

Chapter- 5

Gulliver's Travels

STUDY NOTES

Ataglance

- A long time ago, there lived a sailor named Lemuel Gulliver. One day, he decided to go on a voyage with his friends.
- However, when they were sailing, a violent storm destroyed their ship.
- Luckily, Gulliver was escaped and found himself tied to the ground in an island.
- He tried to untie himself but was unable to move. Gulliver looked around and saw that he was surrounded by tiny men.
- He stared at them in disbelief. They were no larger than his thumb.
- He tried to free himself but the tiny men started attacking him with their sticks. Gulliver stayed still because he did not want to hurt them back.
- When the tiny people saw that he was not trying to harm them, they brought him food and water. They had to bring a lot of food and water as Gulliver was very hungry and thirsty. Then they lifted him on a huge cart and carried him to their king.
- Gulliver soon realised that he was in the land of Lilliput and the Lilliputians were both afraid and excited to see him.
- Finally they arrived at the king's palace. The king agreed to free Gulliver if he would help and never harm them. Gulliver promised not to harm any Lilliputian.
- Gulliver was freed. He stayed with the Lilliputians and helped them.
- One day, the king asked Gulliver to save their island from the neighbouring island Blefuscu. The soldiers of Blefuscu were heading towards Lilliput in their warships.
- Gulliver walked into the sea, took a long rope, tied all the hundred ships together and dragged them across the water for the whole day. At the end the army had no strength left to fight. The king of Blefuscu came begging for peace between the two kingdom.
- The king of Lilliput agreed to make peace with his neighbours as per Gulliver's request.
- Gulliver became a hero and lived in Lilliput for many years and then returned home.

NEWORDS

1. voyage
2. destroyed
3. island
4. in disbelief
5. surrounded
6. Lilliputians
7. Messenger
8. Dragged
9. Blefuscu
10. Peace

Answer key (MCB pg.45)**Get going****A. Let's find the answers from the story.**

1. Gulliver was a sailor. A violent storm destroyed his ship.
2. Gulliver reached the island by swimming for a long time in the sea.
3. Gulliver fell asleep because he was so tired.
4. The people of the island were no larger than his thumb.
5. Gulliver stayed still because he did not want to hurt them back.
6. Gulliver promised the king that he would not harm any Lilliputians.
7. The king sent for Gulliver to help him in the war with its neighbouring island Blefuscu.
8. Gulliver walked into the sea, took a long rope, tied all the hundred ships together and dragged them across the water for the whole day in the war.

B. Let us read between the lines.

1. Gulliver stared at the people in disbelief because he found himself surrounded by tiny people no larger than his thumb.
2. Gulliver became friends with them because he did not want to harm them.
3. Gulliver understood that the Lilliputians were afraid of him because when he tried to free himself, they started attacking him.

VOCABULARY JUNCTION (pg no 48, 49 and 50)

A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters added before a word to change its meaning. Prefixes such as **un-**, **in-**, **mis-**, **ir-**, and **non-** are added to the words **to create their opposites**.

Examples: un- + pack = unpack

dis- + belief = disbelief

1. Fill in the blanks with correct options given in brackets.

- a. You should not **disobey** your elders.
- b. Zarina could not go out to play because her homework was **incomplete**.
- c. The magician made the birds **disappear**.
- d. It is **impossible** to eat so many chocolates together.
- e. Could you help me **unlock** the door?

3. Look at the words given in the book. Make sentences with any five of them and their opposites.

obey – We should obey elders.

appear - She will appear in court tomorrow.

understand - I understand your problem.

possible – I want to keep my room as neat as possible.

reparable – Her mistakes look easily reparable.

match - The curtain makes a match with the bedding.

interesting – This game is very interesting.

happy – Ram looks very happy .

Opposites

- disobey – We should not disobey our elders.
- disappear – The moon disappeared behind a cloud.
- misunderstand - We should not misunderstand anyone.
- impossible – Nothing is impossible in the world.
- irreparable – The flood did irreparable damage to the building.
- mismatch – There is a mismatch between the two children.
- uninteresting – The story was uninteresting.
- unhappy – Rohan was unhappy yesterday.

Suffixes are the words that are added after the words . We use the suffixes **-er, -or, -ian** to form words that **mean one who does an action**.

Example: edit + -or = editor (one who edicts or corrects error)

4. Underline the suffixes in these words and write what each person does.

- a. inventorer – invents
- b. magicianian – performs magic tricks
- c. bankerer – manages or owns a bank
- d. singerer – sings
- e. actorer - acts
- f. inspectorer- inspects
- g. directorer – takes in charge of an activity, department or an organization
- h. electricianian – installs and maintains electrical equipments
- i. librarianian – takes charge of or assists in a library
- j. farmerer – cultivates and grows crops and vegetables
- k. physicianian – provides health care
- l. gardenerer – takes care of the plants.

PHONICSJUNCTION (pg. 51)**2. Read these sentences and underline the silent letters.**

- a. She was trying to guess the answer.
- b. We ate half of the cake.
- c. Add water to soften the mud.
- d. You should take an umbrella if you are going out.
- e. She whistled away happily as she rode her bicycle.
- f. Raveena has gone to visit her folks.
- g. The man was found guilty.
- h. We went to see a wrestling match yesterday.

GRAMMAR JUNCTION

A possessive adjective is used to show ownership. It comes before a noun in a sentence. A possessive pronoun can be used in the place of a noun, to avoid repeating the noun in a sentence. It comes after a noun in a sentence.

Examples: My favourite colour is blue. (possessive adjective)

This book is mine. (possessive pronoun)

1. Underline the possessive pronouns and circle the possessive adjectives in these sentences.

- a. Ritu's mother baked a cake on her birthday.
- b. He broke his arm.
- c. I was hungry. My stomach was grumbling.
- d. The dog is mine. It is his favourite collar.

2. Choose the correct possessive adjectives given in brackets and fill in the blanks.

- a. Enid Blyton is her favourite author.
- b. Pooja loves to play hide and seek in our house.
- c. That is my dog.
- d. Is this your bag?

3. Rewrite these sentences using possessive pronouns.

- a. That bag is mine.
- b. These car keys are mine.
- c. This brown cat is hers.
- d. The ring is hers.
- e. Is this pen yours?
- f. This dog is his.

WRITINGJUNCTION (pg. no. 53)**Topic sentence**

I went to a beach with my family. The sun was shining and the sky was the bluest I had ever seen. I took my shoes off and felt the soft, warm sand go through my toes. The sand felt like a warm winter's blanket. I went to build a sandcastle. The beach was full with families and groups of children as it was the summer holidays. I saw a magician performing magic tricks. I went near him to see the magic. The magician asked my water bottle and turned it into a parrot and gave to me. I ran to show it my parents. My father bought ripe guavas to feed the parrot. When I called Mamma, the parrot repeated the same. I became very happy and brought it to my home.

Supporting sentence**Closing sentence**