



CLASS IV

TERM II (2020 - 2021)

WEEK: 11.01.2021 to 22.01.2021

SUBJECT- English

TOPIC : L-6 Wonderful Kalam

NAME - _____

CLASS IV/ SEC _____

Learning Outcomes:

Each child will be able to:

- learn the importance of hard work and perseverance in life.
- state at least two major achievements of APJ Abdul Kalam.
- answer at least four questions correctly based on the text read.

Step 1: Let's watch this short story which tells us the value of hard work and sense of achievement.

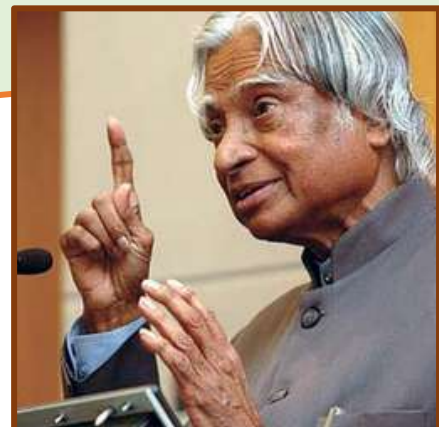
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gfrY3O4e9zM&t=57s>

Step 2: Read lesson-6 'Wonderful Kalam' from My New Canvas Coursebook and underline important words and ideas.

(Please note the scanned pages of the chapter have been added towards the end of this E-lesson)

Step 3: Revise the text through the following notes:-

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, (born October 15, 1931, Rameswaram, India—died July 27, 2015, Shillong), Indian scientist and politician who played a leading role in the development of India's missile and nuclear weapons programs. He was president of India from 2002 to 2007.



Kalam earned a degree in aeronautical engineering from Madras Institute of Technology and in 1958 joined the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). He soon moved to the Indian Space Research Organisation, where he was project director of the SLV-III, India's first indigenously designed and produced satellite launch vehicle. Re-joining DRDO in 1982, Kalam planned the program that produced a number of successful missiles, which helped earn him the nickname "Missile Man."

From 1992 to 1997 Kalam was scientific advisor to the defence minister, and he later served as principal scientific advisor (1999–2001) to the government. His prominent role in the country's 1998 nuclear weapons tests established Kalam as a national hero. In 1998, Kalam put forward a countrywide plan called Technology Vision 2020, which he described as a road map for transforming India from a less-developed to a developed society in 20 years.

In 2002 India's ruling National Democratic Alliance (NDA) put forward Kalam's name to succeed outgoing President K.R. Narayanan. Dr. Kalam easily won the election and was sworn in as India's 11th President in July 2002. He remained committed to using science and technology to transform India into a developed country. In 2007 Kalam left office and was succeeded by Smt. Pratibha Patil, the country's first woman president.

Kalam wrote several books, including an autobiography, 'Wings of Fire' (1999). Among his numerous awards were two of the country's highest honours, the Padma Vibhushan (1990) and the Bharat Ratna (1997).

Let's recapitulate the lesson through the following exercises:-

(Please note that Ex. A is to be done orally.)

A. Arrange the following events as they happened in APJ Abdul Kalam's life:-

- He earned a degree in aeronautical engineering.
- Dr. Kalam was appointed the 11th President of India.
- Dr. Kalam sold newspapers to support his father.
- He was appointed the scientific advisor in the defence ministry.
- He graduated from St. Joseph's College.

(Please Note:- Ex. B, C and D are to be done in the English notebook.)

B. Answer the following questions in short (40 – 50 words):-

- Why is Dr. Kalam called the 'Missile Man of India'?
- How did young Kalam support his family?
- State some of Dr. Kalam's achievements at ISRO?
- What was special about 'Technology Vision 2020'?
- State Dr. Kalam's greatest achievement.

C. Select the correct option to complete the given sentences:

- a) Dr. Kalam's father was a _____
- i) newspaper vendor
 - ii) boat owner
 - iii) imam
 - iv) both ii and iii
- b) Dr. Kalam earned his aeronautical degree in _____
- i) 1972
 - ii) 1968
 - iii) 1960
 - iv) None of the above
- c) Dr. Kalam joined _____ in 1969.
- i) St. Joseph's College
 - ii) DRDO
 - iii) ISRO
 - iv) Defence Ministry
- d) He is fondly referred to as the _____.
- i) People's Man
 - ii) Father of the Nation
 - iii) People's Prime Minister
 - iv) People's President
- e) Dr. Kalam breathed his last in _____
- i) Shillong
 - ii) Pune

iii) Delhi

iv) Mumbai

D. Complete the given sentences:

- a) Dr. Kalam's 79th birthday was recognized as _____.
- b) The five indigenous missiles designed by Dr. Kalam were _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
- c) He was appointed as the _____ in the defence ministry.
- d) He was the first _____ and _____ to occupy the *Rashtrapati Bhavan* as the _____ President of India from _____ to _____.
- e) Two of his famous books include _____ and _____.

WORDLY WISE

pioneer

pivotal

indigenous

unusual

agitated

Read the given set of words and find their meanings. (Use a dictionary)

Now, let's try to match the words with their correct meanings for further practice:

COLUMN A (Words)

1. pioneer
2. agitated
3. unusual
4. pivotal
5. indigenous

COLUMN B (Meanings)

- a. belonging naturally to a country
- b. very important / central
- c. excited
- d. one of the first people to do something
- e. rare

VOCABULARY ENRICHMENT

Children, in this section we are familiarising you with the words which convey something that is more than ordinary. We need to replace these with a single word to make the language more compact and richer. Let's look at the words for this week:-

very large: **gigantic** ----- I saw a **gigantic** lily yesterday which grows upto a height of 15 feet.

very beautiful: **gorgeous** ----- She is looking **gorgeous** in that blue dress.

very hungry: **starving** ----- Please give me something to eat. I am **starving**.

very weak: **frail** ----- The **frail** old lady was having a hard time carrying the big box.

very famous: **distinguished**----- He had a **distinguished** career as a diplomat.

You must try and make use of these new words while conversing with others.

6 Wonderful Kalam

Do you know who APJ Abdul Kalam was? Tell the class what you know about this great personality.

🎧 Dr APJ Abdul Kalam was a scientist and India's eleventh President. He was a pioneer of India's missile and nuclear weapons programmes. He will always be remembered as the Missile Man of India.

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was born on 15 October 1931 in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu.

He came from a humble background and started working at an early age to support his family. After school, he sold newspapers to support his father, Jainulabdeen, financially. His father was a boat owner and *imam* of a local mosque.

He studied physics at the St Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli, and graduated in 1954. Kalam earned a degree in aeronautical engineering from the Madras Institute of Technology in 1960.

After graduating, Dr Kalam joined the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) as a scientist. He started his career by designing a small helicopter for the Indian Army. At DRDO, he came under the tutelage of Dr Vikram Sarabhai, the renowned space scientist. Sarabhai was pivotal in shaping Dr Kalam's career as a scientist.



In 1969, Dr Kalam joined the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). He was the project director of India's first indigenous satellite launch vehicle. Dr Kalam's team of scientists successfully deployed Rohini satellite near earth's orbit in July 1980.

However, he will be best remembered for his work in developing missiles. Dr Kalam conceived the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) for five indigenous missiles: Nag, Prithvi, Akash, Trishul and Agni. He also played a key role in the Pokhran nuclear tests of 1998.

In 1992, Dr Kalam was appointed as the scientific advisor in the defence ministry. He later also served as the principal scientific advisor to the government of India. In 1998, Dr Kalam proposed a countrywide plan called Technology Vision 2020. He described it as a road map for transforming India into a developed nation by 2020. The plan called for increasing agricultural productivity, emphasising technology as a tool for economic growth and widening access to healthcare and education.

Dr Kalam succeeded KR Narayanan to serve as the President of India from 2002 to 2007. He was the first scientist and bachelor to occupy the Rashtrapati Bhavan. He had a very successful stint as a president and was affectionately often referred to as the People's President. He was known for his motivational speeches and interaction with students during this period.

Dr Kalam received numerous awards during his distinguished career as a scientist. In 1997, he received India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna. Dr Kalam's 79th birthday was recognised as World Students' Day by the United Nations.

Dr Kalam was a prolific writer too. He authored numerous influential and inspirational books. His famous books include *Mission India* and *Inspiring Thoughts*.

On 27 July 2015, Dr Kalam passed away in Shillong due to heart failure, after having collapsed during a lecture at the Indian Institute of Management, Shillong.

Despite his immense success in the field of science and technology, Dr Kalam's greatest achievement was his ability to inspire generations of

young Indians to dream big. His lifestyle and teachings continue to inspire people across all ages.