

5. Airavat was a heavenly animal.

Vocabulary

A. Match the words in A with their opposites in B.

A	B
ascend	small
enormous	dropping
picking	unemployed
depart	descend
employed	arrive



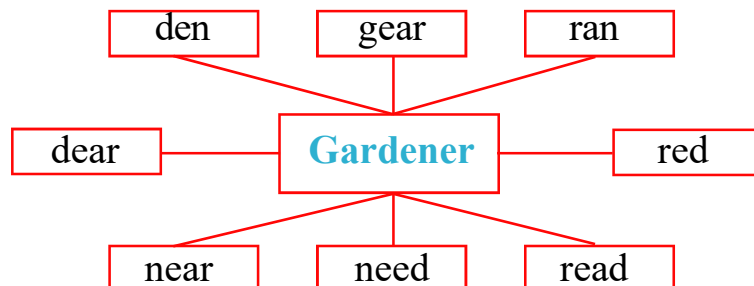
B. Choose the appropriate words from the box and fill in the blanks.

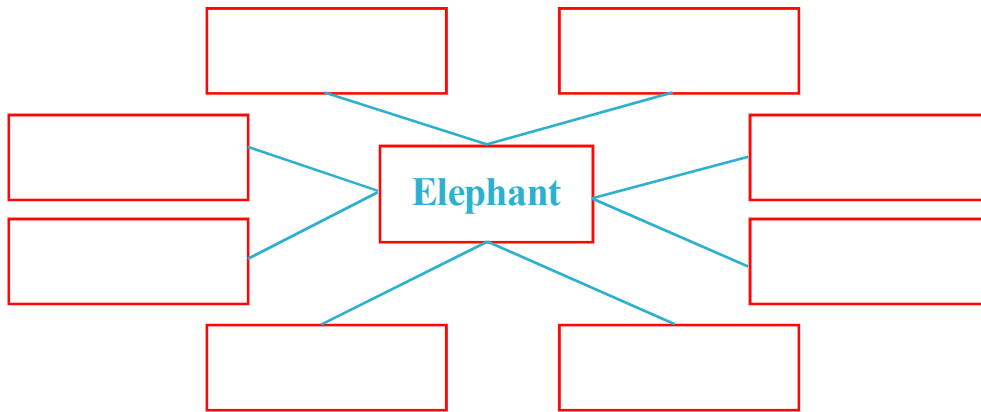
insist on, climb, enormous, employee

- The new ----- in our office works sincerely.
- The African elephants are the most ----- elephants in the world.
- Why do you ----- me to complete this exercise today?
- these steps and you will be on the top floor.

C. Make some meaningful words from 'Elephant' as has been done in the case of 'Gardener':

Example:





D. Pick out the words from the text and put them in the appropriate column below. Also add three more words in each column:

Words ending in ‘-er’	Words ending in ‘-r’
garden + er = gardener	manage + r = manager
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----



Grammar

A. Read the following sentence carefully:

As soon as she saw him coming, she ran to meet him.

Now frame similar sentences with the help of the table given below

As soon as	the teacher	entered		the	stood up	
		the class	,	children	wished her	
					said, ‘Good morning’	.
					became silent	
					opened their books	

B. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences:

1. As soon as the thief saw the police,
-----.



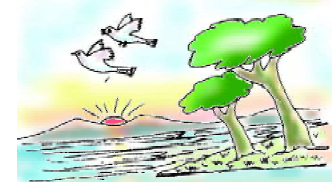
2. ----- it started to rain,
the players -----.



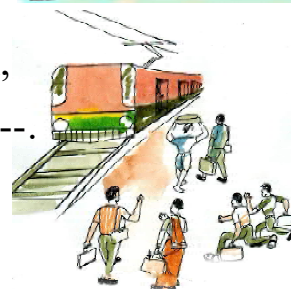
3. ----- the girl saw her father,
-----.



4. ----- the sun rose,
the birds -----.



5. ----- the coolies saw the train,
-----.



B. How often do you do the things given in the box? Put a ✓ in the appropriate column:

Things you do	always	sometimes	never
Speak loudly			
Come late			
Help others			
Do your home work			
Eat sweets			
Come in time			
Brush your teeth before sleeping			

Writing

Arrange the following dialogues in a proper sequence. Write them in your note-books. The first one is done for you.

Crane : Why do you look sad ? [1]

Children : Hey ! Look at the tortoise ! []

Crane : We will take you along with us where there is water. []

Crane : We will hold the two ends of a stick in our mouth.
You also hold the same stick in the middle. []

Tortoise : How ? []

Tortoise : That's a fine idea. []

Tortoise : There is no water in the pond. []

The tortoise opened its mouth to speak
and fell down. []

Activity

A. Listen to the sentences carefully and write the sentences number in the space provided in the picture:

See Appendix I Lesson - 10



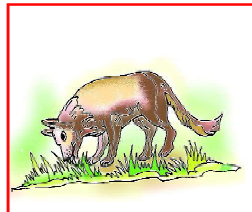
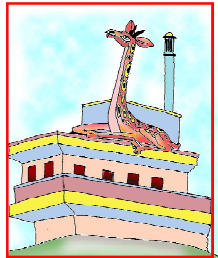
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.....



.....



B. Reply to the following questions with ‘Yes, of course’, if you agree and ‘No, thanks’, if you disagree:

- Do you want to go for a picnic?
- Do you want to have tea with your old friend?
- Do you want to have some biscuits?
- Do you want to go to cinema with your friends?

Project

Make a list of things that you see flying in the sky.

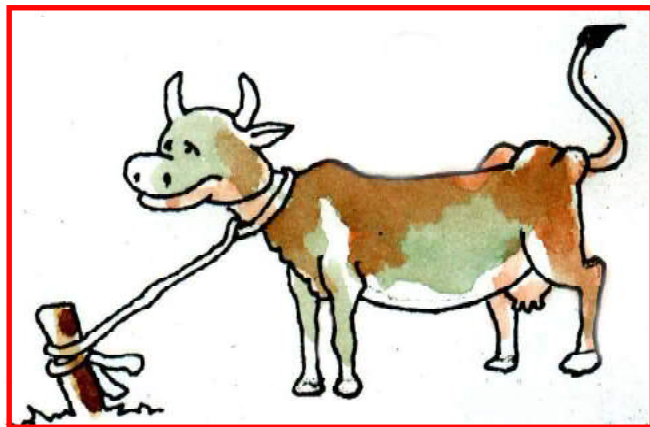


	Day		Night		Both day and night	
	Living	Non-living	Living	Non-living	Living	Non-living
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						



11. Left in Charge

Maa and Bapu had put on their new clothes. They were going to town to sell the vegetables grown in their small field. Bhola was very happy. He was not going with his parents. He was left in charge to take care of Dadima (80 years old), a calf, a kid, a rabbit, ducks, a hen with chicks and the small vegetable field.



His mother warned him. “Don’t forget to feed the cattle and the birds. Keep an eye on the rabbit. It is playing there on the green grass in the vegetable field.”

His father advised him, “Take care of Dadima, keep her room warm with charcoal and give her warm milk. Give her medicine on time.”

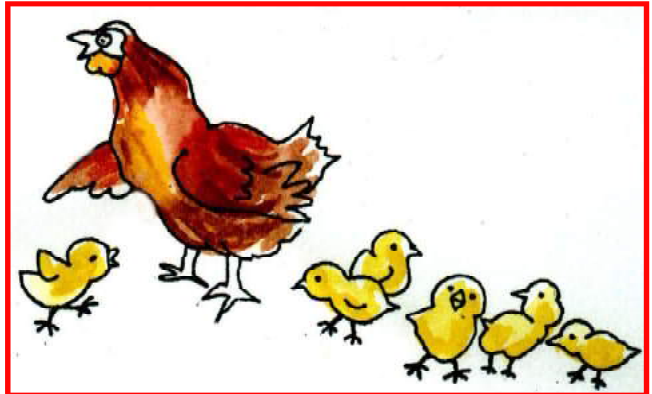
Bhola promised nodding his head. He reminded them to bring some sweets, colour pencils and a drawing book.



Their bullock cart was going through the narrow street of the village. The waving hands of parents were still visible. Bhola helped Dadima to lie down on the cot lying in a corner of the courtyard. He went to the backyard to bring some coal for the ‘angithi’ to keep Dadima

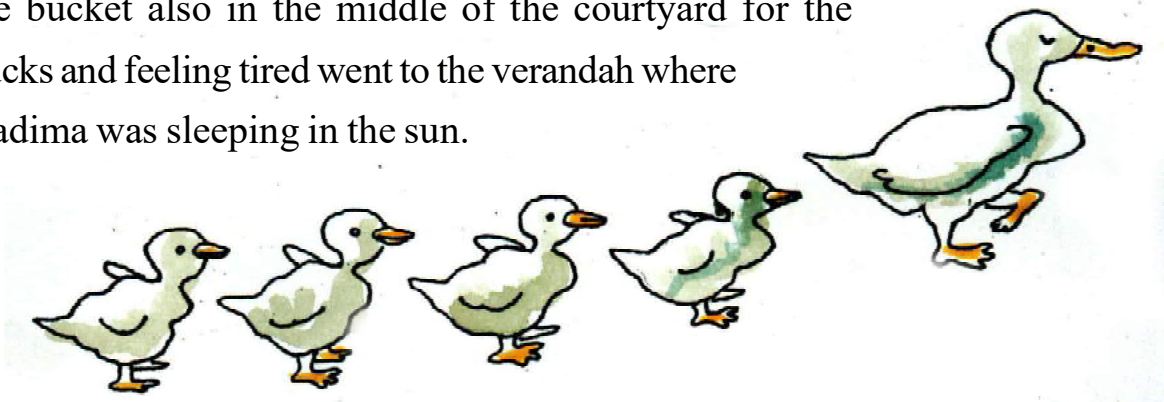
warm, as she was feeling very cold. He saw the calf making sound ‘Mo - oo - oo’. “Oh! you want some grass!” Bhola kept down his bag, picked up a bundle of grass and ran to the calf.

In the corner of the courtyard, he saw the kid jumping and crying “Mein ... Wha-a-at about Me-ee-ee?”



He kept down his bundle of grass and ran outside the house to get some fresh green leaves for the kid. Only then he saw the rabbit in the vegetable field. He forgot to collect leaves for the kid and rushed towards the rabbit. With a stick, he pushed the rabbit back to its place. Coming back to the house, he found the hen with its chicks making noise - ‘Kut - Kut Kuttakakoon’.

He jumped to get some corn in the basket for them. There in the courtyard an army of duck and ducklings was marching, making noise ‘Quack-Quack’ Bhola kept his basket of corn on the floor. He ran to get some water from the well behind the house and came back with a bucket full of water. He kept the bucket also in the middle of the courtyard for the ducks and feeling tired went to the verandah where Dadima was sleeping in the sun.



He rolled down on the floor and went to sleep. A loud barking woke up Dadima. She cried, ‘Oh, My God!’ ‘What have you done, Bhola?’ Bhola sprang on his feet, blinking his eyes. He could see the ducks flapping their wings. They had rolled down the corn on the courtyard floor.

The hen and her chicks were feeding themselves. Outside the house, the goat was chewing some green leaves of vegetable on the vegetable patch. The rabbit was trying to go towards the well; the calf was running and jumping here and there with some grass in its mouth.

Suddenly, he heard the jingling bells of the bullock cart coming near the house. He ran to it and jumped into the bullock cart. Clinging to his mother’s lap, he murmured, ‘Oh! What a lot there was to do in the house, Maa!’

They all went inside the house with the things. The parents noticed that no one was complaining or making noise - not even the hen and chicks, ducks and ducklings, the kid and the calf. Dadima was sleeping in her cot. Bapu patted Bhola’s shoulder, “So, our little one.... ‘left in charge’, how was the day?”

They all smiled slowly. Bhola was happy to see the things that Maa and Bapu had brought for him.

Word Meanings

warn	to tell of something bad that may happen
audible	sound which can be heard
visible	anything which can be seen from a distance
cattle	animals like cows, bulls or goats kept on a farm
charcoal	coal (fuel)
wave	movement of hand to say good bye
nod	bend one’s head to say yes

vegetable patch	a piece of the ground on which some vegetable is grown
corn	seeds of grain like wheat, barley
spring (v)	jump
blink	shut and open eyes quickly
jingle	sounds made by small bells
cling	hold tightly to feel safe
murmur	speaking softly
complain	say something against some one
march	walking in a line or row

Reading Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Bhola was not going to town with his parents but he was very happy. Why?
2. Bhola was left behind at home to do a lot of work. Make a list of the things he had to do.
3. Write the things Bhola asked his parents to bring from the town market.
4. Why did Bhola's parents smile at the end?

B. Write true / false against each of the statements:

1. Bhola did his work well. ()
2. His parents were angry with him. ()
3. The animals and birds did not complain about any thing. ()
4. The ducks fed themselves. ()
5. The kid did not get water. ()
6. The rabbit was in the well. ()
7. The calf did not eat the vegetable patch. ()

C. Rearrange the following sentences in the order in which they occur in the lesson.

- He gave a bundle of grass to the calf.
- The ducks had rolled down the corn on the courtyard floor.
- Maa and Bapu went to town.
- Bhola used burning coal to keep grandmother warm.
- His parents came back.



Vocabulary

A₁. Pick out the words from the text related to the word given in the circle:

	Words	Sentences
1. Eat	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
2. Say	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
3. Move	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

A₂. Make five sentences using any five words.

B. Pick out the words from the text that describe the following:

sound	_____	_____	_____
hand	_____	_____	_____
bells	_____	_____	_____
dog	_____	_____	_____

Grammar

A. Look at the following sentence from the text and see how it has been reported:

His father advised him, “Take care of Dadima.”

This can be reported as below:

His father advised him to take care of Dadima.

Note: As you can see, we follow the following rules to change sentence expressing advice, request, order etc.

1. Change the reporting VERB to advise, request, order etc.
2. Write ‘to’ before the reported VERB.

Change the following sentences into Indirect speech:

Rewrite the instructions. (The first one is done for you)

Mrs. Khan has given some instructions to her son Zafar.

1. a. “Come back home in time.”
b. Mrs. Khan advised Zafar to come back home in time.
2. a. “Use the washing machine once a week.”
b. _____.
3. a. “Use the kitchen for making breakfast only.”
b. _____.
4. a. “Seek permission to go home.”
b. _____.
5. a. “Do the home work daily.”
b. _____.
6. a. “Do the exercise daily.”
b. _____.
7. a. “Take medicine daily at night.”
b. _____.



B. Pick out sentences from the box and write them under the suitable pictures:

Turn left.

Cross the road at
the zebra crossing.

Don't pluck flowers.

Save water.

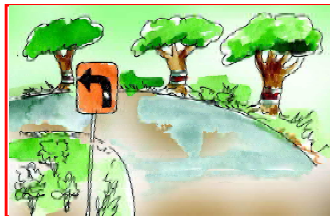
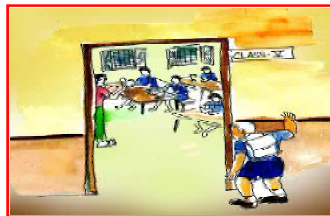
Don't cut the trees.

Don't make noise.

Keep your city clean.

Stop here.

Come in time.



Writing

Given in the chart are the activities done by the members of John's family last Sunday. Write three paragraphs describing what each member of the family did last Sunday. You could begin as follows:

Example: Last Sunday Mr. John woke up at 7 am.
He cleaned the house at 8 am.

Time	Mr. John	Mrs. John	Lily
6 am	-----	Get up	-----
7 am	Get up	Prepare breakfast	Get up
8 am	Clean the house	-----	Take exercise
9 am	Take breakfast	Wash clothes	Take bath
10 am	Read news paper	Read news paper	Take breakfast
2 pm	Take lunch	Prepare meal	Take lunch
4 pm	-----	Watch TV	-----
7 pm	Watch TV	-----	-----
9 pm	Have dinner	Have dinner	Watch TV
10 pm	Go to bed	-----	Do home work
11 pm	-----	Go to bed	Go to bed

Note: While paragraph writing:

1. Arrange the events in sequence.
2. Write the sentences in proper order.
3. Write a single theme in a single paragraph.

Activity

A. Listen to your teacher and draw in the space provided.

See Appendix I Lesson-11



B. Read the sentences given below and ask your partner. Example is given:

What would you say in following situations?

1. You want the door opened
Would you open the door, please?
2. You want the chair arranged.
3. You want the field ploughed.
4. You want the plants watered.
5. You want the room cleaned.
6. You want the courtyard decorated with Rangoli.

Project



Think of three things that you like to do when your parents are away. You could begin as below.

I would like to -----

12. Who has Seen the Wind?



Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you,
But when the leaves hang trembling,
The wind is passing through.
Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I,
But when the trees bow down their heads,
The wind is passing by.

Christina Rossetti

Word Meanings

wind	air in motion
tremble	shake from fear or cold
bow down	bend

Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions:

1. a. Has anyone seen the wind?
 b. Pick out the line from the poem which answers this question.
2. What do leaves do when the wind is passing through?
3. How do you know the wind is passing by?
4. Which seems to be stronger the wind or the tree? Give reasons for your answer.

Activity

- A. Listen to your teacher carefully. You will hear four words. One of them doesn't rhyme with the other three. Tick the number of the odd words on the answer sheet.**

See Appendix-1 Lesson 12

Answer sheet				
I.	1.	2.	3.	4.
II.	1.	2.	3.	4.
III.	1.	2.	3.	4.
IV.	1.	2.	3.	4.
V.	1.	2.	3.	4.
VI.	1.	2.	3.	4.
VII.	1.	2.	3.	4.
VIII.	1.	2.	3.	4.

- B. Say about things that you have not seen but you know they are there.**

Project

1. Take some grass and a few flowers.
2. Put them between the pages of newspaper carefully and put it under some heavy object.
3. After 15 days - take out the grass and flowers from the news paper.
4. Take a rectangular sheet.
5. Fold it half to make a card.
6. Paste the grass and flowers on the front part of the card.
7. Decorate your card as you wish.
8. See! your greeting card is ready.





13. Gopal Bhand and Mahagyani

Raja Krishna Chandra ruled over a part of Bengal about two hundred years ago. His court jester was Gopal Bhand. Though Gopal Bhand had not studied books, he was a very wise man.

Once, a very learned man, Mahagyani Pandit came to the court. He spoke all the Indian languages fluently and perfectly. He had good knowledge of philosophy and religion.



He answered all the questions very wisely. People were amazed to talk to him but no one could identify his mother tongue.

Whenever they asked him, he smiled arrogantly. He said, “A truly wise man will easily know my mother tongue.”

Raja Krishna Chandra was very upset. So he announced a reward for anyone who could tell the Pandit’s mother tongue.

All the scholars listened to Mahagyani attentively. But no one could identify his mother tongue. “Shame on you”, said the king angrily. All the scholars were silent. Gopal Bhand stood up hesitantly. He said, “Your Highness, give me a chance.” “How could you tell?”, asked the king. “Your Highness! I won’t talk. He will tell you himself”, answered Gopal Bhand.

The next morning the king was walking in his garden. Gopal Bhand ran up



to him quickly and said, “I have told Mahagyani Pandit that you are going to honour him with a garland of roses.” “What!”, said the king surprisingly.

The next moment the king saw Mahagyani Pandit walking in expectantly. He was in silk clothes.

Gopal Bhand hid himself behind the hedge. As soon as the Pandit came near the hedge, he put his leg out and tripped the Pandit. The Mahagyani pandit fell down on the freshly watered ground. He sat up and shouted at Gopal Bhand in his mother tongue.



Gopal Bhand said, “Your Highness, now you know, what the Pandit’s mother tongue is!”

Mahagyani Pandit got up and said to Gopal Bhand, “You wise man, you have trapped me intelligently,” and he went away.

Word Meanings

jester

a man paid by kings for making people laugh

fluent

speaking a language well

philosophy

the study of nature and reality

identify	to know
scholar	one who knows much about a subject
expectant	hopeful
hedge	a row of plants growing close together
trip	make someone fall
trick	a quick and clever way to do something
attentive	careful
hesitant	uncertain
arrogant	proud

Reading Comprehension

A. Read the statements and say whether they are true or false:

- a. Gopal Bhand knew many languages. ()
- b. Mahagyani was a proud man. ()
- c. The King had many scholars in his court. ()
- d. The Pandit had good knowledge of dance and music. ()
- e. Raja Krishna Chandra ruled over Bengal. ()

B. Answer the questions:

- a. Who was Gopal Bhand ?
- b. Why did the Raja announce a reward ?
- c. Why did Gopal Bhand hide himself behind the hedge ?
- d. Why was the king angry ?
- e. Why did the Pandit curse Gopal Bhand ?
- f. Which language did the Pandit curse Gopal Bhand in?

C. Riddles

- 1. He was a ruler.
He ruled over a part of Bengal.
Who was he?

2. He was a court jester.
He had not studied books but he was a wise man.
Who was he?
3. He spoke all the Indian languages fluently.
He had good knowledge of philosophy and religion.
Who was he?

Vocabulary

A. Fill in the blanks with correct word. Choose the words from the list given below:

alert, fluently, scholar, jester, identified, tripped



- a. Gopal Bhand was a in the court of the king Raja Krishna Chandra.
- b. Everyone speaks one's mother tongue.....
- c. Dr. S. Radhakrishna was a great.....
- d. Travellers should be about their luggage while travelling.
- e. The police.....the thief by his clothes.

B. Find the words:

- a. My first letter is in **tap** and **set**
My second letter is in **read** and not in **lead**
My third letter is in **sit** and in **him**
My fourth letter is both in **pot** and **pan**
Who am I.....
- b. My first letter is in **hat** and **hen**
My second letter is 'I'
My third letter is in **dog** and **din**
I am Mr.....

C. Give rhyming words for:

hid	scream	trap	edge
did			
kid			
lid			



Grammar

A. Fill in the blanks using 'ly' forms of the words in bold:

Example: Lalita was **cheerful**. She talked **cheerfully**.

- The lamp was **bright** . It was shining..... .
- The snail is **slow**. It moves
- The boy was **foolish**. He answered..... .
- The sum was **easy**. They solved it..... .
- The girl is **smart**. She talks..... .

B. Mrs. Rai is a teacher of English. She has made some notes about her students. They are given below.

Seema	-	write	-	perfect
Sita	-	speak	-	fluent
Ashu	-	read	-	nice
Savy	-	spell	-	correct
Rita	-	write	-	careful
Salma	-	listen	-	attentive

Use these to say how well each student is doing:

Example: Seema writes perfectly.

Writing

A. Read the passage carefully:

Lions are members of the cat family. They live in Africa and India. The lion is a big cat. It is about 3 meters long and weighs more than 200 kilograms. It is yellow in colour.

The lion can swim in water and climb up trees. It eats only meat. It hunts animals like the zebra. It kills animals by using its claws and teeth. The lion lives for about fifteen years.

Using the clues given below write the description of a TIGER.

Clues:

..... cat family India big cat 3 meters
 250 kilograms yellow Both male and female have
 black stripes. and jump very well. powerful claws
lives 15 years.

B. Write five sentences about one of your classmates. Use the information given in the table. The first one is done for you:

Example: Raju always gets up early.

gets up early	always
reads books	often
tells lies	never
paints picture	sometimes
Watches T.V.	always
plays football	usually
makes mischief	never

Activity

A. Listen and write. (Take dictation.)

B. My Grandmother's purse

Have you ever played a trick on anyone? Which of these things can you put in your friend's pocket to play a trick on her?

Speak out complete sentences.

Example : I put a dead cockroach in my friend's pocket.

a dead cockroach

a bunch of pen without refills

a pouch of pebbles instead of betel-nuts

a rotten tomato

a match box full of ants

a lizard that leaps on a spring

a gum stick into her lipstick cap

Project

Collect a funny story from a news paper or magazine and write/paste it on the chart paper for your class.



14. Puppy and I



I met a man as I went walking;

We got talking,

Man and I.

“Where are you going to, Man?” I said.

(I said to the Man as he went by)

“Down to the village, to get some bread

Will you come with me?” “No, not I?”

I met a horse as I went walking;

We got talking,

Horse and I.

“Where are you going to, Horse, today?”

(I said to the Horse as he went by)

“Down to the village to get some hay.

Will you come with me?” “No, not I.”

I met a woman as I went walking;

We got talking,

Woman and I.

“Where are you going to Woman, so early?”

(I said to the Woman as she went by)

“Down to the village to get some barley.

Will you come with me?” “No, not I.”

I met some Rabbits as I went walking;

We got talking,

Rabbits and I.

“Where are you going in your brown fur coats?”

(I said to the Rabbits as they went by)



“Down to the village to get some oats.

“Will you come with us?” “No, not I”.

I met a Puppy as I went walking;

We got talking,

Puppy and I.



“Where are you going this nice fine day?”

(I said to the Puppy as he went by)

“Up in the hills to roll and play”.

“I’ll come with you Puppy”, said I.



A.A.Milne

Word Meanings

hay

dry grass

barley

a kind of food grain like *jau*.

oats

a kind of food grain like *jai*.

Reading Comprehension

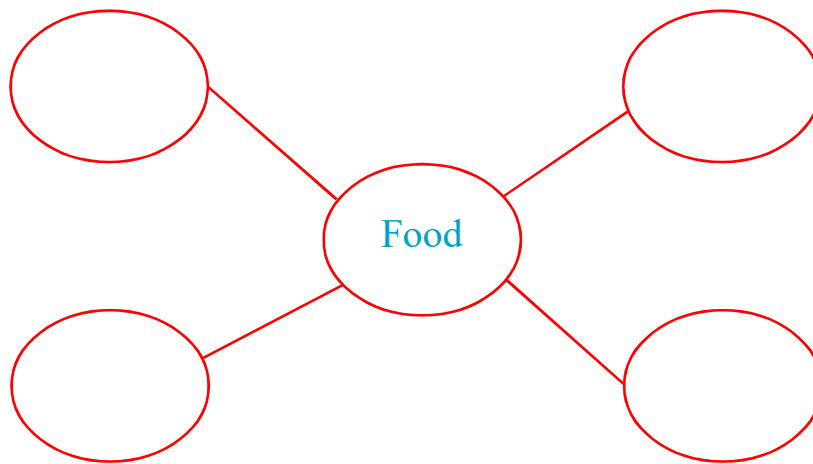
Answer the following questions:

1. Who does ‘I’ stand for in the title?
2. Why does the child talk to everyone he meets on his way?
3. Why does the child agree to go with the puppy?
4. Why does the child always say “No, not I”?
5. List the names of all those who said, “Will you come with me/us?”.
6. What is the question that the child asks every one he meets?
7. Write the answer he gets to his questions.
8. Write the opening line of each stanza.

9. Complete the following sentences with the words from the poem:

- A. (a) The man was going to get _____
 (b) The horse was going to get _____
 (c) The woman was going to get _____
 (d) The rabbits were going to get _____

B. Pick out the words from the poem related to food and put them in the web chart given below.



Vocabulary

A. Choose the correct word from the given pairs and complete the rhymes:

pearls - curls	flowers - towers
beat - treat	cheese - these
choice - noise	



- The little girls
had teeth like _____.
- The clouds bring showers
to the thirsty _____.

3. They moved their feet
to the drum's loud _____.
4. He says he agrees
with those but not _____.
5. The most naughty boys
make a lot of _____.

B. Match phrases in column A with the rhyming words in column B.

A	B
big red house	new red tie
brown fur coats	white tiny mouse
golden day light	new green notes
dark cloudy sky	little bright kite



Grammar

As you know some objects can be counted and some not. We can count 'trees' and 'chairs' but we can not count 'milk' and 'sand'. Pick out countable and uncountable nouns from the poem and write them in the correct column:

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns

Activity

- A. Listen to the poem and repeat after your teacher.**

See Appendix-1 Lesson-14

(i) Listen to the poem and list out the names of the animals.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(ii) Listen and complete the table and write who did what?

Names	Action
1.	
2.	laughed
3. fish	
4.	

B. Work in pairs. Make similar dialogues using words from the box and practise them with your partner as given in the example:Example: Would you like to have some tea?

Yes, please.

Or

No, thank you.

tea	<i>Kheer</i>
ice cream	<i>Jalebi</i>
cold drink	<i>Samosa</i>
milk	<i>Poha</i>
biscuits	<i>Lassi</i>

B. Role Play

Work in a group of 4 students.

Complete the dialogues. Then play the roles in your group.

Raj : Where are you going, uncle?

Uncle : I am going to the market to buy some fruits. Will you come with me?

Raj : No, not I. Where are you going, Grandmother?
Grandmother : Will you come with me?
Raj : No, not I where are you going, Dinesh, my friend?
Dinesh : Will you come with me?
Raj : Yes, I will come with you.

Project

- 1. Invite your friend on your Birthday Party. Make an invitation card for him/her.**
- 2. Translate the stanza in the poem you like most into your own language.**



15. A Nickel's Worth of Fun



“I found a nickel!”, Jerry cried.

“So what?” his friend Bruce asked.

“Now I can buy a birthday present for my little sister, Sally,” Jerry replied.

“A nickel isn’t worth much. You can’t buy anything for a nickel,” Bruce said.

“Yes, I can,” Jerry answered.

“What?”, Bruce asked.

Jerry drew a deep breath. Finally he said, “I am going shopping with Sally and my mother this afternoon. I’m sure we will find a really special gift.” Bruce just laughed.



After lunch, Jerry, Sally, and their mother went shopping. They visited a toy store and a dime store. Jerry searched in each store. He couldn’t buy anything for Sally because everything cost more than a nickel. “What can I buy for a nickel?”, Jerry finally asked his mother.

“A few pieces of gum,” Mother replied.

“But I don’t think that would be good for Sally. Why not give her a picture that you drew instead?”

“I will do that too. I still want to get a gift Sally will always remember,” Jerry decided. “So I’ll keep searching.”



Then, the three of them went shopping at a food store. Jerry searched for a present, then he stopped in front of a sign.

Jerry looked at the white, wheat and honey bread. “Even marked down, they cost too much”, he decided.

Then Jerry saw a crushed loaf. “I can buy that!” he decided.

“But what will Sally do with it?” Mother asked.

“If we can stop at the lake on the way home, I’ll show you,” Jerry replied.

Soon Jerry, Sally, and mother were standing by the lake. A few ducks came swimming by. Jerry gave his little sister the loaf of crushed bread.

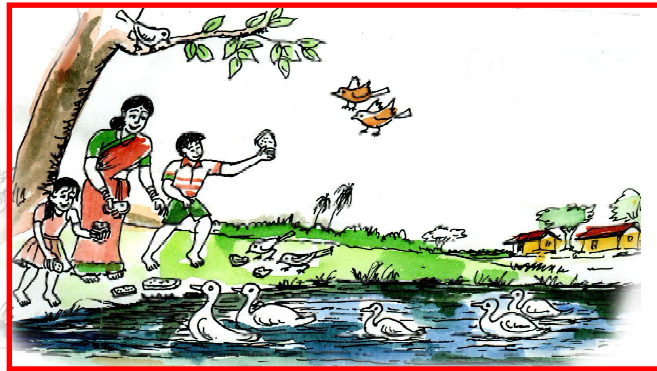
“For me?”, Sally asked. She could not remember ever before having so much bread to feed the ducks.

“All for you,” Jerry said, “Happy birthday.”

Sally took some bread and broke it into little bits. She began to throw them into the water. This soon drew a crowd of ducks around them.

“ You don’t have to crowd,” Sally said smiling, “because this time I have enough for everybody.”

A few birds came flying by. Sally began to throw some bread on the grass for them. Then she watched as they landed and ate. “This is my best present ever”, she said. “Will you buy me a loaf of bread again , Jerry?”



“The next time if I find a nickel,” Jerry promised. When Jerry saw Bruce again, the first thing his friend asked was, “Well, were you able to find anything that cost a nickel?” “Yes ,” Jerry replied.

“What?”, Bruce asked in surprise. “ I found a nickel’s worth of fun” , Jerry said smiling . “That’s the most wonderful birthday present of all.”

Patricia Kite

Word Meanings

nickel	a coin of the US and Canada.
dime store	a shop where all types of things are sold at low prices.
marked down	at a reduced price (cheap).
loaf	a type of bread that is shaped and baked in one piece and can be sliced into many pieces.
gum	chewing gum.

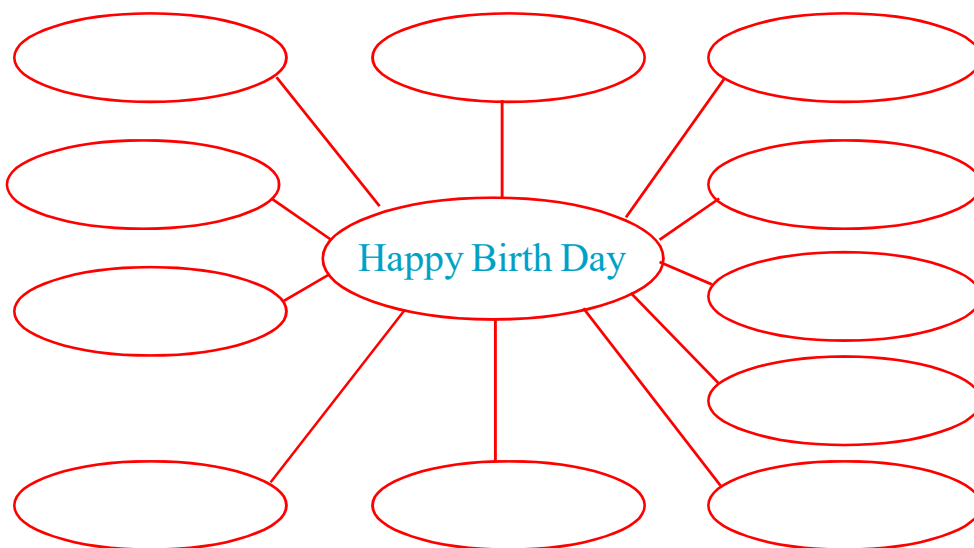
Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions:

1. Who found a nickel ?
2. Who were Jerry and Bruce?
3. What did Jerry want to do for his little sister?
4. Why did his friend laugh at him?
5. Why couldn't Jerry buy a gift for his sister from the toy store & the dime store?
6. What did he decide to buy for his sister on her birthday?
7. Did his sister accept the gift?
8. What did Sally do with the gift?
9. Pick out the sentence that shows that Jerry and his sister knew the ducks?
10. Do you think Jerry was clever enough to buy a loaf as a gift ? Why ?

Vocabulary

1. Complete the following web with the names of some gifts that one may receive or give on a birthday.



- 2. Make a list of the things you want to buy from the shops given in the columns.**

Toy shop	Fruit shop	Stationery shop

- 3. Complete the following phrases by choosing suitable words from the box. You can use the words with more phrases than one.**

butter, soap, sugar, cloth, paper, water, juice, ink,
cake, ice, milk, biscuits , toffees, chalk, chocolate.

A sheet of

A piece of

A drop of

A bar of

A tin of

A cake of

A slice of

A cube of

A packet of

A lump of

A bottle of

Activity

A. Radha goes to market. Her mother gives her this list.

Shopping List

1.	Soap powder	-	2 kg.
2.	Salt	-	1 packet
3.	Sugar	-	2 kg.
4.	Tooth Paste	-	500 g.
5.	Rice	-	1 kg.

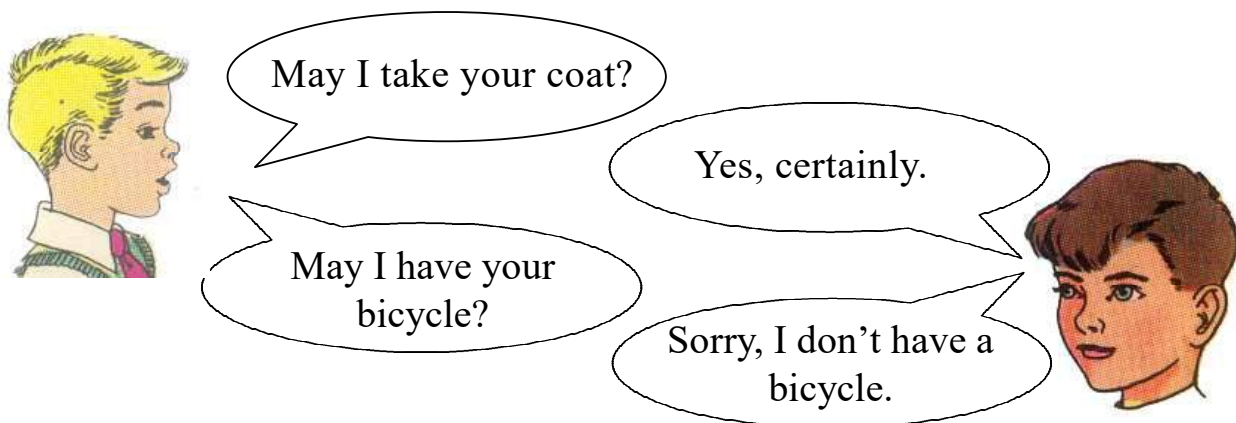
Let's see what Radha brings from the market.

See Appendix-1 Lesson-15

Listen to your teacher and complete the table.

S.No.	Things bought	Things bought instead	Things not bought

B. Practice the following dialogues:
(Work in pairs)



Make similar dialogues using the words given in the box and practice them with your partner.

A coat

A bar of soap

A bicycle

A piece of paper

A pencil

A knife

A cap

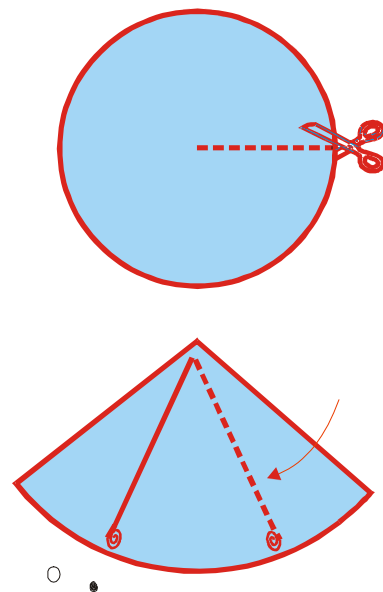
Some ink

Some sugar

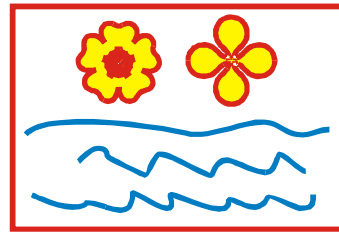
Project

Let's make a Fun Cap.

1. Take a round drawing sheet and cut it along the dotted lines.
2. Hold both the corners of the sheet and overlap the cut parts to fit like a cap. Use two paper clips to hold the shape or apply gum along the edge to fix.



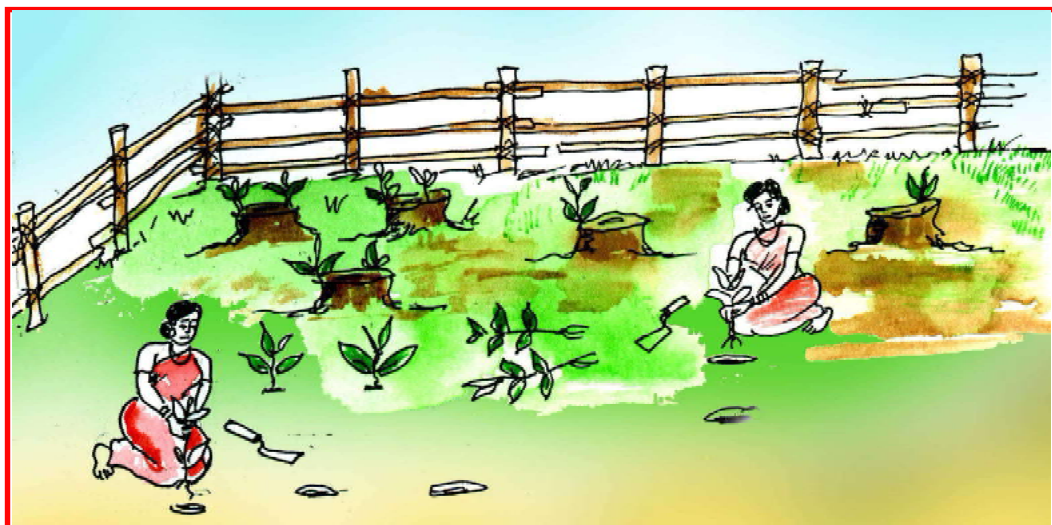
3. Decorate your cap.
 - a. Colour your cap.
 - b. Paste shapes of different colours.
(e.g. triangles, flowers, squares, circles etc.)
4. Cut long strips of different colours.
5. Make a small cut on the top of your cap and push the ends of the long strips inside through the hole and paste them inside.



16. Women for Trees



Bhalapur is a village nearly 84 kilometers from the block office of Mohla in the Rajnandagaon district of Chhattisgarh. Today, on what was a 12- hectare plot of deforested land, stands a dense green forest. In the mid eighties, Vikram of Bhalapur organised all the women in the village, largely dalits and adivasis,



into Mahila Mandal.

The Mahila Mandal had discussions on village problems. It was evident from the discussions that the greatest problem was collecting fire wood. The village forest was shrinking. Thanks to the felling of trees by insensitive people.

The forestland at the time was full of stumps of felled trees. For protection from grazing animals, the women dug deep trenches all around the deforested area. They stood up as guards against poachers and timber mafia.



Soon leaves started to sprout on the stumps. Today, a dense forest stands on the outskirts of the village. The dry twigs fulfill the locals' need for fire wood and the biodiversity of the new forest is a reward of their efforts. Later, plantations were done by the locals. The successful initiative has also inspired those in the village who had initially opposed the effort. It is not big projects and money that will protect the forests. But if due importance is given to local needs, people will come forward themselves to protect our forests.

Word Meanings

dense	containing a lot of things/plants/trees in a small place
evident	clear, easily seen
fuel	dry material to burn, like wood/coal etc.
shrink	to become smaller in size
indiscriminate	not showing the ability to make judgement
insensitive	not realizing or caring for other people's feelings
stump	the trunk of any tree left out after cutting or felling of the tree

protection	safety
trench	a long narrow hole dug into the surface of the ground
poach	to catch or shoot animals without permission
timber	wood for building or making things
mafia	an organization of criminals
sprout	to grow or develop
outskirts	outer areas of a place
twig	very thin branch
bio-diversity	variety of living beings
initiative	a plan to start some thing new
inspire	to encourage some one to do something

Reading Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Bhalapur situated?
2. Who were the members of the Mahila Mandal of Bhalapur?
3. What was the greatest problem that the women faced?
4. Why was the village forest shrinking?
5. What did the women do to protect the forest from grazing animals?
6. What is the result of the efforts made by the women of Bhalapur?

B. Write True/False in the boxes:

1. The Mahila Mandal was formed in the year 1998.
2. We should be thankful to the insensitive people who fell trees.
3. Now the women cut the trees for fuel and wood.
4. The women dug trenches around the forest.
5. Other people of Bhalapur also tried to do what the women of the village did.

6. The women of Mahila Mandal were united.
7. The women had to work hard to protect the forest.
8. The women had to protect the trees against animals only.

Vocabulary

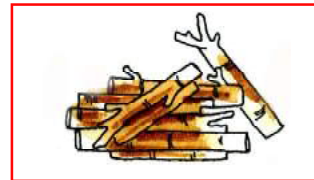
A. Match the words with the pictures:



stumps



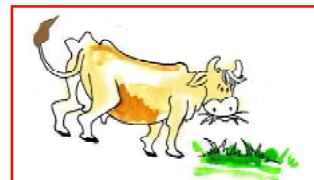
graze



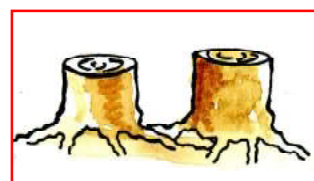
timber



twigs



poach



B. Arrange the letters to make words related with the given words:

1. wood : _____
(mbreti) (tcisk) (glo) (gtwi)
2. fuel : _____
(rbun) (wdoo) (sga) (rtpole)
3. sprout : _____
(rgwo) (ngbei) (enrgmitae)

Grammar

Given in the box is a list of activities that Ravi, Kusum and Shiva did last week between 7 am and 9 pm. Using the information given in the box. Write 3 to 4 sentences about each one.



	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Ravi	Went to jungle for collecting wood	Milked cows	Played with his friends
Kusum	White washed her house	Played with her friends	Collected vegetables from fields
Shiva	Worked in the field	Watered plants	Sowed seeds of the plants

Example:

Ravi went to jungle to collect wood on Monday.

Writing

With the help of the given sentences, write a paragraph about making tea:

Things you need for making tea: tea leaves, sugar, water, milk, ginger

Some sentences are given below. Arrange these sentences in the right sequence.

- Add 4 teaspoons of sugar.
- Add one cup of milk.
- Add two teaspoons of tea leaves.
- Take a cup of water.
- Pour water into a vessel or a container.
- If you like, add some ginger.
- Boil it.
- Grate/crush some ginger
- Remove from the fire and filter it in a cup.
- Put the vessel on the fire.

Activity

A. *See Appendix-1 Lesson-16*

Listen and state True or False

1. Red + Blue = Purple (T/F)
2. Red + Green = Purple (T/F)
3. Red + Yellow = Orange (T/F)
4. Red + White = Pink (T/F)
5. Yellow + Blue = Red (T/F)
6. Yellow + Purple = White (T/F)
7. Yellow + Blue = Green (T/F)
8. Black + White = Blue (T/F)
9. Black + White = Grey (T/F)
10. White + Green = Yellow (T/F)

MANGO TREE



- king of fruits • evergreen tree
- long narrow leaves • big and shady • flowers bloom in February • cuckoos sing
- green mangoes, pickles • ripe mangoes everyone loves
- leaves used in festivals.

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Project

Collect any five advertisements in which you find trees and paste them in your note books.



17. Little Drops of Water



Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the pleasant land.
Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above.

Ebenezer Cobham Brewer

Word Meanings

grain	a small hard piece of a particular substance like wheat, rice
mighty	very strong and powerful
pleasant	likeable (something that is liked)

Reading Comprehension

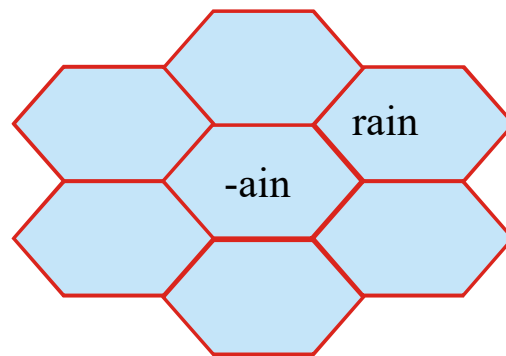
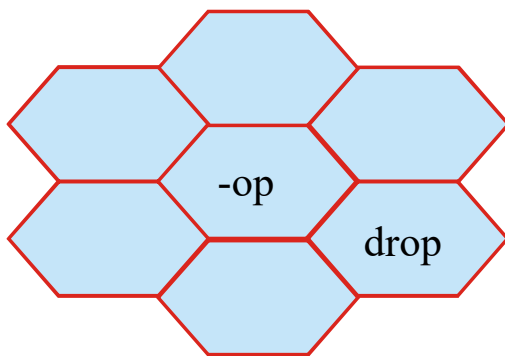
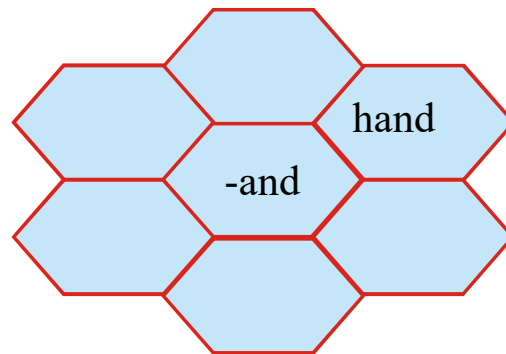
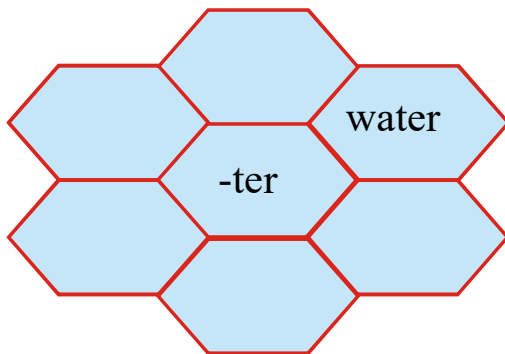
1. What is the mighty ocean made of?
2. What is the pleasant land made of?
3. What can make our earth an Eden?
4. What has been compared with the earth?

Vocabulary



Word building cubes

Some letters are given in the centre. Write the words that end with these letters in the blank cubes.



Grammar

A. Make sentences from the table:



Little drops of water		the large desert	.
Small bricks		a garland	
A number of flowers		the mighty ocean	
Little grains of sand	make	a big house	
60 Seconds		a rupee	
100 paise		the bird's nest	
Small blades of grass		a minute	

B. Use the following in sentences:

Loaves of bread / a bunch of keys / a fleet of ships / a herd of cows

Activity

Listen to your teacher and give the rhyming words from the poem.

See Appendix-1 Lesson-17

Answer sheet

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. |
| 7. | 8. |
| 9. | 10. |
| 11. | 12. |

Project

Collect at least 5 Postage stamps, which have the pictures of great personalities. Write 5 lines about each of them.



Appendix-1

Listening Passages

Lesson-6 : In the Heart of a Seed

(to be read aloud by the teacher)

Sarita and Mangloo were playing in a farm. Sarita threw a ball to Mangloo. Mangloo could not catch it. The ball hit a mango tree behind Mangloo. Then the ball hit the well, then the roof of the house, then the nose of the buffalo and finally it went back to Sarita.

Lesson-7 : Jolly Kittens

Today is Mitthu, the parrot's birthday. All her friends have come to her house. They are enjoying a party.

Mitthu is sitting at the head of the table. "Sweetie" the cuckoo is on her right side. "Kitti" the mynah is to her left. Next to Kitti is sitting "Chichi" the sparrow. "Raja," the peacock is sitting on the other side of the table. "Quakie" the duck is sitting next to sweetie.

Lesson-8 : The Hare on the Moon

1. Make a small hole in the bottom of each cup.
2. Push one end of the string through the hole of the cup and tie a knot inside.
3. Push the other end of the string through the hole of the other cup and tie a knot inside.
4. Your speaking string is ready.

Lesson-9 : Running and Shouting

1. Take two small pencils
2. Hold both the pencils together.
3. Put a rubber band around them.
4. Hold each pencil in your hands as shown in the picture.
5. Move one of the pencils as shown in the picture.
6. Do it many times and then leave the pencils on the floor.
 1. What happened to the pencils?
 2. Did you enjoy the ‘Pencil Dance’?

Lesson 10. Jagtu the Gardener

1. An elephant is flying.
2. A tiger is eating ice-cream.
3. An ant has put on a hat.
4. A fox is eating a plant.
5. A rat is drinking milk out of a glass.
6. A giraffe is sitting on the top of a house.
7. A monkey is going to school.
8. A dog is teaching a class.

Lesson 11. Left in Charge

1. In the middle draw a little hut.
2. Draw two trees on both the sides of the hut.
3. Draw some birds in the sky.
4. Draw a road in front of the house.
5. Draw a basket under the tree on the right side of the house.
6. Draw six mangoes on the tree to the right of the house.

Lesson 12. Who has Seen the Wind ?

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| I. | 1. mind | 2. wind | 3. find | 4. kind |
| II. | 1. hang | 2. sang | 3. bag | 4. rang |
| III. | 1. you | 2. go | 3. do | 4. who |
| IV. | 1. I | 2. buy | 3. die | 4. say |
| V. | 1. done | 2. down | 3. brown | 4. crown |
| VI. | 1. head | 2. bed | 3. beat | 4. red |
| VII. | 1. tree | 2. hay | 3. he | 4. free |
| VIII. | 1. seen | 2. sin | 3. been | 4. keen |

Lesson 13. Gopal Bhand and Mahagyani

Listen and write:

1. It is a beautiful day today.
2. According to the calendar, the third is a Monday.

3. He knows grammar well.
4. Tom had a nice time.
5. Write the correct address on the form.

Lesson 14. Puppy and I

Hey diddle diddle
 The cat and the fiddle
 The cow jumped over the moon.
 The little dog laughed
 To see such a fun,
 And the fish ran away
 With a spoon.

Lesson 15. A Nickel's Worth of Fun

This is the bill that Radha brings

1.	Soap bar	(2)	Rs. 20/-
2.	Salt	1pkt	Rs. 5/-
3.	Sugar	2 kg.	Rs. 30/-
4.	Chocolate Bar	5	Rs. 50/-
5.	Tooth Powder	500g.	Rs. 20/-
Total			Rs. 125/-

Lesson 16. Women for trees

There are many colours: Red, Black, Blue, Green, White, Yellow etc. With the help of these colours we can make some new colours. Purple is made by mixing Blue and Red. Similarly Orange is made by mixing Red and Yellow. And Green is made by mixing Blue to Yellow. And Pink, the most beautiful colour can be made by mixing white with red. Black when mixed with white gives you grey colour.

Lesson 17. Little Drops of Water

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. hand | 7. brains |
| 2. take | 8. bike |
| 3. birds | 9. daughter |
| 4. feeds | 10. love |
| 5. birth | 11. whittle |
| 6. crops | 12. motion |

Appendix-2

About the Lessons

Lesson 1 - Conversation

The poem is a Conversation between a cat and a mouse. The very old story is repeated, the cat is asking the permission to enter the house of a mouse and the mouse in turn is not interested to allow him in. So it is making excuses in a very interesting way.

The poem is a lively conversation between the two the cat and the mouse.

प्रस्तुत कविता बच्चों की रुचि के अनुरूप बिल्ली एवं चूहे के वार्तालाप को दर्शाती है। बिल्ली चूहे के घर में आना चाह रही है जबकि चूहा बहाने बना कर बिल्ली को अपने घर में आने से रोकने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

Lesson 2 - Mr. Sun Goes on a Holiday

This story is just an imagination to show the importance of the Sun for us, the creatures of the world and the environment surrounding us.

Just imagine, what will happen if the Sun takes a holiday? How would the animals, plants, and human beings feel?

प्रस्तुत पाठ कहानी के रूप में संकलित है और कल्पना पर आधारित है। सूरज का हमारे लिये क्या महत्व है? जगत के प्रत्येक प्राणी के लिये और प्रकृति के लिये सूरज के महत्व को दर्शाता है।

Lesson 3 - Pretending

An interesting poem in which a child amusingly copies the behaviour and activities of different animals. At the end he feels proud as no one can copy him.

प्रस्तुत पाठ एक रुचिकर कविता के रूप में है। बच्चों को दूसरे जानवरों की नकल करना सबसे रुचिकर लगता है। बच्चे को यह सोचकर ही अच्छा लगता है कि उसकी नकल कोई भी नहीं उतार सकता।

Lesson 4 - A Masai's Home

The lesson is about the culture and life style of Masai tribe living in East Africa. Our villagers also follow almost the same way. It also features how the Masai build their houses.

प्रस्तुत पाठ में पूर्व-अफ्रीका में पाई जाने वाली मसाई जनजाति के विषय में बताया गया है, जिसकी संस्कृति, सभ्यता एवं जीवन शैली बहुत कुछ अपने देश के ग्रामीण अंचल से मिलती-जुलती है। घरों को बनाने का ढंग मजेदार है।

Lesson 5 - Alice in wonderland

This is an interesting story about Alice, a little girl and her strange dream. The children enjoy reading this adapted abstract from the imaginary story by Lewis Carroll.

प्रस्तुत पाठ में लुई करोल बच्चों को नितान्त काल्पनिक दुनिया में ले जाते हैं, कहानी एक छोटी बच्ची एलिस की है जो एक दिन मजेदार स्वप्न देखती है।

Lesson 6 - In the Heart of a Seed

A very traditional and interesting poem to show the importance of environment and nature.

एक बहुत ही प्रसिद्ध पारंपरिक एवं रुचिकर ढंग से लिखी गई कविता है, जो पर्यावरण एवं प्रकृति से संबंधित है।

Lesson 7 - Jolly Kittens

The picture story is based on the imagination of the little ones. They feel happy to create their own imaginary world. They learn while playing.

यह नन्हें मुन्नों की कल्पना पर आधारित एक सचित्र कथा है। वे अपनी काल्पनिक दुनिया का सृजन कर खुशी महसूस करते हैं और खेल-खेल में कार्य करते/सीखते हैं।

Lesson 8 - The Hare on the Moon

The lesson is adapted from the fable. (A fable is a story with some moral value—with the characters like animals birds etc.) The lesson has its moral value and provides enough ground for the learners to think about right or wrong.

यह एक नीति कथा है। पाठ का उद्देश्य नैतिक मूल्य के प्रति जागरूक करना है, जो उन्हें सही एवं गलत के चुनाव हेतु सोचने का अवसर देता है।

Lesson 9 - Running and Shouting

This is a very interesting poem based on child-psychology where a child enjoys the nature in her own way.

प्रस्तुत कविता बाल मनोविज्ञान पर आधारित बच्चों द्वारा की जाने वाली सामान्य गतिविधियों पर आधारित है। बच्चे बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें करना पसन्द करते हैं जिनका कोई मतलब नहीं होता है, परंतु वे उसका आनंद उठाते हैं।

Lesson 10 - Jagatu the Gardener

It is adapted from the folk tale—well known over the country. The lesson is about an elephant, Airavat and the gardener who saw it and by catching its tail went to the heaven. The story is just for enjoyment.

यह एक लोक कथा पर आधारित पाठ है। इस कथा में स्वर्गलोक का हाथी एरावत का वर्णन है जिसकी पूँछ पकड़कर एक माली सीधे स्वर्ग पहुँच जाता है।

Lesson 11 - Left in Charge

The lesson is adapted from a Russian story showing pet kinship and the family responsibility shared by the little one of the family.

यह एक रूसी कहानी पर आधारित है जिसमें पालतू पशुओं से रिश्ते/लगाव एवं परिवार के सबसे छोटे सदस्य द्वारा एक दिन पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारी वहन करने संबंधी घटना का वर्णन है।

Lesson 12 - Who has Seen the Wind?

This is a famous poem related to our environment written by Christina Rossetti that children would like to read for enjoyment.

प्रस्तुत कविता प्रकृति और वातावरण से संबंधित क्रिस्टीना रोज़िटी द्वारा लिखित एक चर्चित कविता है, जिसे पढ़ना बच्चे पसंद करेंगे।

Lesson 13 - Gopal Bhand and Mahagyani

The lesson is adapted from “Gopal Bhand and Mahagyani Pandit” a collection of folk tales. Like Raja Birbal or Tenali Ram, Gopal Bhand was also an legendary wiseman in the court of Raja Krishan Chandra of Bengal.

यह पाठ बंगाल की एक लोककथा पर आधारित है। ‘गोपाल भाँड और महाज्ञानी’ पंडित नामक इस पाठ में गोपाल भाँड की बुद्धिमत्ता से संबंधित एक घटना का वर्णन है। गोपाल भाँड बंगाल के राजा कृष्ण चन्द्र के दरबार में विदूषक थे।

Lesson 14 - Puppy and I

This is an interesting poem based on child behaviour. The boy wants to play with some one and finds that no one has time to play with him, except a puppy whom he met on the way. The boy is happy to go with the puppy and play with it.

प्रस्तुत कविता बाल व्यवहार पर आधारित है। बच्चा खेलना चाहता है परंतु उसके साथ कोई भी खेलने को तैयार नहीं होता क्योंकि सभी अपने-अपने काम में व्यस्त हैं, सिवाय एक पिल्ले के जो उसी की तरह खेलना पसन्द करता है।

Lesson 15 - A Nickel's Worth of Fun

The lesson is adapted from the story written by L. Patricia Kite based on child psychology and family kinship.

यह कहानी भी बालकों की सोच और पारिवारिक रिश्तों पर आधारित है। बच्चे कुछ छोटी-छोटी चीजों को पाकर भी खुश हो लेते हैं जिसके बारे में हम बड़े शायद कभी सोचते ही नहीं।

Lesson 16 - Women for Tree

The lesson is adapted from the article 'Women for Trees' published in Chhattisgarh-Beautiful and Bountiful. The article is about protecting trees for the survival of human beings and environment. The article has its specific local value. It is related to the Rajnandgaon district with the message of awareness to the environment and empowerment of women.

यह पाठ 'युगबोध' प्रकाशन की 'छत्तीसगढ़-ब्यूटिफुल एंड बाउंटीफुल' के एक लेख पर आधारित है। इस लेख में पर्यावरण एवं मानव सभ्यता के बचाव हेतु पेड़ों की रक्षा की बात कही गई है। इसका एक अपना विशिष्ट क्षेत्रीय महत्व है। राज्य के राजनांदगाँव जिले से संबंधित यह लेख, पर्यावरण के प्रति चेतना एवं पर्यावरण संरक्षण में महिलाओं की भूमिका से संबंधित संदेश देता है।

Lesson 17 - Little Drops of Water

A very famous poem with a moral that shows the importance of very little things.

यह एक अत्यन्त जानी पहचानी कविता है जो यह प्रदर्शित करती है कि छोटी से छोटी वस्तु का भी अपना एक महत्व है।

Appendix-3

Glossary

A	abode /अबोड/	- घर (निवास स्थान)।
	audible /ऑडिबल/	- सुनाई देने वाली ध्वनि।
	amazement /अमेजमेंट/	- आश्चर्य।
	announce /अनाउन्स/	- घोषणा करना।
	ascend /असेन्ड/	- ऊपर चढ़ना।
	attentive /अटेन्टिव/	- ध्यानपूर्वक, सावधान।
	awareness /अवेयरनेस/	- जागरुकता।
B	bang /बैंग/	- बजाने की आवाज।
	barley /बार्ली/	- जौ (एक प्रकार का अनाज)।
	bend /बेन्ड/	- झुकना।
	bio-diversity /बायो डायवर्सिटी/	- एक पदार्थ को विभिन्न प्रकार से प्रयोग करना।/ जैव विविधता
	bloom /ब्लूम/	- खिलना (फूलों का खिलना)।
	blow /ब्लो/	- हवा का चलना।
	borrow /बॉरो/	- उधार मांगना।
	bow down /बो डाउन/	- झुकना।
	busy /बिजी/	- व्यस्त।
C	cattle /कैटल/	- पशु, मवेशी।
	challenge /चैलेंज/	- कठिन कार्य।
	charcoal /चारकोल/	- लकड़ी कोयला।
	chasing /चेसिंग/	- पीछा करना।
	clever /क्लेवर/	- चालाक।
	climb /क्लाइम्ब/	- चढ़ना।
	cling /क्लिंग/	- कसकर लिपट जाना।
	complain /कम्प्लेन/	- शिकायत करना।
	consist of /कन्सिस्ट ऑफ/	- किसी वस्तु का किसी वस्तु से बना होना, किसी वस्तु में निहित होना।

- C**
- contact / कन्टैक्ट /
 - conversation / कन्वर्सेशन /
 - copying / कॉपींग /
 - corn / कॉर्न /
 - cosy / कोजी /
 - creature / क्रीचर /
 - cross / क्रॉस /
- सम्पर्क, स्पर्श ।
 - वार्तालाप ।
 - नकल उतारना ।
 - अनाज, अन्न, पशुओं का दाना ।
 - नरम (आरामदायी) ।
 - प्राणी ।
 - पार करना (एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे को जाना) ।
- D**
- darkness / डॉर्कनेस /
 - descend / डिसेन्ड /
 - decide / डिसाइड /
 - deed / डीड /
 - delicious / डिलिशियस /
 - dense / डेन्स /
 - depart / डिपार्ट /
 - dime store / डाईम स्टोर /
 - disappear / डिसेपियर /
 - discussion / डिस्कशन /
 - discuss / डिसकस /
 - dream / ड्रीम /
 - dung / डंग /
- अंधकार ।
 - नीचे उतरना / जाना ।
 - किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचना / निश्चय करना ।
 - कार्य ।
 - स्वादिष्ट ।
 - घना, सघन ।
 - प्रस्थान करना ।
 - ऐसी दुकान जहाँ सभी प्रकार का सामान सस्ते दामों में उपलब्ध हो ।
 - गायब हो जाना ।
 - चर्चा ।
 - विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करना ।
 - स्वप्न (सपना) ।
 - गोबर ।
- E**
- enjoy / इन्जॉय /
 - employee / एम्प्लॉइ /
 - evident / एवीडेन्ट /
 - enormous / एनोरमस /
 - exciting / एक्ज़ाइटिंग /
 - exclaimed / एक्सक्लेम्ड /
- आनंद लेना ।
 - नौकर (नौकरी करने वाला) ।
 - स्पष्ट (सबूत) ।
 - आकार में विशाल ।
 - उत्तेजित करने वाला ।
 - आश्चर्य से बोला ।

E	expectant / एक्सपेक्टन्ट /	- आशापूर्ण ।
F	far away / फार अवे /	- दूर ।
	floor / फ्लोर /	- फर्श ।
	flow / फ्लो /	- पानी का बहना ।
	frame / फ्रेम /	- ढाँचा ।
	fuel / फ्यूल /	- जलाऊ लकड़ी / ईंधन ।
	fun / फन /	- मजा ।
G	globe / ग्लोब /	- संसार की भौगोलिक संरचना का नक्शा (मॉडल) ।
	go by / गो बाइ /	- गुज़रना ।
	gourd / गुअड /	- लौकी ।
	grab / ग्रैब /	- पकड़ना ।
	grassland / ग्रासलैण्ड /	- घास के मैदान ।
	grain / ग्रेन /	- अनाज ।
	grid / ग्रिड /	- खाखा, जाली ।
	guess / गेस /	- अनुमान लगाना ।
	gum / गम /	- च्यूइंगम ।
H	hay / हेय /	- सूखी / घास ।
	hedge / हेज /	- बाड़ ।
	hesitant / हेजिटेन्ट /	- विचलित ।
	hide / हाइड /	- चमड़ा (चर्म) ।
	hollowed / हौलोइड /	- खोखला ।
	hop / हॉप /	- चार पैरों पर कूदना ।
	hug / हग /	- गले मिलना ।
	hungry / हंगरी /	- भूखा ।
I	identify / आईडेन्टीफाई /	- पहचानना ।
	imagine / इमेजिन /	- कल्पना करना ।

I	in a great hurry / इन ए ग्रेट हरी / increase / इन्क्रीज / initiative / इनिशिएटिव / insensitive / इनसैन्सिटिव / insist / इनसिस्ट / inspire / इंसपायर /	- बहुत जल्दी । - संख्या बढ़ाना / मात्रा बढ़ाना । - किसी कार्य को करने की शुरुआत । - दूसरों की भावनाओं के प्रति उदासीनता । - दृढ़ता पूर्वक कोई बात कहना । - किसी व्यक्ति को किसी कार्य के लिये प्रेरित करना ।
J	jester / जैस्टर / jingle / जिगिल / joke / जोक / journey / जर्नी /	- विदूषक (राजा के दरबार में) । - छोटी-छोटी घंटियों, चाबियों या घुंघरुओं की आवाज़ । - मज़ाक / चुटकुला । - यात्रा ।
K	keep off / कीप ऑफ / knit / निट /	- दूर रहना, अलग होना । - (ऊनी-कपड़े) बुनना ।
L	leap / लीप / lifeless / लाइफलैस / loaf / लोफ /	- उछलना । - निर्जीव । - डबलरोटी (जिसके स्लाइस न बनी हो) ।
M	mafia / माफिया / march / मार्च / mark down / मॉर्क डाउन / material / मटेरियल / meals / मील्स / mess / मैस / mighty / माइटी / moist / मॉइस्ट / mousie / मौउजी / murmur / मरमर /	- अपराधियों का गिरोह । - एक पंक्ति में चलना । - कीमत कम करना । - पदार्थ / वस्तु । - भोजन । - अस्त-व्यस्त । - शक्तिशाली । - नम (गीलापन) । - चूहे का नाम, छोटा चूहा । - बड़बड़ाना ।
N	neat / नीट /	- साफ-सुथरा ।

- N** nickel /निकिल/ - अमेरिका, कनाडा में चलने वाली मुद्रा (सिक्का/पैसा)।
 nod /नॉड/ - सिर को 'हाँ' के संकेत में झुकाना।
- O** oats /ऑट्स/ - अनाज (बाजरा, जई जैसा)।
 on time /ऑनटाइम/ - ठीक समय पर।
 opening /ओपनिंग/ - दरवाजा/खुला स्थान।
 out of place /आउट ऑफ प्लेस/ - ठीक स्थान पर न होना।
 outskirt /आउट स्कर्ट/ - गांव या शहर की बाहरी सीमा।
- P** patch /पैच/ - ज़मीन का एक टुकड़ा।
 peasants /पीसैन्ट/ - किसान।
 peep out /पीप आउट/ - बाहर झांकना।
 philosophy /फिलॉसफी/ - दर्शन शास्त्र।
 play a joke /प्ले ए जोक/ - मज़ाक करना।
 pleasant /प्लैजेंट/ - आनन्ददायक, सुहावना।
 plywood /प्लायवुड/ - लकड़ी का पतला पट्टा।
 portrait /पोर्ट्रेट/ - चित्र (रंगों से बना), प्रतिकृति।
 poach /पोच/ - बिना अनुमति जानवरों का शिकार करना।
 poison /पायेंजन/ - ज़हर (विष)।
 porch /पोर्च/ - बरामदा, ड्योढ़ी।
 pretending /प्रिटैन्डिंग/ - किसी के व्यवहार का नकल उतारना, बहाना करना।
 protection /प्रॉटेक्शन/ - सुरक्षा।
- Q** quiet /क्वाइट/ - शांति।
- R** recent /रिसैन्ट/ - हाल का।
 rectangle /रैक्टेन्गल/ - आयताकार।
- S** satisfactorily /सैटिसफैक्टरली/ - संतोषजनक ढंग से।
 scared of /स्वयेर्ड ऑफ/ - डरना।

S

search / सर्च /	- खोज करना, खोजना।
shrink / श्रिंक /	- सिकुड़ना।
shining / शाइनिंग /	- चमकता हुआ, चमकीला।
sight / साइट /	- दृश्य।
snappy / स्नैपी /	- फूर्तीला / तेज।
spill / स्पिल /	- द्रव पदार्थ का ज़मीन पर गिराना / छलकाना।
splendour / स्प्लैन्डर /	- सुन्दरता।
spring / स्प्रिंग /	- कूदना।
springy / स्प्रिंगी /	- स्प्रिंग के समान लचीला।
sprout / स्प्राउट /	- अंकुरित होना।
squeeze / स्क्वीज /	- हाथ से दबाकर किसी चीज़ को निचोड़ना।
squirrel / स्क्विरिल /	- गिलहरी।
stick / स्टिक /	- चिपकाना।
stillness / स्टिलनेस /	- शांति (स्थिरता)।
straight line / स्ट्रेट लाइन /	- सीधी रेखा।
strange / स्ट्रेंज /	- अनोखा।
stump / स्टंप /	- कटे हुए वृक्ष का बचा हुआ हिस्सा (तना)।
suddenly / सडन्ली /	- अचानक।
support / सपोर्ट /	- सहायता।
surround / सराउन्ड /	- चारों ओर से घिरा।
swim / स्विम /	- तैरना।

T

tendency / टेंडेन्सी /	- स्वभाव, झुकाव, प्रवृत्ति।
timber / टिम्बर /	- फर्नीचर या इमारत बनाने हेतु लकड़ी।
trader / ट्रेडर /	- व्यवसायी।
traditional / ट्रेडिशनल /	- पारंपरिक।
trot / ट्रॉट /	- ढुलकी चाल (घोड़े की चाल)।
tremble / ट्रेम्बिल /	- कांपना।
trench / ट्रेन्च /	- खाई।
tribe / ट्राइब /	- जनजाति।

T	trick / ट्रिक / trip / ट्रिप /	- चालाकी । - पैर अड़ा कर गिराना, पैर फँसने से गिर जाना ।
	try / ट्राई / twig / ट्विग / tumbled down / टम्बल्ड डाउन /	- प्रयास करना । - बहुत पतली शाखा । - ऊँचे स्थान से नीचे गिरना, हड़बड़ाकर गिरना ।
	turn / टर्न /	- बदलना ।
U	undertake / अंडरटेक / unlock / अनलॉक /	- कुछ कार्य करने का निश्चय करना । - ताला खोलना ।
V	visible / विजिबल / vessel / वैसल /	- दूर से दिखाई देने वाला । - बर्तन ।
W	wander / वैंडर / warm / वॉर्म /	- घूमना । - गरम ।
W	warmth / वॉर्थ / wave / वेव / wee housie / वी हाउसी / whisper / विस्पर / wind / विन्ड / wondered / वैंडर्ड / wonderland / वैंडरलैण्ड /	- गर्माहट । - हिलाना । - बहुत छोटा घर । - धीरे-धीरे बोलना (फुसफुसाना) । - हवा । - आश्चर्य से सोचना - अनोखी दुनिया ।
Y	yard / यार्ड /	- घर के चारो ओर घिरी हुई जगह, आंगन, प्रांगण ।