



The Great Teacher



Learning Objectives

- ✿ A great teacher frames society.
- ✿ Practising what you preach.
- ✿ Understanding the life of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar



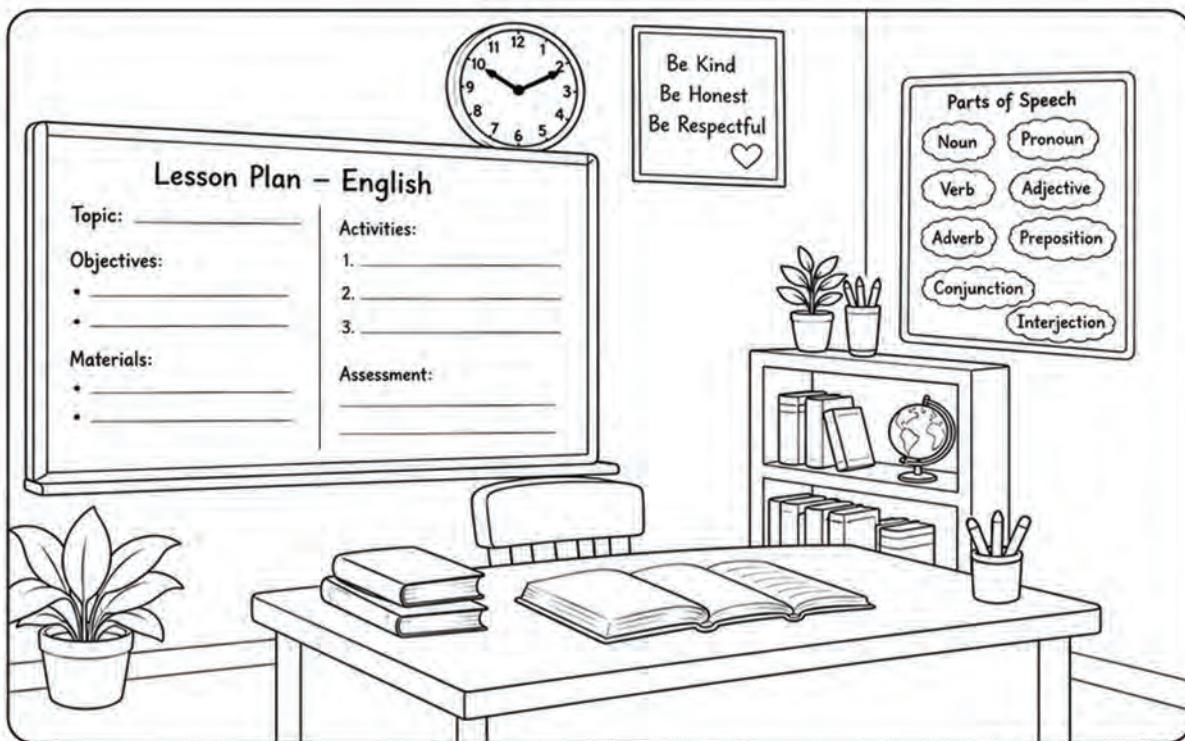
Warm-up

If you were a teacher for a day you would.....

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Colour the picture beautifully. Use your creative ideas to prepare a lesson plan for English Subject.



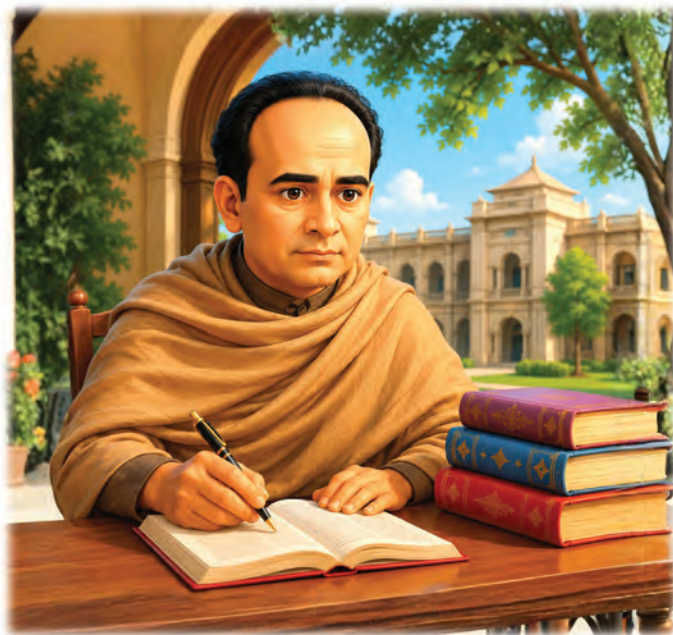
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a great social reformer, writer and educationist. He worked endlessly to transform the society. His contribution towards education and changing the status of women in India was remarkable. Rabindranath Tagore called him the “Father of Modern Bengali.”

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was born on 26 September 1820 in a village of West Bengal. He spent his childhood in **extreme** poverty. At the age of eight, he came to Calcutta (Kolkata), where his father took up the job of a bookkeeper. Vidyasagar, it is said, learnt the English number from the mile stones he crossed while walking to Calcutta (Kolkata) from his village.

In 1829, he joined Sanskrit college. His desire to learn was so **intense** that for some nights he studied under the street lamp, as his parents could not afford a kerosene lamp at home. In 1839, he passed the Hindu Law examination and that was when he was **honoured** with the title 'Vidyasagar' which means 'ocean of knowledge'.

His first job was as Chief Pandit in Fort William College, Calcutta in 1841 at the age of 21. It was here that he started learning English and Hindi.

In 1846, Vidyasagar joined Sanskrit college as Assistant Secretary. He wanted to improve the teaching system in the college but faced **stiff** opposition from the management, so he **quit** his job and rejoined Fort William College. In 1849, he became a Professor at Sanskrit college on a condition that he would be allowed to redesign the education system. In 1851, he became the Principal of the college. He was a great teacher and believed in practicing what he preached.



There is an interesting incident that proved this point.

A young man got down at Howrah Railway Station and started shouting for a porter. He did not have much luggage and could have easily carried it himself.

A simple looking man **approached** him and asked, "Where do you have to go?"

The young man had come to Calcutta (Kolkata) for some training at a college. He told the older man his destination. The latter picked up his luggage and they walked to the place, which was nearby. The young man offered him some money for his service. But the old man said, 'I do not want any money for my work. From now onwards you should try to do your work yourself and not depend upon others. That will be my reward.' Then he left.

The next day when the young man reached the college, he found the same man sitting in the Principal's chair. In shock, he fell at the feet of the Principal. He apologised and asked for forgiveness.

This Principal was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He said to the young man, "No work is lowly. We should do our work ourselves." He gave the young man the lesson of a lifetime.



Find Meaning

Extreme	:	<i>very severe</i>
Intense	:	<i>of extreme force</i>
Honoured	:	<i>respected</i>
Quit	:	<i>to withdraw</i>
Approached	:	<i>make conversation with</i>
Stiff	:	<i>severe</i>



EXERCISES



Creative Expression

Tell Your Story



5th September is celebrated as Teacher's Day. How do you celebrate it in your school? Share your answer by discussing it with your friends.



Learning by Doing

A. Write a paragraph on your favourite teacher in few words.

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B. Explain best qualities of a value creating teacher.

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Critical Thinking

Interview your favourite teacher and ask the below-mentioned questions. Mark him/her answers as well on the sheet.

Let's Play a Game!



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|-------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. He/She enjoys Romantic Movies | — | YES / NO |
| 2. He/She likes Animals | — | YES / NO |
| 3. He/She has Siblings | — | YES / NO |
| 4. He/She has Pet(s) | — | YES / NO |
| 5. He/She likes Reading | — | YES / NO |
| 6. He/She owns a Car | — | YES / NO |
| 7. He/She enjoys Sports | — | YES / NO |
| 8. He/She likes Dancing | — | YES / NO |
| 9. He/She likes Fast Food | — | YES / NO |
| 10. He/She has Kids | — | YES / NO |
| 11. He/She has Plants at Home | — | YES / NO |
| 12. He/She enjoys Horror Movies | — | YES / NO |
| 13. He/She likes Spicy Food | — | YES / NO |
| 14. He/She likes Cooking | — | YES / NO |
| 15. He/She likes Travelling | — | YES / NO |
| 16. He/She is Allergic to Something | — | YES / NO |
| 17. He/She likes to Dress Up | — | YES / NO |
| 18. He/She likes Vegan Food | — | YES / NO |
| 19. He/She is afraid of Bugs | — | YES / NO |
| 20. He/She has a Famous Friend | — | YES / NO |



Logical Thinking

Imagine a situation where you are at a railway station and you see two old people carrying their luggage. Would you help them or not?

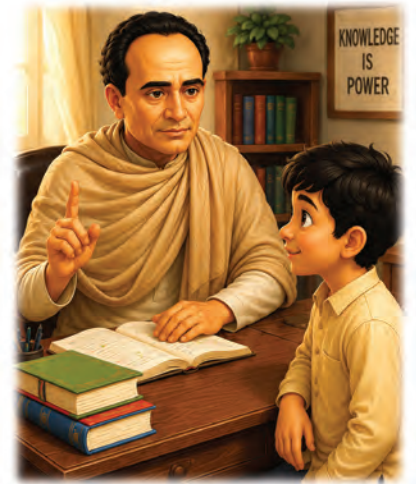
- a. Help them to lift their luggage ☐
- b. Carry their luggage ☐
- c. Leave them alone and ignore ☐



Exercise Time

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Ishwar Chandra awarded the title Vidyasagar'?
2. Why did Vidyasagar quit Sanskrit college in 1846? What did he want to do?
3. Why is he known as a great teacher?
4. The man who carried the luggage did not want money. What did he ask for instead?
5. Why was the young man shocked to see the principal of the college?
6. What lesson did the young man learn from this incident?



B. Find their meanings.

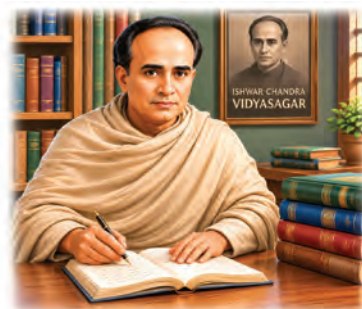
1. Endlessly
2. Transform
3. Status
4. Condition

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. A young man got down at
2. The lesson Vidyasagar teaches us is
3. In, he joined Sanskrit college.
4. His first job was as in Calcutta in 1841.

D. Tick (✓) the right options.

1. Who called Vidyasagar the “father of modern Bengal”?
(i) Rabindranath Tagore ☐
(ii) Subhash Chandra Bose ☐
(iii) None of them ☐
2. Vidyasagar was born on
(i) 25 September 1820 ☐
(ii) 24 September 1821 ☐
(iii) 26 September 1820 ☐
3. Vidyasagar became the principal of in 1851.
(i) Hindu College ☐
(ii) William College ☐
(iii) Sanskrit College ☐



E. Match the following.

- | Column A | Column B |
|----------|---|
| 1. 1820 | a. became the Principal of Sanskrit College |
| 2. 1849 | b. passed the Hindu Law Exam |
| 3. 1839 | c. born in West Bengal |
| 4. 1851 | d. became a Professor at Sanskrit college |



Who is a good teacher according to you? Do you work on yourself? Describe how a great lesson has been learnt from this chapter.



Distinguish between the following pairs of words by using them in the sentences of your own.



1. altar, alter :

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2. idle, idol :

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3. coarse, course :

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4. deny, refuse :

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5. respectable, respectful:

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6. eminent, imminent :

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7. proceed, precede :

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Reading Skills

Read these sentences and answer the questions.

- “I do not want any money for my work.”
 - Who said to whom?
 - Was the man he helped his relative?
 - Why did he not want to take any money for the work done?
- “No work is lowly.”
 - Who said these words to whom?
 - In which circumstances did, he say so?
 - Do you agree with him?



Listening & Speaking Skills



A. Listen carefully to the text read out by your teacher and answer the questions asked by him/her.

- Who was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar?
- Who called him the “Father of Modern Bengali”?
- When and where was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar born?
- When did he pass the Hindu Law examination?
- When did he do his first job? What was his age at that time?



B. Read these words aloud.

1. Ocean of knowledge



2. Extreme poverty



3. Stiff opposition



4. Interesting incident



5. Luggage



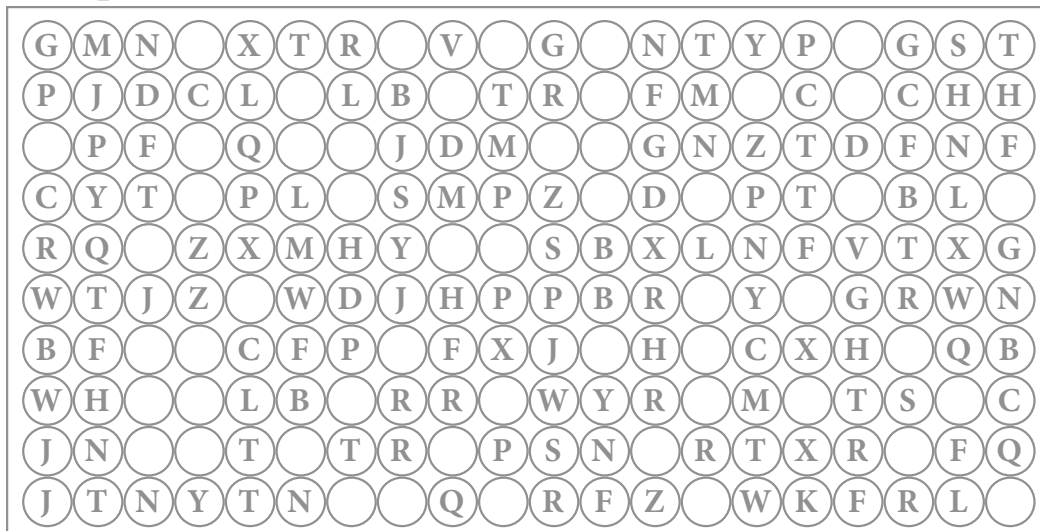
6. Destination





Let's Learn Spellings

Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally and the vowels have been removed. When you locate a word, draw an ellipse around it.



- cytoplasm
- comfortable
- extravagant
- frequent
- adaptable
- customary
- transportation
- wheelbarrow



Let's Learn Grammar

Relative pronouns are words that refer to nouns used earlier in the sentence. They are different from personal pronouns because they cannot replace the nouns in a sentence. **Who, which, that, whom** and **whose** are relative pronouns.



- We like boys **who** are honest.
- He was a great leader **whom** all people respected.

Reflexive pronouns are words that refer back to the subject of the sentence. **Myself, himself, yourself, herself, ourselves, themselves** are Reflexive pronouns.



- I blame **myself** for it.
- You will hurt **yourself**.

Emphatic pronouns are also reflective pronouns but are used to stress or emphasise something. These pronouns are always written with the noun or pronoun they emphasise.

- She herself** looked after household work.
- They themselves** went there.

