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! Bow-wow!”

If all these animals talked as much
As little girls and boys,
And all of them tried to speak at once,
Wouldn’t it make a noise?

– 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
Let’s write

› Complete the questions with the words in the box –
  Will  Can  What  How  Where  When

1. __________ is your name?
2. __________ old are you?
3. __________ do you play?
4. __________ do you 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. Is __________________________________________
  2. Are _________________________________________
3. Have ________________________________

4. Has ________________________________

5. Had ________________________________

› Write five lines on My Pet.

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

› Now let’s 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 bird?
Look at these pictures and tell a story about
The Talkative Tortoise.
Let’s copy and write

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Man</th>
<th>Woman</th>
<th>Elephant</th>
<th>Mouse</th>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the man tall or short?</td>
<td>It is tall.</td>
<td>It is green.</td>
<td>It is big.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is red.</td>
<td>She is short.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the woman tall or short?</td>
<td>He is tall.</td>
<td>He is tall.</td>
<td>He is tall.</td>
<td>He is tall.</td>
<td>He is tall.</td>
<td>He is tall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the elephant big or small?</td>
<td>It is green.</td>
<td>It is big.</td>
<td>It is big.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is big.</td>
<td>It is big.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the mouse big or small?</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the tree green or red?</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the house green or red?</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
<td>It is small.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

— Adapted from Aesop’s Fables

New words: hardworking, arrived, starve, slammed
Reading is fun

› 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>speak</th>
<th>talk</th>
<th>shout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>complete</td>
<td>finish</td>
<td>start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>thin</td>
<td>little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sick</td>
<td>ill</td>
<td>stout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>fat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The web world

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

- Winter
- scarf
- ice-cream
Let’s write

- 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.

1. The ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
   \[24 \quad 15 \quad 3 \quad 23 \quad 23 \quad 21 \quad 10 \quad 17 \quad 17 \quad 16 \quad 15\]
   eats ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.
   \[4 \quad 10 \quad 15 \quad 7 \quad 23\]

2. The ___ ___ ___ ___ eat ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.
   \[3 \quad 22 \quad 12 \quad 23 \quad 24 \quad 15 \quad 3 \quad 9 \quad 22 \quad 23\]

3. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ is very ___ ___ ___ ___.
   \[4 \quad 9 \quad 22 \quad 12 \quad 16 \quad 15 \quad 8 \quad 10 \quad 20 \quad 11\]

4. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ is very ___ ___ ___ ___.
   \[23 \quad 26 \quad 7 \quad 7 \quad 16 \quad 15 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 15 \quad 7\]
Under picture A sentences describe what each person/animal is doing. Under picture B write down what each is doing.

Use the words ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘it’, ‘they’ instead of a lady, a man, two girls and a dog.

A lady is cycling.

A man is running.

Two girls are playing.

A dog is sleeping.
Let’s practise

The sun shines in the sky.

The sun shines in the sky.

The sun shines in the sky.

The sun shines in the sky.

The sun shines in the sky.
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’s 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.
- 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 answers may vary from clothing and 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 and 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.

C is for Classroom;

D is for Dog;

E is for an Egg;

F is for Frog.

G is the Garden where the marigold blooms;

H is for House with big and small rooms.

I is for an Inkpot;

J is for Jam;

K is for Kite;

L is for Lamb;
M is for Man who lives in a hut;
N is for Nose, Nine, Nest and Nut.
O is for an Owl;
P is for Play;
Q is for Questions we ask every day.
R is for River, street;
S is for Street;
T for Tomatoes that we like to eat.

U is for an Umbrella, Use it when it rains;
V is for Villages On hills and plains.

W is for Walnut, Water and Wall;
X is for X-mas tree, That stands so tall.

Y is for Yellow Like the sun in May.
Z is the Zebra That gallops away.