

Introductory Images (slide 2 to 8)















5.1 PLAYGROUNDS



Introduction

As a child, everyone likes to play. A school going child likes to spend time playing games on the playground. Different groups of children play different games, they hangout with friends, share jokes, secrets and generally have fun. This poem tells us about many things that take place on the playground. Find out whether the poet is one of the children who likes to play games or not.

Concept Web

Giggle, whisper,
scream and shout
like parrot cage

Run, jump, kick,
cartwheels, handstands
and fly around like
inside a whirlwind

Gobby
Places

Pushy
Places



Best friends,
secrets, kink arms
and gangs.
Everyone, except
me.

Pally
Places

Patchy
Places

Go round in circles,
lines, triangles,
coloured shapes like
a kaleidoscope

PLAYGROUNDS



Playgrounds are such gobby places.

Know what I mean?

Everyone seems to have something to

Talk about, giggle, whisper, scream and shout about,
I mean, it's like being a parrot in a cage.

And playgrounds are such pushy places.

Know what I mean?

Everyone seems to have to

Run about, jump, kick, do cartwheels, handstands, fly around,
I mean, it's like being inside a whirlwind.

And playgrounds are such patchy places.

Know what I mean?

Everyone seems to

Go round in circles, lines and triangles, colored shapes,
I mean, it's like being inside a kaleidoscope.

And playgrounds are such pally places.

Know what I mean?

Everyone seems to

Have best friends, secrets, link arms, be in gangs.

Everyone, except me.

Know what I mean?



(Read and listen to the poem carefully)

- Berly Doherty

Let's Practice

Playgrounds are compared to many things

Match the places with what they look like after reading the poem.

Group –A

1. Gobby places
2. Pushy places
3. Patchy places
4. Pally places

Group – B

1. Have best friends, secrets, link arms be in gangs
2. Being in a kaleidoscope
3. Being inside a whirlwind
4. Like being in a parrot cage

Answer key:

Column 'B'

1. like being in a parrot cage
2. being inside a whirlwind
3. being in a kaleidoscope
4. have best friends, secrets, link arms be in gangs

REPETITION

REPETITION

To make a poem musical and effective the poet repeats a complete line, part of a line or a letter.

Eg .Know what I mean ?

This line is repeated in every stanza. It is the second line in a stanza.

In the same way “its like being ” part of the line is repeated as the last line of the stanza in every stanza.

The word ‘places’ is repeated in the first line of the every stanza.

Similar sounds are repeated such as pushy places,
patchy places.

Use of 'P' creates repetition in sound, there by
making the words musical.

It is called 'Alliteration'

Q. Find examples of repetition in the poem

Ans.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

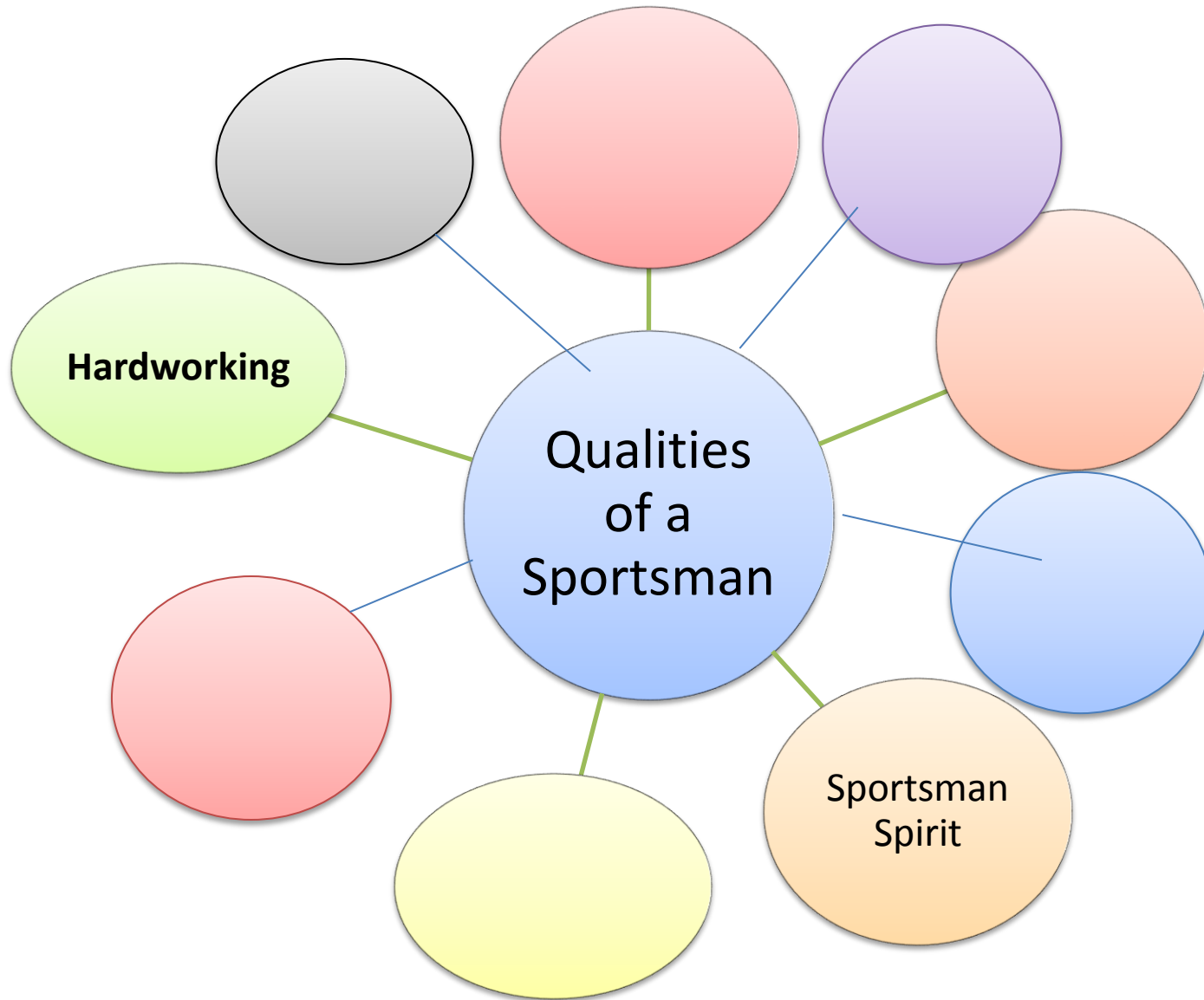
Answer key:

1. Like being in a parrot cage.
2. Like being inside a whirlwind
3. Like being in a kaleidoscope

Make a Web

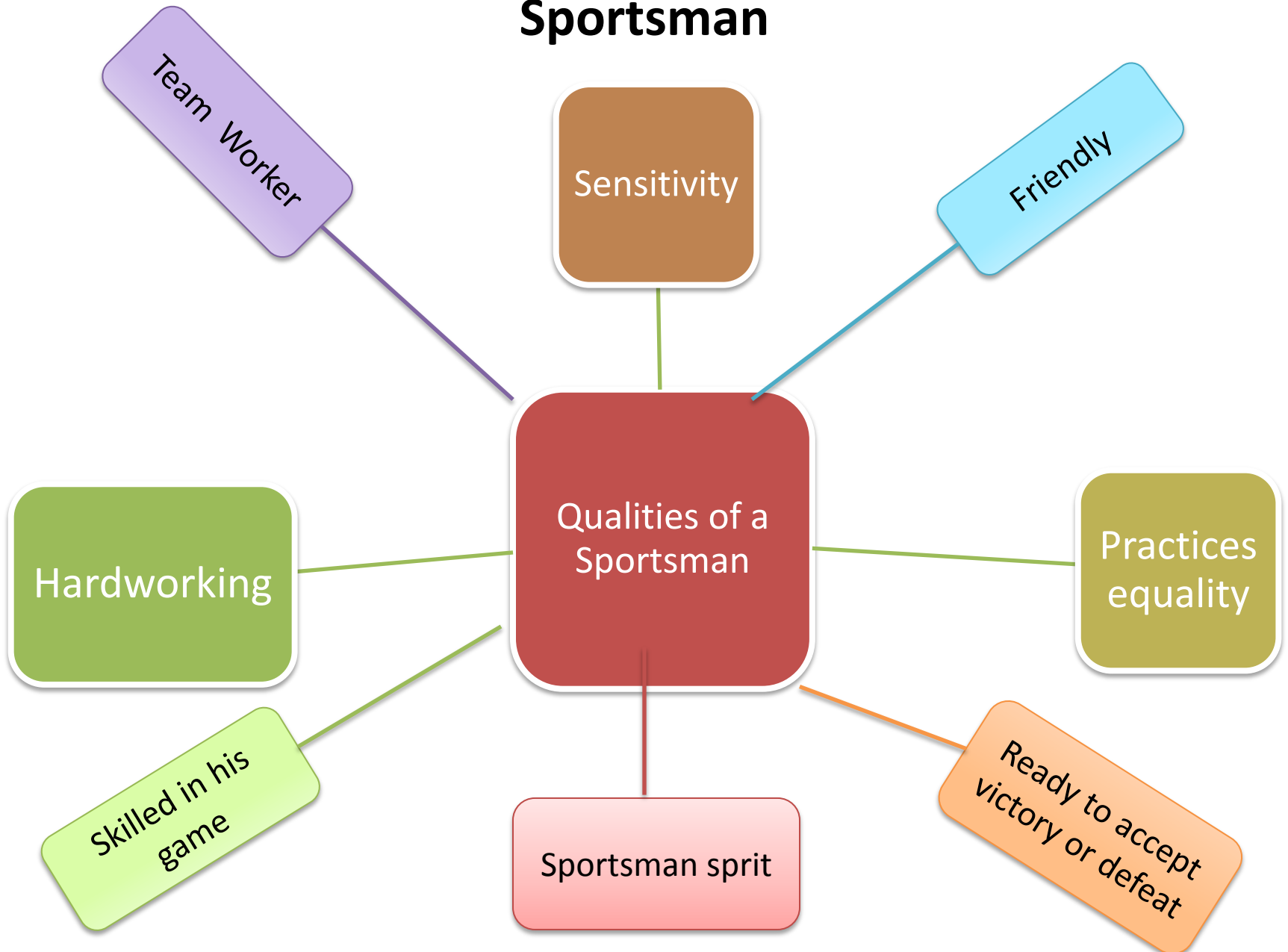
- Make a Web -

List all the qualities of a sportsman that you have observed of a 'good sportsman'. Make a list of all the qualities that are required in a sportsman. Make a 'web' for it. Give a Title.



Answer Key

Sportsman



Exercise

-Personal Response Questions-

Q1. Why does the poet say 'know what you mean'?

Q2. Playgrounds are friendly places according to many children except the poet. Why?

Answer key button



Answer Key

Ans. 1 : Key points- The poet asks us to compare and agree or disagree with his view point in every stanza

E.g. Gobby place- being in a parrot cage

Pushy places- being in a whirlwind with many activities

Patchy places- full of colour, shapes and sizes

Ans. 2 : Key points : The poet is a timid, lonely boy.
He cannot participate in games or make friends

A Sports Activities

1. A Sports Hunt

People like to watch and enjoy sports. Interview the following people asking the following questions.

Questions :

1. What is your name?
2. Which is your favorite game?
3. Why do you like 'this' game?
4. Why you do not like to watch other games?

Ask these questions to

- a) a friend
- b) grandfather
- c) shopkeeper

Make entries in the following table

Sr. No.	Interviewed person	Favorite Game	Reason	Games not liked
1.	A friend			
2.	Grandfather			
3.	Shopkeeper			

Write paragraphs using the information in the **above table** with the help of the following sentences.

- I interviewed _____
- In comparison of _____
- My grandfather's most favorite game is _____. As against that Mr. _____
- In my view _____

2. Playground

Collect the following information of playground.

- The size of the ground-school/nearby playground.
- Condition of the playground –Now
- Day, time, season when it is very busy
- Facilities available- seating arrangement, drinking water, well maintained ground, turf, garden, trees, toilet blocks etc.

- Use of the playground-competitions, matches, social activity etc.
- What did you like the best and the least about the ground.
- What changes would you desire to be made
- Add your own points.

Write collected information in your English notebook.

Read More

Survey Report.....

In order to write a 'Survey Report' the person who is going to make the report actually has to visit the place and gather required information correctly.

Interview people, gather information from documents, ask questions to the people concerned eg. people who use the facility, caretakers of the facility, people who are called to maintain the facility.

- Visit a nearby playground and prepare the survey report using the given points.
- Present your report to your PT teacher and the head master of your school.
- Read out the report to your classmates.

Format Structure

Title

- **Introduction** _____

- **Main**
Body _____

- **Conclusion** _____

How to write the Survey Report.....

Hints:

- Use past tense
- Make use of tables for information
- Use percentages in results or proportion.
- Results should be objective
- Findings may be given in bullets or numbers
- Recommendations if any

Structure of the Report

Introduction: State the purpose of the report or the aim of the Report

- You can use sentences beginning with _____
The Survey was carried out _____
The Survey was conducted by means of _____
- Use words- claim, state, report, agree, complain, suggest etc.
- Use – Reported speech, impersonal style.

Main Body-Main body of the report should

contain:

- How you proceeded to gather information
- who helped you? How?
- What information did you get?
- Presentation of information
- Use of tables
- What did different people share with you _____ information, opinions, changes etc.
- Information in percentages or proportion
- Your findings

Conclusion-

Sum up the points and findings state recommendations.

A Sample Survey Report

Survey of Academic and General Reading in English

On 8th February 1999, a survey was conducted among 16 overseas post-graduate students at the University of England. The purpose of the survey was to discover the reading habits in English of the students.

The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire given to the students to complete. The first part of the questionnaire dealt with the type of reading and its frequency. The second section was concerned with newspapers: the type of items read and those that were read first.

From the table of data, the most significant items are as follows. In the first section 81% of the students regularly read academic books" while 44% regularly read academic journals. Nothing else is read regularly.

often by 40% or more of the students. The following comments can be made about reading of newspapers, magazines and fiction. 75% so times read regional or local newspapers, 69% sometimes read books of fiction, 62% sometimes read general magazines, and 56% sometimes read national daily newspapers. On the other hand, 37% never read Sunday newspapers and 31% never read fiction.

In the second section, not surprisingly, 100% read news about their own country in newspapers and 56% read this first. 94% read international news, 25% read this first. 81% read about Britain and look at radio and TV information. The only other item that is usually read by more than 50% of the students is current affairs (read by 56%). If any conclusions may be drawn from the data, they are, perhaps, as follows. Overseas students presumably have little time for general reading: most of their reading time is spent on books and journals

on their own subject. Out-side their studies, apart from reading news about their own country, international news, and news about Britain, they probably spend most time watching TV and listening to the radio.