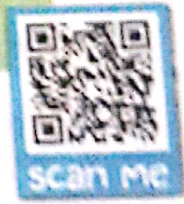


1. Hey! Come look at the photograph.

2. Wow! Instant photo! This is like magic! This is amazing, isn't it?

3. Yes. Do you think it's a great invention?

4. Of course, it is.



Types of Sentences

Sentences are of the following four main types.

- **Declarative** or **assertive sentences** are statements that express facts, events and actions.
Example: Annie likes to drink milk.
- **Interrogative sentences** ask a question.
Example: Does Annie like to drink milk?
- **Imperative sentences** express a command, request or an advice.
Example: Annie, please drink your milk.
- **Exclamatory sentences** express a sudden feeling or emotion.
Example: Ah! Annie has finished all the milk!



A. Write D for declarative, In for interrogative, E for exclamatory and Im for imperative sentences.

1. Babies have milk teeth.
2. Our servant is an excellent cook.
3. Ouch! That thorn has pricked my finger!
4. How is the weather in your city today?
5. Help! A burglar has broken into my house!





6. Have you ever seen an Emu?
7. Aman is a voracious reader.
8. Mira is a national swimmer.
9. Did Charu buy bananas from your shop?
10. Please finish this work for me.



B. Change these declarative sentences into questions.

Example: I am going to office.

Where are you going?

1. Mrs Despal lives near the zoo.



2. Jason is my uncle's son.

3. I eat dinner at 7:00 pm.

4. My mother will be visiting the school.

C. Make questions for the following answers.

1. My name is Shanta Prasad.

2. My sister is fifteen years old.

3. I live in Alipur.

4. My favourite cartoon show is Tom and Jerry.

5. I reach school at 8 am.

6. I like to wear jeans.

7. I go to school by bus.

8. I bought a new dress because it is my birthday.





D. Answer these interrogative sentences.

1. Which flower is the prettiest?

2. Which is your favourite animal?

3. How do you help your mother?

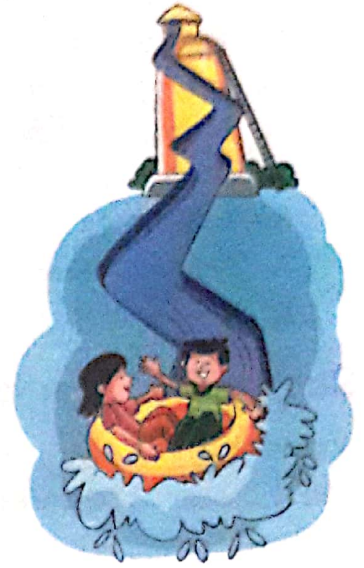
4. What is the time right now?

5. Is your house near a bridge?

6. Where is California?

7. Have you ever visited Essel World in Mumbai?

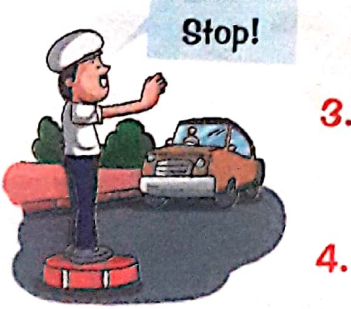
8. At what time does your school begin every day?



E. Write an exclamatory sentence for each picture.



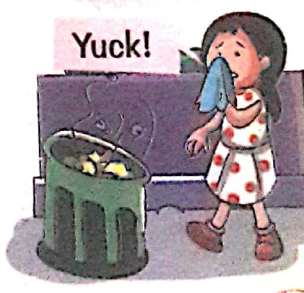
1. _____
2. _____



3. _____
4. _____



5. _____
6. _____



F. Write what each of these imperative sentences simply.

curse wish advice request command suggestion

1. You should revise your school work daily.
2. Please, carry my bag for me.
3. Leave the room.
4. I pray that you get well soon.
5. Sohan should not go out to play.
6. May you also dwell in sorrow as I have.
7. Bring that box here.
8. I think you should buy that dress.

Subject and Predicate

A sentence has two parts.

The **subject** is the part of the sentence that tells us the name of the person or thing that does work.

The **predicate** is that part of the sentence that tells us more about the subject. It contains the verb.

The subject and the predicate can be a single word or a group of words.

Example:

Karan	rode a horse.
Subject	Predicate

G. Circle the **subject** and underline the **predicate**.

Example: The bowler hit the wickets with one shot.

1. Mohan is my best friend.
2. Mother lost her pearl necklace in the party.
3. Rohan who lives near my house plays tennis at the club.
4. The ringmaster controls the animals in the circus.
5. Oswald, the Octopus is an educative cartoon.
6. My water bottle is empty.
7. The Sun is a big star.
8. Carpenters make furniture.

H. Fill in the right subject from the box.

Sohan Snoopy Nina Mini and David

1. _____ found a flower on her table.
2. _____ sells vegetables at his shop.
3. _____ are going for a movie show.
4. _____ and its pups live in our backyard.





Subject and Object

There is another part of a sentence that we need to look at. It is **object**.

Look at these sentences.

The girls cleaned the **(garden)**.

↓
Subject

↓
Object

Jaya washed the **(dish)**.

Kusum helped her **(sister)**.

In these sentences, the action done by the subject is received by the nouns in circle. They are the **objects** of the sentences.

What did the girls clean? the garden

What did Jaya wash? the dish

Whom did Kusum help? her sister



The entity that is acted upon by the subject is called an object.

The object receives the effect of the verb and is often placed after the main verb (finite verb). The object does not perform the action like the subject. It receives the action.

1. **Underline the subject in each sentence and use it as an object in your own sentence in the given blank.**

Example: My box is kept near the table.

[subject]

Bring me a tin box.

[object]

1. An architect builds bridges.

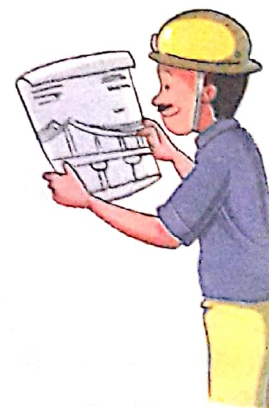
2. This furniture is new.

3. Our telephone has the Internet facility.

4. Queen Victoria ruled over England.

5. Movie stars entertain audience.

6. The Maglev is a superfast train.





7. Vijay Mallya owns Kingfisher Airlines.

8. Cherries are sweet and sour in taste.

9. Children must help the old people cross the road.

10. Louis Braille was a blind teacher.

J. Match the subject and predicate correctly.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. John Milton | a. was a playwright. |
| 2. William Wordsworth | b. wrote The Malgudi Days. |
| 3. Ruskin Bond | c. has written The Cat in the Hat. |
| 4. R.K. Narayan | d. wrote the novel Guide. |
| 5. Mulk Raj Anand | e. was a nature poet. |
| 6. William Shakespeare | f. writes books for children. |
| 7. Dr Seuss | g. was a blind poet. |

Fun time



Play tic-tac-toe with subjects and predicates.

He is a good friend.

I love that cartoon show.

You look happy.

My mom picks me up from school.

My brother needs some help.

I don't like sweets.

The grass is green.

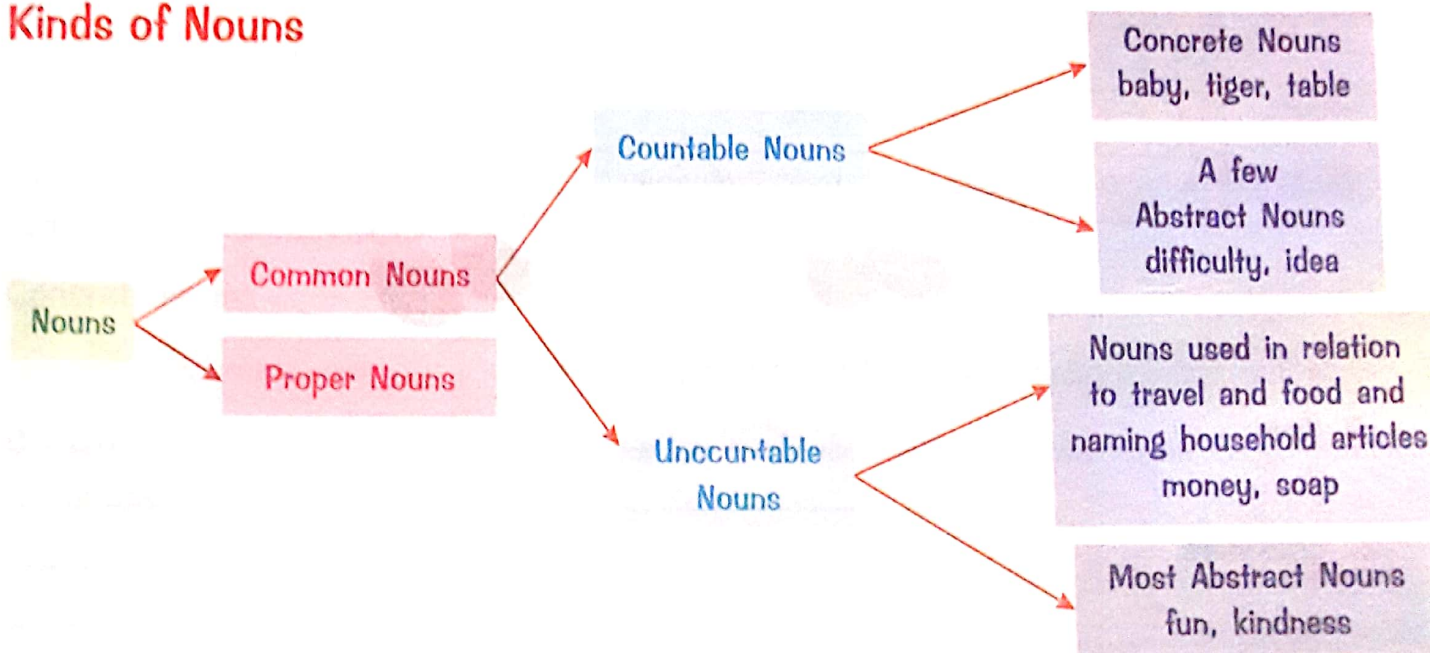
The kid drank the milk.

We went to the park.

Identify and write fifteen common nouns from this picture in your notebook.



Kinds of Nouns





Common nouns are names we use for any person, place, idea or thing.
 Proper nouns are names used to name a particular person, place, idea or thing.
 A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Common noun

woman

country

author

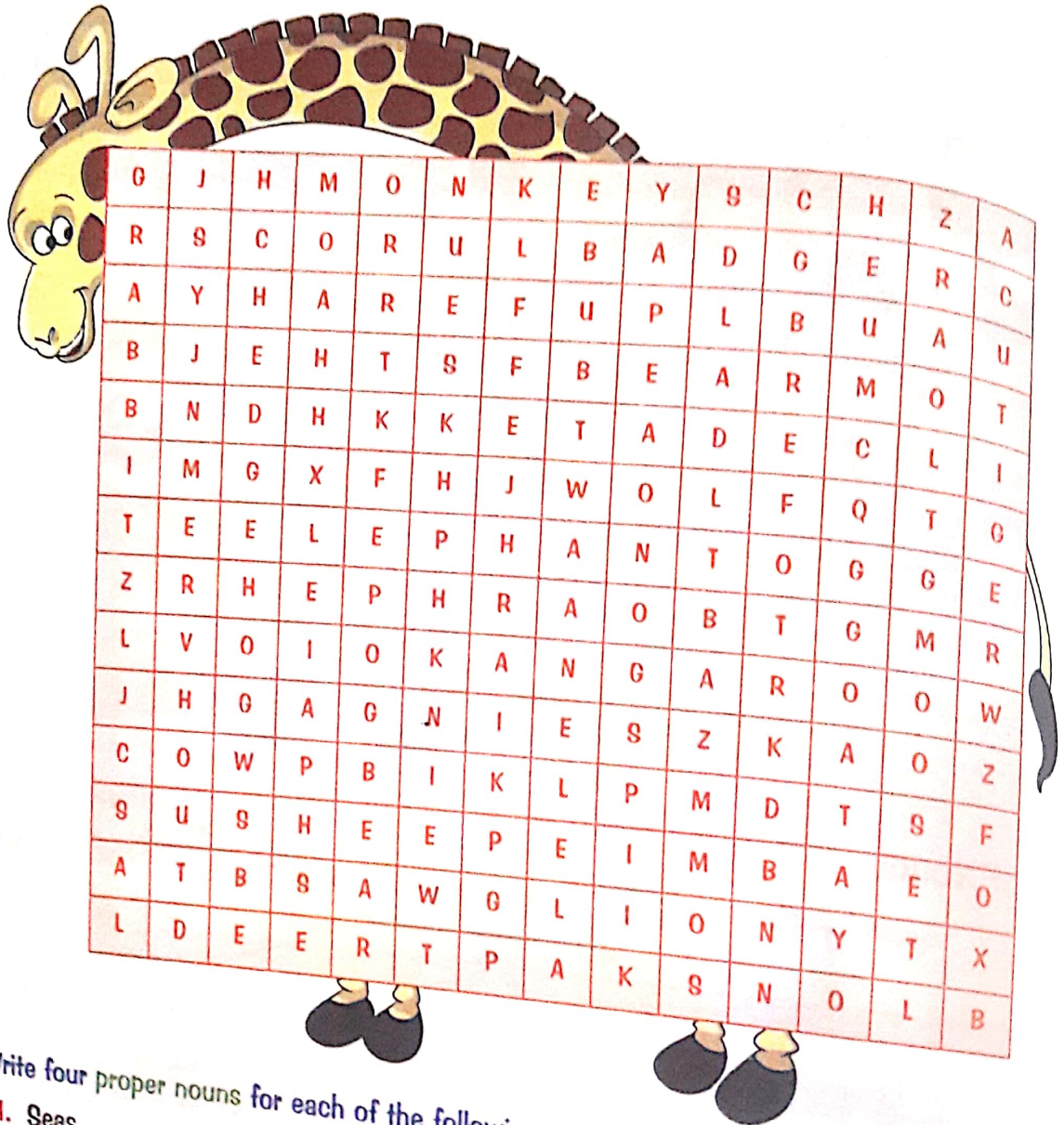
Proper noun

Mother Teresa, Saina Nehwal

Egypt, Sri Lanka, Nepal

William Shakespeare, Premchand

A. Find and circle common nouns that are names of 15 animals.



B. Write four proper nouns for each of the following.

1. Seas

2. Cricketers



3. World leaders

4. Continents

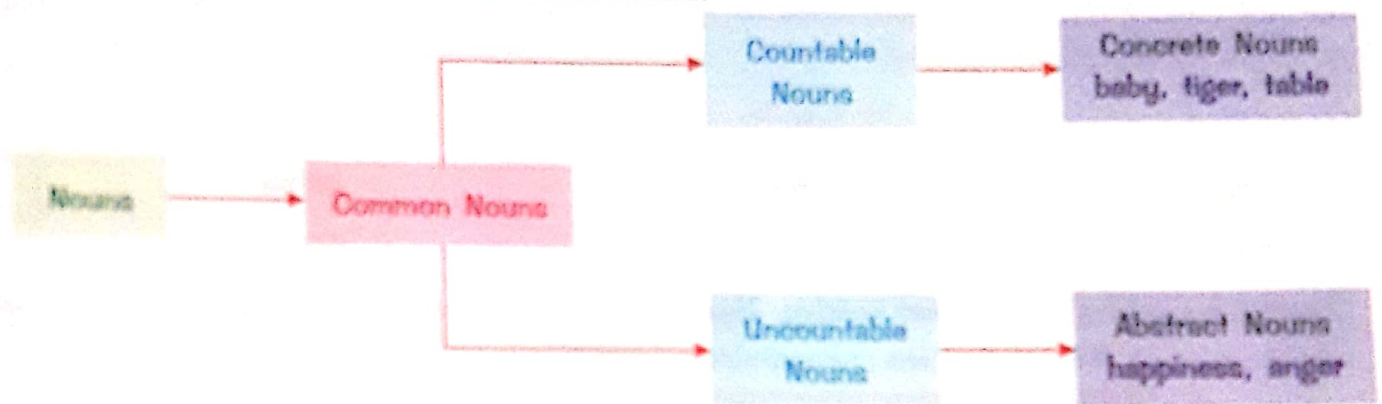
5. Tennis players

6. Car models

7. Dog breeds

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Common nouns can be countable or uncountable.



Countable Nouns

We can count **countable nouns**. They can have singular and plural forms.

Singular	Plural
one river	many rivers
a girl	three girls

Uncountable nouns have only one form (singular form). They cannot be used in the plural. Examples: furniture, money

Concrete nouns

Concrete nouns are nouns that you can see, hear, smell, taste and/or touch.

C. Look around and see if you can name a few such nouns. You can also name things you feel or hear.



Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns are not normally used with a/an or the plural. They do not take the plural form since they cannot be counted. We cannot say: **fun**s, **milks**, **a soap**, **a money**, etc.

Look at the following examples of uncountable nouns:

Feelings	Qualities	Travel	Food
1. love	5. kindness	9. accommodation	13. rice
2. anger	6. honesty	10. money	14. soup
3. hunger	7. impoliteness	11. information	15. butter
4. happiness	8. generosity	12. luggage	16. spaghetti

Abstract nouns

Abstract nouns name an idea, a feeling, a quality or a state—things that you feel or think about but cannot see, hear, smell, taste or touch. Most abstract nouns like **luck**, **happiness**, **love**, **courage** cannot be counted.

D. Tick (✓) the abstract nouns.

1. bowl

2. fear

3. bottle

4. peace

5. apple

6. beauty

E. Smridhi is packing for her next holiday. Riya is helping her. Look at the things on her list. Tick all the items on the list that are uncountable nouns.

shampoo

toothpaste

medicine

soap

paper

notepad

camera

money



F. Write CC for countable, concrete nouns or UA for uncountable, abstract nouns next to the words.

1. book _____

2. sadness _____

3. spoon _____

4. doctor _____

5. hunger _____

6. joy _____

7. friendship _____

8. pencil _____

9. taste _____



Collective Nouns

Collective noun is the name given to groups of people, animals and things.
Examples: herd of cattle, bunch of grapes, etc.

G. Fill in the blanks with the names of people.

singers senators thieves girls students
musicians employees members

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A band of _____ | 2. A class of _____ |
| 3. A house of _____ | 4. An orchestra of _____ |
| 5. A bevy of _____ | 6. A den of _____ |
| 7. A staff of _____ | 8. A committee of _____ |

H. Fill in the blanks with the names of things.

elephants hounds crows sheep hens ants mice bees

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A flock of _____ | 2. A herd of _____ |
| 3. A nest of _____ | 4. A colony of _____ |
| 5. A pack of _____ | 6. A hive of _____ |
| 7. A brood of _____ | 8. A murder of _____ |

. Fill in the blanks with the names of things.

hills bells islands eggs flowers stones hay stars

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A peal of _____ | 2. A chain of _____ |
| 3. A bouquet of _____ | 4. A constellation of _____ |
| 5. A heap of _____ | 6. A clutch of _____ |
| 7. A bundle of _____ | 8. A group of _____ |

collective noun is singular when the people, animals and things form one group. However, the collective noun talks about more than one group, it can be plural.

Underline the collective nouns in the given sentences and rewrite them in plural as new sentences. Make other suitable changes.

Example: The army of soldiers left for the battlefield.

The armies of soldiers left for the battlefield.

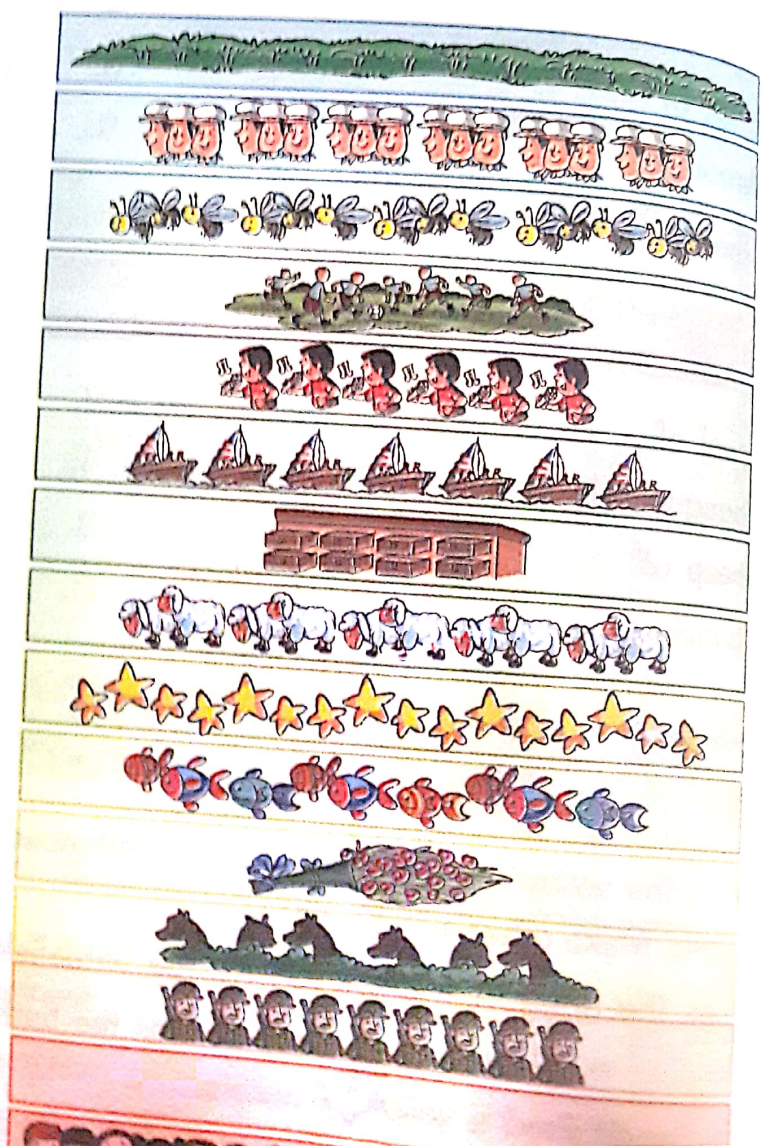
1. The bandit fired a volley of bullets.



2. The dyer coloured a bale of cotton.
3. The pack of wolves gave a loud howl.
4. The swarm of bees attacked the bear.
5. A carpenter always keeps a set of tools.
6. The children hid behind a clump of trees.
7. That crew of sailors got a bravery award.
8. His fleet of ships drowned in the ocean.

K. Match the collective nouns to the right picture.

1. a constellation of
2. a tuft of
3. a crowd of
4. a bouquet of
5. a crew of
6. a swarm of
7. a troupe of
8. a fleet of
9. a flock of
10. a chest of
11. an army of
12. a team of
13. a shoal of
14. a stud of
15. a bale of



Nouns - Gender

Nouns

Masculine Gender
Examples: king, father, uncle

Feminine Gender
Examples: queen, mother, aunt

Common Gender
Examples: ruler, friend, guest

Neuter Gender
Examples: table, country, library

Masculine gender nouns refer to the male of a species. Feminine gender nouns refer to the female of a species. Common gender nouns can refer to either gender. Neuter gender nouns name non-living things or ideas.



L. Write M for masculine, F for feminine, C for common and N for neuter gender.

1. My uncle _____ is a renowned doctor _____.
2. The children _____ are shifting to a new house _____.
3. The little mouse _____ went up the Grandfather's Clock _____.
4. The soldier _____ charged at his enemy _____ with his rifle _____.
5. My aunt _____ has an Alsatian _____ and three goldfish _____.
6. The priest _____ sprinkled holy water _____ on the devotee _____.
7. The tiger _____ attacked the bull _____.
8. My sister _____ has married a handsome man _____.
9. Mr Prasad _____ bought a camel _____ at the animal fair.
10. The Eskimos _____ live in igloos _____.



M. Tick (✓) the correct opposite gender for each word on the left.

Example: author

✓
authoress / authorer

1. buck

colt / deer

2. lad

lady / lass

3. ram

ewe / sheep

4. fox

wolf / vixen

5. bull

buffalo / cow

6. king

princess / queen

7. niece

cousin / nephew

8. bachelor

widow / spinster





9. lord

gentlewoman / lady

10. salesman

saleswoman / salewomen

N. Change the gender of the nouns and rewrite the sentences.

Example: A temple is the home of gods.

A temple is the home of goddesses.



1. A British queen was the Empress of India.

2. The count lives in a castle up that hill.

3. The cock and peahen live on the same farm.

4. The policeman chased the stray horse across the countryside.

5. Hollywood is famous for its heroes.

6. The landlord scolded his man-servant.

7. The washerman sold his mare.

8. The host welcomed the ladies with a smile.

Nouns - Number

Countable nouns can be singular nouns or plural nouns.

Singular noun means one.

Plural noun means more than one.

Singular and plural nouns are countable.

- We add **-s**, **-es**, **-ies**, **-ves** to change singular nouns to plural nouns.

Examples: toys, mangoes, babies, hooves

- Some nouns do not change to become plural.

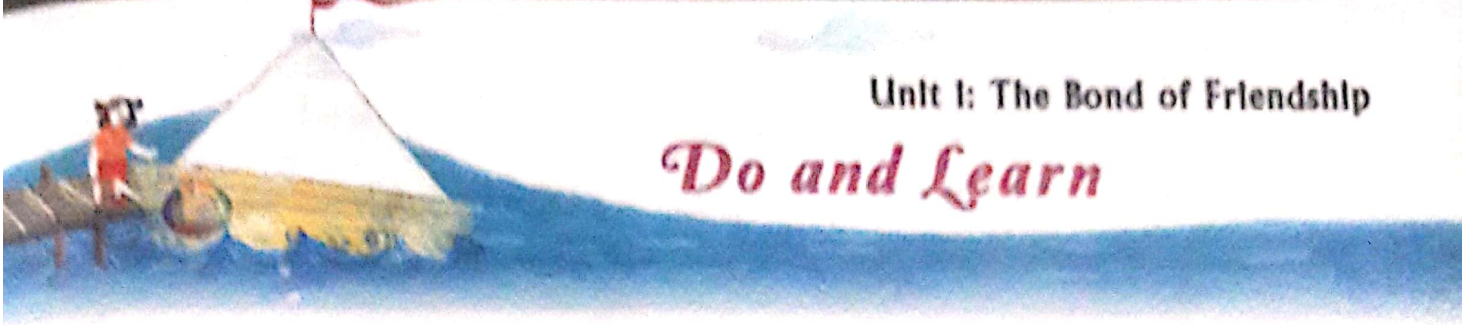
Examples: sheep, deer, etc.

- Some other nouns are called **irregular nouns** because they change completely into new words to become plural.

Examples: foot - feet, man - men



Do and Learn



Why Evergreen Trees Never Lose Their Leaves

Tick what friends do.

- Friends help each other.
- Friends are trustworthy.
- Friends hurt each other.
- Friends listen to each other.
- Friends care about each other.
- Friends always argue with each other.

Be a Friend

Friendship Board

Things you need:

- photographs of you and your friends
- chart paper
- glue
- crayons/markers

Method:

Form groups of four. Take a sheet of chart paper each and paste photographs of you and your friends. Decorate using crayons or markers. You can also write a line or a word describing your friend.



Rikki-tikki and Nag

Make a snake using a paper plate.

You will need:

- two paper plates
- sketch pens
- glue

Method:

1. Take two paper plates and glue them.
2. Colour the paper plates green or any other colour you want your snake to be.
3. Draw spirals on the plate.
4. Cut them out and hang them.



1. Why Evergreen Trees Never Lose Their Leaves



Warm-up

The little girl in the picture is lost in a mall.

1. What do you think she should do now?
Who should she approach for help?
2. If you were lost in a shopping mall,
how would you feel? What would you do?



Reading

Read this story about a lost little bird that was very afraid.

Winter was coming and all the birds were flying to a warmer place.



One little bird had broken his wing and could not keep up with the others. He lay alone in a cold forest.

Oh, no! They've left me behind. What shall I do? Maybe I can ask the trees of the forest to help me.

The little bird decided to approach the birch tree.

Beautiful birch tree, my wing is broken, and my family has flown away. May I live among your branches till they come back for me?

We of the great forest have our own birds to help. I can't do anything for you.

The little bird was upset.

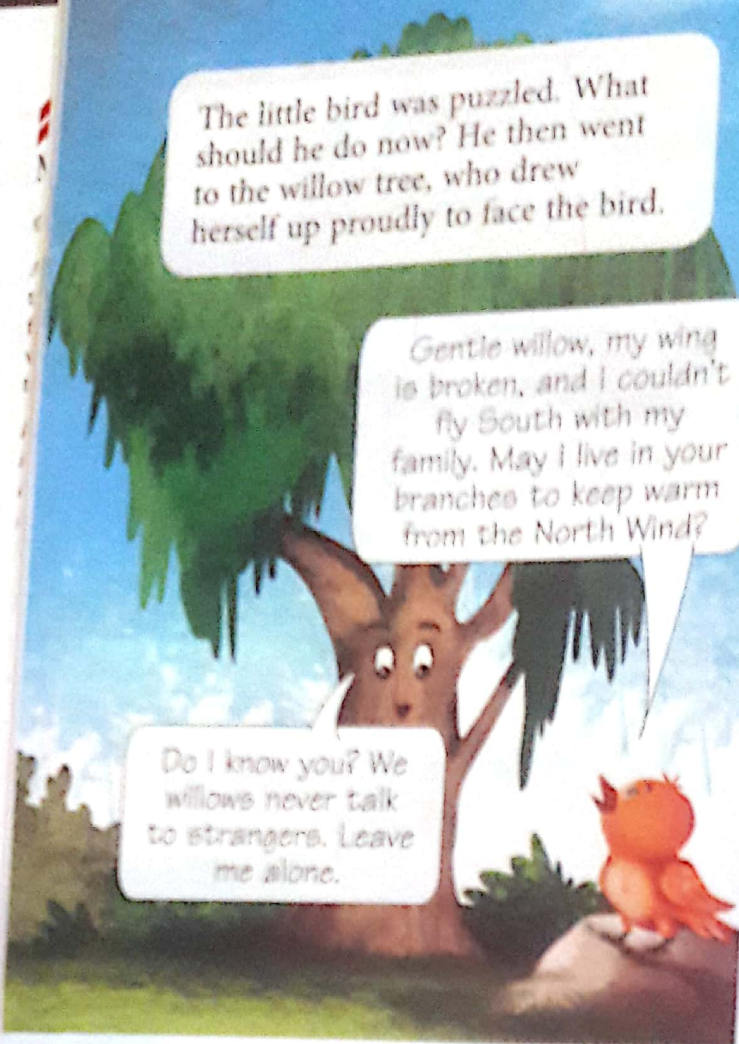
Hmmm... perhaps the birch isn't strong enough. I'll ask the oak. He'll be stronger.

acorns: fruits of the oak tree

He then spoke to the oak tree.

O great oak tree, you are so strong! Will you let me live on your branches till my family comes back in spring?

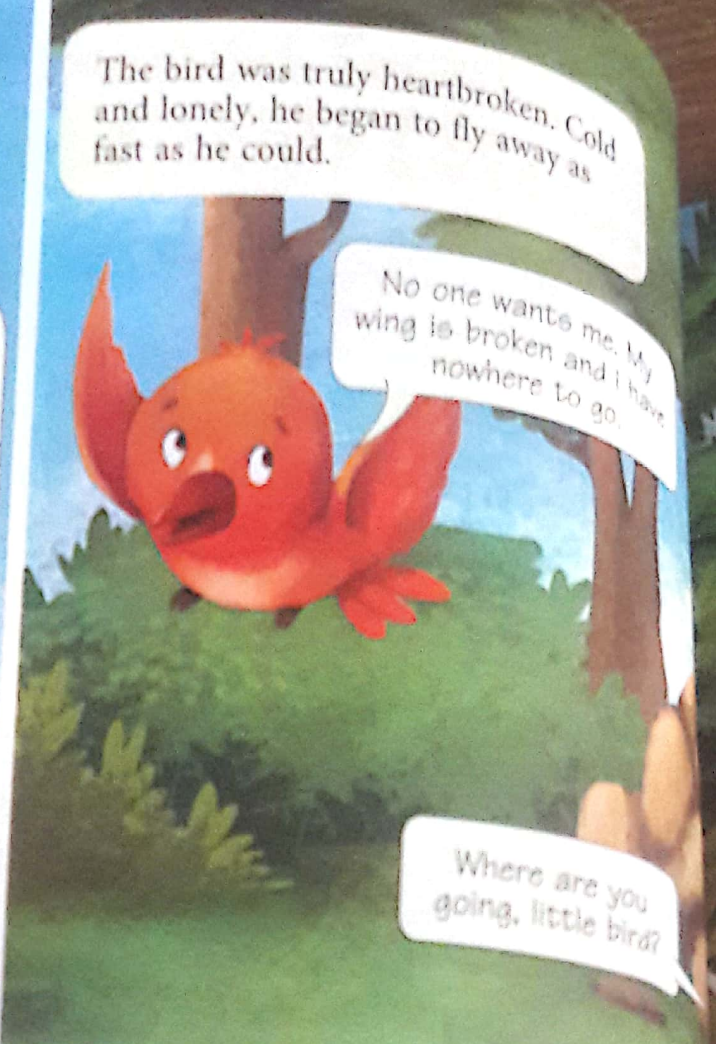
That's a long time little bird. Who knows what you'll get up to in that time! You'll probably eat up all my acorns!



The little bird was puzzled. What should he do now? He then went to the willow tree, who drew herself up proudly to face the bird.

Gentle willow, my wing is broken, and I couldn't fly South with my family. May I live in your branches to keep warm from the North Wind?

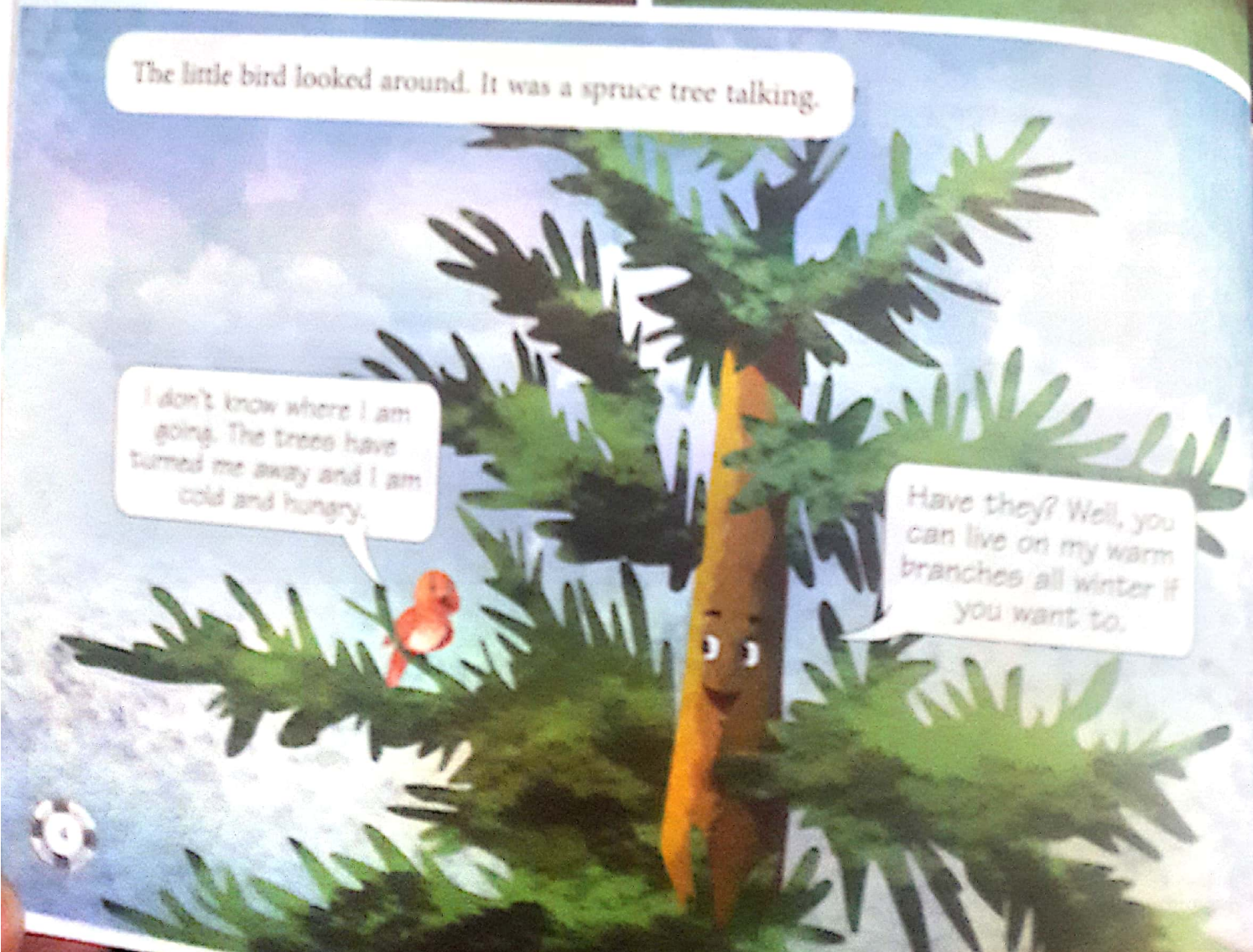
Do I know you? We willows never talk to strangers. Leave me alone.



The bird was truly heartbroken and lonely, he began to fly away as fast as he could.

No one wants me. My wing is broken and I have nowhere to go.

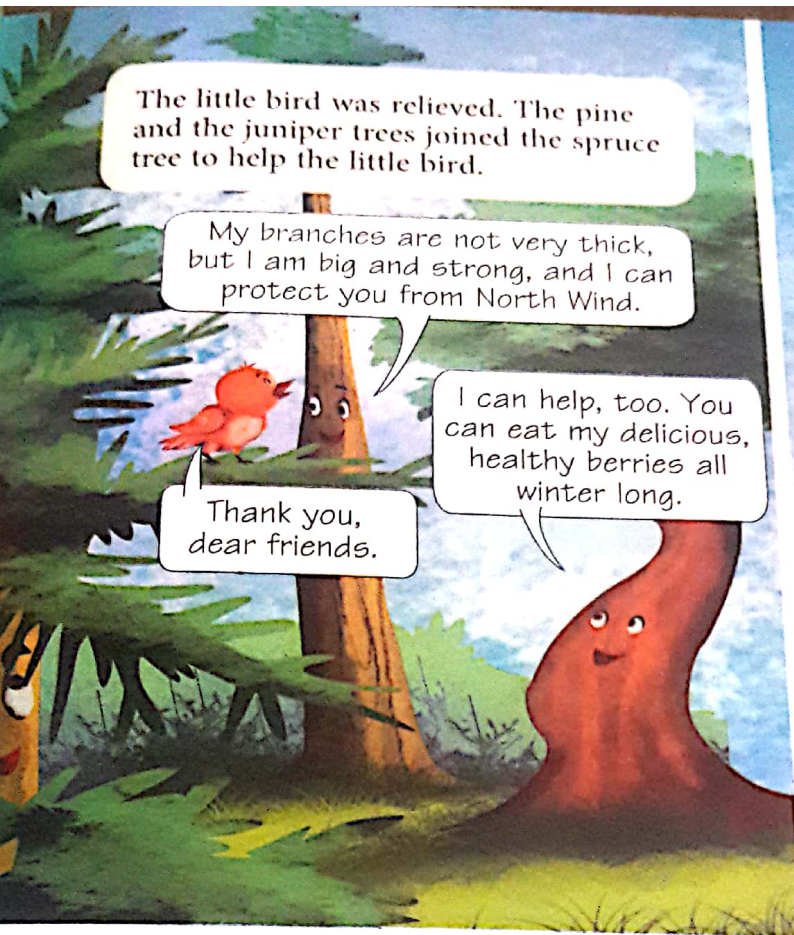
Where are you going, little bird?



The little bird looked around. It was a spruce tree talking.

I don't know where I am going. The trees have turned me away and I am cold and hungry.

Have they? Well, you can live on my warm branches all winter if you want to.

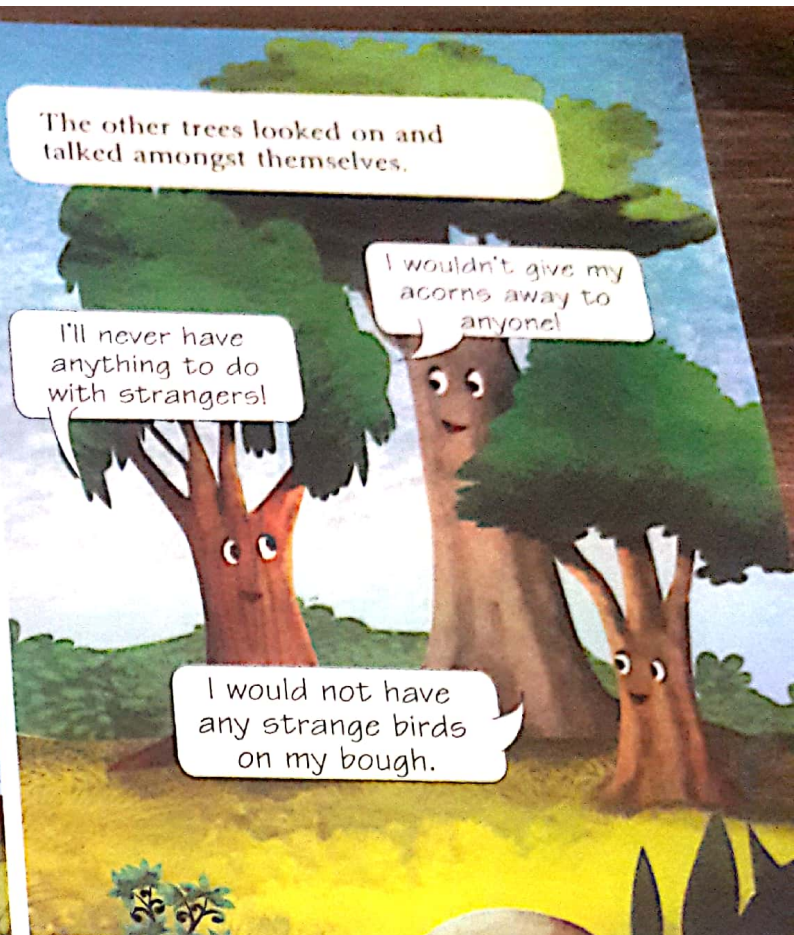


The little bird was relieved. The pine and the juniper trees joined the spruce tree to help the little bird.

My branches are not very thick, but I am big and strong, and I can protect you from North Wind.

I can help, too. You can eat my delicious, healthy berries all winter long.

Thank you, dear friends.

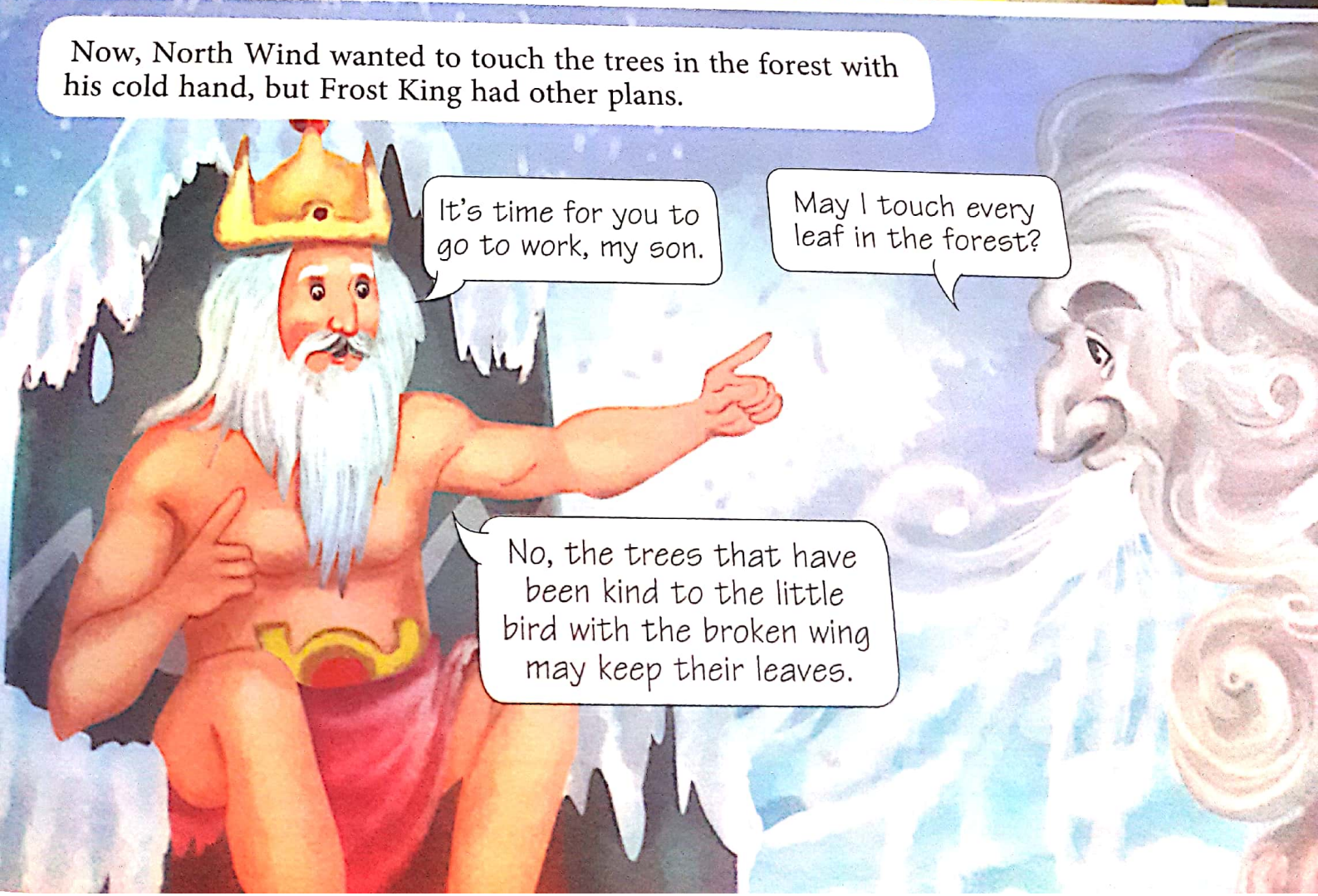


The other trees looked on and talked amongst themselves.

I'll never have anything to do with strangers!

I wouldn't give my acorns away to anyone!

I would not have any strange birds on my bough.



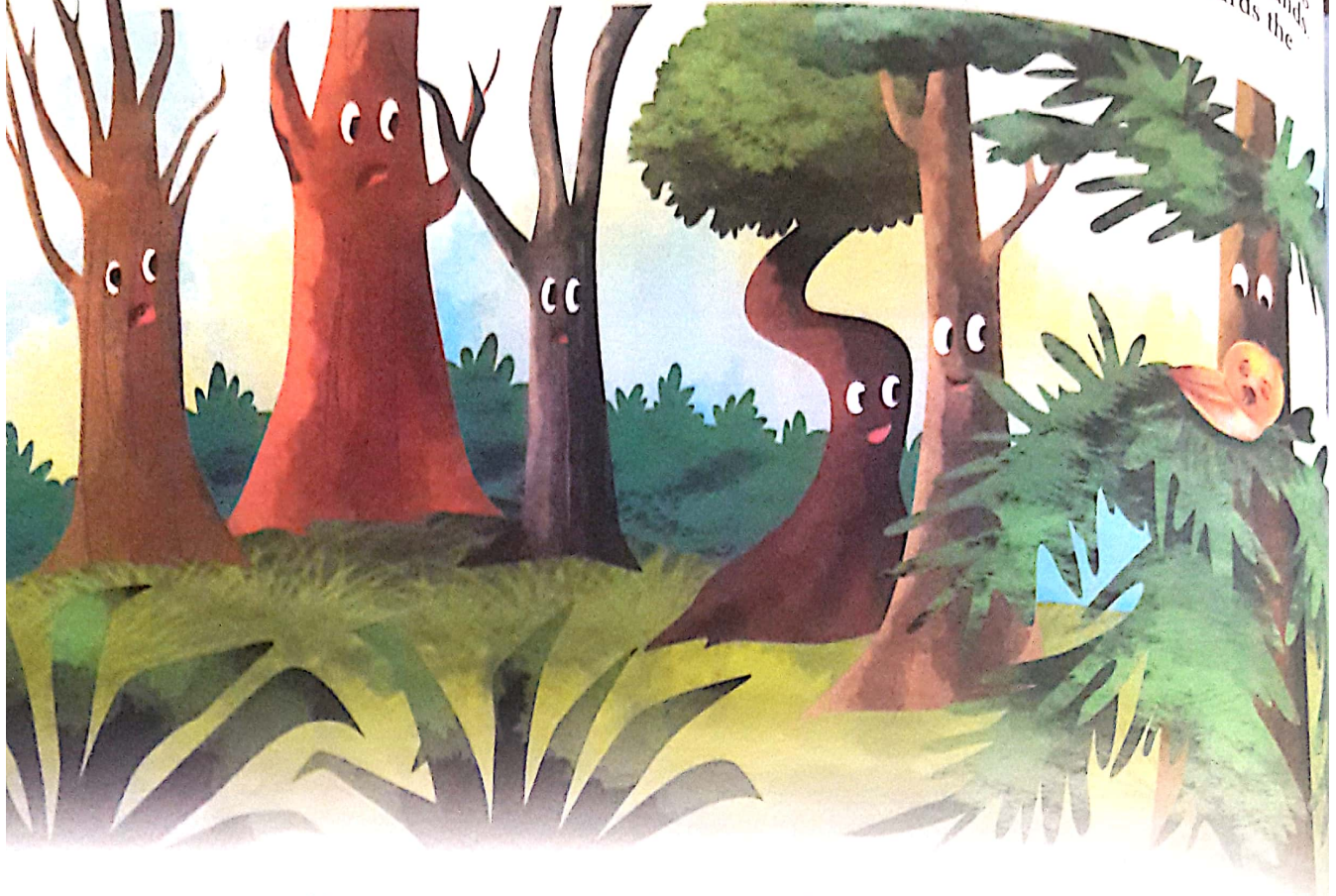
Now, North Wind wanted to touch the trees in the forest with his cold hand, but Frost King had other plans.

It's time for you to go to work, my son.

May I touch every leaf in the forest?

No, the trees that have been kind to the little bird with the broken wing may keep their leaves.

In the morning, the birch, the oak and the willow found their shining, green leaves lying on the ground, for North Wind had come at night and touched them with his icy hands. The spruce, the pine and the juniper were left green due to their kindness towards the helpless little bird.



—a graphic representation of a short story by Florence Holbrook by the same name.

Florence Holbrook was a teacher in Chicago schools for more than fifty years. She rewrote folk tales that she collected from different cultures.

Reading comprehension

① Tick the correct option and fill in the blanks.

1. The birds were flying South for

spring.

winter.

autumn.

summer.

2. The little bird could not fly because he

was sleepy.

didn't want to go.

had broken his wing.

was lazy.

3. The little bird thought that the oak might be than the birch tree.

friendlier

warmer

stronger

angrier

4. The oak did not let the bird stay because he

did not want to share his acorns.

had other birds to look after.

liked strangers.

did not like the little bird.

5. Frost King punished the

trees in the forest.

birch, oak and willow.

spruce, pine and juniper.

little bird.

B Read these sentences and answer the questions that follow.

1. *'May I live in your branches to keep warm from North Wind?'*

a. Who said these words and to whom?

b. Who did the speaker ask for help before going to this tree?

c. What reply did the speaker receive?

2. *'Who knows what you'll get up to in that time?'*

a. Who were these words spoken to?

b. What was the reaction of the listener?

c. What do you think about the speaker?

C Answer these questions.

1. Why was the little bird left alone in the forest?

2. Why wouldn't the willow help the bird?

3. How did the bird feel when he was speaking to the spruce?

4. How did the pine help the bird?

5. Why did Frost King spare the leaves of the spruce, pine and juniper?



① Think and answer.

1. According to the story, the unkind trees 'talked amongst themselves'. They had their reasons for not letting the little bird stay. Do you think the reasons were fair enough?
2. What lesson does the story teach us?



Values and Life skills

Imagine that Anika is a new student in your class. This is her first day.

♦ empathy



1. How do you think she feels on her first day at school?
2. What could you do to help her settle in?



Vocabulary

♦ phrasal verbs



A **phrasal verb** is a phrase made up of a verb and a preposition or an adverb. The preposition or adverb changes the meaning of the verb.

Read this sentence.

- The other trees **looked on** and talked amongst themselves.

Here, **looked on** means to watch something without participating in it.

Looked on is a phrasal verb.

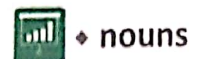
Read some more phrasal verbs with the verb **look**.

- look into (to investigate)
- look forward (to eagerly wait for something)
- look after (to take care)
- look to (to depend on someone for help)

Match each phrasal verb with its meaning.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
1. take after	a. to confess
2. give in	b. to faint
3. break into	c. to escape
4. black out	d. to look like someone
5. get away	e. to enter by force
6. own up	f. to accept something

Grammar



Nouns are of four kinds.

Proper nouns: They are the names of particular people, places, animals and things.

- Frost King gave North Wind permission to touch the leaves of the unkind trees.

Common nouns: They are the names of people, places, animals and things in general.

- The little bird was very upset.

Collective nouns: They are the names of a group of people, animals or things.

- A flock of birds flew South.

Abstract nouns: They are the names of ideas, feelings or qualities.

- The trees were rewarded for their kindness towards the little bird.

Read the passage and underline the different kinds of nouns.

When the hills were alive with the sound of music, Martha was filled with happiness. She asked her mother if she could sit by the grove of trees near the lake and sketch. When her mother agreed, she snatched her sketching bag and rushed out. Martha rolled down the green grass in delight and lay on her back, looking up at the flock of birds flying in the sky. Her pet squirrel, Lucy, scampered around, searching for nuts. Suddenly, she heard a strange buzzing sound. Sitting straight up, she saw a swarm of bees hovering over Lucy's little head. Frightened, Lucy was running around in circles. Martha looked up at the trees. Yes, she was right! Lucy had upset a hive! In sheer fright of a sting, she quickly scooped Lucy up in her palms and ran with all her might. Only when she was home did she stop to realise that she had forgotten her bag.

B Complete this grid with the abstract noun forms of these words.

• abstract nouns

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. appear | 2. bold | 3. discover | 4. distant |
| 5. pretend | 6. clean | 7. recognise | 8. intended |
| 9. dignified | 10. opportune | 11. stupid | 12. magnificent |

1	A							E
			2	A				S
			3	B				Y
		4	D	S				
				5	T			E
			6	P	R			E
					7			S
			8	C				N
					9			T
					10			Y
					11			Y
					12			E



Listening



• listening for clues

Listen to the recording. Write T for true and F for false. Also correct the false statements.

1. Trees give us timber, paper and firewood.
2. People in villages use wood to build houses.
3. We need trees for oxygen and good health.
4. Trees increase pollution and cause floods.
5. We should grow fewer trees.

Punctuation

• hyphens in compound-adjectives



Read the sentence.

- 'I will,' replied the **kind-hearted** spruce tree.

Sometimes, two or more words are joined using **hyphens** to make a single adjective, that is, a describing word. For example, kind-hearted describes the spruce tree. It is made of two words joined together using a hyphen. These adjectives are called **compound adjectives**.

A hyphen (-) is used in writing to make compound adjectives appear as one word.

Read the passage. Add hyphens in the compound adjectives.

The little bird was broken hearted when he realised that he wouldn't be able to fly South for the winter months. He was all alone as it grew dark. The little bird shivered in the ice cold wind. He asked the willow tree if he could stay in his branches but the willow was mean spirited and told him to go away. The little bird also asked the bad tempered oak but he wouldn't let him stay either. Then the kind hearted spruce told him that he could stay with him for winter.



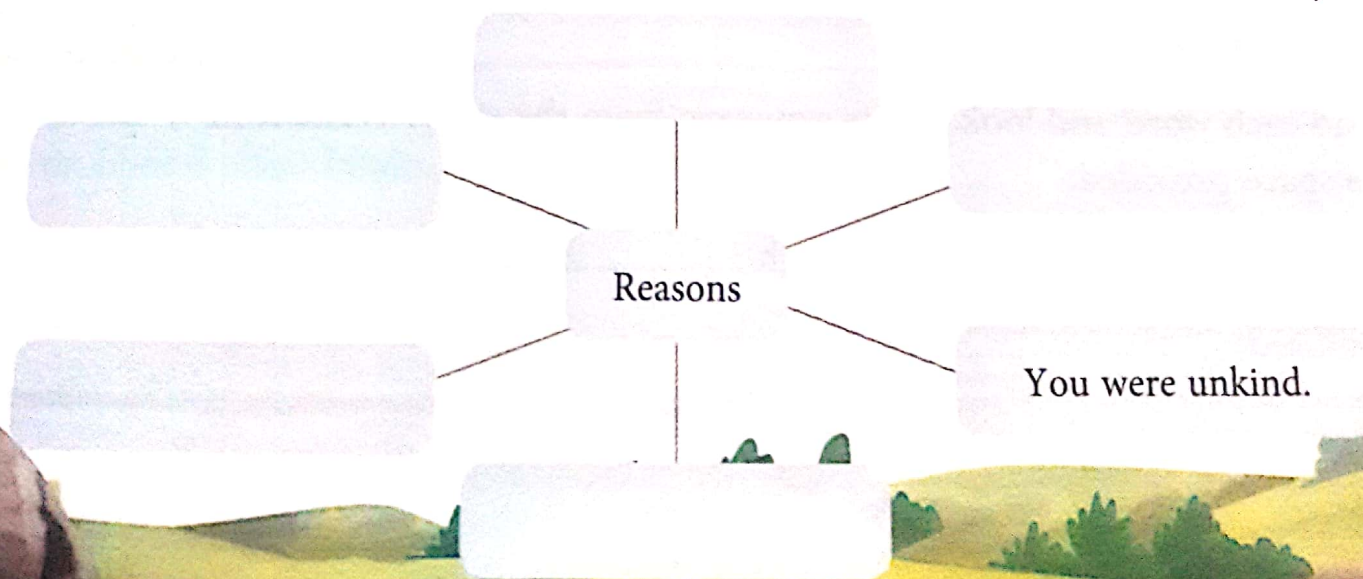
Speaking



♦ expressing opinion

Imagine you are Frost King. The trees in the forest have come to you to complain that North Wind has taken away all their leaves. Explain why you gave North Wind permission to do so. Give reasons for your decision.

Use this word web to help you think about your reasons. One has been done for you.



Writing

♦ informal letter

Imagine you are the little bird in the story. Write a letter to the spruce, birch and juniper trees thanking them for their kindness.

Read a sample of an informal letter.

13, Dover Gardens
Kolkata 700029

20 June 2019

Dear Pia

I am so excited to receive your letter after a long time. It is great to know that you have won the first prize at the swimming competition at your school. Congratulations!

I have some news for you, too. I have been taking piano lessons for about three months now. Though the lessons are difficult, I love practising every day! No matter how tired I am after school, I make sure I attend my piano classes. I am scared that I will not be able to catch up if I miss a lesson! My parents have been very encouraging, too.

We are planning to visit New Delhi very soon. Father has some work in the city and it would give me the opportunity to meet you. I will let you know once the tickets have been booked.

That's all for now!

Lots of love

Rianka

My Word Bank

Read each word and look for its synonym from the story. Write it in the space provided.

1. broad

2. tough

3. bough

4. injured

5. tasty

Be a Friend

Warm-up

Imagine that you and your friend have had an argument. Your friend is very upset. Later in the day, you realise that it was actually your fault. What will you do?

Reading

Let's read a poem where the poet talks about ways to become a good friend.

Be a friend. You don't need money;
Just a **disposition** sunny;
Just the wish to help another
Get along some way or other;
Just a kindly hand extended
Out to one who's **unbefriended**;
Just the will to give or lend,
This will make you someone's friend.



Be a friend. You don't need glory.
Friendship is a simple story.
Pass by **trifling** errors blindly,
Gaze on honest effort kindly,
Cheer the youth who's bravely trying,
Pity him who's sadly sighing;
Just a little labour spend
On the duties of a friend.

disposition: nature

unbefriended: (here) someone
who has no friends

trifling: unimportant



Be a friend. The pay is bigger
 (Though not written by a figure)
 Than is earned by people clever
 In what's merely self-endeavour.
 You'll have friends instead of neighbours
 For the profits of your labours;
 You'll be richer in the end
 Than a prince, if you're a friend.



—Edgar Albert Guest



Edgar Albert Guest (1881–1959) was an American poet who came to be known as the 'people's poet'. He wrote sentimental, optimistic poems about everyday life.

Reading comprehension

Here is a summary of this poem. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

neighbours generous forgive duties cheerful share wealth

- In the first stanza, the poet says we don't need money to be a friend. We just need to be, helpful and
- In the second stanza, the poet tells us about the of friendship. We should be able to our friends easily, encourage our friends in everything, and their sadness.
- In the third stanza, the poet tells us that the of friendship is greater than the money we earn for ourselves. When our become our friends, we will be richer than the royals.

Read these lines and answer the questions that follow.

- Be a friend. You don't need money;
 Just a disposition sunny;
 Just the wish to help another
 Get along some way or other;
 - What do you need to be a friend?
 - What is not necessary to be a friend?

2. *Just a kindly hand extended;
Out to one who's unbefriended;
Just the will to give and lend,
This will make you someone's friend.*

- What can you do for someone who doesn't have friends?
- How else can you be someone's friend?

© Think and answer.

- Is it possible for friendships to last forever? Give reasons for your answer.
- Must you listen to your friends always, especially when they suggest things that are wrong?

Appreciating the poem

◆ rhyme scheme



Read these lines from the poem. Notice the rhyming words.

Be a friend. You don't need **money**; (a)

Just a disposition **sunny**; (a)

Just the wish to help **another** (b)

Get along some way or **other**; (b)

Money and **sunny** are rhyming words, so the lines they are in are marked (a).

Again, **another** rhymes with **other**, so they are marked (b).

So, the rhyme scheme of the first four lines of the poem is *aabb*.

Read the poem and mark the rhyme scheme for each stanza.

Values and Life skills

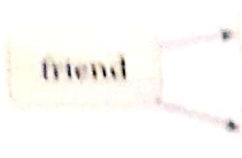
◆ importance of friendship

Play Friendship Bingo with your friends. Cross the boxes out as you complete the actions. The first one to cross out all the actions wins the game!

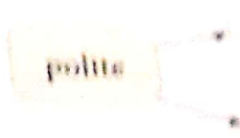
Share your lunch with your friend.	Play with a new friend.	Hug a friend.	Listen to your friend.
Make a present for your friend.	Make a card for a friend.	Greet your friend in the morning.	Cheer your friend when he/she is sad.
Bake a cake for your friend.	Thank your friend.	Help your friend with his/her homework.	Give your friend a high-five.

11 Add a prefix and a suffix to each word and make new words.

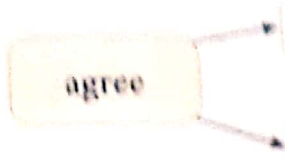
1.



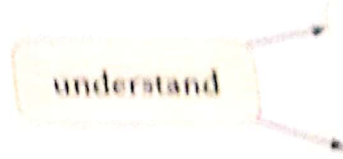
2.



3.



4.



Writing

• paragraph-writing

Write a paragraph on your best friend and why you like him/her.

Read a sample paragraph.

My Sister

My sister's name is Rajpriya. She is three years younger to me. She goes to the same school as I do. We share a room at home. We study together and I often help her with her homework. I play with her, too our favourite game is Scrabble. When we go to the park near our house, we ride on the swing and play hopscotch with our friends from the neighbourhood. When our mother is busy with her work, I look after her. I make sure that she takes her medicines when she is ill. I share all my secrets with her and she with me. I love being around her.

Activity

• narrating a st

Form groups of four. One of you can begin narrating a story on the theme friendship. The first person will narrate the first four lines. Then, the second person will narrate the next four lines. This cycle continues till the story ends.

My Word Bank

Write the new words that you have learnt in this poem.

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