

Good Conduct 6

“It is good to avoid committing such actions which would later lead to regret”

-(Dhammapadaya: Chapter 5-Fools, Verse 67)

I do not...!



Act Out

Amal (Commentator): Good morning everybody. Now you're listening to **Buddhist Thoughts** on Bodu Handa FM. Today's topic is "Five Precepts". We have invited Venerable Mapalagama Chandima to speak on this topic.

Venerable. Sir, what are the five precepts?

Venerable Chandima: Good Morning all of you. They are the basic practices in Buddhism. As you know, Buddhists follow them daily.

Amal : Venerable Sir, what are they?

Venerable Chandima: The **five** precepts are:

1. I do not take anybody's life.
2. I do not take what belongs to others.
3. I do not commit sexual misconduct.
4. I do not tell any lies.
5. I do not use any intoxicants.

Amal : Venerable Sir, how will one break the first precept?

Venerable Chandima: This will happen if you kill somebody intentionally.

Amal : What about the second and third ones?

Venerable Chandima: In the second one, you should not take anything that doesn't belong to you. The third is about not having any illicit relationships.

Amal : And the last two, Venerable Sir?

Venerable Chandima: In the fourth one, you should not tell lies or speak any empty words.

Amal : That's interesting. And the last one?

Venerable Chandima: The last one talks about not taking alcohol.

Amal : Thank you, Venerable Sir for a wonderful discussion and hope to have you here again.

Venerable Chandima: Thank you. May the Triple Gem Bless you!

Activity 1 -Reading

1. What is the radio programme?
2. What is the topic of today's discussion?
3. List out the five precepts.
4. Write how each of the five precepts is broken.

Activity 2 -Speaking

Match precept with the situation where it's not broken.

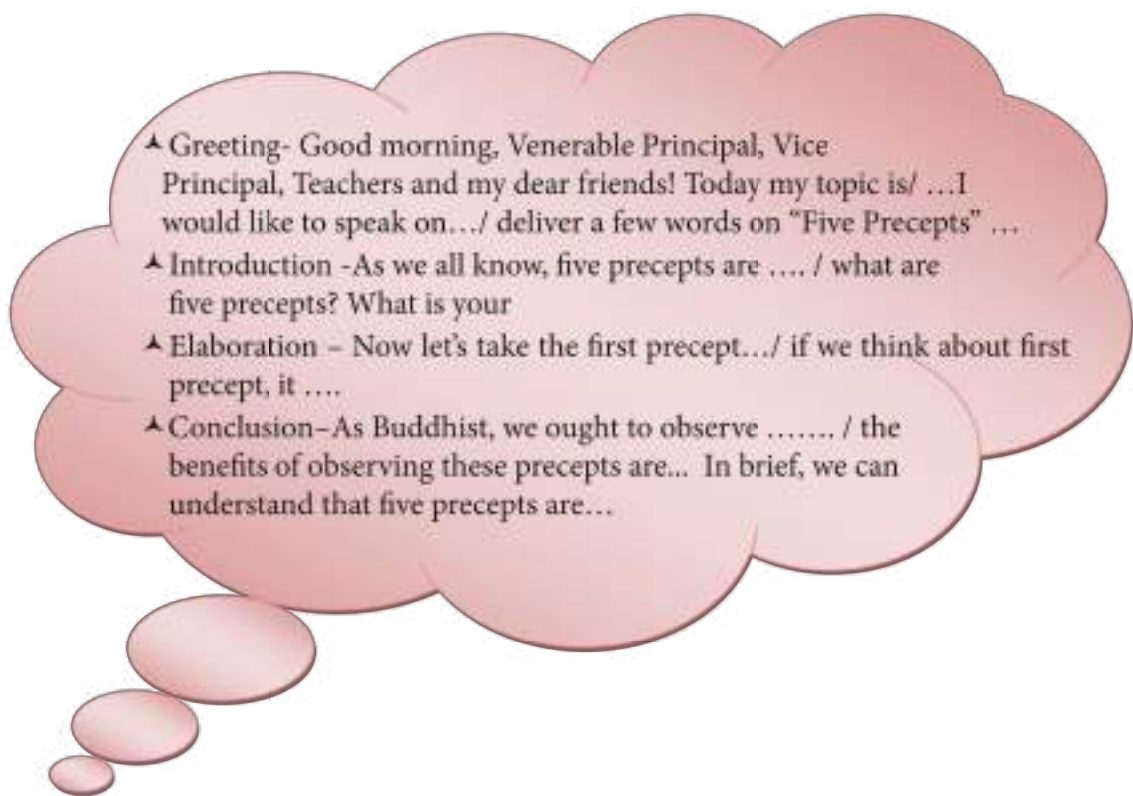
Precept	Situation
i. I do not take anybody's life.	a. Suresh left his new sharpener in the class. I took it and I gave it him following day.
ii. I do not take what belongs to others.	b. Shihan's father used to drink alcohol every day, but now he does not drink any alcohol.
iii. I do not commit sexual misconduct.	c. A centipede was on the pavement. Father took it with a stick and threw it away.
iv. I do not tell any lies.	d. Nimal broke the window of the class. No one saw it. But, when the teacher asked the class about it, he admitted his fault.

v. I do not to use any intoxicants.	Kusuma has her faithful relationship with her husband and lives according to Buddhist teachings.
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Activity 3 Speaking

Pairwork

Using following mind map to prepare a speech for the morning assembly on “Five Precepts”.



Activity 4 - Writing

Complete the table by using the Jataka stories that refer to the five precepts.

Story Index	Name	Moral of the story	Most referent precept	Page No of the book
1	Apannaka	Without being deceived by lies, we must work diligently	Telling lies	2
13	Kandina Jatakaya	The consequences of being subdued with lust and passion	Committing sexual misconduct	32

Learning Point

Present Perfect Tense



Angulimala:

"While walking, contemplative, you say, 'I have stopped.'

But when I have stopped you say I haven't. I ask you the meaning of this: How have you stopped? How haven't I?"

The Buddha:

"I have stopped, Angulimala, once and for all, having cast off violence toward all living beings.

You, though, are unrestrained toward beings. That's how I've stopped and you haven't." Present perfect tense connects **past action into present result**. We use present perfect tense when we talk about a finished action

and want to emphasize the result over the past action.

e.g. ***"I have stopped."***

Interrogative/ Question form

e.g. "How have you stopped?" (Have /has + Subject+ past participle)

Negative form

e.g. "I haven't(stopped) " (Subject+ have /has + not +past participle)

Activity 5 - Grammar

Srimal and Venerable Tissa are decorating the Pirivena Hall for English Day celebrations. Fill in the blanks in the given dialogue using words in the brackets.

Srimal : How is the decorating going on? Have you finished it? (You / finish)

Venerable Tissa : No, (not). Decorating the oil lamp is really difficult, you know.

Srimal : Let me help you
(you/ finish) making the garland?

Venerable Tissa : I have almost finished the half of it. Ok, Let me do it. What else?

Srimal :Venerable Tissa,
(you/ bring) a pair of scissors? I asked you to take a one

Venerable Tissa : I'm sorry, I forgot it. I'll send someone to bring it now. By the way, did you drink some tea?

Srimal : Yes,(we/ have) some tea just now.
Thank for your kindness!

* Now do the Activity 1 in unit 6 of your work book.

Srimal and his mother have come to the temple to confirm their almsgiving for tomorrow. They are in front of the alms hall. Venerable Tissa is **rearranging** some tables in the alms hall.

- Venerable Tissa : Good evening! Why are you here today?
- Mother : Good evening Venerable Sir! Our alms giving is tomorrow. I came to speak to Venerable Amitha about it.
- Venerable Tissa : Oh, let me see what the temple programme is for tomorrow. **In case** we have to attend another event, we will make arrangements for your alms-giving.
- Mother : Thank you, Venerable Sir. I have been giving this alms-giving on this day for the past 10 years for my mother's birthday.
- Venerable Tissa : Yes, I know, there are so many like you and that's wonderful.
- Mother : Venerable Sir. This year's alms-giving is special to me.
- Venerable Tissa : Why is that?
- Mother : My mother will be **eighty-nine** years old tomorrow.
- Venerable Tissa : Really? **Then** this will make her birthday more meaningful, won't it?
- Mother : Both my **mother-in-law**, and **father-in-law** would like to donate some books to the temple library?
- Venerable Tissa : How nice! That would bring a lot of merit to all of you because so many of our young monks can use these books for their studies.
- Mother : Could we come here with the alms around 11.00?
- Venerable Tissa : No, it's better if you are here between **11.15 and 11.30** (Srimal and his mother worship Venerable Tissa and leave the temple)
- Srimal : Mother, shall we give chocolate **ice-cream** for **dessert**?
- Mother : Yes, and we should have fresh fruit too.

Activity 6 - Reading

1. Who came to the temple?
2. Why couldn't they meet Venerable Amith?
3. How long has Sirmal's mother been giving the almsgiving?
4. Why is this almsgiving special?
5. How old will Sirmal's grandmother be next year?
6. What does Sirmal want to have at the almsgiving for dessert?

Activity 7 - Listening

Listen to the text read by the teacher carefully and underline the correct answer.

1. Sirmal has finished peeling
 - a. Onions
 - b. Onion and potatoes
 - c. almost both of them
2. Mother is about Sirmal's helpfulness in peeling vegetables.
 - a. happy
 - b. surprises
 - c. surprised and happy
3. Sirmal was to see what father had brought.
 - a. anxious
 - b. afraid
 - c. angry
4. Sirmal was with the type of ice cream.
 - a. happy
 - b. disgusted
 - c. quite amazed

5. Mother was When he reminded her of the dessert.
- afraid
 - worried
 - surprised

Punctuation: Hyphen

Monday - Friday
4 P.M - 6 P.M
March 1 - 30
1892 - 1945



Lerning Point

- ▲ The hyphen (-) is a punctuation mark mainly used to join words or parts of a word to bring out a new meaning.
Re-arranging, mother-in-law, eighty-nine are hyphenated words
- e.g. ice - is water frozen into a solid state.
 cream - fatty part of milk.
 ice-cream - a sweetened frozen food
- ▲ Hyphens are used to link words and parts of words. They are used in:
- in compound words
 e.g. sugar-free, quick-thinking, good-looking, ice-skate
 - to join prefixes to other words
 e.g. re-elect, re-enter

Activity 8 - Grammar & Vocabulary

Fill in the table using the given hyphenated words in the correct column of the table.

noun+ adjective	noun+ (-ing) form	noun +past Participle	adjective + ing form	adjective +past participle	prefix - word	preposition in middle	preposition at end

sugar-free, ozone- friendly, case- sensitive, camera-ready, carbon-neutral, skin-deep, sport-mad, free-thinking, peace-loving, all-knowing, window-shopping, habit-forming, power-driven, computer-aided, user-energized, custom-built, good-looking, quick-thinking, dry-cleaning, well-known, well-dressed, fair-haired, muddle-headed, ready-mixed, bad-tempered, old-fashioned, left-handed, ex-mayor, post-colonial, anti-nuclear, non-smoker, co-operate, re-echo, state-of-the-art, son-in-law, up-to-date, ready-to-wear, free-for-all, check-in, run-down, lift-off, love-in, passer-by, turn-up, turn-on

**Now do the Activity 2 in Unit 6 of your workbook.*

Activity 9 - Pronunciation

Select the correctly pronunciation of the word. Stressed syllable is shown in capital letters.

1. Modern refrigerators are ozone-friendly.
 - a. FriendLY
 - b. FRIENDly
2. Education is a habit-forming process.
 - a. HABit
 - b. haBIT
3. Most probably quality of a good may poorer if it is custom built.
 - a. CUStom
 - b. cusTOM
4. Quick thinking to take right decision in driving save many lives.
 - a. thinkING
 - b. THINKing

Connectors

Now let us learn how to join sentences.

- ▲ The words, “**then, therefore, after, before, so that, so, because, then, while, as**” are called connectors.
- ▲ They show some **logical connections** between utterances.
e.g.
- ▲ **Then** this will make her birthday more meaningful, won't it?
(Sequence)
- ▲ **In case** we have to attend another event, we will make arrangements ...”(Cause and effect)

Summary

Connector	How to connect	example
because	effect + because + cause	I came late to school because I couldn't catch the bus.
therefore	cause + therefore + effect	I overslept therefore I couldn't do my homework.
After	second action+ +after + first action	We entered the shrine room after we removed our shoes.
So that, so	cause +so that + effect	It is easy so that I did it at once.
While	action +while + continuous action	We heard a knock on the door while I was doing my homework.
When	action +when+ non-continuous action	We were studying when the principal entered the classroom.
As, since	result + as +cause	we didn't sweep the garden as it rained heavily.

Activity 10

Copy down the following sentences into your writing book and underline the correct connector given within the brackets.

1. I was late (so, then, because) I couldn't catch the school bus.

2. Venerable Suseema got up late (before, as, after) he had a Pirith ceremony last night.
3. Every day we worship the Buddha (after, while, before) we go for sleep.
4. Venerable Rahula went for an alms-giving (after, so, then) he missed the first lesson.
5. Retreat season comes (after, before, while) Vesak Festival.
6. A few devotees were falling asleep (then, so, while) the sermon was going on.
7. Queen Yashodara passed away (before, after, as) the Buddha did.
8. I prefer Pali to Sanskrit (then, so, since) I scored the highest marks for it.

Activity 11 - Grammar

Given below is the story of Sattikumbha. But, the sentences are jumbled order. Put the numbers in the given column correctly to make the story meaningful. First one is done for you.

✓	Once there lived two parrots with their parent in a nest of a large tree in the jungle.	
✓	One day, their parents flew out in search of food for them.	
✓	There came a storm. The two birds were afraid of falling off their tree. Their wings were not strong enough for them to fly out.	
✓	Their tree too began to shake horribly because of the strong wind.	
✓	They were thrown out of the tree and fell into two different places.	

✓	One was blown away to a land where a gang of robbers lived. The robbers caught the parrot and named it Sattikumbha. He used to live with robbers and learnt to use harsh and bad language that the robbers spoke.	
✓	The other parrot was blown away to a land where there was a cottage of a hermit. He fell on to an altar of flowers that was outside the cottage and was named Pushpaka. He used to live with a hermit who used kind words. Pushpaka learnt to speak kind words.	
✓	One day, the king of the county happened to pass the lodge of the robbers and heard the harsh words of the parrot- "catch him, tie up, kill him". Thinking that there might be a danger, the king went away quickly.	
✓	Then he heard the kind words of the parrot who said, "Please come, you can rest here", from a cottage nearby. Soon he came to know that a hermit was living there.	
✓	The king asked the hermit, "I heard the words of two different parrots; one spoke harsh words and the other spoke kind words. Why is that?" the hermit replied one parrot lived with thieves. So, he used the language that the robbers spoke. The other one lived with me. So, he spoke kind words.	

Activity 12 - Speaking

Now use connectors make the story more meaningful and narrate it to the class. You will start like this...

Today, I'm going to tell you Jathaka Story. It is the Sattikumbha Jataka story. Once there lived two parrots with their parents in a nest in jungle...

Now do the Activity 3 in Unit 6 of your workbook.

Let's have some tea

Venerable Nanda was doing his homework for some time. He wanted some tea. He goes to Venerable Rahula's room. He knocks on the door.

Venerable Rahula : Who's there? Come in!

Venerable Nanda : What are you doing? Did you finish your maths homework?

Venerable Rahula : Not yet, But I did most of them. Few sums are difficult but **most** of them are easy. What about you?

Venerable Nanda : I only did a few. I have many more to do.

Venerable Rahula : They aren't that difficult, are they?

Venerable Nanda : No, but, **some sums** are a little difficult.

Venerable Rahula : You'll have to hurry up, you don't have **much time** to finish them.

Venerable Nanda : By the way, let's have **some** tea?

Venerable Rahula : Why not? Sure! Can you bring **some** water please?

Venerable Nanda : Ok. Give me the kettle.

Venerable Rahula : Here you are.

(Venerable Nanda plugs the kettle and switches it on)

Venerable Rahula : Have a biscuit! There is a piece of cake too.

Venerable Nanda : No, this is enough, thank you.

Venerable Rahula : How do you take your sugar?

Venerable Nanda : Like **little** deeds go a long way, a **little** sugar is better!



Activity 13 - Reading

1. Who are the two friends?
2. What was Venerable Nanda doing before he met Venerable Rahula?
3. Did Venerable Nanda take a piece of cake?
4. Who feels that mathematics is difficult?
5. How do you know the answer to the above question?

(Use the words from the text to answer question 05)



Quantifiers: Let us learn about quantifiers.

Quantifiers are either determiners or pronouns that express quantity.

Now read the quantifiers and their referents you found in the dialogue “Let’s have some tea”.

Quantifier	Referent
most	sums
few	sums
some	sums, tea,
much	time
little	deeds
a little	sugar

Activity 14 - Grammar

Tick (✓) where the quantifier is applicable.

Quantifier	Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Some	✓	✓
A few		
Few		
A little		
Little		
Many		
much		



Supipi has got a little flour. She can make a cake.	Kusum has got (very) little flour. She can't make a cake	Supipi has got a few store berries. She can make some jam	Kusum has got (very) few store berries. She can't make any jam
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Positive / Negative?

"A little" and "a few" have positive sense as Supipi has *enough flour and store berries* to make cakes and jam

Activity 15 - Grammar

Copy the activity onto your writing book and underline the correct quantifier given in brackets.

1. (Many, Few, Much) tourists visit our temple, because this is off season.
2. Venerable Tissa has (little, much, a little) soap. It is not enough to wash his robe.
3. There are (little, much, many) novice monks in our pirivena but, there is only (few, a few, much) lay students.
4. Venerable Athula planted some flowers in the compound, only (a few, few, many) of them are blooming now.
5. I was thirsty. (little, a little, much) water was sufficient to quench my thirst.

Activity 16 - Grammar

**Now do the Activity 4 in unit six of your workbook.*

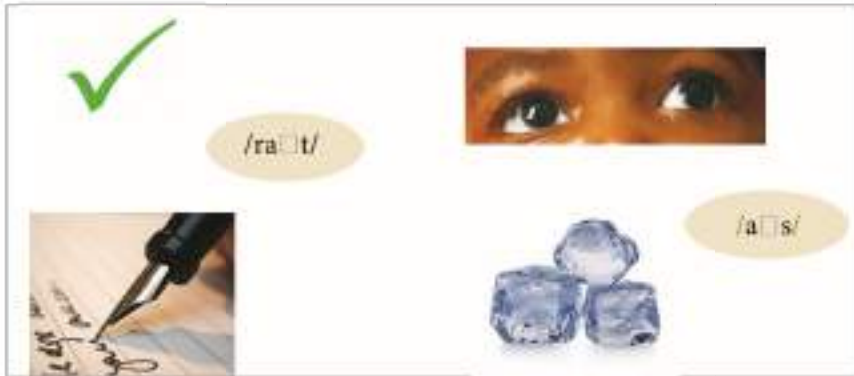
Homonyms

Let us learn about homonyms. The words with different spellings and similar sounds are called homonyms. In speech, we understand the meaning of a homonyms at its used in sentences.

e.g. We used to write with pencils in grade one. (drawing letters on papers)

I got eight rights for my homework activity. (corrects answers)

▲ Both words are pronounced as “/rait/”











Activity 17 - Vocabulary

Label the pictures.

Homonyms

- Words with similar sounds but different meanings

Activity 18 - Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the suitable words.

1. _____ is used to make bread. (flower/flour)
2. I _____ with my ears. (hear/here)
3. Use the _____ to go up or down. (stairs/stares)
4. The _____ shone brightly. (son/sun)
5. The plant has _____. (grown /groan)
6. _____ it is! (hear/here)
7. A rose is a beautiful _____. (flower/flour)
8. Father helps his _____ to read. (son/sun)
9. When I am sick, I _____. (grown /groan)
10. Please brush my _____ of shoes too. (pair/pear)

Activity 19 - Vocabulary

Write the correct homophones.

Last (knight, night) when I looked up, the sky was very dark (blue, blew). I (knew, new) I (wood, would) (sea, see) stars but (I, eye) was surprised (buy, by) (there, their) brightness. Who had (made, maid) them so beautiful? I was sure they had been (maid, made) millions of (years, ears) ago. I wanted to (stair, stare) at them forever. What a beautiful (sight, site)? The moon is peeping through the clouds.

Context Clues

When we read, we may come across unfamiliar words. Contextual and visual clues help to define them. Some of them are:




- Pictures
 - ✓ e.g. pictograms, signs, symbols...etc.
- Definitions
 - ✓ e.g. “They are the basic practices in Buddhism.”
- Helping words
 - ✓ e.g. Synonyms, antonyms, numbers, markers (e.g. “Five.”)
- Affixes (un, im, less, ness, lly ...)
 - ✓ Intentionally (adverb)
- Punctuation (., -, “”, /, :, ;)
 - ✓ “Five Precepts.”
- Collocational words
 - ✓ (observe sil, five precepts)
- Synonyms and antonyms

Activity 20 - Vocabulary

Read and answer the following questions.

“Pib” can be known as one of the most essential things for living beings. Life is impossible without “pib”. A great part of the earth is covered with “pib”. It is why our planet is called the “Blue Planet”. But we can use only two percent of “pib” in our daily life, because, much of “pib” is unusable. “pib” can take different shapes in different climatic conditions. We hardly have the experience of frozen “pib”. But we Sri Lankans have experienced the heavy floods and droughts as well. But beautiful “pib” falls are a very common sight when we travel up country. And these “pib” falls generate power for our country. So “pib” is a great gift that we should use thriftily.



1. What is pib?

.....

2. What are the different forms of pib?

.....

3. What are the places that “pib” can be seen?

.....

4. What type of power that “pib” generates?

.....

5. What will happen if we waste “Pib”?

.....