Had' with 3rd form of the verb is used with all the subjects

Past Perfect Tense in Time Clauses

Look at the sentences given below:

When I reached the station, the train had already left.

I didn't reach until after the train had left.

They had finished their breakfast before they ran out to play.

In the above sentences, two events have been indicated. The Conjunctions used to join the sentences are 'when', 'until', 'before'. The action which is completed first is written in the Past Perfect Tense while the other action which happens later, is written in the Past Tense.

We can say that the Past Perfect Tense is used to denote the past of the past tense.

TEST TYPES

1. MCQ/Objective type question (recall)

Complete the following statement by choosing the best option from the ones given below:

In the Home for the Blind, Kondiba learnt

- A. Braille system to learn reading
- B. vocal music
- C. bottling and weaving chairs
- D. to make incense sticks

2. VSA (understanding)

Complete the following statement by filling in the blanks with appropriate words.

Kondiba was able to save Arvind's life because he was and knew

3. SA (inference)

Why did the people of the colony dig a well in the middle of an open area?

4. LA (inference)

Kondiba hated to beg. How did destiny help him change his life?