

Activities

- A** Words such as **we are** and **I have** are often combined to make shorter words such as **we're** or **I've**. These short forms are called **contractions**.

◀ **Conceptual Understanding**

In the passage given below, replace the words in brackets with contractions.

One day a young rabbit thought to himself,
'(I have) _____ never been more than five
hundred metres away from my home. (I would)
_____ like to explore this forest.'

“(Let us) _____ go exploring in the forest,” he told
his brothers and sisters.

“(We will) _____ not come with you,” the others
said. “(We are) _____ afraid of all the wild
animals who might harm us. And what if we (cannot)
_____ find our way back home?”

“Pooh,” said the little rabbit. “If (you will) _____
not come with me, (I will) _____ go by myself.”

- B** Tell the class about your favourite animal. You can talk about

◀ **Communication**

- ❖ how the animal looks. ❖ why you like the animal.
- ❖ in which part of the world it is found.

EXAMPLE: My favourite animal is the penguin. Penguins are found in Antarctica. I like penguins because they look so serious, like men in suits.

C Fill in the blanks with **can** or **may**.

◀ Application of Knowledge

Can is used to say that something is possible.

May is used to ask polite questions or to say that you are not sure.

Both are used to ask or grant permission.

May is more polite than can.

1. _____ you give this book to him?
2. I _____ visit my grandparents on Sunday.
3. They _____ go to see a movie after lunch.
4. _____ I come in please?
5. I _____ ask them to get a taxi for me.

D How can you help to keep your city clean? List four things that can be done by all of us.

◀ Critical Thinking

1. We should not throw garbage outside the house.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

E **Palindromes** are words that are spelled the same forward and backward.

◀ Collaboration

Examples: nun, refer, radar, civic

Work in groups and think of other palindromes.


Each group can think of five palindromes. After all the groups have finished, make a palindrome chart.

Anagrams are words or phrases which are formed by rearranging the letters of the same word.


Example: listen and silent

Match the anagrams.


- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. The eyes | twelve plus one |
| 2. The Morse code | no more stars |
| 3. The earthquakes | here come dots |
| 4. Eleven plus two | they see |
| 5. Astronomers | that queer shake |

- F** Complete this table about your daily routine. Write how long each activity takes. Compare with your partner's table and talk about it.  **Experiential Learning**

ACTIVITY	AT WHAT TIME	FOR HOW LONG
breakfast	7:30 a.m.	15 minutes
school		
lunch		
homework		
television		
outdoor play		
reading		
dinner		
bedtime		

- G** Write a review of a movie you liked. Write about the plot of the movie, why you liked it and why you think other people would like to see it.  **Creativity**



- H** Look at the example and solve these riddles.  **Problem-solving**

	C
C is on top	A
E is under K	K
A is under C	E
Ans: CAKE	

1.
 R is on top
 G is under N N
 I is under R
 Ans: _____

2.
 R is on top
 D is under A
 E is under R D
 Ans: _____

3. S
 S is on top
 N is under G
 I is under S
 Ans: _____

4.
 K is on top I
 G is under N
 I is under K
 Ans: _____

I Read these sentences and match the columns.

Multidisciplinary Approach

- Bhavai is a popular folk theatre form of western India, especially Gujarat.
- Bhaona and Ankiya Naat are one-act plays. They are performed in Assam.
- Jatra means journey in Bengali. It is a very popular musical theatre form of West Bengal.
- Swang is a form of mimicry that combines dialogue and song. This folk theatre form is popular in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and parts of Madhya Pradesh.
- Yakshagana is traditionally performed from dusk to dawn and comes from Karnataka.



- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Bhavai | a. West Bengal |
| 2. Bhaona and Ankiya Naat | b. Karnataka |
| 3. Jatra | c. Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, parts of Madhya Pradesh |
| 4. Swang | d. Gujarat |
| 5. Yakshagana | e. Assam |

Projects

A Play this story-building game in the class.

You will need

◀ Collaboration

- ❖ sheets of chart paper (one per group)
- ❖ colour pencils/pens and
- ❖ your imagination!

Your teacher will divide the class into groups of five.
Follow these instructions.

- ❖ Group One has to start the story.
- ❖ Each group is allowed to write only one paragraph.
- ❖ Work with your group to come up with a story idea, write a rough draft, edit and revise the paragraph and finally write it on a sheet of chart paper.
- ❖ Illustrate the paragraph with a suitable drawing.
- ❖ Give the chart to the next group to read. They will then repeat the process to continue the story on a fresh sheet of chart paper.
- ❖ The last group writes the last paragraph, and all the charts are put up in class.
- ❖ Your teacher will read the whole story out to the class.

B Have a class discussion on the topic **WHAT I CAN DO TO IMPROVE MY SCHOOL**. Work in groups of four. Discuss and then make a chart with two columns.

- ❖ Give **COLUMN 1** the heading – **I CAN**.

In this column write ideas for things each of you can do to help improve your school. For example – don't litter, don't doodle on desks and chairs.

- ❖ Give **COLUMN 2** the heading – **WE CAN**.

Under this column write ideas for things that students can do collectively to improve the school. For example – form clean-up teams that will take turns to pick up trash, organize a group to plant flowers and weed the grass.

I CAN	WE CAN
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Put up the charts in class and have a class discussion on the topic.

- Ⓒ Wild animals like rhinos, tigers and elephants are often trapped and sold illegally. Monkeys, snakes or bears are forced to perform in the streets so that their owners can make money. Make a poster to show that it is wrong to trap wild animals and it is inhuman to treat them cruelly. You can use these tips.



- ❖ A good poster focuses on one strong message.
- ❖ Use a drawing/picture that conveys your message.
- ❖ Use a short, powerful sentence as a headline or slogan to highlight your message.

SAFAL

Sample Questions

A Read the dialogues and tick (✓) the correct answer.

It has a beautiful tail.
It can spread its tail
like a fan. I like its
beautiful feathers.

It is green and has
a red beak. It loves
to eat chillies. It can
copy sounds.



- The two birds are
 - a woodpecker and a pigeon. _____
 - a peacock and a parakeet. _____
 - a parakeet and a sparrow. _____
- Which bird has a colourful tail?
 - parakeet _____
 - pigeon _____
 - peacock _____
- What colour is the parakeet?
 - pink _____
 - black _____
 - green _____
- When the peacock spreads out its tail, it looks like a
 - rainbow. _____
 - fan. _____
 - umbrella. _____

B Read this recipe for home-made biscuits.

Take 185 grams of butter and one cup of sugar. Beat them together until light and fluffy. Now add one egg and

one teaspoon of vanilla essence. Keep beating the mixture until it has mixed well. Take two cups of flour and slowly sift it into the mixture. Adding a little of the flour at a time, keep kneading and mixing until you have a soft dough. Use your hands to mix, as the dough will be quite hard. If the mixture is too sticky, add a little flour. Now roll the dough into a log shape, wrap it in tinfoil, and keep it in the refrigerator for thirty minutes. Once it has become firm, take out and cut into thin slices. Spread the slices on a lightly greased baking tray, and bake in a pre-heated oven at 180 degrees centigrade for ten minutes. Your biscuits are ready! Take the help of an adult to cut the dough and operate the oven.



Circle the correct answers.

1. The amount of sugar needed in this recipe is
 - a. one cup.
 - b. two cups.
 - c. two spoons.
2. If the dough is too sticky, you can add
 - a. sugar.
 - b. flour.
 - c. vanilla essence.
3. The dough is kept in the refrigerator to
 - a. soften.
 - b. harden.
 - c. cook.
4. The cooled dough should be
 - a. frozen.
 - b. sliced.
 - c. mixed.
5. The oven should be heated to
 - a. 100 degrees.
 - b. 180 degrees.
 - c. 360 degrees.
6. The slices of dough should be baked for
 - a. thirty minutes.
 - b. twenty minutes.
 - c. ten minutes.