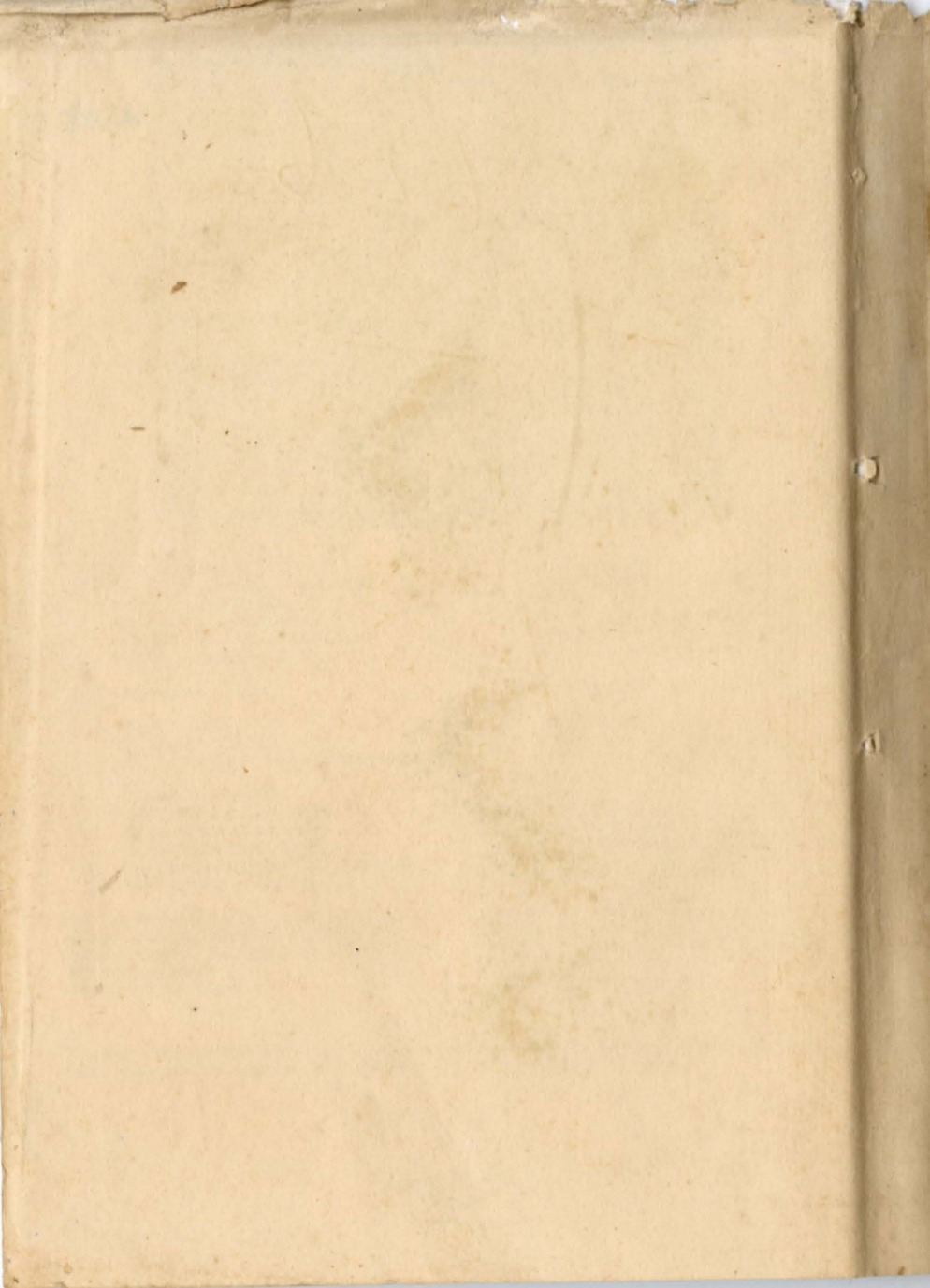


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**NELSON'S THIRD
ENGLISH READER**
for Indian Schools
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NELSON'S
THIRD ENGLISH
READER

FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS

BY

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NELSON'S

THIRD ENGLISH

BOOK

FOR THE SCHOOLS

(NEW EDITION)

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INTRODUCTION

WE hope that this book will prove both inspiring and instructive. The pupils should have now a vocabulary of about 850 words from their study of our Primer and Readers I. and II. If they have been careful to practise the use of these words in composition and in conversation they should now be ready for more exciting reading and a more advanced vocabulary.

The list of the words used in the previous books of the series is not included in this book as it would occupy too much space, but the teacher should familiarize himself with this list, which will be found in Reader II., and make a point of using these words in his exercises and class work, and of avoiding as far as possible words which the pupils have not yet learnt. A list of all the new words in this Reader will be found at the end, and the number of the lesson in which each first occurs is given in the list. In the lessons new words are printed in heavy type, and attention is drawn to specially important new idioms by underlining them. Proper names of animals, flowers, etc., are printed in italics and are not included in the vocabulary.

Teachers are asked also to consult the introduction to Reader I. where the question of vocabulary is more fully dealt with; they should also study carefully the notes on Pronunciation in Readers I. and II. In the Word List the pronunciation of some words which might cause difficulty is indicated in the International Phonetic Alphabet. An explanation of this alphabet is given at the end of the book, and teachers are asked to familiarize themselves with it, but the

INTRODUCTION

pupils need not learn it. Full use should be made by the pupils themselves of the Pronunciation Drill at the end of the book. It is suggested that the pupils should mark, in the Pronunciation Drill in their own copies, the new words as they come to them, and that at any given stage they should only be asked to learn the pronunciation of the words which they have marked.

The sentence construction remains simple, so there should be no great mental exertion needed in order to understand the meaning of the stories. There are some notes for teachers printed below the exercises and divided from them by a line. These are intended to guide the teacher in simple explanation of the meaning of words and the use of idioms ; some grammar notes are also given. Some of the most important idioms found in the text of the lessons have been tabulated in a list at the end of the book to help in their use in drills.

With regard to the Subject Matter, we want the boys and girls to find an interest in travel in their own country and throughout the world. We want them to enjoy a sense of adventure through tales of heroic deeds, and to feel the inspiration of the lives of the wise and the great. We want them to reverence the past. We want to give them a sense of beauty—beauty of words in simple poetry and in description.

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LESSON I.—A WALK IN SIKKIM—I

It is very **interesting** to spend a holiday walking. It is healthy to be out in the fresh air all day and to see fresh places each day. One cannot know the **beauty** of one's own country if one does not travel.

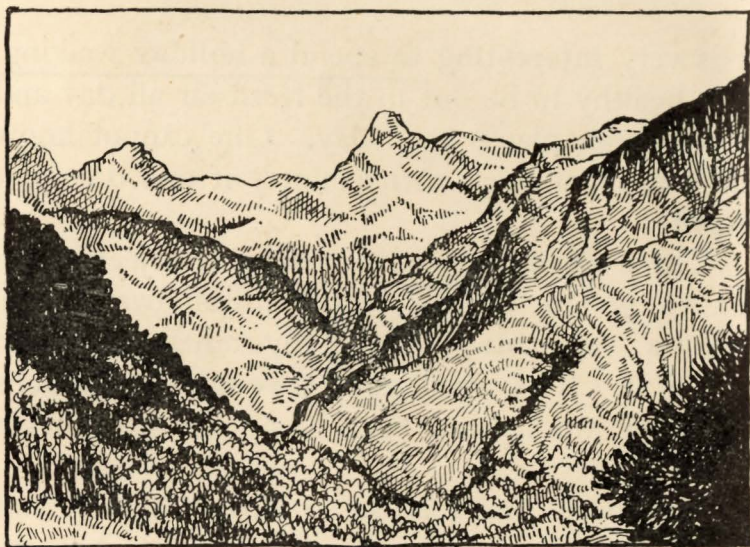
Three of us started out from Darjeeling by car to go to Gantok, sixty miles away. The road is very **steep** and only small cars can go on it. The road goes **through** tea-gardens and thick woods and runs along the great river Teesta.

Sometimes the road is so narrow that if two cars have to pass each other they have to be very careful. Our driver told us that **lately** a car carrying six men had fallen over the side of the road, down the steep **rocks**, and into the rolling river. All the six men had jumped out and were saved.

In the valley of the Teesta there are the most wonderful *butterflies* of many colours. There are large black ones as big as small birds, black and

red, black and white, bright blue or green, or purple like flowers. They come to the river to drink.

Gantok is the largest town of Sikkim. It is built on a hill and is very clean. There are good



roads and electric light. There are nice bungalows, and each has a garden. The Maharajah has a palace with a yellow roof. He is interested in carpet-making and has opened a place where beautiful carpets are made.

In the morning the great snow mountains stand out all shining white behind a wall of dark forested hill. The people of Gantok have bright

clothes, and the houses in the bazaar are painted blue and green.

From Gantok we started to walk right through Sikkim along the side of the river Teesta.

This is one of the roads to Tibet, and we often met a number of horses or *mules* or *yaks* carrying bags of wool from Tibet. They had chains of bells round their necks, making sweet music as they went. They were decorated with red ribbon and red wool and coloured cloth, so they looked very bright.

The yaks are strange animals, black and white, with long wool and large tails and small legs. They are useful, for they give rich milk. Clothing is made out of their wool. They are used for riding and carrying goods.

EXERCISES

1. What is the most interesting subject you learn at school ?
 2. How long are your summer holidays ?
 3. What did you do last holidays ?
-

spend—to spend money ; to spend time, a day, or a week, or a month, or a holiday.

steep—going up very much ; roads are steep up the side of a hill.

late—not in time.

lately—not long ago.

LESSON 2.—A WALK IN SIKKIM—II

The valley of the Teesta is beautiful and is different as it goes higher. It grows more and more interesting. At first we walked on roads that seemed to be made of gold and silver. They shone in the sun. Little stars shone out from the rocks. It was the *mica* in the earth which turned everything into silver. Even our feet seemed to be covered with silver dust.

On the second morning of our walk we saw a wonderful sight of Kanchinjunga and other snow mountains. The forests were bright with purple *orchids*, which grew in large **bunches** on the trees. Great waterfalls came down the steep rocks on either side of the river. There had been some rain in the night and the woods were wet, so we had a great deal of trouble with *leeches*.

Leeches are little black creatures that come on to your legs and drink your blood until they are so fat that they drop off. It takes a great deal of force to get them off.

On the third day of the walking tour there was a great difference in the country. The bright green trees could no longer be seen. There were dark fir trees. We had come to the land of flowers.

The valley was full of white *apple*-blossom. It was May and the apple trees were in flower. The mountains were covered with flowering trees called *rhododendrons*. The ground was covered with purple and yellow flowers. A cold wind was blowing from the mountains of ice and snow.

Across the river, bridges had been made, and Buddhist **travellers** hang paper flags with writing on them so that the gods may be pleased and the travellers may keep well. There are also stones put on the top of hills and at corners of the road, and coloured flags are placed there too.

The village of Lachen is lovely. The houses are wooden and decorated with many colours. The yaks' bells are ringing all the time. Some Tibetans living in **tents** are singing and dancing. They make a living by making needles and selling them.

On the fourth day we had climbed to the end of the valley. We were twelve thousand feet high and the snow was quite near. We felt our hearts going like pumps, and some of us began to have mountain sickness.

We tried to climb up the hills round us and see the great mountains twenty-one thousand feet high. Looking down, we could see Tibet on the other side.

The whole tour takes fourteen days, and those who are in Bengal should try in their holidays to do one of these walks. You can live either in tents or bungalows.

EXERCISES

1. What country would you most like to travel in ?
2. How do you light your house ?
3. What do people in cold countries use to make their clothes ?
4. Why do some people live in tents ?
5. Write sentences, using : A great deal of.
Covered with.
To go through.
6. What is the house of a king called ? What is a house covered with ? What is on the floor of a house ?
What is a bungalow ?

living—adj., *e.g.* every living thing ; noun *e.g.* he makes his living as a painter.

fresh—eat fresh vegetables (new) ; bring me a fresh plate, this one has been used ; do not stay in the house all day, get out into the fresh air.

carpets are placed on the floor.

roof—every house needs a roof to keep out the rain.

wool is used for weaving into cloth ; shawls and caps, etc.

cloth—a piece of cloth.

clothes—cloth which has been made into coats, dresses, etc.

silver—talk of things made of silver, *e.g.* rupee, rings, sports cups, etc.



LESSON 3.—WONDERFUL WORLD

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful World,
With the wonderful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast,
World, you are beautifully drest.

The wonderful air is over me,
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree,
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.

You friendly Earth ! How far do you go,
With the wheat-fields that nod and the rivers that
flow,

With cities and gardens, and cliffs and isles,
And people upon you for thousands of miles ?

Ah, you are so great, and I am so small,
I tremble to think of you, World, at all ;
And yet, when I said my prayers to-day,
A whisper inside me seemed to say,

“ You are more than the Earth, though you are
such a dot :

You can love and think, and the Earth can not.”

W. B. RANDS.

EXERCISES

1. How is the world drest ?
 2. What does the wind do ?
 3. Why am I more than the earth ?
 4. What is the most beautiful thing in the world that you have ever seen ?
-

curl—the water comes on the shore in waves.

breast—upper part of body, below neck.

shake—to make something move.

wheat—a kind of grain from which bread is made.

cliffs—high rocks.

prayer—talking to God.

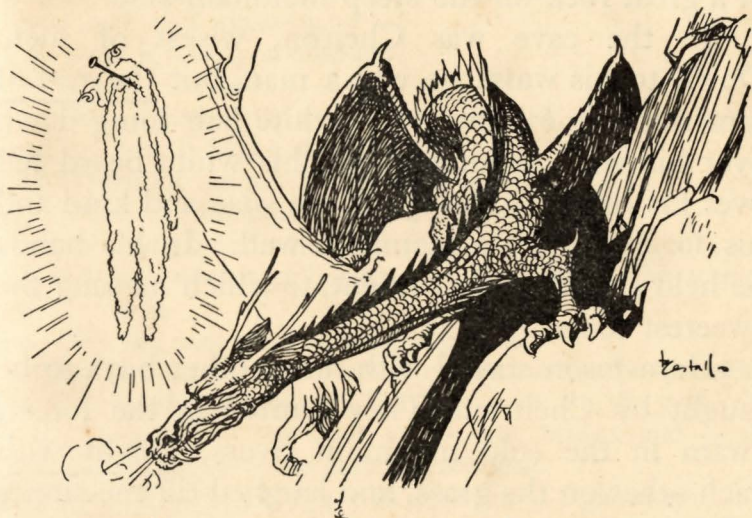
a dot—a little thing.

whirl—to turn quickly.

Poets write poetry. Poets often put together words beginning with the same letter because they like the sound. In this poem W is often used. Let the children write out all the words in the poem beginning with W.

LESSON 4.—THE GOLDEN FLEECE—I

Now I have a very old story to tell of brave men who sailed away into a land, far away, in the adventures of the *Golden Fleece*.



And what was the Golden Fleece? It was the fleece of a wonderful *ram* which carried a boy and girl across the sea. The old Greeks said that it hung on a tree in the wood of the War-god. At the foot of the tree lay a fearful *dragon* who never slept and could not be killed by any weapon that was ever made. Many men had tried to get

hold of the Golden Fleece, but they could not do so.

Now Jason was the son of a king who had **fled** from his **kingdom** because his brother had taken it from him. Jason had been carried by his father up into the hills to a cave at the foot of a great rock on the steep mountain-side.

In the cave was Cheiron, wisest of men. Down to his **waist** he was a man, but the rest of him was a fine horse. His white hair hung down over his wide **shoulders**, and his white beard fell over his breast. His eyes were wise and kind and his **forehead** like a mountain-wall. In his hands he held a golden **instrument**, to which he sang the sweetest songs.

Here Jason stayed with many other boys to be taught by Cheiron. They **hunted** in the forest, swam in the cold mountain rivers, fought with each other on the grass, and laughed till the stones fell from the rocks.

Then Cheiron took his instrument and played while the boys sang and danced. When they were quite tired they slept on beds of sweet-scented leaves.

Jason also learnt from Cheiron how to ride, for Cheiron put him on his back. Cheiron also taught him the use of **medicines** to be found in

the forest, and he became known as Jason the *Healer*.

In this way Jason grew up to be a strong man.

EXERCISES

1. The wool of a sheep or ram is called a —.
2. People play music on an —.
3. What is a weapon used for ?
4. A king rules over a —.
5. Draw a picture of a man. Show his waist, shoulders, breast, hands, forehead, beard.
6. If men kill animals in the forest it is called —.
7. What does the doctor make you drink ?
8. To what kind of school did Jason go ?
9. Has any adventure happened to you ? Write an account of it.
10. Give the past tense of fight, buy, catch.
11. Fill in the prepositions which can be used in the spaces left in this sentence: The boy went — the gate, and walked — the shed, and — the bridge, and — the steps and — the door of the house.
12. Write Exercises 1, 2, 4, 7 in the form of a question.

weapon—talk about swords, guns, knives, bows and arrows.

kingdom—a king lives in a palace and rules over a kingdom.

rest—(1) finish the rest of your work (that which remains to be done) ; (2) after you have finished you must rest (not work).

LESSON 5.—THE GOLDEN FLEECE—II

One day he stood on the steep mountainside and looked **North** and **South** and East and West. And Cheiron stood by him and watched him, for he knew that the time was come when Jason would want to leave school and look for adventure.

When Jason looked south, he saw a white-walled town, and the smoke rose blue among the trees and he knew it was his father's kingdom. Then he said sadly, "Is it true that all this rich land should be mine?"

"What good would it be to you, Jason, **unless** you are stronger than your **uncle** who has kept the land for so long?" said Cheiron.

"I can try my strength against his," answered Jason.

Then Cheiron said, "You have many a danger to go through before you will rule in your kingdom, strange troubles in strange lands, such as man never saw before."

"I am happy to see what never man saw before," said the brave Jason.

When Cheiron saw that his heart was set on going, he said, "**Promise me two things.** Speak



kindly to all whom you may meet, and keep your word which you may speak."

Jason promised. Then he ran down the steep

side of the mountain, until he came to a river in the valley below. There sat an old woman, so old that her hands shook on her knees and her head was shaking too. When she saw Jason she began to cry, "Who will carry me across the river?"

He was going to hurry on, but again she cried out, "I am **weak** and old, young man, carry me over the river."

Jason was going to answer her angrily when he remembered the words of Cheiron, "Speak kindly to all whom you meet." Then he took the old woman on his back and started to cross the river. The first **step** was up to his **knees**, the second step was up to his waist. The stones rolled about under his feet, so that he nearly fell. The old woman on his back felt very heavy and shouted at him for letting her clothes get wet. Jason felt as if he would like to drop her in the water, but he remembered Cheiron's words, and he only said, "Wait and see, mother, the best horse may fall some day."

At last he came to the shore and placed the old woman on the **bank**. "She ought to thank me," he thought. When he looked up he saw a woman more beautiful than all women in the world and taller than all men on earth. Her clothing shone like the summer sea, and her **jewels**

like the stars of heaven. Jason fell upon his knees and hid his face in his hands.

“ As you have done to me, so will I do for you. Call to me in the hour of danger.” So saying, she rose from the earth in the form of a tall white cloud. Jason was alone on the bank of the river.

Then Jason thanked Cheiron for his wise advice, never to speak angrily to any one he met.

EXERCISES

1. What are the four points of the compass ?
2. What is your father's brother called ?
3. If you make a promise you should — it.
4. What is opposite of strong ?
5. How many knees have you ?
6. What advice did Cheiron give Jason ? When was Jason glad of this advice ?

Draw the four points of the compass, naming them.

want—notice the construction. He wants to go to school. I want him to go to school. (If “ wish ” is used) he wishes to go to school, or, he wishes that he could go to school.

look—is to look without a special motive.

look for—is to look with a special motive, to try to find something, *e.g.* look at the sky ; look for the planet Mars in the sky.

should be—ought to be. This land should be mine. I have a right to this land.

unless—I will not come unless you will also come. This clock is no use unless we have the key. Unless you go to bed early you will not be able to get up early in the morning.

his heart was set on—he wanted to do it very much.

“ the best horse may fall some day ”—accidents will happen. Even the best men make mistakes sometimes. In India, “ Even an elephant may slip.”

LESSON 6.—THE GOLDEN FLEECE—III

As he walked on towards the town he found that one of his **sandals** was lost in the river. As he went through the streets every one came out to look at him, so good-looking and tall he was. But when the king heard of the traveller with one sandal he was filled with fear, for he had been told that such a man would come and take the kingdom from him. When he found that the young man was Jason, to whom he was uncle, he was even more afraid, and planned to get rid of him.

At first he welcomed him warmly and promised to give one of his three daughters in marriage. Then he started to **weep**, and when Jason asked him what was the matter he told him this story.

“For seven long years I have never known a quiet night, neither have my daughters been able to sleep in peace, and we shall never be able to do so until the Golden Fleece is brought home.” Jason sat without speaking, for he thought that it was not possible for any one to find the Golden Fleece. “There is one question on which I wish to ask your advice, for, though you are young, I see in you a **wisdom** above your years. There is one man whom I fear more than all men on earth.

Can you give me a plan, Jason, by which I can free myself of that man ? ”

After a while Jason answered, “ If I were you I would send him to bring the Golden Fleece.”

At that a little smile crossed the lips of the king.

“ You are talking of me ! ” cried Jason, rising to his feet, “ because I came here with one sandal. Well, I will go, for I love adventure and travel, but promise me that you will give me up the kingdom for my own on the day that I bring back the Golden Fleece.”

Then Jason sent out this **message** to all the young men of the land, “ Who will come to the adventure of the Golden Fleece ? ” And many brave young men came and met on the yellow shore of the sea. All the city came out to meet them, and the men were never tired of looking at their **height** and their beauty and their shining weapons. But the women wept for them, and said, “ Alas, they are all going to their death.”

Then the young men cut down trees and made a long ship, the first which ever sailed the seas. When at last it was ready they sailed away. Jason was chosen to be **leader** because he was wisest of them all. A leader should be a man of wisdom.

And they sailed east, and out into the open sea

which we now call the Black Sea. It was a fearful sea, full of rocks. There were rocks of great height that shone like blue glass, and dashed together in the wild sea. There was danger that the ship would be broken between the rocks. "Between the blue rocks we must pass, so look



The Golden Fleece.

for an opening, and be brave," cried one of the heroes. Then the men saw a *heron* fly before them towards the rocks. "This is our leader; let us go after the bird," they cried.

They watched the bird find a hidden gap between the rocks and fly quickly through, losing only one **feather** from his tail as the rocks closed again. Then the heroes shouted as they sailed with **speed** through those rocks of ice and came safely out into the open sea.

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EXERCISES

1. Name two kinds of things you can wear on your feet.
2. How did the wicked king get rid of Jason ?
3. Write down a message that the Headmaster might ask you to take home.
4. Here are a number of adjectives. Fill in the nouns.
wise wisdom
high
beautiful
scented
fearful
poisonous
speedy

sandal—ask the class the difference between shoes and sandals.

such a man—a man like this, *i.e.* a man with only one sandal.

even more—more than he had been before.

hero—a brave man.

verbs—hid, hidden ; weep, wept ; choose, chose (*adj.* chosen).

LESSON 7.—THE GOLDEN FLEECE—IV

At last they came to the island where the Golden Fleece was hidden. A great and powerful king ruled over the island who did not like travellers. But he promised to give up the Golden Fleece to the man who could succeed in the difficult work which he asked him to do. He must catch the two wild *bulls* with feet of **brass**, and with them

plough a large field. He must sow the field with the teeth of *dragons*, and when soldiers rose up from the dragons' teeth he must fight them. And after that he must face the great dragon that lies around the tree where the Golden Fleece is hung.



Jason sowing dragons' teeth.

But Jason cried, "No wall so high but it may be climbed at last, and no wood so thick but a man may push his way through. No dragon so dangerous but he may be caught, and I may yet win the Golden Fleece."

Then angrily the king gave the dragons' teeth to Jason. He called for his horses and sent messages

through all the town, and all the people went out to him to the field.

“ Let the bulls come out,” cried Jason.

The gates were opened and the bulls dashed out with fearful speed. Jason never moved a step. Their breath came out like fire all around him, but not a hair of his head was hurt. Then Jason caught hold of the nearest bull and pushed him down on his knees. In this way both bulls grew quiet and were fixed in the plough. When the field was ploughed Jason took the dragons' teeth and sowed them, and waited to see what would happen.

Now every piece of earth moved and the earth was thrown up, and thousands of soldiers arose and dashed out against Jason as he stood alone in the field. Then Jason took off his helmet and threw it **among** the soldiers. Each of the soldiers thought one of the others had done it and began fighting the man next to him, saying, “ You hit me, you are Jason and you must die.” They fought among each other until they all lay dead upon the ground. Then the earth opened and covered the dead, and the work of Jason was done.

His friends rose and shouted, and Jason cried to the king, “ **Lead** me to the Golden Fleece this moment before the sun goes down.”

Now the king had a beautiful daughter Medea.

Her heart was full of sadness for the heroes, and for Jason most of all. She made up her mind to help him to win the Golden Fleece.

"If there is one among you who knows no fear," she said, "I could help him to win the Fleece, but if my father finds out that I have helped you, I must die."

"You need not die," said Jason to Medea. "Come away with us across the sea. Show us how to win the Golden Fleece and you shall be my queen and rule over my island kingdom."

And Medea cried and hid her face in her hands. "Must I leave my home and my people and live among strangers? But I will show you how to win the Golden Fleece. Bring up your ship to the side of the wood and tie her up to the bank. And let Jason and one other come up at **midnight** and meet me under the wall."

So at midnight they went up the bank and found Medea, and she led them through the wood, led by the light of the Golden Fleece. At last they came to a great tree in the middle of the wood and saw the Fleece hanging on it. Jason would have dashed forward to take it, but before he could take a step Medea held him back and pointed to the foot of the tree, where a fearful dragon lay among the roots.

When the dragon saw them coming, he raised

up his head and watched them with his small bright eyes and put out his **poisonous** tongue. But Medea called him quietly, and he put out his long neck and touched her hand.

Then she called the friend of Jason, who was a beautiful singer, and she asked him to bring his instrument and to begin to sing. As he sang the forest grew quiet and the leaves on the tree hung still, and the dragon's head went slowly down and his eyes closed in sleep, and he breathed as quietly as a child. Then Jason took a step across the dragon and took the Fleece off the tree. The three of them turned and dashed down the bank to the place where the ship was waiting. There was not a word spoken for a minute while Jason held up the Fleece so that all could see. Then they sailed out to the open sea, singing in the darkness.

EXERCISES

1. A man who travels is called, what ?
2. How had Jason to plough a field ?
3. What did he have to sow the field with ?
4. How did Jason win the fight against so many soldiers ?
5. How did Medea help the heroes ?
6. What does each of these do ?

fire —

light —

ship —

soldier —

king —

verbs—hide, hid, hidden ; hang, hung ; catch, caught ;
plough, ploughed (noun, plough) ;
sow—to sow seed ; sew—to sew cloth (pronounced alike).
succeed in doing something—Did you succeed in finding your
lost pen ?
brass—mention objects made of brass, *e.g.* tray, pot, etc.
catch hold of—this piece of rope and pull.
take off—a piece of clothing, a hat, etc.
to take a step ; to take a leap ; to take a walk.
poison—noun and verb.
poisonous—adjective.

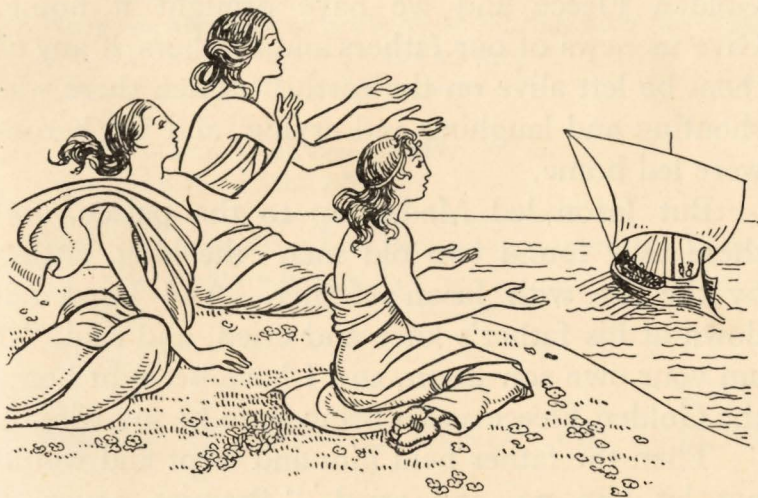
LESSON 8.—THE GOLDEN FLEECE—V

But they had to face many dangers on their voyage home. One summer evening they came to a flowery island, and as they came near they heard sweet songs. Medea cried out, “Take care, O heroes, for here are the rocks of the Sirens, and those who **listen** to their songs are lost.” Then they called to the Chief Singer to sing, so they might not hear the voice of the Sirens. “I will sing louder than the Sirens,” he said.

Now they could see the Sirens. Three fair girls sitting on the sand under a rock, red in the setting sun. Slowly they sang and sleepily, and as the heroes listened their hands fell on their knees, and their heads bowed, their eyes closed, and they forgot everything.

Medea clapped her hands together and cried, "Sing louder, sing louder."

And the Singer raised his voice, so that the song of the Sirens could be heard no more, and the heroes cried, "We will be men, and we will



The Sirens.

be brave to the end." And they made speed, so that they were soon past the Sirens.

So at last, after many long days and nights, the tired heroes came once more to their home. They ran the ship ashore, but they had no strength left to pull her up the steep shore. They sat on the stones on the shore and wept till they could weep no more. For the houses and trees were all

changed and the faces they saw were strange, so that their happiness was turned to sadness.

The people came round them and asked them, "Who are you, that you sit weeping here?"

"We are the heroes who sailed to look for the Golden Fleece and we have brought it home. Give us news of our fathers and mothers, if any of them be left alive on the earth." Then there was shouting and laughing and crying, and the heroes were led home.

But Jason led Medea up to the palace, and there they found two old men—the king, sitting by the fire with Jason's father. And Jason fell down at his father's knee and cried, and said, "I am your own son Jason, and I have brought home the Golden Fleece and a princess to be my wife."

Then the father held him and wept and would not let him go, and cried, "Promise never to leave me till I die."

Then Jason turned to the king, his uncle, and said, "Give me the kingdom as you promised, now that I have kept my promise and brought back the Golden Fleece."

EXERCISES

1. What dangers did the heroes face on the way home ?
2. What happened to men who listened to the song of Sirens ?
How did the heroes stop listening to the Sirens' Song ?
3. When do you clap your hands ? When did Medea clap her hands ?
4. When the heroes came home, what did they do to the ship ?
5. Why did they sit on the shore and weep ?
6. Whom did Jason find in the palace ?
7. *Learn* : Listen to me.
A brave man faces danger.
To run a ship ashore.
We must always keep our promises.
8. Write sentences, using : to turn into ; to turn to ; to turn over ; to have a turn.

LESSON 9.—STRANGE KINDS OF BOATS

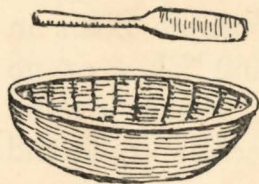
It is very difficult and costly to make a good boat that will sail fast across the sea. But thousands of years ago men learned to make **simple** boats in which they could cross rivers and lakes or go fishing when the sea was smooth. Some of these simple kinds of boat can still be seen in India and some other countries.

One of the simplest ways of crossing a river is to take the skin of an animal and blow into it until it is full of air. Then it will **float** on the



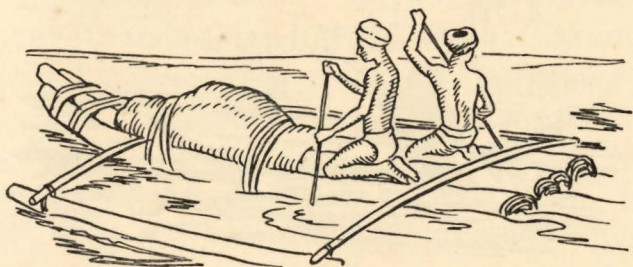
water, and it will not **sink** even if a heavy load is placed upon it. A man can hold on to the skin and send himself across the river by pushing the water with his hand and feet. Some people still cross the **deep** rivers in the mountains of North India in this way. After crossing the river, they can let the air out of the skin and roll it up and carry it with them until they come to another deep river.

Another kind of boat has a round **frame** made of pieces of wood. Skins of animals are fixed to this frame, making a round boat something like a cup in shape. These boats are still used in India, Irak, and other countries. They are sometimes called *coracles*. Some of them are very small, only large enough for one man to sit in them. But some are much larger. If you do not



know how to use this kind of boat, when you try to drive it across the water it just turns round and round and will not move forward at all.

A Greek writer, who lived two thousand five hundred years ago, saw boats like this in Irak. He said that the boatmen filled them with corn and other things which they wanted to carry, and then let them float down the river. They also carried



a donkey in the boat. When they came to the end of their voyage they took the skin and the frame to pieces and loaded them on the back of the donkey, which then carried them along the bank of the river back to their home.

Another simple kind of boat is used by the fishermen of South India. They tie together three long thick pieces of wood, the middle piece being a little longer than others. This makes the boat. It is so narrow that it would very easily fall over, so sometimes another piece of wood is fixed some

way away on one side. This floats on the water and keeps the boat from turning over. These boats are called *catamarans*.

In Bengal and some parts of India they make a boat of one palm tree. The inside of the tree is cut out, so that it will float easily. One end of the boat is left open, and then filled up with mud.



Kayak.

Then if the boat gets full of rain-water the mud can be taken away and the water can be let out of the boat.

The *Eskimos*, who live in cold lands in the far north, have another interesting kind of boat, called a *kayak*. This also has a light wooden frame, but it is long and narrow. On this they fix the skin of the *seal*, a big animal that lives in the cold north seas. The sealskin covers the top of the boat as well as the sides and the bottom, leaving only a small round hole in the boat, where the man gets

in. The hole is just large enough for a man's body. The Eskimo sits in the boat and puts on a coat of the same sealskin. He fixes the bottom of his coat to the top of the hole in the boat, so that the hole is quite filled up and no water can get in. The waves of the sea often come right over the top of the boat, but it does not matter, because no water can get inside. Sometimes the waves turn the kayak upside down, but even then the water cannot come inside, and the clever Eskimo soon pushes himself out of the water until he is sitting up again. Sometimes when he sees a very big wave coming he turns the boat upside down on purpose, because if the waves fall on the bottom of his boat it will not hurt it so much. After the wave has passed he turns the boat over again.

EXERCISES

1. What different kinds of boats have you seen ?
2. When a feather falls on the top of water, what does it do ?
When a stone falls on water, what does it do ?
3. What do you mean by a " table that takes to pieces " ?
4. Write three sentences using " on purpose."
5. Name one thing that is narrow ; wide ; high ; deep ; strange.

matter—What is the matter with that man in hospital ? You have lost my book. It does not matter much.

simple—not difficult. **smooth**—not rough.



LESSON 10.—THE LAND OF STORY-BOOKS

At evening, when the lamp is lit,
Around the fire my parents sit ;
They sit at home and talk and sing,
And do not play at anything.

There, in the night, where none can spy,
All in my hunter's camp I lie,
And play at books that I have read
Till it is time to go to bed.

These are the hills, these are the woods,
These are my starry solitudes ;
And there the river by whose brink
The roaring lions come to drink.

I see the others far away
As if in firelit camp they lay,
And I, like to an Indian scout,
Around their party prowled about.

So, when my nurse comes in for me,
Home I return across the sea,
And go to bed with backward looks
At my dear land of Story-books.

R. L. STEVENSON.

EXERCISES

1. How do my parents spend the evening ?
2. What do I do in the evening ?
3. Give shortly the story in your favourite book.
4. Fill in the spaces : When the lamp is — at evening, my parents — around the — ; they — at home and — and — and do not — at anything. In the night I — in my hunter's camp — no one can — me and I — at books that I have — till it is time to — to bed.
5. What did the boy in this poem imagine that he saw ?

spy—to see.

camp—a place where a hunter lives in his tent.

starry—under the stars ; in the open air.

solitudes—lonely places.

brink—bank, edge.

scout—one who goes to look for something.

prowl—go quietly around like a lion looking for something to eat.

return—to go back.

nurse—a woman who is paid to look after a child, or a sick person. There are nurses in hospitals.

LESSON 11.—PASTEUR

Who are the greatest men in the world ?

The greatest are those who do good. Louis Pasteur was one of them. He was born in France, and when he grew up he was a great doctor. He was a slow worker but a hard worker, and in the end he was almost always right. He was very kind to people who were poor, or sad, or in pain.

Once he was going through a part of France where people lived by weaving silk. On the sides of the hills grew *mulberry* trees. The silk-worms fed upon mulberry leaves. The people lived by weaving silk and selling it. They were rich and happy at that time.

The next time that Pasteur came to see them, that part of the country was all **changed**. No one took care of the mulberry gardens. Men stood about in the village with nothing to do. They and their wives and children were hungry. They had nothing to eat and no money. And why ? Because the silk-worms had got ill and were dying. No one knew what was the matter with them. People had tried to make them well, but they could not.



Louis Pasteur.

Pasteur began to watch the silk-worms, to learn why they got ill. Day after day, week after week, **month** after month he worked. It took him six years to find out what made them ill. After that he told the people how to save the silk-worms and keep them well. Once more the people had work and money and food from their silk-weaving.

Pasteur also found out that what made the worms ill also made men ill. Little animals called germs, too small to see, get into the blood and make us ill. This is why we "catch" colds and other illnesses from other people. When we are ill we should not **breathe** near people, because we will give them some of these germs. When your hand or some other part of your body has a cut, you must keep it clean or else these little germs will get in and will give you a great deal of trouble, and your hand may have to be cut off. Before Pasteur's time, many people died in hospital because of dirty cuts.

Dr. Lister was another doctor who said that people must be clean and use **disinfectants** in hospitals. **Nurses** and doctors must wash their hands in disinfectant, and they must boil the **bandages** which they use to tie up any cuts. Pasteur and Lister became friends.

Another dangerous thing is dog-bite. People used to go mad if a mad dog bit them.

One day a dear little boy of nine years old was bitten by a mad dog. Pasteur made up his mind to try to save the child. He tried an **injection** made from the poison of the mad dog's mouth. It was not easy to get some of the poison from a mad dog's mouth. Pasteur's own life was in

danger as he came near the mad dog to catch the poison that was dropping from its mouth. But Pasteur was a brave man, and he succeeded in giving the injection.

Then he watched to see what would happen. Oh, how he and the little boy's mother watched



many long hours to see if the injection was going to save him.

At last the days of watching were over and the boy did not go mad, and Pasteur knew that he had found the way to save the world from the fearful danger of dog-bite.

EXERCISES

1. Why is the world thankful to Pasteur ?
2. What does silk come from ?
3. Where was Pasteur born ?
Where were you born ?

4. *Put this into the past :*

A mad dog bites the boy. The doctor gives an injection.

The boy does not die. Pasteur finds a way to save all the world from dog-bite.

5. Name five kinds of work that people live by.

6. If things are not the same as they were, they are —.

changed—not the same as it was, *e.g.* India has changed a good deal in the last few years.

keep well—It is important to keep well and not to get ill.

To keep animals well, they must be fed correctly.

disinfectant—*e.g.* carbolic soap, lysol, permanganate.

injection—is given by the doctor with a needle which has a small pump.

LESSON 12.—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—I

The parents of Florence Nightingale were rich and had two country houses with beautiful gardens. There she spent a happy **childhood**. Her parents liked to think that Florence and her sister would always have everything that they wanted, and would never have to work for their living. Florence's sister was interested in her clothes, but Florence cared more for her family of dolls. She nursed and put bandages on the broken ones which her sister had thrown away. She was interested in wild flowers, and kept one of every kind she found and named it. She was

clever at her lessons. She was tall and had thoughtful eyes. Many people loved her, but some were a little afraid of her. She could do everything so very well.

Her first real **patient** was a shepherd's dog that



broke its leg. She was always visiting the sick near her home. The people in the poor huts grew to love her.

In those days there were no **trained** nurses in the hospitals, with clean hands and clean dresses and kind manners. Such nurses as there were, were women who knew very little and cared even less.

Florence wanted to work as a nurse. She did not enjoy her lazy, rich life. She felt like a caged bird. Why should not women do useful work in the world? One day Florence asked a doctor friend, "If I gave my life to nursing, do you think it would be a surprising thing?"

"Not a surprising thing at all. I think it would be a very good thing."

But Mrs. Nightingale thought differently. She said a well-brought-up girl, well-educated, must not do such a thing as nursing. Florence was angry and sad, but she knew she would have to wait.

So she waited until she was thirty years old, when her chance at last came. Her sister was ill and had to go to Germany. There Florence found a place where women were being trained as nurses. A good man and his wife had started by nursing poor people in a hut in their own garden. Then they made a hospital and school, and a home for men and women who had been in prison. Florence was very happy there, doing really useful work for the first time in her life.

EXERCISES

1. How did Florence spend her childhood ?
 2. Give one word that means your father and mother.
Give one word that means your father and mother and brothers and sisters.
Give one word that means a sick person who needs to be nursed.
Give one word that means a person who has been to school.
 3. Why was Florence's mother surprised when Florence wanted to be a nurse ?
 4. Make a sentence using *lazy*, *busy*.
 5. What are you interested in ? What are you clever at ?
 6. Do you care more for lessons or sports ?
 7. Why are people put in prison ?
 8. Every one should do something. Why ?
-

childhood—the time when one is a child ; manhood, womanhood.

bandages are made of clean white cloth. They are narrow, long pieces of cloth to tie up wounds and cuts.

a train runs on a railway.

train (verb) is to learn how to do a thing well ; to train as a nurse.

lazy—the opposite of hard-working. (The opposite of educated is uneducated ; of well brought up is badly brought up.)

caged—in a cage.

chance—I wish I could get a chance of going to America. He has the chance of buying a good car cheaply.

busy—with much work to do.

LESSON 13.—FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—II

Then war broke out between England and Russia. Florence saw that there was **need** for nurses to care for the wounded. She was asked by the War Office to take out thirty-eight nurses and sail for Constantinople at once. When she arrived she found the soldiers in fearfully dirty hospitals, full of rats. There were hardly any lights, sheets, or clothes for the men.

It was fearfully cold and they needed **blankets**. So she started by cleaning the whole place. Then she sent for a large number of sheets and blankets and shirts for the men. She wrote once : “ Wanted, for a large **party** of **wounded** soldiers just come, 150 shirts, 50 spoons, 30 *pounds* arrowroot, 2 *gallons* castor oil. These are all waiting in **Army Store** for next week’s meeting of the fine gentlemen who give them out. **Meanwhile**, are my poor soldiers to have no clothes and nothing to eat ? ” She made plans for cooking the kind of food that sick people need. She even found time to write letters for the men to their families at home. Every one was surprised at her hard work and quick ways. She never shouted, but all her **orders** had to be obeyed.

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Florence Nightingale.

Every night she used to walk round all the wards and wait a moment by each patient to be

sure that he had all he needed. It must have been four miles of walking each night, often when she had not sat down for more than five minutes at a time during the whole day. On these rounds she used to carry a little lamp, and men used to say that the sight of that light gave them quiet rest at night. She became known as the Lady of the Lamp.

The hospital began to be a cheerful place, and the soldiers stopped using bad words, as they used to do before she came. Hundreds of men loved her for all her goodness and kindness.

When the war was over Florence went back to England and found that she must work hard if soldiers were ever to be looked after better. She had the power of making others work hard with her. She wrote about one friend who helped a great deal, "He ran like a race-horse, not for power but for love of man."

A Nursing Home was started to train women nurses, and later it became part of one of the best and largest of the London Hospitals.

The *Red Cross* was started to help wounded men of any nation and take them to the nearest hospital, and so save many lives. Florence loved her own nation, but her heart was large enough for all.

She began to interest herself in India. She found out that many who were sent to India for road-making and other **engineering** work died of illness in a hot **climate**. She made plans for good hospitals for them. She found an understanding Viceroy in Sir John Lawrence ; and she thought about the men in prison, the uneducated children, and the homeless poor, whether Indian or European. She interested herself in the care of horses in India and in the work of carrying water into the driest parts of the country where men die of **famine**. "There is a great work going on in India, and the fruits will be seen in time," wrote another of her friends.

She always took a great interest in the villages, because she saw that not much was done for them.

She started a plan for sending District Nurses to look after village people who cannot get to a hospital. These trained nurses look after the people free, or for a small sum of money. This is a great help to the English people, and should be followed in India too.

"The work that brings good fruit," she said, "is the work of the clever hand and the loving heart."

EXERCISES

1. What was her plan for helping soldiers ?
 2. What was her plan for helping India ?
 3. What was her plan for helping villages ?
 4. Why was she called the Lady of the Lamp ?
 5. What do engineers make ?
 6. If you were another Florence Nightingale what plans would you make for helping your country ?
 7. What is the climate of the place where you live ?
-

need—Do you need this box ? War needs money.

blankets—on a bed there are sheets and blankets. Blankets are made of wool.

shirt—men wear shirts on their bodies.

party—a large party of school friends went for a walk, and went to see the Botanical Gardens.

army—the soldiers form the army.

orders—the officers in the army give orders to the soldiers.

hospital—has wards where the patients lie and the nurses look after them.

find time—Do you find time for music ? Do you find time to go for a walk every day ?

meanwhile—I have to buy something in this shop ; meanwhile, will you wait with the dog outside ?

war—breaks out between countries.

famine—breaks out when there is no food to eat.

LESSON 14.—LUCY

She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dove,
A Maid whom there were none to praise
And very few to love :

A violet by a mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye,
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.



She lived unknown, and few could
know
When Lucy ceased to be ;
But she is in her grave ; and oh,
The difference to me !

W. WORDSWORTH.

EXERCISE

Write out this poem in prose.

untrodden ways—lonely places where few people passed by.
springs—where the water of the rivers comes out of the ground.
Dove—the name of a river, in England.
violet—a sweet flower, purple in colour.
mossy—covered with moss, the green stuff that covers stones
in wet woods.
ceased to be—stopped living ; died.

LESSON 15.—SOME OLD TEMPLES OF INDIA—I

About thirty miles south of Madras there is a piece of seashore covered with large rocks.



Rock caves, Bombay.

Nowhere else on the rest of this shore can such rocks be seen. In old times men cut these rocks in the shape of **pillars** and **temples**. Because of this the place is called the *Seven Pagodas*, but its old name was Mahabalipuram. People say that much of the city still lies under the sea, and that,

looking down from a boat when the sea is smooth, the golden domes of one of the great temples far **below** can be seen. On one of the great rocks there are many pictures of men, women, and animals cut in the stone.

There is Arjuna, standing in **rags**, with long thick hair, his arms held above his head. There are the animals of the forest—elephants, lions, *deer*, and birds. There are the Nagas, with their snake heads. These pictures are thought to have been done by the Pallavas, a race with red lips, large bright teeth, voices like thunder, who were powerful in the south from the middle of the sixth to the middle of the eighth **century**. They ruled over almost the whole of Madras Presidency, Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore, Cochin, and even Ceylon.

The Chinese traveller, Huiien Tsang, travelled through this kingdom, and this is what he wrote : “ The land is rich and grain grows plentifully. A large amount of flowers and fruits are grown. The climate is warm. The people are brave and warm-hearted, just and truthful, and show a great love of learning.”

Not far from Arungabad, in the Nizam's kingdom, there are some other famous rocks. These are the Ajanta caves. There is a rocky hillside

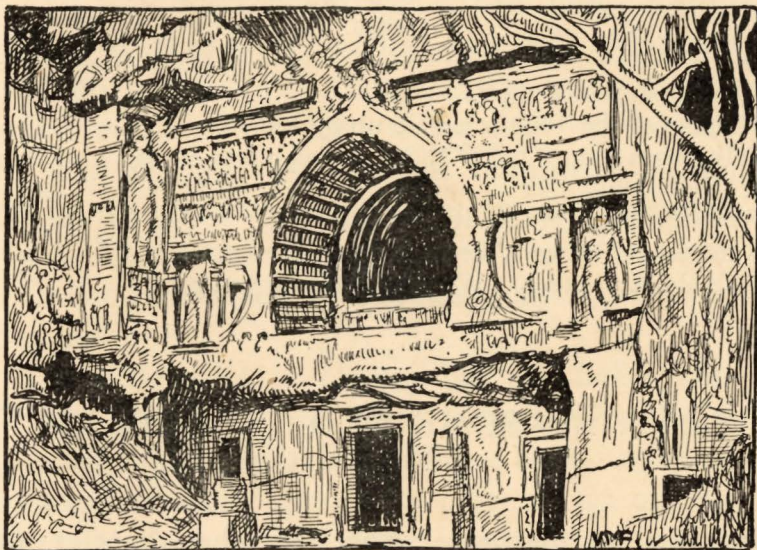
overhanging a river, and on the face of this rock the Buddhists cut out a number of cave temples ; but besides the pictures on the walls, the roofs are covered with paintings. Some of these were made in the fifth century.

The Chinese traveller also saw these, and wrote about them as follows : “ On the east of the country is a great mountain with high rocks . . . in this there is a great hall built in a dark valley . . . on the four sides of the hall are painted different pictures from the life of Buddha. This great hall is nearly a hundred and fifty feet deep, with a **verandah** in front, and on each side of it there is a row of little rooms. Some of the other caves were never **finished**, and we do not know why.”

Some of the paintings were made in the time of Pulakesin. He was so great an emperor that the Shah of Persia wished to have him for a friend and sent a **messenger** to him. In one of the caves there is a picture of the Persian Officer and his people in their high Persian caps being welcomed by Pulakesin. We know the Persians not only by their caps but also by their fair skins and their coats and **trousers**. We can see Pulakesin and his court. He is seated on his royal throne and wears little clothing but many rich jewels. The Persians

bring presents. One holds up a string of pearls, another a bottle, another has a tray of all kinds of things.

At the side of the picture we see a door-



Stupa house, Ajanta.

keeper who is asking another Persian to enter. In front may be seen the queen and her ladies.

EXERCISES

1. Name as many parts of a house as you know.
Name as many kinds of a man's clothing as you can.
2. A hundred years is called a —.
Four weeks is called a —.

3. What did travellers from other countries think of India ?
4. What are the caves of Ajanta like ?
5. What presents did the Persians bring to King Pulakesin ?
6. Write sentences, using :

nowhere else.

besides.

finish.

Men worship in Temples.

The roof of the Temple is held up by Pillars.

Talk about things below the sea—fish, coral caves, ships that have sunk.

When clothing gets old it goes into rags.

A messenger brings a message.

Talk about presents. What presents do you get ?

LESSON 16.—SOME OLD TEMPLES OF INDIA—II

In the north-west corner of the **district** of Bellary, in the Madras Presidency, there are the **remains** of a great city. It is **generally** called Hampi, but its name for centuries was Bijohnagar. The old city was built on more than nine miles of very broken rocky country to the south of the river Tungabhadra. Only monkeys and peacocks now live there. Most of the streets and houses have gone, but you can see a great deal of the city wall with its gates, the verandah pillars of the

houses on each side of a long wide bazaar, and many temples, the king's palace, the drains to bring the water from the river. All these are of hard stone, beautifully decorated, and still remain.

The city must have been a fine one. Overhanging it is a very well-known hill, Matanga Parbatam. Some of the famous happenings in the Ramayana are said to have taken place on the two hills near Hampi. Here is the temple of Rama, built on the place where he waited while Hanuman went to Lanka to look for Sita. Here is the deep cut in the rock made by Rama's weapon when he killed Bali.

The little town of Hampi lies just below this hill, and its bazaar has in it what is left of the bazaar of Bijohnagar. People have been surprised that so great a city should have grown up on this rocky piece of ground. Perhaps the stories of Rama had much to do with it. On the north is the river Tungabhadra, which gives a plentiful amount of water, and there is also plenty of good building stone in the district.

The best known king of Bijohnagar was Krishna Deva Raya. A Portuguese traveller wrote about him in these words: "This king is of middle height, of fair skin and good figure; rather fat than thin; he has on his face the marks

of *smallpox*. He is the most feared and finest king that could possibly be, cheerful and very merry. He is one who **honours** strangers and welcomes them kindly, asking all about their **affairs** whether they are rich or poor. He is a great ruler and a man of much **justice**."

The city must have been very fine. It had a number of walls, one within the other, and **between** these there were fields of rice and gardens full of orange, *lemon*, and *lime* trees. The bazaars were full of all sorts of food, all very cheap. The palace, of course, was very beautiful. In it was the House of *Victory*, built after the king came back from winning the war in Orissa.

This was where the great feasts of the court were held. The Hall was then decorated with **curtains** of silk. The woodwork of one of the rooms was covered with gold decorated with figures of men and lions. The walls of another room were covered with ivory decorated with roses and lotuses. Many of the walls were painted with pictures of the **royal** family or with paintings that showed the life of all kinds of men, rich and poor.

It would be interesting to go and see these remains.

EXERCISES

1. In what district is your home ?
 2. At what time do you generally get up ?
 3. What is said to have happened near Hampi ?
 4. What was Krishna Deva Raya like ?
 5. What states lie between Bombay and Calcutta ?
-

drains are built to bring clean water to a city or to take dirty water away.

famous—name some famous men. Name some famous places.

marks—What are these marks on the ground ? The dog made them.

figure—this man has a tall figure, that man has a fat figure.

honour—We should honour all great men. A country honours her heroes.

justice—a man who does right and helps those who are unjustly treated, is a just man, he is a man of justice.

between—take two pages of this book. Put a finger between them.

curtains are hung in doorways.

royal—the King's family are royal, his crown is the royal crown.

LESSON 17.—THE EMPEROR WHO WROTE A DIARY

Babur, the first of the Mogul emperors, liked writing. He wrote down what he did each day, and many of his thoughts. Reading his **diary** we feel we know Babur. He loved his son, Humayun, and he once wrote a letter to him beginning in this

way : “ To Humayun whom I remember, greatly wishing to see him again, health.” And then he goes on to say how pleased he is at the birth of a **grandson**. “ God has given to you a child, and to me a **comfort** and some one to love.”



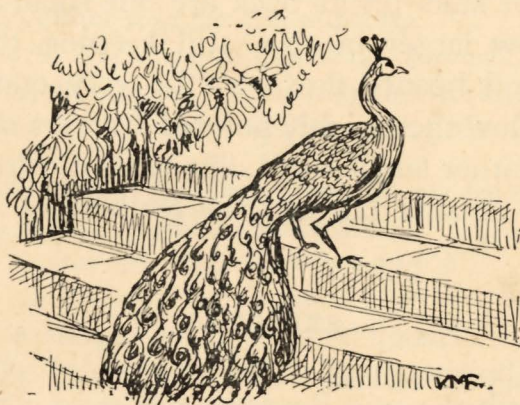
Babur as a young man.

Babur was near Kabul during the last days of his life, and there Humayun came to visit him. Babur was talking about him to his mother when Humayun came in. Babur writes, “ His coming made our hearts open like rose-buds and our eyes shine like burning **torches**.”

When Humayun went back to India he fell ill with fever, and his father sent for him to be brought by river to Delhi and then to Agra. Still he was no better. Babur was told that he must give to God something costly, so that Humayun’s life might be saved. He thought he could **offer** nothing more costly than his life. So he went at once to Humayun’s room and walked three times round him as he lay on his sick-bed, saying, “ I take upon myself all your pain.” Babur

writes in his own words what followed. "At the same moment I felt myself heavy and sad while he became cheerful and well. He got up in perfect health, while I became sick." Soon after this Babur died.

Babur was always interested in everything he



Peacock.

saw, even the smallest things. He noticed things very carefully too. Of course in India he saw many things that were new to him, and he writes about many of them. The following account of the peacock shows how very carefully he noticed things.

"It is a beautifully coloured and fine animal. It is less noticeable for its size than for its colour and beauty. It is about as large as a *crane* but not

so tall. On the head of the peacock and of the peahen there are about twenty or thirty feathers rising two or three fingers-width in height. Its head has a bright colour. Its neck is a fine blue. Lower down than the neck its back is painted with the richest yellow, green, blue, and purple. The flowers or stars on its back are but small ; below they grow larger in size, still keeping the same colour and beauty down to the very end of the tail. Below these richly painted feathers of its tail it has another smaller tail, like that of other birds, and that smaller tail and the feathers of its sides are red.”

EXERCISES

1. What do you like doing ?
2. How did Babur try to save his son's life ?
3. Give an account of a peacock in your own words.
4. What other birds have you noticed ?
5. Write a careful description of your house and garden.

diary—Talk about the uses of keeping a diary. Writing a diary helps you to notice and remember things. It is interesting to read afterwards.

comfort—a child goes to his mother for comfort. When people grow old they like to have the comfort of some one to look after them.

LESSON 18.—SLEEPING BEAUTY

Year after year unto her feet,
She lying on her couch alone,
Across the purple coverlet
The maiden's jet-black hair has grown,
On either side her tranced form
Forth streaming from a braid of pearl ;
The slumbrous light is rich and warm,
And moves not on the rounded curl.

She sleeps : her breathings are not heard
In palace chambers far apart.
The fragrant tresses are not stirr'd
That lie upon her charmed heart.
She sleeps ; on either hand upswells
The gold-fringed pillow lightly pressed ;
She sleeps, nor dreams, but ever dwells
A perfect form in perfect rest.

THE PRINCE

He comes, scarce knowing what he seeks :
He breaks the hedge : he enters there :
The colour flies into his cheeks :
He trusts to light on something fair ;
For all his life the charm did talk
About his path, and hover near
With words of promise in his walk,
And whisper'd voices in his ear.



More close and close his footsteps wind :
The Magic Music in his heart
Beats quick and quicker, till he find
The quiet chamber far apart.

His spirit flutters like a lark,
He stoops—to kiss her—on his knee.
Love, if thy tresses be so dark,
How dark those hidden eyes must be.

THE PRINCESS WAKES

A touch, a kiss ! the charm was snapt.
There rose a noise of striking clocks,
And feet that ran, and doors that clapt,
And barking dogs, and crowing cocks ;

A fuller light illumined all,
A breeze through all the garden swept,
A sudden hubbub shook the hall,
And sixty feet the fountain leapt.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
The butler drank, the steward scrawled,
The fire shot up, the martin flew,
The parrot screamed, the peacock squalled,
The maid and page renewed their strife,
The palace banged, and buzzed and clackt,
And all the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.

A. TENNYSON.

EXERCISE

Write the story of the Sleeping Beauty.

couch—bed.

coverlet—cloth that covers the bed.

tranced—in a dream ; sleeping.

form—body.

braid—plaited hair.

slumbrous—sleeping.

curl—of hair.

chambers—rooms.

fragrant—sweet-smelling.

stirred—moved.

charmed—under a charm.

scarce—hardly.

seeks—look for.

hedge—bushes round a piece of ground to keep out animals.

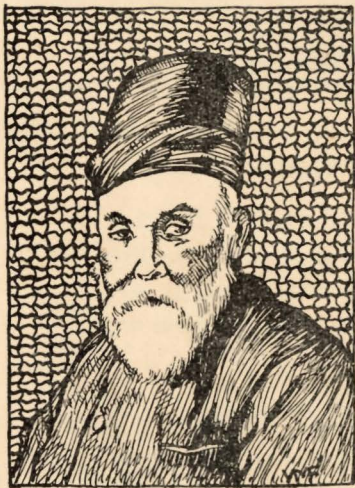
hover—to hang in the air while flying.

lark—a bird.

tresses—curls ; hair.
snapt—broken.
illumined—lit up.
hubbub—noise.
scrawled—wrote.
martin, parrot—birds.
pent up—which had been shut up.
cataract—a big waterfall.

LESSON 19.—TATA

The Tatas are a Parsee family from Gujerat who came to live in Bombay. They first made a great sum of money by selling cotton to England.



In 1861 America stopped selling cotton to England, so India gladly sold it. Bombay, which used to be so poor, suddenly became rich. “Every *coolie*,” it was said, “dressed like a Brahmin ; earthen pots gave place to brass, and the cartwheels and bulls

were decorated with silver.”

At this time Jamsetjee Tata made up his mind

to go to England to learn how to run a business. When he came back he started a mill of his own at Nagpur, where a great deal of cotton is grown. He called his mill the Empress Mill, because it was opened the year that Queen Victoria became Empress of India. In ten years' time many more mills were opened and Tata had become one of the richest men in India.

He was good to his workmen. He gave them **rewards** and money for good work. He gave them pay when they grew old, and if they got hurt while working in the mill he gave them money. He opened reading rooms for the workers. He gave **scholarships** for sending students to England. He started the great Tata Iron and **Steel Works** at Sakchi, Bengal. It is now called Tatanagar. A large town has grown up there around the works. He also started the great **tanks** in the hills for holding the water for Bombay, and set up the **machines** for turning the water into **electricity** for Bombay city. He died in 1904, and a **statue** of him was put up in Bombay.

Tata did not work for himself. He was a quiet man. He never liked to speak in **public**. He used his money for the good of others. He helped India's trade and was ready to use new kinds of **machines**.

EXERCISES

1. What did Tata do for India ?
2. Why did he go to England ?
3. What did he do for his workmen ?
4. What is a scholarship ?

Learn carefully these uses of the word "work" :

verb—I work at school. He works at the mill. The workers work at the mill.

Noun—I have much work to do (usually singular in this sense). The mill is called Tatas Iron Works. ("Works " here means a mill or factory.)

The works of Tagore are famous. ("Works " here means books.)

steel—what things are made of steel? Knives, girders for buildings, scissors, etc.

machine—what machines have you seen? Sewing machine, etc.

scholarship is a sum of money to help a poor scholar, so that he may study.

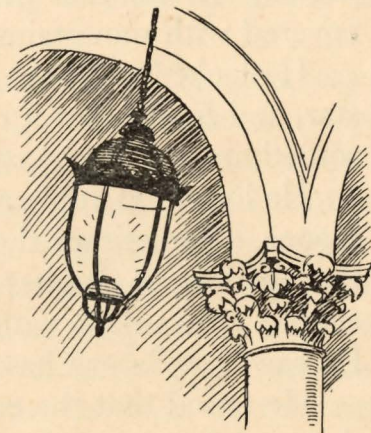
in public—before people. A meeting is public if all are invited to come.

LESSON 20.—GALILEO AND THE STARS

More than four hundred years ago Galileo was born in North Italy. As a child he was always asking questions, and he was always making small machines or thinking of some new part for an old machine. He was very interested in many subjects, such as drawing and music. But mathematics was

his best subject. He began to learn mathematics when he was eighteen. He was so clever that he was always thinking of something new. This made people angry, because they thought that a young man should only learn what was already known. He should not try to teach the world that is already so old !

He made his first discovery when he was eighteen years old. He saw a light hanging from a roof and it was moving to and fro. He found out that anything that hangs, if it begins to move to and fro, will



always take the same time to move to and fro. After a certain number of **seconds** it will stop. It moves fast at first and slow at the end, but the time to move to and fro is always the same.

Galileo made another discovery. Everything would fall to the ground in the same number of seconds if there were no air. It is the air that holds things up and makes them fall slower. He never found out why things fall to the ground at all. Newton found that out afterwards.

For some time he taught mathematics in a College, but he had to give this up because people were so angry with him for his new ideas.

He used to look up at the stars through a telescope. When he turned his telescope towards the sky he saw that the moon was really a world covered with mountains and valleys.

He looked at Venus, which we call the evening star, and found that it changed like the moon, and sometimes was new, sometimes full.

He looked at Jupiter and found that it had four moons. Sometimes those moons grow dark with the shadow of Jupiter, just as the moon in an eclipse grows dark with the shadow of the earth. He saw that Saturn has a number of rings.

He found that the earth moves, which is a fact that people at that time did not know. He wrote all his discoveries in a book, and at once his enemies began to say that he must not teach any more. This was hard for him, because he lived by teaching.

His enemies did even worse, they put him in prison and told him that he could not write any more books. They treated him so cruelly that at last they made him say that his discoveries were not the truth. But as soon as he had said it he jumped up, saying, " But the earth DOES move."

His enemies answered, "The earth will stand still for ever because it DOES." It is no use shutting up the truth. Truth will out.

Galileo was one of those men who get no reward for their work on earth, but, just the **opposite**, they are cruelly treated by others for whom they are working.

He was the first to understand the greatness of the **universe**. He lived until he was seventy-eight years old. He was blind then. Once he wrote to a friend, "Alas, your dear friend and servant has become blind. The sky and the earth which I have so wonderfully enlarged by my discoveries have now grown as small as the place I now sit in. So it pleases God, it shall therefore please me too."

A friend who went to see him at this time wrote, "The **noblest** eye which God ever made is darkened, an eye so gifted that it may truly be said to have seen more than the eyes of all that are gone, and to have opened the eyes of all that are to come."

EXERCISES

1. Why were people angry with Galileo ?
2. What did they do to him ? How did they treat him ?
3. What discoveries did he make ?
4. What happened to him when he was an old man ?
5. What was his best subject ?
6. What is your best subject at school ?

discover—to find. Christopher Columbus discovered America.
discovery—the thing discovered.

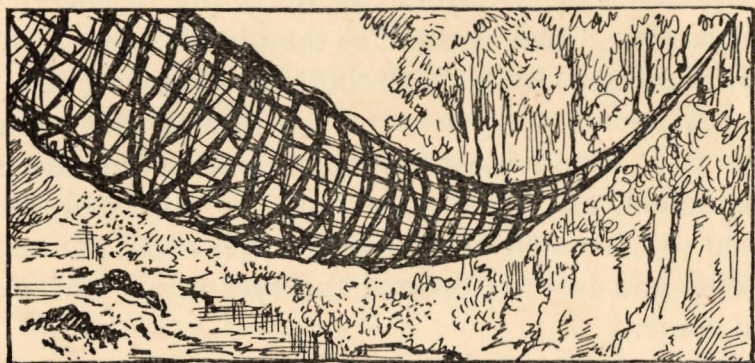
minutes are divided up into seconds.

reward—a prize is a reward. A payment of money, or praise, is a reward.

Talk about the uses of a telescope. It makes distant objects seem to be close. It makes it possible to see some things which the eye cannot see, *e.g.* distant stars.

LESSON 21.—BRIDGES

You have read about crossing rivers in different kinds of boats. Now we will read about another way of crossing rivers, that is by **bridges**.



Bamboo bridge.

The simplest way to make a bridge is to cut down a tree and place it across the river. I think you have all seen many little bridges like that. Sometimes the bridge is made of a piece of

bamboo. This is so narrow that you could not cross it without something to hold on to. So generally there is another bamboo higher up which you can hold with your hand as you walk over the bridge. In Bengal bamboo bridges are often made like this.

If the river is wide and deep, it is not possible



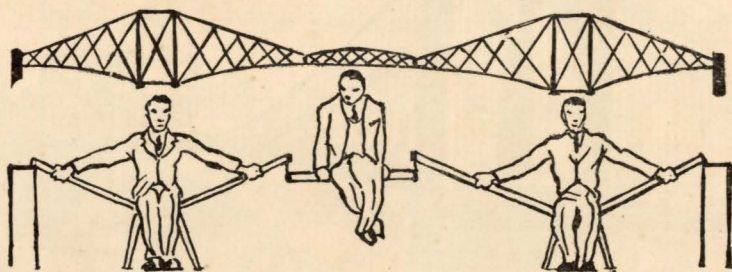
Suspension bridge.

to make a bridge like this. In mountainous countries they sometimes make a bridge by putting one strong rope over the river. On this rope there is a ring made of wood. A man who wants to cross the bridge hangs himself from this ring and is pulled across by another thinner piece of rope. It must be very dangerous to cross a deep river like this !

One of the best kinds of bridges for crossing deep rivers is called a *suspension* bridge. This means a hanging bridge. Two very strong ropes

made of iron are placed over the river ; they are held up by two thick pillars fixed very strongly to the ground on each side. The roadway of the bridge is hung from the ropes by many short pieces of iron like this. Some suspension bridges are many hundred feet long.

In India there are many very small ones with the roadway made of a few pieces of wood hung from the ropes by thin branches of trees.



Principle of cantilever bridge.

Another kind of bridge is called a *cantilever* bridge. This picture will help you to understand what this means.

The two men are sitting on chairs and holding sticks in their hands ; the bottom ends of the sticks are placed against the bottom of the chairs. They will easily be able to hold up a very heavy **weight**. Part of the weight is held up by the sticks and part by the men's arms. When a big iron cantilever bridge is to be **built**, the builders begin

by making the pillars. Then the cantilevers are built on both sides of the pillars at the same time. The two sides of the cantilevers are of the same weight, and so they are strong and do not move. Slowly they grow longer until they meet in the middle, and then the bridge is finished. This is a very good kind of bridge for rivers where ships have to pass underneath all the time. The



Forth Bridge.

Forth Bridge in Scotland is cantilever. The new bridge over the Hoogly at Calcutta is also like that.

The pillars for these big bridges sometimes have to be built in the middle of a deep river. How do you think the workmen can work down below the water? This is how they do it. A great heavy iron pipe is let down into the water till it stands on the bottom of the river. This is open at the bottom, but near the top it has a strong

iron roof. Air is then pumped in through a hole in this iron roof, and the air slowly drives out all the water from the inside of the pipe, so that the men can go down and work on the bottom of the river. If a door was opened in the roof after the air has been pumped in, then the air would all rush out and the water would come in again. So there is a small room with two doors, one above and one below. The men go into this and shut the upper door; and then air is pumped in till the **pressure** inside the room is the same as the pressure in the big pipe. Then the lower door can be opened and the men can go down to the river bottom. Only very strong men can work in air pumped to such a high pressure.

EXERCISES

1. What is the simplest kind of bridge?
 2. What is the difference between a suspension bridge and a cantilever?
 3. What is your height?
What is your weight?
 4. What is the roof of a house "held up by?"
 5. Use the words *possible*, *impossible* in one sentence.
-

The children may draw the different kinds of bridges.

without—you cannot write without pen and paper; you cannot live without food.

mountainous—talk about mountainous districts like Darjeeling.

weight—get a pair of scales. Weigh this book. Find its weight.
A builder builds a building.

LESSON 22.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—I

In Italy there is a beautiful city called Venice.
The strange thing about Venice is that in place of



Venice.

streets there are **canals**, and strange black boats move along the water slowly from place to place.

Long ago there lived in Venice a man called Antonio. He was a merchant and had many ships that traded with far-off countries. He was a good man as well as rich.

Antonio had a friend named Bassanio whom he loved more than all the world. Bassanio was a soldier. He was good-looking and clever but very poor. He loved a beautiful lady called Portia and wanted to marry her. But because Portia was as rich as she was beautiful, and Bassanio was poor, he did not like to tell her that he loved her.

At last he asked Antonio to **lend** him some money, so that he might go and see Portia and ask her to marry him.

But all Antonio's ships were at sea and his money was on board them. He could lend Bassanio nothing.

"But if you will go to a man who lends money," he said to his friend, "and get him to lend you some, you can tell him that when my ships come back I will pay him all that he has lent you."

Now there lived in Venice an old Jew named Shylock. He lent money at very high interest and was hard on the poor. Antonio hated him and the Jew hated Antonio.

When Bassanio went to the Jew to **borrow** money and told Shylock that Antonio was ready to pay it back the Jew was glad, because he saw a chance of doing harm to Antonio. He seemed pleased to lend the money. He was even willing to lend the money without asking for any interest

as he generally did. But just as a friendly joke he wanted Antonio to sign his name to a paper promising that if he did not give back the money which Bassanio had borrowed, Shylock might cut off a **pound of flesh** from any part of Antonio's body he pleased.

Antonio thought this was only a joke, and he **signed** his name on the paper. He thought his ships would be back in a month. So Bassanio took the money and sailed away to see Portia.

When Portia's father died he had left his daughter three boxes—one of gold, one of silver, and one of **lead**. In one of the boxes was a picture of Portia.

Those who wished to marry Portia must choose one of the boxes. The man who chose the box in which was the picture of Portia was to marry her.

Many men wished to marry Portia. One was a prince from Africa. He chose the gold box. When he opened it he found the words, "All that **glitters** is not gold." In the box was the **skull** of a man's head.

Next came a prince from Spain who was very proud. He thought Portia would surely marry him. He chose the silver box. Inside was the picture of a fool's head. He felt very foolish as he walked away.

Then came Bassanio, and Portia loved him. She was afraid that he would choose the wrong box, but did not like to tell him which was the right one. He looked at the three boxes. "The things that are most beautiful outside are often the ugliest inside. I choose the lead box."

He opened it and found the picture of Portia.

How happy they both were. They planned to be married at once.

EXERCISES

1. What countries does India trade with ?
2. What do you mean by, lending money ?
borrowing money ?
paying interest ?
signing your name ?
getting into debt ?
3. How did Shylock show that he hated Antonio ?
4. What plan did Portia's father make so that she might find a good husband ?
5. What men came to Portia to ask her to marry them. What happened to them ?
6. What is the difference between the verb—to lead, and the noun—lead ?

Conversation—Talk about TRADE—the way it makes countries interested in each other, the need for moving goods from one place to another, therefore the need of ships, railways, and cars. This leads to a need for canals, rails, and roads. Canals are very important in other countries besides

Venice ; Holland has many canals. England used to have some long ones, but when the railways came they were not much used.

Money-lending—The man who lends money is the money-lender. The sum he lends is the loan. The money paid over and above the sum lent is interest. If the interest is much, it is said to be high. The man who takes a loan borrows. He has to pay it back with interest. He signs a paper to say he will pay his debt.

On board—A man is on board a ship. Goods are on board a ship.

At sea—Ships are at sea.

Lead—Talk about things made of lead. The inside part of a pencil ; lead pipes, etc.

LESSON 23.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—II

Just then a ship came with news from Venice, and a letter from Antonio saying that six of Antonio's ships had been lost in **storms** and all Antonio's money was gone. Nor was this all. Shylock's **daughter**, whom he loved as much as a miser could love any one, had run away with a young man who was a friend of Antonio. This made Shylock hate Antonio all the more. He went through the streets of Venice calling, " My daughter ! My money ! My jewels ! Justice, justice ! Find me my money and my daughter ! "

So Shylock went to the Duke who was ruler of Venice and showed him the paper which Antonio had signed. The Duke tried to make him give up his wicked plan, but Shylock said, "Because Antonio has not paid me the money he borrowed from me he must pay me the pound of flesh."

Bassanio opened the letter from Antonio and read, "In paying my debt to Shylock it is impossible that I should live. I wish that I could see you before I die." Then Bassanio felt that he ought to start out at once to save his friend if it was possible. It was not easy to leave Portia, but she was too kind to stop him from going.

"Marry me now," she said, "then go away to Venice at once. You must take plenty of money with you, and pay the debt twenty times over, if need be, rather than Antonio should die."

So they were married, and after the wedding Bassanio went off to Venice. There he found that Antonio had been brought before the Duke of Venice to be **judged** on account of the debt.

Antonio did not ask to be let off from his promise. He said that he had promised to pay back the borrowed money or else to give Shylock a pound of flesh. If he broke his word now, other people who did not live in Venice would think that the merchants of Venice were not honourable men.



Shylock.

The Duke begged Shylock to let Antonio off his promise.

“ I hate Antonio,” said Shylock.

“ Do all men kill the things they do not love ? ” asked Bassanio.

“ Does any man hate the thing he would not kill ? ” answered Shylock.

“ I will give you twice what Antonio owes you if you will let him go free,” said Bassanio.

“ If you paid me six thousand times more than what he borrowed I should still ask for my pound of flesh,” said Shylock.

“ How can you ever hope for mercy when you give none ? ”

“ I do not want mercy. I want my pound of flesh.”

Shylock brought out a long knife and began to sharpen it. The Duke felt hopeless. He did not want to let the Jew have his wicked way, and yet in the eyes of the law he had the right.

Just at that moment a message was brought into the court from a famous judge to say that he was ill and could not come to court. He was sending a young friend, who was also a clever judge, and he hoped that the Duke would let him judge this difficult case.

When the judge came in he looked very young

and **charming**. He spoke very well and begged Shylock to follow the noble path of mercy. But even his touching words did not move the hard heart of Shylock. Then the judge said that Shylock must take his pound of flesh. There was no other way.

“ O most learned judge ! ” cried Shylock.

Just as Antonio opened his shirt to let Shylock cut the flesh from his breast, and all the court held their breath in fear, and Shylock smiled, thinking he had won, suddenly the young judge spoke again.

“ Have you the **scales** ready to measure the flesh ? ”

“ I have them ready,” said Shylock.

“ Have you a doctor ready to stop the blood in case he bleeds to death ? ”

“ That is not in the paper.”

“ Wait a little,” said the judge. “ Flesh you are to have, but not one drop of blood. If in cutting off your pound of flesh you lose one drop of Antonio’s blood, all your money, your house, and your **goods** will be taken away.”

“ O most learned Judge,” cried the court.

Then Shylock left the court in anger, and the young judge showed herself to be no other but Portia.

EXERCISES

1. Shylock did not have a son, he had a —.
 2. Antonio wrote, "In paying my debt to Shylock it is impossible that I should live." Why was it impossible?
 3. How did Portia save Antonio?
 4. Portia was dressed as a —.
 5. What had Shylock ready to measure the flesh?
-

This story is taken from one of Shakespeare's most famous plays. The class may try to act the story.

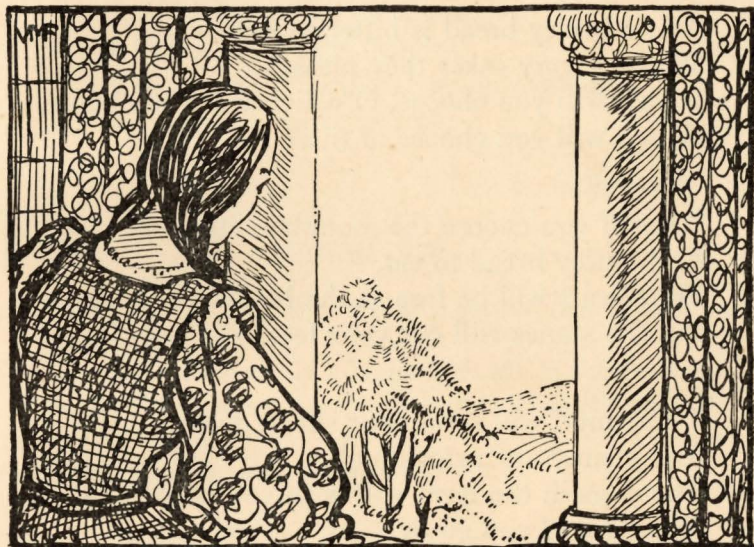
LESSON 24.—THE PRINCESS AND THE GIPSIES

As I looked out one May morning
I saw the tree-tops green ;
I said, " My crown I will lay down
And live no more a Queen."

Then I tripped down my golden steps
Dressed in my silken gown,
And when I stood in the open wood
I met some gipsies brown.

" O gentle, gentle gipsies,
That roam the wide world through,
Because I hate my crown and state
O let me come with you.

“ My councillors are old and gray,
And sit in narrow chairs ;
But you can hear the birds sing clear,
And your hearts are light as theirs.”



“ If you would come along with us
Then you must count the cost ;
For though in Spring the sweet birds sing,
In Winter comes the frost.

“ Your ladies serve you all the day
With courtesy and care ;
Your fine-shod feet they tread so neat ;
But a gipsy's feet go bare.

“ You wash in water running warm
Through basins all of gold ;
The streams where we roam have silvery foam,
But the streams, the streams are cold.

“ And barley bread is bitter to taste,
Whilst sugary cakes they please—
Which will you choose, O which will you choose,
Which will you choose of these ?

“ For if you choose the mountain streams
And barley bread to eat,
Your heart will be free as the birds in the tree
But the stones will cut your feet.

“ The mud will spoil your silken gown,
And stain your insteps high,
The dogs in the farm will wish you harm
And bark as you go by.

“ And though your heart grow deep and gay,
And your heart grow wise and rich,
The cold will make your bones to ache
And you will die in a ditch.”

“ O gentle, gentle gipsies,
That roam the wide world through,
Although I praise your wandering ways
I dare not come with you.”

I hung about their fingers brown
My ruby rings and chain,
And with my head as heavy as lead
I turned me back again.

As I went up the palace steps,
I heard the gipsies laugh ;
The birds of Spring so sweet did sing ;
My heart it broke in half.

F. CORNFORD.

EXERCISES

1. Would you like to live in tents as gipsies do ? Have you ever done so ?
 2. Compare the comforts in a house with life in the open air.
 3. How did the gipsies compare life in a palace with their life ?
-

trip—to walk lightly and quickly.

gown—dress.

gipsy—wandering folk who live in tents.

roam—wander.

state—the state of kingship.

councillors—men who give the king advice, help him to rule.

light heart—a happy heart ; a heavy heart—a sad heart.

courtesy—good manners.

shod—with shoes.

basin—for washing your hands you have a jug and basin.

foam—white on the top of the wave.

instep—part of the foot underneath.

ache—feel painful.

LESSON 25.—LIFE IN ENGLAND

Sir Syad Ahmed, who built Aligarh University, went to England. From there he wrote to one of his friends in India : “ I am now living in a **comfortable** house. I have six rooms, four of them bedrooms, one for each of us. One of the other rooms I use for reading and writing. The sixth room is a large one and **serves** as our sitting-room, in which we all meet. **Visitors** are **received** in this room. My kind landlady has taken on two servants, **especially** for my service, one is called Anne Smith, and the other Elizabeth Matthews. Elizabeth is very young and quiet.

“ Anne is very clever and well-educated. She is a good worker and a very good servant. She reads the papers and enjoys them, and does her work like a clock or a machine. She receives all letters and sorts them and gives them to the right persons. She places newspapers on the table so that they may be read by any one who wants to.

“ At about nine o'clock she **knocks** at the door, and on being told to **enter** she comes in and **lays** the table for breakfast. Her **language** is clear and **respectful**, her manners good and polite. She calls us all ‘ Sir ’ when speaking to us.

“Dinner and supper are also laid by her with the same care as breakfast. This is the **result** of education.

“Elizabeth Matthews, in spite of being poor, always buys a cheap paper called the *Echo*, and reads it when she has free time.

“All the shops have names written in front in fine gold letters, so that you know what you can buy in that shop. Drivers keep a newspaper or a book under their seats and take it out and read it when they are free.”

EXERCISES

1. Did Sir Syad Ahmed enjoy his visit to England? Why?
2. Why was Anne's work like a machine?
3. Give other words for: come in; guest; put the table ready for a meal; to welcome visitors.
4. People in England seem to enjoy reading newspapers; what makes you think so?
5. A servant's work is called —.
6. What language do you speak?
7. Why is Sir Syad Ahmed famous?

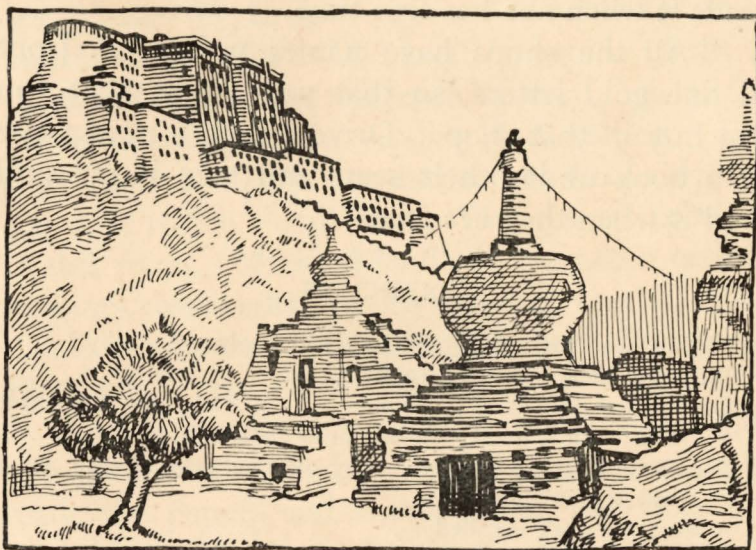
Conversation—Talk about comfortable and uncomfortable chairs.

in spite of—let each one in the class make a sentence using “in spite of.”

result—Have you heard the results of the examination? If you spend all your money the result will be that you will be poor.

LESSON 26.—AN INDIAN TRAVELLER

It is very interesting to travel and see the world. About fifty years ago Chandra Das, a Bengali



scholar, travelled into the almost unknown land of Tibet. He could speak Tibetan very well, and had read a great deal about Buddhism. He has written about the many interesting things he saw.

He went up to Darjeeling and travelled along the river Teesta through Sikkim, and then went over a **pass** into Tibet.

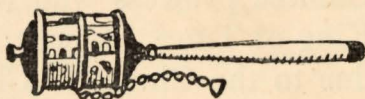
When he first saw Lhasa, the **capital** of Tibet,

he was greatly surprised. He wrote, "It was a wonderful sight, the like of which I never saw in India." He had passed a great building on a wooded hill where seven thousand seven hundred **priests** lived. He had passed a dark red temple with a gold dome.

"The whole city stood before us at the end of two rows of old trees, the light of the setting sun falling on its golden domes. It was a wonderful sight, the like of which I have never seen. On our left was the Potala with its high buildings and golden roof; before us, **surrounded** by green fields, lay the town with its tall white-washed houses and Chinese buildings with blue roofs. Long painted flags hung from one building to another waving in the wind."

The Potala is the great palace where the Dalai Lama lives, the ruler and chief priest of Tibet. It is a building nine **storeys** high, with hundreds of windows.

When Chandra Das came to the east gate of the Potala he got off his horse and walked through a long hall on both sides of which were many prayer wheels, which every passer-by turned. He went up three long flights of stone steps. Then



a **monk** led him up five **ladders**, and so reached the ground floor of the Potala, or the Red Palace. He had to go up six more ladders to reach the top of the Potala on the ninth storey. A number of monks were waiting to see the Dalai Lama. The view from here was fine: the great city surrounded by fields and woods, the golden domes of the temples, the great **monasteries**, and the blue hills.

Walking very softly, he came to the **central** hall where the Dalai Lama was seated on his throne. The curtains were of richest silks and cloth of gold. The cups and bowls were made of gold. The walls were beautifully painted, the floor smooth and shining, and doors and windows red. In the centre was the **throne**. Carpets were placed in front of the throne, and on one of these sat Chandra Das looking at the great Dalai Lama, a child of eight years old, wearing a yellow head-dress. He seemed very thin, due to the long hours spent in the court.

Chandra Das also visited the tomb of the Chinese princess who was married to an ancient King of Tibet. Much that is **civilized** in Tibet is due to the Chinese. Chandra Das did not think that the tomb was very fine.

But what he did think fine was the chief temple in Lhasa called the Jo Kang.

“ In front of it is a tall post, at the bottom of which hang two yak’s tails and sheeps’ **horns**. In the temple the pillars are four feet round. The figure of Buddha is made of many rich **metals** and jewels. Golden pillars stand at the four sides decorated with gold *dragons*. ”

Chandra Das also tells us how the ruler of Tibet used to be chosen. The names of babies born within a month of the death of the Dalai Lama were placed in a golden pot and one name was drawn out. Later, another way was tried. A very holy monk was chosen, and he was told to look for the new Lama in a certain place.

One monk was looking in a certain district for the new Lama when he saw a lake, and in the lake was the **reflection** of a mother and baby. After looking in all the houses of the district he found a real baby, who seemed to him like the one in the reflection in the lake. He was made the Lama.

EXERCISES

1. Where did Chandra Das travel ? What did he see ?
2. How is the Dalai Lama chosen ?

spend time—to learn music one must spend time practising.

I have spent hours in reading.

civilization—a state of development—especially in social customs, art, and literature.

reflection—what you see when you look in a glass.

LESSON 27.—BIRDS

Wherever you live, even if it is in a big town, there will always be many birds to be seen ; and you will find it very interesting if you watch them and try to learn something about how they live and what they do.

The flying of birds is one of the most wonderful things in Nature. If you watch them, you will see that they fly in very different ways. Some big birds, like *kites*, which you will see everywhere in India, hardly seem to move their wings at all. They just sail along like 'planes. This is called **gliding**. I will tell you afterwards how men have learnt to fly like this. Other birds like *pigeons* move their wings very quickly all the time. One tiny little bird, called the "*humming*" bird, moves its wings so quickly that they can hardly be seen at all. It can hold itself quite still in the air, and moving pictures show that it moves its wings two hundred times every second.

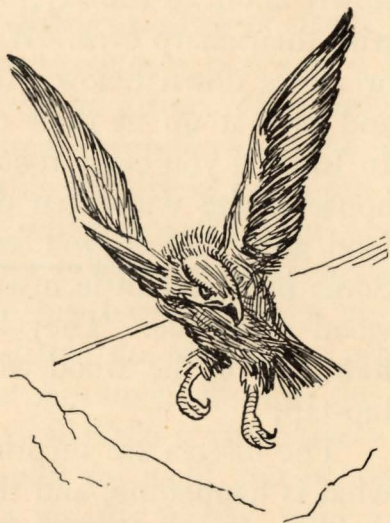
How fast can birds fly ? It used to be very difficult to find this out exactly, but now by following a bird in a 'plane we can say just how fast it is going. A big *eagle* which was flying

quickly downwards to get away from a 'plane flew at 110 miles an hour. This same kind of eagle also seems to fly higher than any other bird ; some men who were climbing on Mount Everest saw one of them at 2,400 feet high. Other birds do not fly more than about 60 miles an hour, and most of them go about 30 or 35 miles an hour.

Some birds can fly a very long way without stopping. Perhaps you know that some kinds of birds spend the summer in one country, and then when it begins to get too cold they fly to another warmer country and spend the winter there.

Some birds which spend the summer in Russia fly 3,000 miles across the sea to go to their winter home.

Of course, birds must be very strong if they fly so fast and so far ; and to keep up their strength they must spend much of their time eating. Some common birds eat every day food which weighs



Eagle.

more than their own bodies. No wonder men are never strong enough to fly without the help of a 'plane !

Birds have many different ways of getting their food. Some big birds like eagles and kites glide slowly about in the sky, looking down all the time with their sharp eyes. When they see a small bird or *mouse* down below, they **dive** down very fast and pick it up in their claws as they rush past. In India if you carry food on a plate outside your house a kite will often dive down and steal the food away before you know what is happening. Some birds eat little insects which live inside the wood of a tree. They hold on to the tree and **hammer** on the wood with their **beaks**—tap-tap-tap-tap.

The insects are surprised, and come out to see what is happening, and then the birds catch them and eat them. Some of these birds dig holes in the trees for their nests ; these are called *Wood-peckers*. Other birds catch fish in the sea. Perhaps the funniest of all birds are the penguins, which live on the ice and snow near the South Pole. They have quite forgotten how to fly, and they walk standing upright just like little old men. But they are wonderful swimmers ; they stand on a rock by the sea, and when they see a fish

they dive into the water and swim underneath until they catch it. Many birds in India live on fish. You can see one of them sitting on a tree beside a pool or a river ; and now and then it dives quickly down and flies up again with a little fish in its mouth.

Birds make many different kinds of nests, too. In India the tailor bird makes a nest like a bag, hanging from the branch of a tree. The nest has a small hole at the bottom through which the birds go in and out. In this way they are quite safe from the big birds which attack from above. Sometimes you will see twenty or thirty nests on one tree, looking like big fruits hanging on the branches. Some sea-birds do not make nests at all ; they just lay their eggs on a rock near the sea-shore. One of the laziest birds is the cuckoo. It is too lazy to build a nest for itself, but it lays its egg in the nest of a smaller bird. The small mother-bird sits on the cuckoo's egg with its own ; but when the chickens come out of the eggs the young cuckoo soon grows much bigger than its little brothers, and then it throws them all out of the nest.

But the poor mother goes on feeding the stranger, although by now it is almost as big as herself ! One of the cleverest birds is a kind of

pigeon called the “ homing ” pigeon. Wherever you take it, it can always find its way home again. You may take it by train or ship hundreds of miles from its home. But when you let it go, it will fly high up into the air, and then, after flying round in a circle three or four times, it will fly in a straight line to its home. These pigeons are very useful for carrying messages, especially in wartime.

EXERCISES

1. Describe birds flying.
 2. In what different ways do birds get food ?
 3. Why are pigeons useful to man ?
 4. What do birds live on ?
 5. Describe some strange nests.
 6. In what way is a penguin different from other birds ?
-

Act : glide ; dive.

Practise the use of :

different from ; hardly ; exactly ; without ; across ;
wherever ; almost.

Learn :

Find your way home.

Forget how to do something.

To do something without the help of something else.

To be strong enough to do something.

To spend time in doing something.

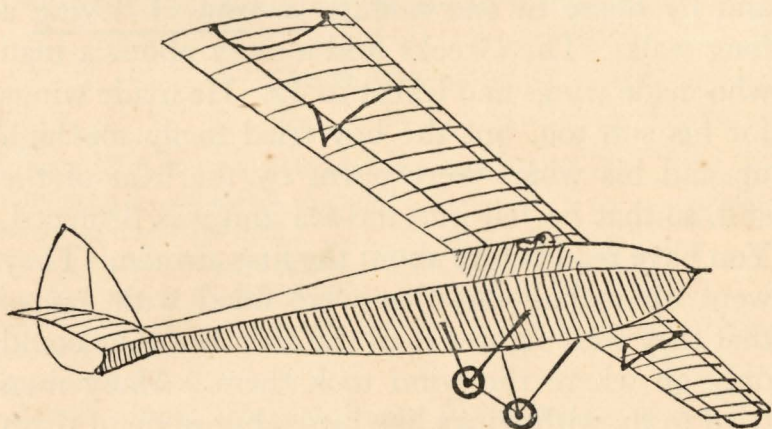
LESSON 28.—FLYING MEN

No wonder men have always wanted to be able to fly like the birds. Perhaps you have often wished that you could turn into a bird when school closes and fly home in one minute instead of having a long walk. The Greeks told a story about a man who made wings and learnt to fly. He made wings for his son too, but the boy tried to fly too high up and his wings were burnt by the heat of the sun, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned. You have read before about the first airmen. They went up in balloons that were filled with gas so that they were lighter than the air ; but they could only go where the wind took them. Many men tried to fly with wings like birds, but none of them could do it. Then, a few years before 1900, they tried using fixed wings, which did not move, and in this way they could stay in the air for a short time gliding down from the top of a hill.

Take a piece of paper, and fold one edge over four or five times, so that it is heavier than the other edge, and then **bend** it in the middle. The picture will show how to do it.

Then if you drop it you will find that it does

not fall straight down, but glides across the room. I said before that some big birds can fly for a long time without moving their wings, and they can even climb up very high in this way. They do this by finding a place where the air is moving upwards. This happens when the wind is blowing against the side of a hill. Men on their gliders



have now learnt to do the same thing. If they are clever they can fly for hours, in a 'plane without any engine, and can even make quite long **journeys** by climbing up and up: then gliding down towards the place where they want to go. But 'planes began to be really useful when they were given **petrol** engines, like a car. This was first done in 1903 by two American brothers called

Wright. Five years later one of them flew for two hours without stopping. The next year a Frenchman flew twenty miles across the sea from France to England. Since then, as you know, 'planes have become better and better every year, and they now carry passengers and letters thousands of miles every day. They can now fly at 400 miles an hour and climb more than eight miles up into the sky. Not long ago an American flew all round the world in less than three days.

EXERCISES

1. How can you make a toy glider ?
2. How did men learn to fly faster and higher ?
3. In what ways are 'planes useful ?
4. Would you rather travel by ship or 'plane ? Why ?
5. Would you say that 'planes do more towards peace or war ?

LESSON 29.—THE MANGO TREE

There was once upon a time a rich merchant and his wife in a large city called Chundun in the far north of India. Although they had plenty of money, many servants, and all the wealth that they needed, they were not happy, for their only child was a **hunchback**. His back was **crooked** and

not **straight**. Their friends **gathered** round them to **sympathize** with them. At last one of these friends gave the wife this advice. "Why do you not go to the aged woman who hides herself in the caves of Chundun? She is more than two hundred years old, and full of wisdom. Go to her when the moon is up in the middle of the night, put silver money in her hands, say the **magic** words which I will teach you, and she will show you how to straighten your son's crooked back."

The merchant's wife listened **eagerly**, and without waiting to ask her husband's advice, she **decided** to visit the witch doctor that very night.

She went alone, and carried with her money for the witch, and food and jewels. She was ready to give anything she had in order to make her son well.

The witch was pleased with the gifts. She put red and blue **powders** into the pot of boiling water which stood on the fire on the floor of the cave where she lived. She waved her long thin fingers in the smoke that came up from the pot where the powder was burning.

Magic shapes **appeared**, and the merchant's wife watched **eagerly**. When all had died down, the witch fell on the floor, and a strange voice



cried, "Listen, O wife of the merchant! Are you ready to go a long journey? Then go and find the mango tree which has magic fruit, and

where the spirit of good keeps watch. Go on your knees to the mango tree, and in mercy it may grant your request."

The merchant's wife was delighted when she heard what she had to do. She gathered her rich *sari* round her, and ran home to say good-bye to her husband and son. Then she **wandered** into the jungle.

After travelling many days and nights she came to a great river rolling down towards the sea. On the banks sat a woman who made a living by dancing and was very poor indeed. She looked tired and very sad. She also had wandered a long way.

The merchant's wife showed her sympathy and spoke kindly to her, saying : " Friend, who are you and where are you going ? I am a merchant's wife, and I have decided to go on a long journey to find the magic mango tree in order to ask a request for my son who is a hunchback."

And she bowed her head and wept sadly.

Presently she spoke again : " May I ask your name, friend, for you are, I see, travelling on foot too, and you seem very tired and sad ? "

" I am sad," said the poor dancer, forgetting to bow to the merchant's wife, " and I am on the same journey as you, for although I am only a poor

dancer my heart is broken, for my child lies dangerously ill of fever in Calcutta."

On hearing this the merchant's wife sympathized with her and said : " Since we are both making the same journey for the same purpose, let us journey together."

The dancer eagerly **agreed**. In spite of their tired **limbs** they hurried forward on the rough road, hardly ever resting, and never meeting a human being to speak to.

Sometimes whole days passed without speaking to each other. Their clothes became torn in the thick jungle, and they fed on nothing but berries, wild fruit, plants, and seeds. Soon they looked like two poor **beggars**, and no one could have told which was the rich merchant's wife, and which the poor dancer, so thin and tired did they appear.

So on and on they walked, week after week, month after month. At last they came to a break in the thick jungle, and what was their surprise to find a great **roaring** river, only, instead of water there ran flames of fire ! There was no bridge and no way of gaining the opposite shore except by passing through the river itself. When the dancer and the merchant's wife saw the great and terrible river, and felt its burning breath, they

threw up their hands and gave up all hope and wept.

“ Ai, ai, ai, are all our days of pain for nothing ? Who can cross such a river as this ? Who has played this trick on us ? ”

Then the merchant's wife prayed for strength, and turned to cheer her **companion** with these words :

“ Faint hearts,” she cried, “ shall we be stopped by fire, who have travelled all this way without fear because of the love we have for our children ? Take heart, follow me ! Follow me ! ”

She threw up her arms and dashed into the roaring river of fire : “ Follow me ! ” she cried again as she breasted the waves. “ The fire does not burn. I go to the magic tree. Come ! ” So brave was she that although the waves leapt about her she did not feel them. Her companion, however, refused to follow, her fear was so great, and she asked the merchant's wife to make the request for her child also.

So the merchant's wife swam bravely through the sea of fire and reached the other side. She found herself in a thick jungle of thorns, so strong and cruel that she feared them almost more than the flames. Although her arms and hands were torn and bleeding, she pressed forward, and pre-

sently she pushed through the branches to a plain of the softest, greenest grasses where a well stood under a beautiful mango tree, and over the tree hung a blue **mist**, which was the spirit of good.

A voice spoke out of the mist with great pity to the poor woman who had for so long been looking for comfort.

“Child,” he said gently, “seek no more. I will help you.” The poor woman sank on the grass in great thankfulness, and a mango suddenly fell from the magic tree on to her knee.

“Eat that,” said the voice, “and have your wish.”

Then she said : “I beg you to listen. A woman came with me and had not the **courage** to pass the river of fire ; pray grant that she also may have her wish through me.”

“It cannot be,” said the voice. “I can but grant one wish.”

The merchant’s wife covered her face and thought, “I have my child. His mind is clear and beautiful although his body is crooked. The poor dancer may even now be losing her only son. He may be dead before she returns. Let me give my wish to her.”

“I ask for the life of the dancer’s son,” she said.

“Your wish is granted,” answered the voice.

The merchant's wife ran quickly to the bank of the river to tell the joyful news. Then she crossed the river and the two women returned to their homes, and it was a happy journey for the poor dancer. She returned to the little mud hut in the city of Calcutta, and her son ran out to meet her in full health and strength. Every one was delighted.

The merchant's wife went to her home in distant Chundun. She ran eagerly, and her husband came to meet her. "Dear wife," he said, "your wish has been granted. Our son is as straight as the young tree, and his limbs are as strong as steel."

"But I gave my wish to one who was in greater need. It cannot be our son."

Then a voice spoke: "Those that live for others are doubly blessed. Your courage has been rewarded."

EXERCISES

1. In what ways did the merchant's wife show her sympathies with the poor dancer?
2. What did the witch tell the merchant's wife to do?
3. What difficulties appeared on the way to the magic mango tree? How did the merchant's wife overcome her difficulties?
4. What was the matter with the son of the merchant? How was he when his mother returned from her long journey?
5. Which woman in this story showed courage and sympathy for others?

Talk about sympathy. Let each one tell a little story illustrating the need for showing sympathy.

Talk about beggars. What is the life of a beggar.

Discuss what you would have done if you had come to the river of fire.

Would you rather go such a journey alone, or would you have the poor dancer as companion?

Sentences using "instead of":

When she returned her son was straight instead of crooked.
After the river of fire she went on alone instead of having her companion.

If she had turned back instead of crossing the river none of the children would have been saved.

Give sentences using :

I decided to ; I wanted to ; I advised you to ; grant a request ; she makes a living by ; travel on foot ; he forgot to ; I agreed to ; she refused to ; to ask for.

LESSON 30.—CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS IN THE NEW WORLD

In modern times men know much more about the whole world than they used to know. In some ages men thought that there was no other country but their own. Or if they had heard of distant countries they were afraid to go across the sea to discover more about them, or to welcome strangers from other countries.

But Christopher Columbus was born in an age when men's minds were full of questions, and many were brave enough to set out on voyages of discovery. He was born in Italy, one of the most **progressive** nations at that time. His great **ambition**, when he grew to be a man, was to travel round the world to India in a sailing ship. He needed both money and men for his adventure. Spain was interested in voyages also, and some Spaniards joined him and lent him money. On his voyage of discovery he came to a land which he thought was India, but it was really a new country he had found. This country we now know as America.

When he came to the island of Cuba he was surprised at the **clear** water of the sea, the wonderful green forests, and all the people running about without any clothes on them, and their skins painted with many coloured lines. He dressed himself in bright red and carried a rich flag, and went in a boat to the shore. On landing, he fell on his knees and thanked God with tears of joy for having brought him to such a beautiful country.

The people of the island were full of fear. They thought these strange ships were wild creatures coming to do them harm. When they



saw the strange men land on the shore they ran away and hid. But after a time they overcame their fear and returned to bow down before them. They were surprised at the white skins and the rich clothing of the strangers, and began to touch them. The people of the island had never seen **iron** before, and took hold of Columbus's sword by the sharp edge. Columbus was gentle

and let them touch him. Then they began to think that he must be a god. He pleased them by giving them small presents of coloured caps, glass beads, and bells. The people in return gave Columbus and his men balls of cotton, *parrots*, and some simple food and pure water. They did not seem to have anything else to give. They were kind and **hospitable**, and had not learnt the evils that come from riches. But Columbus noticed that a few of them wore gold rings in their ears, and he found out that the gold came from the south. He at once made up his mind that a rich kingdom lay to the south, where the king drank from cups of gold and had a palace covered with gold. He was full of tales of Kublai Khan.

He at once set sail for the south, taking with him seven "Indians" to guide him and to teach his men their language. Soon they came to a large island and Columbus was sure that this was the kingdom of his dreams, where he would find gold and pearls. Everything he saw pleased him. His diary is full of the beauties of this place.

The houses of the people were in the form of tents made of palm leaves. They were very clean. Inside the houses there were fishing nets and weapons for killing fish, but no gold. At last Columbus made up his mind to send off two of

his men to find the great city which he believed to lie only some miles away. There he thought that Kublai Khan ruled. He sent his men with rich presents. But when the men came to the "city" they found only fifty huts, and no wealth at all. But they made one very important discovery. They noticed that the "Indians" had smoke coming out of their mouths, in fact they were smoking a leaf which we now call "**tobacco.**" The Spaniards followed their example and were pleased with the **taste**. In this way the use of tobacco came to Europe.

Now Columbus's dreams of a city of gold were gone, but he had not lost his ambition to find gold, and he kept on asking where gold could be found. He learnt that it could be found to the east. On his way Columbus visited many of the great men of these islands. Once his ship was driven on to the sandbanks and broken. The ruler of the place showed great kindness and sent many boats out to help him. In fact the "uncivilized" Indians showed that they had gentler manners than those who called themselves "civilized."

Columbus showed them a gun and fired it off. When the people saw that it broke down trees, they fell to the ground in fear. But when they understood that these new friends would use

these guns against their enemies they grew cheerful again. Columbus was crowned with gold by one of the rulers. Many presents of gold were given to him. He was told that there was a place in the mountains where plenty of this gold could be found.

Three houses were given to Columbus and his men. They lived a happy carefree kind of life and mixed freely with the people. They liked them and found them **honest** and kind. They had very few fields, and few things, but they did not seem to want more. They were quite happy, doing nothing most of the day. In the evening they danced and sang.

Some of the Spaniards were so pleased with this easy life that they wished to stay. Columbus thought this was a good idea, because one of the ships had been broken and there really was not room for all the men. If some stayed, armed with guns, they could form a colony, learn the language, and collect gold. Columbus would return to them later, bringing more men and more **supplies**.

In ten days they made a wooden **tower**, and about forty men were left to stay in it. As Columbus left them they cheered, but they were never to see each other again. Columbus always tried to win the love of the people in these

new lands. But his followers were not always so careful. Once one of them carried away four men and two girls, but Columbus made him set them free.

The return journey to Spain was very stormy, and the ships were hardly strong enough for the wild seas of the Atlantic. Columbus feared that they would all be lost, and no one would hear of their wonderful discoveries. In case they should all sink, Columbus wrote an account of his voyage and put it in a water-tight case made of wood, and threw it into the sea.

The storm, however, grew less, and the ships came to an island ruled over by Portugal. Here they landed, but instead of meeting with the kindness which they had been shown by the "Indians," some of them were taken prisoner by the Portuguese ruler of the island, because they were angry that Spain was trying to discover new lands and make herself rich with more gold. But Columbus succeeded in getting away from this island, and once more sailed into fearful storms. Men on the shore who were watching the ship wondered how it was not broken to pieces by such a storm. But it was not. At last, tired out and thankful to see land after a voyage of seven and a half months, Columbus arrived on the shores of Portugal.

Every one wanted to see the people of the New World, to hear stories of its wealth and beauty. Soon the port was crowded with ships and visitors who had come to see Columbus. There were some who wished to see Columbus because his discovery would bring honour to Spain.

EXERCISES

1. What do we call the country that Columbus discovered ?
What did Columbus think it was ?
2. Describe the people of the island where Columbus landed.
How did they behave when they saw him ?
3. What was it that Columbus wished most to find in the New World ?
4. Columbus discovered America in the year 1492. How many years ago was that ?
5. In what country was Columbus born ? Which country gave him ships for his voyage ?

Notes :

progressive—willing to improve and to learn more. To progress is to go forward or to do better.

ambition—desire to get on in life or to do something important. It sometimes means the thing you desire. ("The boy has great ambition" means that he is eager to get on in life. "The boy's ambition is to be an engineer" means that the thing he most desires is to be an engineer.)

Civilized people are people who have knowledge and learning and a love of beauty. They love what is good and noble, and they also set themselves to make useful discoveries. Give some examples of this. It is sad to think that many people who call themselves civilized are not like this. Give some examples of this too. In what ways were the uncivilized "Indians" better than some of the men who discovered America ?

WORD LIST—BOOK III

account		17	clap		8
aff'air		16	clear		30
agree		29	climate		13
ambition		30	college		20
a'mong	ə'maŋ	7	comfort		17
appear		29	comfortable		25
army		13	companion		29
			courage		29
bandage		11	cover	kʌvə(r)	2
bank		5	crooked		29
beak		27	curtain		16
beauty		1			
beggar		29	dash		6
be'low		15	daughter	dɔ:tə(r)	23
bend		28	deal		2
be'tween		16	debt	det	23
blankets		13	decide		29
bless		13	deep		9
borrow		22	diary		17
brass		7	dis'covery	diskʌvəri	20
breast		4	disin'fectant		11
breathe (v.)	bri:ð	11	district		16
bridge		21	dive		27
build	bɪld	21	drain		16
bunch		2			
bungalow		1	eagerly		29
			educate		11
ca'nal		22	e'lectric		1
capital		26	elec'tricity		19
carpet		1	'engi'neering		13
central		26	enter		25
century		15	es'pecially		25
change		11			
charming		23	famine	fæmin	13
chief		6	feather	feðə(r)	6
childhood		12	figure	figə(r)	16
civilize		26	finish		15

WORD LIST—BOOK III.

fled		4	kingdom		4
flesh		23	knee		5
float		9	knock		25
follow		15			
forehead	fored	4	ladders		26
frame		9	language	la'ngwidʒ	25
			lately		1
gap		6	lay		25
gather		29	lazy		11
generally		16	lead (v.)		7
glide		27	lead (n.)		22
glitter		22	leader		6
goods		23	lend		22
grandson		17	less		27
grant		29	limb		29
			listen		8
hammer		27			
height	hait	6	ma'chine	məʃɪn	19
hero		6	magic		29
holiday		1	mark		16
honest	ɔnast	30	mathematics		20
honour (v.)	ɔnə(r)	16	matter		6
horn		26	meanwhile		13
hospitable		30	medicine	medisin	4
hunchback		29	meet		5
hunt		4	mercy		23
			message		6
im'possible		23	messenger		15
in'jection		11	metal		26
in spite of		25	midnight		7
instead		29	mist		29
instrument		4	mix		30
interest (v.)		1	monastery		26
(n.)		22	month	mʌno	11
			music	mju:zɪk	20
jewel		5			
journey	dʒəʊni	28	nature		27
judge		23	need		13
justice		16			

WORD LIST—BOOK III.

noble		20	roar		29
north		5	rock		1
notice (<i>v.</i>)		17	roof		1
nurse		11	royal		16
offer		17	sandal		6
opposite	ɔpəzit	20	scales		23
order		13	scholar		26
palace		1	scholarship		19
party		13	second		20
pass (<i>n.</i>)		26	serve		25
patient	peɪʃənt	12	shoulder	ʃouldə(r)	4
pearl		15	sign	sam	22
petrol		28	silver		2
pillar		15	simple		9
plough	pləu	7	sink		9
poisonous		7	skull		22
possible		6	sort		25
pound		22	south		5
powder		29	speed		6
present	prezənt	15	spite		25
pressure		21	statue		19
priest		26	steel		19
progressive		30	steep		1
promise	promis	5	step		5
public		19	store		13
purple		1	storey		26
purpose	pəɪpəs	9	storm		23
rag		15	straight		29
re'ceive	risi:v	25	subject	sabdʒikt	20
re'flection		26	supply		30
re'main		16	su'rround		26
res'pectful		25	sword	sɔrd	30
re'sult	rizʌlt	25	sympathize		29
re'ward	riwɔrd	13	tank		19
rid		6	taste		30

WORD LIST—BOOK III.

telescope		20	unknown		25
temple		15	unless		5
tent		2			
torch		17	ve'randah		15
throne		26	visitor		25
through	ørui	1			
tobacco		30	waist		4
tower	taur	30	wander	wəndə(r)	29
trade		22	ward	wɔ:d	13
train (v.)		12	weak		5
travel		1	weapon	wepən	4
traveller		2	weep		6
tray		15	weight	weit	21
treat		20	width		17
trousers		15	wisdom	wizdəm	6
			wi'thout		21
			wool		1
uncle		5	worm	wə:m	11
universe		20	worse		20
university		25	wounded		13

IDIOMS

This list is intended to help the teacher in making exercises and drills for the pupils. The numbers refer to the pages on which the idioms will be found.

out	jump out	7
	start out	7
	be out	7
in	in flower	11
	to succeed in	25
	in spite of	93
	instead of	103
at	at sea	80
on	on board	80
	to be hard on some one	80
	to be judged on account of	84
	to be set on doing something	18
	on purpose	37
by	to go by train	102
	to live by	40
	surrounded by	95
through	to go through	7
	to walk through	9
for	to care for	44
	to be used for	9
	to work for a living	44
with	covered with	10
	to fight with	16
	to trade with	79
like (vb.)	to like writing	61
	to like people	118

N.B. This is used to express a habitual liking. A particular wish is expressed by the word *want*; e.g. I want to go home.

IDIOMS

like (prep.)	butterflies purple like flowers	8
	hearts going like pumps	11
	eyes shine like torches	62
spend	to spend a holiday walking	7
	to spend hours in doing something	96
	to spend the winter	99
find	to find time to do something	48
	to find out	41
keep	to keep your promise	32
	to keep your word	19
	to keep well	41
	to keep clean	42
face	to face danger	30
take	to take off	27
	to take place	59
	to take a step	28
	to take to pieces	35
matter	what is the matter ?	22
	it does not matter	37
	what is the matter with some one ?	40

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Each group has the same vowel sound. One or more key words are underlined at the head of each group. These have the normal spelling, *i.e.* any other syllable spelt the same way will usually have the same sound. The rest are words which might cause difficulty. In some words of more than one syllable, where there might be confusion, the syllable to be drilled is printed in heavy type.

The teacher should explain this list to the children and encourage them to use it.

<p>I</p> <p><u>hit</u> build famine message medicine</p>	<p>4</p> <p><u>hot</u> forehead holiday petrol wander</p>	<p>7</p> <p><u>roof</u> beauty jewel through universe wounded</p>	<p>10</p> <p><u>mercy</u> nurse journey pearl worm worse</p>
<p>2</p> <p><u>feed</u> <u>lead</u> (v.) <u>chief</u> beak breathe priest machine</p>	<p>5</p> <p><u>bunch</u> among comfort cover courage month</p>	<p>8</p> <p>goods crooked wool</p>	<p>11</p> <p>(indistinct sound) feather machine metal order patient poisonous second simple</p>
<p>3</p> <p><u>ten</u> breast lead (n.) feather weapon</p>	<p>6</p> <p><u>party</u> <u>brass</u> grant pass</p>	<p>9</p> <p><u>order</u> <u>daughter</u> reward roar ward</p>	

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

12
frame
change
lazy
patient
waist
straight
weight

13
dive
climate
height
sign

14
float

alone
below
follow
notice
noble
shoulder
unknown
hero

15
pound
plough
powder

16
appear
hero

