

ONLINE STUDY MATERIAL-3

SUBJECT-E.V.S

SESSION-2020-21

CLASS-V

CHAPTER-3

TOPIC: READING WITH HANDS

DAY-1

❖ Points to remember

- There are many people who have poor eyesight.
- Need of glasses or spectacles most of the time.
- Many people need glasses only for reading.

❖ ACTIVITY

Find out what is the difference between 'myopia' and 'hypermetropia'?

Ans- Myopia is a condition in which the person cannot see objects which are beyond far point on the other hand in hypermetropia the person can see far objects clearly but cannot see near objects clearly.

Let's have fun

Have you ever tried to see in a dark room ? How did you feel? Write your feelings in a sheet of paper.

DAY-2

Points to remember

- Some people have weak eyesight, but there are many people in this world who cannot see at all.
- People who cannot see at all are called visually challenged.

Q/A round

Q. How can the visually challenged people read?

Ans- Visually Challenged people use their sense of touch to read. They use their fingers to feel the words. Their fingers play the role of their eyes and send messages to the brain.

DAY-3

Points to remember

- Story of Louise Braille. (refer to your textbook)

Q/A round

Q. Who was Louise Braille?

Ans: Louise Braille was a Frenchman who invented Braille script.

DAY-4

Do you know

- The Braille script is based on a military coding system developed by Charles Barbier.

WEB LINKS

Story of Louise Braille :-

<https://youtu.be/IR85mIwXYsA>

Invention of Braille :-

<https://youtu.be/8hzPIKmCHUA>

Q/A round -

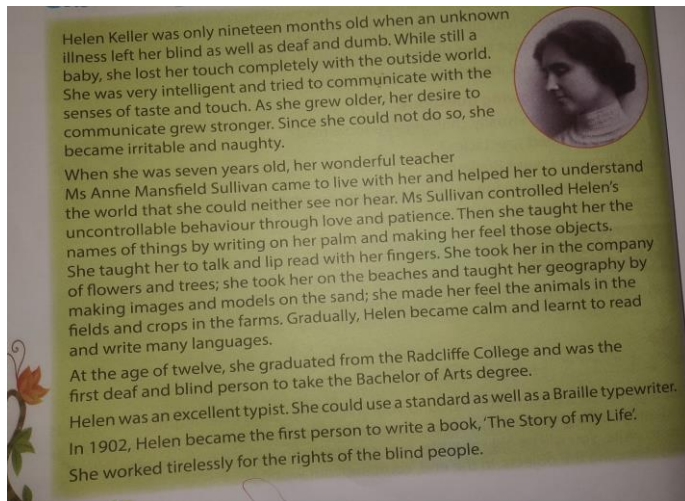
Q. Who all need spectacles ?

Ans: people who have a weak eyesight use spectacles to read things.

Q. Should we make fun of the people who are physically challenged?

Ans: No we should not make fun of the people who are physically challenged.

TINA'S STORY



Helen Keller was only nineteen months old when an unknown illness left her blind as well as deaf and dumb. While still a baby, she lost her touch completely with the outside world. She was very intelligent and tried to communicate with the senses of taste and touch. As she grew older, her desire to communicate grew stronger. Since she could not do so, she became irritable and naughty.

When she was seven years old, her wonderful teacher Ms Anne Mansfield Sullivan came to live with her and helped her to understand the world that she could neither see nor hear. Ms Sullivan controlled Helen's uncontrollable behaviour through love and patience. Then she taught her the names of things by writing on her palm and making her feel those objects. She taught her to talk and lip read with her fingers. She took her in the company of flowers and trees; she took her on the beaches and taught her geography by making images and models on the sand; she made her feel the animals in the fields and crops in the farms. Gradually, Helen became calm and learnt to read and write many languages.

At the age of twelve, she graduated from the Radcliffe College and was the first deaf and blind person to take the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Helen was an excellent typist. She could use a standard as well as a Braille typewriter.

In 1902, Helen became the first person to write a book, 'The Story of my Life'. She worked tirelessly for the rights of the blind people.

