

Sub -English

Lesson- 1. Abu Ali counts his donkey

I. Meanings :

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. behind- back | 2. climb - get on top |
| 3. foolish - silly | 4. count - adding figures |
| 5. around - on all sides | |

II. Opposites :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. here x there | 2. near x far |
| 3. behind x in front of | 4. never x always |
| 5. right x wrong | |

III. Plurals:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. donkey - donkeys | 2. number - numbers |
| 3. rock - rocks | 4. friend - friends |
| 5. tree - trees | |

IV. Frame sentence :

1. ride : I went for a **ride** on a horse.
2. behind : My friend came **behind** me for prayer.

V. Answer the following :

1. Where did Abu Ali go ?
Abu Ali went to the fair.
2. What did Abu buy at the fair ?
Abu bought nine donkeys at the fair.
3. Who helped Abu Ali ?
Musa helped Abu Ali.
4. Who was the tenth donkey mentioned here ?
The tenth donkey mentioned here was Abu Ali.

Lesson- 2.The story of Miss. Moppet

I.New words :

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 1. kitten | 2. peep | 3. afraid | 4. cupboard | 5. towel |
| 6. paws | 7. wriggle | 8. tease | 9. worse | 10.catch |

II.Meanings :

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. peep - look quickly | 2. fun - joke |
| 3. tease – to make fun of | 4. little - small |
| 5. ill - sick | |

III. Opposites :

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.little x more | 2. top x bottom |
| 3.tie x untie | 4. best x worst |
| 5.hard x soft | |

IV. Past Tense :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. tease - teased | 2. make - made |
| 3. think - thought | 4. peep - peeped |
| 5. forget - forgot | |

V. Plurals :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. mouse - mice | 2. kitten - kittens |
| 3. towel - towels | 4. paw - paws |
| 5. hole - holes | |

VI. Frame sentence:

1. cupboard : My father bought a new cupboard.
2. afraid : I am afraid of a mouse.

VII. Answer the following :

1. Who was Miss. Moppet ?
Miss. Moppet was a kitten.
2. Where was the mouse ?
The mouse was behind the cupboard.
3. How did the mouse get out ?
The mouse got out through the hole in the towel.
4. Who was clever Miss. Moppet or the mouse ?
The mouse was clever.

Sub -English

They chose Me (Poem)

Explain the reference with context:

1. “ I have two mothers

My birth mother and my mum”

a) Why does the child have two mothers?

The child has two mothers as she is an adopted child.

b) Why does the child feel special?

The child feels special because she has two mothers and two fathers.

2. “ I have two days,

My birthday and my chosen day”

a) What are the two special days for the child?

The two special days for the child are her birthday and her chosen day.

b) Name the poem :

The name of the poem is “ They chose me”.

Sub -English

Lesson-3. An Old Red Hat

I. Meanings :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. mum – mother | 2. penny - a small coin |
| 3. nest - home of a bird | 4. count - to add |

II. Opposites:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. smallest x biggest | 2. old x new |
| 3. front x back | 4. same x different |
| 5. sell x buy | |

III. Past Tense:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. get - got | 2. say - said |
| 3. ask - asked | 4. give - gave |
| 5. shake - shook | |

IV. Frame sentence :

1. nest - I saw an egg in a nest.
2. penny- My mother has a penny in her bag.

V. Answer the following ;

1. Who was Ada ?

Ada was a little African girl.

2. Where did she go ? Why?.

She went to the market to sell the eggs.

3. How did Ada go to the market ?

Ada went to the market by bus.

4. For whom did Ada buy a new hat ?

Ada bought a new hat for her mum.

Sub -English

Lesson-4. The boy and the bear

I.Meanings:

1. rush - go very fast
2. best - very good
3. dream - a vision in sleep
4. cry - shed tears
5. hurry - go quickly

III.Opposites:

1. open x close
2. first x last
3. small x big
4. more x little
5. never x always

III.Past Tense:

1. live - lived
2. fly - flew
3. meet - met
4. rush - rushed
5. hurry - hurried

IV. Plurals :

1. bear - bears
2. bicycle - bicycles
3. house - houses
4. kite - kites
5. door - doors

VI. Answer the following :

1. Who played together every day ?.

A little boy and a bear played together every day.

2. What did the little boy talk about ?.

The little boy talked about the fun they had in the bear's house.

3. Why did the little boy like the bear's house ?

The little boy liked the bear's house because they had lot of fun there.

4. Where did the little boy fall asleep in the end ?

The little boy fell asleep in his own bed in the end.

Sub -English

The Swing (poem)

Explain the reference with context:

1. “ How do you like to go up in a swing,
Up in the air so blue?”

a) Who do you think is talking in the poem?

A child is talking in the poem.

b) Name the poem :

The name of the poem is “ The Swing”.

2. “ Rivers and trees and cattle and all,
Over the countryside_”

a) What did the child see from the swing ?

The child saw rivers ,trees and cattles from the swing.

b) What does ‘ cattle’ mean ?.

‘ cattle’ means cows and bulls.

3. “ Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown”.

a) Which are green and brown?

The garden is green and the roof is brown.

b).Give the opposite of the word ‘ up’.

Up x down

I. MEANINGS:

1. greet - to wish others
- 3.shout - speak loudly
- 5.town - small city

- 2.Yo – Yo - a round toy with a string
- 4.repeat - to say again

II. OPPOSITES:

- 1.one x many
- 3.low x high
- 5.come x go

- 2.now x then
- 4.like x dislike

III.PAST TENSE:

- 1.recite - recited
- 3.repeat - repeated
- 5.try - tried

- 2.shout - shouted
- 4.can - could

IV.PLURALS :

- 1.thing - things
- 3.town - towns
- 5.idea - ideas

- 2.toy - toys
- 4.class - classes

V.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1.Whom did Hong look for when he returned from school?

Ans: Hong looked for his mother when he returned from school.

2.What did Hang's grandmother show him?

Ans: Hang's grandmother showed him photos of China.

3.Did Hang really watch T.V?

Ans:No,he did not really watch T.V.

4.With whom did he play yo-yo?

Ans: Hong played yo-yo with his grandmother.

Sub -English

Keep a poem in your pocket (Poem)

Explain the reference to the context:

I. “Keep a poem in your pocket

And a picture in your head”

1.(a) To whom is the poet talking in the poem?

Ans: The poet is talking to a child.

(b) Name the poem:

Ans: The name of the poem is “Keep a poem in your pocket”.

2. “And the little picture bring to you

A dozen dreams to dance to you”

(a) What does the little picture bring to the child?

Ans: The little picture brings a dozen of dreams to the child.

(b) Give the meaning of the word ‘dozen’:

Ans: ‘dozen’ means twelve

Sub -English

Lesson :6 - Barry the bat

I.MEANINGS:

1.chirp - sound of birds

2.afraid - a feeling of fear

3.tired - need to rest

4.lovely - beautiful

5.comfortable - to feel good

II.OPPOSITES:

1.dark x light

2.afraid x bold

3.right x left

4.different x same

5.begin x end

III. PAST TENSE:

1.sleep - slept

2.wake - woke

3.hug - hugged

4.call - called

5.want - wanted

IV.PLURALS:

1.bat - bats

2.cave - caves

3.eye - eyes

4.inch - inches

5.wing - wings

V.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Where and how was Barry sleeping?

Ans: Barry was sleeping upside down in his cave.

2.What was he afraid of ?

Ans: He was afraid of light.

3. What did Barry's mother promise him?

Ans: She promised to keep the cave dark all night

Sub -English

Lesson7. Doctor Nath

I. Meanings:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. creak - make a noise | 2. near - close | 3. fine - good |
| 4. branch - off shoot | 5. worm - a long thin creature | |

II. Opposites :

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. ill x well | 2. kind x cruel | 3. worse x better |
| 4. inside x outside | 5. fat x thin | |

III. Past tense:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. run - ran | 2. can - could | 3. fall - fell |
| 4. take - took | 5. ride - rode | |

IV. Plurals :

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. branch - branches | 2. tree - trees | 3. doctor - doctors |
| 4. worm - worms | 5. leaf - leaves | |

V. Answer the following :

1. Who was sick ?

A tamarind tree in the centre of the village was sick.

2. Who called doctor Nath?

The villagers called doctor Nath.

3. What was inside the trunk ?

A big fat worm was inside the trunk.

4. How did the villagers ,the birds and the tree feel at the end ?

All felt very happy at the end.

Explain the reference with context :

1. “ where do all the insects go at night,
When all the world's asleep”.

a) When do all the world's asleep?.

All the world's asleep at night.

b) Give the opposite of the word ‘ asleep’.

asleep x awake

2. “ The lion has his den,
Cows can sleep inside the barn.’

a) What does the lion have ?.

The lion has a den.

b) Where do the cows sleep?.

The cows sleep inside the barn.

3. “Turtles sleep inside their shell;

The robin has her nest”

a) Where does the turtle sleep?

Turtles sleep inside their shells.

b) Name the poem:

The name of the poem is “ When all the world's asleep”

I. Meanings:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. pair - couple | 2. pile - heap | 3. mud - wet earth |
| 4. lunch - midday meal | | |

II. Opposites :

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. day x night | 2. after x before | 3. big x small |
| 4. strange x familiar | 5. deep x shallow | |

III. Past tense :

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. break - broke | 2. find - found | 3. dig - dug |
| 4. think - thought | 5. tell - told | |

IV. Plurals :

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. spade - spades | 2. skate - skates | 3. stone - stones |
| 4. pot - pots | 5. hole - holes | |

V. Answer the following :

1. Why did Nikky want a pair of skates ?

Nikky wanted a pair of skates for skating with his friends.

2. How did he feel after digging all day ? Why ?

After digging all day he felt very tired and sad because there were no skates.

3. Was Nikky happy at the end of the day ?

Yes, Nikky was happy at the end of the day.

4. What did Nikky's father want him to do ?

Nikky's father wanted him to plant a mango tree in the hole.

I.MEANINGS:

1.boom - make a loud,deep sound

2.creature - any movable living thing

3.jackal - a wild dog

4.agree - to say yes

5.tremble - to shake with fear

II.OPPOSITES:

1.agree x disagree

2.loudly x softly

3.heavy x light

4.laugh x cry

5.empty x full

III.PAST TENSE:

1.crush - crushed

2.shake - shook

3.stand - stood

4.agree - agreed

5.spot - spotted

IV.PLURALS:

1.house - houses

2.cave - caves

3.story - stories

4.wall - walls

5.door - doors

V.ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1.Who crawled inside the hare's house?

Ans:A caterpillar crawled inside the hare's house.

2.Who begged other animals for help?

Ans:The hare begged other animals for help.

3.Name the animals that helped the hare.

Ans:The animals that helped the hare were jackal, leopard, rhino, elephant and frog.

4.Who was the cleverest of all the animals?

Ans:The frog was the cleverest of all the animals.

Sub -English

My elephant is missing (Poem)

Explain the reference with the context:

1. "He isn't on the sofa

Where he promised he would stay"

a) Who was missing in this poem?

An elephant was missing in this poem .

b) Where did the elephant promise to stay?

The elephant promised to stay on the sofa.

2. "If you should see my elephant,

He answers to 'Jerome'.

a) What was the elephant's name?

The elephant's name was "Jerome".

b) Name the poem.

The name of the poem is "My elephant is missing".

Sub -English

Lesson. 10. The Elephant's Nose

I. Meanings:

1. boot - a strong shoe
2. greasy - oily
3. whisper - speak softly
4. wrap - cover
5. shrink - grow smaller

II Opposites :

1. special x ordinary
2. bigger x smaller
3. strong x weak
4. nearer x farther
5. back x front

III. Past tense :

1. change - changed
2. do - did
3. tell - told
4. wink - winked
5. put - put

IV. Plurals :

1. elephant - elephants
2. answer - answers
3. bird - birds
4. eye - eyes
5. river - rivers

V. Answer the following :

1. What did the elephant's child do always?

The elephant's child always asked questions.

2. Who told him where to find the crocodile ?

The Kolokolo bird told him where to find the crocodile.

3. How did the crocodile look like ?

The crocodile looked like a log of wood.

4. What happened to the nose of the elephant's child at the end ?

At the end ,the nose of the elephant's child became so long that he could not see where it ended.

Sub -English

Lesson.11. Why Third ?

I. Meanings :

1. crowd - many people
2. narrator - story teller
3. independent - freedom
4. carriage - a part of the train
5. foreign - other country

II. Opposites :

1. cheap x costly
2. right x left
3. everywhere x nowhere
4. broad x narrow
5. rich x poor

III. Past tense :

1. try - tried
2. lead - led
3. leave - left
4. crowd - crowded
5. hurry - hurried

IV. Plurals :

1. year - years
2. woman - women
3. carriage - carriages
4. guest - guests
5. country - countries

V. Answer the following:

1. Who led the fight for India's independence ?

Mahatma Gandhi led the fight for India's independence.

2. Whom were the Americans looking for ?

The Americans were looking for Gandhiji.

3. Why did they look for him in the first class compartment ?

They looked for him in the first class compartment as he was an important leader.

4. Why did Gandhiji travel in the third class ?

The poor people of his country travelled in the third class. So Gandhiji also travelled in the third class.

SUB-ENGLISH

Creative writing

Picture composition:



This is a park.

It is a beautiful park.

The children are playing in the park.

The sun is shining in the sky.

A boy is flying a kite.

There are many trees in the park.

I like this park very much.

Guided composition:



This is Ram's T. Shirt.

It is a yellow colour T. Shirt.

It is a new T. Shirt.

He bought it last week.

He wears it once in a week.

He likes the T. Shirt very much.

Now write similar sentences about your T.Shirt:



This is my T. Shirt.

It is a red colour T. Shirt.

It is a new T. Shirt.

I bought it last week.

I wear it once in a week.

I like my T. Shirt very much.

Picture composition :



This is a pond.

It is a beautiful pond.

The children are fishing in the pond.

There are trees and plants near the pond.

The clouds are sailing in the sky.

I like this pond very much.

Guided composition



This is Anu's hand bag.
It is a black colour bag.
It is a new hand bag.
Her father bought it for her.
She carries the hand bag daily.
She likes her hand bag very much.

Now write similar sentences about your bag:

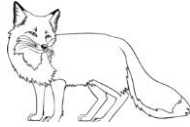


This is my hand bag.
It is a blue colour bag.
It is a new hand bag.
My mother bought it for me.
I carry my hand bag daily.
I like my hand bag very much.

HINTS DEVELOPING:

DEVELOP A STORY WITH THE HELP OF PICTURE CLUES:

Once there lived a fox in a jungle . It was very hungry, so it



was in search of food . It came to a vineyard ,



there it saw a bunch of grapes . But it was very high , so it



jumped again and again but could not reach it . At last it said, “The grapes

are sour” and walked away sadly .

