

Content Overview

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Chapter	Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing	Vocabulary	Values	Activity	Grammar	Suggested Time Schedule
Му Мот	Listening to the poem	Singing the rhyme Talking about mother Production of [a1] sound	Reading poem New words	Writing simple words	New words		Hand printing Pasting Drawing		12 days
Our Helpers	Listening to the text for comprehension	Speaking about oneself and others Singing rhymes	Reading short sentences	Fill ups Simple sentences	New words Sight words	Understanding the dignity of different professions	Drawing Singing a rhyme Role play	Use of "a" and "an"	16 days
Rain	Listening to the poem	Singing the rhyme Informal talk about weather Production of [e1] sound	Reading poem New words	Fill ups	New words		Making paper boats Colouring Making an umbrella Categorization of words		7days
The Snow Adventures	Listening to the text for comprehension	Talking about games	Reading short sentences and text	Writing simple sentences Fill ups	New words Sight words	Team work	Identification of sounds Making a snowman / snow woman Word search	Naming words	15 days
Let's Play	Listening to the poem	Singing the poem Informal talk about games Production of [ɔɪ] sound	Reading poem New words	Writing simple words	New words		Talking about pictures Performing actions Enacting		10 days
Birbal's Wit	Listening to the text for comprehension	Reading s Talking about family sentences text	Reading short sentences and text	True/False Writing simple sentences	New words Sight words		Understanding adjectives and their comparative forms	Adjectives	12days
2									



12 days	15 days	10 days	18 days	10 days	18 days
	Gender		Number		Preposition
Making shapes Making birthday cap	Tug of War Role play Word Association	Classifying words according to taste and touch Identifying different senses	Speaking about pictures Role play Making masks	Drawing, colouring and pasting Memory Games	Labelling Memory Games
	Understanding abilities		Helping each other		Protecting trees
New words	Sight words New words	New words	Sight words New words	New words	Sight words New words
Simple Words	Writing simple words and sentences	Matching	Fill ups Writing simple words and sentences	Writing simple words	Writing simple sentences
Reading poem New words	Reading the text New Words	Reading poem New words	Reading the text New Words	Reading poem New words	Reading the text
Singing the poem Talking about shapes Production of [əv] sound	Retelling the story	Singing the rhyme Informal talk about food and sense organs Production of [av] sound	Retelling the story Talking about animals	Singing the rhyme Talking about trees Production of [3:] sound	Talking about trees
Listening to the poem	Listening to the text for comprehension	Listening to the poem	Listening to the text for comprehension	Listening to the poem	Listening to the text for comprehension
Shapes	The Wind and The Sun	My Senses	The Fox and the Chick	My Beautiful Tree	Our Chinar Tree

*Listening should be supplemented by other related material. Refer to A Handbook of Teachers' Resources, Chant II

My Mom

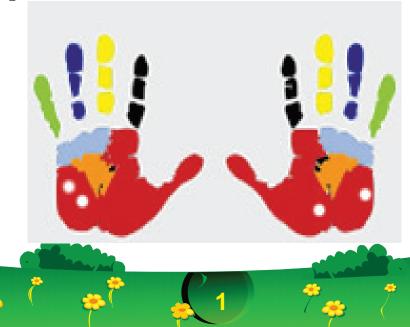
In this chapter the learners are expected to



- sing the poem with actions
 - identify rhyming words
 - pronounce words with the sound [ai]

Warm-up Activity

- The teacher will bring some chart papers and paste them on the wall. She will put some water colours in a shallow container.
- She will ask the children to dip their hands in the container and make a handprint on the chart.
- Once all the handprints are dry, the children will write their mothers' names below their handprints.



Now listen to the poem. Your teacher will read it aloud for you.

Wonderful, wonderful, my mom is wonderful Sweet you are, your love so bountiful.

You sang me rhymes when it was night

Under the stars shining bright.

I threw a fit or wrote on the wall

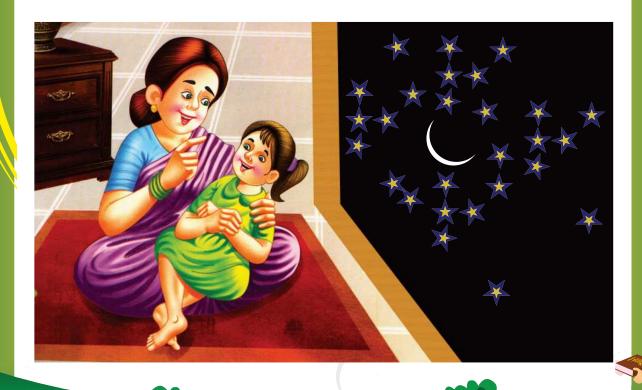
And shattered windowpanes with my ball.

I remember the handprints on the wall

And scattered litter in the hall.

All you do, you do with love

You are a special gift from above.



New Words

The teacher will help the students to read the following words with proper pronunciation.

wonderful	bountiful	shine
bright	shatter	windowpanes
handprints		

Let's Talk



- What is your mother's name?
- What does your mother do for you?

Let's Fill in

ball

Let's Write

Fill in the blanks using the words given below.

I.	The mother sang	
ii.	The child makes wall.	on the





rhymes

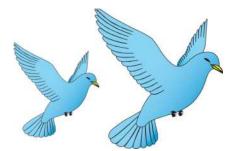


handprints



iii. The child plays with the
Activity Time All About Mom. Paste / draw your mother's picture
This is my mom. My mom is years old.
She likes to eat
The best thing she cooks is
Her favourite colour is
We like to together.

Off to the Language Lab

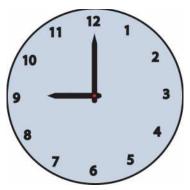


Oh, my My!

Tell me why

Birds fly

In the sky



With a friend of mine

I went to dine

In a resort fine

When the clock struck nine

Let's Practise

cry dry fry

pry try my

fly

ply sly

spy

July

rely deny

> guy buy

bike

hike

like

mike

spike





Rhyme Time

God bless you, my mother dear!
When you are there, I have no fear.
All my sorrows with you I share
You are warmth, love and care.



Join the dots and write the words









Join the dots and write the words







Our Helpers

In this chapter the learners are expected to



- read simple words and sentences
- name people who help us
- role play different helpers
- use a/an with words

Warm-up Activity

• Draw the picture of a person who helps you.











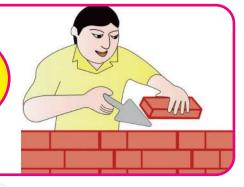
Dear children, different people help us in different ways. Today, we are going to meet some of these people.

I am a teacher. I work in a school. I teach children to read and write. I sing and play with them.



I am a dentist. I take care of people's teeth.

I am a mason. I build houses and other buildings.





I am a car mechanic. I work in a workshop. I repair cars.

I am a firefighter.
I put out fires.
I save people from fire.





I am a pilot.
I fly aeroplanes.
I help people to travel all
over the world.

I am a baker.
I work in a bakery shop.
I bake biscuits and
cakes.















I am a potter.
I make pots of different shapes from clay.
I make them on the potter's wheel.

New Words

dentist	mason	mechanic
bake	pilot	repair
potter	firefighter	potter's wheel

Let's Talk



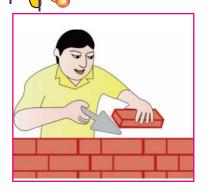
- What do you want to be when you grow up? Why?
- Do you remember when someone helped you or when you helped someone? Tell your classmates about it.





Let's Write

• Write the missing letter







M _____ son

P _____ tter









olice man Post

an

Hairdres er





Teache

Tail _____ or







Fill in the blanks using words from the box.

Hairdresser Milkman Shoe maker

Farmer Doctor Driver













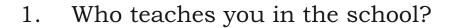








Answer these questions.





3. What does a dentist do?

4. What does a mason do?









Activity Time

Ι

The students will play 'Who am I'?

- Write the activities of helpers on a paper sheet. For example, 'I teach children'.
- Call students one by one and ask them to read it aloud.
- The other students will guess the helpers and say their names aloud.
- Continue till all the students have participated.

II

Role-play

- Divide the students into two groups.
- Let the students introduce themselves.
- Let them act different roles like one of a tailor, driver etc. e.g. I am a tailor.

I stitch clothes like shirt, shalwar, pants etc.

I also mend old clothes.

Ensure all students act and speak.



Grammar in Context

Aruna Goes for Shopping (a/an)

Aruna went to <u>a</u> stationery shop with her Grandma. She bought <u>a</u> pencil and <u>an</u> eraser. She wanted to buy <u>a</u> notebook and <u>an</u> inkpot also. Grandma did not have enough money to buy these things. She promised her to buy them tomorrow.

Grandma bought her <u>an</u> ice-cream. It started raining. Aruna said, "There is <u>an</u> umbrella in the shop". She bought it and saved herself from getting wet. She returned home and finished her homework quickly.

Look at the following group of words from the text.



a stationery shopa notebookan umbrella

a pencilan inkpot

an eraseran ice cream





The underlined words, a and an, are articles.

We use 'a' with singular nouns that begin with consonant sounds and 'an' with singular nouns beginning with vowel sounds.

Complete the following sentences writing 'a' or 'an' in the blanks.

1. I bought ball yesterday.

2. Arif ate _____ orange in the morning.

3. Ravi gave me______ toffee.

4. My father is _____ farmer.

5. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.



umbrella? 6. Do you have

7. We should eat egg daily.

8. I do not have _____ inkpot.

student. 9. I am

10. Please, give me _____ pen.

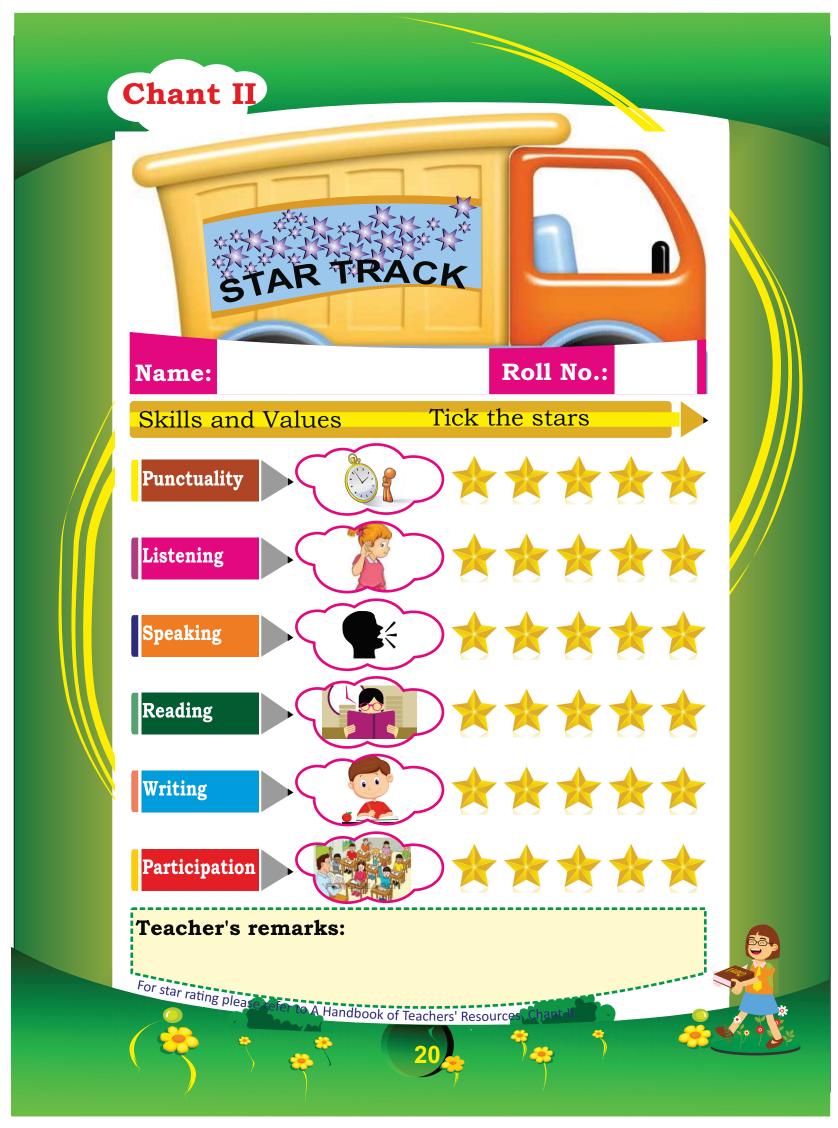
Read Aloud

Sight words

the	tell birds	
took	went	when
clock	struck	restaurant







Rain

In this chapter the learners are expected to



- sing the poem with actions
- practise and learn the spelling of new words
- pronounce words with the sound [e1]

Warm-up Activity

- The teacher will first show students how to make a paper boat.
- She will then distribute sheets of paper among students and ask them to make paper boats.
- She will help them wherever they need help.









The rain is raining all around,
It falls on field and tree;
It rains on the umbrellas here
And on the ships at sea.

R. L . Stevenson

New Words

rain	around	field
umbrella	ship	sea





Let's Talk



- Do you like to stay indoors or go outdoors on a rainy day? Why?
- If you stay indoors, what do you like to do?



Let's Write

Fill in the blanks using the words given below.

all	trees	umbrella

- 1. It is raining around.
- 2. People use in rain.
- 3. Rain falls on field and
- Say and write two words that rhyme with the words given in each line.

 - 2. ship zip —————
 - 3. all ball ————
 - 4. ill bill — —







Activity Time

Ī

• Drill the words and place them in appropriate column

sweater	muffler	shawl	t-shirt
ice-cream	swim suit	jacket	goggles
leaves	flowers	green grass	umbrella
gloves	paper boat	raincoat	snowman
suncap	rainbow	sunflower	scarf
boots	scarecrow	sled	skates

Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Rainy season
-				

II Colour the umbrella and label the colours.



Ш

Follow the steps to make an umbrella.

- Take a piece of chart paper.
- Draw a big circle in the centre with a pencil.
- Cut the paper circle in two halves.
- Let the children colour, paint and decorate it.
- Take a straw or a light stick covered with paper.
- · Make the handle of the umbrella with it.
- Your umbrella is ready.

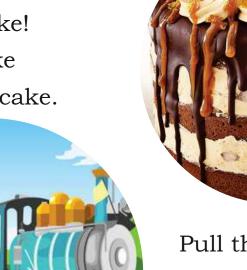




Off to the Language Lab

Hello, Jake! Wake! Wake! Let us bake

A yummy cake.



Pull the chain
To stop the train
Don't be vain
Help in pain.



cage

page

rage

sage

wage

stage

bake

cake

lake

make

take

brake

rain

gain

main

pain

vain

plain



Join the dots and write the words







Join the dots and write the words

gain	pain	vain
	·	v ~/ i i :







The Snow Adventures

In this chapter the learners are expected to

- read and understand the text
- develop vocabulary related to snowy weather
- describe a snowman / snow-woman
- understand the concepts of the noun and the pronoun



- Let all the children stand in a circle.
- The teacher will stand in the centre.
- She will produce or play random sounds and ask the children what each sound is.
- The children may respond by saying something like tick tick or ting tong or any meaningless word related to the sound.
- Let some children also produce sounds and the rest of the children will identify them.
- Finally the teacher will ask the children to listen to the surrounding sounds and share with the class what sounds they heard.



Let's Read

It was a cold winter morning. Ali woke up and looked out of the window. Snow had fallen during the night. It had covered everything in white. Ali was



so happy. He wanted to go out and play in the snow.

After breakfast he put on his pheran and



muffler and ran outside. The snow had piled up very high along the street. Ali walked on the snow. Crunch, crunch, crunch!

His feet sank into the snow. He walked with his toes pointing out. He walked

with his toes pointing in.
Then he made tracks in
the snow with his feet.
And he found something
sticking out of the snow.
It was a stick. It looked



just right for smacking a snow-covered tree. Smack, smack, smack! Down fell the snow – plop, plop, plop!

Ali thought it would be fun to join the big boys in their snow fight, but he knew he wasn't old enough – not yet. So he made a smiling snowman.

He pretended to be a mountain-climber. He

climbed up a big tall mountain of snow and slid all the way down. He picked up a handful of snow. He packed it round and round and made a snowball.

Then he went into his warm house. He told his mother all about his adventures while she took off his wet socks. She gave



him warm milk to drink and sandwiches to eat. Ali was still thinking about his snow adventures.



New Words

adventures	piled	pheran
sink	sticking	smacking
pretended	slid	took off

sandwiches

Let's Talk



- Do you want to go out when it is snowing or raining?
- What games do you play in winter?
- What are the games that you play at school.?
- What is your favourite game.?
- Who is your favourite player.?



Let's Write



• Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

snow	cold	milk
play	stick	smacked
climbed		

I. Ali woke up on a morning.

ii. The _____ had fallen during the night.

iii. Ali wanted to ______ in the snow.

iv. He found a _____ in the snow.

v. Ali _____ the tree with the stick.







vi. Ali a tall mountain of snow.
vii. His mother gave him warm to drink.
Answer these questions. 1. How did Ali feel when he saw everything covered with snow?
2. What did Ali do on seeing the snow?
3. Write two things Ali did during his snow
adventures.

Activity Time



Take a sheet of black craft paper. Paste some dry leaves and twigs to show winter season. Then use finger printing to show a snowfall. Paste it on the activity wall.

II

- Make a snowman/snow-woman puppet. Take a disposable glass. Place it upside down.
- Cut a strip of double-sided tape and put it on the bottom side of glass. Fix a paper ball made of waste paper over the disposable glass right over the tape.
- Use black wool to make hair. Stick bindis or draw eyes, nose and lips with sketch pens to give features of a face.

Let the children describe the snowman/snowwoman in their own words.







II

Word search

Search and colour the words related to winter.

Q	P	S	N	O	W	A	N
A	S	K	A	N	G	R	I
L	L	С	O	A	T	С	U
F	S	J	A	С	K	E	Т
S	В	O	O	T	S	V	M

III Circle the picture related to snowfall.



Grammar in Context Out In The Garden (Naming Words)



In a garden, a girl named Simran was sitting on a bench. She was reading a book. Her brother, Raja, was playing nearby. He was playing with a ball. A parrot and a sparrow flew over his head. There was a small lake near the garden. Cows and dogs were standing near the lake. There were many fishes in that lake. After some time, their father came there. They went to the bus stand. The bus came. The father took them in the bus and they went home.





Read the following words.

garden girl bench

Garden is the name of a place, a girl is a person and a bench is a thing. Such words are called naming words or nouns.

Words used in place of nouns are called pronouns. For example: she, he, they, etc.

- From the above paragraph find the nouns and write them below in the appropriate box.
- Find the pronouns and write them in the appropriate box.

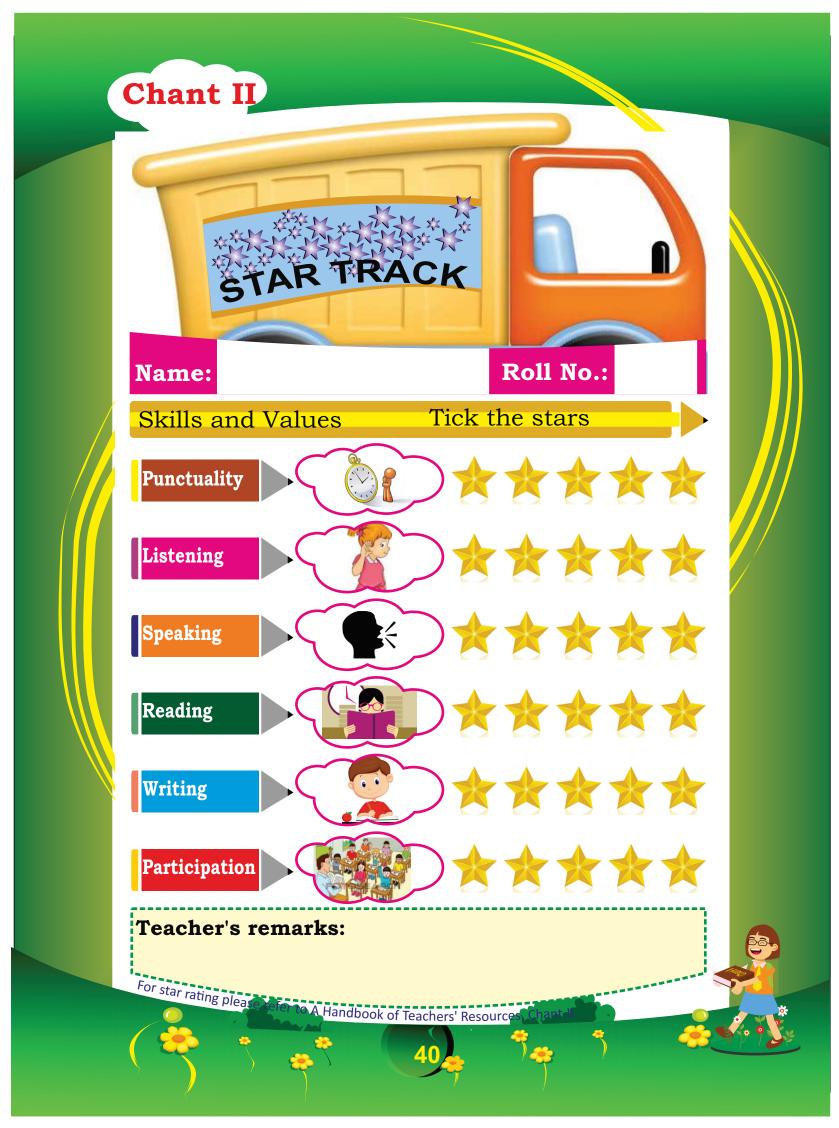
Persons	Places	Things	Animals	Pronouns

Read Aloud

Sight words

on	us	was
with	hello	yummy
pull	stop	don't
help	filled	

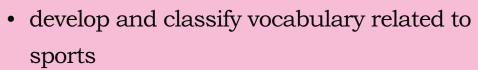




Let's Play

In this chapter the learners are expected to

• sing the poem with proper gestures / actions



• pronounce words with the sound [31]

Warm-up Activity

- Divide the class into five groups.
- The teacher will give a picture to each group.
- The groups will observe the pictures and speak about them.



Group 2 a girl skipping







Group 4 a boy playing with a toy

Group 5 girls boxing









Listen to the poem. Your teacher will read it aloud for you.

Sports and games delight me,

They cheer my mind and body.

I play them at my home and school

And joyfully follow every rule.

Cricket and football, I enjoy,

Carom and chess give me joy.

Kho-kho and kabaddi, I also play.

And yes, badminton makes my day.

Hide-and-seek and volleyball

I love and play them all.

Whenever I'm idle my friend,

These games all my boredom end.





New Words

delight	cheer	chess
boredom	badminton	idle

Let's Talk



- What games do you like to play? And why?
- Who do you like to play with?
- Say a few sentences about your favourite player.

F I

Let's Write

Read the poem again and fill in the blanks with the words given below.

	games	like	play	joy
Ι	. І	to play	games at hom	e and school.
i	i. I	badmir.	nton with my f	riend.
i	ii. Carom aı	nd chess give 1	me	<u> </u>
i	v	keep us	fit and fine.	



Ι

Prepare some cards with action words (verbs) written on them like run, write, eat, jump, etc.



- Pick out a card from the box and enact the action word before the class.
- Ask the students to guess the action.
- Now the teacher will play the game with the students.
- Divide the class into groups.
- Call a student from Group I and ask him to pick a card and enact the word.
- The other group will guess the word.
- If Group I guesses it right, they will get ten marks.
- If Group I is unable to guess the word, it passes to Group II.
- If they guess it right, they will be awarded five bonus marks.
- Now a student from Group II will come, pick up a card and enact the word.
- The game will continue till the box is empty.
- Now the teacher will ask the students to write in their notebooks as many action words (verbs) as they can recall.

Take the students out in the garden and arrange them in small groups at a considerable distance.

Give commands to the students. They are expected to perform the action.

Slice the bread.



Chop an onion.

Whisk an egg.





Hit a ball with a bat.

Kick a football.





Skip a rope.



Write in your notebook



Eat your lunch.



Wash your hands.





Off to the Language Lab

A sweet little boy
Cute and coy.
Found a toy
And jumped with joy.





A farmer with his toil
Makes productive the soil.
He sows seeds of his choice
Thus does he delight and rejoice.

Let's Practise

boy	ploy	coin	joint
joy	cloy	join	void
soy	Troy	oil	voice
toy	alloy	coil	noise
coy	annoy	boil	choice
Roy	busboy	toil	moist
		soil	hoist

Join the dots and write the words

Join the dots and write the words

oil	boil	soi	coil	







Birbal's Wit

In this chapter the learners are expected to



- understand the sequence of the story
- identify the characters in the story
- use adjectives in meaningful contexts

Warm-up Activity

- The teacher will carry pencils, balls, erasers, etc each of five different sizes in the bag. She will make the students stand in three rows /groups according to their height (ascending order).
- She may call one student from Group I and ask her to take out any object e.g ball from the bag and keep it on the table.
- Now, she may ask two students from Groups II and III to take out similar objects from the bag and keep them on the table. When the students from each group have taken out the ball, the teacher will then ask the students to say



something about the balls.

- The teacher should encourage the students to respond even if they speak in their mother tongue.
- The teacher will then ask about the size of the balls. The students may say that the balls are of different size. One particular ball is the biggest and the other one is the smallest. After eliciting more responses from the students, the teacher will introduce adjectives and their comparison between two or more objects.

Let's Read



Akbar was a king of India. He was known as Akbar

the Great. He had many minsters in his court and Birbal was one of them. Birbal was known for his wit.

One day, Akbar drew a line on the floor and asked the ministers in his royal court to make this line shorter without rubbing it.

The ministers started talking to one another. They were confused.

Every minister was given a chance to do what the king had ordered. No one could think of how to do it.



Now, Birbal went near the line and smiled.

He drew a longer line beside the first one. He did not touch the first line.

Everyone in the court was surprised and said, "That's wonderful. The first line is shorter now!"

New Words

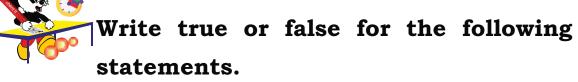
great	wit	minister
confuse	surprise	wonderful
erase	order	

Let's Talk



Who in your family is taller than you? Who is the youngest in your family?

Let's Write



- (i) Akbar drew a line on the wall.
- (ii) Akbar ordered to make the line ______shorter.
- (iii) Each minister knew how to make the line shorter.

(iv) Birbal started smiling.

(v) Nobody could make the line shorter.

Answer these questions.

1. Who drew a line on the floor?

2. Who started smiling?

3. Who were confused?



Activity Time

Ι

Make the students stand in pairs.

Instruct each pair to observe the size, height, colour, etc. of their partners.

Let them talk to each other about any one of the physical attributes.

For example

Phunsukh: I am taller than Afaan.

Afaan: I am shorter than

Phunsukh.

Arti: I am fatter than Asiya.

Asiya: I am thinner than Arti.

Ensure that the pairs of students participating in this activity should get an idea about the comparative degree of adjective forms e.g

thin-thinner







The teacher will divide the students into three groups. The teacher will say some adjectives aloud. The groups will tell their comparative forms. The group saying the maximum number of comparative forms of adjectives will be the winner of the game.

Grammar in Context

A Fat Man (Adjectives)

A <u>fat</u> man lived in a <u>small</u> village. There was a <u>tall</u> tree near his house. <u>Sweet</u> fruit hung



from its



branches. He hit upon an idea. He started climbing the tree daily to eat sweet fruit. Very soon, climbing made him a thin man.



Look at these:

a <u>fat</u> man	a <u>small</u> village	a <u>tall</u> tree
sweet fruit	a <u>thin</u> man	

The underlined words tell us something about a person/thing/place. These words describe these nouns. Such words are called describing words or adjectives.

Now write down the appropriate adjectives from the box under the pictures given below.

small	big	sour	fat
sweet	yellow	green	thin
tall	short		

1. This is a.....ball 2. This is aball.





. This is a......banana. **4**. This is a.....lemon.









. This is a.....tree. **8**. This is a.....tree.









9. This is a apple. **10.** These aregrapes.

Read Aloud

Sight words

found	took	jumped
and	eggs	machine
dots	toss	



Shapes

In this chapter the learners are expected to



- · identify and draw different shapes
- pair rhyming words
- pronounce words with the sound [əv]

Warm-up Activity

- The teacher will distribute among the children chart papers / play dough/ clay/ ear buds/ or any other material that is safe for them to handle.
- She will ask them to make different shapes. The children can make shapes that they observe in the classroom or around them.
- They will colour the shapes made from the chart papers and draw smileys on them.
- The teacher will hang the shapes on the walls of the classroom.



Now listen to the poem. Your teacher will read it aloud for you.



Circle, Circle where are you? In my cycle there are two.





Triangle, Triangle not too far In my house's roof you are.





Square, Square is it true? In the carom board I meet you.



Rectangle, Rectangle how do you look?

You are in my picture book.





Sphere, Sphere big and small, Like sweet candy and football.



Why, O Cone you strange seem? You dwell in my ice cream.





Listen dear shapes big and small, In my math book you live all.



New Words

circle	cycle	triangle
square	roof	rectangle
sphere	candy	cone

Let's Talk

dwell



- What is the shape of the following objects?
 - (a) Sun

(b) Watch

(c) Clock

- (d) Box
- (e) Black/White board
- (f) Football
- (g) Your English book
- (h) Table
- What are the shapes of the different objects you see around.?





Activity Time

T

Divide the class into groups.

Distribute among children chart papers or plain papers.

The teacher will demonstrate how to make a cone-shaped hat from the paper according to the following steps.

- 1. Take a rectangular chart paper/plain paper/old newspaper.
- 2. Draw a half circle of about 14 to 16 inches on it.
- 3. Cut out the half circle.
- 4. Roll the two flat edges of the half circle towards each other until they meet.
- 5. Join the edges with glue or any other adhesive.
- 6. Poke two small holes at the extreme ends with a pencil tip.
- 7. Pass a ribbon





- through the holes to tie the hat.
- 8. Ask the children to decorate their hats with stickers, stars, curling ribbons, etc.
- 9. Ask them to write their introduction on their hats (like name, class, roll number and school).
- 10. The hats are ready for the children to wear.

II

Read the following words and note their initial sounds.

(a) circle square carom board sphere candy cone cream

Write down the words starting with the sound

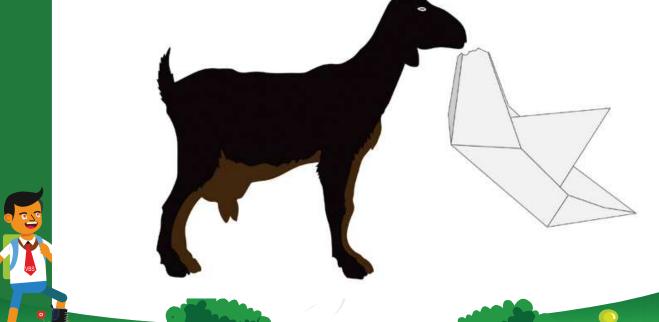
Off to the Language Lab

Ruby plucked a rose, And held it close To her dog's nose, Which sat by a hose.





The little green toad
Ran on the road.
The hungry black goat
Ate my paper boat.



Let's Practise

so no go home Rome vote bone pose nose dose rose hose close chose boat
coat
goat
moat
float
gloat
bloat

soak
soap
toad
foam
road
roam
cloak



Join the dots and write the words

rose	nose	NOSE	boat
rose	nose	hose	boat









Join the dots and write the words

close chose gloat cloak

close chose gloat cloak







The Wind and the Sun

In this chapter the learners are expected to



- identify the characters in the story
- retell and role-play the story
- match masculine nouns with their feminine ones

Warm-up Activity

- The teacher will get a rope.
- She will divide the students into two groups i.e A and B.
- She will make them play tug-of-war and ensure that the children play the game safely.
- She will declare the winner.
- The teacher will now take the students inside the classroom and encourage them to answer the simple questions such as.
- Why did Team 'A' or Team 'B' win?



Let's read a story about the tussle between the wind and the sun and find out who was stronger.

Let's Read

One day the wind and the sun had an argument. The sun said that he was stronger than the wind and the wind said that she was stronger. Neither of them was ready to accept the other as the stronger one. Finally, they agreed to do something to prove themselves.



Just then, they saw a man walking down the road. The sun got an idea. He said to the wind, "Let us test our strength on that man. If you can make him take off his coat, I will accept that you are stronger." The wind agreed. She said to the sun, "Go and hide behind the clouds." Then the wind turned into a cold breeze and started blowing hard. But, the harder the wind blew, the tighter the man held his coat against his body. The wind blew until she was tired. But she could not remove the coat from the man's back.

Now it was the turn of the sun. He came out of hiding and began to shine with all his might. The man started to feel the heat.

Slowly, the sun grew hotter and hotter. Soon, the man began to sweat. He took off his coat and went towards the nearest shady tree. The sun smiled at the wind.

Thus, the sun proved himself to be stronger than the wind.

Adapted from Aesop's Fables



New Words

stronger	strength	agreed
hide	behind	breeze
tighter		

Let's Talk



- Retell the story of the wind and the sun in your own words.
- What can the wind do?
- What can the sun do?



Let's Write

Tick the correct option and write it in the given below space.

- a) The wind is talking to the
 - i. moon

ii. earth

iii. sun

iv. man

b) To get the man's coat off, the wind started

I. smiling

ii. shining

iii. puffing

iv. blowing





	c) The man decid	ed to take off his coat
	because of the	•
	_	
	i. sun	ii. rain
	iii. moon	iv. stars
An	swer these question	s.
1)	What did the wind do	to get the man's coat off?
2)	What did the sun do t	o get the man's coat off?
3)	Who made the man ta	ake off his coat?



Activity Time

I

Role-play

- Ask the students to retell the story in their own words.
- Let a group of three students act as the sun, the wind and the man. The teacher may write simple dialogues for the group.
- The students can make paper masks for the sun and the wind by using colour chart paper.
- Let all the students participate and repeat the conversation and the actions of all the three.





 \mathbf{II}

Word Association

- The teacher will divide the class into groups and will place some chits on the table. Each group will be asked to pick up a chit.
- The groups will be asked to read the words written on the chits.
- The teacher will ask the children to make a list of words associated with their themes.

e.g Bird: wings, feather, nest, eggs, etc. Kitchen: plate, food, rice, etc.

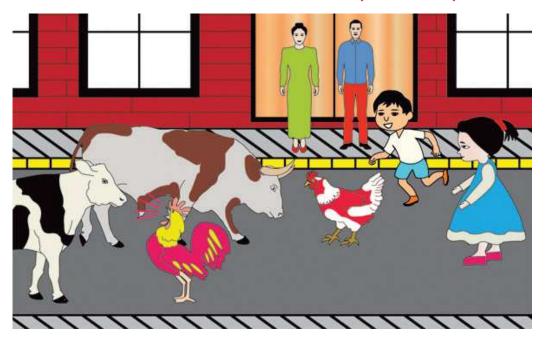
- Each group will paste the list of associated words written on their sheets on the wall.
- The group that has written the maximum number of associated words will be the winner.





Grammar in Context

The Hen and the Cock (Gender)



A hen and a cock were walking in a street. They met a cow and an ox. They started talking to them. A man and a woman were standing nearby. They were surprised to see them talking. A boy and a girl were playing there. They tried to catch the hen. The hen and the cock ran away.

Read the following words

cock ox man boy

These words are used for males and, therefore, belong to the masculine gender.

Now read these words

hen cow woman girl

These words are used for females and, therefore, belong to the feminine gender.

Now match the words in Column A (masculine) with the words in Column B (feminine)

Column A Column B

uncle sister

father mare

brother aunt

stallion mother

grandfather peahen

peacock woman

lion heroine

man grandmother

hero lioness





Write the gender names (masculine/ feminine) for the following nouns.

Boy

Madam Madam

Son

Queen

Cow

Brother

Milkmaid _____

Actor

Read Aloud

Sight words

ruby	plucked	held
her	dog	which
sat	little	green
ran	hungry	black
ate	paper	by



My Senses

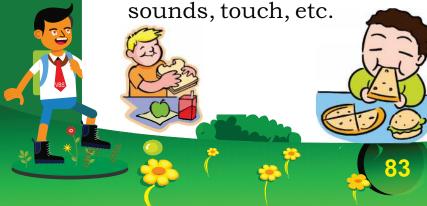
In this Chapter the learners are expected to



- sing the poem with actions
- pair the rhyming words
- match the senses with the sense organs
- categorise things according to taste and feeling
- pronounce the words with the sound
 [au]

Warm-up Activity

- The teacher will divide the class into three groups.
- She will give some eatables to each group having different taste like sweet, sour and salty.
- She will ask the children of each group to eat the things given to them and talk about their taste.
- After eliciting the responses from the children, the teacher will relate it to other senses such as smell, sounds, touch, etc.



Let's Read

Now listen to the poem. Your teacher will read it aloud for you.



My eyes can see



the flowers, the trees and the honey bee.



My ears can hear

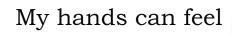


the bat, the beaver and the black bear.



My nose can smell

the pansy, the tulip and the yellow bell.





sand, cotton and the hard steel.



My tongue can taste

sweet and sour and the toothpaste.



New Words

beaver	pansy	tulip
steel	taste	toothpaste

Let's Talk



- Which foods do you like to eat? Why?
 - What are the sounds that you hear while going to school in the morning?

Let's Write

Match and write the sense organs with the associated senses given in the columns below.

A	В	C
nose	see	
tongue	taste	
eyes	touch	
ears	smell	
skin	hear	







Activity Time

Ι

• Here are things that taste different. Put them in the appropriate boxes.

ice cream	butter	biryani	sauce
aloo-paratha	lemon	orange	chocolate
biscuit	apple	vinegar	grapes
dates	cake		

Sweet	Salty	Sour

IIPut these words in the appropriate boxes.

screw	cotton	rock	teddy bear
brush	sand	paper	

Soft	Hard	Smooth

Off to the Language Lab

There was a mouse,
Who lived in a house.
He never went out,
And grew very stout.



Johnny wore a gown,
And went to the town.
He bought a crown,
And painted it brown.



Let's Practise

out
bout
stout
mouse
house
count
mount

cow
how
now
bow
vow
wow

down
gown
town
crown
drown
frown
clown

cowl
fowl
howl
jowl
growl
scowl



Join the dots and write the words

out	bout	stout	house
out	bout	stout	house







Join the dots and write the words





The Fox and the Chick

In this chapter the learners are expected to



- **identify characters in the story
 - understand the sequence in the story
 - describe the theme of the story
 - retell and role play the story
 - understand singular and plural nouns

Warm-up Activity

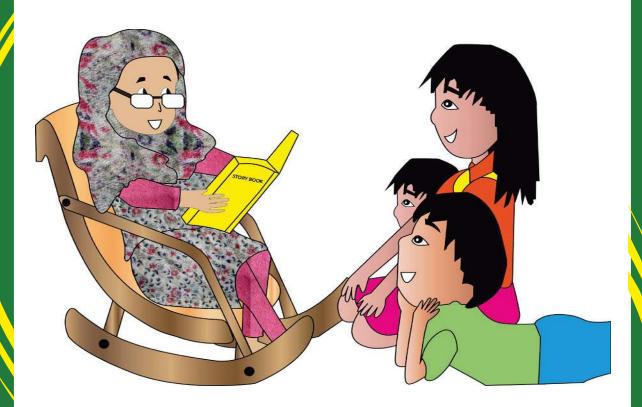


- Who Am I?
- The teacher will call two/three students to the front and ask them to close their eyes.
- She will then show a picture card to the rest of the class who will say at the most ten points about the picture card.
- This will enable the students to guess about the picture card. They may discuss among themselves.
- If the students are not able to answer, the game

will start afresh with a new picture card and a new group of students.



Let's Read



It was evening. Rani, Dolma, and Rehan went to Grandma's room to listen to a story. Grandma had promised to tell them a story if they finished their homework and ate their meals properly.

Grandma narrated the story of the fox and the chick.

Once, there lived a fox. He had not eaten food for many days. So he went to the nearby village to find some food. There he saw many animals like







cows, goats and sheep. His mouth watered at the thought of a full meal.

It was raining. He saw a poor little chick shivering beneath a tree. The fox wanted to eat the chick.

But it would hardly satisfy his hunger. Just then a rabbit passed by. The fox's eyes lit up. He thought of chasing the rabbit. He was about to run after the rabbit when his thoughts went back to the chick. The miseries of the chick had moved the fox.

The fox thought, "The poor chick will die if left alone in the intense cold." The fox gave up the idea of chasing the rabbit. He decided to help the chick. He went closer to the chick. The chick shivered more terribly. He closed his eyes. The fox was now inches away from the chick. "And then?" asked the children curiously.

The fox smiled and gently lifted the chick in his mouth and put him in a warm and dry place. The chick could see his brood at a distance from there. When the feathers of the chick dried, he ran to his brood. He looked back at the fox who was glancing at him. The chick waved at him. The fox gave him a



smile.

The fox, despite being hungry, felt happy.

He had saved the chick from dying in the intense cold," Grandma concluded.

New Words

promise	finish	meals
village	shivering	satisfy
miseries	lit up	brood
hungry	glance	intense

Let's Talk



- Say something about the animals which you have seen. Say their names in your mother tongue and in English.
- What animal do you like the most? Why?
- What is the difference between domestic and wild animals?



Let's Write

A. Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

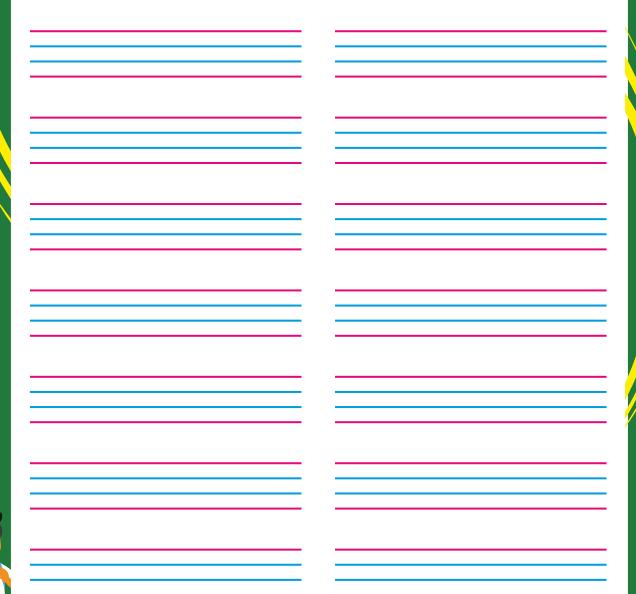
- (1) _____ narrated the story.

 (Grandfather / Grandmother)
- 2) went to the village to find some food. (The dog/The fox)
- (3) was shivering beneath a tree. (The rabbit/The chick)
- (4) The fox saved the chick from the (heat / cold)
- (5) The fox thought of chasing the ______ (rabbit / sparrow).

Here are	some	past	forms	of	verbs	that	end	with
–ed.								

promised finished lived watered

Find some more past forms from the story that end with-ed and write them below.



Answer these questions.

(1) Who went to the village to find food?

(2) Who was shivering under the tree?

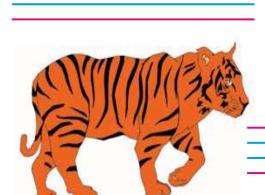
(3) Where did the fox keep the chick?

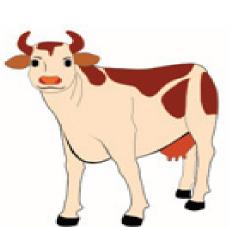


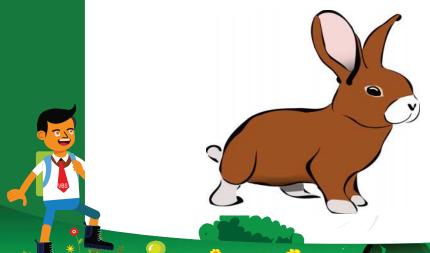
Activity Time

Ι

 Name the pictures given below. What sounds do they produce? Try them out.









II

Let the children make paper masks of the fox and the chick and role-play the story.

III

Let the children retell the story in their own words.

Grammar in Context

A Visit to the Zoo (Number)

Last Sunday, Tashi and Dolma went to the zoo with their teacher. At the entrance, they saw a tiger in a cage. As they moved ahead, they saw a group of lions. Near the cage, they saw sparrows feeding their babies. Many monkeys were playing on a tree. They tried to give biscuits to the monkeys. The zoo

keeper politely asked them not to feed the animals and birds. They had a good time at the zoo.



Look at the underlined words in the text. All these words refer to things/animals/birds/ and are called nouns.

Nouns that refer to one object only are called singular nouns. And those that refer to more than one object are called plural nouns.

One way of making plurals is by adding 's' to a singular noun.

For example

Singular

lion

sparrow

monkey

biscuit

animal

bird

Plural

lions

sparrows

monkeys

biscuits

animals

birds







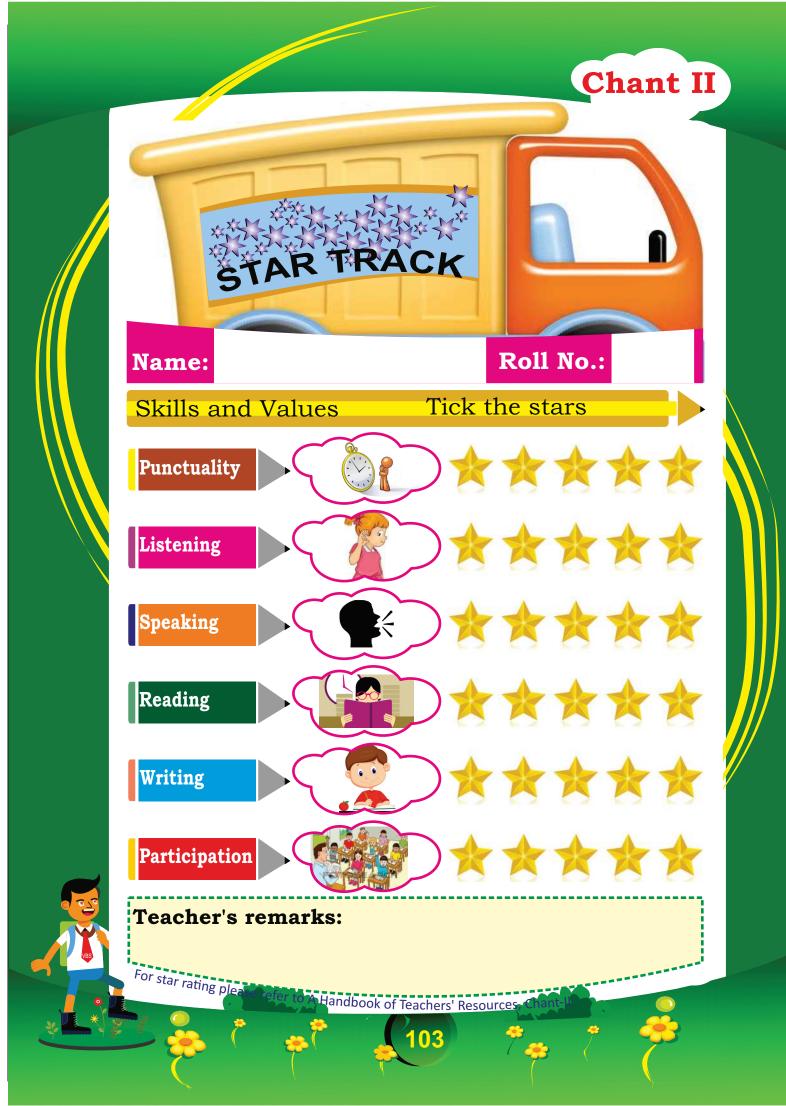
Now, write plurals of the following words by adding 's'

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Teacher	
Animal	
Cage	
Tree	
Home	

Sometimes we add "es" to some singular nouns to make them plural nouns e.g. class/classes

Now add 'es' to the following singular nouns to make them plural nouns.

Bus	Watch	
Box	Match	
Dish	Tomato	
Glass	Potato	



My Beautiful Tree

In this chapter the learners are expected to

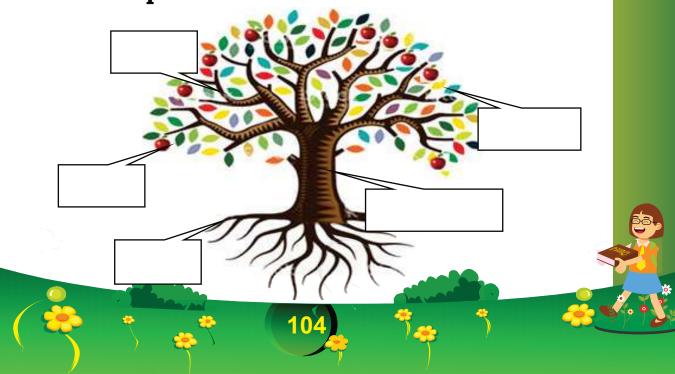


- listen to the poem and sing it
- name different parts of a tree
- list uses of a tree
- pronounce words with the sound [3:]

Warm-up Activity

- The teacher will draw the picture of a tree on a chart/ white board.
- She will distribute paper slips containing the names of the different parts of a tree among the students.
- Each student will paste the paper slip on the appropriate part.

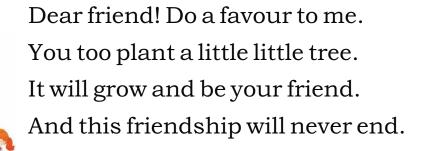
Label the parts of the tree.



Let's Read

Now listen to the poem. Your teacher will read it aloud for you.

Look at me, O beautiful tree!
When it's hot you refresh me.
You give me fruit so sweet
Which I like and love to eat.
You care for me and do me good
For our houses, you supply wood.
You provide us precious oxygen
Inhaled by all animals and men.



New Words

beautiful	refresh	supply
provide	precious	oxygen
inhale		

Let's Talk



- What is your favourite tree?
- What is your favourite fruit?



Let's Write

Write true or false for the following statements after re-reading the poem.

1. The tree is beautiful.



3. The house is made of wood.

4. The tree does not give us oxygen.

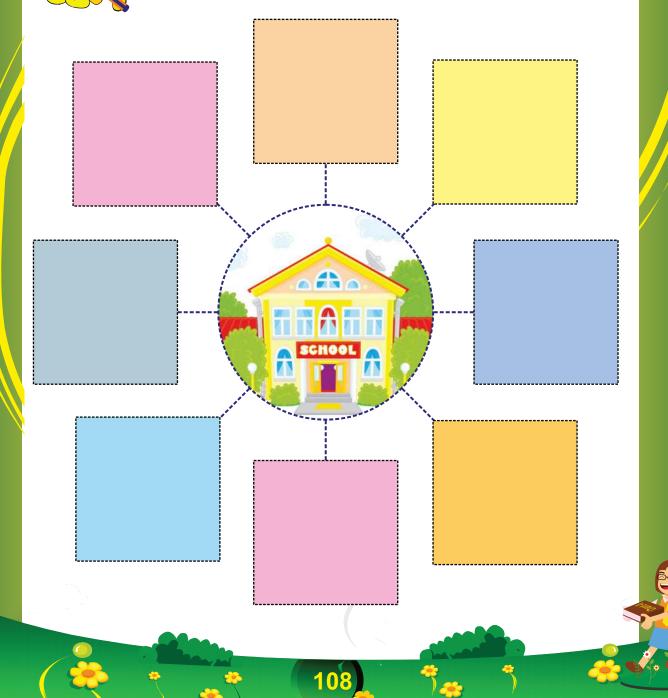
5. The tree is not our friend.



Activity Time

Ι

The teacher will announce a theme e.g "school" and the students will say and write words related to the theme.





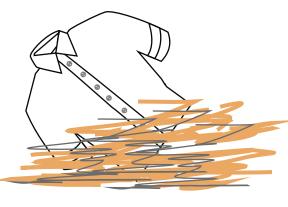
II Draw your favourite tree and colour it

Ш

Take the students out in the garden and ask them to collect different parts of a tree /plant i.e. leaves, bark, flowers, root, branches, etc. Ask them to paste and label these in the space given below.

Off to the Language Lab

Have you ever heard About the little bird, Who sang for a girl Named pretty Pearl?





I was very hurt
To see my white shirt
Falling in the dirt.
My lovely white shirt!

Let's Practise

bird
third
girl
stir
swirl
sir
fir

dirt
shirt
thirst
first
skirt
birth
circle

hurt
burn
turn
curd
curl
spur
blur







Join the dots and write the words

sir	stir	bird	first
sir	stir	bird	first

Join the dots and write the words

hurt burn turn blur

hurt burn turn blur









Our Chinar Tree

In this chapter the learners are expected to



- list uses of the chinar
- recall and name different kinds of trees
- develop vocabulary related to the given concept
- use prepositions in meaningful contexts



Warm-up Activity

The teacher will divide the students into groups and she will distribute paper slips marked in bold e.g.
 WOOD. The groups will paste the slips on the objects made of wood in the classroom.





Let's Read

Let us learn where this wood comes from.

It was a hot day. The teacher asked the students to come out of the class. They all came out. Riyan went towards a big tree. He was surprised to



see such a tall tree full of leaves. He touched its trunk. Its bark was hard. He became curious about the tree. The tree saw Riyan and smiled at him.

Chinar: What do you want to know?

Riyan: What is your name?



Chinar: My name is Chinar. People call me Boonyi in Kashmiri. I am the largest tree in Kashmir.

Riyan: You have a thick trunk and broad leaves.

Chinar: Yes, my leaves look like your hands.

Riyan looked at his hand. It was similar to the chinar leaf. Samina, Phunsukh, Moonis, Sheemu and Sarla saw Riyan talking to the tree. They also came near the tree.

Samina: How tall are you?

Chinar: I am about 30 metres tall. Some are taller than me, and some are shorter.

Phunsukh: My grandfather told me that the chinar was found in every town and village of the valley.

Chinar: Yes. I grow everywhere in Kashmir.

Moonis: Please tell us how useful you are.

The Chinar smiled at the children.

Chinar: I am your friend. I give you fresh air. My leaves give you a cool shade. I am home to many birds. My roots, bark and leaves are used in making medicines. But it is sad that I have lost many fellow chinar trees.

Sheemu: How did it happen?



His eyes filled with tears. He sighed.

Chinar: Because people do not care about us. Our branches are cut. We are uprooted. So our number is decreasing day by day.

Sarla: Dear Chinar, my grandmother told me that in winter the chinar leaves help us stay warm. How can that be?

Chinar: In autumn, my leaves dry up and fall onto the ground. People collect them and burn them to make charcoal. This charcoal is used for *kangir*.

Chinar told the students that it was time for him to take a nap. He closed his eyes. The students stood up to leave. They became happy and walked back to their classroom.

Kangir: A firepot made up of an earthen pot covered with willow twigs. It is used for warmth during winter in Kashmir.



New Words

broad	human	think
village	medicine	autumn
burn	charcoal	

Let's Talk



What trees grow near your house?
 Name them in your mother tongue.

What is your favourite tree?

• What does it give you?





Let's Write

Write the correct option in the blanks.

- 1. The chinar is a _____ tree. (small/large)
- 2. (Mother/Grandfather) ______ told Phunsukh that the chinar is found everywhere in Kashmir.
- 3. The roots, bark and leaves of the chinar are used in making ______. (medicines/food)
- 4. The number of chinar trees is _______. (increasing/ decreasing)
- 5. In autumn the chinar leaves turn ______ (red/yellow)



Fill the missing letters against each word so that the word thus formed becomes the opposite of the corresponding word.

i. dry : w _____ t

ii. small : 1 ____ rge.

iii. short : t _____11

iv. thin : th ____ ck

v. cold : h _____t.

vi. sad : h _____ ppy

vii. near : f ____ r

viii. winter : su ____e r

ix. increase : dec ea ea

x. useful : use ____ ess

Answer these questions

	1)	How	tall	can	a	chinar	tree	grow?
--	----	-----	------	-----	---	--------	------	-------



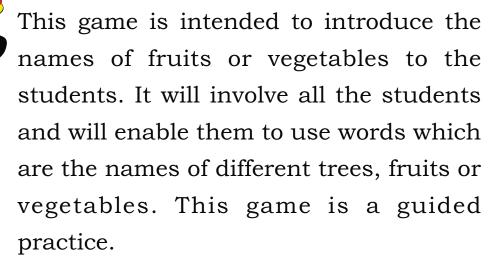
3) What is the chinar called in Kashmiri?





Ι

Memory Game



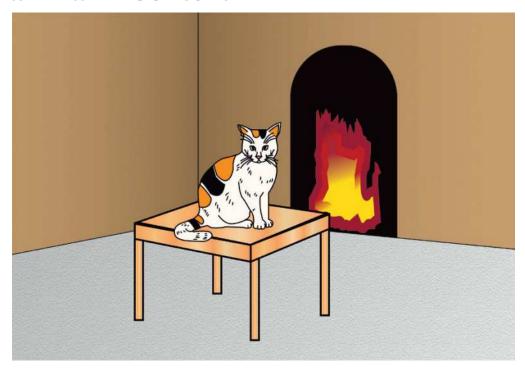
- The teacher will make the students stand in a circle, placing herself in the centre.
- She will start the game by saying the name of a fruit or a vegetable. The students standing in the circle will repeat the word aloud.
- Now she will ask any student in the circle to say aloud the word said by her and add one more word (which will be the name of another tree, fruit or vegetable) to the word spoken by her.

- The adjacent student will say the words spoken by the teacher and student "A" and add one more word to it. The game will continue and the students will go on adding new words to the spoken ones.
- After the game is over, ask the students to recall and write the words in their notebooks.

Note: The teacher can change the theme of the game according to the learning level of the students.



Grammar in Context



The Wet Cat (Prepositions)

Ram and Rahim were playing <u>in</u> the garden. They saw a wet cat sitting <u>under</u> a tree. They gently picked the cat and took it <u>inside</u> the house. They dried the wet cat with a clean cloth. Ram kept the cat <u>on</u> the table. He then placed the table <u>near</u> the fire.

Soon the cat became warm and started mewing. They fed the cat <u>with</u> milk. They became friends.





Look at the following sentences from the text.

Ram and Rahim were playing in the garden.

They saw a wet cat sitting <u>under</u> a tree.

Ram kept the cat on the table.

The underlined words tell us about the position of an object with respect to some other object. They are called prepositions.

Now complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions from the box.

under	on	near	in
1.7	Γhe ball is		the chair.
2.Т	The keys are		the table.
3 '	The child is s	etanding —	



4. The pencil is _____ the box



5. The cake is _____ the table.



6. The books are _____ the shelf.



7. The cat is _____ the rat.



8. The ball is _____ the chair.



9. The bat is _____ the table.



10. The tree is ground.



Read Aloud

Sight words

hot	ask	big
hard	tall	smile
them	happy	



Class - II Chant - II Certificate of Achievement The learner namely _____ Class_____Roll No.___of____ School has successfully completed the textbook. Teacher







Date



NOTE



NOTE



NOTE

