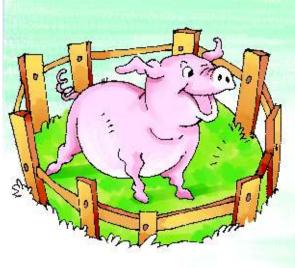


Enjoy this poem about our animal friends

## Strange Talk

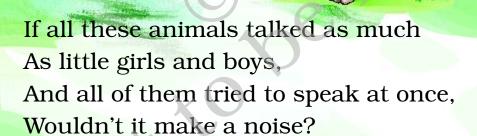
A little green frog lived under a log, And every time he spoke, Instead of saying, "Good morning," He only said, "Croak-croak."

A duck lived by the waterside, And little did he lack, But when we asked, "How do you do?" He only said, "Quack-quack."



A little pig lived in a sty,
As fat as he could be,
And when he asked for dinner
He cried aloud, "Wee-wee."

Three pups lived in a kennel,
And loved to make a row,
And when they meant, "May we go out?"
They said, "Bow-wow!"



- L.E. Yates

#### New words

instead, lack, sty, kennel, row, meant



#### Reading is fun

• Are these sentences true or false?

• A little green frog said, "Quack-quack."

- A little pig loved to make a row.
- A duck only said, "Croak-croak."
- A pig cried aloud, "Wee-wee."



#### Let's talk

- Seema talks a lot and her brother calls her talkative. Do you think Seema should talk
  - when the teacher is teaching in class?
  - on the playground?
  - while she is eating?
  - when Mother asks her about what happened in school?



Answer yes or no





▶ Complete the questions with the words in the box –

	Will	Can	What	How	Where	When
	1		is you	ır name'ı	?	
4	2 old are you?					
•	3		do yo	u play?		•
_	4		do yo	u live?		

- ▶ Tick (✓) the correct word.
  - We did not (shoot/shout) in the class.
  - Do you like to drink (water/voter)?
  - He (tired/tried) to climb the tree.
  - Will you (pleace/please) help me?
  - I can (see/sea) with my eyes.
- Make sentences using the following words.

1. <b>Is</b>				

2. Are



3. Have		 	
4. Has	 		
5. Had			

et.	a a
	100
	4.6
	et.

Now lets enjoy this poem.

## The Wise Old Owl

A wise old owl lived in an oak;
The more he saw, the less he spoke;
The less he spoke, the more he heard.
Why can't we all be like that wise old owl?



### **Picture story**

• Look at the pictures and tell a story about The Talkative Tortoise.

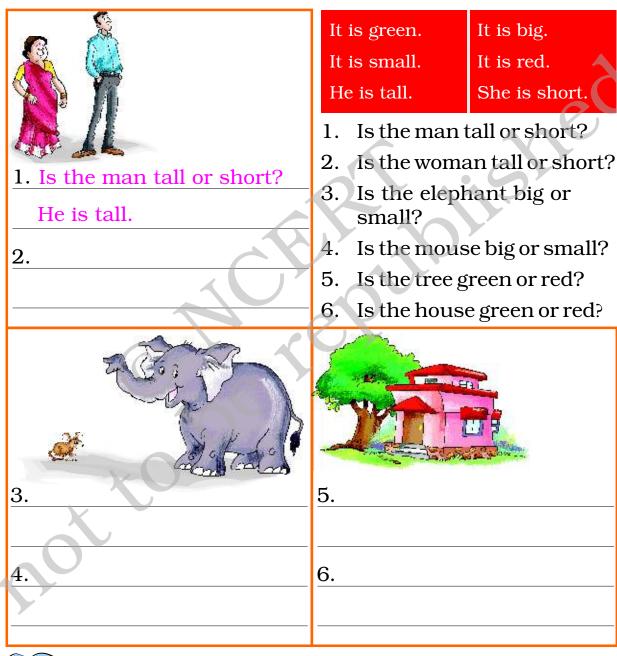


A tale from the Panchtantra

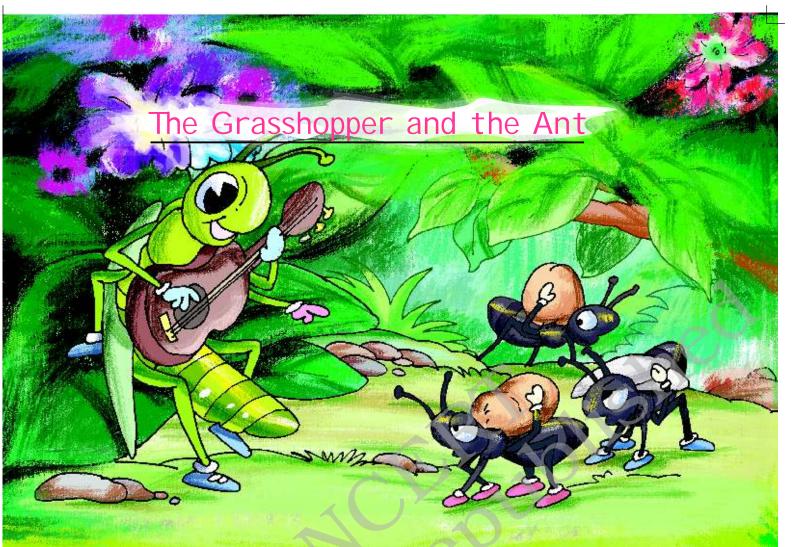


#### Let's copy and write

▶ Copy each question and then choose the right answer from the red box. One has been done for you.







Once there lived a lazy grasshopper. He didn't like to work. All day long he sang songs and played in the warm sunshine.

"Hee, Hee! Look at me! I'm as happy as can be!" The grasshopper laughed at the hardworking ants as they worked day and night.

"We are storing grain for the long winter ahead," they replied. The lazy grasshopper only laughed louder.

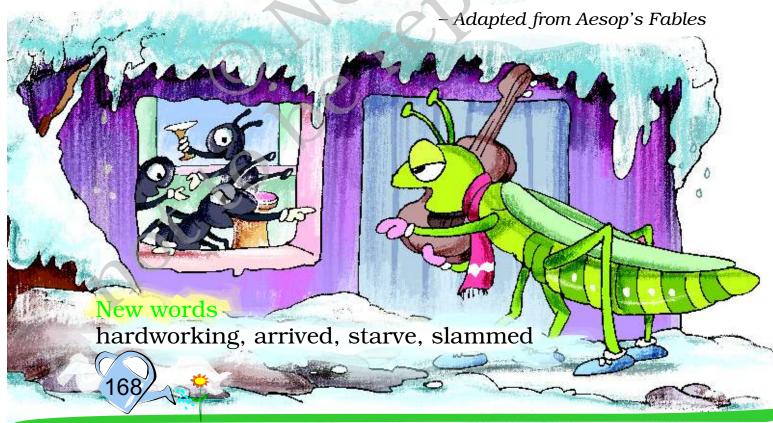
Summer ended and the cold winter arrived. The wind blew strong and it started snowing. The



grasshopper now began to worry. "There is no food to eat, no grass, no flowers or leaves. I can't see even the tiniest fly or worm. What will I do? I will surely starve!" he cried. "Let me meet my kind neighbour, the ant!"

The grasshopper remembered how the hardworking ant had stored away grain for the winter. He knocked at her door. "Dear ant, I am hungry and cold. I have nothing to eat. Please can you give me some food?"

The ant shook in anger. "Lazy one! What were you doing all summer? You were only singing and dancing. You should have thought of the cold winter months ahead. Go away!" She slammed her door shut. The lazy grasshopper was left as hungry as before.





- ▶ How did the grasshopper spend his days?
- ▶ Did the grasshopper find food in winter?
- What did the ant tell the grasshopper when he asked for food?



#### Let's talk

- If you were asked to store things for the winter what would you store? Name any three things.
- Which season do you like the best?
- Tell the class the story of the grasshopper and the ant in your own language.



#### Word building

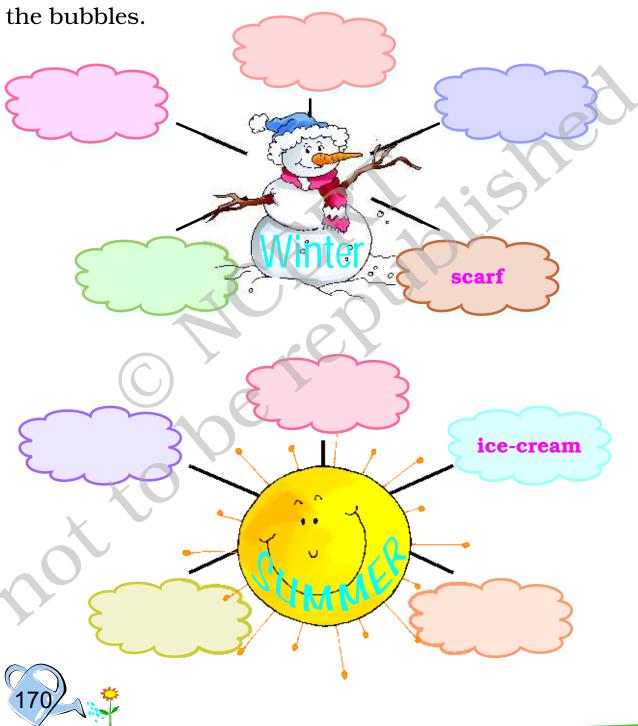
• Circle the words that mean the same.

speak	talk	shout
complete	finish	start
small	thin	little
sick	ill	stout
big	large	fat



#### The web world

When you hear winter and summer, what are the words that come to your mind? Write these words in





- Letters with numbers are given in the box. Pick up the letter under each number and replace the numbers by writing it in the blanks.
- 3 14 8 11 16 2 24 21 9 13 5 20 7

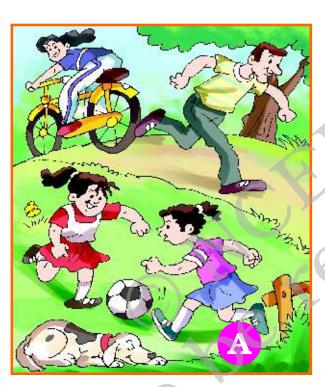
  A B C D E F G H I J K L M

  22 10 17 1 15 23 12 26 19 4 25 18 6

  N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z



Under picture A sentences describe what each person/animal is doing. Under picture B write





A lady is cycling.	
A man is running.	
Two girls are playing.	
A dog is sleeping.	



#### Let's practise

# he sun shines in the sky.

he sum shimes in the sky:

he sum skimes in she sky.

he sum a when in the sky.

the own shines in the sky.

# Teacher's Pages



**Unit 10** is the culmination of an attempt to understand that one of the major skills of learning language is communication. Speech is one of the most important means of communication.

- The greater the child has mastery over words, the richer the ability to communicate in the new language.
- More sounds of animals through stories and poems can be discussed.
- Children should be encouraged to listen carefully. We should be good listeners as well as good speakers.
- The value that comes out of the story *The Grasshopper and the Ant* has to be subtly put to the children in such a way that they realise the worth of hard work. The pleasures of hard work and the comfort it offers. Laziness which is a negative trait here, should be discouraged, thus emphasising on the positive note which is hard work.
- You can attempt a small dramatisation too with just a few dialogues.
- In the section the teacher is to familiarise the children with words like *He*, *she*, *it*, *they*. The children can use these words with any nouns.
- In the *Web world* section the answer may vary from clothing, food, to the change they notice in nature. The teacher can give the above words as clues.
- Explain to children about words used for framing questions –
   Example: how, can, will, did, would, should.
- Enhance the concept of correct spellings. More exercises can be given to improve their vocabulary.

The method used in language development may vary from state to state, school to school and teacher to teacher.

Sound of letters – the child is introduced to the common sounds of the letters thus enabling her/him to learn to read by synthesising the consecutive sounds in a word i.e. reading is to be done by the teacher in a correct letter-sound relationship. Do remember that the age-old methods of rote learning are not very effective. Create a holistic development of children, let them learn and experience the poems, the stories and let them derive their own meanings and endings. Give the children opportunities to move beyond the text and engage in creative exercises.



# Picture Dictionary



A is an Ape that swings from a tree;

B is a Ball for Beena and me.





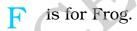
is for Classroom;

is for Dog;





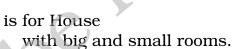
is for an Egg;







is the Garden where the marigold blooms;





is for an Inkpot;



is for Jam;



is for Kite;

