

LESSON

14

THE SWING



Stage 1. Pre-reading

Activity 1. Talking about the topic

The teacher asks the children :

1. Do you know what a swing is ?
2. What does the title "The Swing" tell you about the poem ?
3. Every child loves swings. What is the reason ?
4. Do you see the world differently when you go up in a swing, ? Do you see things which you cannot see when you are standing on the ground ?

Here is a little poem which expresses a child's delight when it goes up in a swing. Now listen to the poem.

Activity 2. Listening to the poem

The teacher reads out the poem twice while the children listen with their books closed.

THE SWING

How do you like to go up in the swing,
Up in the air so blue ?
Oh ! I do think it the pleasantest thing
Ever a child can do !



Up in the air and above the wall,
Till I can see so wide,
Rivers and trees and cattle and all
Over the countryside !

Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown ,
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down !



Activity 2. Reading the poem in chorus

The children now read the poem in chorus twice, following the model provided by the teacher.

Stage 2. Reading

Next, the children read the poem silently and try to understand what the words mean.

Stage 3. After reading

Activity 3. Comprehension

1. What things can the child see from the swing ?
2. What are the different colours of the objects that the child sees from the swing ?
3. Which words in the poem tell you that the child sees things differently when it is on the swing ?
4. Which words express the excitement and sense of movement that the swing produces ?
5. Does the swing help the child to see things differently ? If so, in which way ?

Activity 5. Usage (making comparisons)

In Lesson 13, you saw how two persons, things or places can be compared by using words ending in "-er". For example :

1. Ram is tall, but Mohan is taller. (comparing two persons)
2. My house is big, but your house is bigger. (comparing two things)
3. Delhi is cold, but Srinagar is colder. (comparing two places).

In Lesson 13, we gave you a list of words to which you can add "-er" when you want to make a comparison. Some of these words were :

big	bigger	small	smaller
tall	taller	short	shorter
fat	fatter	thin	thinner
cold	colder	hot	hotter
rich	richer	poor	poorer

Notice that words like 'big', 'tall', 'fat' etc. are small words, having not more than four or five letters. You can add '-er' to such words to form words like 'bigger', 'taller', 'fatter' etc. But this is not possible when the words are long. For example, you cannot add '-er' to words like 'beautiful', 'wonderful', 'splendid', 'marvellous' etc. You cannot say, for example :

- a. *Radha is beautiful, but Seeta is beautifuller.
- b. *The Qutub Minar is wonderful, but the Taj Mahal is wonderfuller.

(The star sign in front of a sentence shows that the sentence is wrong.)

You have to say :

- c. Radha is beautiful, but Seeta is **more beautiful**.
- d. The Qutub Minar is wonderful, but the Taj Mahal is **more wonderful**.

Now fill in the blanks using either a word ending in 'er' or the word 'more'.

1. Mohan is foolish, but Sundar is _____.
2. Seema's voice is sweet, but Lakshmi's voice is _____.
3. Your handwriting is good, but your brother's handwriting is _____.
4. The food was enjoyable, but the music was _____.
5. Salman is handsome, but Shah Rukh is _____.
6. The mornings in Puri are pleasant, but the evenings are _____.