



Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference and Learning New Words

Activity 1

Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

1. Meaning of the word as used in the poem (adjective/noun/verb, etc.)
2. Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or the mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
3. Spellings

passenger	precious	mail	freight
dusk	dawn	without	fail

Reading

Have you travelled by a train?

Let us read and enjoy this poem

Trains

Over the mountains,
Over the plains,
Over the rivers,
Here come the trains.

Carrying passengers,
Carrying mail,
Bringing their precious loads
In without fail.



Thousands of freight cars
All rushing on
Through day and darkness,
Through dusk and dawn.

Over the mountains,
Over the plains,
Over the rivers,
Here come the trains.

—James S. Tippett

Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion

Trains are a very important means of land transport in India. India has a large network of trains.

Activity 2

Given below are some more means of transport. Put them under the right box.

car	aeroplane	scooter	helicopter	boat	auto
bus	ship	submarine	train	jeep	bicycle

Land	Sky	Water

Learning to Read and Comprehend

Activity 3

Write answers to the following questions.

1. What places do the trains go to?

2. What do they carry?

3. Why does the poet call passengers and mail as "precious loads"?

4. At what time do the trains run?

5. What are freight cars?

Activity 4

Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow.

**Through day and darkness,
Through dusk and dawn.**

1. What do the above lines refer to?

2. What do the 'day and darkness' and 'dusk and dawn' in the poem tell the readers?
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Learning Language

Conjunctions: 'so', 'because', 'although', 'and', 'yet'

We use **Conjunctions** like 'and', 'or', 'but', 'because' and 'although' to join two parts of sentences. Conjunctions can be used to give more or unexpected information, results, options and reasons.

Activity 5

Complete the sentences given below with 'so' or 'because'. Here are a few examples. Read them before you do the activity.

Examples

1. Rajan is happy **because** he has stood first in the race.
2. It was raining, **so** I did not go to school.
3. I went to the cinema **because** it was a holiday.

We use '**because**' for giving reasons, and '**so**' for talking about results or purposes.

1. My dog was hungry, _____ it stole biscuits from the shelf.
2. I am feeling sleepy _____ I am very tired.
3. Babli bought new clothes _____ she wanted to wear them on Diwali.
4. It was raining, _____ my books got wet.
5. He did not study hard, _____ he failed the test.
6. I asked for directions _____ I was lost.
7. I did not clean the room, _____ it became dirty.
8. I met with an accident _____ I was driving fast.
9. Deepa went to the doctor _____ she was feeling sick.
10. Mohan did not help Sohan _____ he was not well.



Activity 6

Combine the sentences given below using 'although' and 'yet'. Write them in your notebook. Here are a few examples. Read them before you do the activity.

Examples

1. Rajan did not win the race. Rajan was happy.

Although Rajan did not win the race, **yet** he was happy.

2. It was raining. I went to school.

Although it was raining, **yet** I went to school.

3. It was a holiday. I did not go to the cinema.

Although it was a holiday, **yet** I did not go to the cinema.

We use 'although' and 'yet' in the same sentence for unexpected or different information.

1. My dog was hungry. It did not eat biscuits.
2. He is very sleepy. He is watching a movie.
3. Babli wanted to wear new clothes on Diwali. Babli did not buy them.
4. It was raining. I did not take an umbrella.
5. He did not study hard. He passed the test.
6. I was lost. I did not ask for directions.
7. My room was dirty. I did not clean the room.
8. I was ill. I did not go to the doctor.
9. Mohan and Sohan were friends. Mohan did not help Sohan.
10. I went to the market. I did not buy anything.

Learning to Listen

Activity 7

Listen to the teacher, recite the following poem and repeat after her/him.

Clouds

White sheep, white sheep,
On a blue hill,
When the wind stops,
You all stand still.
When the wind blows,
You walk away slow.
White sheep, white sheep
Where do you go?



Learning to Speak

Activity 8

Speak the following pairs aloud.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. mail | fail |
| 2. dawn | lawn |
| 3. plains | trains |

Activity 9 (Pairwork)

Discuss with your partner about how you would like to travel. You can discuss the following questions with each other.

1. Do you like to travel by train/ship/plane?
2. How would you like to travel if you have to go from Punjab to Mumbai? Why?
3. If you decide to go by train, what would you like to take with you?

Learning to Write

Activity 10

Paragraph writing

A paragraph is a short description of a point. Its length is about 100 words. Writing a paragraph is an art. The first sentence should introduce the topic in about 10-15 words and the last sentence should conclude it in 10-15 words. Rest 70-80 words must describe the main topic or idea.

