

CORDOVA® App 24x7
For Teachers Only

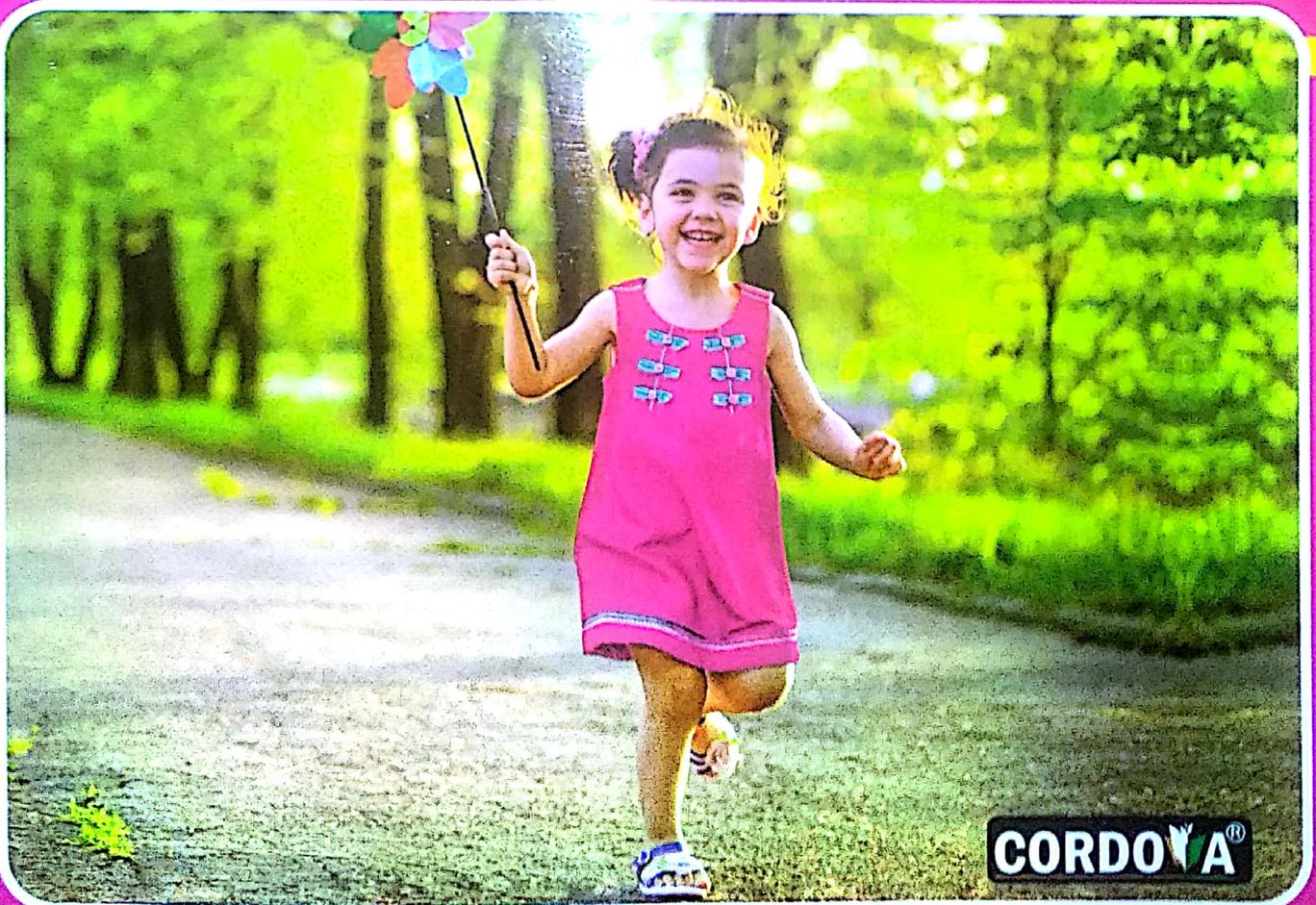
FREE SMART CLASS
SOFTWARE
WITH WEB SUPPORT
FOR TEACHERS ONLY

2



SUNBEAMS

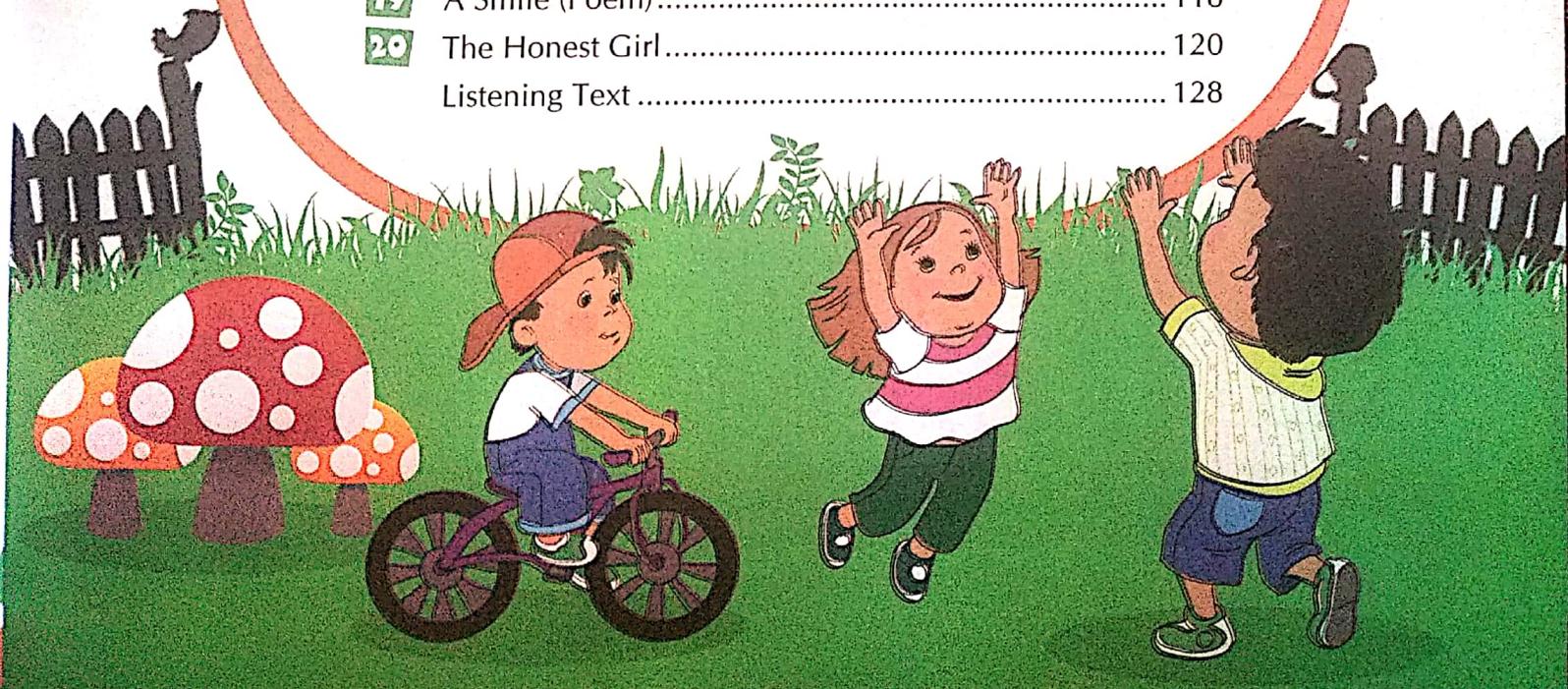
A Book Of
English Language and Literature



CORDOVA®

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DETAILED

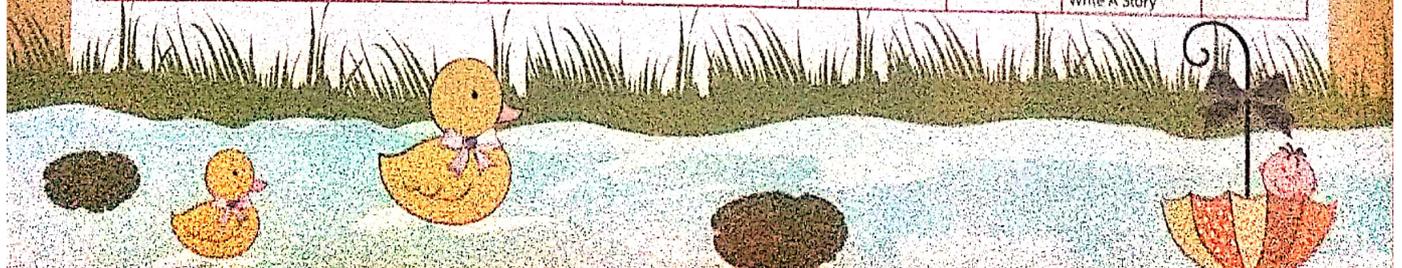
CONTENT



SCHOLASTIC AREA										
Sl. No.	Lesson	Reading Skills	Listen	Speak	Grammar	Learn New Words	Study Skills	Writing Skills	Watch Smart Class & Enjoy	
1	First Day At School (Poem)			Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.						✓
2	Magic Blackboard	Factual Inferential	Listen To The Questions And Answer Them	Work In Pairs 'ow', 'sm', 'ice' Words	Sentences Statements and Questions	Opposites	Punctuate Spell	Completing A Story	✓	
3	Oats And Beans And Barley Grow (Poem)			Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.						✓
4	Shalu And The Environment	Factual Inferential	Write The Naming Words	Work In Pairs 'cl', 'fl' Words Phonic Practice	Naming Words One And More Than One Male And Female	Read And Write	Spell	Complete A Story Narrate A Story	✓	
5	Safety First (Poem)			Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.						✓
6	The Lost Chicken	Factual Inferential	Listen And Repeat The First Word Of Each Pair	Conversation 'ea' Words	Describing Words Making Comparisons This, These, That, Those	Correct Words To Describe The Pictures	Punctuate	Framing Riddles	✓	
7	Earth Day (Poem)			Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.						✓
8	We Are Different	Factual Inferential	Listen And Write Short Forms	Practising Dialogues 'tr' and 'dr' words	Was, Were, Has, Have, Had	Match One And More Than One Form New Words	Punctuate Spell	Paragraph Writing	✓	



SCHOLASTIC AREA										
Sl. No.	Lesson	Reading Skills	Listen	Speak	Grammar	Learn New Words	Study Skills	Writing Skills	Watch Smart Class & Enjoy	
9	Crazy Animals (Poem)			Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.						✓
10	The Ant And The Grasshopper	Factual Inferential	Listen And Play The Word-Building Game	Substitute Action Words 'a' 'e' Words	Pronouns	Magic Grid Match With Correct Pictures	Punctuate	Story Writing	✓	
11	Mr Nobody (Poem)			Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.						✓
12	The Wind And The Sun	Factual Inferential	Listen And Answer The Questions	Conversation 'kn' and 'lk' Words	Doing Words Am, Is, Are	Make New Sentences, Tick (✓) The Correct Words Find Rhyming Words	Punctuate	Letter Writing (Informal)	✓	
13	The Swing (Poem)			Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.						✓
14	One Sunday	Factual Inferential	Listen To The Instructions And Follow Them	Role Play-Asking And Answering Questions 'ch' Words	A, An, The Use of Apostrophe	Homophones	Spell	Imagine And Write Writing In Sequence	✓	
15	The Paddling-Pool (Poem)			Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.						✓
16	We Can't Find Our Feet	Factual Inferential	List The Describing Words	Dialogue Writing 'sw' and 'ck' Words	Do, Does, Go, Goes Am, Is, Are, -ing Simple Past Tense	Chain Of Six Words Who Am I?	Punctuate Spell	Letter Writing (Informal) Make A Story	✓	
17	Glurp The Purple Alien (Poem)			Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.						✓
18	The Robot And The Cobbler	Factual Inferential	Listen And Tick (✓) The Words With Silent Letters	Dialogue- Asking And Answering Questions, 'ph' and 'wh' words	Short Forms Prepositions	Magic Grid Combine And Write As One Word	Spell	Build A Story	✓	
19	A Smile (Poem)			Reciting, appreciating and enjoying a poem.						✓
20	The Honest Girl	Factual Inferential	Listen And Write The Rhyming Words	Asking Questions Use Of Letter 'c'	And, Or, But Who, What, Where, Which, When	Write 'he' Names Guess Who Am I?	Punctuate Spell	Picture Composition, Look At The Rhyme And Write A Story	✓	





First Day At School

In this poem the poet wonders how his/her first day in school will be. Let's read, watch and enjoy this beautiful poem using Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class.

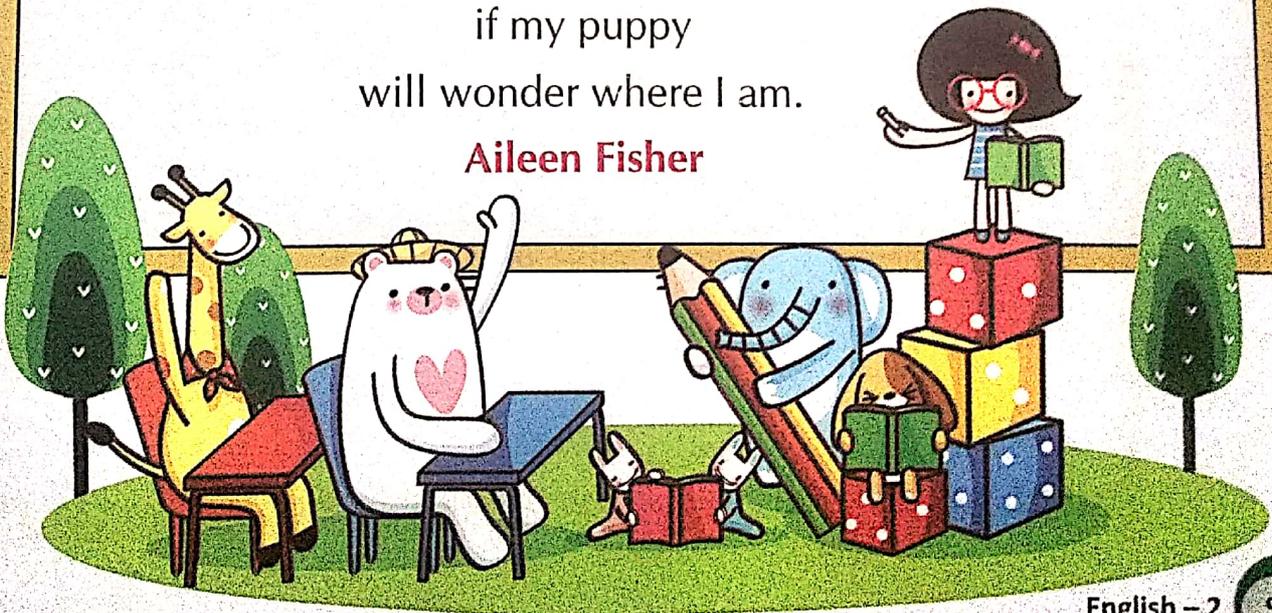
I wonder
if my drawing
will be as good as theirs.

I wonder
if they'll like me
or just be full of stares.

I wonder
if my teacher
will look like Mom or Gran.

I wonder
if my puppy
will wonder where I am.

Aileen Fisher



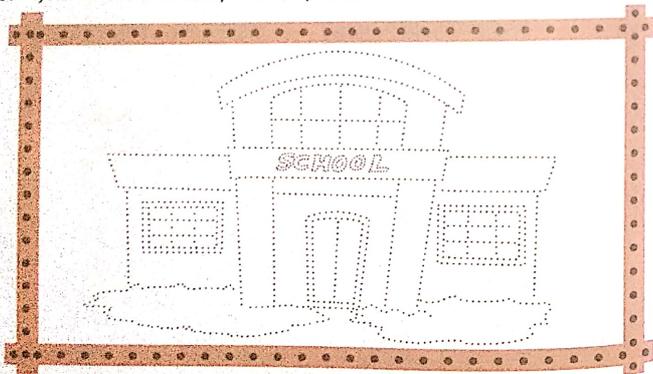


A LITTLE MORE OF THE POEM

(Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)

Answer these questions.

- Fill in the blanks to complete the verse.
 - I wonder
..... drawing
will
 - I wonder
if
will wonder where
- What does the child in the poem wonder about in the second stanza?
- Tick (✓) the correct answer.
The child in the poem wonders if his / her teacher / friend will look like Dad / Mom or Gran.
- Who will wonder where the child is?
- Join the dots to complete the picture. Then colour it.

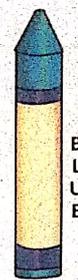
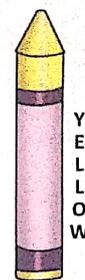


- The words 'theirs' and 'stares' rhyme. Now, colour the words that rhyme with

pin

gown

few



blew	drew
crown	bin
din	clown
drown	fin
crew	frown
	grew



Magic Blackboard

- Sentences
- Statements
- And Questions

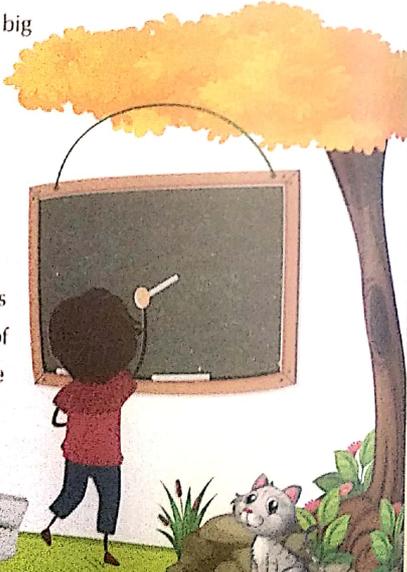
You go for a picnic. When you leave the picnic spot you find empty tins, paper plates and glasses, and empty packets thrown all around. Talk in class about what you should do.



Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to watch, read and know how littering can cause damage to forests and animals.

A boy is walking through a little forest which is full of dry trees. There, he finds a big blackboard hanging near an old tree. Next to it, is a box of chalk pieces. The boy takes a piece of chalk and starts to draw on the board. First, he draws a tree, then a rabbit and then a flower.

Magically, whenever he finishes drawing a thing, it jumps out of the board. Very soon, the place becomes a green forest, full of animals playing happily.



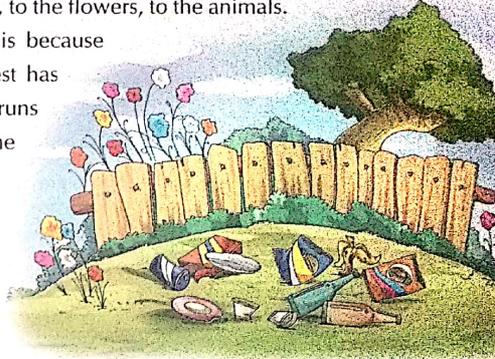
Very happy, the boy also draws his parents, brothers and sisters enjoying a picnic, with their sandwiches and chips. He also draws paper plates and empty tins of soft drinks left on the ground. He does this because this is what always happens on their picnics. But when these bits of litter come to life, something awful happens—around every paper plate and every empty tin, the forest turns grey, and this greyness starts spreading everywhere—to the grass, to the flowers, to the animals.

The boy realises that it is because of the litter that the forest has become grey. So, he runs through the forest with the blackboard eraser in his hand, to erase it.

He is quick, and does not leave a single piece of litter. The forest becomes green again.

The animals also look happy. The boy and the animals play together for the rest of the day.

The boy never sees that blackboard again. But now, every time he goes for a picnic with his family, he remembers what happened there and is the first to pick up any litter. He is also sure to remind others that anything they leave lying in the forests is very bad for the forest and the animals.



Pedro Pablo Sacristan

(freestoriesforkids.com/children/stories-and-foles/magic-blackboard)



(Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)



FROM THE STORY

ORAL

Read the lesson aloud.

What does the boy find in the forest?

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer in each.

- What is kept next to the blackboard in the forest?
 - a box of chalk pieces
 - an eraser
 - a pen
- Who/What is responsible for the greyness in the forest which is full of dry trees?
 - plants
 - animals
 - litter

WRITTEN

READ AND ANSWER

- Write (T) for true and (F) for false sentences.
 - The boy walks through a little forest.
 - The boy draws his friends playing.
 - The blackboard is hanging on an old tree trunk.
 - The boy erases all the litter.
 - The forest animals attack the boy.
- What does the boy draw on the blackboard?
- What happens to the things the boy draws?

THINK AND ANSWER

- How does the place become a green forest?
- Why does the boy draw litter?
- What happens as soon as the bits of litter come to life?
- What does the boy do when he finds that the forest is turning grey?
- What does the boy do when he goes on a picnic the next time?

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) QUESTION

As you know, litter is damaging the forest and the environment around us. Think and write five ways in which you can keep your school and home clean.



LISTEN

Listen to the questions and answer them. (Listening Text on Page No. 128)



SPEAK

A. Work in pairs.

Example: You : What do you do when someone smiles at you?
Partner : I smile back.

Use the groups of words in the box in place of the words in red. Your partner answers them. Then, reverse roles.

scolds	teases	frowns at	praises
pushes	plays with	gives something to	helps

B. Read aloud.

ow	frown	crown	brown
sm	smile	small	smell
ice	nice	mice	rice

GRAMMAR

Sentences

Look at these pictures and read the words or group of words written below them.



This Tina's



is birthday cake

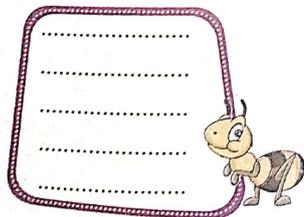
These two groups of words do not make sense on their own. But when we write This is Tina's birthday cake., it makes sense. So, it is a sentence.

A sentence is a group of words that makes sense.

A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.).

A. Make a smiley (☺) in front of the groups of words that are sentences.

1. an ant
2. A boy is flying a kite.
3. I have three
4. an ant carrying
5. I have three new pencils.



Read the following group of words.
is cooking in the mother kitchen

Now, read the following sentence.
Mother is cooking in the kitchen.

A group of words makes sense when we arrange it in order.

B. Arrange the jumbled words in proper order and make meaningful sentences. Each sentence should begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.

1. driving he very is fast
2. is a holiday today
3. brother her pilot is a
4. story a me please tell

Statements And Questions

Read the conversation between Shubhi and Megha.

Shubhi : Hello, I am Shubhi. What is your name?

Megha : Hello, I am Megha.

Shubhi : How old are you?

Megha : I am seven years old.



Here you see, there are two types of sentences. One type says something and ends with a full stop. It is a statement. The other type asks a question and ends with a question mark. It is a question.

A statement begins with a capital letter and always ends with a full stop (.).

A question begins with a capital letter and always ends with a question mark (?).

A. Rewrite the following sentences using full stops (.) or question marks (?).

1. Who is your English teacher
2. The cow is standing with its calf
3. Where are you going
4. The book is on the table



B. Fill in the blanks with (☺) if it is a statement and a (☺?) if it is a question.

1. Where is Mrs Gupta's house?
2. The bird is in its nest.

3. Why are you laughing?
4. The cuckoo is singing.

LEARN NEW WORDS

Match the opposites.

- frown
- many
- new
- start
- happy

- old
- stop
- smile
- sad
- few



PUNCTUATE

Use capital letters and full stops to complete these sentences.

1.(t) he people are smiling
2.(t) he sun is back in the sky

SPELL

Write the correct spellings of the following words. The words are from the chapter.

1. liter
2. erese
3. chak
4. baord
5. forste

WRITE

Look at the pictures and complete the story. Use the words from the Help Box.



Help Box

naughty – runs away – into the forest – lost – bear sees – crying – asks him – mother – takes him home – mother happy – hugs – promises not to be naughty again

Sunny and Bunny live with their mother. They go for a walk near a pond. Sunny

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Oats And Beans And Barley Grow

Have you ever thought how a farmer grows crops? Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to read and find out.



Oats and beans and barley grow,
Oats and beans and barley grow,
Do you or I or anybody know, how
Oats and beans and barley grow?

First, the farmer plants the seeds,
Stands up tall and takes his ease,
Stamps his feet and claps his hands,
And turns around to view his land.



Then, the farmer waters the ground,
Watches the sunshine all around,
Stamps his feet and claps his hands,
And turns around to view his land.



an American Folk Song



A LITTLE MORE OF THE POEM

(Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)

Answer these questions.

1. Arrange the following pictures in proper order.



2. Who grows oats and beans and barley?
3. Match the rhyming words.

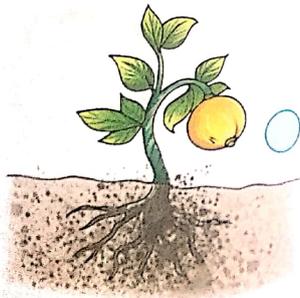
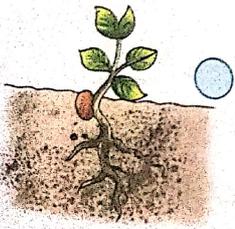
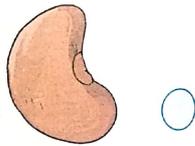
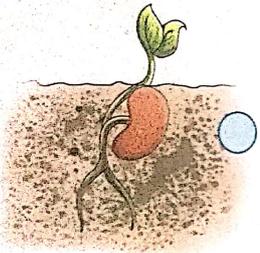
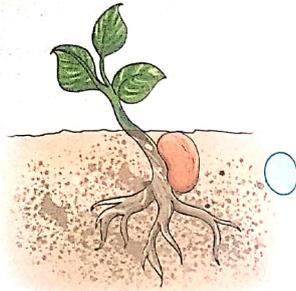
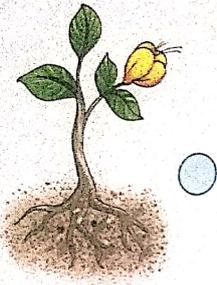
grow
hand
ground

land
around
know

4. Write the names of any three things that a farmer grows.

(a)
(b)
(c)

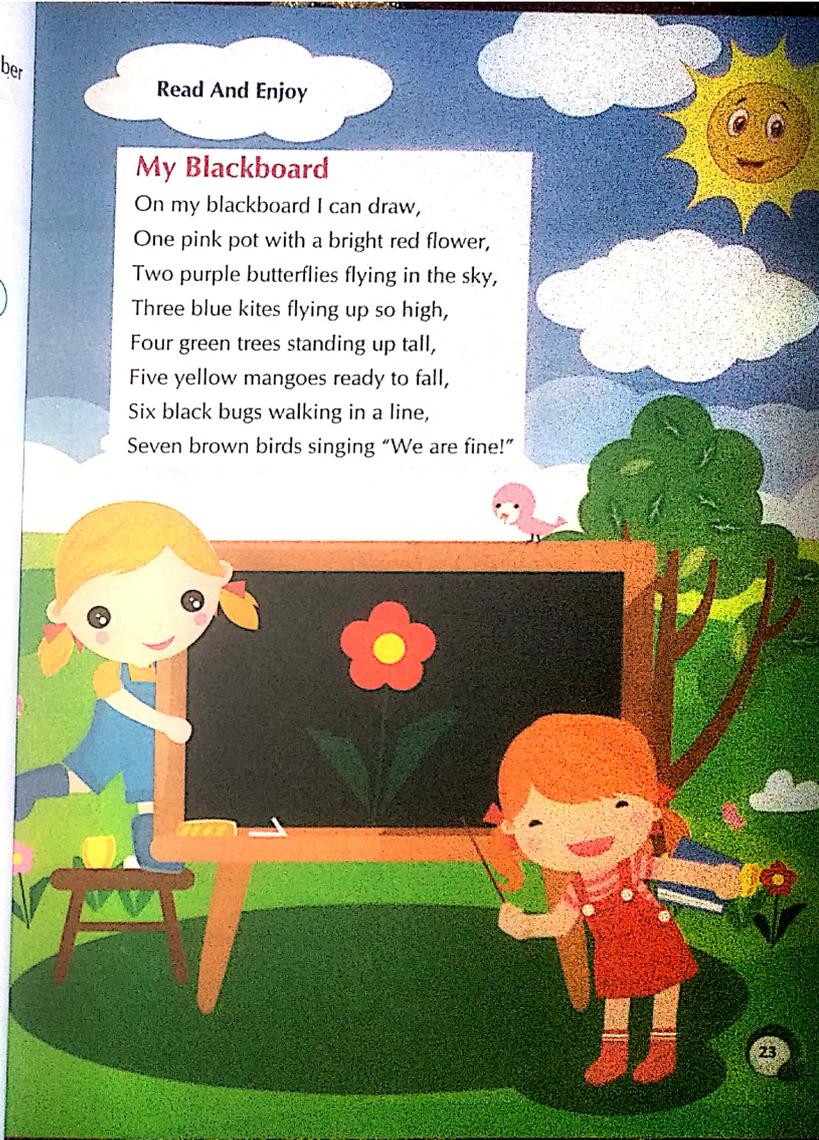
5. Given below are pictures of a seed growing into a plant. Number them correctly.



Read And Enjoy

My Blackboard

On my blackboard I can draw,
 One pink pot with a bright red flower,
 Two purple butterflies flying in the sky,
 Three blue kites flying up so high,
 Four green trees standing up tall,
 Five yellow mangoes ready to fall,
 Six black bugs walking in a line,
 Seven brown birds singing "We are fine!"





Shalu And The Environment

- Naming Words
- One And More Than One
- Male And Female

Tick (✓) the activity that is good for the environment.



Shalu thinks of the ways to keep the environment clean. But, there is one problem: She does not know where to find the environment. Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to watch, read and find out whether Shalu finds the environment or not.

Shalu's teacher tells the class that the environment is getting dirtier day by day.

We all need to keep it clean.

At night, Shalu goes off to sleep

thinking about how

to keep the environment clean.

When Shalu gets up in the morning she looks under her bed. It is dusty!

Keep The Environment Clean



under there. But where is the environment?

Shalu goes to the window and opens it. She smells something in the air, like smoke. Maybe it is from the garbage her neighbours are burning. It didn't smell good. But if she is going to find the environment, she'd better hurry up.



Shalu washes her hands and face and combs her hair. She brushes her teeth and watches

the water rush from the tap and go down the drain. Where does it all come from?

After breakfast, she goes outside to look for the environment. There she meets Titoo, a squirrel.



Shalu asks, "Where do you usually look for the environment?"

Titoo says, "Oh, I don't!" Shalu asks, "Well, then how do you ever find it? If you don't find it, how do you keep it clean?" Titoo says, "I don't look for it because I don't





need to. The environment seems to be wherever we go." She asks, "Where is it now?"

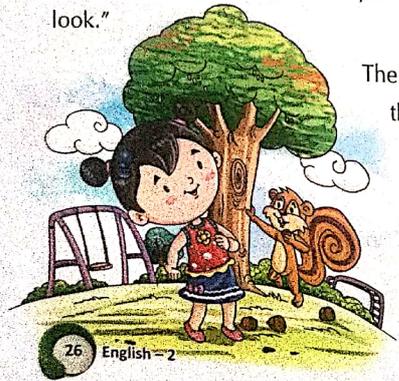
Titoo says, "Take a deep breath." Shalu does so, and asks, "There, now tell me where the environment is?" Titoo replies, "The air that you just breathed in, is a part of it."

"Do you drink any water? That's more of it. Do you have, maybe, cereal and milk and fruit for breakfast?"

Shalu begins to think and says, "And what about the smoke and the dust under my bed?" Titoo replies, "The environment is everywhere you look."



The environment is the air, the water, the soil and our food. It's everything around us. The environment can help us become strong and healthy. But sometimes, when the environment is dirty, it can make us sick.



Keep the environment clean.



FROM THE STORY

(Use Corolla Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)

ORAL

Read the lesson aloud.

After reading the story, tell the class what environment is.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer in each.

- What does Shalu decide to do?
 - (a) find Titoo
 - (b) find the environment
 - (c) sleep
- What does Shalu find under her bed?
 - (a) dust
 - (b) Titoo
 - (c) cat
- A dirty environment can make us
 - (a) active
 - (b) healthy
 - (c) sick

READ AND ANSWER

- Fill in the blanks.
 - (a) Shalu smells something in the air, like
 - (b) Shalu washes her hands and face and combs her
 - (c) The that we breathe in is a part of the environment.
 - (d) helps Shalu to know what the environment is.
- What does Shalu's teacher tell the class?
- Where was the smoke coming from?
- Who said these lines and to whom?
 - (a) "Where is it now?"
 - (b) "The environment is everywhere you look."

THINK AND ANSWER

1. How does a clean environment help us?
2. Where can we find the environment?

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) QUESTION

Everything around us makes the environment. Why do you think it is important to keep the environment clean?

LISTEN

Listen to the sentences. Write the naming word/words in each sentence.
(Listening Text on Page No. 128)

SPEAK

A. Work in pairs.

Take turns to name some people and the work they do.

Example:



Use words given below for this conversation.

doctor cures sick people	postman brings letters	policeman catches thieves	watchman guards our house
teacher teaches	baker bakes bread and cakes	mechanic repairs cars and scooters	

B. Read aloud.

cl	clock	close	clean	clown
fl	flag	flow	fleet	flat

Now, read these sentences.

Close the door.	Clean the table.
The flag is red.	The rivers flow.

GRAMMAR

Naming Words

Read the following sentences.

1. Rina goes to school.
2. The dog has a bone.

The words Rina, school, dog and bone are **naming words**. Rina is the name of a person. School is the name of a place. Dog is the name of an animal. Bone is the name of a thing.



Naming words are names of persons, places, animals and things.

A. Pick the naming words from the box and put in the correct columns.

doctor	boy	peacock	dolphin
hospital	rickshaw	Arjun	post office
tree	school	computer	donkey
Persons	Places	Things	Animals
.....
.....
.....

B. Underline the names of persons with red, names of special persons with blue and the names of things with green colour.

1. Shivani flies a kite with her brother.
2. The man is going to the post office.
3. Children play in the garden.
4. Ankur is hiding under a table.
5. Minku lives in a city.



C. From the given sentences, write the names of animals in the red bowl and names of places in the green bowl.

1. A cow lives in a shed.
2. A lion lives in a den.
3. A fish lives in water.
4. A horse lives in a stable.
5. A dog lives in a kennel.



Red Bowl:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Green Bowl:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Naming Words – One And More Than One

To show more than one thing, we add **-s**, **-es**, **-ies** or **-ves**.

Examples:



one boy



three boys



one glass

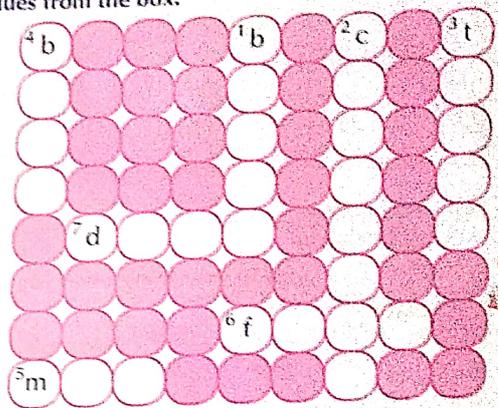


two glasses

A. Add -s or -es to make more than one.

1. pencil
2. class
3. shoe
4. dog
5. horse
6. sandwich
7. table
8. box

B. Complete the crossword with (more than one) naming words. Use the clues from the box.



- Down**
1. more than one box
 2. more than one child
 3. more than one tooth
 4. more than one boy

- Across**
5. more than one man
 6. more than one foot
 7. more than one dog

Naming Words – Male And Female

Naming words tell us whether the person or animal is a female or a male.

Example:



cock (male)



hen (female)

Match the male in Column A with its female in Column B.

Column A

1. uncle
2. bull
3. horse
4. lion
5. peacock

Column B

- (a) cow
- (b) aunt
- (c) lioness
- (d) peahen
- (e) mare



LEARN NEW WORDS

Write two words that come to your mind when you read the following words. One is done for you.

1. dog barks faithful
2. cat
3. lion
4. cow



SPELL

Spell correctly.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. grbge - | 2. strenge - |
| 3. beeutiful - | 4. cornar - |
| 5. surrprise - | 6. wter - |
| 7. dres - | 8. finnish - |

WRITE

A. Look at the pictures of the hare and the tortoise. Write what is happening in the pictures. Clues are given below each picture.

The hare and the tortoise plan a All the come to watch the The begins.



animals race tortoise hare



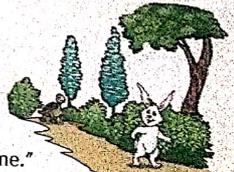
fast behind hare ahead slow

The runs
The tortoise is
The hare is
The tortoise is

The sees the tortoise far

He is

He says, "I can for some time."



sleep happy hare behind



The hare sleeps.

The tortoise slowly and

..... the end. The hare is still

..... The tortoise the race.

sleeping reaches walks wins

All the clap.

The hare gets up.

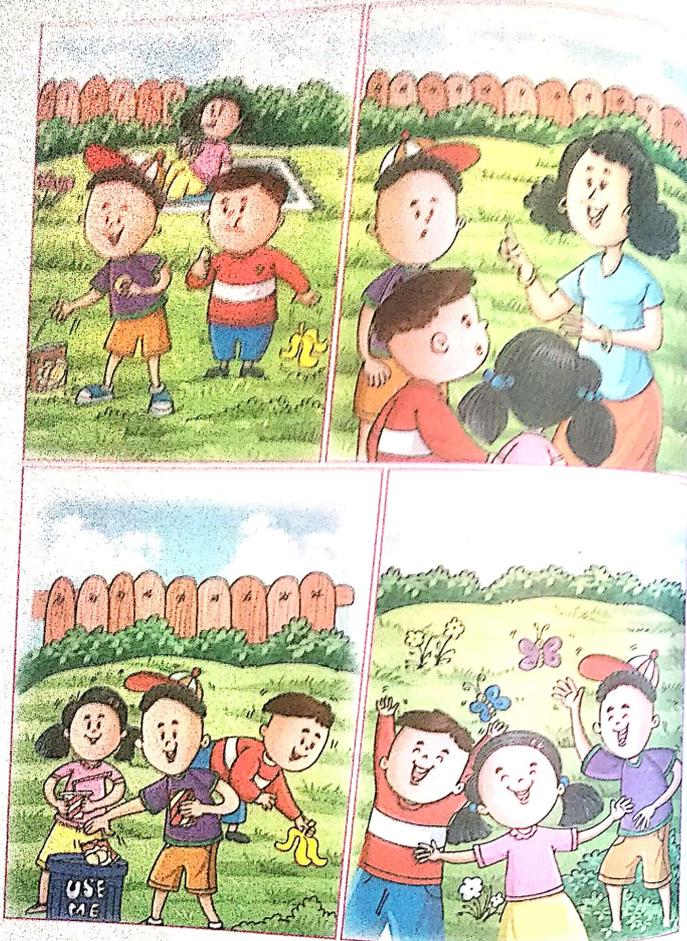
He that the

has the race.



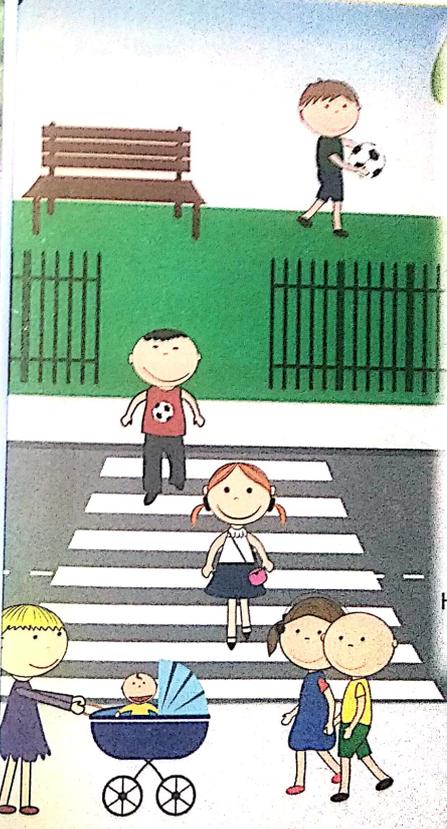
won sees animals tortoise

B. Look at the pictures and...



Safety First

Crossing the road is very dangerous if we do not follow the rules and remain careless. Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to watch and understand how to cross the road.



Up the street I look to see,
If any traffic is near to me.
Down the road I look as well,
And listen for a horn or a bell.

There's something coming—
wait a bit,
If I run out,
I may be hit!

But now the road is really clear,
No cars or motor-bus is near,
I'll run across the road so wide
Hurrah! I'm safe on the other side.

Enid Blyton

A LITTLE MORE OF THE POEM

(Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)

Answer these questions.

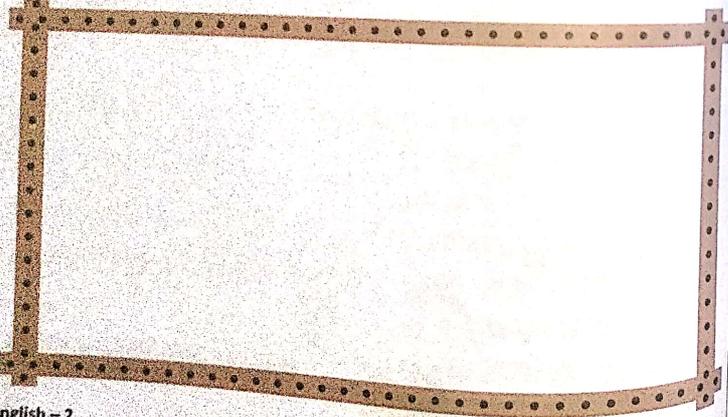
- Who has written this poem?
- What is the first thing you must do before you cross the road?
- Write one rhyming word for each from the poem.

- (a) see
- (b) well
- (c) bit
- (d) clear
- (e) wide

4. Fill in the blanks.

But now clear,
 No cars or motor-bus is near,
 so wide
 Hurrah!

5. Draw two things you see on the road.



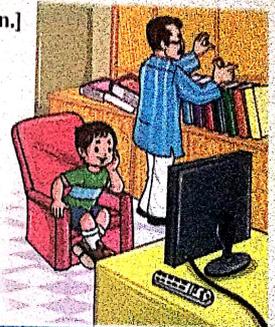
HAVE FUN AND LEARN



A. You are watching your favourite cartoon show on TV. Your grandfather wants to change the channel and watch the news, but he cannot find the remote. You know where it is.

What will you do? [Tick (✓) the correct option.]

- keep quiet and keep watching the show
- pretend to look for it and say you can't find it
- give the remote and let your grandfather watch the news
- give the remote and request your grandfather to let you watch the cartoon show for some more time



Your grandparents love you very much. They need your love, affection and care. Look after them. It makes them happy.

B. Look at this picture and say two sentences about it.



The Lost Chicken

• Making Comparisons
• Use of This, These
That And Those

Imagine, you have lost one of your favourite toys. Suddenly, you find it. How do you feel? Talk in class about it.



Naughty Smiley does not listen to his mother. One day, he leaves the house. Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to find out what happens to him in the outside world.

A hen has three chickens. The three chickens sleep under her wings at night. They hop in the garden during the day.

The hen tells them, "Don't go out alone."

The hen calls her chickens by their names. They are Sweetie, Spotty and Smiley. Sweetie and Spotty are obedient. But, Smiley is not like them. He wants to go and see the outside world.

One day, he doesn't ask his mother and walks out of the house.

Oh, how he likes the world outside! The air is so fresh and there is so much to see.

As he goes, he meets a horse standing near a tree.

"Where are you going little one? You are so small. Don't walk



on the street alone. Go back home," says the horse. Smiley keeps on walking. Soon, it becomes dark.

'I am hungry, I must have something to eat,' thinks Smiley.

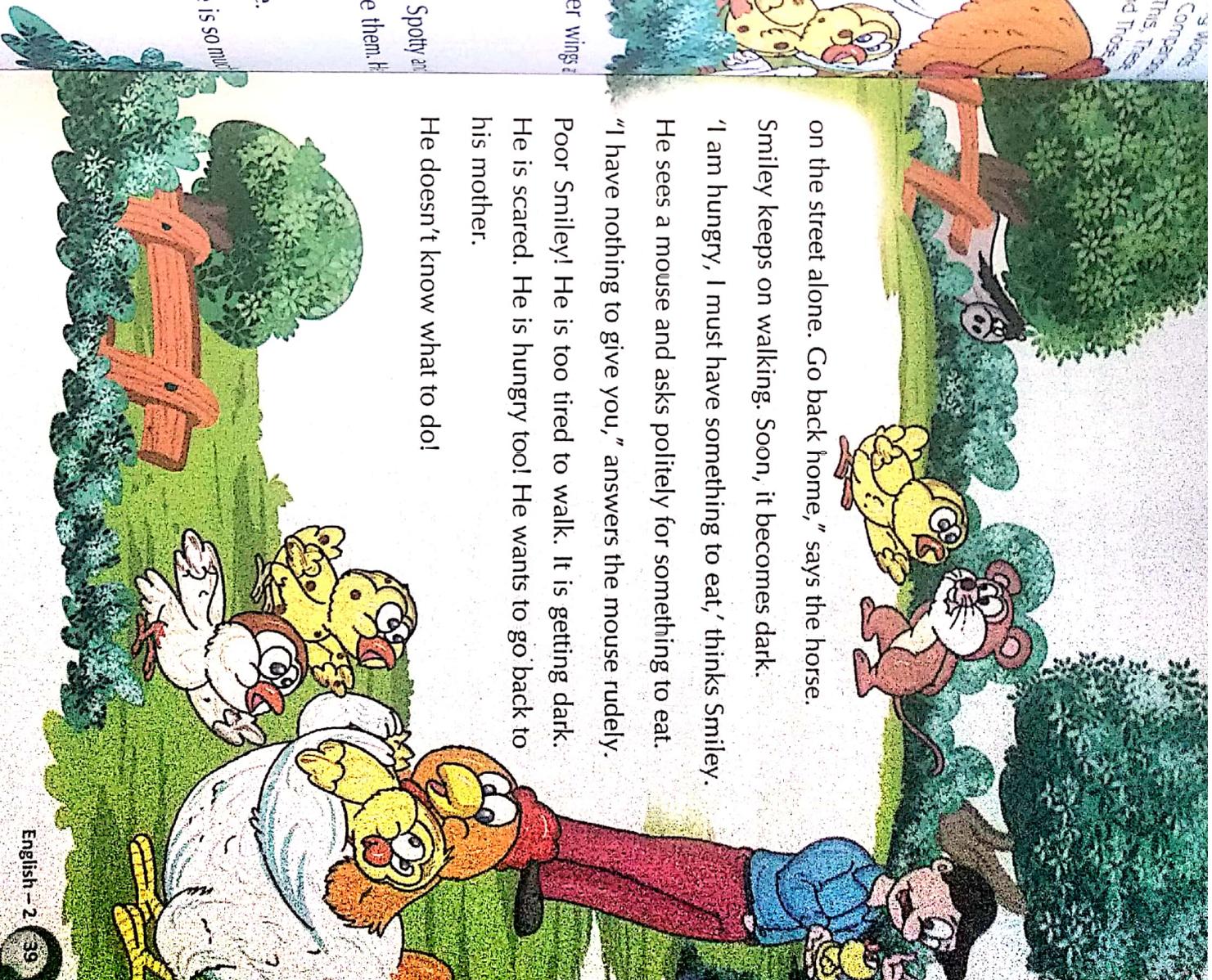
He sees a mouse and asks politely for something to eat.

"I have nothing to give you," answers the mouse rudely.

Poor Smiley! He is too tired to walk. It is getting dark.

He is scared. He is hungry too! He wants to go back to his mother.

He doesn't know what to do!



Suddenly, a man comes and lifts him up. Smiley is scared but the man puts his hands gently on him to make him warm. He starts walking. After a long walk, he reaches a house. Smiley is surprised. It is his house! The man sees Smiley down on the ground and there stands mother hen!

Wama! cries Smiley, "I am so alone without you."

The hen bugs Smiley tightly.



Listen to your elders.

(A Japanese Story)



FROM THE STORY

(Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.)

ORAL

Read the lesson aloud.

1. Why do you think mother hen says, "Don't go out alone."?
2. Why do you think Smiley walks out of the house without asking his mother?

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer in each.

1. How is Smiley different from Spotty and Sweety?
 - (a) He is big.
 - (b) He is quick.
 - (c) He wants to go and see the outside world.
2. Why does Smiley like the outside world?
 - (a) The air is dirty.
 - (b) There are many people.
 - (c) The air is so fresh and there is so much to see.
3. Who carries Smiley home?
 - (a) a mouse
 - (b) a man
 - (c) mother hen

WRITTEN

READ AND ANSWER

1. Fill in the blanks correctly.

A hen has The three chickens sit her at during the The in the during the

2. What are the names of the three chickens?
3. Whom does Smiley meet in the outside world?
4. Why does Smiley want to go back home?

THINK AND ANSWER

1. Match the name to its correct description.

Smiley
Sweety
mouse
horse
mother hen

kind
naughty
loving
rude
obedient

2. Why do you think the horse says, "Don't walk on the street alone."
3. Do you think we should be naughty and not listen to our elders?

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) QUESTION

Which sentence in the story tells you that Smiley misses his mother?



LISTEN

Listen to the pairs of words and repeat the first word of each pair.

(Listening Text on Page No. 128)

SPEAK

A. Work with your partner. Talk to him/her as in the example.

Example : Role play (at a stationery shop)

Amit : Good morning.

Mr Verma : Good morning. How can I help you? (shopkeeper)

Amit : I want to buy a notebook and a box of crayons.

Mr Verma : Do you want an eraser?

Amit : No, I have two at home.

Mr Verma : Here are your things, a notebook and a box of crayons.

Amit : Thank you. This is just what I wanted. How much do I have to pay?

Mr Verma : Fifty rupees only.



Now, work in pairs. Use the situations given below to make up the dialogue. You and your partner should take turns to be the shopkeeper.

at a baker's shop at a fruit shop at a toy shop

You can use situations other than those given in the box.

B. Read aloud.

ea ear dear sea pea
beat dream head dead



GRAMMAR

Describing Words

Read the following sentence.

The clown is very funny.

The word **funny** describes the naming word clown.

Words that describe persons, places, things and animals are called **describing words**.



Circle the describing words and underline the naming words.

1. She has a red bag.
2. This is a juicy apple.
3. I have a new pen.
4. Anju needs hot water.
5. That naughty puppy is here.

Making Comparisons

Look at the pictures and read the sentence.



The blue bag is **smaller** than the red bag.

The sentence shows comparison between two things.

To show comparison between two things, places, persons or animals, we use '-er' form of the describing word with 'than'.

Sometimes, we use more also.

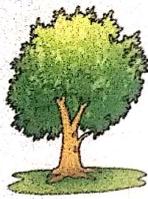
- Examples:
- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| big | bigger |
| small | smaller |
| useful | more useful |
| careful | more careful |



Look at these pictures and answer the following questions.

Q.1. Which is higher?

Q.2. Who is taller?



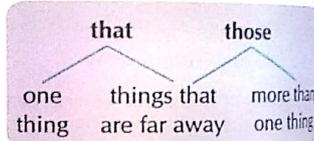
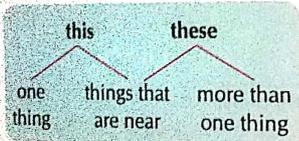
bush

tree

Rahul

Rohit

Use Of This, These, That And Those



Examples:

1. **This** is my house.
2. **That** is your house.
3. **These** are my pencils.
4. **Those** are your pencils.

Circle the correct options.

1. (This/These) are my books.
2. (This/These) is a beautiful flower.
3. (This/These) children, playing in the park, are my friends.
4. (This/Those) are my bags.
5. (That/Those) kite, flying in the sky, is my kite.



LEARN NEW WORDS

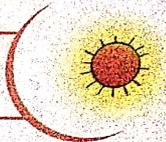
From the words in the brackets write the correct words to describe the pictures.

a cow (fat/thin)



a tail (short/long)

the sun (bright/dull)



a apple (green/red)



PUNCTUATE

Rewrite these sentences using full stops and capital letters.

1. there are no biscuits in the jar
2. amit and raj are friends
3. ria and ram are students