

ENGLISH YEAR 4

Sekolah Kebangsaan



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STANDARD-BASED CURRICULUM FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

ENGLISH YEAR 4

Sekolah Kebangsaan

Writers
Lim Eng Seong
Lee Poh Lin
Khor Hui Min

Graphic Designer
Noor Azli bin Ariffin

Editor
Mariati Josepha binti Mustafa

Illustrator
Wong Chi Ming

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Wong Chi Ming

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Introduction

The English Year 4 SK Textbook is written to fulfil the English Language needs of Year 4 pupils in accordance to the Standard Document for Primary School English Language Curriculum (KSSR) for Year 4.

The textbook is designed to equip pupils with basic language skills and knowledge of the English language to enable them to communicate effectively in a variety of contexts appropriate to their levels of development. The language content are divided into 15 units and presented under three themes namely the World of Self, Family and Friends, the World of Stories, and the World of Knowledge. The textbook also incorporates the 12 educational emphases to equip pupils to face the challenges of the real world. The modular approach taken in this book provides pupils the opportunity to focus on and develop specific language skills in this order: Listening and Speaking, Reading, Writing, Grammar, and Language Arts.

Listening and Speaking

This component aims to develop pupils' ability to listen and respond to different stimuli. It also aims to develop pupils' ability to listen to oral texts and to speak in various contexts, both in and outside the classroom. Take note that the listening and speaking activity is to be conducted by the teacher or by making it as a pairwork activity to enable the pupils to practise the language orally.

Listening and Speaking activities are presented with these icons:



Let's say.



Let's listen and talk.
Let's listen and say.
Let's listen and answer.



Let's do.



Let's talk.
Let's recite.

Reading

The reading activities in this book are designed to develop the pupils' ability to read from words, phrases and sentences in linear and non-linear texts. Towards the end, different varieties of reading material comprising of poems, stories, rhymes, dialogues, tables, and charts are included to enrich the pupils' reading experience.

Reading activities are presented with these icon.

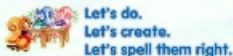
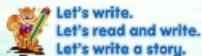


Let's read.
Let's read and answer.
Let's read and do.
Let's read and tell.
Let's read and learn.
Let's read and practise.
Let's read and write.

Writing

Pupils are given adequate and plentiful opportunities to master the mechanics of writing. They learn to write at word, phrase, and sentence level. This book provides a variety of writing activities which enhance pupils' penmanship skills and enable them to write for specific purposes.

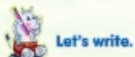
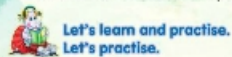
These are the icons that represent the writing activities.



Grammar

The grammar activities in every unit provide a simplified explanation of the rules in grammar and a contextualised use of the item. The units encourage pupils to use the grammar items learned in a variety of contextualised or situational texts.

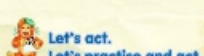
Grammar activities are presented with these icons.



Language Arts

This component provides opportunities for pupils to use English through fun-filled activities that stimulate their imagination and interest. It also encourages the pupils to plan, prepare, and produce creative pieces of work.

These are the icons to the activities in language arts.



Main Characters

These are the characters found in the book.



Nurul



Kim Seng



Pravin



Jagjit Kaur



Kinah



Mr. Ramesh

Hello boys and girls,

Welcome to Year 4! Please meet Nurul, Pravin, Kim Seng, Jagjit, Kinah, and their teacher, Mr. Ramesh. Together, they will show you how to speak, read, and write in English properly and creatively. Pay attention to the way they use English in different situations.

Have fun!



Lim Eng Seng



Lee Poh Lin



Khor Hui Min



Our Community



Let's talk.



HARDWARE SHOP



Look at the pictures taken from a fishing village.



What can you see in the pictures?

I can see fishing boats.



Pairwork

Tell your friends about what you can see in the pictures above.



What do you see?

Who lives here?



How do the people get around?

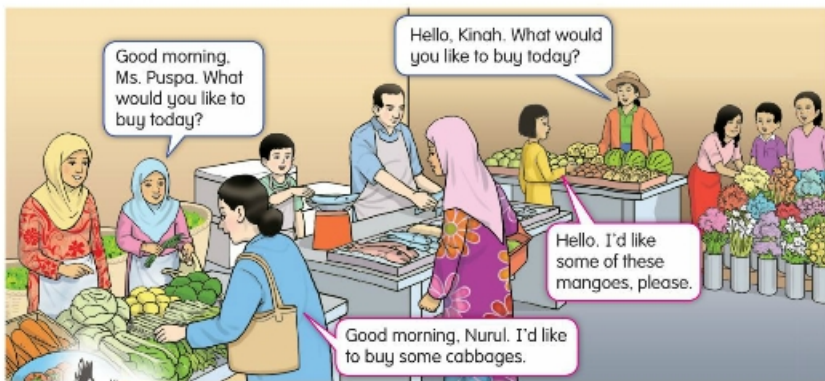
What do the people do for a living?



Let's say.

Listening and Speaking

Nurul and her friends are at the market.



Good morning, Ms. Puspa. What would you like to buy today?

Hello, Kinah. What would you like to buy today?

Hello. I'd like some of these mangoes, please.

Good morning, Nurul. I'd like to buy some cabbages.



What do you see at a market? Describe them.



What do you see at a market?

I can see ...



What do you buy at the market?

I buy ...



Talk about what you can see and buy at a:

stationery shop

hardware store

night market

coffee shop

post office





Let's read and answer.

Reading



Making Salted Fish

In the old days, people did not have refrigerators or freezers. Fishermen made salted fish when they had caught more than enough fish. They did this to preserve the fish. People could eat the salted fish later. Here are the steps to make salted fish:

Step 1

Cut open and clean the fish.



Step 2

Sprinkle the fish with a lot of salt.



Step 3

Arrange the fish and dry them under the sun for a few days.



Answer these questions.

- Who made salted fish in the old days?
- Why did they make salted fish?
- How many steps are needed to make salted fish?
- Explain the steps to make salted fish. Use the words *first*, *next*, and *finally*.
Example: *First*, *cut open* *Next* *Finally*



Let's do.

Making salted fish is a cottage industry. Make a poster about a cottage industry in your community. Include:

- the name of the industry.
- who is involved in the industry.
- where the industry is located and other relevant details.

2.2.2(a)



Let's read and do.

Reading

It was Monday. Dad came home early. I was **curious**. He talked to Mum. They started to make phone calls and pack a few things.

"Dad, Mum, what's happening?" I asked. Something was going on and I had to know what it was.

"There was a fire, Nurul," Mum replied. "Mak Dilah's house was burnt to the ground. The neighbourhood had a meeting and decided to help Mak Dilah rebuild her house."

"Isn't building a house difficult?" I asked.

"If many people come to help, it will be easy," said Dad. "Pravin's father is an **architect**. He volunteered to help design the new house. Kim Seng's uncle is a **contractor**. He will help rebuild it."

"Many neighbours are giving donations. Our neighbour who owns a **hardware** store is contributing building materials," added Mum.

"Wow, that's **wonderful**. I want to help, too!"

I said excitedly.

"Well, you can collect donations from your schoolmates. I will call your headmaster tomorrow to discuss it with him," replied Dad.

"That's great! I will ask Kim Seng, Kinah, and Pravin to help, too," I said.

- What happened to Mak Dilah's house?
- Who is going to help design the house?
- Where are they getting the building materials?
- How is Nurul going to help?
- When is Nurul's father calling the headmaster?

Locate and find the meanings of these words in your dictionary:

architect

contractor

wonderful

curious

hardware

2.2.2(a) • 2.2.4(a)(b)





Let's write.

Practise cursive writing.



Write these words using cursive writing:

house fire hardware village coffee grass school

The fishermen produce a lot of salted fish and dried seafood.

Writing



Let's read and write.

Writing

The Parent-Teacher Association is organising a fund-raising fair on 31 January from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. The proceeds from the fair will be donated to Mak Dilah to help rebuild her house. Nurul will sell vegetables. Kinah will sell fruits and Pravin will sell cakes and cookies.

The organising committee wants to invite the community to come to the fair. Help them to complete the invitation below in cursive writing.



Invitation to a FUND-RAISING FAIR

Date : 31

Time : 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Place : School Canteen

Items on sale : , ,

, ,

,

All proceeds will be donated to Mak Dilah to help rebuild her house.



Write an invitation for your School Sports Day.





Let's read and write.

Nurul and her friends work hard to help make the fund-raising fair a success.



Complete the paragraph.

January was more exciting than usual this year because the Parent-Teacher Association organised a at the . Everybody came to show their support. Nurul's mother sold such as long beans, , cabbages, and sweet potatoes.

Kim Seng sold cold and refreshing , iced lemon tea, watermelon juice, and mineral water. Pravin's mother sold special and cookies, as well as and cheese tarts. Our friends and neighbours sold ice cream, second-hand books and magazines, potted plants, and many other things. It was an interesting experience and I was very happy that we collected a lot of money to help Mak Dilah.

3.1.1(a)

Writing



Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

My **mother** likes to buy **groceries** at the **supermarket**.



My **father** likes to read books in the **library**.



I like to cycle in the **park** with my **brother**.



I like to go to the **night market** every Saturday to buy **food**.

The words in bold are common nouns. **Common nouns** are general names we give to people, places, and things.

Write the common nouns that you know.



Let's write.

Using a mind map, list the things Nurul and her friends may see in the market.



Use the words from the mind map to make sentences.

Example: I can buy at the market.

Use a mind map to list the things you may see in a: **park** **night market**



3.1.1(a)



Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

A **common noun** can have a **singular** or **plural** form. 'Singular' means one. 'Plural' means more than one.

Usually, we add **-s** to a noun to make it plural.

apple apples pencil pencils

However, we add **-es** to a noun that ends in **-s**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch**, and **-x** to make it plural.

bus buses match matches
dress dresses box boxes
brush brushes fox foxes

Change the **-y** to **-ies** at the end of nouns to make them plural.

battery batteries party parties

Change the **-f** or **-fe** to **-ves** at the end of nouns to make them plural.

half halves knife knives

We make irregular nouns plural by changing the vowels or adding **-en**. Some irregular nouns just stay the same.

tooth teeth child children
woman women fish fish
ox oxen sheep sheep

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

1. Pravin bought two 🐔 (loaf) of raisin bread.
2. The 🐑 (sheep) were eating grass in the field.
3. He saw two 🐦 (bird) flying near the three 🐦 (cage).
4. Please hang the 🧥 (shirt) and 🧣 (towel) out to dry.
5. The two 🧑 (woman) had beautiful white 🦷 (tooth).

5.1.(b)(c)



Let's read.

Contemporary Literature

Many years ago, homeless people were forced to live in workhouses. They were also forced to work for food. Oliver grew up in a home for the very young workhouse children.

Mrs. Mann, the caretaker, was given money to buy food for the children, but she kept most of it for herself.



Finish your food, boys.



One day, Mr. Bumble came.



Hungry?
How dare you say that!



Thanks for the tea, Mrs. Mann. I've come for Oliver. He's nine years old today. I must take him to the workhouse.

[Adapted from 'Graphic Dickens: Oliver Twist', retold by Hilary Burningham]

Answer the questions.

1. Who is the caretaker of the home?
2. What does the caretaker do?
3. Do you think the children like the caretaker?

Characters are an important part of a story. They help the writer to tell the story. Many stories are remembered because they have great characters.

4.2.(a)





Spending Wisely



Let's say.



Sharon shared Sally's sandwich under the shade of a shack.

Thrifty Tom takes three taps and three tops for thirty-three ringgit!



Pretty Prema plans a party with plenty of pleasant presents.

Gary gladly gave glowing golden goblets to Gladys.



Who do you think Sharon, Sally, Tom, Prema, Gary, and Gladys are?



I think Gary is an archaeologist.



I think Prema is a party planner.



1.1.3



Let's listen and talk.

Listening and Speaking

The pupils in 4 Venus are learning about why it is important to have an ambition. A good job gives you a good salary. A good salary gives you enough money to live a comfortable life.



What must you do to achieve your ambitions?

Culinary School → Chef



Discuss what you want to be when you grow up.

flying school → pilot
university → engineer

What do you think you need to study or do?

I want to be a pilot. I have to study in a flying school. After I pass all my examinations, I will be allowed to fly aeroplanes.

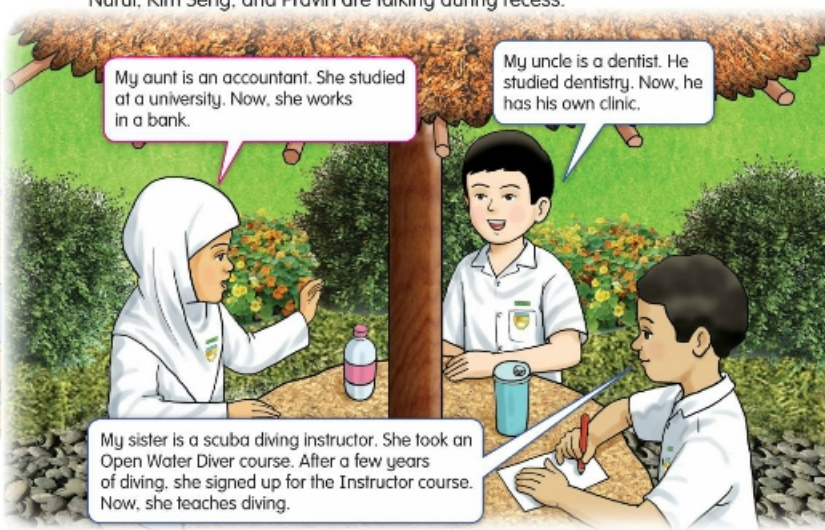


1.2.4



Let's talk.

Nurul, Kim Seng, and Pravin are talking during recess.



My aunt is an accountant. She studied at a university. Now, she works in a bank.

My uncle is a dentist. He studied dentistry. Now, he has his own clinic.

My sister is a scuba diving instructor. She took an Open Water Diver course. After a few years of diving, she signed up for the Instructor course. Now, she teaches diving.

Listening and Speaking



Let's discuss.



You must study hard to achieve your ambition. When you are working, you will get a salary every month. This salary is used to buy food and clothes. You can also help the community. You must save some of your salary.



How can you help your community?

What would you do with the money from your salary?
How much would you save in a month?

13



Let's read and answer.

Reading

Spending Wisely

"Hi, Kim Seng!" said Jagjit.

"Hello, Jagjit!" replied Kim Seng. "You look like you are in a hurry. Where are you going?"

"My brother's birthday is tomorrow. I'm going to the department store to buy him a present," said Jagjit excitedly.

"Wow, that's great! What are you going to buy for him?" asked Kim Seng.

"At first, I wanted to buy him a new backpack. The one he has now is old," replied Jagjit. I checked the prices of backpacks in the mall and they are over my budget."

"Budget?" Kim Seng looked a bit confused.

"Oh, I have a budget of RM50.00 for my brother's present. I don't want to spend more than that," replied Jagjit with a smile. She continued, "The type of backpack my brother likes cost at least RM100. That is too expensive! However, his favourite singer just released a new CD. It is RM49.90. That's within my budget."

"That's great. Now I know how you spend wisely and save money," said Kim Seng.

"A penny saved is a penny earned," replied Jagjit. "It is always a good idea to have a budget when you plan to buy things. I have to go now. See you tomorrow."

"See you. Goodbye," said Kim Seng.



Answer these questions.

- Where is Jagjit going to buy the present?
- Why did Jagjit choose to buy the CD and not the backpack?
- What is the meaning of the idiom "A penny saved is a penny earned"?
 - We should collect money.
 - It is always good to save money.
 - We should work part-time to earn money.

Find the meanings of these words:

saving discount
 budget cost
 department store
 earn



14





Let's read.

Reading

Saving for a Rainy Day

Learning how to manage your money is important. It may be difficult at first, but it will be easy once you start to do it. Here are some useful tips:

- Buy only the things you need.
- Save to buy things you want.
- Think before you buy.
- Do not borrow money.
- Save some money for a rainy day.
- Do not buy things that you cannot afford. Save up and buy them later.



'Needs' are the basic and important things we cannot live without such as food. 'Wants' are things that you can live without such as the latest video games and comic books. You can save to buy your 'wants'.

Answer these questions.

1. List three ways on how to manage your money.
2. What do you do when you want to buy things you cannot afford?
3. Why should you save money? Give two reasons.

How can I save money?



Group each of these items into either 'needs' or 'wants':

chocolate	school shoes	medicine	ribbons
toothpaste	stickers	socks	soap
jewellery	comic books	perfume	rice

15



Let's write.

Writing

Pravin talks about how he spends his monthly allowance.

Pravin gets an allowance every month. He has a budget to help him spend his allowance wisely.

Firstly, he puts a small sum into his savings. Secondly, he spends most of his money on needs such as books, stationery, and food. Thirdly, he spends some of his money on wants such as comics and game cards.



Label the pie chart correctly.



What is a need?

Food is a need. We have to eat every day to stay healthy.



What is a want?

A new mobile phone is a want. If you need to make a call, you can use the house phone or your parent's mobile phone.



Make sentences starting with the phrase below.

As a pupil, I need ...

Example: *As a pupil, I need books. When I read books, I learn many new things.*

16





Let's answer.

Rewrite the paragraph. Change the numbers to word form.

Jagjit went to the mall with her mother to buy a gift for her brother. She bought 1 newly released CD by her brother's favourite singer. After that, she went grocery shopping with her mother for her brother's birthday celebration. They bought 30 tarts, 43 tuna sandwiches, 45 strawberries, and 52 party hats.



Let's write.



I want to buy a birthday present for my sister.
I have RM50.00. Which present should I choose?

Cake



- Available in chocolate, blueberry, and vanilla flavours
- Baked by her favourite baker
- Free candles
- RM50.00

Storybook



- Available in hardcover
- Written by Hans Anderson
- Free bookmark
- RM40.00

Handbag



- Available in pink, brown, blue, and black
- Made in Malaysia
- Free coin purse
- RM25.00

Help Kinah to choose a present for her sister. Give reasons for your choice.

Example:

I would buy a birthday cake because my sister loves to eat cake. It is available in chocolate, blueberry, and vanilla flavours. I will get her a chocolate cake because it is her favourite flavour. It is baked by her favourite baker. It costs RM50.00 which is within my budget.



Writing



Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

We need to save **some** money for a rainy day.
She collects **many** coins.
How **much** sugar would you like to put in the tea?
We bought **a few** papayas.

Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted. They have a singular and a plural form. We use **a, an, a few, several, many, some, plenty of, a lot of** with countable nouns.

Examples:

cake	cakes	fox	foxes
kiss	kisses	hobby	hobbies
brush	brushes	factory	factories
watch	watches	leaf	leaves
sheep	sheep	deer	deer

Uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be counted. We use **a little, much, some, plenty of, a lot of** with uncountable nouns.

Examples:

butter	honey	milk	flour
cream	water	oil	salt



Find the countable nouns and uncountable nouns in the sentences.

1. Pak Ali's cows are in the field.
2. The little girl has beautiful long hair.
3. Please pass me the sugar and salt.
4. I have three books and five pencils.
5. The house is located next to the river.
6. Would you like some cream in your coffee?
7. The nurse took his temperature with a thermometer.
8. Sheela bought two bars of soap and a bottle of shampoo.





Let's practise.

Grammar

Group these words into countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

sand	box	oil	beach	candy	sugar	wish	yogurt
air	cream	eraser	sheep	bakery	water	deer	coin

Look at the pictures. Complete the phrases.



two



five



several



some



some



some



Let's write.

Write sentences using the phrases above.

Examples: *There are two **babies** sleeping in the cots.*

*I had a plate of fried rice and some **soup** for lunch.*

Choose the correct answers.

Pravin went to the supermarket with his mother last Sunday. There was a sale there. They chose to buy some (thing, things) at the sale because the offers were good. They bought two bottles of cooking (oil, oils), a tub of (yogurt, yogurts), a litre of (milk, milks) and ten (apple, apples). They also bought a tube of (toothpaste, toothpastes), four (toothbrush, toothbrushes), two (plate, plates), a (knife, knives) and five (cup, cups). Pravin's mother was very happy because they saved a lot of money that day.

5.1.1(d)(e)



19



Let's read.

Contemporary Literature

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

by Lewis Carroll



Alice had sat on the bank by her sister till she was tired. Once or twice she had looked at the book her sister held in her hand, but there were no pictures in it.

"What is the use of a book without pictures?" thought Alice. The hot day made her feel quite dull, and she wanted to get up and pick some daisies to make a flower chain. Just then a white rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.



(Adapted from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* written by Lewis Carroll, retold by J. C. Gorham.)

Answer these questions.

1. Where was Alice?
2. Who was with Alice?
3. How was Alice feeling?
4. What did Alice suddenly see?
5. What do you do when you feel dull?
6. List five nouns from the passage above.



20

4.2.1(a)



Unit 8 Yesterday and Today



Let's talk.

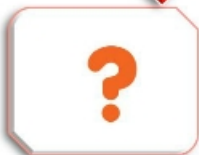
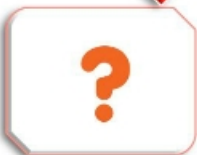
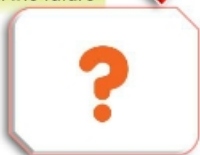
In the past



In the present



In the future



Discuss past and present inventions.
What would you like to invent?



21



Let's listen and talk.

Listening and Speaking



Can you describe the past and present inventions?



Telephones in the past were big and wired. We could not carry them around. At present, we have mobile phones. They're smaller and wireless. We can speak to our family and friends anytime and anywhere.



In older times, cars did not have the safety features that we have today. and were not invented yet. Today, most cars have all these safety features. They make travelling more convenient and comfortable for us.



In the past, computers were big and . Now, laptops are invented so that people can carry them anywhere. They are and . They allow people to work more efficiently anytime and anywhere.



What invention would you like to have?



I would like to have a robot that can do all the housework. It can sweep the floor, wash the dishes or wipe the windows.

That's a great invention! I would want ...



22





Let's listen and talk.

Listening and Speaking



In the past, homes did not have air-conditioners, fans or proper toilets. Now, homes have electricity, electrical appliances, and clean water. These are invented to make life more comfortable for people.

True. In the past, people used firewood to cook. Nowadays, we use electrical stoves to cook our food. We also have ovens to bake cakes or heat food. People in the past had to use wood fire ovens to do so.



You are right, Nurul. So, what other household appliances in the past and the present can you think of? Let's discuss.

Look at the pictures. Compare and talk about the inventions in the past and present.

The Past		The Present
Farming 	→	
Computer 	→	
Television 	→	
Transport 	→	



How is life in the past different from now? Which do you prefer? Why?

The first computer weighed more than 30,000 kilograms. That is the same as the weight of six adult male elephants.

23



1.2.4



Let's read.

Reading

The Inventor of USB flash drive

Pua Khein Seng is a young Malaysian who invented the flash drive.

A flash drive is a memory device for storing information to or from a computer. He invented the flash drive when he was 27 years old.

Khein Seng is from Sekinchan, Selangor. He left Malaysia at the age of 19 to pursue a degree in electrical control engineering at Chiao Tung University, Taiwan. It was during his third year in university that he began conducting research into flash memory

technology. Khein Seng was a top student. After he finished his studies, he set up a company with his friends.

Khein Seng's success has brought him a lot of awards. His advice to people who want to be successful is to have patience with the things they are doing. He also added that one must not give up but keep improving themselves.

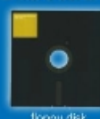


Fill in the blanks.

1. Pua Khein Seng invented .
2. A is a memory device for .
3. It was during his third year in university that he began conducting .
4. Pua Khein Seng set up with his friends.
5. His advice to people who want to be successful is .



Do you know that before the flash drive, the floppy disk was used to store and transfer data? It is big and looks like a diskette.



floppy disk

diskette

24



2.2.2(a) + 2.3.(b)



Let's read and write.

How do we look for the meanings of words we do not understand in a reading passage?

Pua Khein Seng is a young Malaysian who invented the flash drive. A flash drive is a memory device for storing information to or from a computer. He invented the flash drive when he was 27 years old.

First, read the whole paragraph.

Pua Khein Seng is a young Malaysian who invented the flash drive. A flash drive is a memory device for storing information to or from a computer. He invented the flash drive when he was 27 years old.

Second, underline the words you do not understand. Try to guess their meanings.

in-vent *in'vent/ verb*

1 *to ~ sth* to produce or design sth that has not existed before: Who *invented* the steam engine? 2 *to ~ sth* to say or describe sth that is not true, especially in order to trick

Finally, look for the meaning of the words in the dictionary.

The *in-vent* symbol shows that the word is in the list of important words.

Arrange these words in alphabetical order.
Guess their meanings and then check them in the dictionary.

conduct device invent research patience improve

	Word	Meaning	Sentence example
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			



Let's read and write.

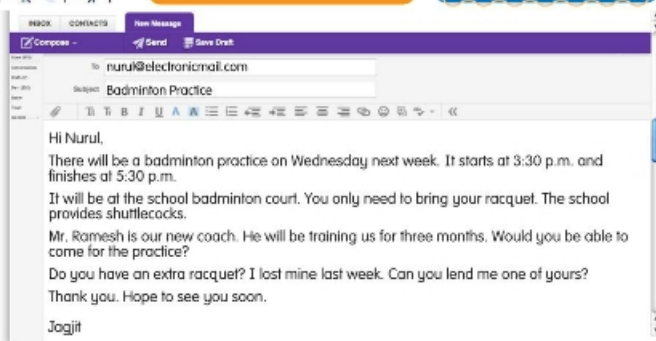
Writing



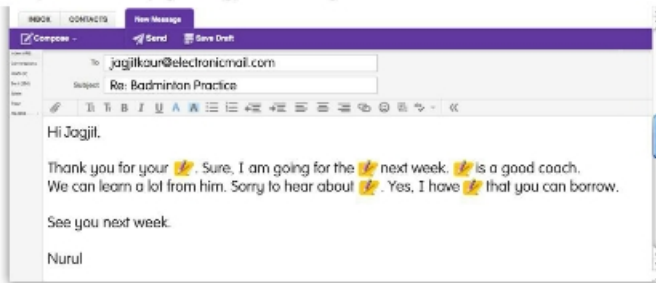
An email is an electronic mail sent from one computer to another. You need an email account to send emails. The message goes through the Internet.



Sending an email is quicker than sending a letter. A letter may take a few days to arrive. With emails, your friend can receive it in a very short time.



Help Nurul to reply to Jagjit's message.





Let's write.



Hi, Jagjit. My dad just bought me a computer.

Wow! That's great. What do you use it for?

Well, I've been using it to surf the Internet. It's a great tool for communication.

I agree. I use it to send and reply emails, share files, chat online, and play online games.

Writing

Write a short paragraph about how you use a computer. Use the questions below to help you.

- Where do you use a computer?
I use a computer at .
A. home B. school C. a cyber cafe
- How long would you use a computer?
I would use a computer for .
A. one to two hours B. three to four hours C. five to six hours
- What do you use a computer for?
I use a computer to .
A. play games B. search for information C. send emails
- What are your favourite websites?
My favourite websites are the .
A. games websites B. educational websites C. information websites
- Why are they your favourite websites?
They are my favourite websites because I .
A. enjoy playing games.
B. gain a lot of knowledge.
C. like communicating and talking to friends online.



Write your answers in a paragraph.
I use a computer at ...



27



Let's learn and practise.

Grammar



Do you have an extra racquet? I lost **mine** last week. Can you lend me **yours**?

The words '**mine**' and '**yours**' are possessive pronouns. Possessive pronouns are used to show possession. We use them to replace nouns.

Subject	Possessive Pronouns
I	mine
You	yours
We	ours
They	theirs
He	his
She	hers
It	its

This is my mobile phone. The mobile phone is **mine**.



These are her music players. The music players are **hers**.



The laptop is spoilt because **its** screen is cracked.



Please give your brother his game player. It's **his**. It's not **yours**.

The flash drives are **theirs**.

Is the digital camera **ours**?



Group Work

Practise with your friend using items found in the classroom.



Is the watch yours?

No, it's hers.

Yes, it's mine.



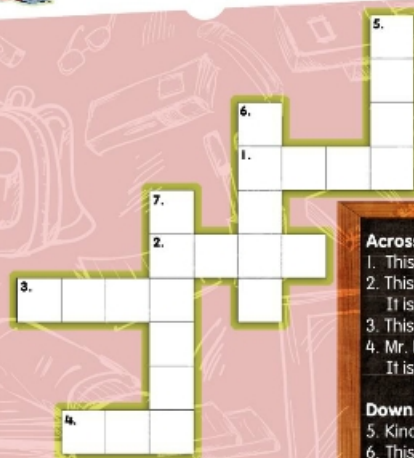
28





Let's learn and practise.

Grammar



Across

1. This is our computer. It is .
2. This kettle belongs to Nurul's mother. It is .
3. This is my camera. It is .
4. Mr. Ramesh owns a big oven. It is .

Down

5. Kinah has a mobile phone. It is .
6. This flash drive is mine, not .
7. The old men have antique clocks. The clocks are .

Underline the correct pronouns.

1. This is Rania's dress. It is (hers, his).
2. Is the blue pen (yours, its) or (its, mine)?
3. These are my cards. They are (mine, yours).
4. These are Jagjit's shoes. They are (ours, hers).
5. This looks like your bag. Is this bag (hers, yours)?
6. The television is (ours, hers) and (its, theirs) screen is big.
7. The book belongs to me. It is not (yours, mine). It is (his, mine).
8. Kim Seng says the ruler is (his, hers) but Nurul says it is (his, hers).
9. This house is not (ours, hers). Our house is next to the police station.
10. My grandparents live in the old farmhouse. The farmhouse is (his, theirs).



Let's recite.

Contemporary Literature

Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf

As soon as Wolf began to feel,
That he would like a decent meal,
He went and knocked on Grandma's door,
When Grandma opened it, she saw.

The sharp white teeth, the evil grin,
And Wolf said, "May I come in?"
Poor Grandma almost died,
"He's going to eat me up!" she cried.

(Adapted from the poem "Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf" by Roald Dahl)

Answer these questions.

1. What is the title of this poem?
2. Who wrote the poem?
3. List words that rhyme in the poem.
Example: *feel* - *meal*
grin -
died -
4. Create a two-line poem with any of the words that rhyme.
Example:
How do you feel,
After a big hearty meal?



What is a poem?

A poem is a creative form of writing in verse. It has a series of lines separated into groups called stanzas.

Who is a poet?

A poet is a person who writes poems.

What are rhymes?

Rhymes are words that are similar in sound.



Act out the poem.





Be Safe



Let's talk.

Mr. Ramesh and his family came home after a wedding dinner. They were shocked to see...



- What happened to Mr. Ramesh's house?
- How did the burglars get into the house?
- What did they take from the house?
- What time do you think the burglars came into the house?

Have you experienced or heard of any burglary stories before? Share that experience or the story with the class.



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Let's listen and talk.

Listening and Speaking

Inspector Hashim came to investigate.

Inspector Hashim : Please tell me what is missing from your home.

Mr. Ramesh : Well, the television set, the painting, the computer, and the printer in the living room are missing.

Inspector Hashim : Is there anything missing from the kitchen?

Mrs. Ramesh : Yes, the microwave oven and the water filter are missing.

Inspector Hashim : What about the master bedroom?

Mrs. Ramesh : My husband's gold watch, my diamond ring and bracelet in the bedroom are also missing.

Inspector Hashim : Is there anything taken from the children's bedrooms?

Mr. Ramesh : My two sons' coin boxes and daughter's music player are gone. Their designer jeans and T-shirts are gone, too.

Inspector Hashim : Anything else, Mr. Ramesh?

Mr. Ramesh : Oh yes, we found two things that do not belong to us, a cap and a hair band.



Name the things missing from the different parts of Mr. Ramesh's home.



Pairwork

Inspector Hashim interviewed Mr. Ramesh's neighbour, Encik Rahman. He saw five strangers around the neighbourhood the day before. Who do you think was most likely to be involved in the burglary?



32



Let's listen and talk.

Mr. Ramesh's neighbours came over to express sympathy and offer help.

We're very sorry to hear that your home was broken into, Mr. Ramesh. Is there anything we can do for you?

Yes, that's kind of you.



Mrs. Ramesh, we're so sorry to hear that your house was broken into. Here are some donations we collected from the neighbours.

Thank you, Mr. Lim. We really appreciate it.



When expressing sympathy, be sincere. Offer to help friends in any way that you can. Remember, a friend in need is a friend indeed! Discuss ways you can help your friends.



What do you say when:

- your friend's father has an accident?
- your friend's pet has died?
- your friend's uncle is ill?

I am sorry to hear that ...



33



1.2.(d)

Listening and Speaking



Let's read and answer.

Reading

Inspector Hashim gives Mr. Ramesh and his neighbours some home safety tips:

Home Safety Tips



- 1 Always keep your gate, front, and back doors locked.
- 2 Keep your windows locked when you are not at home or at night.
- 3 Do not open the door to strangers.
- 4 Turn down the volume on your home telephone before you go out.
- 5 Do not leave tools or ladders outside your house.
- 6 Children should know their parents' telephone numbers.



Answer these questions.

1. Why should we turn down the volume on the home telephone before we leave?
2. Why do you think tools or ladders should not be left outside the house?
3. Whose telephone numbers should children have?
4. Think of other ways we can keep our home safe.

Beware of people who pretend to be your family members and friends when your parents are not around. They may be wolves in sheep's clothing!

34



2.2.2(b) • 2.2.3(b)



Let's read and answer.

Reading

- Pravin : Do you know that Mr. Ramesh's house was broken into yesterday?
- Kim Seng : Yes, I am sad and worried that our neighbourhood has become unsafe. What can we do about this?
- Pravin : Well, the police are looking into the burglary. They said they will send more police cars to patrol our area.
- Kim Seng : We can't just depend on the police to help us. We must do something to keep our neighbourhood safe.
- Pravin : How?
- Kim Seng : I heard that the adults in our neighbourhood are forming a Neighbourhood Watch.
- Pravin : What is that?
- Kim Seng : A Neighbourhood Watch is a programme to keep the neighbourhood safe.
- Pravin : How is it done?
- Kim Seng : Every member will take turns walking in groups from street to street to make sure that all the houses are safe.
- Pravin : Is that all?
- Kim Seng : They also set up check points at junctions to discourage strangers from coming into the neighbourhood.
- Pravin : That sounds good! I would like to join.
- Kim Seng : We are too young to join the Neighbourhood Watch. We can help by informing our parents if we see any unusual activity or suspicious-looking people.
- Pravin : You are right. I will help keep our neighbourhood safe, too.

State True or False.

1. We should depend on the police alone to keep us safe.
2. The purpose of a Neighbourhood Watch is to keep the neighbourhood safe.
3. Kim Seng and Pravin cannot join the Neighbourhood Watch.
4. We can always trust suspicious-looking people.
5. Children can help keep the neighbourhood safe.

2.2.2(a)



Let's write.

Writing

- Mama Goat : I am going to the market now, so be careful not to let any strangers into the house. Be safe, my children!
- Kids (All four) : Bye mama, we will be careful.

Mr. Wolf sees Mama Goat leaving the house.

- Mr. Wolf : Ah-ha, now is my chance to eat the kids.

He knocks on the door and calls to the kids.

- Mr. Wolf : Children, mama is back. Please open the door.
- Kid One : No, no, your voice is rough, our mama's voice is sweet.
- Kid Two : You are not our mama.
- Kid Three : We will not open the door.
- Kid Four : Go away! Go away!

Mr. Wolf goes home to take some honey.

- Mr. Wolf : Ah, now my voice is as sweet as Mama Goat's.

Mr. Wolf is back at the house. He knocks on the door and calls to the kids.

- Mr. Wolf : Children, mama is back. Please open the door.
- Kid One : No, no, your paws are black, our mama's paws are white.
- Kid Two : You are not our mama.
- Kid Three : We will not open the door.
- Kid Four : Go away! Go away!

Mr. Wolf goes home to put some flour on his paws.

- Mr. Wolf : Ah, now my paws are as white as Mama Goat's.

Mr. Wolf is back at the house. He knocks on the door and calls to the kids.

- Mr. Wolf : Children, mama is back, please open the door.
- Kid One : ...



Group Work

What do you think happened? Will the kids practise home safety tips? Write an ending to the story and act it out.



3.3.1(a) + 2.3.1(a)



Let's read and write.

This is Mr. Ramesh's gold watch.
It belongs to Mr. Ramesh.

Whose gold watch is this?
It is Mr. Ramesh's gold watch.



TIPS

Apostrophe s ('s) is used on a noun to show that it is the owner of an object.

Only apostrophe (') is used on plural nouns, since the letter 's' is already there.

If the plural noun does not have the letter 's', then apostrophe s ('s) is used.



These are his sons' coin boxes.
They belong to his sons.

Whose coin boxes are these?
They are his sons' coin boxes.

These are his children's jeans.
They belong to his children.

Whose jeans are these?
They are his children's jeans.



Fill in the blanks.

- This diamond ring belongs to Mrs. Ramesh.
This is diamond ring.
- This music player belongs to her daughter.
This is music player.
- These T-shirts belong to her children.
These are T-shirts.
- That cat belongs to her aunt.
That is cat.
- Those books belong to Jagjit.
Those are books.
- Those hats belong to the men.
Those are hats.



Copy this paragraph. Put the apostrophes ('s or s') in the correct places.

They found a man cap. It is not Mr. Ramesh cap. It is also not the boys cap. Then they found a girl hair band. It is not Mrs. Ramesh hair band. The police think that they are the burglar things.

37



Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

What is that?

Which of the two things found did not belong to the family?

Who is giving Mr. Ramesh advice?

Whom should you inform if you are going on a holiday?

Whose telephone numbers should the children know?

What, which, who, whom, and whose are interrogative pronouns; we use them to ask questions.

'What' is used to ask about a person or a thing.



What is your name?

My name is Rahman.



What is that?

That is a ring.



'Which' is used to ask you to choose a person or a thing.



Which is your neighbour?

The one standing in the middle.



Which road do you use to go to school?

I use Jalan Bunga to go to school.



Form questions using the word in brackets.

- This is a cap. (What)
- Her name is Kinah. (What)
- The small music player belongs to her. (Which)
- The gold watch belongs to Mr. Ramesh. (Which)

38





Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

'Whose' is used to ask who something belongs to.



Whose music player is missing?

His daughter's music player is missing.



Form questions using the word in brackets.

- Those are his sons' coin boxes. (Whose)
- Mrs. Ramesh's microwave oven was stolen. (Whose)
- Mr. Ramesh's neighbours came to express sympathy. (Whose)
- His daughter's music player was stolen. (Whose)
- Inspector Hashim's car is parked in front of their house. (Whose)

'Who' and 'whom' are used to ask about a person.

Example: *Inspector Hashim talks to his officers every day.*



Who talks to his officers every day?

Inspector Hashim talks to his officers every day.



Whom does Inspector Hashim talk to every day?

Inspector Hashim talks to his officers every day.



Form questions using 'who' and 'whom'.

- Pravin speaks to Kim Seng every evening.
- Encik Rahman visits his parents every weekend.
- Mr. Ramesh greets Encik Rahman every morning.
- Mrs. Ramesh sends her sons for football practice every afternoon.
- The guards check on the families in the neighbourhood every day.

5.12(b) • 5.2.1



Let's read.

Contemporary Literature

One day, Oliver went out with the Artful Dodger and Charley Bates.



Adapted from 'Graphic Dickens: Oliver Twist', retold by Hilary Burningham



What were the Artful Dodger and Charley Bates doing? Were their actions good or bad? Why?



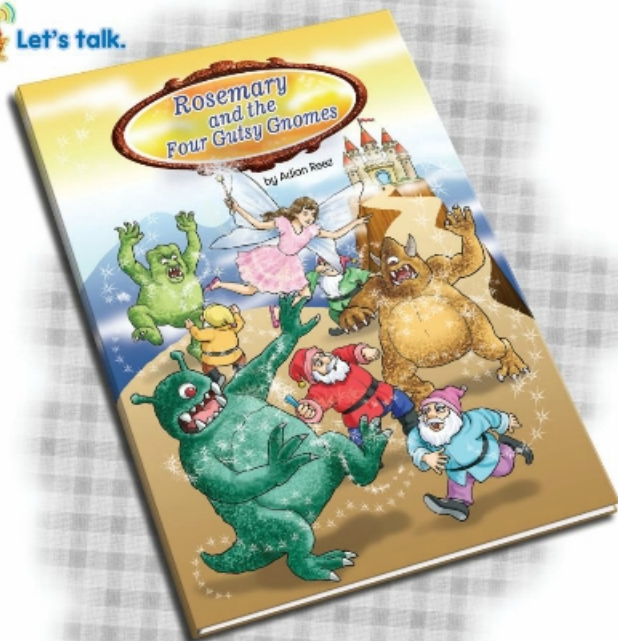
4.2.1(c)



Rosemary and the Four Gutsy Gnomes



Let's talk.



How many characters can you see on the cover?
Describe the characters.
What are they doing?



Let's listen and do.

Listening and Speaking

Listen and point to the picture. Then say after your teacher.

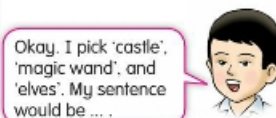


magic wand	armour	fairy
gnome	elves	magic potion
ogre	sword	crown
carriage	monster	castle

Pairwork



Kim Seng, let's pick three words from the list above and make a sentence with them. I pick 'fairy', 'magic potion', and 'monster'. So, my sentence would be, 'The fairy makes magic potion for the monster.'



Okay, I pick 'castle', 'magic wand', and 'elves'. My sentence would be ...





Let's listen and talk.

Look at the pictures. Tell a story to your friend.

Once upon a time, there was a princess named Arabella. She lived happily with the king and queen. One night, ...



1 - lived - happily - king and queen -



2 - night - monsters - kidnapped -



3 - ran - took - mountains -



4 - locked - dungeon - sad -



5 - ordered - prince - to save -



6 - rode - horse - quickly -



7 - found - fought - monsters -



8



Group Work

Predict the ending of the story. What do you think happened to the monsters?



Listening and Speaking



Let's read and answer.

A long time ago, there lived a beautiful fairy princess named Rosemary. She lived in the kingdom of Renosia with the fairies and elves. Rosemary was kind and helpful to her people. They respected her.



One day, a terrible thing happened. Fierce monsters attacked the land. They wanted to own Renosia. They held all the magical creatures. Nobody could defend themselves against the big, strong monsters.



Rosemary could not do anything to save her people. She flew as fast as she could through a secret tunnel and escaped. Her heart was with her people, but she knew she needed to get help from other creatures.



Suddenly, she stumbled upon four gnomes sitting on toadstools. They were resting after a tiring day of plucking wild berries in the forest. Rosemary went to them for help.





Reading

The gnomes felt sorry for the princess. They gave her food and clothes. She told them about the evil monsters who took over her kingdom. She wanted to save her people and her kingdom. So for weeks, the gnomes planned a surprise attack on the monsters. They made magic potions to turn the monsters into stone.

When they were finally ready, Rosemary and the gnomes returned to Renosia and sprinkled the magic potions on the monsters. The monsters were stunned and immediately turned into stone. They could not move at all.



Rosemary and her brave gnomes ran to the dungeon and freed all the prisoners. They successfully took over the kingdom. Everyone was happy and grateful to Rosemary and her brave gnomes. Rosemary presented a pot of gold to the gnomes and thanked them. In the end, everyone believed that good will always triumph over evil. So with that, they all lived happily ever after.



Sequence the sentences in the correct order.

- Rosemary flew quickly through a secret tunnel.
- The gnomes gave her food and clothes.
- When they were finally ready, they returned to Renosia and sprinkled magic potions on the monsters.
- Rosemary was a kind and helpful princess.
- For weeks, they planned a surprise attack on the monsters.
- One day, fierce monsters attacked the land.
- Finally, they managed to defeat the monsters and lived happily ever after.
- She stumbled upon four gnomes sitting on toadstools.

2.2.2(a) • 2.3.1(a)



Let's write.

Writing

Use the words below to make the story more interesting.

finally

and

but

then

suddenly



✎ . she stumbled upon four gnomes sitting on toadstools. They were resting after a tiring day of plucking wild berries in the forest. The gnomes felt sorry for the princess. They gave her food ✎ clothes.

Rosemary was tired ✎ frightened, ✎ she really wanted to save her people and her kingdom. So for weeks, they planned a surprise attack on the monsters. They made magic potions to turn the monsters into stones.

When they were finally ready, Rosemary and her brave gnomes returned to Renosia. The gnomes fought the monsters bravely. ✎ , they sprinkled the magic potions and all the monsters were turned into stone.

✎ , the monsters were defeated.



3.1.1(b)



Let's write.

Writing

Rosemary's Surprise Party



– celebrate – birthday – friends –



– searched – everywhere – palace – nobody –



– looked – kitchen – no one – there –



– walked – garden – empty –



– sad – friends – forgot – birthday –



– came out – shouted 'Happy Birthday' – surprise party –

Use the words to write a story. Begin your story with:

Rosemary lived a wonderful life after the gnomes defeated the monster. One day, it was Rosemary's birthday. ...

3.3.1(b)



Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

She **ran** as fast as she could into the forest.

Ran is an irregular verb. Irregular verbs are part of Simple Past Tense. They do not end with **-d** or **-ed** in the past tense.

Examples:

Base Words	Past Tense	Base Words	Past Tense
begin	began	keep	kept
buy	bought	know	knew
eat	ate	make	made
feel	felt	ride	rode
fly	flew	see	saw
get	got	swim	swam
give	gave	teach	taught
go	went	win	won
hold	held	write	wrote

Some verbs do not change form. They remain the same in the present and past tense. These are also called irregular verbs.

Examples:

Base Words	Past Tense
put	put
cut	cut
hurt	hurt
let	let
read	read

Read the sentences. Circle the irregular verbs.

1. They held all the creatures captive.
2. The maid let the frog out of the castle.
3. The gnomes felt sorry for the princess.
4. The gnomes put the wild berries in a basket.
5. The woodcutter cut wood in the forest yesterday.
6. The princess hurt herself when she tripped over a stone.
7. The soldiers rode horses to catch the escaped prisoners.
8. The prince began his journey to the mountains early in the morning.



5.1.3(a)(b)



Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

Write the simple past form of these words.

1. make – ✎
2. see – ✎
3. come – ✎
4. teach – ✎
5. take – ✎

6. say – ✎
7. sell – ✎
8. pay – ✎
9. speak – ✎
10. throw – ✎

Choose the correct answer.

1. The prince (took, takes) over the throne after the king died.
2. The elves (leave, left) after they finished making five pairs of shoes.
3. The king (tells, told) his people to work hard and live a better life this morning.
4. The knight (rides, rode) on his horse to save the princess from the evil queen last night.
5. The beautiful princess (met, meet) her handsome prince and they lived happily ever after.

Read the passage below. Change the verbs in the brackets to past tense.

Rosemary ✎ (read) a book last night. It ✎ (is) about the elves and the shoemaker. The shoemaker ✎ (become) very ill and could not afford to make shoes. One night, two elves ✎ (come) to make shoes. They ✎ (cut) and sewed many pairs of beautiful shoes for the shoemaker. They ✎ (put) them on the shoe rack for the shoemaker to see.

The next morning, the shoemaker ✎ (is) surprised to see the shoes. He ✎ (sell) the shoes and had money to buy food. He ✎ (make) beautiful clothes for the elves to repay them for their kindness.

5.1.3(a)(b)



Let's play a game.

Grammar

What did you do yesterday?

You need a dice and some tokens.

Roll the dice and move according to the number on the dice. For example, if your token lands on square number 6, you need to describe the picture using the simple past tense by saying, "I drank water yesterday". If you are unable to describe the picture correctly, you miss a turn. The first person who reaches 'Finish' wins the game.



5.1.3(a)(b)



Let's make.

You need:
A4 paper



Scissors



Coloured pencils

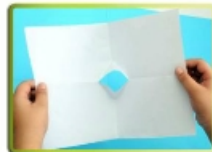


How to make:

- 1 Fold an A4 paper into half.
- 2 Fold it in half again.
- 3 Cut 4 cm in the middle of the paper.



- 4 Fold each flap into a triangle.
- 5 Push the flaps inside.
- 6 Open the paper.



- 7 Draw a picture around the mouth.
- 8 Write the story from Page 47.



Language Arts

A Beak Book



Let's read.

Contemporary Literature



Seeing a rabbit running passed her was not a strange thing. At that time, it also did not seem strange to Alice to hear the rabbit say, "Oh, dear! Oh, dear! I shall be late!"

But when the rabbit took a watch out of its pocket, and looked at it and then ran on, Alice got up quickly, for she knew that it was the first time she had seen a rabbit with a watch. She ran to get a look at it, and was just in time to see it go down a large rabbit hole near the hedge.

(Adapted from Alice's Adventures in Wonderland written by Lewis Carroll, retold by J. C. Gorham)



Group Work

Based on the passage above, write a dialogue for Alice or the rabbit to say and act.

Example:

Alice : Oh, there goes a rabbit. What is it doing?
It is talking and looking at its pocket watch.





Care for the Sea



Let's talk.



What can you see in the picture?

How do you feel when you look at this picture?



Group Work

When people throw rubbish into drains and rivers, it will end up in the sea. Just because you do not see the rubbish, it does not mean it is gone. Throwing rubbish on beaches and from boats into the sea harms our environment. What can you do to prevent pollution of the sea?



I must throw rubbish into bins and not into the drains.

We should organise clean-ups at beaches, river banks, and parks to keep the environment clean.



53



L1.4



Let's listen and talk.

Listening and Speaking

Nurul is inviting Jagjit to a beach clean-up.



Hi, Jagjit. My class is going to clean a nearby beach on International Beach Clean-up Day.

Why are you cleaning up the beach?



The beach used to be beautiful but now it is full of rubbish.

Oh, that's too bad. People should be more responsible.



Would you like to come with me to the beach clean-up?

Yes, I would. Thank you for inviting me. I'm looking forward to it.



Pairwork

Practise giving and accepting invitations:

- to an environmental exhibition
- to a nature camp
- to a recycling campaign
- to a birdwatching trip



Would you like to go to the environmental exhibition with me?

Yes, I would. Thank you.



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L2.1(a)(b)



Let's listen and talk.

Kinah and Pravin visited an environmental exhibition. They saw a presentation there.

Starfish

- Closely related to sea urchins
- Have hard, bony skin
- Have colours that hide them from enemies



Seaweed

- Do not have roots, leaves or stems
- Produce food through photosynthesis
- Some seaweed may be eaten



Pairwork

Talk about:

- Where starfish and seaweed are found
- Their features
- What is special about them

Search for more information about seaweed on the Internet.



Where are starfish found?



What is the starfish related to?



What is special about the seaweed?

Starfish are found in the sea.



The starfish is related to the sea urchin.



They do not have roots, leaves or stems.



1.3.1(a) • 1.1.4



55



Let's read.

Reading

A Day at the Turtle Sanctuary

Kinah is waiting on the beach. After some time, she sees the outline of a turtle in the dark. It is moving slowly out of the water. The turtle is looking for a place to lay her eggs.

Kinah is very excited to see the turtle. Her parents are waiting near her, but she knows she cannot shout out to them. Loud noise and bright lights will disturb a nesting turtle. She points out the turtle to her father. He nods his head. They watch the turtle from a distance. It starts to dig a hole with its flippers. When the hole is big and deep enough, the turtle starts to lay eggs. After that, it covers the hole with sand again. Then, it crawls back into the sea. Kinah's father and mother dig into the sand. At last, they reach the eggs. Kinah helps them to take the eggs out from the nest and put them into a pail carefully. Then, they immediately take the eggs to the turtle hatchery nearby.



They help the hatchery officer bury the eggs in a new hole in the hatchery. The officer marks the sand clearly with a sign. After the eggs hatch, Kinah will help to take the hatchlings out to the beach and release them. She hopes the hatchlings will survive and come back one day. Her family helps with the turtle conservation programme every year.

Answer these questions.

1. Where is Kinah?
2. Why is Kinah excited?
3. What will disturb a nesting sea turtle?
4. Who marks the sand with a sign after the eggs are buried in the hatchery?
5. How does Kinah help to conserve the sea turtles?



Conservation means the protection of the natural environment.



Find the base words. Then find their meaning in the dictionary.
moving carefully nesting immediately covered buried



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2.2.4(b) • 2.3.(b)



Let's read.

Reading

There are four types of sea turtles found in Malaysia – the green turtle, hawksbill turtle, leatherback turtle, and olive-ridley turtle. These sea turtles are all endangered.



green turtle



hawksbill turtle



leatherback turtle



olive-ridley turtle

Why are sea turtles endangered?



The beaches where they nest are polluted. There is also too much development on the beaches. The noise and bright lights will disturb the turtles.



Adult sea turtles are also accidentally caught in fishing nets all the time. Some people eat the eggs, too.



How can we help the turtles?



We should not throw rubbish into the sea or on the beach. We should not disturb the turtles when they nest. We should also not eat their eggs.



Predict what will happen if:

- a turtle is caught in a fishing net.
- a turtle tries to nest on a beach full of rubbish.
- we disturb a nesting turtle.
- we keep eating turtle eggs.

2.2.2(b) • 2.2.3(b)



Let's read and write.

Writing

Nurul, Jagjit, Kim Seng, Kinah, and Pravin are collecting rubbish on a polluted beach. Pravin is picking up aluminium cans. Nurul is collecting plastic containers from the beach. Jagjit is picking up pieces of papers and paper cups. Kim Seng and Kinah are pulling a fishing net out of the sand.

Label the items they found on the beach.



Let's do.

Make a poster entitled "Care for Our Environment". You may use the following points in your poster:

- Throw rubbish into bins
- Don't pollute rivers and the sea
- Protect our jungles
- Recycle waste



3.2.2(a) • 3.3.(a)



Let's write.

Quotation marks are symbols that indicate a speech or conversation. We put them around words to show that they are utterances, sayings or quotations.

Examples:

Sentences

"Thank you for inviting me," said Kinah.

"We must always throw our rubbish into bins. If everybody does this, our environment will be cleaner," said Mr. Ramesh.

Questions

"How can we improve our environment?" asked Pravin.

"Why are sea turtles endangered?" asked Kim Seng.

Exclamations

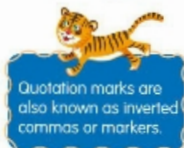
"Oh, no! The beach is so dirty," said Kinah.

"Ouch! I sprained my ankle," said Kim Seng.

Rewrite these sentences with correct punctuation marks.

1. good morning pravin said rania
2. i would be delighted to go with you replied kim seng
3. have you finished your scrapbook yet asked mr. ramesh
4. oh dear there's so much rubbish in the river said nurul
5. i did not see you at the beach clean-up yesterday jelini said nurul
6. would you like to go with me to the tree-planting programme asked pravin

Writing



Quotation marks are also known as inverted commas or markers.



Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

I am going to school now.

I am playing badminton with Pravin this evening.

I am travelling to Perlis with my brother on Saturday.

The Present Continuous Tense shows us what is happening now.
Example: *The healthy lifestyle campaign **is starting** now.*



We can use the Present Continuous Tense to talk about things happening around a time.

Example: *I **am reading** with father today.*



Happening now:

*I **am going** to the taekwondo tournament now.*

*He **is eating** a sandwich at the canteen.*

*They **are playing** football in the field.*

PAST

PRESENT

FUTURE

Happening around a time:

*I **am making** a wau with grandfather.*

*Mr. Ramesh **is travelling** in Europe at the moment.*

*The ladies **are sewing** new curtains for the hall.*

Change the sentences to Present Continuous Tense.

Example: *She **swims** in the pool.*

*She **is swimming** in the pool.*

1. I walk to the park.
2. Nurul sweeps the floor.
3. Ms. Puspa bakes cakes for the fair.
4. The boys read comics in their room.
5. Pravin's father cuts the grass in the garden.
6. I plan to have a Father's Day dinner tonight.
7. Kinah and Jagjit decorate the room for the party.
8. He practises for the squash competition next month.





Let's practise.

Write a sentence in the Present Continuous Tense for each picture. Use the clue words to help you.



- plant - mangrove seedling -



- throw - bin -



- lay - eggs -



- clean - stream -



- eat - salad -



- give - talk -



Grammar



Let's sing.

Contemporary Literature

Red Riding Hood walks in the jungle,
Red Riding Hood walks near the hills,
Red Riding Hood walks in the jungle,
To visit her Grandma who's sick.

Grandma, Grandma,
Please get well soon, Grandma, Grandma,
Grandma, Grandma,
Please get well soon, Grandma.

Unknown to Miss Red Riding Hood,
Unknown to her the Wolf's watching.
The Wolf follows her to Grandma's house,
To visit her Grandma who's sick.

Beware! Oh, Beware!
The Wolf would eat dear Grandma, Grandma,
Beware! Oh Beware!
The Wolf would eat dear Grandma.

[Adapted from the poem "Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf" by Roald Dahl]

My Bonnie lies over the ocean,
My Bonnie lies over the sea,
My Bonnie lies over the ocean,
Oh bring back my Bonnie to me.
Bring back. Oh bring back,
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me,
To me.
Bring back. Oh bring back,
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

(To the tune of My Bonnie)

Sing in groups with actions.





Blogging



Our Garden
blog title

Welcome to *Our Garden*! This blog is for us to share interesting topics related to our school garden.

- Kinah

date

2 June 20__

blog description

Last week, Mr. Ramesh decided to replant the plants in our school garden. Pravin, Nurul, Kim Seng, and I were there to help. Pravin took a photograph of the garden before we started working on it.

blog post



chat box

Nurul:
Thanks Kinah for setting up the lovely blog!

Kim Seng:
Hey, the photograph is big and clear. Well done, Pravin!

Mr. Ramesh:
Well done, children!

link

We want to create a garden that looks like this:
<http://growingplantsandgardening.files.wordpress.com/2011/06/small-garden-ideas.jpg>

Do you know what a blog is?
Name the things you see in this blog.
What would you like to blog about?

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Let's listen and talk.

Listening and Speaking

Our Garden

Welcome to *Our Garden*! This blog is for us to share interesting topics related to our school garden.

- Kinah

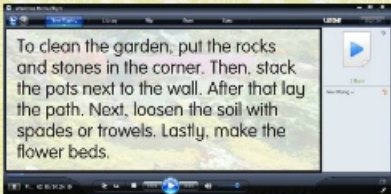
date

4 June 20__

blog description

This morning Mr. Ramesh explained to us what we must do to clean the garden.

video



comment

Kinah:
Thanks for the video recording, Pravin.

Pravin:
You are welcome.

link



Use the scrambled pictures below to describe the steps in sequence.



First, ...

After that, ...

Then, ...



Next, ...

Lastly, ...

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Let's read and answer.

Reading



Our Garden

Welcome to *Our Garden*! This blog is for us to share interesting topics related to our school garden.

- Kinah

11 June 20_

Today something interesting happened in our garden. Two birds were chirping loudly while we were weeding under a tree. At first, we thought the birds were just happy to see us. We did not pay much attention to them.

Suddenly Nurul was screaming and running towards us, while pointing at a rose bush. Something was moving in there. We all thought it was a snake and stayed far away. Mr. Ramesh went closer to look.

A few minutes later, he rose from the bush smiling. He was holding a nestling in his handkerchief! It must have fallen from its nest. The nestling was not hurt, and was trying hard to free itself. It was also chirping. The adult birds began chirping even louder now. We realised that they were worried about their baby, so Mr. Ramesh climbed up a ladder and put the nestling back into its nest. Immediately, the two adult birds went back to their nest to comfort their nestling.

It was a very touching moment. Nurul almost cried.

Name:

Comment:

Mr. Ramesh:

Nurul is a kind girl. She has sympathy for those who are in need.

Nurul:

Thank you, sir.



A nestling is the young of a bird.

What was moving in the bush?
Why did the pupils stay far away?
What kind of person is Mr. Ramesh?
What kind of person do you want to be?



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Let's read.

Reading

Say the words below. They have the same sound but different meaning. They are called **homophones**. Some homophones have the same spelling.

Word	Meaning	Example
1. two	being one more than one	<i>There are two adult birds in the tree.</i>
2. to	towards, opposite of 'from'	<i>She was running to us.</i>
1. there	at that place	<i>Something was moving in there.</i>
2. their	belonging to them	<i>The birds flew back to their nest.</i>
1. rose	a kind of flower	<i>This is a rose plant.</i>
2. rose	past tense of 'rise'	<i>A few minutes later, he rose from the bush.</i>

Choose the correct homophones.

- There is a **be** **bee** on the flower.
- We will **sow** **sew** the seeds tomorrow.
- Where** **Wear** did you keep the spades?
- The plants will **die** **dye** if we do not water them.
- Be careful not to **brake** **break** the pots when stacking them.



Write down more homophones into your exercise book.

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Let's read and do.

Reading

Our Garden

Welcome to *Our Garden*! This blog is for us to share interesting topics related to our school garden.

- Kinah

15 June 20__

Today we discovered two interesting plants in the garden. I searched the Internet and found some fascinating facts on them.



- A mimosa plant
- Also called a shy plant because its fine leaflets close quickly when touched
- Has sharp thorns on its stem
- Has pink or yellow flowers



- A fern
- Grows from spores
- One of the oldest plants on earth
- Over 10,000 species of ferns in the world

Name: _____

Comment: _____

Nurul:
My mum says the fern is beautiful, and she wants to plant one herself

Kinah:
My mum says the same, too.

Search the Internet for more information on local plants. Write about the:

- size of the plants
- colour of their leaves and flowers
- special features

Present them in a poster.

2.3.1(a) • 2.2.2(b)

Let's read and write.

Writing

NOTICE

The word 'notice'

18 August

Date

Away on A Holiday

Heading/Subject

This is to inform all friends and visitors to *Our Garden* that I shall be away on a holiday starting tomorrow. I shall be back on 25 August. My cousin, Jelini will take over my garden duties while I am away. Take care everyone, see you soon!

Contents

Kinah

Name

(Owner of *Our Garden*)

Title

Arrange these sentences into a notice. Use the information below.

Mr. Ramesh 27 August NOTICE School Garden Advisor

Those who are interested please contact me.

Need Helpers We need more helpers in our garden.

Choose a topic below and write a notice.

- Things to bring for arts and craft lesson
- Changes to the examination dates
- A list of homework

Put the notice on your classroom notice board.

3.2.2(b)

ay4 layout lower NE.indd 67

2017/12 3:05 PM

ay4 layout lower NE.indd 68

2017/12 3:07 PM



Let's spell them right.

He was holding a nestling in his handkerchief!

There is a spelling rule that can help us to remember whether to place 'i' before or after 'e':

'i' before 'e', except after 'c'.

The spelling rule	Examples
When the sound is 'e', the letter 'i' comes before the letter 'e'. For example, the word 'thief' has the 'e' sound, so the letter 'i' comes before the letter 'e'.	brief piece believe handkerchief
However, when the 'e' sound comes after the letter 'c', then the letter 'e' comes before the letter 'i'. For example, the word 'ceiling' has the letter 'c' before the 'e' sound, so the letter 'e' comes before the letter 'i'.	receipt receive deceive perceive



A thief stole a handkerchief,
and hid up in the ceiling;
Till the police chief came,
and caught him in the field.



Let's read and spell aloud.

Complete the words using 'ie' or 'ei'.

1. There is a f ld next to our garden.
2. We felt rel ved when the nestling was saved.
3. The gardener gave the rec pt to the headmaster.
4. Those misch vious boys were throwing balls into our garden.
5. The house plant is so tall that it reaches the c ling.



Let's learn and practise.

Something **was moving** in there.

Two birds **were chirping** loudly while we **were weeding** under a tree.

Was moving, were chirping,
and **was weeding** are
examples of verbs in the Past
Continuous Tense. We use
them to show continuous
actions happening in the past.
'Were' is the past tense form of
'are' and 'was' is the past tense
form of 'am' and 'is'.

I was sitting.
Now I am standing.



Read aloud.



7 o'clock

9 o'clock

11 o'clock

3 o'clock

Now

At 7 o'clock, the pupils were pulling out the weeds.
At 9 o'clock, the pupils were carrying rocks and stones.
At 11 o'clock, the pupils were stacking the pots.
At 3 o'clock, the pupils were laying the path.
Now the pupils are making flower beds.

Rewrite the sentences using the past continuous.

1. A bird (chirp) in the bush.
2. Nurul (run) towards the other pupils.
3. Pravin found a mimosa plant as he (rake) the leaves.
4. The sun (set) when the pupils finally finished their work.
5. The pupils saw something interesting as they (work) in the garden.





Let's play a game.

You need a dice and some tokens.



Grammar

Roll the dice and move according to the number on the dice. Use a verb in the **Past Continuous Tense** to complete the sentence or you miss a turn. For example, if you land on square number 3, you may complete the phrase by saying "The birds chirped when I was **watering** the plants." If you land on a leaf, you move three steps backwards. The first person that reaches **HOME** is the winner.

21 	22 I was ... when my friend called me.	23 The headmaster was ... yesterday.	24 Kinah and Nurul were ...	25 HOME
20 The girls were ... in the garden.	19 	18 Nurul was ... and she saw a nestling.	17 	16 The boys were ... in the field.
11 While he was cutting the branches, she was ...	12 It started to rain while they were ...	13 	14 The gardener was ... and ... the whole day.	15 The teacher was ... yesterday.
10 We were ... when the bell rang.	9 	8 Kim Seng was ... when he saw a snake.	7 	6 The pupils were ... last week.
1 START 	2 She was ... just now.	3 The birds chirped when I was ... the plants.	4 He was ... while I was weeding.	5

5.13(d)



201/113 3:07 PM



Let's read.

Contemporary Literature

Mrs. Maylie and everyone in her house moved to a countryside cottage for the summer.



It was the happiest time of Oliver's young life.



Every morning, he picked flowers for dear Rose and worked in the garden.

(Adapted from 'Graphic Dickens: Oliver Twist', retold by Hilary Burningham.)

Look up the following words in your dictionary:

countryside

cottage

summer



The countryside cottage was a happy place for Oliver. Why do you think he was happy there?



201/113 3:07 PM

4.2.(b)



The Prince and the Thieves



Let's talk.



What can you see in this picture?

What can you tell from:

- the clothing these men are wearing
- the plants
- the houses
- the time

What do you think is going to happen to this man and the three men in the back?



1.1.4 • 1.3.1(c)



Let's listen and talk.

Listening and Speaking

Listen and point to the correct picture. Repeat after your teacher.



crew cut hair	small eyes	hooked nose	missing teeth
pointed ears	long hair	big eyes	curly hair
full lips	scarred face	bald head	short beard
thick eyebrow	thick moustache	thin lips	buck teeth



Listen and draw a face based on your friend's description.

This man has crew cut hair. He has big eyes and pointed ears.



1.2.2 • 1.1.4





Let's listen and answer.

Listening and Speaking



Prince Fariz



Kimal



Kudin



Kaduk



Jamal

Say the name of the person described below.

- He is bald and has a scar on his cheek.
- He is tall and handsome.
- He has pointed ears and long hair.
- He has small eyes and a white beard.
- He has curly hair and thick eyebrows.

Pairwork

Choose a picture.
Describe it to your friend.



This man has curly hair. He has a thick moustache and a sharp hooked nose.



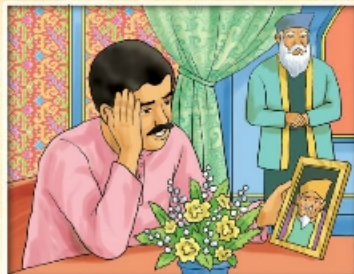
75



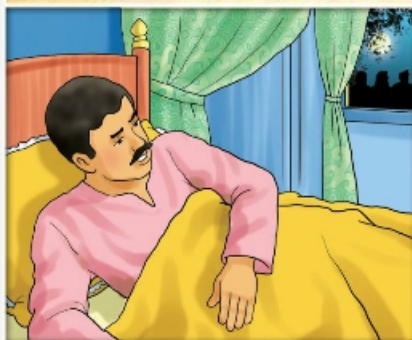
Let's read and answer.

A long time ago, there was a country called Langkapura. One day, the king died of old age. His son, Prince Fariz, was to be the new king.

However, Prince Fariz was very sad over his father's death. He locked himself in the palace and refused to meet anyone. The ministers were worried. Their country did not seem to have a ruler. Jamal, the Chief Minister, came up with a plan to persuade the prince to return to his throne. He wrote down his worries and concern about the prince and his country on a piece of paper.



One night, Prince Fariz heard some voices outside his room. He decided to investigate. He put on old clothes and went out. He saw three men whispering together. As he listened, he realised that they were thieves. They were planning to steal from the Chief Minister's house. Quietly, the prince asked the thieves whether he could join them. They agreed.

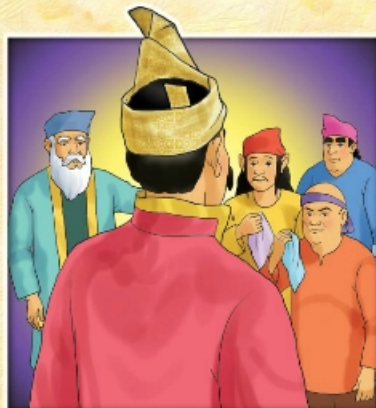


Prince Fariz warned them that there were many guards at the Chief Minister's house. The first thief, Kimal, said he could hypnotise the guards. The second thief, Kudin, said he could open any locked door. The third thief, Kaduk, said he could befriend any animal.

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They broke into Jamal's house. As they were searching the house, Prince Fariz found a piece of paper on the table. He quietly kept the paper in his pocket. The four of them went their separate ways after they divided the loot.



The next day, Prince Fariz ordered Jamal to come to the palace. Prince Fariz showed him the papers. Jamal calmly explained to the prince that it was all a plan to help him be aware of his duty to his country. Jamal then called for the three thieves. They removed their handkerchiefs from their faces. They were the palace guards, Kimal, Kudin, and Kaduk! Prince Fariz then realised that Jamal was a good man and a very clever advisor. The wise and kind prince decided...

Answer these questions.

1. Why was Prince Fariz so sad?
2. How did the old king die?
3. What did Jamal write on a piece of paper?
4. Why did Prince Fariz put on old clothes before he went out?
5. What special abilities did the three thieves have?
6. Why do you think Prince Fariz ordered Jamal to come to the palace?

What do you think Prince Fariz will do now?



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2.2.2(a) • 2.2.3(b)



Let's read and write.

Read the story 'The Prince and the Thieves' again.

In a story, you will find:

Setting	This is the place or time where the story takes place.
Characters	These are the persons in the story. Some characters are more important. They are called main characters. The other characters are the supporting characters. Supporting characters are less important.
Plot	The events that happen at the beginning, middle, and end of the story.

Now complete the boxes below based on the story.

Setting:



Main characters:



Supporting characters:



Plot - What happened:

in the beginning of the story.



in the middle of the story.



at the end of the story.



Write an ending to the story.

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3.2.1(a)



Let's read and write.

Prince Fariz is reading a message of sympathy sent by his friend, Prince Arif.

Dear Prince Fariz,	Salutation
I was shocked and sorry to hear about the loss of your father. I can understand how you are feeling now. However, you have to be strong and do take care of yourself.	Name of the receiver
Your friend,	Content
Prince Arif	Closing
	Name

Choose a topic from below. Complete the message.

- A friend who lost his grandfather.
- A neighbour who lost his cousin.

Dear 🖋️ ,

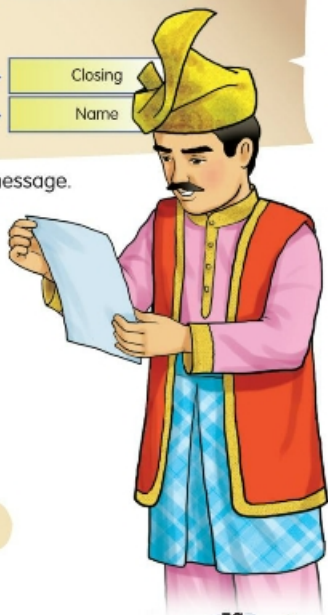
I am 🖋️ .

I can 🖋️ .

However, 🖋️ .

Your 🖋️ ,

🖋️



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Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

The ministers were worried **because** their country had no king.
 He did not want to meet anyone **so** he locked himself in the palace.

Because and **so** are conjunctions.

We use 'because' to show reason.	We use 'so' to explain a result of an action.
He cried because he was sad.	He was sad so he cried.
The thief stole the gold because he was greedy.	The thief was greedy so he stole the gold.
The minister smiled because he was glad.	The minister was glad so he smiled.

Complete the sentences using **because** or **so**.

- The prince could not sleep 🖋️ he was sad.
- The Chief Minister was worried 🖋️ the prince refused to meet anyone.
- He wanted to help the prince 🖋️ he came up with a brilliant plan.
- The men covered their faces with handkerchiefs 🖋️ the prince would not recognise them.
- They spoke softly 🖋️ they did not want others to hear them.
- The whole kingdom was happy 🖋️ the people celebrated for many days.



Construct five sentences using 'because' and five sentences using 'so'.

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Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

Complete the passage below using 'because' or 'so'.

Chief Minister Jamal was a very wise man. One day, as he was walking along the river bank, he saw a sad looking farmer sitting next to a fox, a goose, and a bag of beans.

Chief Minister : Why are you so sad?

Farmer : I cannot go to the market 🚫 I have not been able to solve a problem.

Chief Minister : Tell me your problem. 🚫 I can help you.

Farmer : I need money to buy food for my family 🚫 I brought a fox, a goose, and a bag of beans with me to sell at the market. However, I cannot take all of them across the river 🚫 the boat can only carry me and one of them.

Chief Minister : So how is that a problem?

Farmer : The fox will eat the goose when I ferry the bag of beans across the river, 🚫 I can't leave them alone. I cannot leave the goose and the bag of beans alone, 🚫 the goose will eat the beans. What shall I do?

Chief Minister : That is easy. Let me show you how...



Group Work

Discuss what the farmer should do to get his animals and beans to the market using 'because' and 'so'.

5.14(a)(b)



Let's create.

Contemporary Literature

Down, down, down. "Dinah will miss me tonight," Alice went on. (Dinah was her cat). "I hope they'll remember to give her milk at teatime," Alice was worried.

"Dinah, my dear! I wish you were down here with me. There are no mice in the air, but you might catch a bat, and that's much like a mouse, you know. But do cats eat bats?" and here Alice must have gone to sleep, for she dreamed that she walked hand in hand with Dinah.

And just as she asked her, "Now, Dinah, tell me the truth. Do you eat bats?" All at once, Thump! Thump! Down she came on a heap of sticks and dry leaves, and the long fall was over.

(Adapted from Alice's Adventures in Wonderland written by Lewis Carroll, retold by J. C. Gorham)

Imagine you are Alice, write a message to Dinah.
In the message:

- tell Dinah that you miss her and wish that she is with you,
- tell Dinah that you hope she is given milk at tea-time,
- ask Dinah whether cats eat bats, or the other way round.



4.3.1



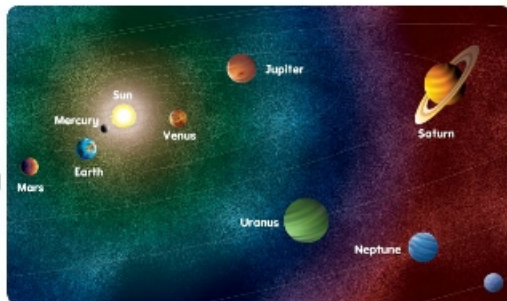
Our Solar System



Let's listen and say.

Look at the picture. Read the passage to your friend.

The Earth is a planet in the Solar System. The other planets in our Solar System are Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. All these planets travel around the Sun. We can see the Sun in the daytime, but at night we see the Moon. The Moon is a natural satellite that travels around the Earth. Besides the Moon, we can also see many bright stars in the sky at night.



Pairwork

Discuss the picture above.



What can you see in the sky at night?

I can see the Moon in the sky at night.



Besides the Earth, what other planets belong to the Solar System?

Besides the Earth, Mercury also belongs to the Solar System.



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Let's listen and talk.

Listening and Speaking

Nurul and her friends are in the Planetarium gardens.



From the Planetarium to the Mars Garden, you have to walk through an arch. Turn right. You will pass a fountain on your left. Go straight on. You will reach a junction. Turn left and Jupiter Garden is on your right. You will be able to see Mars Garden at the end of the path.

Group Work

Give instructions to Nurul and her friends to get from:

- Venus Garden to Saturn Garden
- Saturn Garden to Earth Garden
- the Planetarium to Neptune Garden

84





Let's recite.

I'm going to the moon.
On a Sunday afternoon,
I'm going in my rocket,
To put moonstones in my pocket.

I'm going to the moon,
And I'm leaving very soon,
I didn't need a ticket,
Because I'm going in my rocket.

I'm going to the moon,
I'm leaving at noon,
On a grand adventure,
To build a great future.



Listening and Speaking



Let's write.

Rewrite the poem in cursive writing.

I'm going to the moon.

1.1.3 • 1.1.1 • 3.1.2(b)



85



Let's read and write.

Reading

Exploring Space

Rocket

- Sends people and things into space.
- Powerful enough to escape our gravity.
- Needs a lot of fuel to launch.

Rockets are used to launch:

Space Telescope

- Takes photos of things in space.
- A lot can be learnt by looking at the photos.
- The most famous space telescope is the Hubble.

Space Station

- Launched in separate parts and put together in space.
- Astronauts live on space stations for long periods of time.
- All kinds of research is done there.

Satellite

- Sends communication signals.
- Useful for conducting research and gathering information.
- Can be used to forecast weather.



State True or False.

1. A rocket takes photos of things in space.
2. A satellite is used to forecast weather.
3. A space station is launched as one complete piece.
4. A space telescope is used to launch a rocket into space.
5. Astronauts live on space stations.



86

2.2.2(b)



Let's read and answer.

Reading

Venus

Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is located between Mercury and Earth. Venus and Earth are almost the same size. It is the closest planet to Earth. However, it does not have seas or living things.

The weather on Venus is very different from ours. The thick clouds over Venus keep the heat in. The temperature during the day is so hot that even metal can melt. The surface of Venus is covered in dried lava from old volcanoes. These volcanoes are not active anymore.

Venus is special because it spins slowly and in an opposite direction from the other planets. The clouds on Venus also reflect sunlight. That is why Venus looks so bright from Earth.



Answer these questions.

1. Where is Venus located?
2. How is Venus similar to Earth?
3. What covers the surface of Venus?
4. Why does Venus look so bright from Earth?
5. What is special about Venus compared to the other planets?



To find out more about Venus, log on to the Internet and visit <http://starchild.gsfc.nasa.gov>



Let's write.

Writing

Match the phrases to make sentences. Write the sentences.

1. Venus

to Earth is Venus.

2. The nearest planet

slowly.

3. The temperature

is the second planet from the Sun.

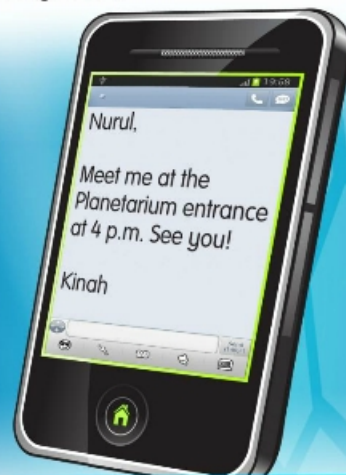
4. Thick clouds

cover the surface of Venus.

5. Venus spins

during the day is so hot that metal can melt.

Read the message below.



Write a message to your friend about a trip or activity you joined.





Let's write.

Rewrite the paragraph using cursive writing. Change the numbers to word form.

Neptune is a large gas planet that looks like a blue-green ball. It has **2** thick and **2** thin rings around it. The planet has many moons. **4** of the moons orbit the planet within the rings. **1** of Neptune's moons is called Triton. It orbits the planet in an opposite direction to all the other moons.



Let's create.

Kim Seng prepares a PowerPoint presentation on planet Mars.

Mars

- It is named after the Roman god of war.
- The planet is the fourth planet from the Sun.
- It is next to Earth.
- Mars is about half the size of Earth.
- The surface of Mars is rocky and cold.
- The soil on the planet is reddish-orange.
- It takes 687 Earth days to travel around the Sun.



An orbit is a curved path followed by an object in space as it moves around another object such as a planet or star.

Make a PowerPoint presentation on Venus.

89



Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

The thick clouds **above** the surface of Venus keep the heat in.
The clouds spin fast and produce thunderstorms on the surface **below**.
Earth is located **between** Venus and Mars.

The word **above** means 'higher than'.

The moon is shining brightly **above** us.

Look at the beautiful rainbow **above** us.



The word **below** means 'lower than'.

When I am up in a hot air balloon, everything looks tiny **below**.

The moonlight is reflected in the lake **below** it.



The word **between** shows something is in the space separating two objects, people or things.

Venus is located **between** Mercury and Earth.

Saturn is located **between** Jupiter and Uranus.



Complete the paragraph with **above**, **below**, and **between**.

Kinah liked the gardens in the Planetarium. First, she visited the Earth Garden and looked up at the coconuts hanging **above** her. She liked all the tropical plants. The Earth Garden was **above** the Neptune Garden and the Mars Garden. Next, she walked to the Neptune Garden. There was a big water lily pond there. She could see fish hiding **below** the water lily leaves.

90





Let's write.

Talk about the picture.



Complete the sentences using **above**, **below**, and **between**.

1. There is a space shuttle model **above** the solar system mobile.
2. The solar system mobile is **above** the globe.
3. A painting of the Moon is **above** the bookshelf.
4. A book on Venus is **between** a book on Mars and a book on Uranus.
5. There is a carpet **below** the table.
6. The Earth poster is **between** the Saturn poster and the painting of the Moon.

5.1.5(a)(b)(c)



91

201/1/13 3:10 PM



Let's recite.

Contemporary Literature

Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf

Recite the poem.

Red Riding Hood stopped. She stared, and then she said,
 "What great big ears you have, Grandma"
 "All the better to hear you with",
 The Wolf replied.

Wolf sat there watching her and smile,
 He thought "I'm going to eat this child,
 So no matter what she says,
 I'm going to eat her anyway".

(Adapted from the poem "Little Red Riding Hood and the Wolf" by Roald Dahl)

Describe each character in the poem.



Pairwork

Which is your favourite character? Why?



92

201/1/13 3:10 PM

4.2.1(a)



Unity in Diversity



Let's recite.

Malaysia,
My beautiful country,
Full of people and natural beauty,
To love her is our duty.

Cultures and traditions,
We come as a nation,
To celebrate happily.
As one big, loving family.

There are *cheongsam* and *samfoo*,
Kebaya and *baju Melayu*,
Veshi and *jipka*,
And colourful *saree*, too.

Don't forget *femang* and *rendang*,
Thosai and *murukku*,
Oranges and mooncakes,
Hinava and *umai*, too.

Beautiful and peaceful,
Harmonious and colourful,
Oh my beloved Malaysia,
We are proud to be Malaysians.

What does unity mean to you?
Why is it important?



93



Let's listen and talk.

Nurul and her friends learn about celebrations in Malaysia.



Hello, boys and girls. I love our country, Malaysia.
We are a multiracial society. The people are nice
and friendly. Let's get to know them.



I celebrate Hari Raya.
What about you, Kinah?

I celebrate the Kaamatan
festival. We call it *Magavau*.

Great! What do you do
during that festival?

We dance, eat, and drink.
We also wear our traditional
costumes. We celebrate this
festival to give thanks for the
paddy harvest.

What else is special about
this festival?

Well, there is also *Unduk Ngadau*.
It is a traditional beauty contest.
The winner of this contest is
crowned as the Kaamatan Queen.

What other festivals are celebrated in
Malaysia? Tell your friend.

94





Unity in Diversity



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94





Let's listen and talk.

Gawai festival is just around the corner. Kinah's cousin, Jelini wants to invite her friends to her house.



Hello, my dear friends. I am having an *open house* for Gawai festival and I would love to invite you. Here are the details:

Date : 1 June

Time : 2:30 p.m.

Place : 38, Jalan Budaya, 93300 Kuching

Hope to see you there.

To accept an invitation



Thank you for inviting me, Jelini. Yes, I will be there. See you.

or

That's lovely. Thank you. See you on that day.



To decline an invitation



I'm sorry. I'll be visiting my aunt on that day. Thank you for inviting me.

or

I'm sorry. I won't be able to attend. My parents will be away.



Your friend invites you to his or her place. Accept or decline the invitation.

1.2.(b)(c)

Listening and Speaking



Let's read.

Colourful Malaysia



Reading

Malaysia is a multiracial country. People living in this beautiful country are the Malays, Chinese, and Indians. There are also the Ibans, Kadazans, and Punjabis. They have their own unique traditional costumes, food, and celebrations.

The people of Malaysia have their own traditional costumes. There are the *baju kurung* and *baju Melayu* for the Malays, *cheongsam* and *samfoo* for the Chinese, and *saree* and *jipka* for the Indians. Their costumes are made from colourful fabric. They are mostly worn during festivals. *Sirat* and *ngepan Iban* are traditional costumes for the Ibans.

There are many celebrations in Malaysia. Hari Raya Aidilfitri is one of the main celebrations. It is celebrated by the Muslims after a month of fasting. Meanwhile, Chinese New Year is a celebration that lasts for 15 days. Besides that, the East Malaysians celebrate Gawai Festival and Kaamatan Festival.

Malaysia is also rich in wonderful food. *Lemang*, *ketupat*, and *rendang* are served during Hari Raya while *thosai*, *idli*, and *curry* are served during Deepavali. During Chinese New Year, the Chinese prepare Mandarin oranges to symbolise wealth. People in Sabah and Sarawak also have unique food like *umai* and *hinava*. These food are made from sliced raw fish which is marinated in lemon juice.

Malaysia is a wonderful country not just because of its natural beauty but also its people. The people are friendly and united regardless of their religions, beliefs, and lifestyles. We should live peacefully and harmoniously with one another. We should be proud to be Malaysians.

Answer these questions.

1. Name the traditional costumes for the Malays, Chinese, and Indians.
2. When do the Muslims celebrate Hari Raya Aidilfitri?
3. Who have unique food like *umai* and *hinava*?
4. Find words in the text that have similar meanings.
 - special
 - clothes
 - together
 - cloth
 - good

2.2.2(a) • 2.3.(b)





Let's read and write.



I celebrate Deepavali. Deepavali is also known as the Festival of Lights. My mother usually lights oil lamps outside the house. They are lit to bring us good luck. Our traditional costumes are saree and *jippa*. We go to the temple to pray and to give thanks. When my friends visit me during the celebration, I serve *thosai*, *vadai*, and *murukku*.



Reading



I am an Iban who lives in a longhouse beside a river in Sarawak. Our main festival is Gawai Dayak. It is celebrated every year on 1 June to mark the end of the harvest season. Our traditional costumes are called *sirat* for the men and *ngepan Iban* for the women. Our costumes are beautiful and colourful, too. There is also a beauty contest during Gawai Festival. The winner is crowned as *Kumang Gawai*.



My family and I celebrate Vaisakhi every year in April. Men dance the *bhangra* and the women dance the *gidda* to celebrate the event. The traditional costume for the Punjabi women is *salwar kameez* which they wear with a *dupatta*. The men usually wear *kurta*. I love eating traditional Punjabi food like *chapatti*, *khir*, and *laddu*. They are my favourite.



Complete the table.

Festivals	Traditional Costume	Special Food/ Drinks	Other Information
Deepavali			The lights are lit to bring good luck.
	<i>sirat</i> and <i>ngepan Iban</i>		

2.2.2(a) • 2.3.1(b)



Let's write.

Writing

Nurul is writing a short paragraph about a festival celebrated in Malaysia. Help Nurul to write. Use the questions below to help you.

- Who celebrates this festival?
👉 celebrate this festival.
- What is the name of this festival?
It is called 👉 .
- What do they do during the festival?
They 👉 , 👉 , and 👉 during the festival.
- What do the people wear during this festival?
The men wear 👉 and the women wear 👉 .
- What food do they serve?
They serve 👉 , 👉 , and 👉 during this festival.
- What other things did you find out about the festival?
I found out that the people 👉 during the festival.

Example :

The Malays celebrate this festival. It is called Hari Raya Aidilfitri. They ...



3.3.1(b)



Writing

Mr. Ramesh is organising a cultural performance in Sekolah Kebangsaan Sri Teratai.

SEKOLAH KEBANGSAAN SRI TERATAI

NOTICE

28th August

Cultural Performance

Sekolah Kebangsaan Sri Teratai is organising a cultural performance.
All pupils are invited.

Date : 4 September
Time : 2 p.m. – 4 p.m.
Venue : School Hall

Pupils may wear their traditional costumes to the show. There will be a traditional costume parade, musical recital, singing, and dancing. Do not miss this special event.

Mr. Ramesh
(Teacher-in-charge)

Write a notice about:

1. A school concert
2. A school trip
3. An English Language Society meeting



- what is going to happen
- when it will take place
- where it will take place
- whom to contact



Let's learn and practise.

My mother and I stand **next to** each other outside the house.

I live in a longhouse **beside** a river in Sarawak.

*I invite my friends who live **near** my house to eat.*

The words in bold are **prepositions**. We use prepositions to show the location of an object or person.



When do we use the preposition 'beside', Mr. Ramesh?



We use 'beside' to show someone or something is by the side of you.



Pravin is sitting **beside** Nurul.



What about 'next to'? Does it have the same meaning as 'beside'?



Yes, it does. You can either use 'next to' or 'beside' to describe when a person or a thing is next to each other.



Kim Seng is standing **next to** Mr. Ramesh.



How about the preposition 'near' ?
When do we use it?



We use 'near' when someone or something is located a short distance away.



Kinah and Jagjit play **near** the river.



Construct sentences using the prepositions above about the things found in the classroom.





Let's learn and practise.

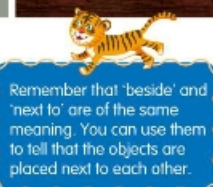
Fill in the blanks with **beside** or **near**.

1. The presents are the ball.
2. The coffee table is the ball.
3. The sofa is the coffee table.
4. The sofa is the standing lamp.
5. The coffee table is the presents.
6. The Christmas tree is the standing lamp.

Look at the pictures. Answer the questions using the prepositions 'beside', 'next to', and 'near'.



1. Where is the plate of *thosai*?
2. Where is the *cheongsam*?
3. Where are the traditional dancers standing?
4. Where is the *ketupat*?
5. Where is the house with the blue roof located?
6. Where is the basket of oranges?



Remember that 'beside' and 'next to' are of the same meaning. You can use them to tell that the objects are placed next to each other.

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201/1/13 3:11 PM

5.15(c)(d)(f)



Let's do.

Contemporary Literature

Oliver and Rose discovered who their parents are. Oliver also found out that Rose is his aunt.



Harry Maylie returns to see Rose.



(Adapted from 'Graphic Dickens: Oliver Twist', retold by Hilary Burningham)

Why were the following characters happy?

- Rose • Oliver • Mrs. Maylie • Harry Maylie

102



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4.2.(a)



The Insect Investigators



Let's talk.

It was a sunny Saturday afternoon. The Insect Investigators were busy investigating a nearby jungle when Nurul received a telephone call.



Find the insects in this picture.
Tell the class what you know about their:
• size • habitat • colour • food
Can you name other insects?



103



Let's listen and talk.

The caller was Jelini's sister.



Hello, are you the insect investigator?

Please, help me! There is a scary insect in my house. It is flying all over the place. It has four wings and six legs. It is black and yellow. It has a big, round, and hairy body. It makes a buzzing sound. Does it sting? Does it bite? Is it poisonous? I am very frightened! What shall I do?

Yes, how may I help you?



Which insect is the caller describing?
What would you advise her?



cricket



dragonfly



caterpillar



bee



stick insect



butterfly



beetle



moth



praying mantis



grasshopper



wasp



ant



Think of one of the insects above. Your friend will ask questions and guess its name.



Does it have wings?
How many?

Does it sting?

Is it a dragonfly?

Is it a butterfly?

Yes, it has four wings.

No, it doesn't sting.

No, it isn't a dragonfly.

Yes, it's a butterfly.



104

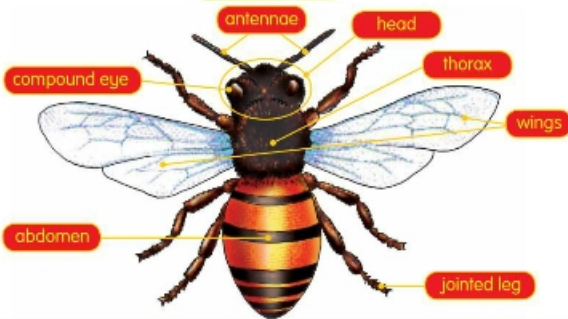




Let's listen and talk.

Listening and Speaking

The Bee



The bee is an insect. It has a head, a thorax, and an abdomen. It has a pair of antennae, two compound eyes, two pairs of wings, and three pairs of jointed legs. Its body is covered with fine hair.

Say these words:

- head
- antennae
- thorax
- compound eyes
- abdomen
- jointed legs



- A mosquito has only one pair of wings.
- A beetle's hard front wings are not for flying, but for protecting its body and its soft hind wings.

Describe the mosquito and the beetle below. Use the description of the bee above as your guide.



mosquito



beetle

105



Let's read and answer.

Reading

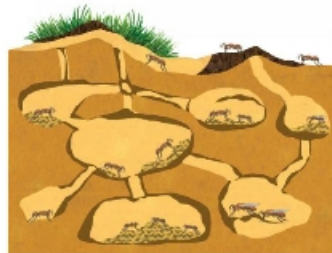
Ants

Ants live in large groups called colonies. Each colony consists of three types of ants. They are the queen, the workers, and the males.

The queen and the males have wings, while the workers do not. Usually, a colony consists of only one queen ant. The queen is the only ant that can lay eggs. The queen is also the largest ant in the colony. The workers have different duties to perform in the colony. Some take care of eggs. Some take care of newly hatched ants called larvae. Some gather food and keep their home clean.

Ants use their antennae to find food and to find their way back home. Ants are omnivorous. They eat both meat and plants.

Some worker ants are given the duty of soldier to protect the queen, defend the colony, and even attack enemy colonies for food and nesting space. These soldier ants are normally bigger than the rest of the workers. They also have bigger and stronger mandibles.



an ant colony



big mandibles



Queen



Male



Worker



Soldier

Answer these questions.

1. How many types of ants are there in a colony?
2. Name three duties of worker ants.
3. What do ants use to find their way?
4. What does omnivorous mean?
5. Why do you think soldier ants are bigger than other ants?

106





Let's read and write.

Reading

1 Butterflies start life as small, round, oval or cylindrical eggs. The shape of the eggs depends on the **type** of butterfly that lays the eggs. Butterflies usually lay eggs on the leaves of plants.

eggs

larva

2 When the eggs hatch, larvae come out. The butterfly larvae are also known as caterpillars. Caterpillars need to eat a lot of leaves so they can grow quickly.

The Life Cycle of a Butterfly

pupa

3 When the caterpillars have grown to their full length and weight, they will **form** into pupae. Within the pupae, the caterpillars change into butterflies.

4

When the butterflies are fully transformed, they come out from the pupae. Their wings are still soft and folded, so they need to rest on leaves until their wings are **firm**. Usually, within three to four hours, the butterflies will fly off to look for food.

Say the words in bold. Each word has more than one meaning. They are called **homographs**.

Word	Meaning	Example
type	kind	There are many types of butterflies.
	write with a computer keyboard	The clerk types letters every day.
form	become	Ice forms when water freezes.
	a paper to fill in details	He is filling in the forms .
firm	strong and stable	That chair is not firm .
	company	My father works in a big firm .

Find more **homographs** from the Internet.

Write down their meanings and give examples.

Homographs may have different pronunciation. Example:
1. It cannot fly in the strong **wind**.
2. I **wind** up the car window before it rains.



107



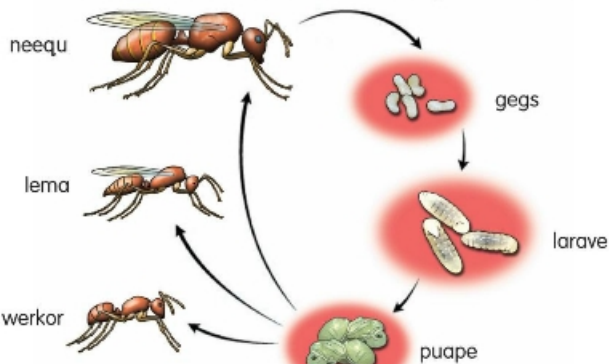
2.2.2(b)



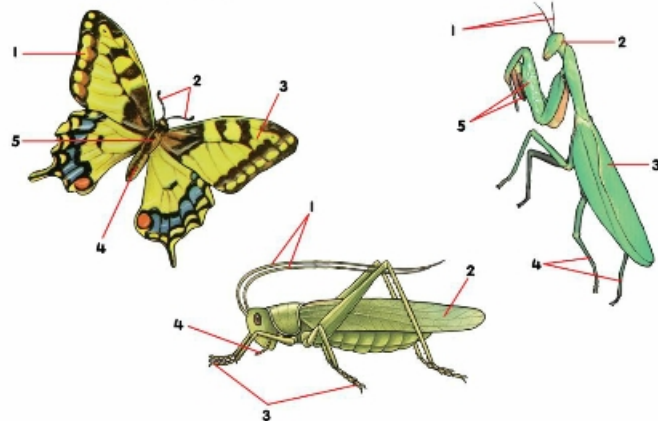
Let's read and write.

Writing

Unscramble the letters to form words that label the pictures. Use a dictionary.



Label the parts correctly.



108

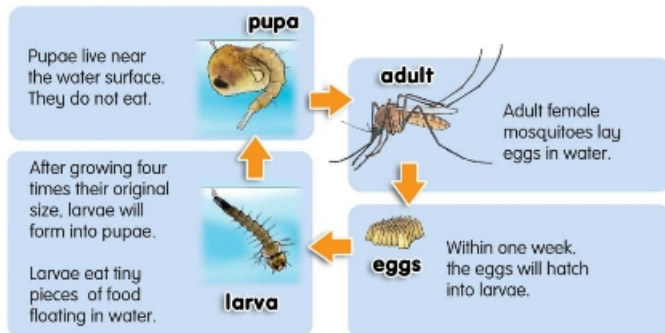


3.2.2(a)



Let's read and write.

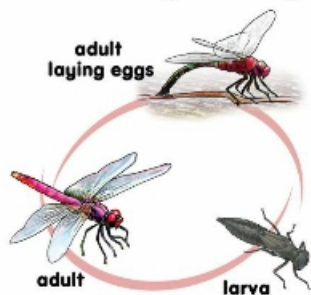
Pupae turn into adult mosquitoes after a few days.



Complete the paragraph below.

Adult female mosquitoes lay water. Within a week, the eggs . Larvae eat . After growing four times their original size, the larvae form . Pupae live . They do not . A pupa then turns into a .

Write the life cycle of a dragonfly.



Adult – eggs – water

After two to five weeks – eggs – larvae

– eat small fishes – tadpoles – other small water creatures

– do not form pupae

– a few years – adults

Writing



Let's learn and practise.

Soldier ants are normally **bigger** than the rest of the workers.

The queen is the **largest** ant in the colony.

The word in blue is a **comparative** adjective. We use **comparatives** to compare two nouns. The word in red is a **superlative** adjective. A **superlative** adjective is used to compare three or more objects, people or places.

Comparatives are normally formed by adding '-er' to the adjective and placing 'than' behind the adjective.

Superlatives are normally formed by adding '-est' to the adjective and placing 'the' before the adjective. For example:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller than	the smallest
strong	stronger than	the strongest
big	bigger than	the biggest
thin	thinner than	the thinnest
firm	firmer than	the firmest
large	larger than	the largest
scary	scarier than	the scariest

Read aloud these sentences.



Kinah's moth is big.



Kim Seng's moth is bigger than Kinah's.



Pravin's moth is the biggest.





Let's learn and practise.

Grammar

Adjectives that end in '-y' are replaced with 'i' before adding '-er' or '-est'.
Examples:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tidy	tidier than	the tidiest
pretty	prettier than	the prettiest

Some comparatives are formed by adding 'more' before the adjective without changing the spelling of the adjectives. Their superlatives are formed by adding 'most' before the adjectives. Examples:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
dangerous	more dangerous than	the most dangerous

Some comparatives and superlatives are changed completely from their adjectives. Examples:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse than	the worst
good	better than	the best

Complete the table below in your exercise book.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
bright		
fat		the fattest
sunny		the sunniest
colourful	more colourful than	
far	farther than	

Complete the paragraph in your exercise book.

The next day was (sunny) than the day before. The Insect Investigators went to the (far) part of the jungle to find (interesting) insects. Pravin found the (colourful) beetle there. Nurul found a caterpillar (fat) than the one she saw the day before.



Let's sing.

Language Arts

The ants are marching on parade, hurrah, hurrah!
The ants are marching on parade, hurrah, hurrah!
The ants are marching on parade;
and everyone stops to yell "Hurrah!"
And they all go marching down, around the town.

The dragonflies are flying high, hurrah, hurrah!
The dragonflies are flying high, hurrah, hurrah!
The dragonflies are flying high;
and everyone stops to yell "Hurrah!"
And they all go flying high, around the town.

The grasshoppers are hopping far, hurrah, hurrah!
The grasshoppers are hopping far, hurrah, hurrah!
The grasshoppers are hopping far;
and everyone stops to yell "Hurrah!"
And they all go hopping far, around the town.

Log on the Internet and search for the tune of *The Ants Go Marching* to listen to the song.



Sing and march with actions.
• flying high • marching • hopping



Let's read and practise.

Contemporary Literature

This time she found a small bottle on the stand ("which I am sure was not here just now," said Alice), and tied round the neck of the bottle was a tag with the words 'DRINK ME' printed on it.

It was all right to say 'DRINK ME', but Alice was too wise to do that in haste. "No, I'll look first," she said, "and see if it's marked 'poison' or not," for she had been taught if you drink much from a bottle marked 'poison', it is sure to make you sick. This had no such mark on it, so she dared to taste it. She found that it was in fact very nice. It had a taste of pie, ice cream, roast fowl, and hot toast. Soon she drank it all up.

"How strange I feel," said Alice. I am sure I am not so large as I was! And so it was; she was not quite a foot high...



(Adapted from Alice's Adventures in Wonderland written by Lewis Carroll, retold by J. C. Gorham)

Underline the correct words.

1. Alice was (angry/suprised) to find a bottle on the stand.
2. She was (wise/silly) not to drink from the bottle immediately.
3. She checked the bottle (carefully/carelessly).
4. When there was no 'poison' labelled on the bottle, Alice drank from it (bravely/shyly).
5. Alice felt (normal/strange) after drinking from the bottle.
6. Alice felt that she was (bigger/smaller) than before.
7. In fact, Alice was (less/more) than a foot high.

4.2.1(a)



Let's write.

Contemporary Literature

The caterpillar looked at Alice, and she stared at it, but it did not speak. At last, it took the pipe from its mouth and said, "Who are you?" Alice said, "I'm not sure, sir, who I am just now. I know who I was when I left home, but I think I have been changed two or three times since then."

"What do you mean by that?" asked the caterpillar.

"I'm afraid I can't tell you, for I myself don't know who I am; I have changed so many times all in one day. This makes me very confused."

"It doesn't," said the caterpillar.

"Well, maybe you haven't experienced it yet," said Alice, "but when you have to change... you will someday, you know..."

(Adapted from Alice's Adventures in Wonderland written by Lewis Carroll, retold by J. C. Gorham)

Rewrite the first paragraph in the passage by changing the following words:

caterpillar, looked, Alice, stared, speak, pipe, mouth, home, two or three times

For example, your first sentence may look like this:

The grasshopper smiled at Jagjit, and she waved at it, but it did not move.

Complete the paragraph below using the following words:

speak pipe questioned stared
understand explain confusion curious

Caterpillar at Alice but he did not . He was about Alice. He took the from his mouth and Alice. Alice tried to to the Caterpillar but he still could not her .



4.2.1(a)