



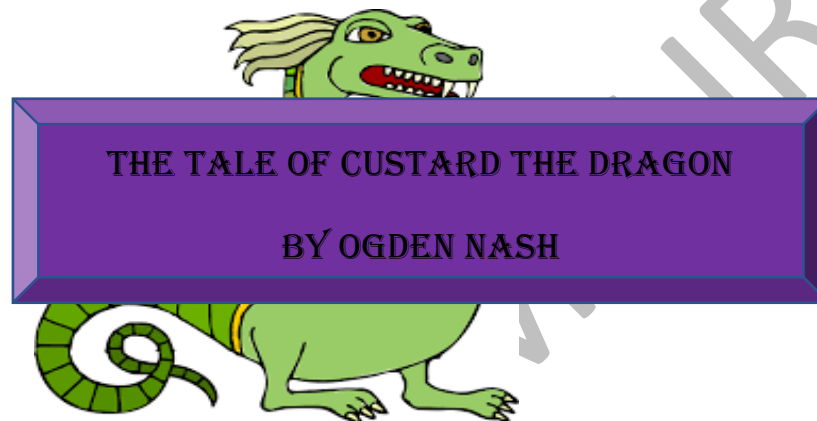
BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034
SUBJECT:-ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Class- X

Week : 5th - 9th Oct. 2020

No. of Blocks : 4

TOPIC :



SUBTOPIC :

- *Recitation of the poem.*
- *Discussion of the poem as a ballad poetry.*
- *New vocabulary words.*
- *Infer the central theme of the poem.*
- *Analyse the main characters.*
- *Answer and attempt Textual questions.*
- *Answer Assignment Question.*

AIDS :

Textbook
You-tube
Screen-sharing
Class discussion
Link for e-Textbook;
<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php>

BLOCK I

LEARNING OBJECTIVES : *Each student will be able to -*

- *Recite the poem .*

- *Assess the poem as a ballad poetry.*
- *Summarize the poem in his own words.*
- *Identify the rhyme scheme.*
- *Identify the pairs of rhyming words.*
- *Deduce the meaning of new vocabulary words like cutlass, gyrate...*

ACTIVITY : *Recitation of the poem by the students followed by silent reading. Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem, pairs of rhyming words and deduce the meanings of new vocabulary words using the dictionary.*

LESSON DEVELOPMENT :

Pre-reading task :

Brainstorming : *Discuss the poem as a ballad poetry. Draw other parallels from real life. Use the reference of the cartoon series - 'Courage, the cowardly dog'. Students to be asked to list out the characteristic features of a dragon. Model recitation of the poem by the teacher followed by silent reading of the poem by the students.*

Post-reading : *Students to be asked to underline the new vocabulary words and deduce their meanings in the given context. Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem. Summarize the poem in their own words. Students to be asked to list out the qualities of a dragon. Compare the characteristic features of a dragon listed by them with that of Custard, the dragon. Analyse if Custard fits into that frame of a dragon, give valid reasons. (AAC activity)*

INTRODUCTION :

Ogden Nash has written a poem about a little girl Belinda who owns many pets, namely, a black kitten named Ink, grey mouse named Blink, yellow dog named Mustard and a coward dragon named Custard. The poet has described every character to be brave except the dragon who is a coward. But the whole situation changes when a pirate attacked Belinda's house. No one else had the guts to face him, it was the dragon that killed the pirate. All the characters are happy because they are saved by the dragon but quickly change their thoughts and describe themselves to be more powerful had the situation not been so confusing for all of them.

SUMMARY

The tale of custard the dragon is a ballad. It is a humorous poem about a cowardly dragon named Custard. Custard is a pet of Belinda, a little girl who

lives in a little white house with her pets. She had a black kitten named Ink, a grey mouse named Blink, a yellow dog called Mustard and a cowardly dragon Custard. The poet says that all of them are very brave except the dragon. Others were described as brave and are compared with animals like bear, tiger or lion but the dragon is very timid. He always demands a safe place for himself. All the other characters make fun of him. But one night they are surprised by the entry of a pirate in the house. All of them get frightened and start hiding here and there. But to everyone's surprise, the dragon not only tackles him but also eats him up. As all of them are saved by Custard, they thank him. But at the end, they realize that they used to make fun of the dragon because of his being timid. So, all of them suddenly start saying that they are more brave and could have handled the situation in a much better way. Here the poet has tried to say that sometimes a timid person is the actual hero in the toughest situations of life.

BLOCK II

LEARNING OBJECTIVES : *Each student will be able to :*

- *Identify the figures of speech used in the poem.*
- *List out the characteristic features of all the characters.*
- *Analyse the use of invented words.*
- *Answer the questions based on the poem.*
- *Infer the theme of the poem.*

ACTIVITY : *The students to be asked to identify the poetic devices used in the poem and list out all the examples for each from the poem. Identify the invented words from the poem and discuss their usage.*

LESSON DEVELOPMENT : *Each student to be asked to read the poem thoroughly and identify the examples of all the poetic devices used in the poem. Analyse the use of invented words. Make a graphic organiser of the events that happen in the poem in a chronological order. Answer the questions given at the back of the poem.*

LITERARY DEVICES:

Rhyme scheme: *aabb (house-mouse, wagon-dragon)*

Repetition: *use of the word 'little'*

Oxymoron: *use of two words with opposite meanings 'pet dragon'*

Anaphora: *repeated use of word at the start of two consecutive lines. (And a littleAnd a realio)*

Refrain: *Repetition of a sentence again and again (And a realio, trulio,)*

Poetic license: realio, trulio for real, true. The spellings have been changed to create a musical effect.

Simile: dog compared to mustard “And the little yellow dog was sharp as Mustard”.

Alliteration: “coward, and she called him Custard” - “c” sound.

Metaphor: “chimney for a nose”. The nose is like a chimney.

Allusion: reference to any person or place (Percival)

Onomatopoeia: usage of sound words to create a dramatic effect (giggled, wreck)

Repetition: Custard cried for a nice safe cage.

Imagery: An image is created about the appearance of the pirate.

Transferred Epithet: terrified yelp.

Task: Complete the graphic organiser given below listing out the events that happen in the poem in a chronological order:



BLOCK III

ASSIGNMENT QUESTIONS

WRITE THE ANSWERS OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN YOUR FAIR NOTEBOOK:

I. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- A) Cite examples from the poem to show that the Dragon was a coward.
- B) Belinda tickled Custard mercilessly. What does this convey about her?
- C) Bring out the message conveyed by the poem.
- D) List out all the poetic devices used in the poem. (at least one for example each)
- E) Evaluate the poem as a ballad?

II. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

- a) Write a paragraph on the topic '**Empty vessels sound hard**' with reference to the poem.
- b) Compose a humorous poem of your own using at least ten pair of rhyming words from the poem. (AAC Activity)

III. REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT :

Read the extract given below and answer questions that follow:

- i) 'But up jumped Custard, snorting like an engine,
Clashed his tail like irons in a dungeon,
With a clatter and a clank and a jangling squirm,
He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm.'

- a) What did Custard do in these lines?
- b) Mention the figures of speech used in these lines.
- c) Is Custard's behavior normal or unexpected?
- d) Find a word from the given lines that means the same as 'underground cell'.

- ii) 'Suddenly, suddenly they heard a nasty sound,
And Mustard growled, and they all looked around.
Meowch! cried Ink, and ooh! cried Belinda,
For there was a pirate, climbing in the winda'

- a) Who are 'they' and what did they hear?
- b) How did they react to the sound?

- c) Mention the poetic devices used in these lines.
d) What does 'winda' mean and why has the poet used the this word ?

iii) 'Custard the dragon had big sharp teeth,
And spikes on top of him and scales underneath,
Mouth like a fireplace, chimney for a nose,
And realio, trulio daggers on his toes.'

- a) Describe Custard briefly.
b) Identify all the figures of speech used in these lines.
c) Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.
d) Which word in the above lines means 'switch blade'?

IV. MCQ

- i) Name the poetic device used in the line "And the little yellow dog was sharp as mustard"
- a) Oxymoron
b) metaphor
c) Assonance
d) Simile
- ii) What all does the dragon possess?
- a) big sharp teeth
b) spikes on top of him
c) sharp toes
d) all of the above
- iii) Name the poetic device used in the phrase "chimney for a nose"
- a) Oxymoron
b) Metaphor
c) Assonance
d) Simile
- iv) Who did Belinda used to tease?
- a) kitten
b) mouse
c) dragon
d) dog
- v) Who saved everyone from the pirate?

- a) kitten
- b) mouse
- c) dragon
- d) dog

vi) What did Custard do to the pirate?

- a) ate him
- b) scared him away
- c) held him hostage
- d) none of these

BLOCK IV

SUPPLEMENTARY READER : FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET

TOPIC :

THE MAKING OF A SCIENTIST

SUBTOPIC : Extensive reading of the lesson. The qualities of a scientist to be discussed. Importance of perseverance, research work, dedication and hard work to achieve the desired goals.

AIDS : Textbook
You-tube
Screen-sharing
Class discussion

Link of e-textbook

<https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/jefp106.pdf>

LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

Each students will be able to :

- Summarize the story in his own words.
- Deduce the meaning of new and difficult words and use them in sentences.
- Infer the theme of the story.

- *Assimilate the facts about the life of Richard Ebright.*

ACTIVITY : *Reading of the lesson to be done . Students to be asked to summarize the story in their own words. Discuss new and difficult vocabulary words, terms.*

LESSON DEVELOPMENT: *Discussion about the author. Reading of the lesson to be followed by discussion on what all does it require to be a scientist. Students to be asked to summarize the story in their own words.*

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Robert W. Peterson (1925 Warren, Pennsylvania –February 11, 2006) was an American newspaper writer who later became a freelance author of magazine articles and books, especially on the topics of sports and scouting. His 1970 chronicle of Negro league baseball titled 'Only the Ball Was White' was hailed by *The New York Times* as having "recaptured a lost era in baseball history and a rich facet of black life in America". The baseball commissioner at the time, Bowie Kuhn, later credited Peterson's book with having "focused greater attention on the accomplishments of Negro League players", leading to their admission to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

INTRODUCTION

Richard Ebright had received the Searle Scholar Award and the Schering Plough Award for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. It was his fascination for butterflies that opened the world of science to him.

The story is about Richard H. Ebright who grew up in the town of Reading in Pennsylvania, USA. As he did not have much to do there, collecting things was his hobby. He used to collect butterflies as a child in kindergarten. Let's read how this curious child who collected butterflies went on to become one of the greatest scientists of the world.

SUMMARY

The Making of a Scientist' is a story about the leading scientist Richard Ebright. He was a curious child right from the beginning years of his life. He had started collecting butterflies in his childhood and by the time he was in second grade, he had already gathered all the 25 species found in his hometown. Also, he collected coins, fossils, and rocks. One day his mother gave him a book named 'The Travel of Monarch X'. This book had been a turning point in life and introduced him to the world of science. He experienced the real science in Country Science Fair and moreover he understood that to win something he needed to do something extraordinary.

Later, for his eighth grade, he selected the assignment of finding the cause of viral sickness that killed almost all the monarch caterpillars every year. He thought that the cause for this could be a beetle, so, he rose caterpillars with the presence of beetles. However, he was wrong. Next year his project for the science fair was testing the theory that Viceroy butterflies copy Monarchs. His project got the first price in zoology division and third in country science fair.

In his second year of high school, Richard Ebright research led to his discovery of an unknown insect hormone which led to his new theory on the lives of cells. He tried to find the purpose of tiny golden spots on the back of Monarch pupa. This project won first place in a country science fair and a chance to work in Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

As a High School student, he continued his advanced experiment and finally was able to identify hormones chemical structure. One day while looking at the X-ray photos of the hormone he got the idea of his new theory that tells cells can read the blueprint of its DNA. Ebright and his roommate constructed the plastic model of a molecule to illustrate the working of DNA. It was a big leap forward and got published in a magazine. He graduated from Harvard with the highest honours.

He had other interest also like public speaking, debate and was also a canoeist and an outdoor person. Also, he was competitive but in good sense and always wanted to do his best. Moreover, he possessed all the traits of becoming a good scientist.

As we all know that clarity of language spoken with the right pronunciation, stress and an air of confidence enhances one's overall personality. Thus in our endeavour to improve the pronunciation of our students as a step towards improved spoken English, we are providing a Pronunciation Audio for students of class X with this e-lesson believing in the adage that **practice makes a man perfect**.

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