

# ENGLISH READER

FOR

# FORM I

Prepared by the Committee appointed by the Government of Travancore-Cochin

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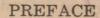
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During their first year, pupils are expected to learn about 275 English words and sentence patterns. Over three hundred words have been used in this book, forty of them being 'recognition' words. The others are essential words and pupils should be able to use them in sentences of their own. The sentence patterns used have been carefully graded with a view to making the acquisition of language easy. The book is divided into six parts and each part is meant to drill the pupils in a particular type of sentence structure.

Part 1. Commands; statements using the verb 'to be' (About 5 weeks).

Part 2. Questions using the verb 'to be' (5 weeks).



- Part 3. Questions and statements in the Present Continuous Tense (5 weeks).
- Part 4. Questions and statements in the Past Simple Tense (5 weeks).
- Part 5. The Future Tense (3 weeks).
- Part 6. The Present Simple Tense (9 weeks).

Total 32 weeks.

In Part I pupils start hearing and speaking English. From Part II onwards they begin to read and write. The first half of each period should be devoted to oral work and the second half to reading and writing. Substitution tables have been given at the end of the lessons for sentence drill. The New Type exercises given are intended to ensure habits of correct usage. Language learning will become interesting if group games are introduced at the end of each

lesson. Let the teacher divide the class into two equal groups, make each group question the other, correct mistakes, award marks and announce the result.

Writing should be carefully taught. The print script may be used in the early stage. But the pupils should be taught to join the letters and write a continuous hand during the second half of the year.

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#### BANAGEROO

PART IL (Legsons 15-25) Property (September 1) 2022

## PART I

(about five weeks)

# (LESSONS 1-12)

In the first twelve lessons pupils hear English and are taught to speak English. They learn how to make statements; but they are not expected to ask questions. Only familiar objects in the class room are introduced. There is no reading. But the letters of the alphabet are taught before the pupils pass on to Part II.

Teach the writing of only one letter in each period.

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## LESSON 1

Stand.

Sit.

Stand up.

Turn left. Turn right.

Sit down.

a a pencil a pen a table a chair a desk a bench

a book



a bag





and



a door and a window

a table and a chair



a bench and a desk



a boy and a girl



a man and a woman



# This is That is

This is Mohan.
That is Lila.
This is a boy.
That is a girl.

This is a book.

That is a bag.

This is a chair.

That is a table.

This is a bench.
That is a desk.











2022

### LESSON 5

# my your his her

This is a pen. This is my pen. This is a pencil. It is my pencil. That is a chair. That is your chair. That is a table. It is your table. That is a bench. That is his bench. That is a desk. It is his desk. That is a book. That is her book. That is a bag. It is her bag.

Pp

Tt

an

This is a head. This is my head.

This is an eye. It is my eye.

This is an ear. It is my ear.

This is a hand. It is my hand.

This is a foot. It is my foot.

















# I am You are He is She is

My name is Mohan. I am Mohan. I am a boy. I am here. Your name is Lila. You are Lila. You are a girl. You are there. His name is Raju. He is Raju. He is a man. He is here. Her name is Sita, She is Sita. She is a woman. She is there.

Nn Rr Gg

boy

boys

one boy





two boys

one girl





two girls

one pencil



two pencils

a pen one table a chair

two pens two tables two chairs

Ss

00

# These are Our

Those are Their

This is a boy. These are boys. That is a girl. Those are girls. These are my books. Those are her books. This is my pen. These are our pens. That is his pen. Those are their pens. This is her bag. These are their bags. That is your pencil. Those are your pencils.

Aa Kk

# We are They are

I am a boy. We are boys. We are here.

You are a girl. You are girls. You are here.

He is a man.
They are men.
They are there.

She is a woman.
They are women.
They are there.

This is a book.

It is her book.

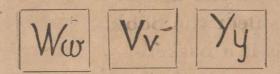
They are her books.

Vimala is here.

Lila is here.

Vimala and Lila are here.

Mohan is a boy.
Venu is a boy.
Mohan and Venu are boys,



# the on in near under

This is a book. This is a desk. The book is on the desk. This is a pen. This is a pocket. The pen is in the pocket. This is an inkpot. It is on the table. It is near the book. This is a basket. It is under the table. It is on the floor.



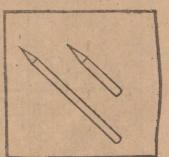
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#### LESSON 12

old new red black

This is Lila.
This is her pencil.
This is Lila's pencil.
This is my book.
That is Raju's book.
My book is old.
Raju's book is new.
My pencil is short.
His pencil is long.
This pencil is red.
That pencil is



These pencils are brown. Those pencils are yellow.



in the many way although affects which where









Aa Bb Cc Dd Le Ff Gg Hh li Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

# PART II

(about five weeks)

## (LESSONS 13-26)

Pupils start reading and writing English at this stage. Questions are introduced and pupils are taught to ask questions and to answer them.

Use four-lined note-books for writing. Give half a page of transcription work every day.

#### Handwriting.

Books with four lines, or at least with double lines, should be used for writing work during the first year. It is most important that letters should be learned with reference to their position on the lines. Noticethat capital letters are all twice the height of small letters and that they all stand on the line. Do not allow children to copy the serifs of ordinary printed letters by making "feet" to M, N, m, n etc. A slight curve may be allowed at the end of a, d, h, i, k, l, m, n, as a preparation for the next stage when the letters of a word are joined together. Capital letters may be made with more than one stroke of the pen or pencil, but all small letters must be made with one stroke. If this is insisted upon from the first, much trouble is saved later. Letters may be upright but a slight slope to the right is preferable.

# What?

What is this? It is a book. What is that? It is a bag. What is this? It is a chair. What is that? It is a table. What is this? It's a pen. What is that? It's a pencil. What is this? It's a bench.

What is that?
It's a desk.
What are these?
Those are books.
What are those?
These are bags.
What are these?
Those are pencils.
What are those?
These are pens.

#### Exercises

1. Let pupils read a question and its answer from the following tables:—

What is	this?
---------	-------

		a book
This		a bag
That	is	a pen
	10	a pencil
It		a table
		a chair

What are these? those?

		books
These		bags
Those	are	pens
		pencils
They		tables
1	POLICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	chairs

2. Fill up the gaps in the following sentences, choosing the right words in the brackets:—

1. What is —? (this,	, these)	6
----------------------	----------	---

- 2. What are —? (that, those)
- 3. What this? (is, are)
- 4. What those? (is, are)
- 5. This is —. (a pen, pens)
- 6. Those are —. (a bag, bags)
- 7. They are —. (a book, books)
- 8. That is —. (a pencil, pencils)

# Yes

Is this a book? Yes, it is a book. Is that a bag? Yes, it is a bag. Are these books? Yes, those are books. Are those bags? Yes, these are bags. Are they boys? Yes, they are. Are Lila and Sita girls? Yes, they are. Am I a man? Yes, you are. Are you a boy? Yes, I am.

#### Exercises

1. Let pupils read a question and its answer from the table given below:—

Is this a book? a bag? a pen? a pencil?	Yes, it is
---	------------

Are these	books? bags?
Are those	pens?
Are they	pencils?

Yes, they are.

- 2. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with 'is', 'are' or 'yes':—
  - (1) this a book?
  - (2) —, it is a book.
  - (3) that a bag?
  - (4) —, it is a bag.
    - 5) these bags?
  - (6) Yes, those bags.
  - (7) Sita and Lila girls?
  - (8) you a boy?
  - (9) he a boy?
  - (10) —, he is a boy.

no

not

Is this a foot?
No, it is not a foot.
It is a leg.

Is that a hand? No, it is not a hand. It is an arm. Are these benches? No, those are not benches. Those are chairs. Are those books? No, these are not books. They are bags. Are they girls? No, they are not girls. They are boys. Are they Mohan and Gopi? No, they are not Mohan and Gopi. They are Lila and Sita.

#### Exercises

1. Let pupils read a question and its answer from the table:—

Mohan? Yes, you are. Am I Gopal? No, you are not. Lila? Mohan? Yes, I am. Are you Lila? No, I am not. Gopal? Rama? Yes, he is. Is he Mohan? Yes, she is. Lila? No, he is not. Is she Sita? No, she is not.

- 2. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with no or not:—
  - (1) It is a bag.
  - (2) —, it is not a pen.
  - (3) They are girls.
  - (4) —, those are not books.
  - (5) You are a boy.
  - (6) —, it is not a pen.

- 3. Frame questions for the following answers:—e. g., 'I am a boy.'

  'Am I a boy?'
  - (1) This is a pencil.
  - (2) That is a chair.
  - (3) They are girls.
  - (4) He is a boy.
  - (5) She is a girl.
  - (6) I am a man.
  - (7) That is a dog.
  - (8) It is not a table.

One foot up,
And one foot down,
That's the way
To London Town.

#### LESSON 17 V

or

Is this a pen or a pencil?
It is not a pencil.
It is a pen.
Is this your pen or Mohan's pen?
It is not my pen.
It is Mohan's pen.
Is this pencil red or black?
That pencil is not red.
It is black.
Are those your books or his books?

They are not his books.
They are my books.

#### Exercises

- 1. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with or or are:—
  - (1) Is this a book a bag?
    - (2) these books?
    - (3) They not my books.
    - (4) Am I here there?
    - (5) Is this pencil red black?
    - (6) They not here.
    - (7) They there.
    - (8) you a boy a girl?

one 1
two 2
three 3
tour 4
five 5
six 6
seven 7
eight 8
nine 9
ten 10

I have two eyes.
You have two hands.
He has two legs.
She has a cat.
It has four legs.



## Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a sentence from the following tables:—

He She Mohan Lila	ıas	a book. a bag. a pen. a pencil.	(two books) (three bags) (two pens) (four pencils)
We They You	ave	a book. a cat. a dog.	(two books) (two cats) (three dogs)

a bag.

(four bags)

2. Read this.

M

one book two books. a boy three boys. Now fill the gaps in the following:one girl two three a pen one hand two a finger ten one door five four chairs. one six pencils. seven tables. eight windows. one -

One, two!
What shall I do!?
Three, four!
Shut the door,
Five, six!
Pick up sticks,



Seven, eight!
Lay them straight.
Nine, ten!
Take your pen.

# teacher clerk

What is your name? My name is Mohan. What is my name? Your name is Lila. What is his name? His name is Raju. What is her name? Her name is Sita. What are you? I am a school-boy. What is Lila? Lila is a school-girl. What is he? He is a teacher. What is your father? My father is a clerk.

# Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a question and its answer from the following tables:—

What	ar is is	m I? ce you? he? she? Lila?	I an You He She Lila	are is is	a school-boy a school-girl a teacher a clerk
What	is	my your his her			name ?
My Your His Her		name is		Moh Lila Gop Sita	i

- 2. Frame questions for the following answers:—
  - (1) My name is Gopal.
  - (2) Her name is Sita.
  - (3) His name is Mohan.
  - (4) Your name is Raju.

- (5) You are a school-boy.
- (6) I am a teacher.
- (7) She is a school-girl.
- (8) His father is a clerk.
- 3. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with suitable words about yourself:—
  - (1) My name is —.
  - (2) I am a ——.
  - (3) My father is a ----

# Who?

Who are you? I am Mohan.
Who am I?
You are Lila.
Who is he?
He is Raju.
Who is she?
She is Sita.

Who are they?
They are Gopi and Rama.
Who is your teacher?
My teacher is Sri. V. Gopal.
Who is your father?
My father is Sri. P. John.
Who is Lila's father?
Lila's father is Sri. J. Ram.

# Exercises

1. Read a question and its answer from the following tables:—

The same of	am I?	I am	Mohan	-
	are you?	You are	Gopi	-
Who	is he?	He is	Lila	-
	is she?	She is	Sita	-

- 2. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with is, am or are:—
  - (1) Who you?
  - (2) Who he?
  - (3) Who she?

(4) Who - I?

(5) Who — your father?

(6) Who - his teacher?

- 3. Frame questions using who or what to get the following answers:—
  - (1) This is a pencil.

(2) He is Gopal.

(3) That is a window.

(4) His father is Sri. P. Gopal.

(5) These are books.

(6) She is Lila.

# LESSON 22

# Whose?

Whose book is this? That is your book.
Whose book is that? This is my book.
Whose bag is that? It is Lila's bag.
Whose bag is this? It is Mohan's bag.

Whose class is this?
This is our class.

Whose class is that? That is their class.

Whose books are these?
Those are their books.

Whose bags are those? These are our bags.

#### Exercises

1. Read a question and its answer from the following tables:—

Whose	book bag pen pencil	is this?
This is	my your his her our their I ila's	book bag pen pencil

Whose	books bags pens pencils	are these? are those?
-------	----------------------------------	-----------------------

These are	my your his her our their Lila's	books bags pens pencils

2. Fill up the gaps in the following sentences as shown below:—

> e. g., You have a pen. It is your pen.

- (1) I have a book. This is book.
- (2) He has a bag. That is bag.
- (3) She has a cat. It is cat.
- (4) We have a dog. It is dog.
- (5) They have a cow. That is cow.
- (6) You have a pen. This is pen.

- 3. Fill the gaps in the following questions with who or whose:—
  - (1) pen is that?
  - (2) are you?
  - (3) bag is this?
  - (4) chair is that?
  - (5) books are these?
  - (6) is she?
  - (7) are they?
    - (8) pencil is this?
  - (9) book is that?
  - (10) am I?

Answer the questions given above.

### LESSON 23

# Where?

Where are you?
I am here.
Where am I?
You are there.
Where is he?
He is in that room.

Where are they?
They are in that room.
Where is your pen?
My pen is in my pocket.
Where is my book?
Your book is in that bag.
Where are our books?
Our books are on the table.
Where is the pen?
The pen is on the table.
Where is the chair?
The chair is near the table.

#### Exercises

1. Read as many questions and ans vers as you can from the following table :-

Where is	he? she? the book?	He She is It	here there
Where are	you? they? his books?	You They His books	are there

The book The pen The pencil The inkpot	is	on in under	the table the bag the desk
The chair The table The bench The desk	is	near	the door the window the board

2. Re-arrange the following words so as to form correct sentences:—
e. g. this, a pencil, is.
This is a pencil.
is, what, this? What is this?

(1) you, are, where?

(2) am, I, here.

(3) they, where, are?

(4) is, where, my book?

(5) are, in that room, they.

(6) your book, where, is?

- 3. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with here, there or where:
  - (1) are they?

(2) I am ——.

(3) That book is --.

(4) These books are —.

(5) — is he?

(6) This book is ---.

# How?

We are six.

This is my father.

His name is Gopal.

He is a teacher.



This is my mother. Her name is Sita.



I have two brothers.

They are Gopi and Venu.



They are my brothers.

I have only one sister.

Her name is Lila.

She is eight years old.



My name is Mohan.

I am ten years old.

How old are you?



#### Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a question and its answer from the following tables:—

am I?
are you?
is he?
is she?
is Lila?

I am You are He is She is Lila is  ten nine eleven twelve	years old
---	-----------

- 2. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with 'is' or 'has':—
  - (1) This Mohan.
  - (2) He two brothers.
  - (3) That his sister.
  - (4) She seven years old.
  - (5) Mohan a dog.
  - (6) It four legs.

3. Write five sentences about yourself.

My name is —.

I am a —.

I am — years old.

I have — brothers.

I have — sisters.

4. Write five sentences about another boy or girl.

His name is -.

He is a -.

He is - years old.

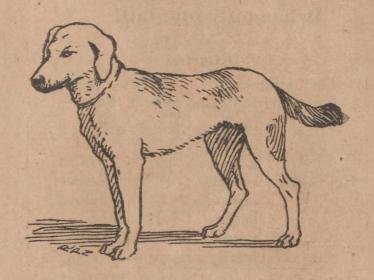
He has - brothers.

He has — sisters.

5. Read as many sentences as you can from the following table:—

He has She has It has I have You have	only one	head mouth brother sister book pen
---------------------------------------	----------	---

# The Dog



This is a picture.

It is the picture of a dog.

This is its head.

These are its legs.

How many legs has it?
It has four legs.
This is its tail.
How many tails has a dog?
It has only one tail.

### Exercises

1. Let pupils read questions from the following table and answer them:—

How many	eyes ears noses mouths arms hands fingers legs	hae	he? she? it? a man a dog? I? you?
----------	--	-----	-----------------------------------

2. Read sentences from this table.

Thie	is the picture of	a man a woman a dog a cat my father your brother his mother
------	-------------------	---

- 3. Frame questions using 'How many' so asto get the following answers:—
  - (1) I have two hands.
  - (2) You have ten fingers.
  - (3) He has two legs.
  - (4) She has only one book.
  - (5) They have a dog.
  - (6) We have two pens.
  - 4. Re-write the following using 'only':e.g. He has a head. He has only one head.
    - (1) She has a brother.
    - (2) I have a sister.
    - (3) He has a pen.
    - (4) They have a cow.
    - (5) We have two bags.
    - (6) Mohan has two books.

# Our Flag

This is a flag.

It is the flag of India.

It has three colours.

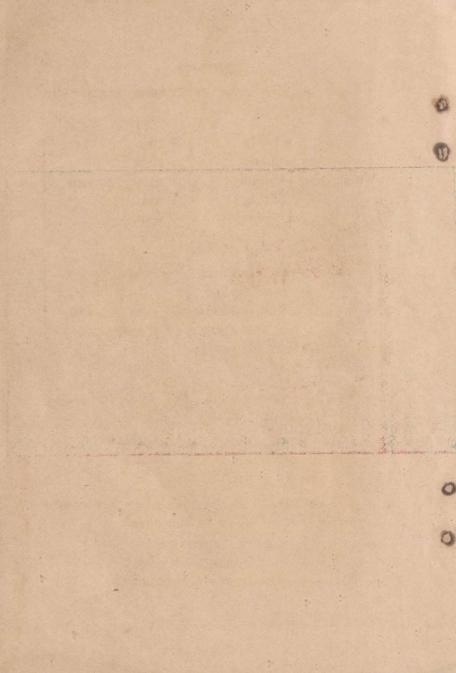
What are they?

They are orange, white and green.

What is there on the flag?
There is a wheel on the flag.
What colour is the wheel?
It is blue.



Our Flag



### Exercises

1. Let pupils read sentences from the following table:-

There is	a table a chair a bench a desk a picture	in	this that my his her our	room
----------	--	----	---	------

There are	two chairs three tables eight benches ten desks four pictures	in	this that my your his	room
		1	her	1

- 2. Frame questions to get the following answers :--
  - (1) There is a pen in my pocket.

(2) There is a book in his bag.

- (3) There is a chair near the table.
- 3. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with 'There is' or 'There are':-

(1) — a book in my bag.

(2) — two books in my bag. (3) — four boys on this bench.

- (4) a pen in your pocket.
- (5) ten girls in this class.
- (6) a board in this room.
- 4. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the right words from the brackets:—
  - (1) There are in this class.
    (a girl, nine girls).
  - (2) There is in this room.
    (a table, two tables).
  - (3) There are on this table. (one book, eight books).
  - (4) There is in my book.

    (a picture, two pictures)

# PART III

(five weeks)

# LESSONS 27-40

In Part III pupils are taught to give orders and to carry out the orders given to them. They are also taught to describe what they are doing. The present continuous tense is taught in Part III.

New verbs are taught as follows:-Teacher-Stand up, Mohan.

As Mohan is standing up, he is made to say, "I am standing up."

Then the teacher or another pupil says to Mohan, "You'are standing up."

Next he turns to the class and says,

"Mohan (he) is standing."

In the same way, make two pupils stand ap, and as they are doing so, let them say together, "We are standing up."

Turning to the class, the teacher or another pupil says, "They are standing up."

. After oral drill, teach pupils to read and write.

# Come Go

Stand up. Sit down. Come here. Go there. Go out. Come in Touch the table. Touch your head. Take your book. Put down your book. Shut the door. Open the door. Open the window. Shut the window.

Open your book.
Shut your book.
Lila, go to the door.
Open the door.
Mohan, go to the table.
Take that book.
Put it in your bag.

#### Exercises.

A. Let each pupil give an order from this table to another pupil.

your head.
your nose.
your foot.
his book.
that bag.
the chair.
the board.

	to the board.
	to the window.
	to the door.
Go	to that bench.
	to that desk.
	to Mohan.
	to Lila.

Put	your pencil your book the flag the picture the pen	on in under	the table. the deak. the bag.
-----	--	-------------------	-------------------------------

· Open	the door. the desk. the window. your book.
Shut	the door. the desk. the window. your book.

# Stand

Standing

Stand, Mohan.

Mohan is standing.

Stand — Standing

Sit.

He is sitting.



Sit - Sitting

Go, Lila.

Lila is going.

Who is going?

Lila is going.

·Go - Going

Come.

She is coming in.
Who is standing?
Who is sitting?
Who is going?
Who is coming?

## Exercises

Read sixteen sentences from the following table:—

Mohan Lila He She	is standing. is sitting. is going. is coming.
----------------------------	---

- 2. Frame questions using 'Who' to get the following answers:—
  - (1) Mohan is going.
  - (2) Lila is sitting.
  - (3) Gopi is standing.
  - (4) Sita is coming.

am standing are standing

### is standing

Lila, stand up. Lila is standing. I am standing. You are standing. He is standing. She is standing. We are standing. They are standing. Sit down, Mohan. Mohan is sitting. He is not standing now. I am not standing. You are not standing. We are not standing. They are not standing.

#### Exercises

1. Read as many sentences as you can from the following table:—

I am	standing.
You are	not standing.
Mohan is	sitting.
He is	not sitting.
She is	going.
We are	not going.
Mohan and Gopi are	coming.
They are	not coming.

- 2. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the right words from the brackets.
  - (1) I going out. (is, am)
  - (2) You standing. (am, are)
  - (3) He sitting. (is, are)
  - (4) They sitting. (are, Is)
  - (5) am sitting. (I, You)
  - (6) are coming. (He, We)
  - (7) is not going. (She, They)
  - (8) Mohan is —. (stand, standing)
  - (9)-They are —. (sit, not sitting)

- 3. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with is, are or am:
  - (1) I sitting.
  - (2) You going.
  - (3) He —— coming.
  - (4) She standing.
  - (5) Mohan not sitting.
  - (6) Lila not coming.
  - (7) We going.
  - (8) They coming.
  - (9) Mohan and Gopal standing.
  - (10) They —— not going.
- 4. Re-write the following as shown below:-

He is standing. He is not standing.

- (1) I am standing.
- (2) You are sitting.
- (3) He is going out.
- (4) She is coming in.
- (5) We are going there.
- (6) They are coming here.
- (7) Mohan and Gopal are standing.
- (8) Those boys are sitting.

# walk run jump

Walk.

Lila is walking.

Is she walking?

Yes, she is walking.

Run.

Gopi is running.

Is he running?

Yes, he is.

Jump.

Mohan is jumping.

Is Mohan jumping?

Yes, he is.

Is Lila jumping?
No, she is not jumping.
She is walking.

Am I walking?
Yes, you are.
Are you walking?
Yes, I am,
Are they running or walking?
They are not running.
They are walking.

#### Exercises

1. Read as many questions as you can from the following table and answer them:—

Am I	standing?		I am. (not)
Are you	sitting?		you are. (not)
Is he	coming in?	Vac	he is. (not)
Is she	going out?	No,	she is. (not)
Is it	walking?		11 18. (not)
Are we	running?		we are. (not)
Are they	jumping?		they are. (not)

2. Frame questions for the following answers:—

Do like this:

He is walking.

Is he walking?

- (1) She is running.
- (2) He is jumping.
- (3) Lila is walking.
- (4) I am standing.
- (5) You are sitting.
- (6) We are going.

Light was

- (7) They are coming.
- (8) Lila and Sita are walking.

from to me him

her us them

Come here, Gopi.
He is coming here.
He is coming from that room.

Go there.

Gopi is going there. Where is he

going?
He is going there.
Go to the door.
Where is he going?
He is going to

the door.



I am here. Come to me.
Gopi is coming to me.
We are here. Come to us.
He is coming to us.
Mohan is there. Go to him.
Gopi is going to Mohan.
Gopi is going to him.
Lila is there. Go to her.
Gopi is going to her.
They are there. Go to them.
He is going to them.

#### Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a sentence from the following table:—

I		1	Mohan.
You			him.
He	am going	9.0	Lila.
She	is going	to	her.
The boy	are going	103 V	them.
We		100	that room.
They			school.

I You	15 NO	eau	Lila. him.
He	am coming	93	me.
She The girl	is coming are coming	from	you.
We gill	are coming	116 11	us.
They			them.

2. Fill the gaps in the following sentences choosing the right word from the brackets:—

Mohan is coming to — (I me)

Mohan is coming to — (I, me).

We are coming to — (he, him).

They are coming to — (us, we).

I am going to — (her, she).

She is going to — (they, them).

Rain, rain, go away, Come again another day.

Little Ramu wants to play.

Rain, rain, go away.

LESSON 33

One little girl, Two little boys, Three little drums Make a big noise.



# shut open put take

Shut the door, Mohan. Mohan is shutting the door. Open the window. He is opening the window. Touch the table. He is touching the table. Take that book He is taking that book. Put down the book. He is putting down the book. What is he putting down? He is putting down the book. What is Mohan shutting? What is he opening? What is he touching?

What is he taking?

# What are you shutting, Mohan? What are you opening? What are you taking?

#### Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a question and its answer from the table:—

What	am I is he is she are we are they are you	opening? shutting? taking? putting down?
I You He She The boy We They	am opening is opening are opening am shutting is shutting are shutting	the door. the window. the book.
You He She We They	am taking is taking are taking am putting down is putting down are putting down	the flag.

Re-arrange the following groups of words to form sentences:-

> e. g. is touching, he, the desk He is touching the desk.

I, the window, am opening

2) is shutting, the door, she

3) the book, you, are opening

4) are taking, our books, we 5) the table, are touching, they

(6) Mohan, the book, is putting down

#### LESSON 35

# give get show

This is Lila's book. I am putting it on the table. That is Gopi's pen. Give it to him.

You are giving it to him. Gopi is getting it from you. Mohan, take that book from the table.

Mohan is taking that book from the table.

There is a picture in that book. Show it to Lila.

He is showing it to her.

#### Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a sentence from the following table:—

I		the picture		Gopi.
You	am giving	the book		me.
He	is giving	the pen	to	you.
She	are giving	the bag		him.
We		the pencil		her.
They	THE REAL PROPERTY.	the flag		us.
The boy		it		them.

Lila I You He She We They	am taking	the picture	from	the tal	ıg.
---	-----------	-------------	------	---------	-----

Mohan Lila I You He She We They	am showing is showing are showing	the book	to	Gopi. Sita. me. you. him. her. us. them.
--	---	----------	----	--

#### 2. Read this:

I am giving the book to him. He is getting the book from me.

Re-write the following sentences choosing the right words to fill the gaps from the list given below:

me, Mohan, you, they, we, him,

- (1) I am giving the pen to you.
  - are getting the pen from —.
- (2) He is giving the bag to them.
- are getting the bag from -.
- (3) Mohan is giving his books to us.

   are getting his books from —

## do doing

Hold up your hands, Gopi. Put down your hands. Do it again. Gopi is doing it again. What is Gopi doing now? He is holding up his hands. Stand up, Mohan. What is Mohan doing? He is standing up. What is she doing? She is walking. What is he doing? He is running. What is this boy doing? He is jumping.

#### Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a question from the table and answer it:

- 11	am I	1
	are you based odt	Go to
	is the boy	Mobb
What	is she	doing?
	is the girl	DIETA
1000000	are we	di ouli
	are they	N 76.40
	are Mohan and Gopi	BROW

- 2. Frame questions to get the following answers:—
  - (1) I am walking.
  - (2) You are running.
  - (3) He is jumping.
  - (4) She is sitting.
  - (5) It is standing.
  - (6) We are going out.
  - (7) They are coming here.
  - (8) Mohan and Gopal are walking.

### can

Go to the board, Mohan.

Write your name on the board.

Mohan is writing his name on the board.

He is writing his name in English.

He is writing with chalk.

Can you write your name, Lila?

Yes, I can write my name.

Can you write your name, Vimala?

No, I cannot write my name in English.

Can you read this? Yes, I can. Read this. Vi-ma-la.

You are reading it. I am teaching you. You are learning.

Can Vimala write her name in English now? Yes, she can.

#### Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a question and its answer from the following table:—

Can	I you he she we they Raju Mohan and Raju	read	English? Hindi? Tamil? Malayalam?
-----	--	------	--

	I	read th	HOY HE
	you -	can read	Too I car
Yes,	he	cannot	English.
	she	read	Hindi.
	we	can write	Tamil.
No.	they	cannot	Malayalam.
	Raju		tou are
	Mohan and Raju	or girlds	am lead

- 2. Frame questions to get the following answers:
  - e. g., He can read English.

    Can be read English?
  - 1. I can read Hindi.
  - 2. You can write English.
- 3. She can do it.
  - 4. They can take the book.
  - 5. We cannot get it.

### Handwriting:-Second Stage.

Aa	Bb	Co	Dd
A STATE OF THE STA	Ff		
11	Jj	Kk	Ll
Mn	nMn	00	Pp
Qq	Rr	Sa	Tt
	Vv		
	Yy	Zz	

#### Learn to link letters.

at on by of to us he so try for boy ever fly green the day dear When Then most

### Pandit Nehru



Can you see Pandit Nehru in this picture?
Who is standing by his side?

His daughter is standing by his side.

What is her name? Her name is Indira. Who are these boys? They are her sons. What are they doing? They are playing. This is Rajeev. He is playing with a toy car. This is Sanjeev. He is playing with a toy horse. Look at their mother. Is she happy? Yes, she is happy. She is smiling.

Is Pandit Nehru happy?
Yes, he is.
He is smiling.

#### Exercises

Fill the gaps in the following sentences with suitable words:—

- 1. I can see Pandit in this picture.
- 2. His is standing by his side.
- 3. Her is Indira.
- 4. She has two —.
- 5. They are Rajeev Sanjeev.
- 6. Rajeev is with a toy car.
- 7. Sanjeev is playing a toy horse.

What is the crow doing

5-4-5 11

#### LESSON 39

# The Thirsty Crow

This is a crow.

What colour is the crow?

It is black.

What is this?

It is a jar.



What is the crow doing? It is looking into the jar. What is there in the jar?
There is water in the jar.
Is the crow thirsty?
Yes, it is thirsty.

It is putting its head into the jar.

Can it drink water from the jar?

No, it can't.

What is the crow doing now?

It is picking up a small stone.

It is putting the stone into the jar. What is it doing

now?

It is picking up another little stone.

It is putting it into the jar.

The crow is doing it again and again.

It is putting many stones into the jar.

The crow is looking into the jar now.

It is putting its head into the jar.

Can it get water from the jar now?

Yes, it can.

It is drinking water now.

#### Exercises

Fill the gaps in the following sentences choosing the right word from the list given below:

> can, cannot, thirsty, into, picking, drinking, water.

(1) The crow is —.

(2) There is — in the jar.

(3) The crow — get water.

(4) It is — up stones.(5) It is putting them — the jar.

(6) It — get water now.

(7) It is — water from the jar.

#### LESSON 40

Are you sleeping, are you sleeping,

Mary John, Mary John?

Hark! the bells are ringing,

Hark! the bells are ringing,

Ding, ding, dong! Ding, ding, dong!

#### PART IV

(five weeks)

#### (LESSONS 41-50)

In this section the past simple tense is introduced. Pupils are taught to describe past actions by using the past simple tense. But the continuous and the perfect forms of the past tense need not be taught at this stage.

was were

Where is your pen? It is in my pocket. Put it on the table. Where is it now? It is on the table now. Where was it? It was in my pocket. Where are your books now? My books are on the desk. Where were they? They were in my bag.

What day is this?
This is Monday.

Today is Monday.

What was yesterday?

Yesterday was Sunday.

We were not here yesterday.

We were at home.

I was at home.

You were at home.

He was at home.

They were at home.

#### Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a sentence from the following table:—

You Mohan He Lila She We Mohan and Gopi They	was here yesterday. was not here yesterday. were here yesterday. were-not here yesterday.
--	---

- 2. Choose the right word from the brackets and fill in the blanks:
  - (1) Today (is, was) Monday.
  - (2) Yesterday (is, was) Sunday.
  - (3) I (was, were) not here yesterday.
  - (4) He (was, were) here yesterday.
  - (5) You (was, were) not here yesterday.
  - (6) They (was, were) not here yesterday.

# give-gave get-got

go-went come-came

This is Mohan's pen.

I am giving it to him now.

He gave it to me yesterday.

He is getting it from me now.

I got it from him yesterday.

give — giving — gave.

get — getting — got.

Lila is going to school now.

She went to school yesterday.

go — going — went.

Gopi is coming here now.

He came here yesterday.

come — came.

You are opening the door now. You opened the door yesterday. open — opened.

Lila is shutting the window now.

She shut it yesterday.

shut — shut.

They are walking home now. They walked home yesterday.

walk — walked.

Gopi is running home now.

He ran home yesterday.

run - ran.

#### Now

I am standing here. You are sitting there. She is walking home. He is running home. Gopi is jumping. Sita is shutting the door. Mohan is putting the book on the table... Gopal is taking the book from the table. Who is standing here? Who is sitting there? Who is walking home? Who is running home? Who is shutting the door? Who is putting the book on the table? Who is taking the book from the table?

### Yesterday

I stood here. You sat there. She walked home. He ran home. He jumped. Sita shut the door. Mohan put the book on the table. Who stood here? Who sat there? Who walked home? Who ran home? Who shut the door? Who put the book on the table? Who took the book from the table?

1. Let each pupil read a sentence from the following table:—

You He She We They Gopi came here yesterday.
went to school yesterday.
opened the door yesterday.
got the book yesterday.
gave the book to Mohan.
walked home.

2. Choose the right word from the brackets and fill in the blanks:—

(1) I — the door yesterday.

(open, opening, opened)

(2) He is — the book now.

(open, opening, opened)

(3) I — here yesterday.

(come, coming, came)

(4) I - my book to you yesterday.

(give, giving, gave)

(5) I — to school yesterday.

(go, went, going)

(6) He is — the book from me now.

(get, got, getting)

(7) He — It to me yesterday.

(give, gave, giving)



A little girl went all alone
Into a room one day.
A rat came out and ran about,
And the little girl ran away.

## Did you get?

I got a letter yesterday.

I opened the letter.

I read it.

It was from Mohan.

He wrote it.

He sent it from Cochin.

Did you get a letter yesterday?

Did you open the letter?

Did you read it?

Did Mohan send it from Cochin?

1. Let each pupil read a question from the following table:—

Did h	come here yesterday? get a letter yesterday? read yesterday?	
-------	--	--

- 2. Frame questions for the following answers:—
  - (1) I went to school yesterday.
  - (2) He shut the door yesterday.
  - (3) She got a letter yesterday.
  - (4) You wrote a letter yesterday.
  - (5) I gave my book to Mohan yesterday.

## Did not go

Lila was not well yesterday.

She did not go to school.

She did not learn her lessons.

She did not read.

She did not write.

She did not play.

Shedidnot comeout of her room.

So her father sent a letter to her teacher.

He wrote, "Lila is not well.

She cannot come to school.

Please give her leave."

Did Lila go to school yesterday?

No, she did not.

Did she learn her lessons?

No, she didn't.

Did she read?

Did she write?

1. Let each pupil read a sentence from the table:

You He She They We	did not	go to school yesterday. get a letter yesterday. play yesterday. write a letter yesterday. send a letter yesterday.
--------------------------------	---------	--

2. Rewrite the following as shown below:—

### Like this:

I opened the door yesterday.

I did not open the door today.

Now do the following:-

(1) He jumped upon the table yesterday. He did not — upon the table this morning.

(2) She walked home in the morning.
She did — home in the evening.

(3) They went home yesterday.

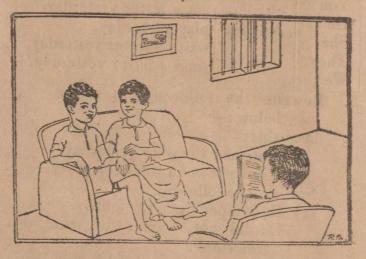
They — — today.

(4) She came here today. She — — yesterday.

(5) We played football yesterday.
We -- football today.

(6) I got a letter on Monday.I — — a letter on Sunday.

### What did he do?



Gopal came here yesterday.

Mohan came with him.

I took them to my room.

They sat down.

We read a story from my book.

Mother gave us tea.

They thanked her.

Then they went home.

What did Gopal do yesterday?

What did Mohan do?

What did I do?

What did they do?

What did we do?

What did Mother do?

What did they do then?

#### Exercises

1. Let pupils read' a question from this table and answer it.

	Gopal I	
What did	he she	do yesterday?
	we they	

2. Write out the following sentences filling in the blanks from the list of words given below:—

opened. sat. thanked. read. went. gave.

- (1) I to school yesterday.
- (2) I on the bench.
- (3) I my book.
- (4) I a story.
- (5) I my book to Gopal.
- (6) He me.

### LESSON 47

# bus ship train

Father took me to Cochin on Sunday.

We went by bus.
We went to the bus stop in the morning.



We got into the bus at seven o'clock.

The bus took us to Cochin.

We saw the sea.

We saw many ships.



We came back in the evening.

We came back by train.

Where did Father take me on Sunday?

How did we go?

When did we go to the bus stand?

When did we get into the bus?
Where did the bus take us?

What did we see?

When did we come back?

How did we come back?

1. Let pupils read a question from the tables given below and answer it.

Where did	Gopal I you he she we they	go yesterday?
When did Lila I you he she we they	you he she we	come here yesterday?

2. Fit the following six words into the sentences given below:—

went. came. train. morning. took. into.

- (1) Mohan and Gopal to Madras.
- (2) They went by -.

- (3) They went to the station in the --
- (4) They got the train.
- (5) The train them to Madras.
- (6) After a week they back.
- 3. Fill the blanks putting in the right word:—
  - (1) He went to Trichur on Sunday.

    Where did he on Sunday?
  - (2) He gave me a book.

    What did he me?
  - (3) He took me home.

    Where did he me?
  - (4) We went to Cochin by bus. How did we — to Cochin?
  - (5) He got your letter on Monday. When did he your letter?
  - (6) Mohan came here by train. How did Mohan — here?

## The Dog and the Bone

Once there was a dog.



It was hungry.

It ran here and there.

It got a bone.

It ran off with it.

Was the dog hungry?
What did it get?
What did it do then?

x x x x

The dog ran to a river.

There was a bridge across the river.

It came to the bridge.

It jumped upon the bridge.

Then it looked down.

There was another dog in the water!



### That dog had a bone!

Where did the dog come to? What was there in the water? Was it a dog?

X X X X

The dog looked at it.
It opened its mouth.

It said 'Bow wow.'
The bone fell down.
It fell into the water.
The dog went away.

What did the dog do?
Where did the bone fall?

### Exercise

Fill in the blanks choosing the right words from the brackets:

Once a dog — a bone. (get, got)

It ran — with it. (off, of)

It — to a river. (come, came)

It — a bridge. (see, 'saw)

It jumped — (into, upon) the bridge.

It — down into the water. (looks, looked).

It — a dog with a bone. (see, saw)

It opened - mouth. (it, its)

The bone — into the water. (fell, fall)

The dog — away. (go, went)

## George and the Tree



Once there was a boy. His name was George. One day Father gave him an axe.

It was a new one.

They had a garden.

George ran to the garden.

There was a tree in the garden.

George cut the tree with his axe.

He cut down the tree.

What was the boy's name?
What did his father give him?
What did he do with it?

X X

Father went to the garden the next day.

He looked for the tree.

It was not there!

He got angry.

He called his man.

He said, "Who cut down this tree?"

The man said, "I did not cut it down."

Who went to the garden?
Did he see the tree?
What did he ask his man?
What did the man say?

x x x x

George heard this.

He ran to his father.

He said, "He did not cut down the tree. I cut it down."

Father heard his words.

He was not angry with George.

He smiled.

He said, "You are telling me the truth. I am pleased with you. Always tell the truth."

What did he say to his father?
What did his father say?
Was he pleased with George?

x x x x

This is a true story.

It is from America.

George was a great American.

1. Let each pupil read a sentence from the following table:—

		George	
		me	an axe.
Father		you	a book.
	gave	him	a pen.
Mohan		her	a picture.
		us	a bag.
		them	

2. Fill in the blanks correctly:—
George was a — boy.
One day he got an —.
He — to the garden.
He — down a tree.
His — called his man.
The man said, "I did — cut it down."
Then George said, "Father, I cut it —."
His father smiled. He said. "George,
you are a good —.
You told me the —."
George — a great American.

## The Man and his Caps



Once there was a man.

He had some caps.

He put one on his head.

He put the others in a basket.

He walked off with the basket.

What did the man put in the basket?

What did he do then?

The man came to a tree.

He put the basket down.

He sat under the tree.

He shut his eyes.

He slept.

Where did he sit?
What did he do?

x x x x

There were some monkeys on the tree.

They saw the man.

They saw the cap on his head.

They saw the basket.

They saw the caps in the basket.

Then they came down.

They took the caps from the basket.



They put them on their heads. Then they went up the tree.

What did the monkeys see?
What did they do?
What did they take?
What did they put on their heads?
What did they do then?

X X X X

The man slept for an hour. Then he got up. He looked into the basket.

The caps were not there!

He looked up and down.

He saw the monkeys on the tree.

He saw the caps on their heads.

Where did the man look?
What did he see?

X X X X

The man had a cap on his head.

He took the cap from his head.

He threw it down.

The monkeys saw it.

They took their caps from their heads.

They threw them down. The man jumped up.



He picked up the caps. He put them into his basket. He walked off with it.

What did the man do with his cap?
What did the monkeys do then?
Did the man pick up the caps?
Where did he put them?
What did he do then?

### 1. Match the following pairs correctly: -

(a) Once a man (b) He put one (c) He put the	under a tree. slept. had some caps.
others (d) He sat (e) He	on his head. in a basket.

1. Some monkeys	threw down his cap.
2. They	picked up the caps
	and went away.
3. They put the caps	threw down their caps.
4. The man	came down.
5. Then the	on their heads.
monkeys	
6. The man	took the caps.

3. Write out the following sentences like the one shown below:—

Like this:— He is standing there now. He stood there yesterday.

Now do the following:

(1) He is walking home now. He — home yesterday.

(2) She is shutting the door now. She — the door yesterday.

(3) Mohan is sitting on the bench.

Mohan — on the bench yesterday.

(4) John is running home now. John — home yesterday.

(5) She is taking the book from her bag.

She — the book from the bag
yesterday.

4. Fill the gaps in the following sentences:
The crow is thirsty. The crow was thirsty.
It is looking into the jar. It — into the jar.
There is water in it. There — water in it.
It cannot get water from the jar. It — not get water from the jar.

It is picking up stones. It — up stones. It is putting them into the jar. It — them

It is drinking water from the jar. It — water from the jar.

### Part V

(Three weeks)

### (LESSONS 51-55)

The future tense is introduced in this section. The use of will and shall to form the future tense is taught.

Avoid for the present the use of will in the first person and shall in the second and third. Note that 'Shall you?' is the correct form of Second Person question, as shall is expected in the answer. 'Will you?' is used when 'I will' is expected and should not be used yet.

### will be shall be

Where is your pen?
It is on the table.
I shall put it in my pocket.
Then it will be in my pocket.
It will not be on the table.

X X X

Today is Friday.
Yesterday was Thursday.
Tomorrow will be Saturday.
We shall not be here tomorrow.
We shall be at home.
I shall be at home.
You will be at home.
He will be at home.
They will be at home.

1. Read fourteen sentences from this table.

I We shall be here tomorrow. shall not be here tomorrow.

Gopal You He She They

will be here tomorrow.
will be at home tomorrow.
will not be at home tomorrow.

- 2. Fill in the following with is, was or will be:
  - 1. To-day Monday.
  - 2. Yesterday Sunday.
  - 3. Tomorrow Tuesday.
  - 4. I at home yesterday.
  - 5. He here now.
  - 6. She here tomorrow.

## shall go | will go

Tomorrow is Saturday.

We shall not go to school tomorrow.

We shall go to the Zoo in the evening.

Shall we call Gopi and Ravi?

Will they come?

Yes, they will.

Will Lila come?

No, she will not.

Will Sita come?

No, she won't.

There are monkeys in the Zoo. There are other animals also. We shall take some fruit with us.



We shall give the fruit to the monkeys.

They will eat the fruit.

Shall we go to school tomorrow?
Where shall we go tomorrow?
When shall we go to the zoo?
Will Mohan come?
Will Lila come?
What shall we see there?
What shall we take with us?
What shall we give to the monkeys?
Will they eat it?

### Exercises

Let each pupil read a sentence from the following table:

I shall	go to the zoo tomorrow.		
We shall	not go to the zoo tomorrow.		
You will	come here tomorrow.		
He will	not come here tomorrow.		
She will	give Mohan the book		
	tomorrow.		
They will	not give Mohan the book		
tomorrow.			

## number

### Numbers please

	Predee		
I	one.	16	sixteen.
2	two.	17	seventeen
3	three.	18	eighteen
4	four.	19	nineteen
5	five.		twenty.
6	six.	21	twenty-one.
7	seven.	22	twenty-two.
8	eight.	23	twenty-three.
9	nine.	24	twenty-four.
0	ten.	25	twenty-five.
I	eleven.	I The second of the	twenty-six.
2	twelve.		twenty-seven.
3	thirteen.	28	twenty-eight.
4	fourteen.		twenty-nine.
5	fifteen.		thirty.

F1

How many boys are there in this class?

There are thirty boys in this class.

40 forty.

70 seventy.

50 fifty.

80 eighty.

60 sixty.

90 ninety.

100 A hundred.

### Exercise

### Fill in correctly:

- 1. Two and one are -.
- 2. One and are five.
- 3. Two and two four.
- 4. and one are ten.
- 5. many are ten and one?
- 6. Six and six are —.
- 7. Ten and ten are —.
- 8. How are ten and three?
- 9. How many ninety and ten?
- 10. Ninety and ten are hundred.

## speak every morning

## evening

Tomorrow is our School Day.

There will be games in the morning.

There will be a meeting in the

evening.

Our headmaster will speak. I shall go for the meeting.

I shall go with my father.

Will your father come, Mohan?

Yes, he will.

Every boy will come with his father.

Every girl will come with her mother.

Then it will be a big meeting.

#### Exercises

1. Rewrite the sentences in Lesson 52 as shown below:
Yesterday was our School Day.
There were games in the morning.

2. Answer the following questions:—

(1) Has every boy and girl a name?

(2) Has every school a name?

(3) Can you give the name of every boy in your class?

(4) Are you taking every book from

the table?

(5) Are we here every day?

(6) Can you give a book to every boy here?

#### LESSON 55

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall; Humpty-Dumpty had

a great fall.

All the king's horses and all the king's men

Couldn't put Humpty together again.

#### Part VI

(Nine weeks)

#### (LESSONS 56-71)

The Present Simple tense is introduced in this section. It is used to describe habitual actions. Teach the difference between the Present Continuous Tense and the Simple Present. The former is used to describe actions which are going on now; while the latter is used to describe habitual actions.

# go goes come comes

Mohan is going to school now.

He goes to school every day.

go - goes.



Lila is coming here now.

She comes here every day.

I come here every day.

You come here every day.

They come here every day.

We come here every day.

come - comes.

Mohan Lila He She

goes to school every day.

You We They

go to school every day.

#### Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a pair of sentences from the following table:—

Now	Every day.
I am reading.	I read.
I am writing.	I write.
I am playing.	I play.
You are working.	You work.
You are going home.	You go home.
Mohan is sitting there.	He sits there.
He is reading English.	He reads English.
Lila is coming here.	Lila comes here.
She is shutting the	She shuts the
window.	window.
The dog is running	The dog runs out.
out.	
It is standing there.	It stands there.
We are walking home.	We walk home.
They are sleeping.	They sleep.
Mohan and Gopi are	Mohan and Gopi
running.	run.

2.	Choose the right word from the brackets				
	and fill in the following:—				
	(1) I — reading (is, am).				
	He — reading (is, are).				
	They — reading (are, ar	m).			
	(2) I — (write, writes).				
	He — ( ,, ).				
	They— ( ,, ).				
	She — ( " ).				
	(3) We — the door (open	, or	ens).		
	They — the door (	99	).		
	He — the door (	99	).		
	She — the door (	22	).		
	(4) She - here (come		mes)		
	They — here (	22	).		
	He - here (	22	).		
	Lila — here (	22	).		
3.	Fill the gaps in the following		tences		
	choosing the right word fr	om	those		

(1) go, goes, going.
I am - there now.
I - there every day.
He - there every day.

given.

(2) open, opens, opening.
You — the door every day.
Mohan is — the door now.
She — the window every day.

(3) shut, shuts, shutting.
He is — the door now.
He — the door every day.
They — the window every day.

(4) put, puts, putting.

We are our books on the table now.

We — our books here every day.

That boy — his books here every day.

(5) take, takes, taking.

They — their books home every day.

They are — their books home now. Lila — her books home every day.

(6) give, gives, giving.

Sita is — me her pen nów.

She — me her books every day.

Sita and Lila — me their books

every day.

Old Govind has a son and a daughter. The girl is twelve years old and the boy is ten years old. Her name is Lila and his name is Balan.

Lila is a good girl. She goes to school every day. She learns her lessons well. She reads English well.



She writes English well. She helps her mother.

But Balan is not a good boy. He does not go to school every day. He does not learn his lessons well. He does not read well. He does not write well. He does not help his mother.

#### Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a question and its answer from the following table:—

	Mohan	go to school every day?
	Lila ·	play every day?
Da	he	sleep every day?
Do	she	learn English every day?
D	they	help mother every day?
Does	we	read every day?
	you	write every day?
	Í	

Yes,	he she they we you I	does. doesn't. do. don't.
------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------

- 2. Put do or does in the following blanks and fill in:—
  - (1) I not play every day.
  - (2) He not play every day.
  - (3) I not like tea.
  - (4) She not like coffee.
  - (5) he know Hindi?
  - (6) He not know Tamil.
  - (7) they play games?
  - (8) your brother go to school?

## get up take food

Gopal gets up in the morning. He gets up at six o'clock.

He washes
his face.
He cleans
his teeth.
He learns
his lessons.
He takes
food at
nine.



Then he goes to school.

What does Gopal do in the morning?
When does he get up?
What does he wash?
What does he clean?
What does he learn?
When does he take his food?
Where does he go then?

#### Exercises

1. Let each pupil read a question from the following table and answer it:—

What does What do	Mohan Lila he she they we you I	do at six o'clock? do at eight o'clock? do at nine o'clock? do at ten o'clock? do at four o'clock?
Where does Where do	Mohan Lila he she they we you I	go at ten o'clock? go at four o'clock?
When does When do	Mohan Lila he she they we you I	get up in the morning? go to school? go home from school? play? go to bed?

2. Fit the following in the sentences given below: get up, learn, go, wash, clean.

I — at six o'clock.

I — my face.

I — my teeth.

I — my lessons.

I — to school at ten.

#### LESSON 59

# at till o'clock

Lila goes home from school in the evening.

She goes home at four o'clock.

Then she has tea.

She plays till six.

Then she learns her lessons.

She takes her food at eight.

She goes to bed at nine.

She sleeps till morning.

When does Lila go home from school? What has she then?

What does she do till six?
When does she learn her lessons?
When does she take her food?
When does she go to bed?
What does she do till morning?
When do you go home from school?
What do you do till six?
When do you learn your lessons?
When do you take your food?
What do you do till eight?
When do you go to bed?

#### Exercises

Fill in like the above :-

He — up at 5 o'clock.

He — his face.

He — — teeth.

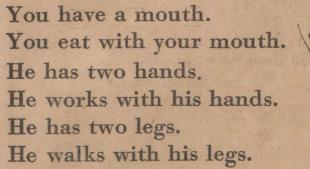
He — lessons.

He — to school.

Do the above exercise putting in she and they instead of he.

### hear work

I have two eyes.
I see with my eyes.
I have two ears.
I hear with my ears.
You have a nose.
You smell with your nose.



What do you do with your eyes? What do you do with your ears? What does he do with his nose?

What does he eat with? What does he work with? What does he walk with?

	Exerci	ses
1.	Use these phrases	in the following
	sentences:	
	with my legs.	with my mouth.
	, -8-	my model.
	with my hands.	with my eyes.
		with my cycle.
	with my nose.	with my ears.
	(1) I see —	
	(2) I hear —	THE RESERVED TO SERVE
	(3) I smell —	
	(4) I eat —	
	(5) I walk —	
_	(6) I work —	
2.	Fill the gaps with su	
	He — with his	eyes.
	He — with his	
	He — with his	
	He — with his	
	He — with his	
	He — with his	
3.	Do the above exer	cises putting in he
	instead of I and they	v instead of he.

### The Sun



The sun rises in the morning.
It shines by day.
It sets in the evening.
We cannot see the sun at night.
The sun rises in the east.
It sets in the west.
The sun is in the sky.
The moon is in the sky.

The stars also are in the sky.

The moon and the stars shine at night.

When does the sun rise?
When does it shine?
When does it set?
Where does the sun rise?
Where does it set?
Where is the sun?
Where is the moon?
Where are the stars?
When do the moon and the stars shine?

#### Exercises

- 1. Use these in the sentences given below: in the morning; what; sky; sets; are; night; in the evening; rises; where; is; day; shine.
  - (1) The sun in the east.
  - (2) The sun in the west.
  - (3) The sun rises - .

(4)	The	sun	sets	_	_	-:
-----	-----	-----	------	---	---	----

(5) The sun is in the —.

- (6) The moon in the sky.
- (7) The stars in the sky.
- (8) is the sun?
- (9) colour is the sky?
- (10) The sun shines by —.
- (11) The moon shines by —.
- (12) The stars by night.
- 2. Put a, an or the and fill in:
  - $(1) table. \qquad (6) girl.$
  - (2) ant. (7) moon.
  - (3) egg. (8) sky. (9) eye.

  - (5) umbrella. (10) floor.

## Days of the Week

There are seven days in a week.
They are Sunday, Monday,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday.
Sunday is the first day of the

Sunday is the first day of the week.

Saturday is the last day of the week.

Today is Wednesday.
Yesterday was Tuesday.
Tomorrow will be Thursday.
Seven days make a week.
Thirty days make a month.
Some months have thirty-one days.

Twelve months make a year.

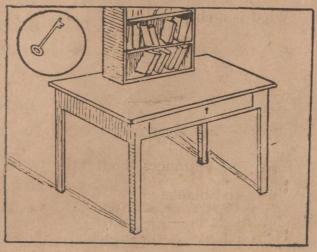
#### Exercises

- 1. Name the days of the week.
- 2. Frame questions to get the following answers:—
  - (1) There are seven days in a week.
  - (2) Sunday is the first day of the week.
  - (3) Saturday is the last day of the week.
  - (4) To-day is Monday.
  - (5) Yesterday was Sunday.
  - (6) Tomorrow will be Tuesday.
  - (7) Seven days make a week.
- 3. Fill in correctly:
  - (1) To-day is —.
  - (2) Yesterday was —.
  - (3) Tomorrow — Wednesday.
  - (4) is the first day of the week.
  - (5) Saturday is the day of the —.



Two little birds
Sat upon a stone.
One flew away
And then there was one.
The other flew away,
Then there was none.
Left all alone was the poor old stone.

### The Table



This is my table.
It has four legs.
I keep my books on the table.
This table has a lock.
It has a key.
The table is made of wood.
The key is made of iron.

Have you a table?
Has it a key?
What is the key made of?
What is a book made of?
What is a chair made of?

#### Exercises

- 1. Write five sentences about 'the table.'
- 2. Fill in the blanks:
  - (1) A lock is — iron.
  - (2) A key is iron.
  - (3) A chair is — wood.
  - (4) The blackboard is — wood.
  - (5) A book made of —.
  - (6) An axe is made of and —.
- 3. Name three things made of wood.

  Name three things made of iron.

### Jack and the Giant

Once there was a boy. His name was Jack. He lived with his mother. They had a cow.

A giant lived near by. He lived on a hill. The giant was a big man. He had big arms. He had big legs. He was big, very big.



Jack was a small boy. He had small arms. He had small legs. He was small, very small.



One day
the big giant
came down
and took
away Jack's
cow.

On the next day Jack went to the

hill. He made a big hole there. The giant saw Jack. He ran down the hill. He fell into the hole.

Then Jack took his axe and cut off the giant's head.

So Jack got back his cow. He took it home. His mother was very pleased.

#### Exercises

1. Match the following:

Jack was
The giant was
One day the giant took
away
Jack made
The giant fell
Then Jack cut off

into the hole.
the giant's head.
a big man.
Jack's cow.
a little boy.
a big hole.

- 2. Name two things which are small.

  Then name something which is very small.
- 3. Name two things which are big.
  Name another thing which is very big.

#### LESSON 66

### The Clock

We have a clock.
It is on the wall.
It has a face.
There are twelve numbers on it.
The clock has two hands.

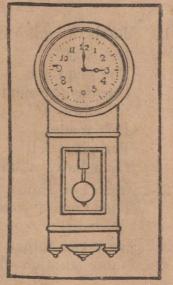
One is the minute hand.

It shows the minutes.

The other is the hour hand.

It shows the hours.

The minute hand is long.



The hour hand is short.

The hour hand is at three now.

The minute hand is at twelve.

It is three o'clock now.

The clock tells the time.

#### Exercises

- 1. Fill in the gaps in the following questions with suitable words:—
  - (1) How many hands a clock?
  - (2) What the hour hand show?
  - (3) What does the minute hand —?
  - · (4) does the long hand show?
    - (5) What the clock tell us?
    - (6) you a clock?
- 2. Answer the above questions.
  Fill the gaps putting in the opposites:
  - (1) The minute hand is long, but the hour hand is —.
  - (2) A is the first letter, but Z is the letter.
  - (3) The sun shines by day, but the moon shines by —.
  - (4) The chair is old, but the table is —.
  - (5) The giant was big, but Jack was —.

## Good morning

## Please Thank you

John:-Good morning, Mohan.

Mohan:—Good morning, John. What's that in your hand?

John:—It's a picture. It's the picture of Babu Rajendra Prasad. He is the President of India.

Mohan:—Please show it to me. Iohn:—Here it is.

(He gives the picture to Mohan. Mohan looks at it.)

Mohan:—This is a good picture.
I saw Babu Rajendra Prasad
in 1951. He was here then.
Did you see him?

John:—Yes, I did. There was a meeting then. I went to the meeting with my father. Babu Rajendra Prasad spoke for an hour. It was a big meeting.

(Mohan looks at the picture again.)

Mohan:—This is a very good picture. I like it very much.

John:—I shall give you this picture.

I have another at home.

Mohan:— Thank you very much.

(Mohan takes the picture and walks off.)

#### Exercises

- 1. Fill the gaps in the following sentences with much or many:—
  - (1) How books have you?
  - (2) How milk have you?
  - (3) I have teeth.
  - (4) She does not eat —.
  - (5) There are boys here.
  - (6) We don't have time.
- 2. Fill in the gaps using please or thank correctly:
  - (1) give me your pencil.
  - (2) He gave me his pen. I said, "-you."
  - (3) give me your bag.
  - (4) He said, " give me your book."
  - (5) I gave him my book. He said, "— you."

## letter word sentence

How many letters are there in English?

There are twenty-six letters. Which is the first letter?

which is the hist letter

A is the first letter.

Which is the last letter?

Z is the last letter.

Which letter comes after P?

Q comes after P.

Which letter comes before Y?
Which letter comes between U and W?
How many letters are there in your name?

How many words are there in this question?

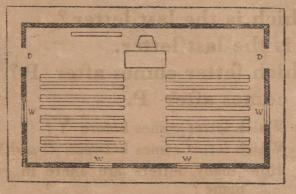
How many sentences are there in this lesson?

#### Exercises

I. Let each pupil read a question from the table and answer it.

How many	chairs tables benches desks boys girls pupils	are there in this room?
----------	---	-------------------------

20



This is my class room.

Look at the picture and answer the following questions:—

(1) How many chairs are there in the class room?

(2) How many tables are there?

- (3) How many blackboards are there?
- (4) How many benches are there?
- (5) How many desks are there?
- (6) How many doors has this room?
- (7) How many windows has this room?

### India

Look at this map.

It is the map of India.

India is our country.

We live in India.



Can you show Delhi on the map?

Here is Delhi.

Delhi is a big city.

It is in the north.

2022

Where is Cape Comorin?
It is in the south.
Can you show Madras, Bombay and Calcutta on the map?
India is a big country.
We are Indians.
India is our motherland.
We love India.

#### Exercises

- 1. Write five sentences about India.
- 2. Fill in using the following words:—south, east, north, west.
  - (1) Delhi is in the —.
  - (2) Cape Comorin is in the -.
  - (3) Madras is in the —.
  - (4) Bombay is in the -.



The rose is red; The sky is blue; Honey is sweet; And so are you. 

## Bapu

This is a picture of Bapu.

Do you know Bapu's full name?

His name was Mohandas

Karamchand Gandhi.

He was a great man.

He made India free.

We called him 'Bapu'.

Bapu is the Hindi word for "father."

Bapu loved little boys and girls very much.

He told them stories.

He played with them.

In this picture you can see Bapu with a little boy.

2022

Bapu has a stick.

He is holding one end of it.

The boy is holding the other end.

The boy is pulling him. Bapu is playing with the boy.

#### Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with the words given below:—

free great loved called Gandhi lived

- (1) Bapu was a man.
- (2) His name was M. K. .
- (3) He for India.
- (4) He made India —.
- (5) We him Bapu.
- (6) He children very much.
- 2. Write six sentences about Bapu.

### ESSENTIAL WORDS—FORM I

a across after again also an and angry animal another arm at	behind bench between big bird black blue board boat bone book boy bridge brother brown bus but by	cap car chair chalk city class clean clerk clock colour come country cow cross crow cup cut	do dog door down drink  E  ear east eat end English evening every eye
back bag basket be bed before	C call can	D daughter day desk	face fall father

-	-	-	
0	**		
finger	Н	ink	learn
first		into	leave
flag	hand	iron	left
floor	happy	is	leg
food	have	it	lesson
for	he		letter
foot	head	a sald	like
free	head-	Jould	little
from	master	in busod	live
fruit	hear	jar	lock
full	help	jump	long
	here		look
fan	hill	K	love
G	hold	A	
MATERIAL PROPERTY.	hole	l- reditord	
antinova.	home	keep	M
game	horse	key	
garden	hour	kill	18
get	how	king	make
giant	hungry	know	man
girl	11111-02		many
give			map
go	I	L	milk
good	19423945	4	minute
great	I	land	monkey
green	in -	last	moon
			(c. 1)
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1			
month	off	QIII	sentence
morning	old	time '	set
mother	on Missi	queen	shall
mouth	once	question	she
much	only	tomorrow	shine
	open		ship
N	or doon	Rios	short
N	orange		show
name	other	read	shut
name	out	red	side
near new		right	sister
next		ring	sit
night	Pontw	rise	sky
no		river	sleep
north	pen	room	small
nose	pencil	run	smell
not	pick		smile
now	picture		some
number	play	S	
number	please		son
	pocket	say	south
0	pot	school	stand
	pull	sea	star
o'clock	pupil	see	stick
of	put	send	stone
	1		

story	till	W	work
sun	time		write
Test.	to	walk	Trail ten
- Seda	to-day	wall	The purpose
T	tomorrow	water	Y
No. of the last	touch	we	
table	toy	week	year
tail	train	well	yellow
take	tree	west	yes
tea	true	what	yesterday
teach	truth	wheel	you
teacher	turn	when	
tell		where	
thank	U	which	Z
that	U	white	
the	under	who	Z00
then		whose	
there	up	will	
they		window	-
thirsty	V	with	
this		woman	
throw	very	word	
1735			



