

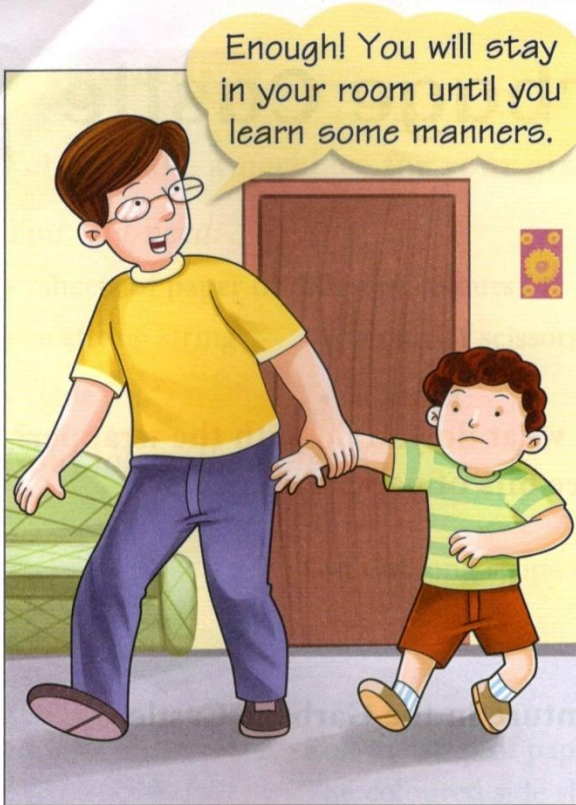
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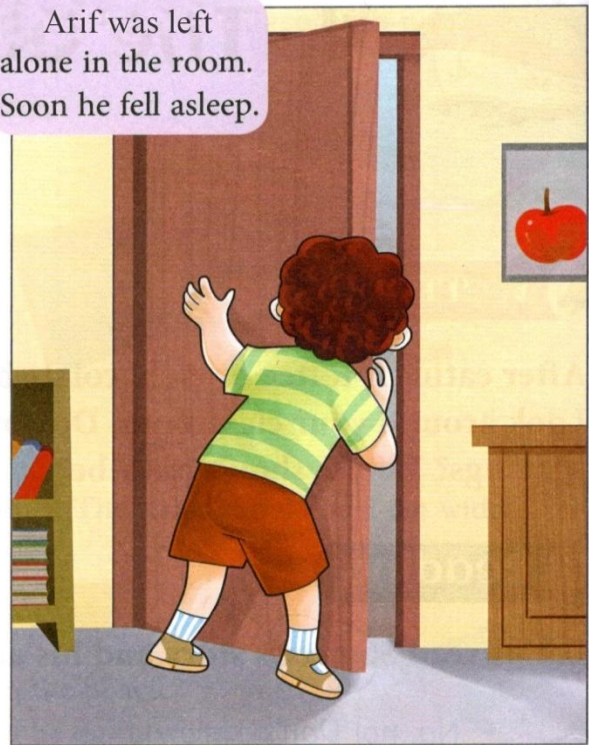


A Bad Dream





Enough! You will stay in your room until you learn some manners.



Arif was left alone in the room. Soon he fell asleep.

Suddenly, he found himself outside the Garbage Castle!



Oh, no! I do not want to stay here.

There was garbage all around. The children were throwing rubbish on the streets and in the park.

VOCABULARY:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Peel (n.) - the outer covering of a fruit. Peel off (v.) - remove the skin from a fruit, vegetable, or, prawn	(n.)- skin, (v.)- trim	dress , wear
2. Garbage (n.) - rubbish or waste (domestic)	refuse, trash	allow, valuable
3. Castle (n.) - royal house, a large building to resist attack	fort, palace	hut
4. Realize (v.) - to understand clearly	know, recognize	misunderstand
5. Importance (n.) - the fact of being great value	value	unimportance

A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. From where Arif should not throw banana peel?
2. Where was he left alone?
3. Where did he find himself?
4. What were the children doing?
5. What did Arif realize?

B. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

1. "Don't throw the banana _____ down from _____."
2. There was _____ all around.
3. "Please, _____ down and _____ it up."
4. Arif was _____ alone in the room.
5. Soon he fell _____.

C. Find out whether the statements are true or false.

1. Arif said that he would pick up the banana peel.
2. He was awake.
3. He started cleaning his room.
4. Arif was in the garbage castle when he woke up.
5. It was clean all around.

E. Matching:

(A)	(B)
a) Arif was left	i) all around.
b) Soon he fell	ii) alone in the room.
c) There was garbage	iii) asleep
d) The Garbage Castle	iv) a bad dream.
e) It was	v) was dirty.

F. Make sentences with the words: throw, pick, stay, learn, want

G. Values and life skills (critical thinking, decision making):

You see your friend throwing a banana peel out of the bus. What will you do?

Grammar

Article

- a) *An* ant
- b) *An* egg
- c) *An* inkstand
- d) *An* ox
- e) *An* umbrella
- f) *An* honest man

In the examples, '*an*' is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound. The letter '*h*' is not pronounced in the word '*honest*'. The word '*honest*' begins with a vowel sound, so '*an*' is used before the word.

- a) **A** boy
- b) **A** man
- c) **A** university
- d) **A** union council
- e) **A** dog

We use '*a*' before a word which begins with a consonant sound. The words *university*, *union* begin with a consonant sound '*yu*', so '*a*' is used before the words.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with *a* or *an*:

- a) He has ____ nice bag.
- b) Ali is _____ man of honour.
- c) I gave him _____ pen.
- d) This is _____ renowned school in our area.

- e) She has bought _____ umbrella.
- f) Put on _____ apron in the kitchen.
- g) He is _____ architect.
- h) The man is _____ aristocrat.
- i) His sister is _____ expert at dress making.
- j) We are _____ independent nation.
- k) A premature baby is kept in _____ incubator.
- l) I want to open _____ infant school.
- m) He worked in _____ organisation which helps the poor.
- n) He is _____ orphan.
- o) We need _____ usher in the event.
- p) His father was _____ unkind man.
- q) That was _____ unique opportunity for him.

Success through Failure

Once upon a time, there was a king named Robert Bruce in Scotland. He was very popular in his kingdom. People knew him as a wise, brave and kind ruler. He had fought many battles and won.

One day Bruce's kingdom was attacked by the king of his neighboring country England. His soldiers were not ready when they were attacked but they tried hard to save the kingdom. The king was destined to lose the battle. Many soldiers were killed and the king hid himself in a cave. He was very sad and worried.



One day, he saw a spider climbing up the wall of his cave. It climbed a little but slipped and fell down. It made an effort again and fell again. The king thought, "This little spider is struggling so hard. But will it succeed?"

The spider did not give up. It kept on trying and still kept falling. This happened many times. At last there was light at the end of the tunnel as it succeeded in climbing up the wall. The king said to himself, "If this spider, a small creature, can succeed in climbing the wall by trying again and again. Why can't I regain control of my kingdom?"



The king got his shattered confidence back. He united his troops once again and attacked his enemy. The battle continued for many days and he finally defeated his enemy. The moral we learn from this story is 'Don't give up till you succeed.'

VOCABULARY:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Popular (n.) - admired by many people	liked, famous	unpopular, hated
2. Wise (n.) - having knowledge, and good judgment	intelligent, sage	foolish
3. Battle (n.) - military fight	war	peace
4. Neighboring (adj.) - nearby	close, near	far, away
5. Destined (adj.) - certain to face	fated, obvious	choice
6. Cave (n.) - den	path whole, hollow	hold up
7. Climb up (v.) - go up	mount, ascend	descend, fall
8. Effort (n.) - determined attempt	try, push	laziness, neglect
9. Struggle (v.) - fight to win	try hard	surrender, give up
10. Succeed (v.) - gain good outcome	win, get	fail, surrender
11. Tunnel (n.) - covered passageway	hole, subway	strengthen
12. Creature (n.) - living being	animal, living thing	non-living thing
13. Regain (v.) - win back	achieve, retake	lose, fail
14. Shattered(adj.) - broken	ruined, cracked	fixed, built
15. Confidence (n.) - belief in oneself/something	courage, trust	distrust, doubt
16. Unite (v.) - join	link, connect	separate
17. Troop (n.) - group of soldiers	armed forces	one soldier
18. Defeat (v.) - finish off	beat, crush	fail
19. Enemy (n.) - an opposed person, group or nation	opposition	friend, helper
20. Give up (v.) - admit defeat	stop trying	try again

A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. How was the king known in his kingdom?
2. Who attacked the king's kingdom?
3. How did the king feel after losing his kingdom?
4. Which condition were the soldiers in when they were attacked?
5. What was the spider trying to do?
6. What is the moral of the story?

B. Fill in the gaps using the right form of the given clues:

1. There _____ a king (is/was).
2. The king _____ his confidence back (get/got).
3. The king _____ himself in a cave (hide/hid).
4. The soldiers _____ hard (try/tried).
5. The spider did not _____ (give up/gave up).

C. Find out whether the statements are true or false.

1. The king was very popular in his kingdom.
2. The spider kept on trying climbing up the wall and at last succeeded.
3. The battle continued for few days.
4. The spider got its confidence back
5. The moral of the story is one should not give up till one succeeds.

D. Choose the right answer:

1. The king was _____ in his kingdom.
 - a) unknown
 - b) cruel
 - c) popular
 - d) known

2. The king was known as a _____.
 - a) a kind ruler
 - b) an unkind ruler
 - c) an angry man
 - d) an oppressor

3. The king hid himself in a _____.
 - a) forest
 - b) wood
 - c) house
 - d) cave

4. The king saw a/an _____ climbing up the wall.
 - a) ant
 - b) spider
 - c) lizard
 - d) rat

5. The little spider is _____ so hard.
 - a) pressing
 - b) trying
 - c) not struggling
 - d) kicking

6. In the story the small creature is _____.
 - a) rat
 - b) ant
 - c) spider
 - d) rabbit

7. The king united his _____.
 - a. family
 - b. relatives
 - c. well-wishers
 - d. soldiers

8. The story teaches us _____.
 - a. fighting
 - b. climbing
 - c. eating
 - d. a moral

E. Matching:

(A)	(B)
a) Once upon a time,	i) shattered confidence back.
b) People knew him as	ii) there was a king.
c) He was very	iii) a wise, brave and kind ruler
d) The spider did not	iv) sad and worried.
e) The king got his	v) give up.

G. Re-arrange the following words to make meaningful sentences and punctuate them:

- i. upon, once, a, time, there, a king, was
- ii. was, he, very, popular
- iii. were, killed, many, soldiers, battle, the, in
- iv. the, king, himself, hid, in , cave , a
- v. the, spider, give up, did, not

F. Find out verbs from the following extract of the story:

Once upon a time, there was a king. He was very popular in his kingdom. People knew him as a wise, brave and kind ruler. He had fought many battles and won.

Grammar

Pronoun

Ali is a student. **He** is in class two. **He** has a sister. Fatima is **his** sister. **She** is in class Five. **Their** parents love **them** very much. **They** spend **their** time together in the afternoon.

All the underlined words are pronoun. A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun.

Different forms of pronouns:

Subject	Object	Possessive	Reflexive
I	— me	— my, mine	— myself
We	— us	— our, ours	— ourselves
You	— you	— your, yours	— yourself/selves,
He	— him	— his,	— himself
She	— her	— her	— herself
It	— it	— its	— itself
They	— them	— their	— themselves

Choose the correct pronoun:

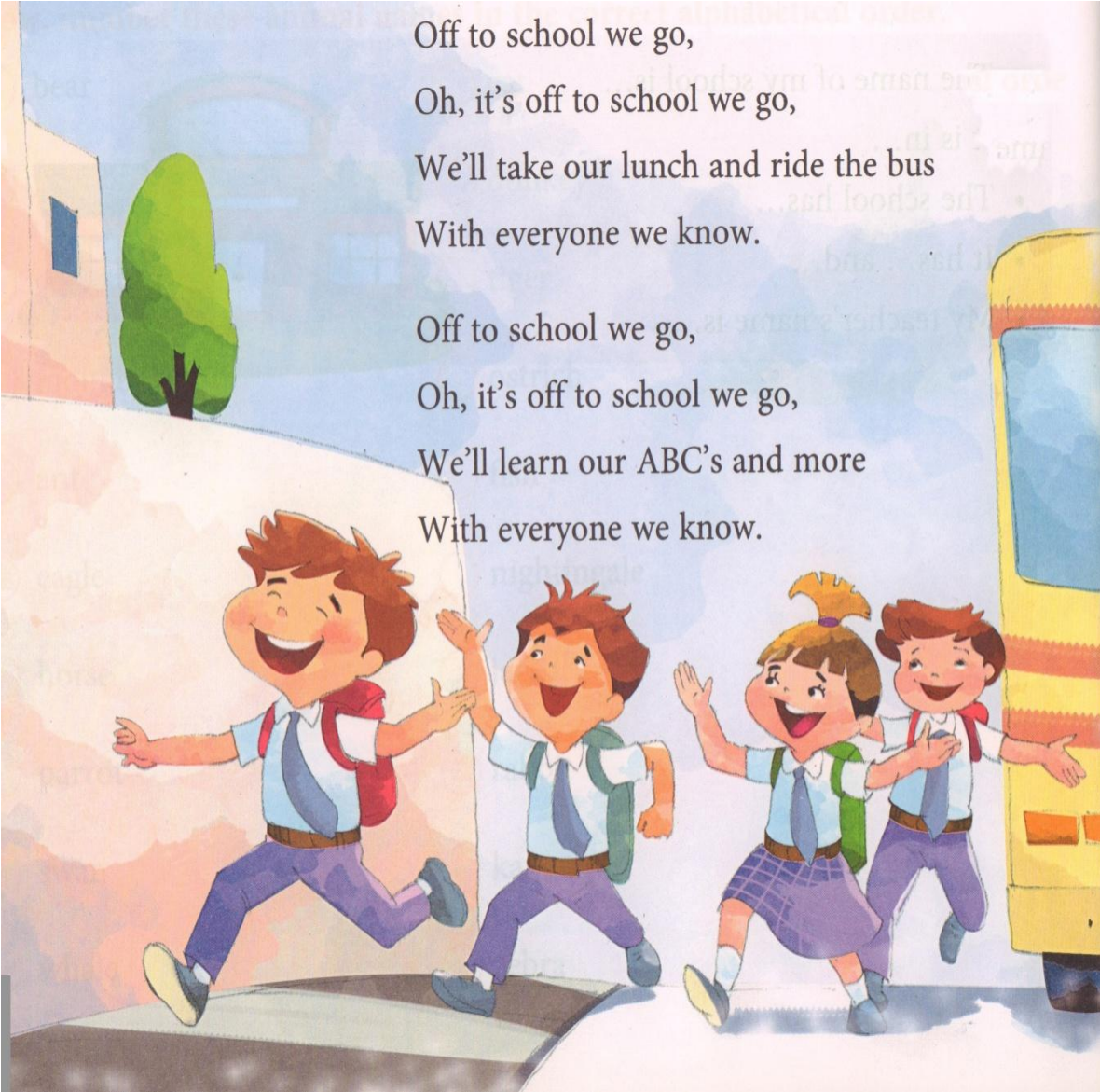
- a) She gave **me/I** a book.
- b) I gave **her/herself** a pen.
- c) We love **us/our** country.
- d) They can serve **their/them** nation.
- e) You can take **your/you** breakfast.
- f) I must talk to **they/them**.

- g) Give **him/he** a glass of water.
- h) They noticed **us/we** while we were walking.
- i) **I/Me** am a student.
- j) **She/her** likes ice-cream.
- k) **He/him** wants to be a doctor.
- l) This is **my/me** book.
- m) I **me/myself** did the work.
- n) She saw the bear **her/herself**
- o) He collected the things **him/himself**.

Off to School We Go

Off to school we go,
Oh, it's off to school we go,
We'll take our lunch and ride the bus
With everyone we know.

Off to school we go,
Oh, it's off to school we go,
We'll learn our ABC's and more
With everyone we know.



Vocabulary:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Off(adv.) - to or at a distance	away	on
2. Lunch (n.) - a meal eaten in the middle of the day	snack	-
3. Ride (v.) - be carried or supported by	mount, sit on	walk

A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. Where are the children going?
2. What will the children take?
3. What will the children ride?
4. Whom will the children ride in the bus with?
5. What will the children learn ABC's and more with?

B. Broad Question:

1. Why do the children love to go to school?
2. Do you love to go to school? Why?

C. Find out whether the statements are true or false.

1. The children will take their breakfast to school.
2. The children will ride rickshaws.
3. The children will not learn in school.

D. Fill in the blank:

1. The children are _____ (go/going) to school.
2. The children will _____ (take/took) their lunch to school.
3. The children will _____ (learn/learnt) ABC's and more in school.

E. Re-arrange the following lines of the poem:

Oh, it's off to school we go,
Off to school we go,
With everyone we know.
We'll take our lunch and ride the bus.

F. Find out verbs from the poem.

Double Trouble

Belal waved goodbye, as the train pulled out of the station. His mother stood on the platform, waving her handkerchief.



'Now be good,' she shouted.

'And don't get into trouble.'

Belal was soon in Rajshahi.

He was staying with his Uncle Sabbir.

Belal liked Uncle Sabbir; he was a very jolly man, and told exciting stories.

'Make sure you write and tell mother that I am not getting into any trouble,' Belal told his uncle one morning.

Uncle Sabbir laughed. 'I will, I will,' he said, as he left for the office.

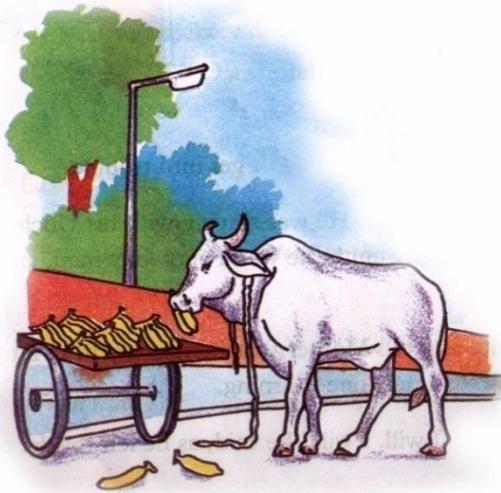
Later, Belal went to see a lake near his uncle's house.

As he was walking along the road beside the lake, he saw an old man.

The old man was sitting near a lamp post and groaning with pain.

'What's the matter?' Belal asked, 'Why are you groaning like this?'
'I've hurt my leg,' said the old man,
'I fell out of my cart and hit my leg on the pavement.
And then one of my bullocks tore its rope and ran off. I don't know what to do.'

'I 'll help you,' said Belal.
'Which way did it go?'
'It ran down that way, along the road,' said the old man.

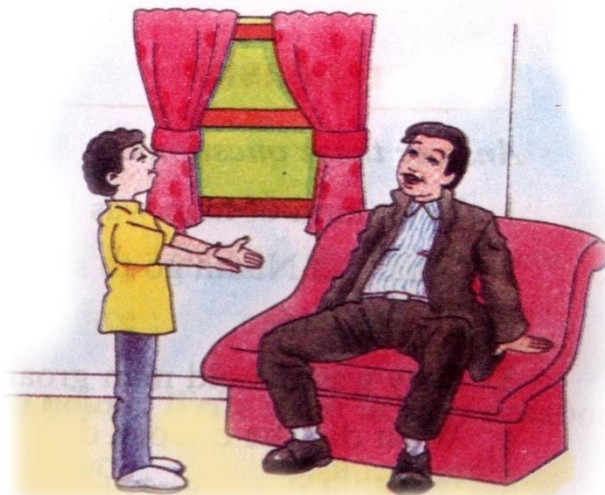


Belal ran off down the road.
He ran a long way, and then he came to a fruit stall.
It was a stall on wheels.
The fruit-seller was nowhere to be seen.
There was the bullock.
It was eating bananas off the fruit stall!

Belal caught hold of the rope and pulled the bullock along.
As Belal returned along the road, he heard a shout, "Stop!

Thief! Stop! Thief!"
He turned round, and there was the fruit-seller running towards him.
Belal was frightened.
He started to run, too, as fast as he could, dragging the bullock behind him.
Soon, other people started chasing him.
And there was a policeman with a long moustache and a stick running after him, too!

The fruit-seller shouted, Belal ran, the bullock was pulled along.



The crowd caught up with Belal and the bullock.
Belal was now at the lamp post; and there was the old man.

The policeman was angry. But the old man explained.
The policeman, the fruit-seller, and the others soon went away.

The old man took Belal on the cart to his uncle's house.

In the evening, Belal told uncle Sabbir about the old man and the bullock.

“Luckily, I wrote to your mother this morning,” laughed uncle Sabbir.

VOCABULARY:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Wave (v.)- to move one's hand side to side as a way of greeting someone	wag	-
2. Handkerchief (n.)- a square piece of cloth for cleaning the nose or eyes	tissue, napkin	-
3. Frightened(adj.)- afraid or anxious	scared, shocked	comfortable
4. Chase (v.)- to hurry after someone or something to catch him or it	follow, pursue	run away from
5. Explain (v.)- to make something easy to understand by describing it	describe, simplify	obscure
6. Trouble (n.)- a cause of worry or inconvenience, difficulty or problems	distress, sorrow	peace, soothe
7. Station (n.)- a place on a railway line where trains regularly stop	place, situation	-
8. Platform (n.)- a raised level surface on which people or things can stand	stand, stage	-
9. Groan (v.)- a low creaking sound made by an object under pressure	sobbing, cackle	-
10. Pavement (n.)- a raised paved path for pedestrians at the side of a road	footpath, sidewalk	-
11. Bullock (n.)- bull	ox, calf	-
12. Luckily (adv.)- it is fortunate that	by chance, fortunately	unluckily, unfortunately

A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. Where did Belal come to after running?
2. What did his mother tell him not to get into?
3. What did Belal tell his uncle to make sure of?
4. What did he see when he was walking beside the lake?
5. How did the old man hurt his leg?

B. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

1. Belal waved goodbye, as the train _____ (pull/pulled) out of the station.
2. He was _____ (stay/staying) with his uncle Sabbir.
3. 'I will, I will' he said, as he _____ (leave/left) for the office.
4. The old man was _____ (sit/sitting) near a lamp post and groaning with pain.
5. One of his bullocks tore its rope and _____ (run/ran) off.

C. Find out whether the statements are true or false:

1. Belal was relaxed.
2. The crowd missed Belal and the bullock.
3. The police man was angry.
4. Uncle Sabbir had not written to his mother yet.
5. The fruit-seller was nowhere to be seen.

D. Matching:

(A)	(B)
a) Belal was staying with	i) down the road.
b) The old man was	ii) his uncle Sabbir.
c) Belal ran off	iii) sitting near a lamp post.
d) It was a stall	iv) the bullock.
e) There was	v) on wheels.

E. Make sentences with the words given: wheel, chase, stall, sit, near

F. Find out adjectives from the following sentences:

Describing words are called **adjectives**. They tell us about **nouns**.

For example:

i) a beautiful garden

ii) a cunning fox

Find out adjectives:

- i. He was a very jolly man, and told exciting stories.
 - ii. Belal was frightened.
 - iii. The policeman was angry.
 - iv. He is an honest boy.
-

Grammar

Common and Proper Nouns

A **Noun** is a naming word. It can be the name of a person, a place, or a thing.

Common noun: A name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind is *Common Noun*.

Examples: ***student, woman, fish, car, plant, home, garden.***

Proper noun: The name of some particular person or place is called a *Proper Noun*.

Examples: ***Dhaka, Bellal, Hasan etc.***

But, now take a look at the following sentences.

i) ***Rakib*** is a good student.

ii) I really like ***Salmon*** fish.

In this sentence no. (i), '***Rakib***' is a *Proper Noun* as it is the name of a particular student, while '***student***' is a *Common Noun* as it is a name common to all students.

In the sentence no. (ii), '***Salmon***' is a *Proper Noun* as it is the name of a particular fish, while '***fish***' is a *Common Noun* as it is a name common to all fishes.

So, in short, *proper nouns* are usually the name of *common nouns*. Proper Nouns always start with a capital letter.

[Common nouns are used for general naming, and proper nouns are used for specific naming of anything]

Exercise

Circle the common nouns and underline the proper nouns of the following sentences:

- a) The lion has sharp claws.
- b) Thomas calls his pet cat Tom.
- c) I visited the National Museum on last Sunday.
- d) Mrs. Afia is our favourite teacher.
- e) St. Martin is a beautiful place.

Messy Mike

Once there was a little boy called Mike. He lived in Germany, with his mother, near a great forest. His grandmother lived in a small cottage not far away.

One day his mother said, 'Mike, I am going to market. Go and spend the day with your grandmother.'

Mike went along the dusty path through the forest. He played in his grandmother's garden all day.

In the afternoon his grandmother said, 'Mike, take this needle to your mother. Look after it carefully.'



On the way home, a hay cart passed Mike. Mike put the needle in the hay and walked behind the cart. At last he got home, but he could not find the needle.

'You are a foolish boy, Mike,' said his mother. 'Put a needle in your sleeve, like this, not in the hay.'

The next week Mike went to his grandmother's house again. He played the whole day, and later his grandmother said, 'Mike, please take this knife to your mother.'

Mike started off for home. He remembered his mother's words. He put the knife carefully inside his sleeve.

When he got home the knife was not there. It had fallen out on his way home.

'O, foolish boy,' said his mother. 'You should have put it in your pocket.'

Next week, Mike played with a little puppy at his grandmother's house. In the afternoon he said, 'Granny, can I take this puppy home?'

'Yes, but look after it carefully,' said his grandmother. Mike stuffed the puppy into his pocket. When he took the puppy out at home, it didn't move.

'Oh, what have you done, you foolish boy?' cried his mother. 'You told me to put it in my pocket,' said Mike.

After a few minutes the puppy opened its eyes.



'You are foolish, Mike,' said his mother. 'You should have pulled it along tied to a string.'

Next week, Mike took the puppy to his grandmother's house. After tea his grandmother said, 'Here is a piece of meat. Carry it home to your mother.'

Mike tied the meat with a string and dragged it along behind him. The puppy followed Mike, nibbling the meat.

When Mike got home he had no meat.

'You should have put it in a piece of paper and put the packet on your head,' said his mother.

Next week Mike's grandmother gave him a pound of butter. Mike wrapped the butter in some paper and put the packet on his head.

When he reached home his mother looked at him and cried out. 'What is all that yellow stuff on your head and back?'

The butter had melted in the sun.

'You are a foolish boy! ', said his mother.

Vocabulary:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Messy(adj.) - dirty, unclean	knavish	neat
2. Cottage (n.) - a small house seen in the countryside	villa, shanty	-
3. Dusty(adj.) - covered in dust	dirty, unclean	clean
4. Cart (n.) - a vehicle with two or four wheels	trolley	-
5. Look after (v.) - take care of something	protect	-
6. Stuff (v.) - force tightly into a space	press down	unstuff
7. String (n.) - rope	cord, leash	unstring
8. Drag (v.) - pull along	pull , carry	push
9. Nibble (v.) - take a small bite	peck	gobble
10. Melt (v.) - liquefy by heat	thaw, dissolve	freeze

A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. Where did Mike play all day?
2. What passed Mike on the way home?
3. Where did Mike stuff the puppy?
4. What happened with the piece of meat?
5. How did Mike carry the butter home?

B. Find out whether the statements are true or false:

1. Mike lived near a great forest.
2. His grandmother lived in a small cottage.
3. Mike put the needle in the box.
4. The ice had melted in the sun.
5. Mike's mother told him that he was a clever boy.

C. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

1. Mike's mother was going to the _____.
2. The path was _____.
3. When Mike got home, he had no _____.
4. The knife had _____ out on his way home.
5. Mike _____ the puppy to his grandmother's house.

D. Choose the right answer:

1. Who lived in Germany?
 - (i) Mike
 - (ii) Mike's mother
 - (iii) Mike's grandmother
 - (iv) i, ii and iii
2. What did Mike lose at first on his way home?
 - (i) Doll
 - (ii) needle
 - (iii) knife
 - (iv) butter
3. Mike was a _____ boy.
 - (i) bad
 - (ii) clever
 - (iii) intelligent
 - (iv) foolish
4. Where did Mike put the knife?
 - (i) inside his sleeve
 - (ii) inside a bag
 - (iii) inside a paper
 - (iv) inside his pocket
5. What did the puppy nibble?
 - (i) a piece of paper
 - (ii) a piece of cloth
 - (iii) butter
 - (iv) meat
6. Mike stuffed the puppy into his _____.
 - (i) bag
 - (ii) pocket
 - (iii) sleeve
 - (iv) sack

E. Re-arrange the following words to make meaningful sentences and punctuate the sentences correctly:

- a) in, Germany, he, lived
- b) carefully, it, after, look
- c) started, for, off, home, Mike
- d) words, remembered, he, his, mother's
- e) meat, a, piece, is, here, of

F. Matching:

A	B
a) Once there was	i) grandmother's garden all day.
b) He played in his	ii) in some papers.
c) On the way home,	iii) a little boy called Mike.
d) Mike stuffed	iv) a hay cart passed Mike.
e) He wrapped the butter	v) the puppy into his pocket.

G. Higher Order Skill Questions (HOSQ):

Think and answer:

- a) Make a list of the things that Mike brought from his grandmother's house.

Life skills:

- b) Imagine that you are Mike. How would you bring those things home?

Debate:

- c) Discuss what are the other ways to carry those things home? In what ways can we take care of it? Work in groups of three. Discuss and list at least three suggestions. Share your suggestions with the class.

H. Make sentences with the words given: move, pass, call, play, start

Grammar

Number

Number expresses the counting of something. We can have **one** of something (singular) or many of something (plural). Usually we add '**s**' or '**es**' at the end of a singular word to make it plural. For example-

A dog (singular) → Many dogs. (Plural)

There are quite a few rules to convert a singular word to a plural one. Few of those rules are mentioned below.

- (i) If a singular word ends in – **s**, **-sh**, **-ch**, **-x**, **-o**, '**-es**' is usually added to make it plural.

Mango (singular) → Mangoes (Plural)

Glass (singular) → Glasses (Plural)

Bench (singular) → Benches (Plural)

Fox (singular) → Foxes (Plural)

- (ii) Words ending in '**-y**', can be changed into plural by changing that '**-y**' into '**-ies**'.

baby → babies

story → stories

city → cities

lady → ladies

- (iii) Nouns ending in '**-f**' or '**-fe**' form their plural form by changing that '**-f**' or '**-fe**' into '**-ves**'.

thief → thieves

wife → wives

wolf → wolves

knife → knives.

Exercise

Change the following words into plural form.

girl, desk, brush, calf, fox, cargo, army, potato, pony, leaf, volcano, pen, match.

A Smile

A smile is quite a funny thing,

It wrinkles up your face.

And when it's gone you'll never find

Its secret hiding place.

But far more wonderful it is

To see what smiles can do.

You smile at one

He smiles at you

And so one smile makes two.

- Unknown poet



Vocabulary:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Wrinkle (v.) – a slight line or fold in something	crinkle, curl	smooth, plain
2. Secret (n.) – an unknown fact	private	open

A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. What is a funny thing?
2. What does a smile do to your face?
3. What is hard to find when that is gone?
4. What is far more wonderful to know?
5. What happens when one smiles at another?

B. Find out whether the statements are true or false.

1. A smile wrinkles up your heart.
2. The hiding place of smile is easy to find when it is gone.
3. It is far more foolish to know what smiles can do.
4. One smile makes two.

C. Fill in the blank:

1. A smile is a _____ (funny/lovely) thing.
2. A _____ (smile/shout) wrinkles up your face.
3. The hiding place of a smile is _____ (secret/known).
4. It is far more wonderful to _____ (know/knew) what smiles can do.
5. One smile _____ (make/makes) two.

D. Re-arrange the following lines of the poem as the lines appear in the poem.

It wrinkles up your face.
its secret hiding place.
And when it's gone you'll never find
A smile is quite a funny thing,

E. Higher Order Skill Questions:

Think and answer:

- a. What is the more important than trying to find a smile's secret hiding place?
- b. How does one smile make two?

Discuss in class

- c. List the things that make you feel happy. Discuss your list with your teacher.

The Lion's Little Friend

Once a lion was sleeping under a tree in a forest. A little mouse was playing nearby. Suddenly, he jumped on the sleeping lion. The lion woke up. He became angry. He looked around to see who woke him up. In a corner, the mouse was trembling in fear. The lion caught him and told, "You, little creature! How dare you bother me?" The mouse told, "It is a mistake. I am sorry." The lion became very angry and threatened to kill.



The mouse gathered courage and said to the lion, "Please, forgive me, I'll never do this again". "The lion got as cool as cucumber and let the mouse go. But the lion warned him not to disturb him again. While leaving, the mouse told the lion, "Thank you, Mr. Lion! I am your little friend from now on. I'll value this friendship". The lion laughed at him saying, "Run away, you can't be my friend."

A few days later, some hunters set a trap to catch the lion. The lion fell into the trap and he roared. The little mouse heard him roaring. The lion was upset. He thought the hunters would take him away and put him in a cage in a zoo.

He was sure of leaving the forest forever. All of a sudden, he saw the mouse. "Don't worry I'll get you out of the trap", the mouse assured him. Then the mouse called some other mice. All the mice together bit the ropes with their teeth and made a big hole.



The lion came out and all of them left the place soon. Finally, the lion thanked the mouse and accepted his friendship.

VOCABULARY:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Angry (adj.) -full of anger	annoyed, Irritated	calm
2. Tremble (v.) - to shake because of fear, cold etc.	shake, quiver	steady
3. Threaten (v.) - to be likely to cause harm	frighten, scare	protect
4. Courage (n.) - the quality of being brave	bravery,	cowardice
5. Assure (v.) - to tell someone that something will happen for sure	convince, confirm to	worry
6. Bother (v.) - disturb	annoy	please
7. Value (v.) - consider to be important or beneficial	respect	disrespect
8. Trap (n.) - a device to catch animals	snare	release
9. Hunter (n.) - a person or animal that hunts	hunter	quarry
10. Upset (adj.) - the state of being unhappy, disappointed, or worried	unhappy, disappointed, or worried	satisfied
11. Roar (v.) - (of a lion or other large wild animal) utter a full, deep, prolonged cry	growl, shout	calm
12. Cage (n.) - a prison cell or camp	snare	release

A) Answer each question in one sentence:

1. Where was the lion sleeping?
2. What was the mouse doing nearby?
3. Who fell into a trap?
4. How did the mice help the lion?
5. What did the lion do finally?
6. Who is the lion's little friend?

B) Find out whether the statements are true or false.

1. The lion become happy.
2. The mouse was afraid of the lion.
3. The mouse threatened the lion to kill.
4. The lion addressed the mouse as little creature.
5. The lion fell into the trap.

C) Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

1. The lion became _____.
2. The mouse was _____ in fear.
3. The lion got as _____ as cucumber.
4. The lion fell into the trap and he _____.
5. The mice bit the ropes and made a big _____.

D) Choose the right answer:

1. Who was sleeping under a tree?
 - i) a lion
 - ii) a mouse
 - iii) a boy
 - iv) a hunter
2. What was the mouse doing near the lion?
 - i) sitting
 - ii) sleeping
 - iii) playing
 - iv) walking
3. Who woke the lion up?
 - i) the baby
 - ii) the mouse
 - iii) the hunters
 - iv) the mice.
4. Who got trapped?
 - i) the hunters
 - ii) the mice
 - iii) the lion
 - iv) the mouse

5. Who became friends finally?
- i) the hunters and the mice
 - ii) The mouse and the lion
 - iii) The mice and the mouse
 - iv) the hunters and the lion

E) Matching:

A	B
a) Once a lion was	i) was playing nearby.
b) A little mouse	ii) sleeping under a tree in a forest.
c) The lion	iii) some other mice.
d) The mouse	iv) woke up.
e) Then the mouse called	v) assured him.

F) Make sentences with the following words: sleep, play, tree, mouse, call

G) Activity corner: (helping others)

In this text, we learnt that even the tiniest creatures can help the big ones.

1. How did the mouse feel when the lion laughed at him?
 2. Why did the lion do this?
 3. Will you laugh at someone who offers to help you?
 4. What do you think the lion should have said when the mouse offered his help?
-

Grammar

Simple Present Tense

Let's look at the following sentence

The children **wear** masks on the 'Pahela Baishakh'. In this sentence we can find the description of usual or habitual actions taking place at the present time, and we use simple present tense. For example:

Tigers **are** ferocious creatures.

They **play** football in that field.

The usual structure of simple present tense is - subject + v1 + extension

Now, here one thing should be noted, if the subject is 3rd person singular number, an 's' or '-es' will be added with the main verb. For example:

She dances wonderfully.

He runs so fast!

Exercise:

Fill in the gaps with right form of verb:

- a) Rosy _____ up at 7 am every day. (get)
- b) I _____ in class 2. (be)
- c) My mother _____ me the most. (love)
- d) The sun _____ in the west. (set)
- e) You _____ really good at singing. (be)

Fatima's Toy Elephant

Fatima and her mother Amina lived in a small village called Madhupur. Her mother made toy elephants out of cloth. She decorated them with mirrors and colourful threads.

She, along with her daughter Fatima, went to nearby towns to sell the toy elephants. Many people bought the toy elephants for their children.

Fatima loved the toy elephants. She wanted to play with them but her mother never let her touch them, "If you play with them, they will get dirty. Then nobody will buy them."

Fatima felt sad. She did not have any toys.



One day her mother said, "Why don't you make a small elephant for yourself?" Fatima made a small toy elephant. Its legs were crooked and its face was funny.

But Fatima loved it – it was her own elephant! She played with it all the time.

One day, a man came along with his daughter. The little girl held a big doll in her arms.

Fatima stared at the doll. It was very pretty. It also had eyes that opened and shut.

"I want to buy a toy elephant," the man said to Fatima's mother. Fatima's mother picked an elephant. But the little girl wanted Fatima's toy elephant.

"Sorry, I cannot sell that. Why don't you take one of these nice elephants?" said Fatima's mother.

"I really like it, I want only that one!" the girl cried.

"Can she have the small one, please?" the man asked Fatima's mother.

Fatima's mother gave Fatima's elephant to the girl. She whispered to Fatima, "You can make another one or take one of my big elephants."

Tears filled in Fatima's eyes. She did not want the big elephant. She loved her own ugly little one.

"Don't cry," the girl said, "take my doll." She smiled at Fatima. Fatima looked at the doll. It was beautiful. She wiped her tears and smiled back at the girl.

Adapted from the original piece of Deepa Agarwal

Vocabulary:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Decorate (v.) - to add something to an object or place to make it more beautiful	adorn, beautify	-
2. Crooked(adj.) - twisted out of shape	curved, bent	straight
3. Stare (v.) - look fixedly at someone or something	gaze	-
4. Whisper (v.) - to speak very quietly	murmur, mumble	shout
5. Ugly (adj.) - not attractive	unattractive, horrible	beautiful, attractive
6. Thread (n.) - string	rope	-

A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. Who lived in Madhupur?
2. How did Amina decorate the toy elephants?
3. What did Fatima love?
4. How did Fatima's toy elephant look like?
5. What did Fatima do finally?

B. Fill in the gaps using right form of words:

1. Fatima made a _____ (small/big) toy elephant.
2. Many people _____ (buy/bought) toy elephants for their children.
3. The toy elephants might get _____ (dirt/dirty) if she played with them.
4. Fatima _____ (feels/felt) sad.
5. The doll was very _____ (ugly/pretty).

C. Find out whether the statements are true or false.

1. Fatima had many toys.
2. At first, Fatima's mother did not want to sell Fatima's toy elephant.
3. The little girl held a big toy horse in her arms.
4. The man wanted to buy all the toy elephants.
5. The girl smiled back at Fatima.

D. Choose the right answer:

1. What was the name of the village?
 - a. Nababpur
 - b. Nababganj
 - c. Rosulpur
 - d. Madhupur
2. What did her mother make?
 - a. sweets
 - b. bags
 - c. toy elephants
 - d. pot
3. Where did Fatima and her mother go to sell the toy elephants?
 - a. nearby towns
 - b. distant towns
 - c. villages
 - d. shopping malls
4. Fatima could not play with the _____.
 - a. doll
 - b. toy elephants
 - c. toy horse
 - d. ball
5. How was the little girl's doll?
 - a. ugly
 - b. not beautiful
 - c. pretty
 - d. funny
6. Who bought Fatima's small toy elephant?
 - a. a boy
 - b. a girl
 - c. a woman
 - d. a doctor
7. What did Fatima get instead?
 - a. money
 - b. a doll
 - c. another toy elephant
 - d. a toy horse.

E. Matching:

(A)	(B)
a) Fatima's mother	i) the toy elephants.
b) She decorated them with	ii) have any toys.
c) Many people bought	iii) made toy elephants out of cloth.
d) Fatima loved	iv) mirrors and colourful threads.
e) She did not	v) the toy elephants for their children.

F. Re-arrange the following letters to make correct words:

- i. deocraet
- ii. maed
- iii. imrror
- iv. tyo
- v. loev

G. Find out five nouns and five verbs from the following extract of the text:

Fatima and her mother Amina lived in a small village called Madhupur. Her mother made toy elephants out of cloth. She decorated them with mirrors and colourful threads. She, along with her daughter Fatima, went to nearby towns to sell the toy elephants. Many people bought the toy elephants for their children.

H. Higher Order Skills:

- **Think and answer**

a. Can you make something on your own- a toy or a paper boat? Will you like it even if it is not beautiful?

b. Do you think that both Fatima and the little girl were happy at the end of the story? Give at least two reasons for your answer.

- **Project**

Work in groups of five. Make a stuffed toy from old socks or a plane from newspapers. Do this in class.

- **Life skills**

a. Imagine that you are the little girl in the story. Will you give your pretty doll to Fatima? Why?

b. Imagine that you have a new toy. Your cousin wants it. If your parents give it to your cousin, how will you feel? What will you do?

Grammar

Joining sentences

(and, but)

Look at the following sentences.

- Motin took his football to the field.
- Motin never brought it back.

Now, read this sentence.

- Motin took his football to the field but never brought it back.

Here we used '**but**' to join sentences. '**But**' is a joining word.

Now, let's look on to the next example.

-Maria is nine years old.

-Her sister Mumu is seven.

We can join these two sentences like this _

- Maria is nine years old and her sister Mumu is seven.

We joined two sentences by using '**and**'. So '**and**' is a joining word.

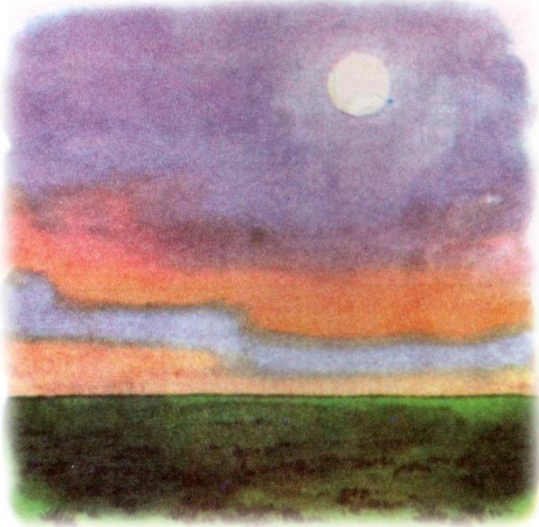
Exercise

Use ' and ' and ' but ' to join these pairs of sentences.

- a) The bird made a nest. The bird laid an egg in it.
- b) He is intelligent. His brother is careless.
- c) I went to buy milk. The store did not have any.
- d) She went shopping yesterday. She bought her sister a dress.
- e) My grandfather is strict. Sometimes, he is kind.

The Field

Once upon a time, there lived a field. He was flat and covered with green grass.



He did not look very interesting. Only the cows thought his grass was delicious.

After a while, he got tired of being plain and dull. "What am I going to do? I'm so plain!" he sobbed.

Finally, he decided to grow a hump. So, he pushed and he shoved and he pushed and he shoved till he grew a beautiful little hump.



But as soon as a hump came up in one part, a hollow appeared in another part! Just then a cloud said, Oh, look—a hollow! And poured rain into the hollow. The hollow became a lake and very quickly ducks and geese landed in the water. SPLASH!

This made the field very happy. He was pleased to hear the moos of the cows, the quacks of the ducks and the honks of the geese too.

After a while, he felt that the sun was too hot in the daytime. It shone down from the blue sky for many hours.

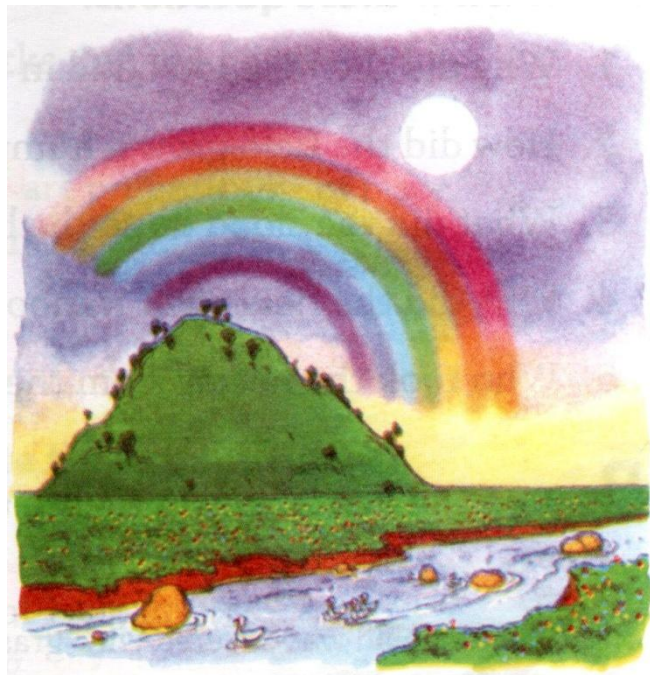
So he pushed the earth on his hump till it became a hill. Then, trees started to grow on the hill. After a while, pretty green leaves grew on all the branches. The shady trees kept the field's hilly head much cooler.

But as soon as the trees came up on the hill, a little lane appeared nearby. The lake cried, "River!" and ran towards the lane and kept on running all the way to the sea. Very quickly, little fish swam up the river to live with the ducks and the geese.

When it rained, the sun painted rainbows in the sky and the field loved those rainbows more than anything else. After a while, he decided that he wanted his own rainbows.

So the field painted pictures in his mind and grabbed the grass and squeezed and squeezed. He squeezed until flowers came out of the grass in the colours of the rainbow. The flowers brought pretty little butterflies.

How delighted the field was! Just then, a queen bee buzzed by with all her busy bees. They took the nectar from the flowers and made sweet honey.



This is how the flat field became beautiful and lived happily ever after.

- *Reg Down*

Vocabulary:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Shove (v.)- to push something roughly	push, thrust	-
2. Hump (n.)- a rounded raised mass of land	arbor	-
3. Appear (n.)- become visible	take shape	Disappear
4. Squeeze (v.)- press firmly, usually with one's fingers	squash, compress	
5. Nectar (n.)- the sweet liquid that bees collect from flowers	manna	-
6. Delicious (adj.)- highly pleasant to the taste	tasty	tasteless
7. Dull (adj.)- lacking interest or excitement	boring	exciting
8. Sob (v.)- cry noisily	weep	smile
9. Hollow (adj.)- having a hole	empty	filled
10. Pour (v.)- flow rapidly	invest	drizzle
11. Moo (n.)- vocal sound of cattle	-	-
12. Honk (n.)- vocal sound of a wild goose	-	-
13. Buzz (n.)- a low, continuous sound, made by an insect	-	-
14. Shady (adj.)- full of shade	shadowy	sunny
15. Delighted (adj.)- feeling great pleasure	joyful	sad

A) Answer each question in one sentence:

1. How was the field?
2. Who landed in the water?
3. What did the cows think about the field?
4. What did the field decide to do finally?
5. What did the field do till he grew a beautiful little hump?

B) Find out whether the statements are true or false:

1. He pushed the water on his hump till it become a river.
2. The hump was pleased to hear the moos of the cows.
3. As soon as a hollow appeared, a hump came up.
4. The hump was ugly.
5. Ducks and geese landed in the water very slowly.

C) Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

1. A little lane _____ nearby as soon as the trees came up on the hill.
2. The lake _____ towards the lane.
3. Little fish swam up the river very _____.
4. After a while, the field _____
5. He wanted his own _____.

D) Choose the right answer:

1. Who thought the field's grass was delicious?
 - i) the tree
 - ii) the goats
 - iii) the cows
 - iv) the river
2. What did the field decide to grow?
 - i) tree
 - ii) cucumber
 - iii) hump
 - iv) tea
3. What did the hollow become?
 - i) a tree
 - ii) a lake
 - iii) a river
 - iv) a sea
4. Who loved the rainbows more than anything else?
 - i) The tree
 - ii) The sun
 - iii) The rain
 - iv) The field.
5. The flowers brought pretty _____ butterflies.
 - i) large
 - ii) huge
 - iii) little
 - iv) big

E) Matching:

(A)	(B)
a) Once upon a time	i) covered with green.
b) He was flat and	ii) there lived a field.
c) This made the	iii) pretty little butterflies.
d) Then, trees stared	iv) field very happy
e) The flowers brought	v) to grow on the hill.

F) Make sentences with the words: grow, keep, appear, colour, rainbow

G) Activity corner

(life skills)

- A.** Your teacher is reading the story *The Happy Field* and you are listening to her. Two of your classmates start talking to each other. You are not able to hear the teacher because of this. What will you do?
- Tell your teacher about this.
 - Ask them to stop talking and listen to the teacher.
 - Keep quiet.
-

Grammar

Punctuation:

1. Question Mark(?)

We use the Question Mark (?) after a direct question.

- i) Where are you going?
- ii) Will you come?
- iii) How can I help you?

2. Exclamation Mark(!)

We use Exclamation Mark (!) after Interjections and after phrases and sentences which express sudden emotion or wish:

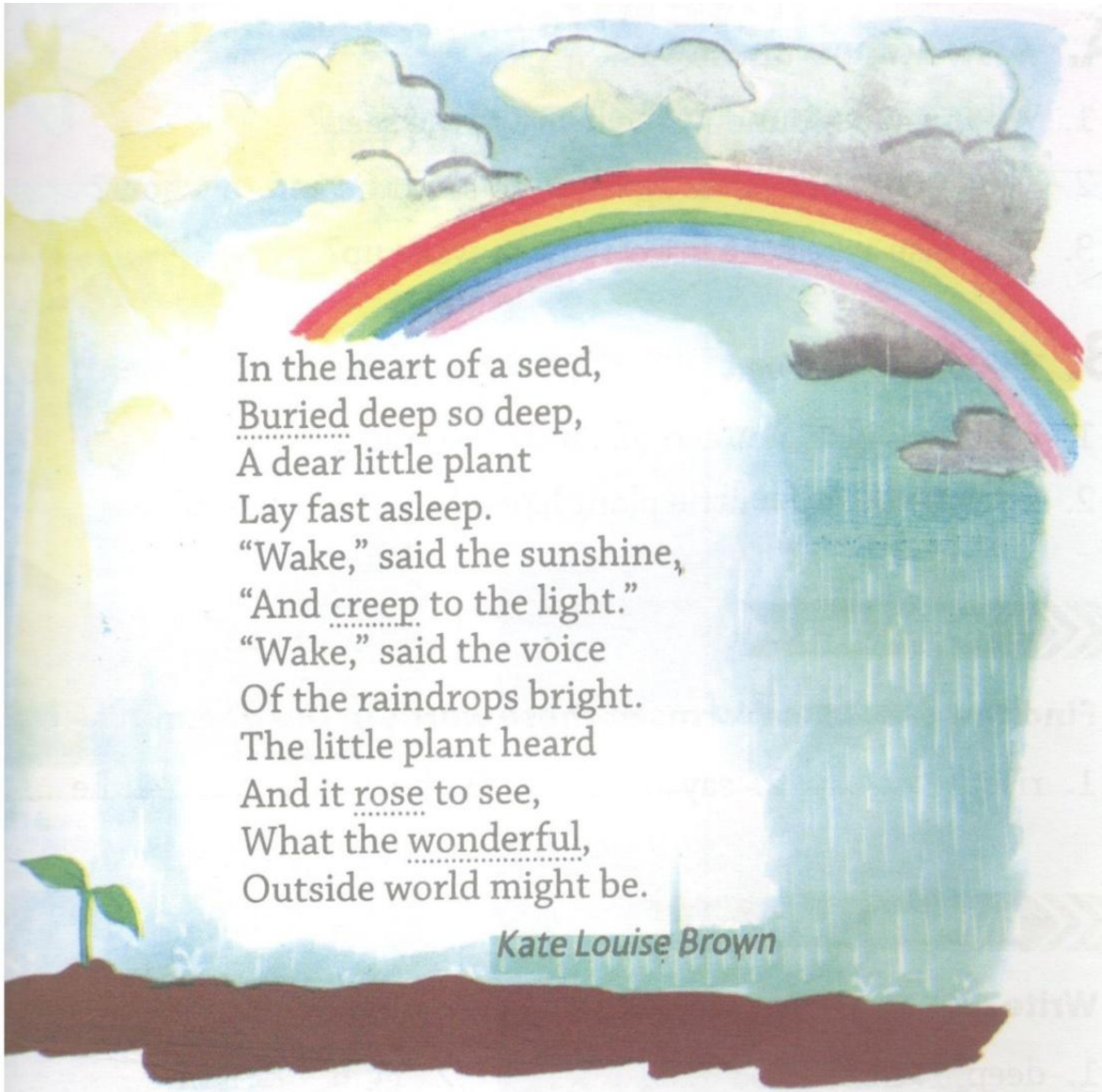
- i) Hurrah! They have done it!
- ii) What a beautiful flower it is!
- iii) How large the animal is!

Exercise

Use Question Mark (?) and Exclamation Mark (!) appropriately in the following sentences:

- a) What is your name
- b) What a shot
- c) How are you
- d) How mysterious the sea is
- e) Alas I am undone
- f) Did you come yesterday
- g) Where are you from
- h) How nice the child is
- i) Can you get me a book
- j) Is she happy

The Little Plant



In the heart of a seed,
Buried deep so deep,
A dear little plant
Lay fast asleep.
“Wake,” said the sunshine,
“And creep to the light.”
“Wake,” said the voice
Of the raindrops bright.
The little plant heard
And it rose to see,
What the wonderful,
Outside world might be.

Kate Louise Brown

Vocabulary:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Buried (adj.) – hidden in the ground	cover, planted	uncover
2. Plant (n.) - a living organism	small tree	uproot
3. Creep(v.) – move slowly and silently	crawl	sweep
4. Rise(v.) –get up from lying, sitting, or kneeling	raise	fall
5. Wonderful (adj.) – extremely good	marvelous	terrible

B. Answer each question in one sentence:

- 1) Where is a little plant buried deep?
- 2) What did the sunshine say to the dear little plant?
- 3) Who else told the little plant to wake?
- 4) What did the little plant do hearing the voice of the sunshine and the raindrops?
- 5) What did the little plant see?

C. Broad Question:

- 1) How does a little plant come out of a seed?
- 2) Have you ever sowed a seed? How have you taken care of the plant?

D. Find out whether the statements are true or false.

- 1) A little plant is buried in the soil.
- 2) A boy is fast asleep.
- 3) The sky said to the little plant to creep to the darkness.
- 4) The voice of raindrops said to the little plant to sleep.
- 5) The little plant did not rise hearing the voice of the sunshine and the raindrops.

E. Fill in the blank:

- 1) A dear little plant is _____ (bury/buried) deep in the heart of a seed.
- 2) A little plant is fast _____ (sleep/asleep).
- 3) “Wake”, _____ (say/said) the sunshine.
- 4) The sunshine told the little plant to _____ (creep/crept) to the light.
- 5) The outside world is _____ (wonder/wonderful).

F. Activity:

Find out the names of five plants. Collect pictures of these plants and paste them in your scrapbook.

- You could also collect a few leaves and paste them next to the pictures.
- Try to find some seeds and paste them in your scrapbook too.

Shush!

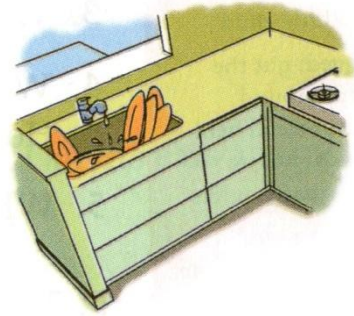
The guests left the house after lunch.

It was quiet in the house. Shush! Mother worked a lot. She was tired. She was taking a nap. Shush! The baby was sleeping. He was taking a nap too! Drip, drip, drip! Water was dripping into the sink. The sink was full of dishes.

"Do you think we can...?" whispered Keya.

"I think we can..." Nayem whispered back.

Keya washed the dishes. Nayem dried them. All the dishes were shining, clean and dry. Then, Nayem stood on a chair and opened the cupboard. Keya gave him the dishes one by one, and Nayem put them in their right places. But just as he took the last dish – the big red jam jar- it slipped out of his hands and out of Keya's hands.



Crash! What a loud noise! It woke the baby from his nap and he began to cry. It woke Mother from her nap. She picked up the baby, and came into the kitchen. But she did not say, " Oh, you have broken my red jar! "

She said,
"You have

washed all the dishes. That is so nice of you!
Thank you! "

She put the baby in the high chair and hugged Keya and Nayem. Then, she picked up a broom and swept the broken pieces away. She also took out a big bowl, some sugar, flour and three eggs, and began to make round, crisp cookies for them.



Vocabulary:

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Guest (n.) - a person invited to a social occasion	visitor, caller	host
2. Drip (n.) - a liquid fall in drops	dribble, drop	gush
3. Nap (n.) -a short sleep	rest	active
4. Shine (v.) - make an object bright	brighten	darken
5. Wake (v.) - stop sleeping	get up	sleep, fall asleep
6. Sweep (v.) - clean by brushing away	clean	mess
7. Hug (v.) - hold someone close to one's body to express love or affection	embrace, cuddle	abandon

A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. When did the guests leave?
2. What was the environment in the house?
3. Who put the dishes in their right places?
4. What woke the baby from his nap?
5. Why did mother thank both Keya and Nayem?

B. Find out whether the statements are true or false.

1. Nayem dried the clothes.
2. Nayem stood on a table.
3. Nayem put the fruits in the right place.
4. Mother picked up a basket.
5. Mother began to cry.

C. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

1. The baby _____ to cry.
2. Nayem _____ the dishes in the cupboard.
3. As he _____ the last dish, it slipped out of his hands.
4. The noise of the dish that slipped was very _____.
5. All the dishes were clean and _____.

D. Choose the right answer:

1. Who left the house?
 - i) Keya
 - ii) Nayem
 - iii) Mother
 - iv) The guests
2. Who was tired?
 - i) Nayem
 - ii) Mother
 - iii) Keya
 - iv) The baby
3. Water was dripping into the _____ .
 - i) bucket
 - ii) sink
 - iii) jar
 - iv) pot
4. Who washed the dishes?
 - i) Nayem
 - ii) Keya
 - iii) Mother
 - iv) The guests
5. Mother _____ them for their help.
 - i) rebuked
 - ii) insulted
 - iii) thanked
 - iv) shouted at
6. Who swept the broken pieces away?
 - i) Nayem
 - ii) Mother
 - iii) Keya
 - iv) The guests

E. Make sentences with the words given: whisper, think, dry, pick and shine

F. Matching:

(A)	(B)
a) The guests left	i) in the house.
b) It was quiet	ii) the house after lunch.
c) Mother worked	iii) full of dishes.
d) She was	iv) a lot.
e) The sink was	v) tired.

G. Higher order skill questions:

A. Think and answer

The children broke a jar but their mother did not scold them. Why didn't she scold them?

B. Life skills

How will you feel if

a. your friend broke one of your toys?

b. you lost your friend's new pencil?

c. your neighbour plucked a flower from your garden without telling you? What will you do?

Grammar

Preposition:

- i) The book is **on** the table (Where is the book? Ans: on the table)
- ii) The train arrives at the station **at** 5:00 p.m (Where & when does the train arrive? Ans: at the station, at 5p.m)
- iii) He was born **on** 15 August. (When was he born? Ans: 15 August.)
- iv) He lives **in** Paris. (Where does he live? Ans: in Paris.)

In the sentences, the words *on*, *at*, *in* tell us about place, time etc. They are usually placed before a noun or a pronoun and show a relationship between that noun or pronoun and other parts of the sentence, and they are called preposition.

→We use prepositions, such as *at*, *on*, *in* to refer to time, dates, days, parts of the day.

- i) We achieved our independence **in** 1971.
- ii) The final match was held **on** 7 July.
- iii) The class begins **at** 7:00 a.m.
- iv) She walks **in** the morning.

→We use *on*, *under*, *above*, *below*, *between*, *in*, *at*, etc. to refer to place:

- i) The pen is **on** the table.
- ii) The ball is **under** the table.
- iii) The plane flies **above** the clouds.
- iv) There are trees **between** the roads.

Exercise

Choose correct preposition:

- 1) Arif went to the station **at/in** 5 a.m.
- 2) He arrived **in/at** the airport **in/at** the afternoon.
- 3) They live **at/in** Canada.
- 4) Her training starts **on/at** 8 June.
- 5) The ball is **in/at** the box.
- 6) The cat is **under/at** the chair.
- 7) The bird **flies in/up** the sky.
- 8) There is space **between/on** the two rooms.
- 9) I went to Sweden **in/on** 1990.
- 10) He usually comes home **in/at** night.

The Singing Bird

King Faruk had many beautiful things in his palace. He had marvelous jewels, vases, paintings and carpets. When he spotted something new, he took it and put it in his palace.

“It will make me happy,” he said. But King Faruk was not happy. He felt old, tired and sad.

One day, the king heard a beautiful song. He closed his eyes and listened. It was a song about sunshine, a flowing river and a gentle breeze. It was a song about joy.



For the first time in his life, the king felt happy. “Who is singing that song?” the king asked his helpers. “Bring him to me! I want him to stay in my palace. I want him to sing every day.”

The king’s helpers searched everywhere. They could not find the singer. At last, they asked a young girl, “Who is singing that song?”

“It’s the skylark,” the girl replied. “Look up! There he is! He’s flying high in the sky.”

The helpers looked up. “Catch him!” they shouted, “Take him to the king!”

“No, no!” the girl cried. “Please do not take him! Let him fly in the sky.”

But the king’s helpers did not listen to the girl. They watched and they waited. Soon the skylark flew down. He was now sitting on a low branch of a tree. The helpers caught the bird and took him to the palace.

“Here is the singer,” they said. “What?” the king cried. “This is just a small, brown bird. He cannot sing such a beautiful song.”

“Put him into that golden birdcage” he said. “We’ll listen to him.”



The skylark felt miserable. He did not want to sing in the birdcage. The king waited and waited, but the skylark did not sing.

“You fools!” the king shouted at his helpers. “This isn’t the singer. Put this bird outside.”



The skylark flew away and started to sing again. The young girl looked up and smiled.

“I am the fool!” the king thought. He closed his eyes and listened to the song. He smiled happily.

Vocabulary

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Marvelous (adj.) - extremely impressive	amazing	ordinary
2. Breeze (n.) - a gentle wind	gust, puff of air	-
3. Birdcage (n.) - a cage in which birds are kept	-	-
4. Miserable (adj.) - extremely unhappy	sad, sorrowful	happy
5. Reply - to answer	response	gale
6. Palace (n.) - a large and impressive building of a ruler	castle	-
7. Jewel (n.) - a precious stone	gem	-
8. Vase (n.) - a container without handles for displaying cut flowers	-	-

A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. Whom did they ask about the singer?
2. What things was the song about?
3. What did the king order his helpers to do?
4. Why did the skylark start to sing again?
5. What did the king think and realize at the end?

B. Fill in the blanks with the given clues:

golden, marvelous, low, eyes, time

1. Kings Faruk had many _____ things.
2. He closed his _____ and listened to the song.
3. For the first _____ the king felt happy.
4. The bird was sitting on a _____ branch of a tree.
5. "Put him into that _____ birdcage "he said.

C. Find out whether the statements are true or false.

1. King Faruk felt old, tired and sad.
2. It was a song about joy.
3. The skylark felt miserable.

4. The young girl looked up and cried.
5. He sang inside the cage.

D. Matching:

(A)	(B)
a) King Faruk had many	i) and listened.
b) But king Faruk was	ii) beautiful things in his palace.
c) He felt	iii) not happy.
d) One day the king heard	iv) old, tired and sad
e) He closed his eyes	v) a beautiful song.

E. Re-arrange the following words in correct order to make meaningful sentences [Punctuate the sentences correctly]:

- a) jewels, vases, paintings, carpets, and, had, he, marvelous
- b) the, heard, king, song, a, beautiful, day, one
- c) song, is singing, that, who
- d) everywhere, helpers, searched, king's, the
- e) down, flew, the, skylark, soon

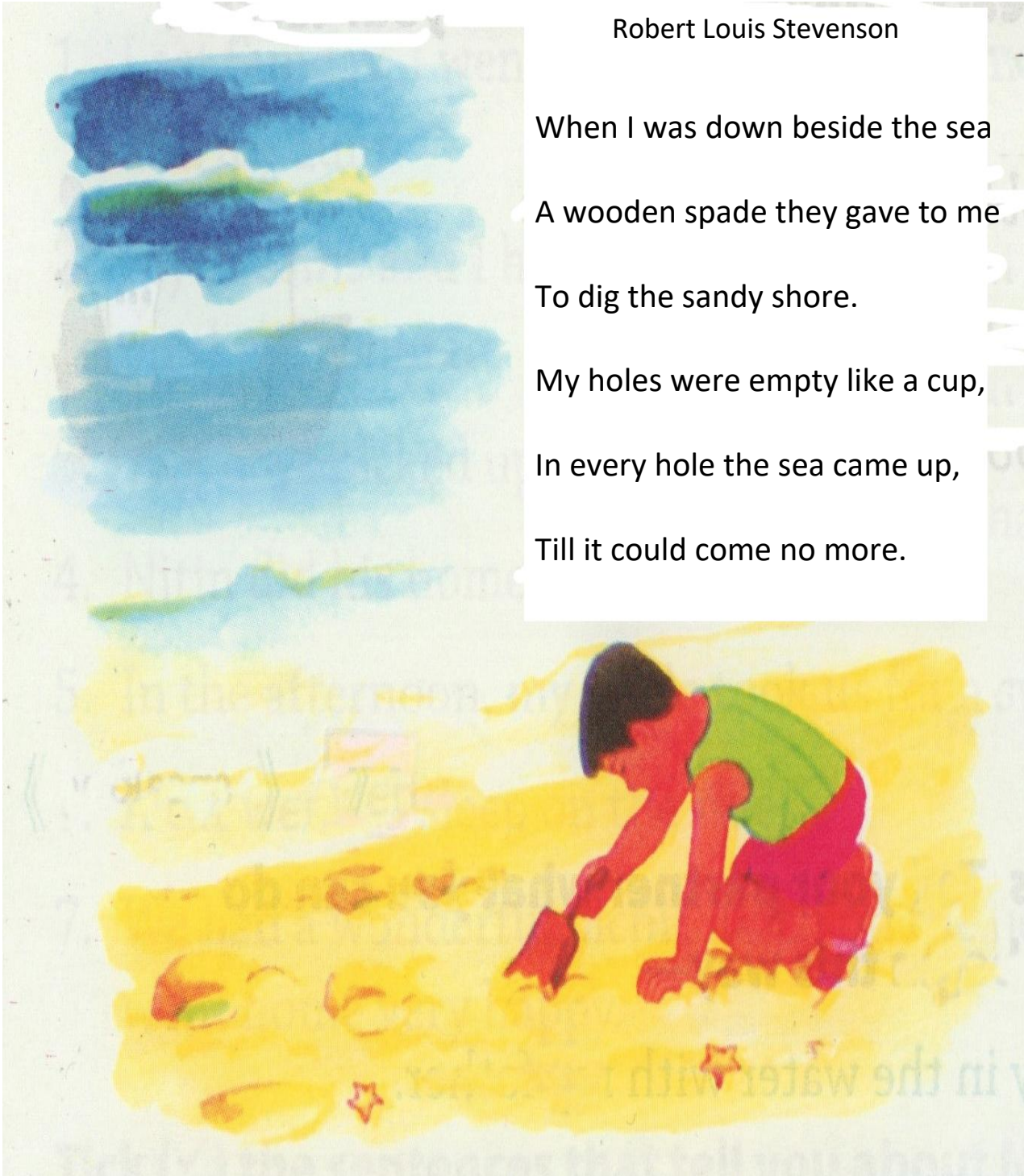
F. Find out adjectives from the following text:

King Faruk had many beautiful things in his palace. He had marvelous jewels, vases, paintings and carpets. When he spotted something new, he took it and put it in his palace.

At the Seaside

Robert Louis Stevenson

When I was down beside the sea
A wooden spade they gave to me
To dig the sandy shore.
My holes were empty like a cup,
In every hole the sea came up,
Till it could come no more.



VOCABULARY

Word Meaning	Synonym	Antonym
1. Wooden(adj.) -made of wood	woody, timber	-
2. Spade (n.) - a tool used for digging	grubber	-
3. Dig (v.) - push or poke sharply	spade	-
4. Shore (n.) - the land along the edge of the sea	seaside, beach	-
5. Sandy (adj.) - covered with sand	gritty	-
6. Empty (adj.) - containing nothing	meaningless	meaningful

A. Answer each question in one sentence:

1. Where is the speaker playing?
2. What was the spade made of?
3. Why was he given a spade?
4. How were the holes filled up?
5. Who is poet of 'At the Seaside'?

B. Broad Question:

1. What was the speaker doing beside the sea?
2. Have you ever visited a shore? What did you do there?

C. Find out whether the following statements are True/False:

1. The speaker was down beside the sea.
2. The spade was made of plastic.
3. The speaker was given an axe.
4. The speaker was about to dig the sandy shore.
5. The holes were filled up with stones.

D. Fill in the blanks:

1. My holes _____ (was/ were) empty like a cup.
2. In every hole the sea _____ (come/came) up.
3. The speaker used the spade to _____ (dig/dug) the sandy shore.
4. The speaker was given a spade to dig the _____ (sand/sandy) shore.
5. The holes were _____ (fill/filled) up with water.

E. Re-arrange the following lines of the poem:

A wooden spade they gave to me
To dig the sandy shore.
When I was down beside the sea.