

Subject- English Reader Class-V
Solved Ex for Ch-6

6

The Dussehra Festival

Q. Which festivals do you celebrate ?

Ans. We celebrate Holi, Diwali, Eid, Rakshabandhan, Christmas, and many other festivals.

Q. Which festival is celebrated as victory of good over evil ?

Ans. We celebrate Dussehra as a festival showing the victory of good over evil.

Q. On which festival do we burn effigies or *putlas* ?

Ans. We burn effigies or *putlas* on Dussehra.

Let's read why we celebrate Dussehra. What is the story behind it ?

Passages, Word-Meanings & Questions-Answers

Read the passages and answer the questions given below :

1. In India many festivals are celebrated with great zeal. Dussehra is one of them. It is also called *Vijaydashmi*. According to Hindu calendar, Dussehra occurs on the tenth day of 'Ashwin month' 'Shukla Paksha'.

On this day Lord Ram got victory over Ravan, the king of Lanka. He kidnapped Ram's wife Sita and took her to Lanka. This led to a fierce battle between Ram and Ravan which ended with the defeat of Ravan and his army. Dussehra is celebrated in honour of Ram's victory.

Word-Meanings—many = a large number; festivals = days of celebrations; great = of high importance; zeal = with energy; calendar = table of dates and days of year; occurs = is celebrated; lord = God or great person; victory = success in battle or game; kidnapped = took away; fierce battle = highly violent fight between two armies; defeat = failure in battle; army = large number of soldiers; in honour of = in pleasure of.

Questions :

1. This paragraph is about :

- (a) Dussehra (b) Ravan (c) Rama (d) Hindus

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2. (i) What are celebrated in India ?

(ii) When does Dussehra occur ?

3. (i) What happened on this day ?

(ii) Who kidnapped Ram's wife ?

4. (i) Where was Sita taken to ?

(ii) Who defeated whom in the battle ?

Answers :

1. (a) Dussehra

2. (i) Many festivals are celebrated in India.

(ii) Dussehra occurs on the tenth day of 'Ashwin month' 'Shukla Paksha'.

3. (i) On this day, Lord Ram got victory over Ravan.

(ii) Ravan kidnapped Ram's wife.

4. (i) Sita was taken to Lanka.

(ii) Ram defeated Ravan in the battle.

9. In many parts of India, Dussehra is celebrated during Navratri, from Ashwin

(v) Ram defeated Ravan in the battle.

2. In many parts of India, Ramleela is organized during Navratris, from Ashwin Shukla Pratipada to Dashmi. Ramleela describes the story of Ram in the form of drama. Every day many scenes of Ram's life such as Narad Moh, Ram Janm, Ram Vivah, Ram Vanvas, Tadka Vadh, Panchvati scene, Seeta Haran, Hanuman Milan, Burning of Lanka, Setu Nirman and Ram-Ravan Yuddh are enacted on the stage. Hanuman's get-up attracts everyone especially the children.

Word-Meanings—parts of India = regions or areas of India; organized = held; during = at the time of; describes = tells in detail; drama = a kind of play; scenes of Ram's life = incidents displayed on stage related to history of Ram; enacted = played on stage; attracts = pulls the concentration; get-up = dress; especially = mainly.

Questions :

1. Whose get-up attracts everyone ?
(a) Ram's (b) Hanuman's (c) Sita's (d) Ravan's
2. (i) Where is Ramleela organized ?
(ii) How does Ramleela describe the story of Ram ?
3. (i) What is Tadka Vadh ?
(ii) From whose life is the scene of Narad Moh taken ?
4. (i) Where are these scenes enacted ?
(ii) What is the children's favourite character ?

Answers :

1. (b) Hanuman's
2. (i) Ramleela is organized in many parts of India.
(ii) Ramleela describes the story of Ram in the form of drama.
3. (i) Tadka Vadh is one of the scenes of Ram's life.
(ii) Ram's life.
4. (i) These scenes are enacted on the stage.
(ii) Children's favourite character is Hanuman.

Answers :

1. (b) Hanuman's
2. (i) Ramleela is organized in many parts of India.
(ii) Ramleela describes the story of Ram in the form of drama.
3. (i) Tadka Vadh is one of the scenes of Ram's life.
(ii) Ram's life.
4. (i) These scenes are enacted on the stage.
(ii) Children's favourite character is Hanuman.

3. On the tenth day, large effigies of Ravan, his son Meghnad and his brother Kumbhakaran are erected on a big ground. These effigies are stuffed with fire crackers. In the evening people begin to assemble to see Ravan Dahan and fireworks.

Fairs are organized at various places on this auspicious occasion. Children enjoy themselves in many ways. They play the roles of various characters like Ram, Hanuman and Rakshasas using handmade paper arms and masks.

Word-Meanings—large = big in size; effigies = ugly models; erected = made to stand; big ground = large open area; stuffed with = filled with; fire crackers = sound and light producing devices which catch fire; assemble = gather; fireworks = explosion of crackers; organized = held; various places = many places; auspicious occasion = special time; enjoy = feel pleasure.

Questions :

1. People gather to see :
(a) dances (b) movies (c) plays (d) fireworks
2. (i) On which day are the effigies erected ?
(ii) Where are they erected ?
3. (i) What are these effigies stuffed with ?
(ii) Who was Meghnad ?
4. (i) Who was Kumbhakaran ?
(ii) When do fireworks take place ?

Answers :

1. (d) fireworks
2. (i) On the tenth day.
(ii) On a big ground.
3. (i) With fire crackers.
(ii) Meghnad was Ravan's son.

4. (i) Kumbhakaran was Ravan's brother.
(ii) Fireworks take place in the evening.

4. (i) Kumbhakaran was Ravan's brother.
(ii) Fireworks take place in the evening.

4. At sunset Ram and Lakshman come in a chariot with Vanar Sena. Ram shoots arrows at the effigies. The effigies catch fire and burn to ashes. Fireworks and crackers explode in the air. People in some areas of Rajasthan go to greet one another. Dussehra is a symbol of victory of good over evil. (Board Paper 2017)

Word-Meanings—**sunset** = time when sun disappears in evening; **chariot** = a decorated horse-cart; **shoots arrows** = throws pointed sticks with the help of bow; **catch fire** = begin to burn; **ashes** = end remains after burning something; **explode** = to get burst; **greet** = to congratulate or welcome; **symbol** = sign, **victory** = success over rival, **evil** = bad thing or habit.

Questions :

1. This passage is about :
(a) chariot (b) Vanar-Sena (c) effigies (d) Dussehra
2. (i) How do Ram and Laxman come ?
(ii) Who comes with Ram and Laxman ?
3. (i) Who shoots the effigies ?
(ii) What happens after shooting the arrows ?
4. (i) What do people do in some areas of Rajasthan on Dussehra ?
(ii) What is Dussehra a symbol of ?

Answers :

1. (d) Dussehra
2. (i) Ram and Laxman come in a chariot.
(ii) Vanar Sena comes with Ram and Laxman.
3. (i) Ram shoots the effigies.
(ii) The effigies catch fire and burn to ashes. Fire works and crackers explode in the air.
4. (i) People in some areas of Rajasthan go to greet each other on Dussehra.
(ii) Dussehra is a symbol of victory of good over evil.

ACTIVITY -I

A. Choose the correct alternative :

1. Which festival is also called *Vijayadashmi* ?
(a) Deepawali (b) Holi (c) Dussehra (d) Rakhi ()

2. Dussehra is the festival of
(a) victory of good (b) victory of evil
(c) victory of immoral (d) victory of *rakshsas* ()

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a)

B. Write 'Yes' in brackets if you agree or 'No' if you don't agree with the following statements :

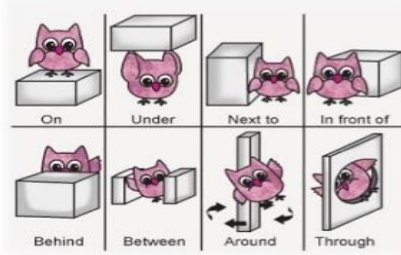
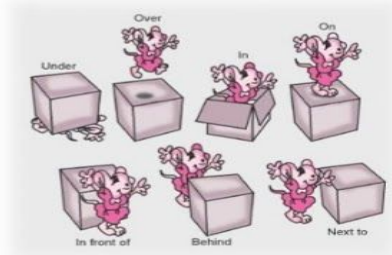
1. Dussehra comes in *Krishna Paksha*. ()
2. *Ramleela* describes the story of Ram. ()
3. Dussehra is celebrated on *Ashwin Shukla Dashmi*. ()
4. We should follow 'good' and give up 'evil'. ()
5. Hanuman's get-up attracts children. ()

Ans. 1. No, 2. Yes, 3. Yes, 4. Yes, 5. Yes.

4. India got over Pakistan in the Kargil War.
 5. Arjun aimed his at the bird's eye.
 Ans. 1. crackers 2. perform 3. masks 4. victory 5. arrow

ACTIVITY - III

Look at these pictures and observe the position of the mouse and the owl.



In the first image....

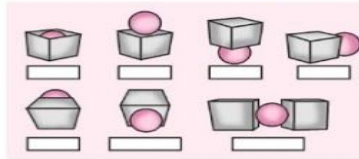
- The mouse is under the box
- The mouse is over the box
- The mouse is in the box
-

In the second image....

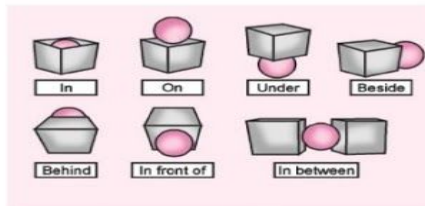
- The owl is on the block
- The owl is under the block
- The owl is next to the block
-

These underlined words are called 'prepositions'. They are used before a noun or pronoun to show place, position, time method and other types of relationships between two nouns or pronouns.

Now look at the image below and fill suitable preposition in the given boxes.



Ans.



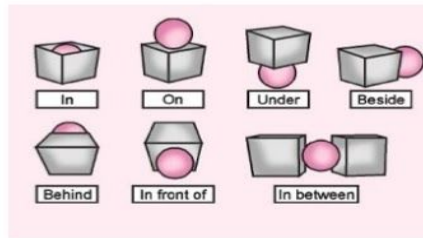
Now write a sentence for each image. First one has been done for you.

- The ball is in the box.
-
-
-
-
-
-

- Ans. 2. The ball is on the box. 3. The ball is under the box.
 4. The ball is beside the box. 5. The ball is behind the box.



Ans.



Now write a sentence for each image. First one has been done for you.

1. The ball is in the box.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

- Ans. 2. The ball is on the box. 3. The ball is under the box.
 4. The ball is beside the box. 5. The ball is behind the box.
 6. The ball is in front of the box. 7. The ball is between the boxes.

ACTIVITY-IV

The teacher will divide the class into two groups and name those groups after great personalities like Vivekanand group, Subhash group.

Now the teacher calls one student from each group and he/she will get ready with a chalk or marker in his/her hand. The teacher speaks out a word from the lesson.

The boy/girl who writes the word on the board first, will earn a point for his/her team. Then the other pair comes. In this way, every team member from each team, will come and write words spoken by the teacher. In the end, the team with higher score will be declared winner.

Ans. Try yourself.

ACTIVITY-V

Write a note on how you celebrated Dussehra last time. In your description, you may write about your visit to the *Ramlila* ground where you saw the burning of effigies of Ravan, Meghnad and Kumbhakaran, visit to the fair, etc.

Ans. Last Dussehra, I enjoyed the Dussehra festival along with my parents. We went to attend the Ramlila, which is organised every year, in my city. The Ramlila ground was brightened attractively with coloured lights. Very large effigies of Ravan, Meghnad and Kumbhakaran were erected on the ground. Shortly characters of Ram and Lakshman appeared, sitting in a chariot. People who were present there were filled with joy as Ram aimed at the effigies of Ravan, Meghnad and Kumbhakaran and blew them off with his arrows. After that, my parents took me to different food stalls where we ate panipuri, dosa and ice cream. The fair was quite attractive. Late at night, we returned home in a happy mood, taking back the memories of this auspicious festival.



