

The First Marathon Story (SUMMARY)

Legendary Runner of Marathon-Pheidippides History tell us that Pheidippides run to Athens with the news of the great victory his people had over the persians at Marathon .It was 490 BC and the distance he ran was about 26 miles (or around 40 KM) dramatically announced his sides victory and collapsed and dies. Ahtenian democracy was saved and to commemorate pheidippides’s run.

At the 1908 Olympic games in London the marathon distance was changed to 26 miles to cover the ground from Windsor castle to white city stadium with 385 yards added on so the race could finish in front of King Edward VII’s royal box. After 16 yrs of extremely heated discussion this 26.2 mile distance was established at 1924 Olympics in Paris as the official marathon distance.

Adjectives :-

An Adjective is a word that qualifies a noun. It may occur directly before the noun and be used attributively, or it may occur in the predicate and qualify the subject of the sentence.

Example :-

(1) Tom is a clever boy (Attributive Use)

(2) Tom is Clever (Predicative use)

Some examples of three degrees of comparison

Positive

1. Tall
2. Brave
3. Big
4. Important

Comparative

- Taller
- Braver
- Bigger
- More Important

Superlative

- Tallest
- Bravest
- Biggest
- The Most Important

Formation of the comparative and superlative Degrees:-

1. Regular Adjectives :-
- ‘er’ or ‘est’ to the adjective is added kind- Kinder-kindest.

2. Irregular Adjective:-

1. Good	Better	Best
2. Bad	Worse	Worst
3. Well	Better	Best
4. Ill	Worse	Worst
5. Much	More	Most
6. Late	Later	Latest.

About the Poem :-

Section Three :-

When Sachin Walks out to bat

Expectations rose to fever pitch as sachin stepped out to bat Ruskin Bond dwells on his grace and technique and draws out the secret of the Wonder Man.

There’s a hush around the ground the deafening sound of voices is raised to fever pitch. As the young man give a glance at the fielders, the spin or swing of the ball does not trouble him. He hits the ball past the fielding point, drives it to the cover or lofts it for a six . He also strikes a balance between being balanced and graceful then he holds a place of his own in the game of cricket.

Learn these :-

1. Deafening Sound—excessively loud cheering
2. Fever pitch—state of extreme excitement
3. Look askance—be surprised
4. Hand some clout—a generous blow with the bat.
5. Clip past point—a quick hit which lets the ball go past the point.

Important :-

An anagram is a word or a phrase that is made by rearranging the letters of another word or phrase.

(e.g) Parts is an anagram of Sports

Broad ---Board

Worth----Throw

Hoots----Shoot

Lamed----Medal

Q. Write five sentences about volleyball using the three degrees of comparison

----No. of player

---- Duration of Match

---- Popularity

----- Nature of the sport (Exciting, boring, relaxing etc)

----- Kind of equipment used.

Poem :- Foreign Lands**(Literature)**

About R.L Stevenson Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson was a Scottish novelist, Poet, Essayist and Travel Writer.

The poem is about a child. The speaker wishes for a higher tree to climb so that he is able to see farther.

If the speaker's wish came true, he would be able to see farther than he can now. He would see the river joining the sea among the moored ships, and the road leading on to fairy land.

From a top the cherry tree, the speaker sees the garden next door which has many flowers in bloom. He sees the flowing river, with the sun reflected on its water and the dusty roads on which people trudged to town.

The speaker says he 'looked abroad on foreign lands' because he has never seen these places before. Though they are not so far away, he sees them for the first time and so they appear 'foreign to him.'

Word Power :-

The words which have more than one meaning are called Homonyms.

(e.g) 'Close' can mean 'near you', it can also mean 'shut something.'

1. Trunk-----The main stem of a tree
----- a box for storing things
2. Tramping---Walking on foot
---- Wandering aimlessly
3. Lead-----to show the way
----- a bluish—White metallic element.

Writing Skill (Sportsmanship)

1. Write a short paragraph on the role and responsibilities of a referee or an umpire in the games of football/cricket.
2. Work in pairs Unscramble the words to get the names of famous sports persons.
 - a. BCHANGIU HUBIAT
 - b. AASIN RIZAM
 - c. RTIVA HOLKI
 - d. KAMHIL HISNG
 - e. RAMY MKO

SUMMARY :- ENGLISH

Lesson:- The Treasure Seekers

This is a very funny story set in London in Victorian time, when children learned Latin and went to boarding school, and the fortunes of the honourable house of Bastable have fallen low. There are six Bastable children.

Dora the eldest, then Oswald, Dicky, Alice and Noel the twins and Horace Octavius the youngest who is sensibility called H.O Not having money is no fun, so the children decide to make their own by seeking their fortune to restore the lost honour of their house. To make it more intriguing one of the children narrates the story but does not reveal whom until the end of the story but is not too hard to guess before that. They dig for treasure but only manage to nearly bury the boy next door. They try being detectives, writing a newspaper, selling wine, writing poetry, being bandits and kidnappers (and tie up the boy next door and try to feed him bread and water which is the funniest scene), and have a deal with a real burglar.

Different Ideas the Bastable Children Proposed Were :-

Oswald suggested that they should rob people.

H.O -----suggested that they could be bandits.

Alice proposed that they could try the diving rod.

Noel proposed publishing his poems and selling it or finding a princess and marrying her.

Dicky suggested taking up jobs that were advertised in newspapers.

Dora suggested that they should all dig for treasure, for people who dig for treasure always find it and become rich.

SOCIAL STUDIES

EARLY STATES

- By about 6th century , the Aryans had spread throughout the north India.
- Janapada implied a state or territorial unit formed of several janas. Several villages made a jana .Several janapadas combined together & constituted a mahajanapada.
- The whole of north India was divided into 16 kingdoms.
- Two types of political systems prevailed in mahajanapadas. They were republics & monarchies.
- Maghada was one of the 16 Mahajanapadas meaning great countries.
- Position of women declined in the society.
- The vedic religion of the Aryans came to be known as Brahmanism.
- Vaji was one of the principal mahajanapadas of ancient India.

NEW IDEAS

- The term Upanishad implies ‘sitting near’.
- There are 108 Upanishads which were written by various saints.
- The Brahmins dominated the society. It became complicated.
- People began to search for a simple religion which would be free from the supremacy of Brahmins.
- Two Kshatriya teachers , Mahavira & Buddha preached their simple religion, Jainism & Buddhism.
- JAINISM: founder Mahavira. The Jains believed that the basic aim of man’s life is to attain Salvation. Three jewels: Right faith; right knowledge ; & right conduct.
- BUDDHISM : founder Buddha . Buddha taught his followers the 4 noble truths & 8 fold path.

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

- Rotation : The spinning of the earth on its axis , completing one circle in 24 hours.
- Revolution: The motion of the Earth around the sun in the course of its yearly journey of approximately 365 ¼ days.
- Circle of Illumination: is the imaginary line which separates the lighted part from the dark one.
- Seasons are the divisions of the year according to regular or constant changes in the weather.
- Solstice means sun standing still .
- June 21st & 22nd December are known as summer solstice & winter solstice .
- March 21st & September 23rd are known as equinoxes which means equal day & night.
- Leap year has 366 days.

Major domains of the Earth

- The earth is a unique planet because the earth is the only planet which has life.
- It has life sustaining elements like land , water & air due to which human beings can survive on earth .
- LITHOSPHERE-Land ; Atmosphere-air ; Hydrosphere-water.
- Continents: huge masses of land rising above the sea level & surrounded by oceans .
- Seven major continents : Asia , Africa , North America , South America , Antarctica , Europe & Australia.
- Oceans constitute the largest part of hydrosphere. The Pacific ocean , The Atlantic ocean , the Indian Ocean , the Arctic ocean are the four major oceans on the earth.
- Layers of atmosphere : Troposphere , Stratosphere, Mesosphere , Ionosphere , exosphere.
- Biosphere: The narrow zone of living organisms , where lithosphere , hydrosphere & atmosphere meet & interact is called biosphere.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- The Panchayati system is a three tier system – the gram panchayat ; block samiti ; zila parishad .
- In ancient times , the panchayats in villages formed an important institution for the welfare of the villages .
- Every village has a Gram sabha .Every adult male & female , who is 18 years of age or above, is a member of Gram Sabha.
- Block samiti : It works as an essential link between the gram panchayat & the zila parishad.
- Zila Parishad is the body at the apex of the Panchayati Raj system.This parishad is at the district level.