BLOSSOMS - 4

English Reader

SEMESTER-1

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F8K8C6
Teacher Corner

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Student Corner

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National Education Policy 2020

This textbook is prepared in accordance with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023, highlighting the key principles and goals of language education. Language education lies at the heart of children's thinking, communication, and cultural understanding. Language helps learners express ideas, understand others, and connect with their family, community, nation, and the wider world. As emphasized in NEP 2020, learning languages strengthens oracy and literacy, builds effective communication skills, and supports creative expression. Multilingual learning enhances children's thinking abilities, cultural awareness, and respect for diversity. Language education also helps children develop a strong sense of identity and belonging, while appreciating different cultures and traditions.

Domain: Language and Literacy Development

CG-1 Sustains effective communication skills for day-to-day interactions, enhancing their oral ability to express ideas	C-1.1 Listens to poems, stories and conversations, and identifies important ideas in them C-1.2 Comprehends narrated/read out stories, and identifies characters, storyline, and key aspects C-1.3 Converses meaningfully and coherently C-1.4 Makes oral presentations and participates in group discussions
CG-2 Develops fluency in reading and the ability to read with comprehension	C-2.1 Develops further phonological awareness by blending phonemes or syllables into words and segmenting words into phonemes or syllables C-2.2 Examines the basic structure of the text and recognises words and sentences in print, and basic punctuation marks C-2.3 Reads stories and passages fluently and accurately with appropriate pauses C-2.4 Comprehends the meaning of stories, poems, and story posters C-2.5 Demonstrates interest in picking up and reading a variety of children's books
CG-3 Develops the ability to express understanding, experiences, feelings and ideas in writing	C-3.1 Writes a paragraph to express understanding and experiences C-3.2 Creates simple posters, invites, and instructions, with appropriate information and purpose C-3.3 Writes stories, poems, and conversations based on imagination and experiences
CG-4 Develops a wide range of vocabulary in various contexts and through different sources	C-4.1 Discusses meanings of words and develops vocabulary by listening to and reading a variety of texts in other content areas

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M2G4V2

Three Butterflies

1 UNIT

Learning Outcomes

Learners will be able to:

- Read, understand the main ideas of the story and learn vocabulary using context clues. (CG-1)
- Solve crossword puzzles by finding plural forms of nouns and use singular and plural verbs correctly in sentences. (CG-4)
- Identify material nouns, and use them in simple sentences. (CG-4)
- Make polite requests using "Can I...?" and "May I...?"and write simple conversations using clues. (CG-1)
- Use punctuation marks like fullstop (.), comma (,), question mark (?), and capitalization correctly in writing. (CG-2)

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Let us Interact



Activity 1

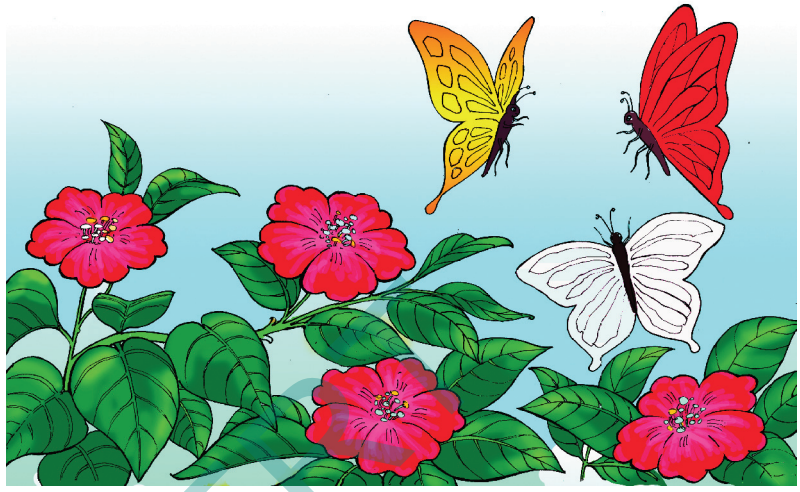
Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. Do you like to play in rain?
3. What do you carry when you go out in rain?
4. If you were in the place of the girl holding an umbrella, what would you do?



Let us Read

Three Butterflies



Three butterflies lived in a garden. They were friends. One of them was white, one red and the other yellow. They played and danced together. They flew together and sucked **nectar** from the flowers.

One afternoon, when the butterflies were playing in the garden, it suddenly grew dark and a cold wind blew. "It's going to rain. Let's stop playing.", said the red butterfly. Suddenly it started raining and the three butterflies got wet in the rain. They found it difficult to fly. They looked for **shelter**. They saw a sunflower nearby. It was watching them **curiously**.



"Hello sunflower, it's raining heavily. Can we stay here till it stops raining?" asked the butterflies.

The sunflower said, "My favourite red and yellow ones! You can stay with me till it stops raining. But I can't let the white one in here."

The yellow and the red butterflies replied, "No dear, we won't stay here, sending away our friend in **dismay**." The rain came down like **pebbles** on the butterflies.

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Then the butterflies saw a white lily.

"Hello good lily, it's raining heavily. Open your petals wide and take us in to hide," the butterflies begged.

"My favourite white one, you can stay with me till it stops raining. But I cannot let the other two of you here," said the white lily.

"No dear, I won't stay here, sending away my friends in dismay." replied the white butterfly.



The butterflies were totally wet by then and it was very difficult for them to fly. They looked at the sky. It was still cloudy. The Sun was watching the butterflies from behind the clouds. He was pleased to see the love and care among the butterflies. So he chased the clouds away and it stopped raining. The Sun dried the butterflies' wings.

The three butterflies were happy again. They danced in the garden among the flowers till evening. When night fell, the three butterflies went to sleep together.

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GLOSSARY:

nectar : a sweet liquid produced by plants and collected by bees.

shelter : a place that protects one from bad weather.

curiously: interestingly

dismay : a feeling of unhappiness and disappointment.

pebbles : small stones

chased : ran after (someone or something) to catch (them).

Activity 2

Let us Think



Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the butterflies stop playing?
2. Why is it difficult for the butterflies to fly?
3. "We won't stay here". Why did the butterflies say so?
4. How did the Sun help the butterflies?
5. If you were the sunflower/lily, what would you do?
6. How do you feel when you help anyone in need?

Choose the correct answer.

1. The butterflies lived in a ..... ( )

   A) garden B) park C) school D) zoo

2. Butterflies suck..... from flowers. ( )

   A) water B) colour C) nectar D) petals

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3. The rain hit the butterflies like..... . ( )

A) flowers B) balls C) small stones D) marbles.

4. The.....was watching the butterflies from behind the clouds. ( )

A) Moon B) Sun C) Stars D) Rainbow

5. In the story "Three Butterflies", which flower refused to open its petals for all three butterflies together? ( )

A) The Rose B) The Sunflower C) The Lotus D) The Jasmine



Vocabulary

Let us Learn



Observe the underlined words in the given sentences.

1. "I won't stay here sending away my friends in dismay.", replied the white butterfly.

2. Three butterflies lived in the garden.



In sentence 1, the word *'butterfly'* denotes only one butterfly. So, the noun *butterfly* is singular.

In sentence 2, the word *'butterflies'* denotes more than one butterfly. So, the noun *butterflies* is plural.

We can form plurals by adding '-s', '-es' or '-ies' at the end of singular forms of most nouns.



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Activity 3

Write the plural forms for the singular nouns as per the table given below. One is done for you.

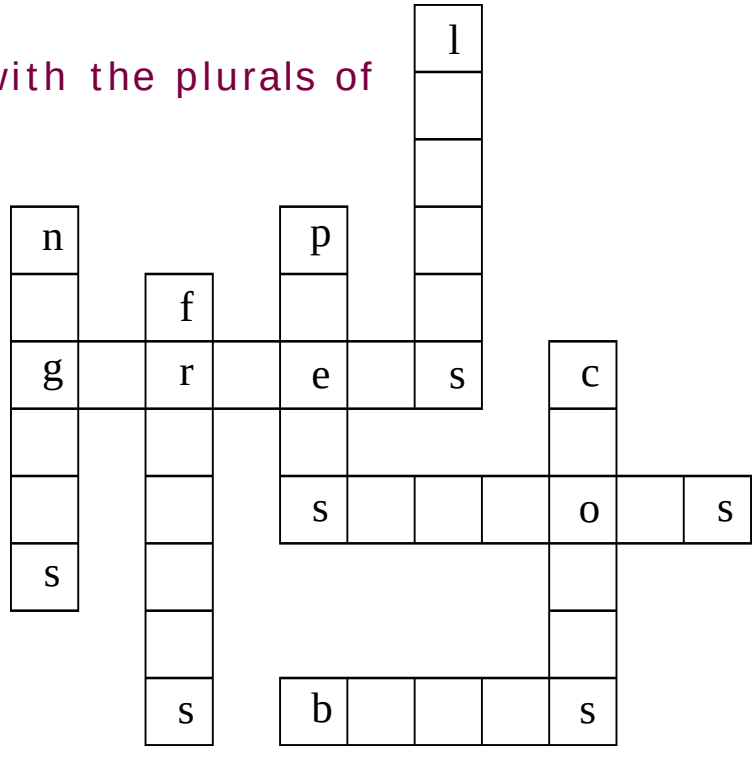
-s		-es		-ies	
cloud	clouds	bench	benches	family	families
petal		class		city	
wing		brush		story	
pebble		dress		country	
flower		bus		butterfly	

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Activity 4

Fill the crossword puzzle with the plurals of the singular nouns given in the hint box. (Add '-s', '-es', '-ies' to the words)

garden	lily
cloud	night
box	poem
friend	school





Grammar

Read the sentence taken from the text.

The *rain* came down like pebbles on the *butterflies.*

Read some more sentences....

1. Honey is a wholesome food and good for health.
2. *Gold* is a precious metal.
3. We get *wood* from trees.
4. We should drink clean *water*.
5. We get *wool* from sheep.
6. I don't eat *meat*.
7. Houses are built using *brick* and *cement*.

The above underlined nouns refer to things that are made of a metal or substance. Such nouns are called **Material Nouns.**



A **Material Noun** is the name of a metal or substance from which a thing is made.

Activity 5

Underline the Material Nouns in the sentences given below.

1. Silver is used to make jewellery.
2. Rani wears a diamond ring.
3. The bottle is filled with oil.
4. Her dress is made of silk.
5. Drink milk for good health.
6. The table is made of wood.
7. Iron is used in buildings.
8. The farmer sells cotton in the market.



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Let us Write

Punctuation

Read the given passage.

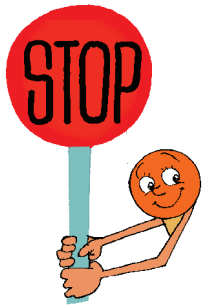
"Look! There are clouds in the sky," said Praneetha. "Start raining! O cloud! I want to dance in the rain," said John.
"I want to make paper boats and float them on water." said Masthan.
"O cloud! Don't rain please. It is Sunday. I have to play.", said Momeen.



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Observe where the full stop (.), comma (,), question mark (?) and capital letters are placed.

Now, listen to what the full stop (.), comma (,), question mark (?) and capital letters tell about themselves.



Hello, I am a Full stop (.)
You can use me at the end of a sentence.

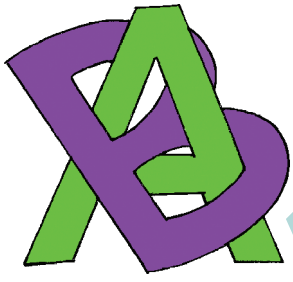
full stop

Hey, I am a Question mark (?)
You can use me at the end of a question.



question mark

Hi, I am a Capital letter.
You can use me at the beginning of every sentence. I am also the first letter in names of people, places, days of the week, months, titles of books and when people use 'I' to talk about themselves.



capitalisation

Hello, I am a Comma (,).
You can see me in lists with three or more items. Use me to separate more than two words ideas or sentences.



comma

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Activity 6

Read the passage.

rani mary rajesh basha and rehana are playing cricket “don’t you go to school” asked an old man “today is sunday sunday is a holiday” they said

Rewrite the above passage using punctuation marks the full stop (.), comma (,), question mark (?) and capital letters, wherever necessary.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Activity 7

Complete the conversation using the hints given below.

Three butterflies wanted to learn dancing, singing and swimming. First, they went to a peacock and asked...

Butterflies: Dear Peacock, we know that you are a good dancer. We want to learn dancing. Can you teach us to dance?

Peacock: With pleasure, dear Butterflies, I can teach you to dance.

Next, the three butterflies went to a cuckoo and asked...

Butterflies: Dear Cuckoo,.....

.....

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.....

Cuckoo : .....

.....

Lastly, the three butterflies went to a fish and asked...

Butterflies : .....

.....

.....

Fish : .....

.....

(**Note to the teacher :** Guide the students to complete it giving more clues and make them write in simple words. You may consider this activity as a role play)



Let us Listen and Respond

Listen to the conversation between a butterfly and a caterpillar.



Caterpillar : Hi, Butterfly!

Butterfly : Hi dear, Caterpillar!

Caterpillar : You are so beautiful!

Butterfly : You too.

Caterpillar : Really? Am I beautiful?

Butterfly : Yes. You are!.

Caterpillar : You have beautiful wings. But I don't have.

Butterfly : You see, I was once just like you.

Caterpillar : That's hard to believe!

Butterfly : Believe me, it's true! I still can remember crawling just like you.

Caterpillar : You are lucky! You can fly. But I can't.

Butterfly : Oh, don't feel bad! One day, you will be just like me. Good things take time to happen.

Caterpillar : Really?

Butterfly : Yes dear! I'm waiting for you to fly together.

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Activity 8

A. Answer the following questions.

1. "One day, you will be just like me." Who is 'you' in this sentence?

   A) butterfly B) leaf C) caterpillar D) wings

2. "That's hard to believe." What is hard to believe?

   A) caterpillar is once just like a butterfly.

   B) butterfly is once a caterpillar.

   C) both are ugly.

   D) none of the above.

3. 'Good things take time to happen'. What is the good thing?

   A) changing butterfly into caterpillar.

   B) changing caterpillar into butterfly.

   C) both change into caterpillar.

   D) both change into butterfly.

4. I'm waiting for you to fly together. Who are 'I' and 'you' in this sentence?

   A) butterfly and caterpillar B) caterpillar and butterfly

   C) tree and the butterfly D) caterpillar and the leaf.



Let us Speak

Making requests using 'can' and 'may'.

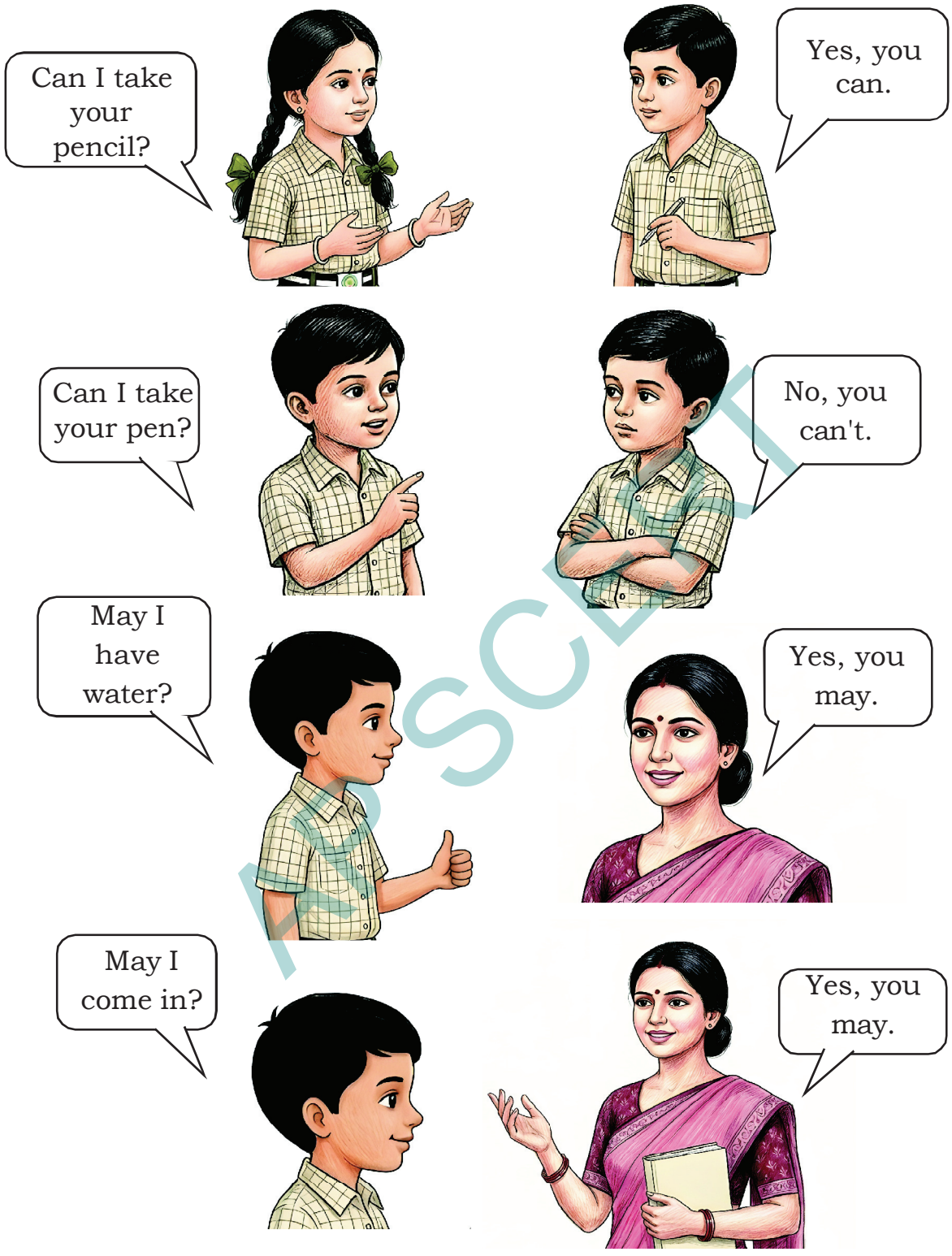
Read the following sentences from the reading text.

1. "Can we stay here till the rain is over?"
2. "You can stay with me till it stops raining."

In the first sentence, the butterflies are seeking permission to stay with the sunflower. In the second sentence, the sunflower is giving permission.

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Now, read the following exchanges.



'Can' and 'May' are used to seek permission:

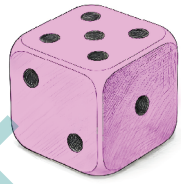
1. To give permission, we say-"Yes, you may/can."
2. To refuse permission, we say-"No, you may not/can't."

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Let us have Fun

Activity 9

Note to the teacher: Divide the class into groups of 4 and guide students to play the game within their group.



Language Game: Can you do this?

Materials required: Dice and beads

Procedure:

1. Ask one student from each group to begin the game by throwing the dice. The student reads the number, and moves the bead across that many boxes.
2. The student has to read the action in the box aloud and then perform the action to stay in the box.
3. Ask the students to take turns to roll the dice, and read and perform the actions.
4. The student who reaches the end of the grid first, wins.
5. Allow students to have express freely and have fun with the activity. Do not worry about any mistakes they may make at this stage.
6. Encourage the students and guide them whenever necessary.

(**Note to the teacher:** Encourage the students to express freely. Don't bother about their mistakes. Prompt them wherever necessary.)

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switch on the fan
7
sit next to your friend
8
jump
9
borrow your friend's pencil
10
go to 4
11
open the window
6
open the bag
12
go to 1
5
open the door
24
go to 22
13
raise your hands
4
sharpen your pencil
23
borrow a book
14
borrow a pencil
3
switch off the light
22
say hello
15
write on the blackboard
2
draw a house
21
open your book
16
go to 10
20
clap your hands
1
say meow
19
drink water
18
ask a question
17

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Let us Practise

1. "The butterflies were drenched in the rain." What does the word 'drenched' mean? ( )

   A) dry B) completely wet C) flying high D) sleeping

2. Write the opposite of the word: Same × _____.

3. Find the odd one out:

   Red, Yellow, White, Pebble.

   Explain why it does not belong to the group.

4. Match the words to their meanings:

   i. Shelter ( ) (a) To force to go away

   ii. Chase ( ) (b) A safe place to stay

   iii. Petals ( ) (c) Not wet

   iv. Dry ( ) (d) Colorful parts of a flower

5. Create four meaningful sentences using these words from the story:

   Rain, Together, Friend, Garden.

6. Choose the correct spelling to complete the sentence. ( )

   "Look at the colourful _____ flying in the garden!"

   A) butterflys B) butterflies C) butterflyes D) butterflis

7. Read the sentence below. Which word is the Material Noun? ( )

   "The strong gate of the garden is made of iron."

   A) garden B) strong C) gate D) Iron

8. Which of the following sentence is written correctly? ( )

   A) rani and i are playing in the park.

   B) Rani and I are playing in the park?

   C) Rani and I are playing in the park.

   D) rani and i are playing in the park

9. A bird has wings, but a cat does not. Complete the sentence correctly.

   "A bird _____ fly, but a cat _____ fly." ( )

   A) can/cannot B) cannot/can C) can/can D) cannot/cannot

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10. You are thirsty and want to drink water during class. What should you say to your teacher?

    A) "I drink water." B) "May I drink water, please?"

    C) "I can drink water." D) "Water I drink?"

11. In the story 'Three Butterflies', which flower refused to open its petals for all three butterflies together? ( )

    A) The Rose B) The Sunflower C) The Lotus D) The Jasmine

12. Why did the butterflies decide to stay in the rain instead of accepting the Sunflower's offer?

13. Compare the attitude of the flowers (Sunflower/Lily) with the attitude of the butterflies. Who was selfish and who was a true friend?

14. The Sun was watching from behind the clouds. How did the Sun help the butterflies after seeing their love for each other?

15. "True friends stay together in good times and bad times." Do you agree with this statement based on the story? Write a paragraph (4-5 sentences) explaining why.

16. Which sentence correctly describes the butterflies?

    A) They fought with each other.

    B) They never left each other.

17. Complete the dialogue:

    Lily: "I can only help the white butterfly."

    White Butterfly: "No, I will not stay without _____."

18. Write two sentences describing a Rainbow.

19. Look at a picture of a garden. List four things you see (e.g., trees, birds) and write one action for each.

20. Role Play Script: Write a short conversation (4 dialogues) between the Yellow Butterfly and the Sun thanking him for drying their wings.

21. Write the plural forms of this two words :

    1. Box - _____ 2. Petal - _____

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Major Dhyan Chand

UNIT 2

Learning Outcomes

Learners will be able to:

- Learn about 'Major Dhyan Chand', a legendary sports personality, and his contributions to sports. (CG-1)
- Identify and use irregular plural nouns in sentences and various contexts. (CG-4)
- Understand pronouns and recognize them in sentences. (CG-4)
- Write an event/celebration in their school/personal life. (CG-3)
- Recite the poem 'Fit Body, Fit Mind, Fit Nation' with appropriate actions and expressions. (CG-1)
- Express sympathy in conversations using appropriate expressions (e.g., "I am sorry", "Don't worry") through role-play. (CG-1)
- Comprehend biographical details and timeline events (e.g., 1936 Berlin Olympics) through reading. (CG-2)



Let us Interact

Observe the following picture.



Now, answer the following questions.

Activity 1

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. Mention the names of any three balls from the picture.
3. Where do you play?
4. Which game do you like the most?
5. We should wear a helmet while playing certain games.Yes/No.Why?

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Let us Read

Major Dhyan Chand

Dhyan Chand's real name was Dhyan Singh. He was a soldier in the Indian Army. He couldn't practise hockey during the day because he used to be busy on his duty as a soldier. That is why he used to practise at night in moonlight. It is believed that his coach fondly began to call him Dhyan Chand, 'Chand' meaning Moon. Thus, the name stayed with him.



Saturday, 15 August 1936. It was the day of the hockey finals during the Olympic events held in Berlin, Germany. Germany had defeated several teams to enter the finals against the Indian team. They were the hosts of the Olympics, and they were sure of their **victory.**

All the day before, it had rained heavily. The entire field had become wet. But 15th August being the last day of the Games, it was not possible to **postpone** the match any further.

About forty thousand people including men and women had gathered in the hockey stadium. The match started exactly at 11 a.m. No team could score a goal during the first half an hour. During the 32nd minute, Roop Singh scored the first goal, hitting the ball towards the goalpost from a difficult angle.



In the second half of the match, the Indian team scored three more goals. Two of them were scored by the Captain of the Indian team, Dhyan Chand. The Germans also scored a goal.

Dhyan Chand's spiked shoes were making it difficult for him to run fast on the wet ground.

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He removed the shoes and socks and began to run **barefoot.** The Indian team scored three more goals.

The German goalkeeper **pounced** on Dhyan Chand and hurt him. But Dhyan Chand was a true soldier. After a little first-aid, he immediately returned to the field and held the **spectators** spellbound with his game. At last, he scored the last goal of the match just as the game drew to a close. The Indian team had won the medal third time in a row. It was a hat-trick. Indians were the third time winners of the Olympic gold medal.

It is said that the German ruler offered Dhyan Chand a higher salary and rank in the German Army, if he agreed to play on behalf of Germany, but Dhyan Chand did not accept the offer.

The lifeless hockey stick used to come alive in the hands of Dhyan Chand. When he **dribbled**, the ball just wouldn't leave his stick. Some people even stole his sticks and broke them open to see whether they contained a special glue or magnet. Dhyan Chand was even made to play with other 'ordinary' sticks but even then his play was as attractive as ever.

Hockey is considered as our national sport. Major Dhyan Chand's birthday, August 29 is celebrated as 'National Sports Day' in India. The famous national stadium in Delhi is named after the great hero 'Dhyan Chand'. Who knows, perhaps one of you may carry the **legacy** of Dhyan Chand further and win great glory for our country!

- Adapted from 'Major Dhyan Chand' by Sanjay Dudhane, Sports Writer.

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GLOSSARY:

victory : win/success

postpone : put off to a later time

barefoot : without wearing anything on the feet

pounced : jumped

spectators : people who watch a show or a game

dribbled : tapped / pushed an object along the ground

legacy : something special that comes from the past



Let us Think

Activity 2

I) Answer the following questions.

1) Who named Dhyan Singh as 'Dhyan Chand'?
2) Where were the 1936 Olympics held?
3) Who played against India in the finals?
4) Why do you think Dhyan Chand turned down the offer of the German ruler?
5) Why did Dhyan Chand remove his shoes?
6) Which team won the Berlin Olympic Games in hockey?
7) Whose birthday is celebrated as 'National Sports Day' in India?

II) Choose the correct answer.

1) The captain of Indian hockey team in 1936 was_____. ( )

(a) Tej Singh (b) Dhyan Chand (c) Roop Singh

2) The host of the 1936 Olympic Games were _____. ( )

(a) Spain (b) France (c) Germany

3) The ground was uncomfortable to play because it was__.( )

(a) green (b) dry (c) wet

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4) The first goal for India was scored by _____. ( )

(a) Dhyan Chand (b) Roop Singh (c) Hitler

5) The national sport of India is _____. ( )

(a) Kabaddi (b) Cricket (c) Hockey



Let us Learn



Vocabulary

Read the following statement. Focus on the words underlined.

About forty thousand people including men and women had gathered in the hockey stadium.

The words 'men' and 'women' are the plural forms of the words 'man' and 'woman'. It is clearly seen that the plural forms (men, women) are formed with a change in the vowel letter(s) (man, woman).

Observe some more examples:

Singular	Plural
foot	feet
goose	geese

Singular	Plural
woman	women
mouse	mice

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Activity 3

Look at the pictures and circle the appropriate word.



goose / geese



man / men



foot / feet



tooth / teeth



woman / women



louse / lice



foot / feet



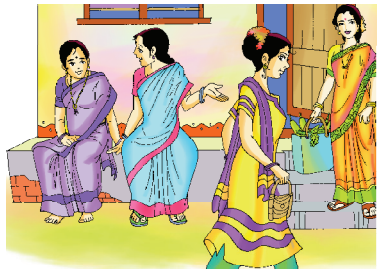
man / men



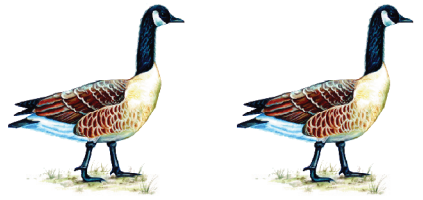
tooth / teeth



louse / lice



woman / women



goose / geese

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Activity 4

Fill in the blanks with the plural form of the words given in the brackets.

1. I brush my _____ (tooth) in the morning.
2. Cats like to chase _____ (mouse).
3. My brother is six _____ (foot)-three inches tall.
4. We saw a flock of _____ (goose) in the lake.
5. There are many _____(child) in the park.

Activity 5

Find and circle the names of the games and sports in the box. Write them in the space given. One is done for you.

F	F	X	K	A	B	A	D	D	I
T	O	H	Y	M	A	G	N	R	U
E	O	O	C	R	I	C	K	E	T
N	T	C	N	A	N	R	C	D	U
N	B	K	J	W	M	P	H	A	H
I	A	E	L	N	A	Y	E	S	S
S	L	Y	S	D	S	E	S	E	A
F	L	H	E	A	U	M	S	H	R
V	O	L	L	E	Y	B	A	L	L

1. FOOT BALL _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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Grammar

Read the following statements. Focus on the underlined words.

1. Major Dhyan Chand was a famous hockey player. He was a soldier in the Indian Army.
2. The German players were ready to play with the Indian team. They were the hosts of the Olympics, and they were sure of their victory.

In sentence 1, the word 'he' is used in place of Major Dhyan Chand.

In sentence 2, the word 'they' refers to German players. Such words are called Pronouns.

Pronouns:

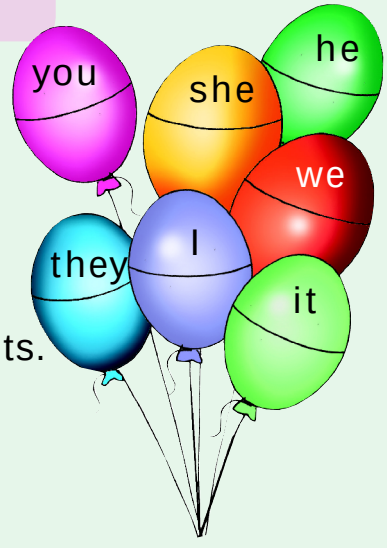
A word that is used instead of a noun or a noun phrase is called a Pronoun.

e.g.1. Rani is a good girl.
She is a good girl.

2. Shyam is playing football.
He is playing football.

3. Kamala, Vimala and Anu are students.
They are students.

4. Ganesh and I went to the movie.
We went to the movie.



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Activity 6

Circle the pronoun in the boxes given below.

1. She 2. Latha 3. Geetha	1. Bat 2. It 3. Ball
1. Ramu 2. Rakesh 3. He	1. They 2. People 3. Players

Activity 7

Rewrite the sentences by changing the underlined words with suitable pronouns.

he it we she they

1. The butterfly was pretty.

_____

2. Raju and Ravi are friends.

_____

3. The giraffe is tall.

_____

4. The fireman put out the fire.

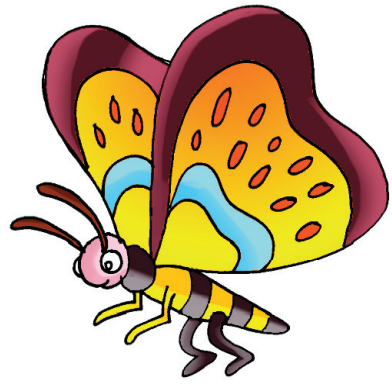
_____

5. Jyothi is a nurse.

_____

6. Raju and I went to the park.

_____



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Let us Write

Here is a description of an event at the School Annual Day celebrations, written by a student. Go through it carefully.

The Annual Day of our school was celebrated on the 2nd Friday of February. We decorated our school with flowers and balloons. We participated in games and cultural activities. Prizes were distributed to the winners and the participants. The School Committee Chairman was the chief guest for the function.

Activity 8

Now, describe the Annual Sports Day, using the following clues.

3rd Saturday of December - conducted games - winners - participants - mementos - Sub-Inspector of police.



Let us Listen and Respond

Listen to your teacher and respond.

One morning, Ramu was going to school on a bicycle. Suddenly, he fell down from the bicycle. He was injured. Eswar saw him on the way. He felt sorry for Ramu.

We express our sympathy when somebody loses something or gets injured. We use the expressions such as 'I am sorry', etc.

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Now, read the following conversation in which Vani expresses her sympathy for her friend, John. Let us role play it.

Activity 9 **Role play**

Vani : Hi, John! What are you doing here?
John : I am searching for my lost note book.
Vani : Oh, sorry! Where did you keep it?
John : At my seat in the classroom.
Vani : How does it look like?
John : It's a new one with a red cover on it.
Vani : Don't worry. Let's find it out.
John : Thank you, Vani!





Let us Recite

POEM

FIT BODY, FIT MIND, FIT NATION

Active boy Akash,
plays the game of hockey,
even the ground is rocky.





Graceful girl Geeta,
practises on her skates,
and learns from her mistakes.

Swift girl Sania,
after winning a cycle race,
happily celebrates her fastest pace.





Cheerful children everywhere
playing is a joy!
for every girl and boy.

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Let us Think and Discuss:

A. Observe how the children are described in the poem, like 'Active boy Akash', 'Graceful girl Geeta' etc. Say one quality that starts with the same letter as your name.

B. Answer the following.

1. Which game does Akash play?
2. Who learns every day from the mistakes done during skating?
3. What did Sania do after winning a cycle race?
4. Which game do you generally play in school?
5. What do you enjoy more-'playing an indoor game' or 'an outdoor game'?

Let us Write:

A. Rhyming words

Find and write the rhyming words from the poem.

1. Hockey……
2. Skates ……..
3. Race ……
4. Joy ……..

B. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with words that have double letters.

Ex: Village has 'll' in it.



This is my pet …….

It loves to eat ……..

which are ……in colour.

C. Now go to your kitchen and find out any five things that have double letters in their spelling.

a) …….. b) ……..... c)……

d) …….. e) ……..…..



Let us Explore

Collect information of any indian Olympic medalist and prepare a chart showing the details.

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Let us Practise

1. A person who represents their country in sports is called a: ( )

   A) Soldier B) Player C) National Player D) Captain

2. Add the suffix '-er' to make a new word: Play + er = _____.

3. Match the sport to the equipment:

   i. Cricket ( ) (a) Stick

   ii. Hockey ( ) (b) Bat

4. Fill in the blanks with correct sports words:

   (goal, medal, team, stadium)

   1. The players entered the big _____.

   2. Dhyan Chand scored a _____.

5. Make any four sentences using these words: Victory, Hardwork, Soldier, Country.

6. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

   " The cat chased one mouse, but soon there were three _____ running around!" ( )

   A) mouses B) mouse C) mice D) meese

7. Which pronoun can replace the underlined words?

   "Vinod and Suresh are playing cricket." ( )

   A) They B) We C) Us D) She

8. The teacher is pointing to a book on the table. She wants to use a pronoun instead of saying "The book" again. ( )

   "The book is heavy. Please put _____ on the shelf."

   A) him B) her C) it D) them

9. Choose the word that rhymes with "star" to complete the sentence.

   "Twinkle, twinkle little star, How I wonder what you _____." ( )

   A) are B) see C) sky D) far

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10. Select the correct word to fill in the blank. ( )

"I bought a red _____ for the party."

A) balon B) balloon C) baloon D) ballon

11. Which game is Major Dhyan Chand famous for playing? ( )

A) Cricket B) Hockey C) Football D) Tennis

12. What is the date of National Sports Day in India?

13. Why is Dhyan Chand called the "Wizard of Hockey"?

14. In the Berlin Olympics (1936), Dhyan Chand played without his shoes in the second half. Why do you think he did that?

15. Major Dhyan Chand refused Hitler's offer to join the German army. What does this tell you about his character and love for India?

16. Which detail belongs to a biography? ( )

A) A made-up story

B) Date of Birth and Achievements

17. Write one slogan to encourage sports (e.g., "Play for Health").

18 Write two sentences about why you like to play games.

19. Write a short paragraph on "My Favorite Sports person". Include their name, game, and why you like them.

20. Complete the sentence to show the mood of the poem:

"The poem describes the children as 'cheerful' because for every girl and boy, playing is a pure _____."

21. Geeta "learns from her mistakes" while practising on her skates. What does this line tell us about Geeta's character? ( )

A) She falls down a lot and is not good at skating.

B) She gives up easily when things are hard.

C) She is patient and keeps trying to get better.

D) She prefers to watch others instead of playing.

22. The poem describes Sania as 'Swift' (fast). Why do you think she "happily celebrates" at the end of her race.

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A Trip of Memories

3 UNIT

Learning Outcomes

Learners will be able to:

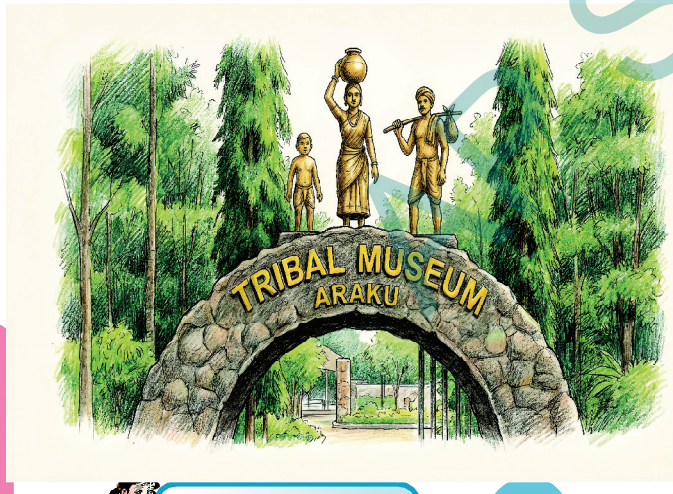
- Understand the main ideas in the reading text, 'A Trip of Memories'. (CG-2)
- Learn and use synonyms and antonyms appropriately in different contexts. (CG-4)
- Create a poster using the clues provided. (CG-3)
- Identify the simple present and simple past forms of regular verbs in sentences. (CG-4)
- Identify and use adjectives to describe nouns (e.g., *tall trees, cool breeze*). (CG-4)
- Use the exclamation mark(!) correctly to express different types of emotions. (CG-2)

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Let us Interact

Observe the picture given below:







Activity 1

Now answer the following questions:

1. Where would you like go on holidays?
2. Name a few visiting places/tourist places nearby you.
3. Have you ever travelled to a new place to see something there? Describe your experience.

Let us Read

A Trip of Memories

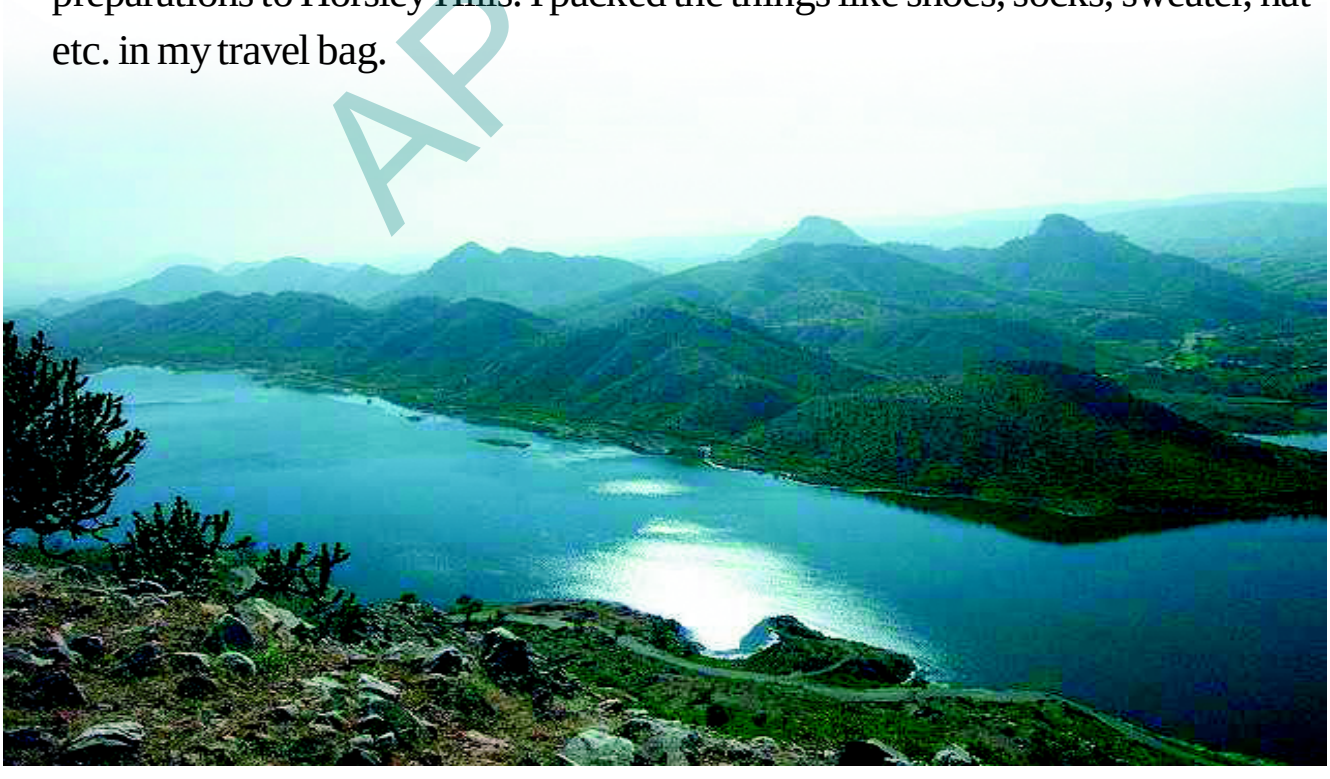
Have you ever been to any hill station? Have you ever heard about the hill station named 'Horsley Hills'?

Now, let us read Hemanth's joyful experience in Horsley Hills.

Vijayawada,
Date: 11th January, 2026.

Dear Harsha,

Here I share a few moments of my trip to Horsley Hills. I felt happy when my father said to me, "Hemanth, we are going to Horsley Hills tomorrow. It is also called the Ooty of Andhra Pradesh." Then immediately, I **rushed** to my mother and sister to share this happy news. They felt happy. We started our preparations to Horsley Hills. I packed the things like shoes, socks, sweater, hat etc. in my travel bag.



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Early in the morning, my father woke me up at 4 a.m. and I quickly had my bath. I got ready with my pretty travel bag. My mother and sister were also ready. We went to Vijayawada Railway Station by an auto and reached it by 5.30 a.m. We all got into the train and were comfortably seated. We reached Pakala Railway Station at 12 noon. We **hired** a car to Horsley Hills from Pakala.

The **scenic** drive through the ghat road onto the Horsley Hills was exciting. It has many curves. There are big and tall trees and dense bushes on either side of the road. The cool **breeze** of the hills touched our cheeks soft. The *Sampangi* flowers on the hills spread their sweet smell. We all enjoyed that joyful ride onto the hills.

A fresh and cool breeze welcomed us into the 'Andhra Ooty'. When we got down from the car, a **mesmerising** scenery welcomed us. The whole area was covered with green trees and colourful flowers. The **climate** was very cool and calm. As clouds were passing on us, we all had a **thrilling** experience. We were at 1265 metres high above mean sea level.

Soon after the completion of our lunch, we visited a big rocky slope called "Gali Banda". There were strong winds all the day. From there, we moved to the Eastern and Western viewpoints which were famous for **glorious** sunrises and sunsets. We watched a variety of birds and animals in the Mini-Zoo where we had a lot of fun. The crocodiles in the zoo were a special attraction.



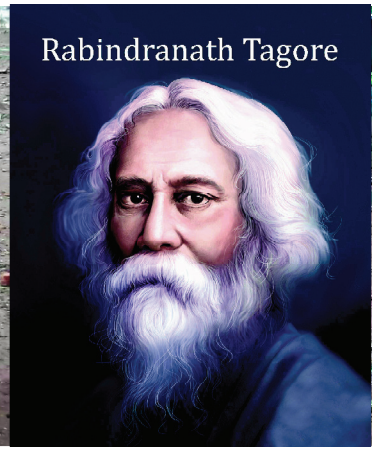


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We also heard the interesting news about wild animals like bears, wild dogs, sambars, leopards, panthers and tigers which appear **occasionally**. Then my father took us to the nearest historical town named Madanapalle, where Rabindranath Tagore **translated** *'Jana gana mana'*, our National Anthem, from Bengali to English. And at this very place, Mrs. Margaret Cousins, a British woman, **composed** a tune for our National Anthem. *Jana gana mana* was first sung at a courtyard in Madanapalle. Next morning, we came back home with a lot of memories.





Dear friend, this is my wonderful trip to Horsley Hills with my parents and my loving sister. The trip gave me ever lasting memories.

Hope, you too may plan to have a wonderful trip with your parents during summer vacation to a beautiful place.

Yours lovingly,
Hemanth.

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GLOSSARY:

rushed	: moved with great speed
hired	: took for rent
scenic	: a beautiful natural scenery
breeze	: a gentle wind
mesmerizing	: very attractive
thrill	: a sudden excitement
glorious	: wonderful, full of beauty
translate	: change from one language to another
composed	: set music for a song
occasionally	: now and then

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Let us Think



Answer the following questions.

1. What are the means of transport that Hemanth's family used to go to Horsley Hills?
2. What is the reason for the cool weather on the Horsley Hills? Guess.
3. Why do you think Horsley Hills are called the 'Ooty of Andhra Pradesh'?
4. Mention the places that Hemanth's family visited during their trip.
5. What is the importance of Madanapalle with regard to our National Anthem?

Activity 2

Choose the correct answer.

1. Where did Hemanth and his family plan to visit? ( )
   a) Tirumala b) Horsley Hills c) Nandi Hills
2. "We all had a thrilling experience". Here, the word "thrilling" means _____. ( )
   a) a sudden excitement b) a sudden sadness c) a sudden fall
3. Where was 'Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time? ( )
   a) Repalle b) Madanapalle c) Pakala
4. 'Galibanda' is a _____. ( )
   a) a big crocodile park b) a big rocky stone c) a mini zoo
5. I rushed to my mother and sister to share this happy news. Choose the synonym for the underlined word. ( )
   a) hurried b) slow down c) late



Let us Learn



Vocabulary

Synonyms:

A. Read the following sentences and observe the underlined words.

1. I quickly had my bath.
2. I hurriedly had my bath.
3. I immediately had my bath.

'Quickly', 'hurriedly', and 'immediately' are similar in meaning and can be used interchangeably in the sentence given. Such words, which have very similar meanings are called Synonyms.

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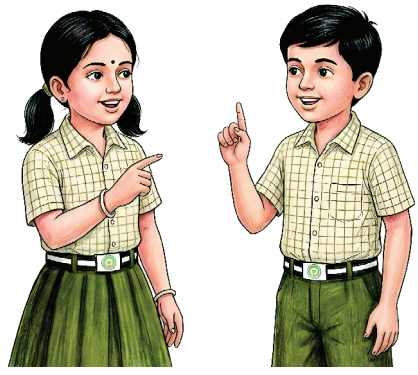
Now, let us see a few more examples here.

wonderful	=	great, superb
vacation	=	break, holiday
beautiful	=	pretty, attractive
memory	=	recall, retention
courtyard	=	lawn, yard
composed	=	confident, level-headed
occasionally	=	sometimes, infrequently
interesting	=	exciting, amusing

Activity 3

Match the words with suitable synonyms.

1. share ( ) A. delight
2. pack ( ) B. slant
3. touch ( ) C. bundle
4. enjoy ( ) D. feel
5. slope ( ) E. distribute



ANTONYMS:

Read the following sentence and observe the underlined words.

You must go to Horsley Hills if you want to enjoy <u>cold</u> weather in <u>hot</u> summer.

The words 'cold' and 'hot' are opposite in meaning. Such words are called **Antonyms**.

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Activity 4

Write antonyms to the following words taken from the reading text.



1.	joyful	×
2.	above	×
3.	early	×
4.	tall	×
5.	clean	×
6.	fresh	×
7.	cool	×
8.	strong	×
9.	near	×
10.	soft	×



Grammar

Adjectives

Read the following sentences taken from the reading text and identify adjectives.

There are **big**, **tall** trees and **dense** bushes on either side of the road.

The underlined words in the above sentence add a special meaning to '**trees and bushes**'. In other words, they describe trees and bushes. Such describing words are called **'Adjectives'.**

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Activity 5

Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate words from the help box.

sweet, colourful, little, long, karate

1. There is a _____ queue at the ticket counter.
2. The _____ girl is crying for her mother.
3. There are _____ flowers in the garden.
4. Khasim is a _____ fighter.
5. She has a very _____ voice.



Activity 6

Match the adjectives in column 'A' with the nouns in column 'B' and put the right letter in the brackets.

A Describing words		B Naming words
1. dark	( )	a) moon
2. deep	( )	b) sun
3. blue	( )	c) night
4. cool	( )	d) sky
5. bright	( )	e) sea

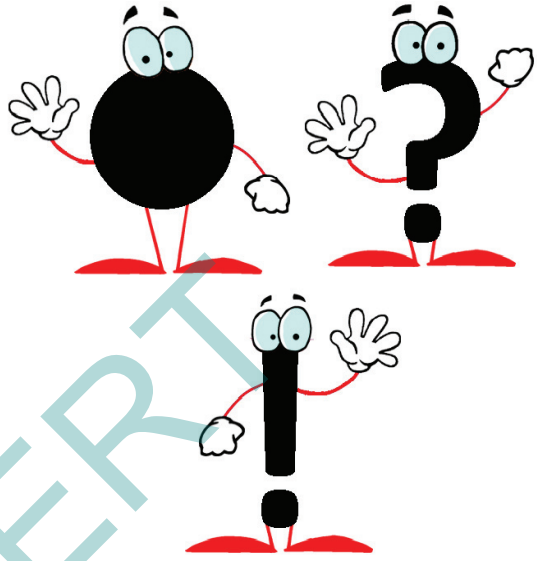
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Let us Write

Read the following sentences and observe the punctuation marks at the end --full stop (.) question mark (?) and exclamation (!)

1. I quickly had my bath.
2. They felt happy.
3. Who is your English teacher?
4. Have you ever been to Delhi?
5. What a long queue it is!
6. What a beautiful flower!



What did you observe from the above sentences?

1. Sentences 1 and 2 end with a full stop (.) as they are statements.
2. Sentences 3 and 4 end with a question mark (?) as they are questions.
3. Sentences 5 and 6 end with an exclamation mark (!) as they express a sudden feeling of surprise.

   An exclamatory mark can be used after the words or the sentences which expresses a sudden feeling of surprise, happiness, anger, sorrow or disappointment.

Example: (1) Alas! I lost my pen!

(2) What a pity!

(3) Hurrah! we have won the game!

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Activity 7

Add the correct punctuation mark at the end.
full stop (.) question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!)

1. Where is my pen

   _____

2. Kiran plays cricket every day

   _____

3. Stop you're making me angry

   _____

4. Hey, look here

   _____

5. I have a big house

   _____

6. Will you help me

   _____



Activity 8

Read the following. Add full stop (.), question mark (?) and exclamatory mark (!) wherever necessary, and rewrite it in the space given.

what a beautiful morning the birds are singing loudly you can hear the sound of river it makes me feel so happy.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Let us Listen and Respond

Activity 9

A visit to Kondapalli :

Last Sunday, our class-4 students along with the class teacher visited Kondapalli at Ibrahimpatnam near Vijayawada .This place is known for its colourful wooden toys. A local person explained us how the toys are made from soft *poniki* wood.They were painted with bright colours. Later, we went to the Kondapalli Fort. It is over five hundred years old. It gives a beautiful view from the hilltop.We all returned home with some small hand made toys. It was a very nice trip.



(Poniki = A type of soft wood used to prepare Kondapalli toys)

Now, answer the following questions.

1. Where did the students go? ( )

   a) Kondapalli b) Managalagiri c) Araku valley d) Chandragiri

2. What is Kondapalli mainly known for? ( )

   a) clay pots b) silk clothes c) cotton material d) colourful wooden toys

3. The type of wood used to make the toys is_____. ( )

   a) bamboo b) poniki c) sandal d) teak

4. Who explained the students how the toys are made? ( )

   a)teacher b) wood seller c) stranger d) a local person

5. How old is Kondapalli Fort? ( )

   a) 100 years b) 200 years c) 500 years d) 300 years

6. What did they buy in Kondapalli? ( )

   a) books b) pencils c) colourful wooden toys d) hand bag

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Activity 10

Preparation of a Poster:

Observe the following poster carefully:



Answer the following questions:

1. What is the poster about?
2. Name the events mentioned in the poster.
3. Find the time and venue for the event.
4. Where can you find the dates for the event on the poster?
5. Who do you think this poster was created for?

Activity 11

Now work in groups. Prepare a poster for the 'Kite Festival' on the occasion of 'Sankranthi' in your village/city. Use the following hints from the help box.

Poster name: Kite Festival – **Place:** outskirts of the village/city – **Time:** 2p.m. to 5p.m. – **Date:** 15th January – **Events:** singing competitions, Rangoli Competitions – **Eligibility:** people between 15 to 50 age group

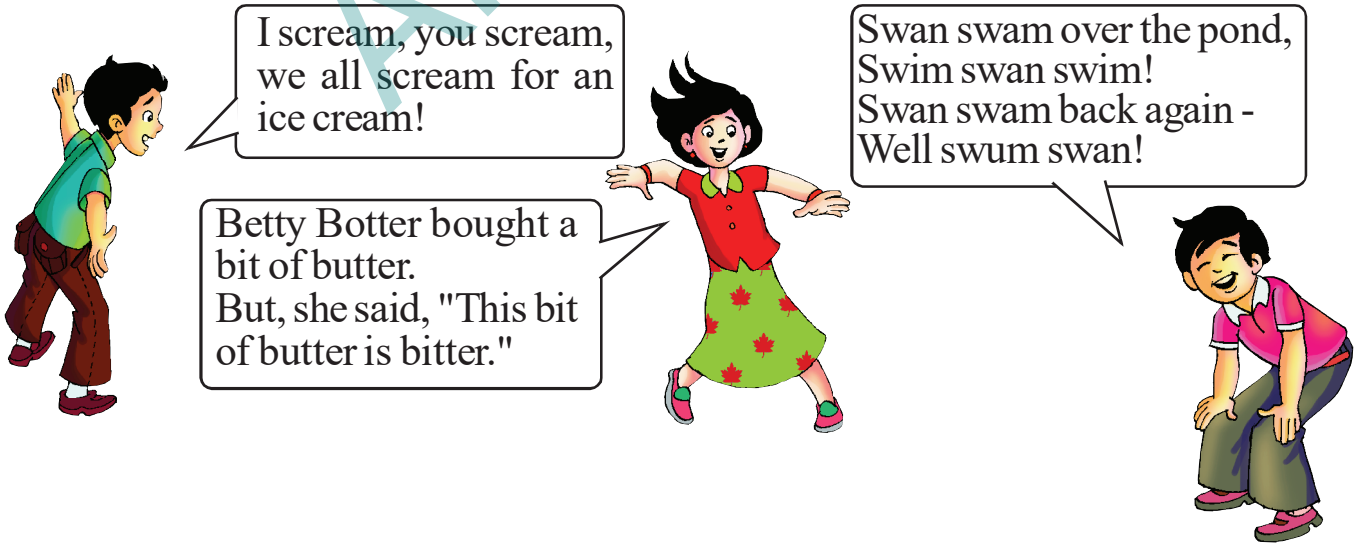
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KITE FESTIVAL

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Tongue Twisters :

Read and practise the following tongue twisters. Say them as fast as you can.





Let us Do

Activity 12

Ask at least five of your friends about different places they visited. And ask them about the most interesting things in those places.

One is done for you.

SL. No.	Name of the student	Place Visited	The interesting thing
1	Sk. Rafi	Suryalanka Beach, Bapatla.	Beautiful waves of the sea.
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

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II. Form groups of 3 - 4. Collect the data of each member in the group. Now, find out what types of places your friends visited and what things or places interested them the most.

1. Most of my friends visited _____ .

2. They liked _____ very much.

Let us Practise

1. A journey made for pleasure is called a _____. ( )

   A) work B) trip C) school D) exam

2. Punctuate the following sentence:

   what a lovely garden this is

3. Write two words related to Travel (e.g., Bus, Ticket).

4. Fill in the blanks: (breeze, pleasant, hill, boat)

   "The cool _____ made the journey _____."

5. Frame sentences with: Holiday, Camera, Memory, Friends.

6. Choose the word that means the same as 'little'. ( )

   "We saw a little bird sitting on the tree branch."

   A) big B) small C) tall D) long

7. Identify the OPPOSITE of the underlined word in the sentence below.

   The tea is hot, but the ice cream is _____. ( )

   A) cold B) warm C) red D) sweet

8. Which word describes the colour of the bus? ( )

   "The yellow school bus stopped at the gate."

   A) school B) bus C) gate D) yellow

9. Which mark should be used at the end of this sentence to show excitement?

   "Wow, what a beautiful flower ____" ( )

   A) . (Full stop) B) ? (Question mark)

   C) ! (Exclamation mark) D) , (Comma)

10. "We enjoyed the ride". Which word means the same as 'enjoyed'

    A) hated B) liked C) cried D) slept

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11. Match the describing words in List A with the correct naming words in List B.

Describing Word		Naming Word
1. Cool	( )	a. Trees
2. Tall	( )	b. Breeze
3. Green	( )	c. Grass

12. Where did the children go for their trip? ( )

A) Araku Valley B) Papi Hills (Papikondalu)

C) Horsley Hills D) Ooty

13. What mode of transport did the children use to travel on the River Krishna?

14. Why did the narrator pack the things in his travel bag?

15. Describe the scenery of Horsley Hills based on the lesson. Mention any other hills and the rivers.

16. "Travelling teaches us new things." What did the narrator learn from this trip? Write your thoughts.

17. You are writing a letter to your friend, Raju. How should you start the letter?

A) To the Class Teacher B) Dear Raju, C) Respected Sir, D) Yours lovingly,

18. Which is the correct way to end a letter to your mother? ( )

A) Yours faithfully, B) Yours lovingly, C) Thanking you, D) Obediently,

19. Imagine you are writing a letter to your cousin about your last school picnic. Write two sentences telling them what you enjoyed the most.

_____

_____

20. You are writing a letter to your aunt. Fill in the blanks to complete the opening lines correctly.

"Dear Aunt, I am _____ here. I hope you are _____ too."

A) sad / happy B) fine / fine C) going / coming D) ill / well

21. Write a short letter to your Grandmother telling her about a "Fun Day" you had with your family. Mention where you went and what you ate.

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Swami Vivekananda

4 UNIT

Learning Outcomes

Learners will be able to:

- Learn and understand the life and teachings of Swami Vivekananda and draw inspiration from the text. (CG-1)
- Answer 'Wh' questions based on the text to demonstrate understanding. (CG-1)
- Understand word meanings in context, follow simple instructions and use prepositions of time correctly. (CG-2)
- Express habitual actions and write a few sentences on a given topic. (CG-1)
- Listen to a poem 'Nation's Strength', enjoy its rhythm. (CG-1)
- Write a biographical sketch of a person using provided hints (Name, birth, achievements). (CG-3)
- Listen to a short biography (e.g., of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa) and answer specific questions. (CG-1)

Let us Interact

Look at the picture and answer the following questions.



Activity 1

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. What are the children doing?
3. Identify the person in the poster on the wall?
4. Do you know about him....?

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Let us Read

Swami Vivekananda

"Take up one idea, make that one idea your life. Think of it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, and every part of your body be full of that idea and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success."

-Swami Vivekananda.



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Vivekananda, the great son of India, was born on 12th January, 1863 to Viswanath Dutta, and Bhuvaneswari Devi in Simulia, a small part of the big city Kolkata. He had a divine glow on his face. He was named Veereswara. But his name was too long for children to call. So everybody started calling him Narendra. His father was kind and helpful to the poor and needy. Apart from family duties, his mother spent time in singing and **narrating** stories from two great **epics**, the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha. The boy, Narendra, used to sit beside his mother listening to such stories.

Narendra's Childhood



The childhood of Narendra was filled with incidents that showcased his courage, presence of mind and **intelligence**. He was very active, lovely and playful. He loved birds and animals. The qualities of leadership in him were visible since his childhood. His favourite game was 'The King and the Court'. He would always play the role of a king and his playmates were his ministers.

He and his friends often practised **meditation**. While meditating, Narendra could sit for a long time and he would look like Little Buddha.

One day, when they were meditating, a black snake came near them. All the children shouted and ran away but Narendra did not even move from his place. He did not open his eyes. The snake crawled on the floor and left without doing any harm to him.

Narendra at School

Narendra was good at studies as well as games. He listened to the teachers carefully. He could remember whatever was taught by his teachers, he never forgot anything even if he listened to it only once.

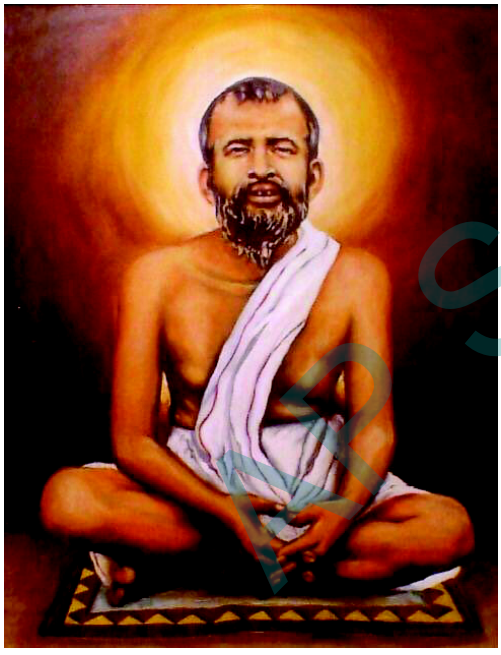
Once Narendra was punished at school. The Geography teacher asked him a question which he answered correctly. But the teacher thought that it was wrong and punished him. The boy **protested**, "I've not committed any error, sir, I am sure what I said is right." This made the teacher not only **furious** but also led to slap Narendra.

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When Narendra returned home, his eyes were filled with tears. He narrated everything to his mother. His mother **consoled** him and said, "My son, why do you worry if you are right? Always follow the truth, whatever may happen." Later, when the teacher realized his mistake, he **regretted** it.

Narendra: a brave boy

Narendra was a brave boy. One day while Narendra and his friends were playing in the garden, they heard a voice calling, 'Run! Run! Ghost! Ghost! There is a ghost in that tree'. Hearing these words all boys ran away in fear. But Narendra stood fearless and asked the gardener, "Where is the ghost? I don't see any ghost in the tree."



Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa



Swamy Vivekananda

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Narendra becomes Swamy Vivekananda

Narendra's nature of fearlessness, love for mankind and **concentration** made him one of the greatest **spiritual** leaders of the world. He became Swami Vivekananda. He was deeply **inspired** by the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita and his teacher Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

GLOSSARY:

narrate	:	explaining in detail, tell
epic	:	story of a traditional hero
intelligence	:	wisdom
meditation	:	a devotional exercise, a deep concentration
protest	:	making a strong objection
furious	:	full of anger
console	:	comfort in a time of grief
regret	:	feel sorry
concentration	:	attention towards something
spiritual	:	sacred
inspried	:	motivated within

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Let us Think



Activity 2

Answer the following questions:

1. Who were the parents of Vivekananda?
2. How was he called in his childhood?
3. What did he say to the teacher who punished him?
4. How did his mother console him?
5. Whose teachings inspired him?
6. List out the qualties of Swami Vivekananda that inspired you.

Activity 3

Choose the correct answer.

1. Vivekananda's favourite game was _____. ( )

   a) Kabaddi b) Football c) The King and his Court

2. Narendra was born in _____. ( )

   a) Howrah b) Chennai c) Simulia

3. His mother used to narrate stories from _____. ( )

   a) The Vedas b) The Bible c) The Ramayana and the Mahabharata



Vocabulary



Let us Learn

Activity 4

In English, the meaning of words can change based on the context in which they are used. Read the sentences below to understand the meaning of the underlined words in context.

Posture

1. He could sit in the same ***posture*** for a long time.(pose).
2. Our teacher observed the ***posture*** of the new student, who would never sit up straight in class. (attitude)

Crawl

1. A snake crawled across the floor. (crept)
2. The traffic crawled along the road during the heavy rain.(move extremely slowly)

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Regret

1. When the teacher realized his mistake, he ***regretted*** it. (felt sorry).
2. Ms. Shalini behaved foolishly, later she ***regretted*** for her behaviour.(upset)

Showcase

1. The incidents of his childhood ***showcased*** his courage and intelligence. (exhibited).
2. Her language ***showcases*** her attitude.(reflects)

Inspire

1. Vivekananda was ***inspired*** by the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa. (motivated).
2. Rabindranath Tagore was an ***inspired*** writer. (highly creative)



Committed

1. I have not ***committed*** mistakes. (an immoral act)
2. She is highly ***committed*** to her profession. (dedicated)

Activity 5

Choose the contextual meaning of the underlined words in the following sentences.

1.He ***narrated*** everything to his mother. ( )

A) say B) tell C) told

2. Narendra is known for his ***intelligence***. ( )

A) cleverness B) bold C) active

3. The passenger ***forgot*** his luggage in the train. ( )

A) recall B) reinforce C) failed to remember

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4. Our teacher observed the **posture** of the new student, who is very disobedient.
( )

A) poster B) structure C) pose

5. When the teacher realized his mistake, he **regretted** it. ( )

A) felt sorry B) felt happy C) joyful



Grammar

Read the following sentence and observe the underlined word.

Swamy Vivekananda was born on 12th January 1863.

In the sentence above, 'on' connects the date (12th January 1863) with the rest of the sentence. Such words are called 'Prepositions'.

A preposition is a word that is used before a noun to show its relationship with the rest of the sentence. Words like 'on', 'at', and 'in' allow us to discuss specific time period such as a date, day of the week, or month etc, are called Prepositions of time.

Here are some examples of Preposition of time:

At - used to discuss clock times, precise time.

e.g. 1. I shall meet you at 5 pm tomorrow.

2. Our school starts at 8.45 a.m.

3. We clean our classroom at lunch time.

In - used to discuss months, seasons, years, centuries, decades, or general times of a day.

e.g. 1. Sirisha's birthday falls in December.

2. Generally birds migrate in summer.

3. Gandhiji was born in 1869.

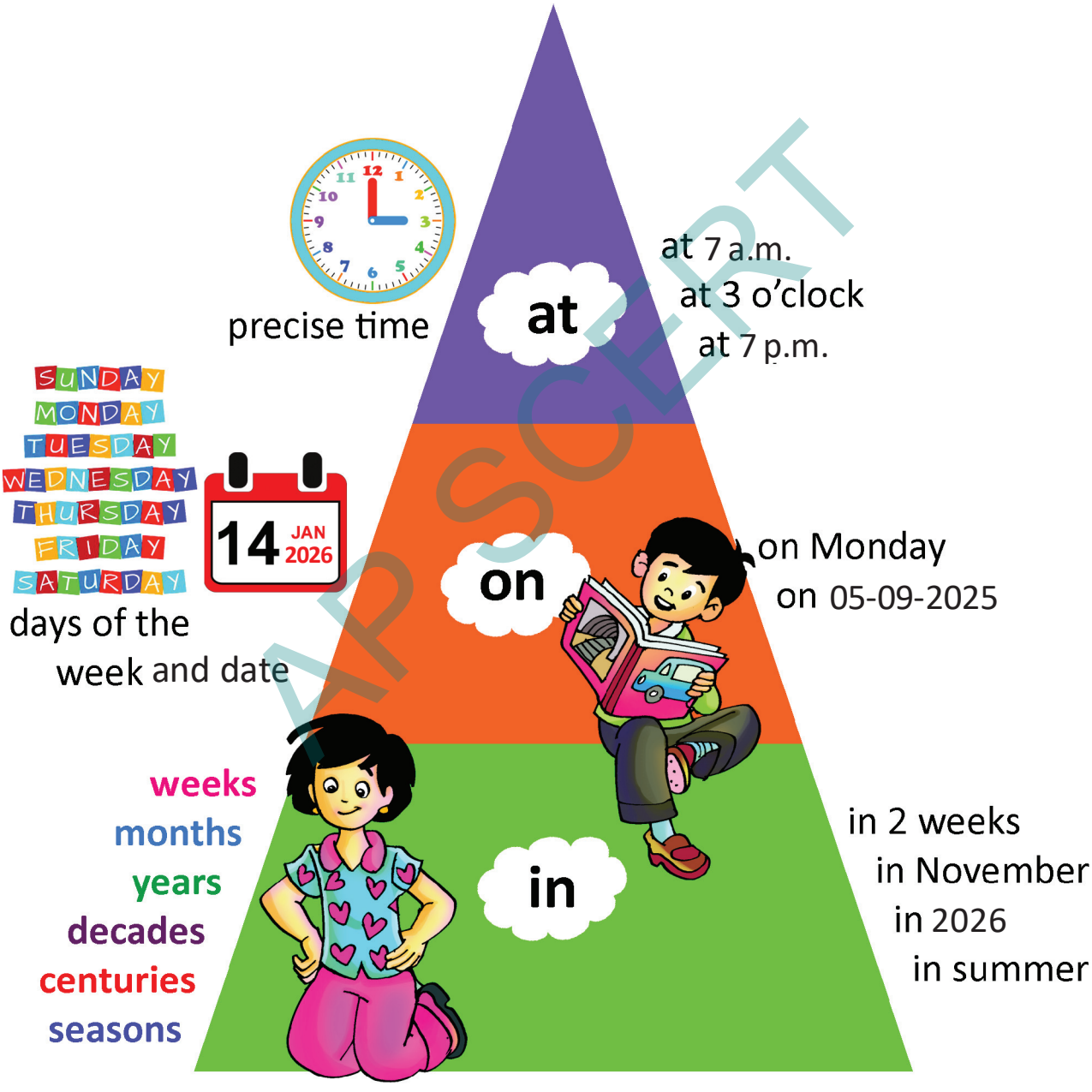
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On- it is used to discuss certain days of the week or portions of days of the week, or specific dates.

e.g. 1. Sachin will come <u>on</u> Monday.

2. We celebrate Independence Day <u>on</u> 15th August.

3. Children's day is celebrated <u>on</u> 14th November.



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Leela is very punctual. She is always on time.
Leela is doing many activities along with her studies.

Here is her time table.

Day	Time	Session	Activity
Monday	6 o'clock	morning	Yoga
Tuesday	7 o'clock	morning	Dance practice
Wednesday	5 o'clock	evening	Playing cricket
Thursday	7 o'clock	evening	Music class
Friday	4 o'clock	evening	Watching cartoons
Saturday	8 o'clock	night	Reading stories
Sunday	6 o'clock	evening	Playing with friends

Activity 6

Fill in the blanks using details given in the table above with prepositions of time. One is done for you.

e.g. Leela does yoga **at** 6 o'clock **in** the morning **on** Monday.

1. Leela has dance practice_____ Tuesday.
2. Leela plays cricket_____5 pm.
3. Leela goes to the music class _____Thursday.
4. _____ Friday, Leela watches cartoons.
5. Leela reads stories_____night.
6. Leela plays with her friends _____Sunday.

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Let us Listen and Respond

Activity 7

Listen to the text being read out by your teacher and answer the questions by choosing the correct option given below.

Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa was the teacher of Swamy Vivekananda. He was born in a small village in West Bengal. He liked talking to people about God. He taught that all religions are compared to rivers but leading to the same ocean. He lived a simple life by wearing simple plain clothes and eating very light food. He smiled at every one and the words he spoke are very loving making everyone feel special.

Sri. Ramakrishna observed something special in Vivekananda and taught about courage, kindness and how to find peace within.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Where was Sri. Ramakrishna Paramahamsa born? ( )

   a) In a small village in Andhra Pradesh.

   b) In a big city in India.

   c) In a small village in West Bengal

2. Sri. Ramakrishna Paramahamsa compared religions to…. ( )

   a) oceans b) lakes c) rivers

3. Who was the disciple of Sri. Ramakrishna Paramahamsa? ( )

   a) Vivekananda b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Rabindranath Tagore

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4. What did Sri. Ramakrishna Paramahamsa teach Vivekananda? ( )

a) to find a teacher

b) to become wealthy

c) to find peace.



Let us Write

Read the following sample biographical sketch of Mahatma Gandhi.

Activity 8

Mahatma Gandhi was born *on* 2nd October, 1869 *at* Porbandar *in* Gujarat. His full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. His father's name was Karamchand Gandhi, mother's name was Putlibai. He was a lawyer. He fought against the British for independence. He preached non-violence or ahimsa.

Activity 9

Now, write a biographical note of any one of your friends collecting the information for the item given below.

(Name, place of birth, date of birth, parents, studies, achievements)

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Let us Recite

POEM

NATION'S STRENGTH

Not gold but only men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who for truth and honour's sake.
Stand fast and suffer long.



Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly;
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.

- Ralph Waldo Emerson
American Poet
(1803–1882)

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Answer the following questions:

1. Who can make a nation strong?
2. What cannot make a nation great?
3. What do brave men stand fast for?
4. What do brave men build?
5. Pick out the rhyming words from the poem.

Read the words and place them under the correct heading.

kind	brave	active	foolish	polite
timid	wise	impolite	dull	unkind

Good Qualities	Bad Qualities
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

Let us Practise

1. The word 'Kind' means:_____. ( )
   A) rude B) helpful and loving C) angry D) lazy
2. Add a prefix to make the opposite: e.g. Happy X Unhappy.
   Kind X _____kind.
3. Match the word to the action:
   i. brave ( ) (a) telling the truth
   ii. honest ( ) (b) not being afraid
4. Circle the words that show 'Good Manners':
   rude, polite, help, scream, share, fight.
5. Create sentences using these value words: courage, truth, help, respect.
6. Choose the correct word that fits into **BOTH** blanks given below:
   1. Narendranath always stood for what was _____. (correct)
   2. Turn _____ at the end of the street to reach the temple. (direction) ( )
   A) left B) wrong C) right D) straight
7. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition: ( )
   "Swami Vivekananda often woke up early to meditate _____ dawn."
   A) on B)at C) in D)to
8. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:
   "Swami Vivekananda was born _____ 12th January 1863." ( )
   A) in B) at C) on D) of
9. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition:
   "He gave his famous speech in Chicago _____ the year 1893." ( )
   A) on B) at C) by D) in
10. Match the Good Qualities in List A with their opposite Bad Qualities in List B.

Good Qualities		**Bad Qualities**
1. Brave	( )	a. Cruel
2. Honest	( )	b. Coward
3. Kind	( )	c. Dishonest

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11. What was the childhood name of Swami Vivekananda? ( )

A) Narendra B) Siddhartha C) Gandhi D) Krishna

12. Swami Vivekananda was brave. Describe the incident where he helped the child from the carriage/horse.

13. "Arise, awake, and stop not till the goal is reached." What does this famous quote by Swami Vivekananda mean to you as a student?

14. Which is a kind thing to say? ( )

A) "Move away!"

B) "Can I help you?"

15. Complete the Biographical sketch of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam by filling in the blanks with the correct information. (Gather the information on your own)

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born on _____ at Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu. His full name was _____. He was a great. He is popularly known as the 'Missile Man of India'. He served as the 11th _____ of India. He wrote famous books like 'Wings of Fire' and 'Ignited Minds'. He was awarded the _____, India's highest civilian honour. He passed away on July 27, 2015.

16. According to the first line of the poem, what is it that cannot make a people great and strong? ( )

A) Hard work B) Gold (Money) C) Brave men D) Truth

17. The poet says that brave men do something special for the sake of "Truth and Honour." What do they do? ( )

A) They run away quickly. B) They sleep all day.

C) They stand fast and suffer long. D) They build houses of gold.

18. Complete the line from the poem:

"They build a nation's _____ deep, and lift them to the sky."

19. The poet says, "brave men work while others sleep". Write one sentence explaining what makes these men different from others in your own words.

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MIND MAP

Class 4

1. Three Butterflies
2. Major Dhyan Chand
3. A Trip of Memories
4. Swami Vivekananda

CG1 – Listening & Speaking Skills

- Understand stories, poems, and biographies using context clues.
- Use polite requests (Can I..?, May I..?) and sympathy expressions.
- Recite poems with proper rhythm and expression.

CG2 – Reading Fluency & Comprehension

- Read accurately and comprehend main ideas.
- Use punctuation marks <.?!..) and capital letters, prepositions of time correctly.
- Understand word meanings in context.

CG3 – Creative Writing & Expression

- Write paragraphs and biographical sketches using hints.
- Create posters and simple compositions on familiar topics.

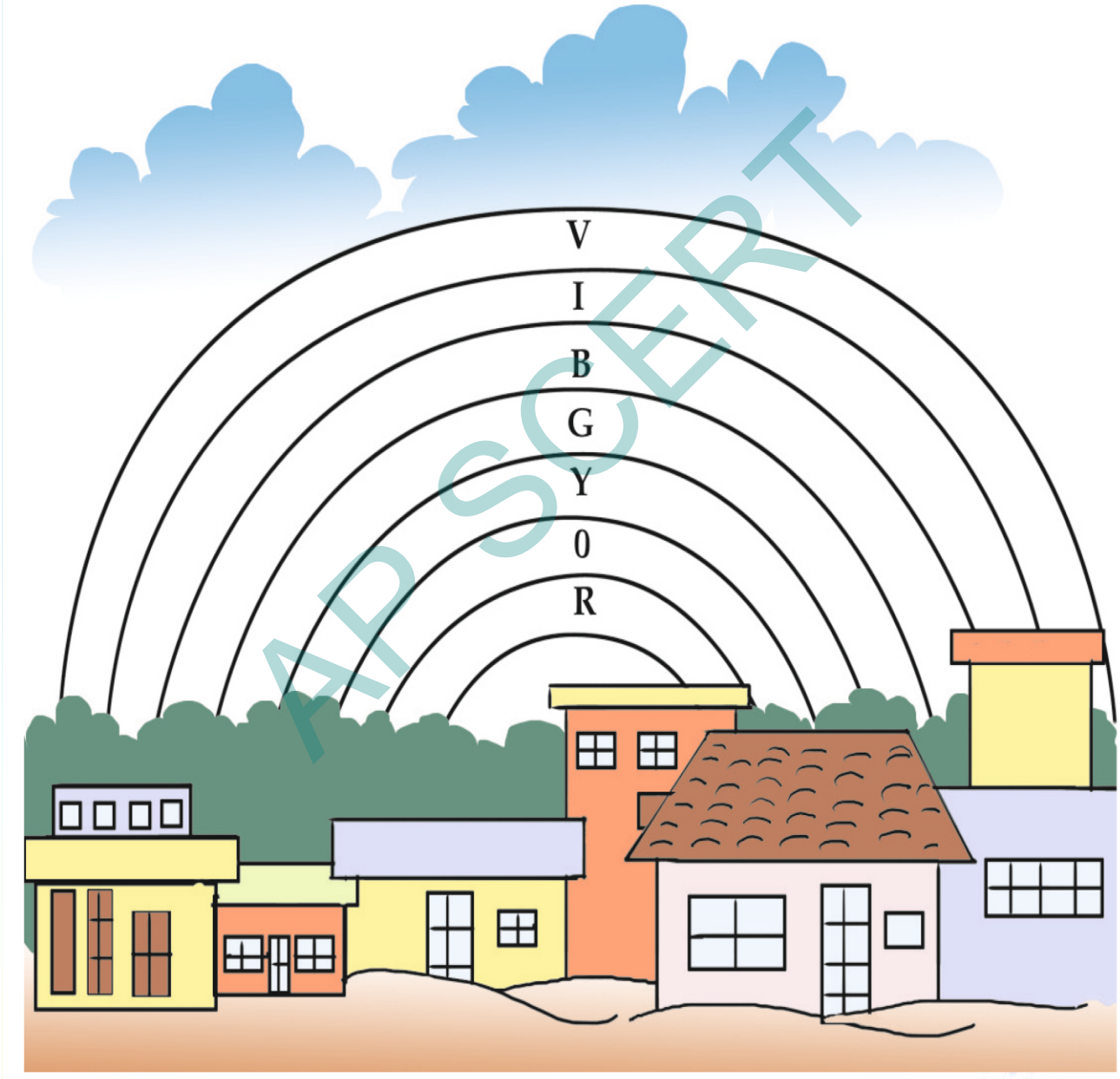
CG4 – Vocabulary & Grammar Development

- Apply proper subject-verb agreement.
- Describe nouns with suitable adjectives
- Solve language tasks using correct word forms.

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FUN TIME

Colour the Rainbow.



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FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

Fundamental duties: It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence.

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;

(k) who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be ward between the age of six and fourteen years;

- **Constitution of India,**
Part IV A (Article 51 A)

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009

The RTE Act provides for the right of children to free and Compulsory Education to every child in the age group of 6 – 14 years which came into force from 1st April 2010 in Andhra Pradesh.

Important provisions of RTE Act

- Ensure availability of schools within the reach of the children.
- Improve School infrastructure facilities.
- Enroll children in the class appropriate to his / her age.
- Children have a right to receive special training in order to be at par with other children.
- Providing appropriate facilities for the education of children with special needs on par with other children.
- No child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education. No test for admitting the children in schools.
- No removal of name and repetition of the child in the same class.
- No child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expel from school till the completion of elementary education.
- No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment.
- Admission shall not be denied or delayed on the ground that the transfer and other certificates have not been provided on time.
- Eligible candidates alone shall be appointed as teachers.
- The teaching learning process and evaluation procedures shall promote achievement of appropriate competencies.
- No board examinations shall be conducted to the children till the completion of elementary education.
- Children can continue in the schools even after 14 years until completion of elementary education.
- No discrimination and related practices towards children belonging to backward and marginalized communities.
- The curriculum and evaluation procedures must be in conformity with the values enshrined in the constitution and make the child free of fear and anxiety and help the child to express views freely.

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