

2. a. should not b. did not c. would not
 d. is not e. could not f. will not
 g. you will h. are not
3. a. sun b. tail c. hare
 d. nose e. meet
4. a. aeroplane, helicopter
 b. car, bus, scooter, van, auto rickshaw.
5. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.
6. a. What a noise you make! b. May I come in, please ?
 c. How hot it is! d. What a beautiful house!
 e. Have you visited the museum ?

Unit 2 - My Shadow

Ask the children to observe their shadow. Ask them about the relation of shadows with sun. Does it remain the same throughout the day? Why not ? While reading the poem, point to the lines - For he sometimes shoots up taller like an india-rubber ball, And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all. While the children do the exercise on preposition, help them recall the position words learnt in Std I and II. Refer to children seated in classroom. e.g. Ravi is sitting behind Raju. Raju is in front of Ravi. Ravi is sitting beside Amrita and so on.

Ask the children themselves to frame such sentences using these position words.

While doing exercise 4a, the children come across the word 'taller' - 'Sometimes my shadow shoots up taller like an india-rubber ball'.

Revise the degrees of comparison using more examples-

Exercise

1. Comprehension
1. What is the funniest thing about the shadow ?
 The funniest thing about the shadow is the manner in which he grows- sometimes tall and sometimes very short.
2. Why does the boy call his shadow, a coward ?
 The boy calls his shadow a coward because it stays so close to him. He thinks it is afraid to stay alone.

3. What did the boy do one morning ?
 Early one morning before the sun was up, the boy went out into the garden.
4. What did he find on the buttercups ?
 The boy found shining dew on the buttercups.
5. What had happened to his shadow ?
 There was no shadow because the lazy shadow had stayed at home.

2. Can you pick out four other prepositions from the poem ?
 Four other prepositions.
 at, behind, in, beside.
3. Name three things that the shadow does.
 a. shoots up b. stays so close c. jumps
4. There are several words used to describe the shadow.
 Use four such words and complete the following:
 a) tall, b) little, c) coward, d) lazy
5. Pick out the rhyming words from the poem and write one more word to rhyme with each pair.
 me head grow ball play up
 see bed slow all way buttercup
 fee dead blow call say pup
6. Find the words in the poem which mean the same as the following:
 1. back part of human foot heel
 2. not any none
 3. idea notion
 4. not brave coward
7. Find the words in the poem which mean the opposite of the following:
 fast x slow after x before shorter x taller
 late x early lost x found hard working x lazy

Worksheet (Workbook)

1. a. in between b. near c. across d. under
 e. with f. at g. by
2. Adjective - foolish, lazy, useful, free, strong, wise, brave, happy. (To teacher-encourage the children to frame their own sentences.)
3. a. queue b. century c. hobby d. famous
 e. daily

4. Lunar Eclipse happens when the shadow of the earth falls on the moon and the moon cannot be seen. Solar Eclipse or the eclipse of the sun happens when the moon blocks the light of the sun from reaching the earth.

Unit 3 - Robert Bruce and The Spider

The teacher can first tell this story in her own words. She can make use of a map to show where England, Wales and Scotland are situated.

Then the teacher can proceed to read the story. (Refer to general rules)

The teacher can refer to infants learning to walk or children learning to roller skate or cycle. Those who give up trying when they fall down will never succeed. Tell them the proverb "Try, try, try again till you succeed".

While introducing common and proper nouns - the teacher can write the names of the girls on one side of the board and the names of the boys on the other side. These are proper nouns. Now write 'Girls' 'Boys' above these proper nouns. Tell them that the words 'Girls' and 'Boys' are common nouns.

Similarly with names of cities, rivers, countries, etc.

While the children do the riddles, the teacher can encourage them to frame their own riddles.

Exercise

1. Comprehension- Answer in a sentence or two:
 1. To which country did Robert Bruce belong ?
Robert Bruce was a great general and patriot of Scotland.
 2. Why did Robert Bruce fight the British ?
England had conquered Scotland in the fourteenth century. Since the proud Scots did not want to live under the British rule, Robert Bruce fought the British.
 3. Why did he hide in a cave ?
Since his attempts to drive the British away were unsuccessful, Robert Bruce had to run away and hide in a cave.
 4. What did he see in the cave ?
He saw a spider weaving a web in the cave.

5. Why did he destroy the web ?
Robert Bruce was bored being alone in the cave and so he destroyed the web.
6. How many times did he destroy the web ?
He destroyed the web six times.
7. Why didn't he destroy the web the seventh time ?
What lesson did he learn ?
Bruce had been defeated by the British six times. Robert Bruce was greatly impressed by the spider which did not give up. This quality of the spider gave him courage to fight the British again.

2. Write three nouns which are names of people, three nouns which are names of animals, three nouns which are names of places. One has been done for you.
 1. People man, woman, child, boy
 2. Places Assam, Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi
 3. Animals lion, tiger, rabbit, cat.
3. Arrange the following into common nouns and proper nouns.
Alfred, spider, Scotland, Taj Mahal, men, city, Bengal, Anil, boy, village, England, friend.
Common Noun - spider, men, city, boy, village, friend.
Proper Noun - Alfred, Scotland, Taj Mahal, Bengal, Anil, England.
4. unhappy, unkind, unlike, unpack, unseen, untidy
5. People of Britain are called British. People of India are called 'Indians'.

Match the country with the people.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|----------|
| France | | French |
| Denmark | | Danes |
| Holland | | Dutch |
| China | | Chinese |
| Germany | | Germans |
| Greece | | Greeks |
| Russia | | Russians |

6. Riddles:
a) needle, b) bottle, c) kite, d) comb.

Worksheet (Workbook)

1. a. Mr. Ramanujam b. Calcutta c. Hamid, Bejoy
d. Priya e. Ganga f. English, Hindi
2. a. unjust b. unfair c. untrue
d. unusual e. unused f. unnecessary
3. a. audience b. community c. crowd
d. mob e. spectators f. tribe
4. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.
5. a. The teacher said, "Take your books and read."
b. "Come fast", said mother, "Or you will be late."
c. The farmer said, "There is a treasure hidden in my field."
d. "I will come again tomorrow", he promised.
e. "Please, forgive me", he begged.

Unit 4 - Dussehra

The teacher can question the children on religious festivals and national / state festivals. Ask them to enumerate the difference between them. While telling them this story stress on the ultimate victory of good over evil.

While 'introducing' the conjunctions 'because', do a revision of the joining words 'and', 'but', 'or'. The teacher can read the sentences aloud. We walked. We missed the bus! Ask the question why? e.g. We walked. Why? Because we missed the bus.

She cried. Why? Because she failed in the test. The conjunction 'because' shows 'cause', so it should come before that clause. While identifying the silent letters, the children can be asked to think of more words which have a silent letter.

Exercise

1. Comprehension - Answer the following questions briefly:
 1. For how many days is Dussehra celebrated?
Dussehra is celebrated for ten days and nine nights.
 2. Why is it celebrated?
It is celebrated to mark the victory of Sri Rama over the demon king Ravana of Lanka, that is the victory of Good over Evil.
 3. When is it celebrated?
Dussehra is celebrated in the month of September or October.
 4. To which goddess are the last three days dedicated?
The last three days of Navarathri are dedicated to

Goddess Saraswathi, the Hindu Goddess of Learning.

5. Why is the tenth day called 'Vidyarambam'?
On the tenth day which is celebrated as 'Vidyarambam', small children are introduced to the world of writing and reading.
6. How is it celebrated in North India?
In North India masked dancers enact the battle between Rama and Ravana, effigies of Ravana, Meghanadha are packed with crackers and made to explode into pieces.
3. Pick out the words in the lesson that mean the same as:

a. victory	d. crackers
b. rescue	e. demon
c. great	f. explode
4. Complete the following in your own words:
 - a. Dussehra is a great religious festival of the Hindus.
 - b. It is also called Navarathri because it is celebrated for ten days and nine nights.
 - c. People prepare for the festival weeks before the event.
 - d. On the tenth day small children are introduced to the world of writing and reading.
 - e. The effigies explode when fiery arrows are shot into them.
6. Underline the silent letters in the words below.
wrist, wring, knit, hour, talk, girl, comb, sign, kneel, listen, palm, know.

Worksheet (Workbook)

1. a. He was arrested because he snatched the woman's purse.
b. Aman was sad because he came last in the running race.
c. She got wet because she did not take an umbrella.
d. Anju went to the dentist because she had tooth ache.
e. Rajesh couldn't write because he had broken his hand.
2. a. defeat b. unfaithful c. failed d. worst
e. loss f. end
3. c. heir d. honest e. honour
4. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.

DIWALI

It is Diwali. All are dressed in new clothes. The houses are all decorated with flowers, coloured lights and mango leaves. The families are giving each other sweets. The girls are lighting diyas and placing them in a line on the compound walls. The boys are bursting crackers.

Unit 5 - Three Little Pigs

The teacher can refer to fables, Panchatantra and Jataka tales where animals speak and show human qualities.

After the listening and reading sessions get over, the teacher can also ask the children to do a role play based on this story. Small houses of straw, twigs and bricks can be made in class and the 'wolf' can blow the first two houses down.

The teacher can stress the need for unity and wisdom.

While introducing 'simple future tense' the teacher can give them a few dates or days of the week and ask them what they will do on these days or she can give them situations and ask them what they will do under the circumstances. e.g. You miss the school bus. What'll you do? Ans: I will take an auto / I will ask my father to drop me in school etc.

The teacher can ask them what they plan to do during the week end / what they will become in 10 years time.

Exercise

1. Comprehension- Answer the following in a sentence or two:
 1. Why did the mother pig, send her children away ?
The mother pig sent her children away because they were old enough to go out into the world to seek their fortune.
 2. What did the first little pig build his house with ?
The first little pig built his house with straw.
 3. What did the second little pig build his house with ?
The second little pig built his house with twigs.
 4. Why could the wolf blow the two houses down ?
The wolf could blow the two houses down because they were not strong.
 5. Why couldn't the wolf blow down the third little pig's house ?
The third little pig's house was built of bricks and so the wolf could not blow it down.
 6. What is the moral of the story ?
The moral of the story is 1) Easy come, easy go.
2) Things done by halves are never done well.
3) Some times easy work may lead to double work.

2. Grammar - Simple future.
The children can frame sentences on their own. This can first be done orally as an activity in the classroom and then the children can write in their notebooks.
3. Complete the story using suitable words.
The first little pig built his house with straw.
The second little pig built his house with twigs.
The third little pig built his house with bricks and mortar.
The wolf climbed down the chimney of the house. He fell into the cauldron of boiling water. The pigs ate him for supper.
4. Match the following:
Big bad wolf huffed and puffed
Mother pig said "work hard and be honest"
First little pig removed the cover of the cauldron
Second little pig poked the wolf with a broomstick.
Third little pig put the cover back on the cauldron.
5. Words and words. Can you think of three other words which mean 'fast' ?
swift, quick, rapid.
6. The word 'climb' starts with 'cl'. Can you complete the following words which begin with 'cl'? The clues will help you.
clap, cloak, clean, clock, clay.

Worksheet (Workbook)

1. a. I will lend you, b. I'll get you water
c. I'll show you how, d. I'm sorry. I forgot to post it.
e. No. Thank you. My father will take me.
2. a. chain b. chair c. chalk
d. cheese e. cheetah f. chicken
3. Go straight down M.G. Road, turn right, into Bank street, go to the end of the road, turn left and then turn right into Asoka Lane. Then again turn right to Dewan's road. My house is on the right side at the end of the road.
4. a. Wigwam - a cone shaped hut used by North American Indians (or Red Indians)
b. Igloo- a dome shaped Eskimo house built from solid snow.
c. Chalet - a wooden house found in the Swiss Alps.
d. Villa - a large country residence having an estate.
e. Bungalow - a house with only one main storey.

5.
 - a. mason - a builder and worker in stone.
 - b. carpenter - a person who makes wooden furniture, doors and windows.
 - c. electrician - a person who installs electricity and does the wiring and fittings.
 - d. plumber - a person who fits and repairs pipes and fittings.

Unit 6 - From a Railway Carriage

The teacher can ask children to recall a train journey they had undertaken. What are the sights they see through the window? Also get them to make the sound of the train chugging.

Refer to the lines : And charging along like troops in a battle,
All through the meadows, the horses and cattle”.

Here who are charging through the meadows? Are the horses and cattle charging? No. They remain grazing in the meadows. It is just the illusion caused while looking out of the window of a fastly moving train. It is the train that is moving fast. The sights seen outside are stationary.

Exercise

1. Comprehension - Answer in a sentence or two:
 1. What is faster than fairies and witches?
A fast moving train is faster than fairies and witches.
 2. What whistles by “in the wink of an eye”?
The painted stations whistle by in the wink of an eye.
 3. What are the people mentioned in the poem, doing?
The child clammers and scrambles to gather brambles. The tramp stands and gazes.
 4. Why does the poet get only a glimpse of everything?
The poet gets only a glimpse of everything because the train is moving very fast.
2. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions given in the box: (from, along, with, by, of, at, towards)
 1. We went home by bus.
 2. He cut the apple with a knife.
 3. I bought some cakes from the bakery.
 4. The flowers grew all along the river bank.
 5. Shyam looked at the birds in the cage.
 6. The cup was made of gold.
 7. The child ran towards his father.

3. Name at least ten things seen by the child from the train.
 1. bridges 2. houses 3. hedges 4. ditches 5. meadows
 6. horses 7. cattle 8. hills 9. plain 10. stations.
4. Complete the following sentences:
 - a. fairies, b. the meadows, c. wink an eye, d. by himself.
5. Give one word for the following: (You’ll find them in the poem)
 - a) cattle, b) troop, c) hedge, d) meadow, e) mill.
6. Pick out the pair of rhyming words and add a word that rhymes with each pair.

witches battle plain eye scrambles road river gazes
ditches cattle rain by brambles load ever daisies
stitches rattle train try gambles toad never blazes

Worksheet (Workbook)

1.

a. fleet	b. flight	c. string
d. army	e. litter	f. swarm
2.

a. The dog was lying on the sofa.	b. The ducks swam in the water.	c. The man was sleeping under the tree.
d. The boy jumped over the hurdle.	e. The girl hid behind the tree.	f. Grandfather cut the cake with a knife.
3.

a. in	b. at	c. for	d. in	e. on
-------	-------	--------	-------	-------
4.

a. band	b. crowd	c. card	d. herd
---------	----------	---------	---------
5. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.

Unit 7 - The Poor Little Lost Pup

Talk to the children about their pets. Why is the dog called ‘Man’s best friend’? Stress on showing kindness to animals. Do they know about SPCA (Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). Before introducing adverbs, revise verbs and adjectives. Then emphasise that adverbs add more meaning to a verb - When we add ‘ly’ to an adjective it becomes an adverb - Soft is an adjective. When we add ‘ly’ to it - ‘softly’ is an adverb.

Exercise

1. Comprehension - Answer the following questions briefly:
 - a. What had happened to the little pup?
The little pup had strayed from its mother and brothers.
 - b. Why did the pup follow the people who came to the market?
The little pup was very hungry. So it followed the people in the hope of getting some food to eat. It also wanted to find a home.

- c. Why didn't the old woman take the pup home ?
The old woman already had two big dogs at home and so did not take the pup home.
- d. How did it reach the cottage ?
It began to rain heavily and the little pup ran as fast as it could and reached the cottage.
- e. How did the boy take care of it ?
The boy wiped the pup dry, placed it on a cushion near the fireplace and gave it a bowl of milk.

2. Pick out the adverbs in the following sentences.
1. gently, 2. loudly, 3. neatly, 4. quickly, 5. gracefully, 6. slowly
3. Find words from the story which mean the same as.
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. very unhappy | miserable |
| 2. light wooden box used for packing goods | crate |
| 3. rain in small drops | drizzle |
| 4. warm and comfortable | cozy |
| 5. disturb smoothness | ruffle |
| 6. run with short steps | trot |
| 7. may be perhaps | |

- 4&5. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.
6. strayed, peeped, holes, behind, huge, quite

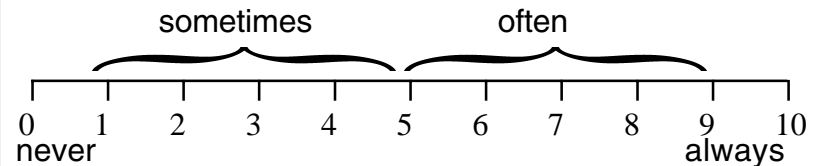
Worksheet (Workbook)

1. a. foolishly b. rudely c. clearly and loudly
d. quietly e. carefully.
2. a. quiet b. week c. deer
d. no
e. whole
3. b. pretty dolls c. foolish crow
d. difficult work cruel stepmother
e. old man soft bed f. beautiful flower
4. a. lambs b. frogs c. peacocks
d. snails e. ducks
5. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.

Unit 8 - Dick Whittington Part - I

The teacher can refer to president Abdul Kalam, Ex-president K.R. Narayanan who through their sincerity, hardwork, and determination came up in life inspite of their humble origins. Likewise the

children should also have a goal and work hard to succeed in life. (Refer to General Rules)
The usage of 'sometimes', 'always', 'never' and 'often' can be explained by drawing a scale of 10 on the blackboard.



Exercise

1. Comprehension
1. Why did Dick want to go to London ?
Dick wanted to go to London because he had heard that the people there were very rich and they spent their time in dance and merriment.
2. How did he reach London ?
Dick followed a wagon which was on its way to London and thus reached London.
3. How was London different from what he believed ?
He found that the people in London were as poor as the people in his village. There were no roads paved with gold.
4. Where did he find work ?
He found work in the house of a rich merchant. The teacher can give more examples to make the meanings of these words clear.
5. Why did he buy a cat ? What happened to it ?
The attic where he had to sleep was full of rats. So Dick bought a cat to get rid of the rats. Dick sold the cat to the merchant to be sent in his ship along with his goods.
6. Why did Dick decide to return to his village ? What stopped him ?
Dick could not bear the cook's cruelty any longer and so decided to return to his village. The church bells stopped him from returning.
2. Uses of 'sometimes', 'always', 'never', 'often'.
1. often, 2. never, 3. sometimes, 4. always, 5. never

3. Fill in the blanks:
 1. orphan, 2. in dance and merriment, 3. attic,
 4. 'Mouser', 5. return.
4. Change HEAT into COLD
 H E A T
 H E A D
 H E L D
 H O L D
 C O L D
5. Add 'er' or 'or':
 1. Mayor, 2. baker, 3. painter, 4. doctor, 5. sailor,
 6. dancer.

Worksheet (Workbook)

1.
 - a. Meera always writes neatly
 - b. Justin never helps anybody.
 - c. Father often comes home late
 - d. Suman sometimes takes the dog for a walk.
 - e. Mother often cooks wonderful dishes
 - f. Father always buys presents for our birthdays.
 - g. Suman never reads books.
2.
 - a. orphan - child who has lost one or both parents
 - b. widow - woman who has not married again after her husband's death.
 - c. spinster - unmarried woman
 - d. bachelor - unmarried man e. widower - man who has not married again after his wife's death.
3. A.
 - a. a verandah
 - b. a room below ground level to store things.
 - c. a platform enclosed by rails on the outside of building.
 - d. a roof supported by columns in front of a building.
 - e. a small room or cupboard where food, crockery are kept.
- B.

a. toll	b. chime	c. ring
a. cart	b. carriage	c. coach
4.

a. carpenter	b. actor	c. engineer
d. inspector	e. teacher	
5. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.

Unit 9 - Dick Whittington Part - II

The teacher can ask the children to summarise the first part of the story. After ensuring that they remember the story, she can proceed

to teach this lesson.

While teaching the uses of 'So' - the teacher can stress that it is a joining word. 'Because' shows cause / reason. 'So' shows result / effect. Ask the students to identify the 'cause' clause and the effect 'clause'.

I had fever. I did not go to school. Here 'I had fever' shows 'cause' and I did not go to school is the result / effect.

Exercise

1. Comprehension - Answer in two or three sentences:
 1. What had happened to the ship ?
The ship had got caught in a storm but managed to reach a strange island.
 2. What was strange about the island ?
The island was full of rats. There were rats everywhere but the king did not know how to destroy them.
 3. How did the captain help the king of the island ?
The captain gave the king Dick's cat to help him get rid of the rats.
 4. How did the king repay the captain ?
The king said that he would buy all the goods in the ship and in return give five chests filled with gold and diamonds.
 5. What did Dick get in return for the cat ?
Dick got ten chests filled with gold and diamonds.
 6. How were the bells proved right ?
Dick became a rich man, went to a fine school and then became Sheriff and thrice Lord Mayor of London.
2. Grammar - Uses of 'So'- Follow the given example.
3. Who spoke these words ? To whom ?
 1. Captain to King, 2. King to Captain, 3. Merchant to Dick, 4. Church bells to Dick.
4. Mark ✓ for the sentences that are true and ✗ for sentences that are false:

1. ✗	2. ✓	3. ✗	4. ✓	5. ✗	6. ✓
------	------	------	------	------	------
5. Opposites

everything	x	nothing
everywhere	x	nowhere
true	x	false

kind	x	cruel
young	x	old
forget	x	remember
always	x	never
honest	x	dishonest
interesting	x	uninteresting

6. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.

Worksheet (Workbook)

- My uncle who is the captain of a ship, has visited many strange places. The natives in one of the countries on the African coastline, were very pleased with the gifts he gave them. In return they gave him a bracelet studded with precious stones. They admired his wrist watch. So he presented it to their chief. They didn't know how to use it and soon it was destroyed.
- The old man was illiterate, so he couldn't read the letter.
 - The shops were closed, so I couldn't buy any gifts.
 - My mother asked me to visit my aunt, so I went.
 - Those pens are very expensive, so use them carefully.
 - He was found guilty, so he was punished.
- Pet - dog, cat. Pest - rat, cockroaches, mosquitoes, flies.
Useful - cow, camel, goat, elephant.
Dangerous - lion, snakes.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| a. monthly | b. annual | c. bimonthly | d. hat |
| trick | e. triple | f. double | |
- Writing - The children are to write in their own words.

Unit 10 - How the little kite learned to fly

Before introducing this lesson, ask children to recall the story of Robert Bruce. The ideas expressed in this poem and the lesson on Robert Bruce are similar. The stress is on 'trying again and again without being afraid'. Only then can a person succeed.

The teacher can read this poem with the right intonation and pronunciation. Also encourage the children to read. The children need not memorise the poem. They only need to understand and appreciate its moral.

The teacher while introducing the usage of structure 'while' has to explain that 'while' has to be used before the clause that shows continuous action -e.g. was cleaning, were sleeping, are eating etc.

Exercise

- Answer in a sentence or two:
 - Why was the little kite afraid to fly ?
The little kite was scared that it would fall if it tried to fly.
 - What did the big kite advise ?
The big kite advised the little kite to try to fly.
 - When did the little kite decide to fly ?
When the little kite saw the big kite take off into the sky, he also decided to fly.
 - What made the little kite thrill with pride ?
The little kite was able to fly with the big kite, side by side. It also thrilled with pride to see far below, the ground where the boys moved like small spots.
 - What lesson did the little kite learn ?
The little kite learned that only if you are brave and try you can reach great heights.
- Pick out the rhyming words and add one word of your own to each pair.
 - said, head, bed, 2) fly, try, cry, 3)all, fall, ball
 - sight, flight, might
- The little kite learned to 'fly'. What are the other words used to describe the movements of the kite.
 - stirred b) shook c) rose d) trembling
 - whirling f) soared
- Do you know how to fly a kite ? Complete the instructions given below to find out. The words in the box will help you.
 - without, b) attach, c) while, d) puff, e) releasing.

Worksheet (Workbook)

- string, sing. b. caper, paper.
- Don't disturb me while I am working.
 - I burnt my fingers while I was making chappatis.
 - The doorbell rang while I was ironing.
 - He produced his first film while he was still studying in college.

- e. Mrs. Mehta always sings while she is cooking food.
3. a. rising b. stirred c. trembling
d. whirling e. sailed f. moved

- 4.A Boy -1) May I use the telephone, please ?
2) I'm afraid, I don't know how. Will you help me ?
3) Yes, I can hear the tone. What do I do next ?
4) I'm afraid there's no ringing sound. What should I do now ?
5) Yes, now I can hear the ringing sound.
6) Yes, it's my mother on the line.
- Girl-1) Yes, you may.
2) Of course. Lift the receiver and listen for the dial tone.
3) Now, dial the number you want, and listen for the ringing sound at the other end.
4) Replace the receiver and try again after a few minutes.
5) Drop a new one-rupee coin into the slot. Speak when you hear someone answer.
6) Replace the receiver when you have finished talking.

4.B Writing - The children are to write in their own words.

Unit 11 - Kali's Blessings

The teacher can refer to the similarity of 'Akbar and Birbal' stories. Have they read them in Tinkle ? Encourage them to read these simple stories. After the listening and reading sessions, this play can be dramatised.

The teacher should stress on the need to have a sense of humour. Exercise 2- on adjectives is a revision. It can be dealt with in the same way. The children can be asked to describe or add more meaning to a noun. They can be asked to use one describing word for their own things e.g. blue box, red pencil, big bag, short hair, etc. Encourage them to come up with new adjectives. Do not encourage repetition.

Exercise 3- In these sentences. 'You ask her'. 'She will help you', The first sentence 'you ask her' shows 'condition', The second sentence 'She will help you' shows the result. The teacher can tell the children that 'If' is used before the clause showing condition. The teacher can also give an integrated exercise with 'if', 'because'

and 'so' which will help the children recall what is already learnt and to also differentiate between the different usages.

Exercise

- Answer the following briefly:
 - Who was Tenali Raman ?
Tenali Raman was a jester in the court of King Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar.
 - What was he famous for ?
He was famous for his wit and wisdom.
 - What did the sage ask Tenali Raman to do ?
The sage asked Tenali Raman to pray to Goddess Kali, day and night and fast for a whole day.
 - Why did the sage believe that Tenali Raman would get frightened ?
The sage believed that Tenali Raman would get frightened because the Goddess has a fearsome appearance.
 - Why did Tenali Raman laugh when he saw the Goddess ?
The Goddess had several faces and only four hands. Tenali Raman wondered how the Goddess would wipe all her running noses with only four hands if she caught a cold. This made him laugh.
 - What boon did the Goddess give Tenali Raman ?
The Goddess blessed Tenali Raman with wit and wisdom. She said he would be known henceforth as 'Vikatakavi'.
- Grammar - Adjectives:
a. old, b. great, c. difficult, d. brave, e. witty
- If you ask her, she will help you.
 - If you run fast, you will win.
 - If you study well, you will pass the test.
 - If you eat good food, you will grow tall.
 - If Ravi comes late, he will be punished.
- Say whether 'true' or 'false':
1. True, 2. False, 3. False, 4. True, 5. True.
- Fill in the blanks with words from the box.
1) famous, 2) wisdom, 3) gifts, 4) sages, 5) appeared.
- Choose the correct answer.
1. a), 2. b), 3. b)

Worksheet (Workbook)

1. boon, blessed, devotee, faith, fast.
2. a. cold b. intelligent c. bright
d. strong e. gold.
3. **Describing Word (Adjective)** **Naming word (noun)**
 large lake
 deep forest
 wicked witch
 little boy
 cheerful, young man
 bright eyes
 heavy furniture
4. b. You will be healthy if you eat a balanced diet, .
c. If you don't chain up the dog at night, he will run away.
d. If you don't observe the traffic rules, you will meet with an accident.
e. If you don't know how to do it, ask your teacher.
5. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.

Unit 12 - Delhi

The teacher can refer to the Republic Day Parade in Delhi. Also talk about the places of interest in Kerala, its capital, etc. If the same lesson appears in social studies the teacher can coordinate with the concerned teacher. Such cross curricular topics help, in reinforcing the topics learnt.

Exercise 3 - Comparatives' can be taught as a classroom activity comparing the objects available in the classroom.

Stress the need to use 'than' in comparatives.

Comparatives can be used with adjectives and adverbs.

Exercise

1. Answer the following briefly:
 - a) When was the city of Delhi founded ?
The city of Delhi was founded in the eleventh century AD by a Rajput chieftain.
 - b) Who defeated Prithviraj Chauhan ?
Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
 - c) How did the Muslim rule in Delhi come to an end ?
The British removed the last Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah Zafar from power and thereby brought an end to the Mughal rule in Delhi.
 - d) What is the importance of the Rashtrapathi Bhavan ?
The Rashtrapathi Bhavan is the official residence of the President of India.

- e) Why was the Qutab Minar built ?
The Qutub Minar was built as a victory tower by the first Sultan of Delhi Qutab-Ud-din Aibek.
- f) What is surprising about the Iron Pillar ?
The iron pillar has remained rust free for more than 1500 years.

2. Match the following:

The most famous Chauhan king - Prithviraj Chauhan

The last Mughal ruler - Bhadur Shah Zafar

The largest mosque - The Juma Masjid

The oldest observatory - The Jantar Mantar

The most magnificent building - The Red Fort

- 3&4 Structure - Comparatives

a. taller than, b. faster than, c. more beautiful than,

d. bigger than, e. thicker than

5. Vocabulary

Choose the correct words from the box and fill in the blanks.

interesting, founded, dynasty, inscriptions, reign

a) Babar founded the Mughal empire in India.

b) Shah Jahan belonged to the Mughal dynasty .

c) It was during the reign of Shah Jahan that many beautiful monuments were built.

d) There are several, beautiful inscriptions on the pillars of the Qutab Minar.

e) There are many interesting places in and around Delhi.

6. Circle the old one out.

a) chair, b) town, c) post office, d) Panchatantra, e) sky.

8. Can you name the following monuments and the places where they are found ?

a) Statue of Liberty - New York b) Eiffel Tower - Paris

c) The Great wall of China d) Pyramid - Egypt

Worksheet (Workbook)

1. a. measure b. founded c. wonderful
d. interesting e. various
2. a. Sunil is shorter than Raja. Raja is taller than Sunil.
b. The doll is cheaper than the bat. The bat is costlier than the doll.
c. The train is longer than the bus. The bus is shorter than the train.
e. The bag of rice is heavier than the bag of sugar. The bag of sugar is lighter than the bag of rice.
3. a. destroy x create b. first x last c. worst x best

- d. defeat x victory e. youngest x oldest.
- 4. cap, pail, at, tail, tip, it, pit, tap, lip, pat, lap, cat
- 5. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.

Unit 13 - The Secret

The two poems should be done together. The children can be asked to note the similarities.

While reading out the poem 'The Secret' the teacher can ask the children to guess the missing word in the second stanza and write it down in the blank space.

Ask children whether they share secrets with their friends. Ask each child to tell or whisper a secret in the ears of his / her friend. Tell them that a secret is meant to be kept and not told to every-one.

While teaching the usage 'neither.... nor', the teacher can use funny situations, 'I like neither uppuma nor idly' Ask children to come up with more such funny sentences using 'neither ... nor'

Exercise

1. Answer the following in one or two sentences:
 1. How many knew the secret ?
The Robin, the cherry tree and the child knew the secret.
 2. Who knew it best ?
Mrs. Robin knew it the best.
 3. Can you guess the secret ?
Mrs. Robin had built a nest and laid four eggs in it.
 4. When will the secret be out ?
The secret will be out in spring when the eggs-hatch and the baby birds come out.
 5. What are the "somethings" ?
The 'somethings' are the eggs laid by Mrs. Robin.
2. Rhyming words: three - tree, me - three, best - rest, in it- minute, tell - well, about - out.
3.
 - a. I eat neither fish nor chicken.
 - b. He knows neither Hindi nor Tamil.
 - c. I have neither a pencil nor a pen.
 - d. The house is neither big nor small.
 - e. The water is neither hot nor cold.
4. Do you know these birds ? Name them. Your teacher will help you.

- 1) Ostrich, 2).Peregrine Falcon, 3) Peacock, 4) Dove, 5) Pigeon

Worksheet (Workbook)

1.
 - A.
 - a. You can go neither today nor tomorrow.
 - b. Govind neither smokes nor drinks.
 - c. I like neither this nor that.
 - d. Neither Parul nor Simi came for the wedding.
 - e. He is neither a Japanese nor a Chinese.
 - B.
 - b. It is either a pigeon or a dove.
 - c. Give me either a pencil or a pen.
 - d. Draw either a cat or a dog.
 - e. You either read a book or listen to music.
2.
 - a. Of course I do.
 - b. Of course, he did.
 - c. Of course, you will.
 - d. Of course, you can.
 - e. Of course, he does.
3. The robin, the cherry tree and the child share a secret. No body else knows it. When spring comes the secret will be out. Do you know what it is ? Mrs. Robin has laid four little eggs and in spring they will hatch and baby birds will fly about.

Unit 14- What Robin Told Me

Exercise

1. Comprehension
Answer in a sentence or two:
 - a. What does the Robin do first to build a nest ?
The Robin first lays the yellow hay in a round.
 - b. What does he do with the feathers and moss ?
He lays the floss, feathers and moss one across the other over the hay.
 - c. Where does the Robin hide its nest ?
The Robin hides its nest up on the tree, deep inside the leaves where even the rays of the sun cannot reach.
 - d. When will the baby robins come out ?
The baby birds will come out during spring.
 - e. How many eggs are there in the nest ?
There are three eggs in the nest.

2. Now write down four things you have learnt about robins from the two poems.
 - a. The robin is a small brown bird with red breast feathers.
 - b. They build nests on trees.
 - c. They lay eggs in spring.
 - d. The eggs hatch by summer.
3. Pick out the rhyming words.
 - a. hay, lay b. floss, moss, c. deep, creep
 - d. cold, gold, e. see, three
4. How did the Robin build its nest? Rearrange the sentences in the correct order:
 He takes a wisp of yellow-hay.
 He spreads them in a pretty round.
 Then he shreds the soft silk threads.
 He gathers feathers and moss.
 He weaves them all, this way and that and across.
5. Match the following and write the complete sentences:
 1. Robins hide their nests - high among the leaves.
 2. 'Long before the winds are cold' means - the winter season.
 3. Robins sing a sweet song - when they weave their nest.
 4. Robins are called Red breast because - they have red feathers on their breast.
 5. 'Long before the leaves are gold' means - the autumn season.
6. Three things that are similar in the two poems.
 Both the poems are about robins. In both poems the birds are laying eggs. They build their nest high above in the trees.
7. Find the words hidden in the grid with the help of the clues. The words are taken from the two poems.
 - a. cherry, b. spring, c. nest, d. floss, e. wisp, f. robin.

Worksheet (Workbook)

1.
 - a. How do robins build their nests ?
 - b. Woven with a sweet sweet song,
 - c. That's what Robin told me.
 - d. Where do robins hide their nests ?

2.

a. chatter	b. bleat	c. moo	d. grunt
e. trumpet	f. neigh	g. bray	h. cackle
3.

a. feathers	b. Robin	c. pretty	d. sunbeams
e. leaves	f. peep		
5.
 - a. Wake up early and work more. You will succeed in life.
 - b. Migratory birds fly from cold place to warm place to avoid the winter. Arctic tern and snow geese are two examples.
6. Writing - The children are to write in their own words.