

ENGLISH

NOTES

STD - II

(2019 – 20)

UNIT-1

LN - HALDI'S ADVENTURE

I. New words:

1. giraffe
2. surprise
3. adventure
4. wonderful
5. playground

II. Meanings:

1. strange – not seen before
2. stare – to look for a long time
3. wonderful - interesting
4. climb – get on top
5. rush – go very fast

III. Opposites:

1. never x always
2. love x hate
3. happy x sad
4. back x front
5. late x early

IV. Past tense:

1. walk – walked
2. run – ran
3. feel – felt
4. rush – rushed
5. go – went

V. Plurals:

1. glass – glasses
2. book – books
3. star – stars
4. bird – birds
5. animal – animals

VI. Answer the following:

1. Whom did Haldi meet on her way to school?

Ans: Haldi met a giraffe on her way to school.

2. What was the name of the giraffe?

Ans: It's name was Smiley.

3. How did she reach school?

Ans: She reached school by riding on Smiley's back.

4. What did she think at the end?

Ans: At the end ,she thought it was a wonderful adventure.

UNIT-1

POEM: FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL

I. Explain the reference with the context:

1. **“I wonder
if my drawing
will be as good as theirs.”**

a) Who is talking in the poem?

Ans: A child is talking in the poem.

b) Name the poem.

Ans: The name of the poem is “First day at school”.

2. **“I wonder
if my teacher
will look like Mom or Gran.”**

a) What does the child wonder about his teacher?

Ans: The child wonders if his teacher would look like his mother or grandmother.

b) Give the meanings:

Ans: Mom – mother

Gran – grandmother

UNIT – 2

LN - I WANT

I. New words:

1. wand 2. strong 3. wishes 4. blows 5.monster

II. Meanings:

- 1.wise - clever 2. wand - magical stick
3. monster - horrible creature 4. stripes - a pattern with lines
5.awful – very bad

III. Opposites:

1. down x up 2. like x dislike 3. come x go
4. long x short 5. new x old

IV. Past tense:

1. throw - threw 2. say - said 3. remember - remembered
4. want – wanted 5. look – looked

V. Plurals:

1. water - water 2. monkey - monkeys 3. elephant - elephants
4. giraffe - giraffes 5. zebra – zebras

VI. Answer the following:

1. What did the little monkey want to be?

Ans: The little monkey wanted to be big and strong.

2. Name the animals the monkey saw in the forest?

Ans: The monkey saw a giraffe , an elephant and a zebra.

3. How does an elephant have a bath?

Ans: An elephant fills its trunk with water and blows it all over itself.

4. Why does little Monkey want to be himself again?

Ans: As he looked like a monster, he wanted to be himself again.

UNIT – 3

LN - THE WIND AND THE SUN

I. New words:

1. road 2. coat 3. quickly 4. cheeks 5. won

II. Meanings:

1. quickly - to move very fast 2. puff – to breathe loudly
3. hard - not easily broken 4. wipe – to clean with a dry cloth

III. Opposites:

1. hard x soft 2. hot x cold 3. first x last
4. strong x weak 5. won x lost

IV. Past tense:

1. walk - walked 2. make - made 3. feel - felt
4. take - took 5. give - gave

V. Plurals:

1. coat - coats 2. man - men 3. day - days
4. road – roads

VI. Answer the following:

1. What did the sun and wind tried to do?

Ans: They tried to take off , the man’s coat.

2. What did the wind do?

Ans: The wind was blowing hard.

3. What did the sun do to remove the man’s coat?

Ans: The sun was shining hard to make the man remove his coat .

4. Who won in the end?

Ans: The sun won in the end.

UNIT – 3

POEM - A SMILE

I. Explain the reference with the context:

1. “ A smile is quite a funny thing,
It wrinkles up your face.”

a) What does a smile do?

Ans: It wrinkles up your face.

b) Name the poem.

Ans: The name of the poem is ‘ A smile’.

2. “You smile at one,
He smiles at you,
And so one smile
makes two .”

a) What happens when we smile at someone?

Ans: When we smile at someone they smile back at us.

b) What help us to make friends?

Ans: A smile help us to make friends.

UNIT – 4

LN - STORM IN THE GARDEN

I. New words:

1. snail 2. dark 3. storm 4. thunder 5. lightning

II. Meanings

1. lightning - bright flash of light 2. thunder - loud deep sound
3. storm - very strong wind 4. worry - to feel sad

III. Opposites:

1. friend x enemy 2. pull x push 3. dark x light
4. wet x dry 5. big x small

IV. Past tense:

1. climb – climbed 2. sit - sat 3. look - looked
4. cry - cried 5. grow - grew

V. Plurals:

1. tail - tails 2. ant - ants 3. friend - friends
4. water - water 5. stone – stones

VI. Answer the following:

1. Who was Sunu - sunu ?

Ans: Sunu – sunu was a snail.

2. Whom was Sunu – sunu visiting?

Ans: Sunu – sunu was visiting his friends , the ants.

3. Where were the ants hiding?

Ans: They were hiding under a flower pot.

4. Did Sunu – sunu get wet? Why?

Ans: No, he did not get wet as he has a shell on his back.

UNIT - 5
LN - FUNNY BUNNY

I. New words:

1. nut 2. met 3. follow 4. goose 5. bunny

II. Meanings:

1. way - a path 2. fall – move downwards quickly
3. tell – to express in words 4. find – discover

III. Opposites:

1. going x coming 2. ask x tell 3. here x there
4. find x lost 5. live x die

IV. Past tense:

1. meet - met 2. fall - fell 3. find - found
4. say - said 5. live - lived

V. Plurals:

1. fox - foxes 2. bunny - bunnies 3. nut - nuts
4. goose - geese 5. duck – ducks

VI. Answer the following:

1. What fell on Funny Bunny?

Ans: A nut fell on Funny Bunny.

2. What did Funny Bunny think?

Ans: Funny Bunny thought that the sky was going to fall.

3. Name the animals he met on his way?

Ans: He met a hen , a cock , a duck , a goose and a fox on his way

4. What happened to all the animals in the end?

Ans: The fox ate all the animals in the end.

UNIT - 5
POEM : ZOO MANNERS

I. Explain the reference with the context:

**1. “ Don’t make fun
Of the Camel’s hump-
He’s very proud
Of his noble bump.”**

a) What does the camel have on its back?

Ans: The camel has a hump on its back to store water in it.

b) Write a pair of rhyming words.

Ans: hump – bump

**2. “ Treat them as well
As they do you,
And you’ll always be welcome
At the Zoo.”**

a) How do we have to treat the animals?

Ans: We should treat them well, without teasing, and feeding.

b) Name the poem.

Ans: The name of the poem is “Zoo Manners”.

UNIT -6

LN: CURLYLOCKS AND THE THREE BEARS

I. New Words:

1. curly
2. cottage
3. bowl
4. porridge
5. hungry

II. Meanings:

1. gruff – rough and low voice
2. forest – large area with trees
3. bowl – round big basin
4. tiny – very small
5. cottage – a small house

III. Opposites:

1. big x little
2. right x left
3. asleep x awake
4. finish x start
5. somebody x nobody

IV. Past Tense:

1. is - was
2. eat - ate
3. sleep - slept
4. finish - finished
5. shout - shouted

V. Plurals:

1. bear - bears
2. house - houses
3. bowl - bowls
5. family - families

VI. Answer the following:

1. What did Curlylocks see in the forest?

Ans. Curlylocks saw a cottage in the forest.

2. Who lived in the cottage?

Ans. Papa bear, Mama bear and a Baby bear lived in the cottage.

3. Why and from where did she eat the porridge?

Ans. As she was hungry, she ate the porridge from the Baby bear's bowl.

4. What did Curlylocks do in the end?

Ans. She ran out of the cottage to escape from the bears.

UNIT – 7

LN: MAKE IT SHORTER

I. New words:

1.order 2.rub 3.puzzle 4. erase 5.court

II. Meanings:

1.puzzle – a difficult question 2. think – to direct the mind
3. rub - remove pencil mark 4. further—to move to the next stage

III. Opposites:

1. in x out 2. true x false 3. shorter x longer 4. under x over
5. now x then

IV. Past tense:

1. draw – drew 2. order – ordered 3. puzzle – puzzled 4. can – could
5. turn – turned

V. Plurals:

1. line – lines 2. minister – ministers 3. floor – floors 4.court – courts
5. order – orders

VI. Answer the following:

1. What did Akbar do?

Ans. Akbar drew a line on the floor.

2. What did he order his ministers?

Ans. He ordered his ministers , to make the line shorter without rubbing it.

3. What did each minister do?

Ans. Each minister looked at the line and was puzzled.

4. How did Birbal make the line shorter?

Ans. He drew a longer line and made the first line shorter.

UNIT – 7

POEM: ON MY BLACKBOARD I CAN DRAW

Explain the reference to the context:

1. “ On my blackboard I can draw,
One little house with one green door. ”

a). Who is talking in this poem?

Ans. A child is talking in the poem.

b). What does the child draw on his blackboard?

Ans. He draws a little house with a green door.

2. “ Six yellow marigolds straight and tall,
Growing up against the wall. ”

a). How does the marigold grow?

Ans. It grows straight and tall.

b). Give a pair of rhyming words:

Ans. tall - wall

UNIT – 8

LN: THE MUMBAI MUSICIANS

I. New Words:

1. musician 2. tired 3. delicious 4. ghost 5. scare

II. Meanings:

1. tired – need to rest 2. delicious – tasty 3. sack – a big strong bag
4. musician – a person who plays musical instruments

III. Opposites:

1. give x take 2. light x dark 3. inside x outside
4. fast x slow 5. more x less

IV. Past tense:

1. reply – replied 2. reach – reached 3. become – became
4. sing – sang 5. has – had

V. Plurals:

1. farmer – farmers 2. sack – sacks 3. city – cities
4. one – many 5. person – people

VI. Answer the following:

1. What did the farmer give the donkey?

Ans. The farmer gave a sack of corn.

2. Why did the farmer ask Goopu to see the world?

Ans. The farmer asked Goopu to see the world before he becomes too old.

3. Why did the animals want to go to Mumbai?

Ans. The animals wanted to go to Mumbai to become musicians.

4. Why did the people in the house run away?

Ans. The people in the house heard the sound of the animals and ran away thinking that ghosts had come.

UNIT – 9

LN: THE MAGIC PORRIDGE POT

I. New Words:

1. magic 2. cook 3. spilling 4. whole 5. village

II. Meanings:

1. soon – in a short time 2. whole – entire 3. cook – to make food
4. hungry – need to eat 5. shout – a loud cry

III. Opposites:

1. rich x poor 2. old x young 3. full x empty 4. start x stop
5. happy x sad

IV . Past tense:

1. give – gave 2. cook - cooked 3. stop – stopped 4. spill – spilled
5. call – called

V. Plurals:

1. girl – girls 2. woman – women 3. village - villages
4. pot - pots

VI. Answer the following:

1. Where did Tara go one day?

Ans. Tara went to the forest one day.

2. What did the old woman give to Tara?

Ans. The old woman gave a magic pot to Tara.

3. What and when did the magic pot cook?

Ans. The magic pot would cook porridge when someone says , “Cook – Pot – Cook.”

4. Who and how did the girl stop the pot from cooking porridge?

Ans. Tara stopped the pot from cooking porridge by saying , “ Stop – Pot – Stop.”

UNIT – 9

POEM:GRANNY GRANNY PLEASE COMB MY HAIR

I. Explain the reference to the context:

1. “Granny Granny

Please comb my hair.

You always take your time,

You always take such care.”

a). To whom is the little girl talking?

Ans. The little girl is talking to her grandmother.

b). What does the little girl want her Granny to do?

Ans. The little girl wants her Granny to comb her hair.

2. “You put me to sit on a cushion

Between your knees;

You rub a little coconut oil,

Parting gentle as a breeze.”

a). Where does her Granny make her sit?

Ans. Granny makes her to sit on a cushion between her knees.

b). Give the opposite of the following:

i). sit x stand

ii). gentle x rough

UNIT – 10

LN: THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE ANT:

I. New words:

1. hardworking
2. arrive
3. starve
4. grasshopper
5. neighbour

II. Meanings:

1. store – to save
2. starve – to suffer from hunger
3. arrive – to reach
4. knock – to hit loudly
5. neighbour – the person next door

III. Opposites:

1. remember x forget
2. before x after
3. give x take
4. lazy x active
5. like x dislike

IV. Past tense:

1. arrive – arrived
2. are – were
3. starve – starved
4. begin – began
5. shake - shook

V. Plurals:

1. leaf – leaves
2. flower – flowers
3. grain – grains
4. ant – ants
5. fly – flies

VI. Answer the following:

1. How did the grasshopper live in summer?

Ans. The grasshopper sang songs and played happily in summer.

2. How did the ants live in summer?

Ans. The ants worked day and night collecting food in summer.

3. Did the grasshopper find food in winter?

Ans. No, the grasshopper did not find any food in winter.

4. What did the ant tell the grasshopper when he asked for food?

Ans. The ant said angrily, “ Lazy one, what were you doing all summer, go away .”

UNIT – 10

POEM: STRANGE TALK

I. Explain the reference to the context:

1. “ Three pups lived in a kennel,

And loved to make a row,

And when they meant , “ May we go out?”

They said, “ Bow –wow! Bow – wow!”

a) Where did the three pups live?

Ans. The three pups lived in a kennel.

b) What did they say?

Ans. They said, “Bow-wow, Bow-wow”

2. “ If all these animals talked as much

As little girls and boys,

And all of them tried to speak at once’

Wouldn’t it make a noise?”

a). What would happen if all the animals speak at the same time?

Ans. If all the animals speak at the same time , they would make noise.

b). Name the poem:

Ans. The name of the poem is ‘Strange talk’.