



**EDUCATO**  
LEARNING STUDIO

# ENGLISH



## WHO DID PATRICK'S HOMEWORK?

~Summary~



Patrick was like any other boy who loved outdoor games like basketball, hockey, Nintendo etc. He was a good player but was not interested in studies. Because of his less interest in studies, he did not do his work and was warned by his teacher.

One day Patrick saw his cat playing with a doll. But when he looked at it closely, he found that it was a small man-elf (a supernatural human). He was wearing a woollen shirt, a tall hat and breeches. He was scared of a cat as he felt the cat might kill him while playing and needed help badly. He wanted Patrick to save him, and instead, he promised to grant him a wish.

Patrick felt happy and called himself a lucky one. He asked the elf to do his homework. Though the elf was not good at it, he offered to do this for him for 35 days equals to one semester. However, a problem started when the elf told that he knew nothing of maths and history. He needed help to do these subjects. Patrick accepted and brought many books to read and discuss. He sat near the elf and put in ahead to complete the work.

Exactly after 35 days when the semester was over, the elf went away. Patrick scored grade 'A' in all the subjects. Everyone recognised him. He became a very better person who was hardworking and a good boy.

Patrick thought it is an elf who helped him score so high, but in reality, it was Patrick himself who did all the homework and improved his score.

~Conclusion~

Patrick's story shows how a person can achieve success by being hard-working and self-dependent. It is revealed at the end that the elf man was only a figment of Patrick's imagination. In reality, the transformation is caused by Patrick's own efforts. This answers the titular question "Who did Patrick's homework?" and teaches the value of self-help.



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## HOW THE DOG FOUND HIMSELF A MASTER

~Summary~

-by Khushwant Singh

In the past, **Dogs lived independently**, just like their kin, the wolves. One day, **a dog was born** who wanted to **serve the strongest creature on earth**. He went through some animals like his kin **wolf**, the **bear**, the **lion**, and finally, **he reached the man**. He concluded that the **man is the strongest of all beings** and started to live with him with utmost **faith** and **loyalty**. The man became the master of the dog. That is how the **dog found his master**.



### Conclusion~

In the chapter the dog want to become the stronger creature on earth because he live independently the poem shows that the man on earth is the biggest and strongest from all beings.



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## TARO'S REWARD

### ~Summary~



Taro was a young **woodcutter**. He lived with his aged parents in an **old** hut. One evening, a strong **wind** blew into the hut, and the **father** shivered. He wished for a cup of an **expensive** drink called **saké**. But Taro didn't have enough money, so he decided to work **harder**. The next day, when he was at his work, he discovered a **waterfall** whose water tasted like **saké**. He brought some of it to his father to drink. The father's **health** improved after he drank the magic saké. The story of sake spread around the **village** by nightfall through a **lady** who visited Taro in the afternoon. Everyone visited Taro's house that evening to taste the saké, and Taro's saké container became **empty**. When Taro went back to the waterfall the next morning, all his **neighbours** were there to take home the saké. But the waterfall gave only plain and cold **water** to them. But when Taro tasted it, it was the **delicious** saké. The magic waterfall gave the saké to the **thoughtful** son. When the **Emperor** of Japan heard about the incident, he rewarded him with 20 **gold** coins. He also **named** the waterfall after Taro. Hence, the thoughtful son was **rewarded** both by the waterfall and the emperor.

### ~Conclusion~

This is the story of the magical waterfall that not only gave Taro a gift of fine wine, but also earned him the reward of valuable gold from the Emperor. This is because the world rewards only those who are honest and loving. It proves that the virtues of honesty and hard work are always rewarded.



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## AN INDIAN – AMERICAN WOMAN IN SPACE: KALPANA CHAWALA

~Summary~



EDUCATO  
~by Khushwant Singh

This chapter is about the **rise** and **fall** of **Kalpana Chawla**, The world's first **Indian-American** woman in **space**. She was a **small-town** girl from **Haryana** who had studied **aeronautical engineering**. She **went** to the **USA** for her **masters** in **Aerospace Engineering** and became a **flight instructor**. She became an American **citizen** by getting **married** to **Jean-Pierre Harrison**, a fellow flight instructor. Her **next steps** to ascension after completing her **doctorate** in **Aerospace engineering** was to apply to **NASA**. NASA hired her as a research scientist, following which she had **applied** for the **space shuttle programme** and **received training** to become an **astronaut**.

Her **first mission** was to conduct **experiments** with her crew while **orbiting** the earth on "The Columbia". The experiments involved **Biology, Metallurgy, and semiconductor electronics**. The mission lasted around 16 days, the entire crew had **circled** the **globe** over 250 times travelling a distance of about 10.5 **million** kilometres and collected a lot of valuable **data**.

But **tragedy** struck her crew when they had ventured to outer space on their **second** trip on-board the same Columbia which **burst into flames** while returning and had **crashed** in **Texas**. The shuttle had **lost contact** at over 200,000 feet while returning, there were **no survivors**, and it was a **great loss** as some of the **best** space scientists, had **perished** in the accident. The whole world **mourned** their loss.

Kalpana Chawla is a **national hero** and a shining star in her field of Aerospace Engineering. She had mentioned that **gender** is **never** an **obstacle** to achieve **greatness**. Her message was that the **pathway** to one's **dreams** exist and they must have the **courage** to achieve greatness with **hard work** and **determination**.

### ~Conclusion~

Despite her tragic end, Kalpana Chawla remains a source of inspiration. Her message to the world was that everyone who has ambitions should also have the courage to begin their journeys.





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# A DIFFERENT KIND OF SCHOOL

~Summary~



-by Edward Verrall Lucas

The **narrator** visits a school run by **Miss Beam**. The school is **famous** for its **unique system**. Miss Beam **explains** that the main **aim** of the school is to teach **thoughtfulness** rather than thought. Hence, the curriculum is **simple**. They provide **basic** training in mathematics and language. The students learn the rest through interesting lectures and by reading.

There is a set of **five** special days for every student in each term. They are **blind day, dumb day, deaf day, lame day, and injured day**. During these days, students will live a life with their respective disability. The other students who are not on their special days will have the duty to help the needy. They are called the **helpers**.

The narrator then meets a **girl** who was on her **blind day**. She had her eyes covered in bandages. They took a walk around the garden conversing. The narrator became her helper, and also **described** the people around him to her. She, on the other hand, shared her **experiences** and **thoughts** about the special days.

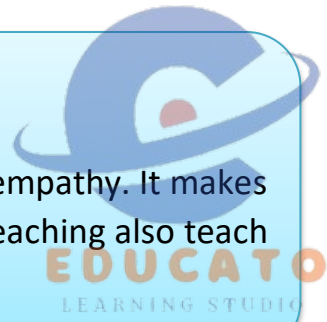
When the time had come for the narrator to leave, he told **Miss Beam** that he was feeling **sad** to leave the school. He thought that he had become **ten** times more **thoughtful** than he thought he could become. Miss Beam becomes content in knowing that her **system** has made an **impact** on him.



Miss Beam's school teaches the students to become thoughtful and kind.

### ~Conclusion~

Miss Beam's school is truly a different kind of school. It teaches kindness and empathy. It makes the children more sympathetic towards others. Her unconventional ways of teaching also teach the children to appreciate their fortunes.





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## WHO I AM

## ~Summary~

**-by Pete Townshend**

The lesson "**Who I am**", contains the aspirations, likes, dislikes of six children, namely **Radha, Nasir, Rohit, Serbjit, Dolma**, and **Peter**. **Radha** likes **climbing trees**, especially the **mango tree** that is outside her house. The tree has **wide branches** and Radha can sit comfortably on its branch. Radha's mother **scolds her**, as she believes it is **wrong for girls to climb trees**. But one day she wants to see how it feels herself and **climbs along** with Radha. They both have fun, as they spend time together and eat the **raw mangoes** from the tree. Radha loves being on top of the tree, as it gives a view from above, making her feel as though she is on **top of the world**.

Nasir wants to become a **seed collector**, as he wants to help his father with his **cotton field**, by preserving seeds to grow cotton. In his **grandfather's times**, they used to take seeds from their **own plantation**. But the yield is less now and they do not get enough seeds. So Nasir decides to collect seeds for the **generations to come**.

**Rohit** wants to **travel** if he has enough money. He wants to see the **mountains of New Zealand** and the **Amazon river of South America**. He also wants to visit the **corals of Lakshadweep**. He is more interested in **nature** and **old cities** and therefore wants to travel to the **city of Beijing in China**, the **Konark temple of Orissa**, and the **Egyptian Pyramids**.

**Serbjit** shares his problem, with people **not believing him**. His **teacher** thinks he is lying when he says he could not do his **homework** because his friend Ravi **borrowed his book**. He also gets **angry** when his **parents** do not believe that his **brother starts the fight** with him.

**Dolma** wants to become **the Prime Minister of India** and serve the Nation by building **hospitals, schools and roads**. She also would take steps to encourage the **scientists** to make **new inventions** and **launch spaceships**. She practices **leadership skills** in school, to achieve her dream.

**Peter** talks about the favourite day of the month, which is **Sunday**. On this day, he goes to the **cinema** along with his family. His father books **tickets** in advance. They take a bus to the cinema hall. Peter loves to eat the **peanuts** his father buys for him, as he watches the movie. After the movie, they all eat **ice creams** and are in a happy mood.

## ~Conclusion~

This chapter enriches our understanding of the identities of people. It also shows that no one is superior or inferior. It concludes that every person is unique in one's own way. One's interest and ability make one special and determine who they are.





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## FAIR PLAY

## ~Summary~



-by Munshi Premchand

**Jumman Shaikh** and **Algu Chowdhry** were **best friends**. Jumman Shaikh had an **old aunt**, and she had some property on her name. The aunt needed someone to take care of her till her death. So Jumman agreed to do that in **exchange for the property**. Although things went well for a couple of years, Jumman and his wife started mistreating the aunt. She asked Jumman for a **monthly allowance** to set up a separate kitchen, and Jumman refused to pay his aunt. Soon after that, the aunt took her case to the **village panchayat**.

The **aunt** nominated **Algu Chowdhry** as the **Head Panch**. Algu and the villagers went through the case carefully. Although Jumman was Algu's **best friend**, Algu decided to stand by justice. He ordered Jumman to pay the monthly allowance, and if not, he should return the property back. Jumman became **unhappy** and started treating Algu as his **enemy**.

A few months later, Algu **approached** the **panchayat** for a case of his own. Algu had once owned two bullocks. One of them died, and he sold the other one to a man called **Samjhu Sahu**. However, the bullock died within a month, before he could get paid for it. Although the bullock was healthy when he had sold it, Sahu refused to pay him. Algu took the case to the panchayat.

When Sahu nominated Jumman as the **Head Panch**, the latter realised his responsibilities. He went through the case carefully and decided that Algu was innocent. He asked **Sahu** to pay the **price of the bullock to Algu**. Algu was **surprised** and was very **happy**. Soon after that, both the friends **embraced**, and they were **reunited**.



Panchayat turned the friends into enemies, and then turned them back to friends



### ~Conclusion~

Both Jumman and Algu choose justice over personal biases. Their story concludes that justice and truth are most important. They should not be comprised with for the sake of personal friendships.



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## A GAME OF CHANCE

### ~Summary~



**Eid fair** was held in **Rasheed's village** every year. Here, **tradesmen** had a wonderful time to sell their goods. This time Rasheed went to the fair with his **uncle** and **Bhaiya**. A few friends of his uncle met there and took him with them.

Rasheed's uncle left him to look around the fair with the Bhaiya and instructed him **neither to buy anything nor to go too far** in his absence. Rasheed gave him a **promise** to do the same. Rasheed and Bhaiya roamed around and stopped before the **Lucky Shop**. The shopkeeper of the Lucky Shop was asking everybody to try their luck just paying 50 paise.

Rasheed noticed an old man selling the clock he had won back to the shopkeeper for Rs. 15. Then the next customer to the lucky shop was a boy. He won a comb but sold it back for 25 paise. He also won a fountain pen, a wristwatch and a table lamp. The shopkeeper gave all the things to the boy, and he went happily. All that attracted Rasheed, and he also thought of attempting his luck. In every round, he received an object with a little value.

Rasheed **lost** all his money because he was **tempted** to play and ultimately got **cheated** because of his **innocence**. He and Bhaiya came back to the place where his uncle had left them. Soon, uncle came, and Bhaiya told the whole thing to him. Seeing that Rasheed was **upset**, his uncle took him to a shop and bought him an umbrella, some biscuits, sweets, and some other little gifts.

When they went back home, his uncle explained to him that the game was not a matter of good luck or bad luck. The **winners** in the lucky shop were friends of the **shopkeeper**. The shopkeeper was making money by **cheating**. He was using the fake winners to **attract** people towards the game. He also advised Rasheed to forget about his misadventure with the lucky shop and not to go around telling others about it.

### ~Conclusion~

Rasheed realises his fault and his mistake teaches him a valuable lesson. He learns that greed can make one foolish. He understands that he lost his money due to his own foolishness and not due to bad luck.





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# DESERT ANIMALS

## ~Summary~



**Deserts** are where no one can find water, and they are known to be one of the **driest places** on Earth. The animals present in the desert can not survive **without water**, so they seek a different living place for every **climatic change**. The desert is at **high temperatures**, and they have the worst conditions where the animals can't survive.

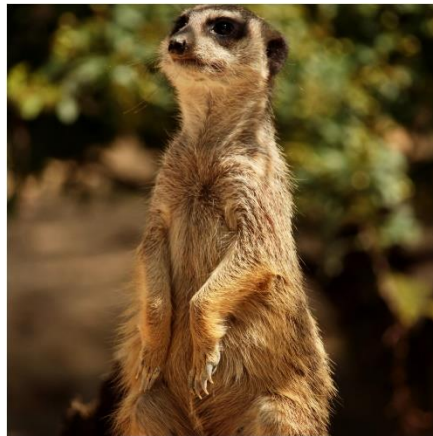
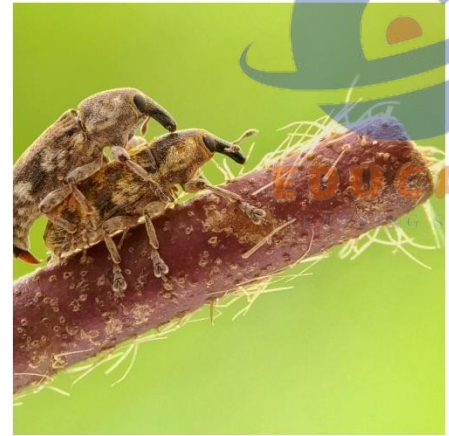
**Gerbils** occupy places underground to feel less heat. Some insects like **Darkling Beetles** catch the drops of moisture on their legs and suck them through the air.

During the **spring season**, the weather usually turns warmer, and trees begin to grow their leaves, and plants start to flower. Deserts are generally rocky and dotted with bushes. The **rattle** of **rattlesnakes** could be heard thirty meters away, and they can strike at the speed of lightning.

**Mongoose**s, being mammals, prefer to hunt in groups. And they always check or **predator's** movement. **Mongoose**s travel in a group in search of food. If a mongoose cannot see other members of its group, it communicates by making bird-like calls which tells the others where they are, thereby being in contact even when unseen.

**Camels**, which were once considered wild animals, were tamed by our ancestors a long time ago. Usually, camels live within small groups, and each group can count up to thirty camels. While their coats grow long and shaggy to trap heat during cold season, the coat becomes short and cleaner during warmer climes. There are two types of camels, namely, the **Dromedary** (single hump) and the **Bactrian Camel** (double hump).

The purpose of the hump is to store fat, and it acts as a **storage container**. If the camel doesn't have anything to eat for several days, the hump will become smaller as it uses up the stored fat. All these features help camels adapt to desert life.



### ~Conclusion~

This chapter concludes that every desert animal has developed certain mechanisms to deal with extreme weather conditions. Their survival mechanisms also help them to stay protected from other animals.





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# THE BANYAN TREE

## ~Summary~



"**The Banyan Tree**" is a story about what the author saw, as a young boy. The author was staying at his grandfather's house. There was a big banyan tree in the yard.

The boy was fond of reading books. So, he created a **banyan tree library**, and he collected books like **Treasure Island**, **Huckleberry Finn** and **The Story of Dr Dolittle**. The boy became friends with a **squirrel**. He also fed it cakes and biscuits.

When the spring season began, the banyan tree started to produce small **red figs**. The tree branches were filled with different kinds of birds like **red-bottomed bulbul**, **parrots**, **myna**, and **crows**. All these birds used to fight with each other on the **branches**. The sounds that all these birds made, made the banyan tree the **noisiest** place in the garden.

The banyan tree story was about the fight of a cobra and a mongoose. Both animals are **powerful opponents**. The three spectators in the yard were, the **author** (boy), a **myna** and a **wild crow**. There was a fight between the cobra and the mongoose.

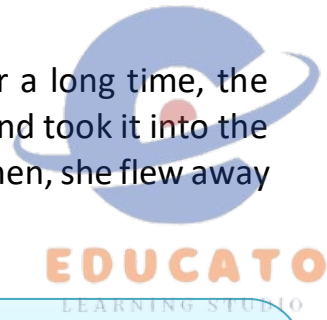


The fight was won by the mongoose

The cobra and the mongoose made **three attempts** to kill each other. In the third attempt, the mongoose was **dodging** the snake. Suddenly the **crow** flew down to attack the **snake**. Sadly, the crow was bitten by the snake, and it fell dead on the ground.



Still, myna was sitting on the **cactus** and watching the fight. After fighting for a long time, the cobra became **tired and weak**. The mongoose caught the cobra by its mouth and took it into the bushes in the yard. The myna flew down **bravely** and looked into the **bushes**. Then, she flew away with a **congratulatory squeal**. Finally, the fight was won by the mongoose.



### ~Conclusion~

Despite the Cobra being poisonous and hence more dangerous, the Mongoose won. This proves that it is one's wits and pace that help them to survive. The snake and the mongoose are a classic example of how wisdom and cleverness surpass physical strength. The Crow's death teaches us that the consequences of interfering in someone else's fight can be fatal.