



Alyonushka

1. Listen carefully.

غور سے سنئے۔

Once upon a time, there was a girl called Alyonushka. Alyonushka lived with her father, mother and baby brother Ivanushka.

One day, Mother said to Alyonushka, "Daughter, we are going out to work. Be a good girl and look after your baby brother."

Father and Mother went away. Soon, Alyonushka forgot all that her mother had said. She seated her baby brother on the grass, ran out to her friends and began to play with them. She clean forgot to look after her baby brother.

Suddenly, a flock of geese came flying. They swooped down, picked up her baby brother and flew away with him.

"Look, Alyonushka!" cried one of the children. "The geese are flying away with your baby brother."



"Stop, stop, you wicked birds," said Alyonushka.

But it was no use. She ran after the birds. The birds flew faster and faster and were soon out of sight.

Poor Alyonushka ! What could she do ! She sobbed and wept. But then she got up and said, "I must bring back my baby brother."

Away ran Alyonushka to where the birds had flown. She ran and ran till she came to an oven.

"Oven, Oven, tell me where the geese have flown."

"Eat a slice of my wheat bread first," said the oven.

"What, eat a slice of wheat bread ! At home, we don't eat even wheat cakes."

So the oven kept quiet. Alyonushka ran on. But then she turned back and said, "I am sorry, Oven. I'd like to taste your wheat bread."



Alyonushka ate a slice of the wheat bread and the oven showed her the way. She thanked the oven and ran on.

Soon she came to an apple tree.

“Apple Tree, Apple Tree, tell me where the geese have flown.”

“Eat one of my wild apples first,” said the apple tree.

“What, me eat a wild apple? At home, we don’t eat even garden apples.”



So the apple tree kept quiet. Alyonushka ran on. But then she turned back and said, “I am sorry, Apple Tree. I’d like to taste your apples.”

She ate a wild apple, and the apple tree showed her the way. She thanked the apple tree and ran on.

Soon she came to the milk river.



“Milk River, Milk River, please tell me where the geese have gone.”

“Have some milk, first,” said the milk river.

Alyonushka thought, “Have milk! At home, I don’t touch even cream.” But then she thought, “No, I must not say that.”

So she had some milk and the milk river showed her the way. She thanked the milk river and ran on.

She ran over the fields and through the woods. At the edge of a wood,



she saw a hut on hen's feet, turning round and round. Inside the hut sat Baba Yaga, the witch. And as the hut turned, Alyonushka saw Ivanushka, sleeping in a corner.

Alyonushka was frightened. But what could she do! She went inside the hut. "Who are you?" asked Baba Yaga. "And why have you come?"

"I am Alyonushka and I have come to take my baby brother," said she and picked up her baby brother.



"Come to take your baby brother? He-he-he!" laughed Baba Yaga. "I have got your baby brother, and now I have got you, too!"

"Oh, no, you haven't!" said Alyonushka. Holding Ivanushka, she jumped out of the hut and began to run back home again.

Then Baba Yaga the witch called up the geese. "Go after the children and bring them back to me," she shouted. The geese went flying after the children.

Alyonushka ran and ran till she came to the milk river.

"Milk River, Milk River, hide us, please." Quickly, the milk river hid the children. The geese couldn't find them and turned back.



Alyonushka began to run again. But the geese saw the children and came after them. Holding her brother, Alyonushka ran and ran till she came to the apple tree.

"Apple Tree, Apple Tree, hide us, please." Quickly, the apple tree hid the children in its branches. The geese couldn't find them and turned back.

Alyonushka began to run again. But the geese saw the children and flew after them. Holding her brother, Alyonushka ran and ran till she came to the oven.

“Hide us, please, Oven,” said Alyonushka. Quickly, the oven hid the children. The geese couldn’t find

them. They flew round and round and up and down but it was no use. At last, they turned and flew back to Baba Yaga.

Then Alyonushka crawled out of the oven with her baby brother and ran home with him. And before long, Father and Mother came home too.

– Adapted from a Russian fairy tale

2. Now read the story aloud with me.

اب میرے ساتھ اس کہانی کو بلند آواز سے پڑھیے۔

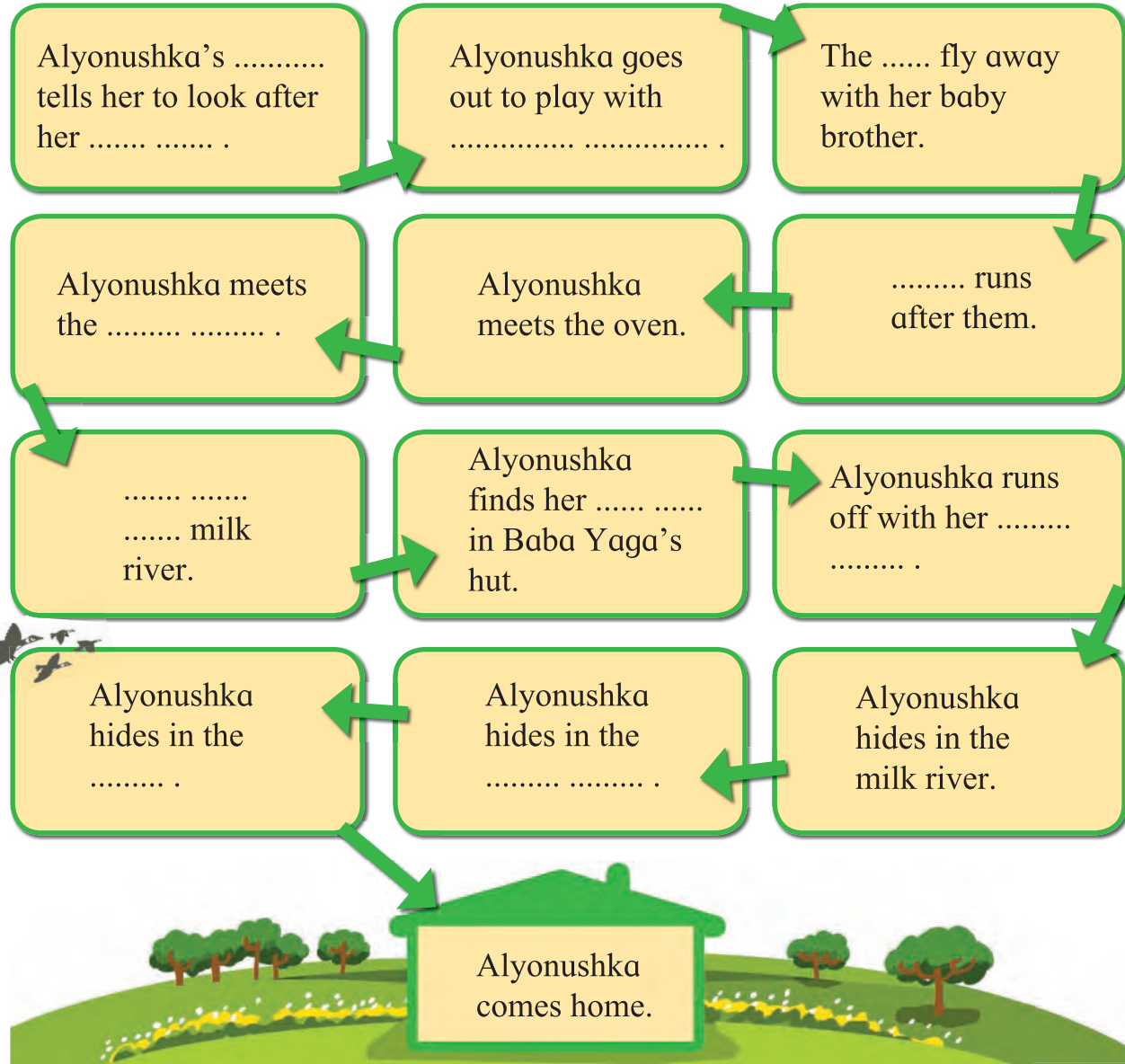
O5

3. Alyonushka’s story is given below in short. Read it and fill in the blanks.

ذیل میں مختصر طور پر ایونشکا کی کہانی دی ہوئی ہے۔

اسے پڑھیے اور خالی جگہوں کو پُر کیجیے۔

W9



4. Make your own funny names like Baba Yaga. Do they sound like English names ?

اپنے طور پر مزاحیہ نام بنائیے مثلاً بابا-ڈھابا۔
کیا وہ انگریزی ناموں کی طرح محسوس ہوتے ہیں؟

5. Form groups of 5. Taking turns, retell this story as Alyonushka would tell it. Let the next person continue with the story after about 5-8 lines.

۵-۵ طلبہ کا گروہ بنائیے۔ اس کہانی کو اlyonushka کی زبانی باری باری بیان کیجیے۔ تقریباً ۸-۵ سطروں کے بعد پہلے بچے کو روک کر دوسرے بچے کو کہانی جاری رکھنے کے لیے کہیے۔

O14

'I am Alyonushka.
I live with my father, mother and baby brother.
One day, my mother said to me,



6. Read aloud and copy. بلند آواز سے پڑھیے اور نقل کیجیے۔

O4 W10



• a loaf of bread



• a glass of milk

• a slice of bread



• a lump of butter

• a drop of water



• a piece of paper

7. Listen carefully and write each word in the proper column. غور سے سنیے اور ہر لفظ کو صحیح خانے میں لکھیے۔

W12

Teacher : • girl • day • friends • baby • children • birds • oven • slice • cakes
• tree • apples • father • feet • geese • hut • home • mother • men.

One	Many

8. Listen carefully and write the words in the proper column. غور سے سنیے اور ہر لفظ کو صحیح خانے میں لکھیے۔

W12

Teacher : • king • queen • jump • cat • read • walk • fast • red • big
• mango • fish • smell • sweet • school • soft • cup • house
• go • call • play • shop • office • nice • slowly • peanut
• doctor • home • baby • smile • cry.

action	thing, animal, person, place	description



One Thing at a Time

1. Listen, read aloud, learn and recite the poem.

نظم سنیے، بلند آواز سے پڑھیے، سیکھیے اور پیش کیجیے۔

O4

O1

	Work while you work, Play while you play; To be useful and happy, That is the way.	
	All that you do, Do with your might; Things done by halves Are never done right.	
	One thing at a time, And that done well, Is a very good rule, As many can tell.	
	Moments should never Be trifled away; So work while you work, And play while you play.	
– M. A. Stodart		

2. Listen to the word carefully. From the poem, find another word that rhymes with it.

لفظوں کو غور سے سنیے۔ ان سے ہم آہنگ دیگر الفاظ نظم سے تلاش کیجیے۔

O10

- play • might • well • you • one • should

• Write down these pairs of rhyming words.

ہم آہنگ الفاظ کی جوڑیاں لکھیے۔

W7

3. You have learnt four of these lines in 'My English Book Four'. Find them.

اس نظم کے چار مصرعے آپ 'مائے انگلش بک فور' میں سیکھ چکے ہیں۔ انہیں تلاش کیجیے۔

O10

4. Answer the following questions in one word.

ذیل کے سوالوں کے ایک لفظ میں جواب دیجیے۔

O11

- What should you do while you work ? • What should you do while you study ?
- What should you do while you play ? • What should you do while you eat ?

5. Use 'a' and 'b' each, to prepare five questions for your friends. Note down their answers.

اپنے دوست/سہیلی کے لیے 'a' اور 'b' کا استعمال کر کے ہر ایک سے پانچ سوالات بنائیے۔ ان کے جواب لکھیے۔

(a) When do you ? (b) How long do you ?

P3





1. Find a 'pen-friend' studying in Std VI or Std VII.

جماعت ششم / ہفتم میں اپنے لیے قلمی دوست / سہیلی تلاش کیجیے۔

P4

Step 1 : Introduction

Excuse me. / Hello.

My name is / I am

I am in the fifth standard. / I am in fifth 'A'.

I am looking for a 'pen-friend'.

'Pen-friends' are friends who write letters to each other regularly.

We have to write letters in English.

Would you like to be my 'pen-friend' ?



Step 2 : Exchanging information

- Please tell me your name and address.
- When is your birthday ?
- Tell me about your favourite things.
 - Favourite colour • Favourite game • Favourite subject
 - Favourite teacher • Favourite book • Favourite movie
 - Favourite TV programme • Favourite dish
- Who is your best friend in school ?
- What is your hobby ?
- What do you enjoy the most ?
- Tell me about the people in your family.



Pen-friend Profiles

★

* Name :

* Address :

* Date of Birth :

* Favourites

- Colour
- Game
- Dish
- Subject
- Teacher
- Book
- Movie
- TV Programme

* Family :

* Hobby :

* Enjoys

★

★

Step 3 : Send your 'pen-friend' greetings on special occasions like his/her birthday, or festivals throughout the year.

سالگرہ، عید تہوار جیسے خاص موقعوں پر اپنے قلمی دوست/سہیلی کو تہنیتی پیغام ارسال کیجیے۔

- Happy Birthday!
- Wish you a Happy New Year
- Happy Diwali
- Wish you all the best
- Eid Mubarak
- Congratulations !
- Merry Christmas

جماعت ششم/ہفتم کے معلم سے بات کر کے ہر طالب علم کو 'pen-friend' بنانے کا موقع فراہم کریں۔ ہر بچے کے پاس بننے والے pen-friend profile کو دیکھ کر ہر ایک کو تہنیتی پیغام/خط بھیجنے کی منصوبہ بندی کریں۔ خیال رکھیں کہ یہ سرگرمی سال بھر جاری رہے۔ بچوں کو آئے ہوئے تہنیتی پیغامات/خطوط کی وقتاً فوقتاً نمائش کی جاسکتی ہے۔

2. Read the following letters and expressions carefully. Use them to write your own letters.

ذیل کے خطوط اور تاثرات غور سے پڑھیے۔ اپنے ذاتی خطوط لکھتے وقت انہیں استعمال کیجیے۔

W9

(a) Some specimen letters :

Date :

Dear ,

How are you? I hope you are fine.

Thank you so much for being my pen-friend. I want to tell you about a superb movie. It is called I saw it last week. You must see it. I am sure you will like it.

How is everyone in your family? Give my regards to your parents.

Your friend,
.....

a very good programme

a wonderful book

a lovely poem

an interesting story

watch

read

Date :

Dear ,

Thank you for your letter and for telling me about the movie '.....'.

Next week, we have a 'Jokes' Telling Competition in our class. Can you suggest a good joke?

Please write again soon. Regards to your parents and love to your brother.

Yours,
.....

programme book

Story Telling Competition/
Recitation Competition

story poem

(b) Some useful expressions :

Give my love to your little sister/brother.

Give my regards to your parents/
the elders in your family.

Yours sincerely,

With regards,

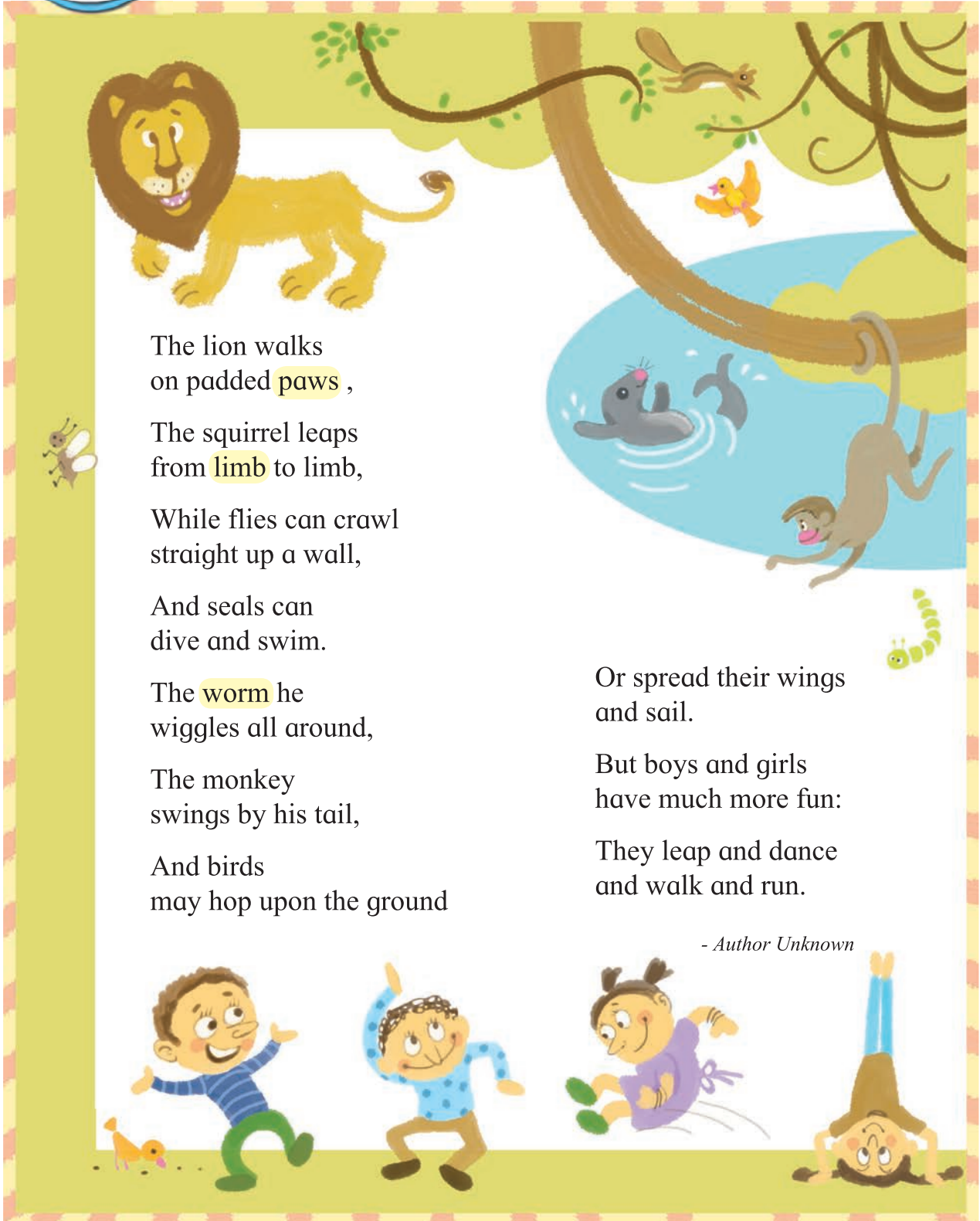
With lots of love,

Yours lovingly,

Yours truly,

Love,

See you soon.



The lion walks
on padded **paws** ,

The squirrel leaps
from **limb** to limb,

While flies can crawl
straight up a wall,

And seals can
dive and swim.

The **worm** he
wiggles all around,

The monkey
swings by his tail,

And birds
may hop upon the ground

Or spread their wings
and sail.

But boys and girls
have much more fun:

They leap and dance
and walk and run.

- Author Unknown

paws (پاؤں) پنچے • limb (لمب) بڑے درختوں کے تنے • worm (ورم) کرم (کیڑا)

2. Form pairs. Quiz each other with 'one-many'. Point to any object/picture in this book and start the quiz.

جوڑیاں بنا کر 'واحد-جمع' کا کھیل کھیلے۔ کوئی بھی چیز/اس کتاب کی تصویر دکھا کر کھیل شروع کیجیے۔

O3

One lion!

Many lions!



Many boys!

One boy!



- Write down any five pairs of 'one-many'.

'واحد-جمع' کی کوئی پانچ جوڑیاں لکھیے۔

W3

3. Dumb charades

One person acts out any line in the poem silently. Others guess what it is.

خاموش اداکاری۔ دیکھیے اور پہچانیے۔
ایک طالب علم نظم کے کسی مصرع کو بغیر کچھ کہے اداکاری سے پیش کرے۔ بقیہ بچے وہ مصرع پہچانیں۔

O3

یہ کھیل دیگر نظموں یا اسباق پر بھی کھیل سکتے ہیں۔

4. List all the action words from the poem and add other action words to the list.

نظم میں فعل ظاہر کرنے والے الفاظ کی فہرست بنائیے۔
اس فہرست میں دیگر 'ایکشن ورڈز' کو بھی شامل کیجیے۔

W4

W13

5. Try to make as many meaningful sentences as possible using the table below.

نیچے دی ہوئی جدول کی مدد سے زیادہ سے زیادہ
بامعنی جملے بنائیے۔

O10

W6

W9

Rain	falls	from	the sky.
A stone	rolls	down	the hill.
A river	runs	to	the sea.
The wind	blows	in	the river.
Boats	flies	on	the ground.
Clouds	sail	across	the bottom of the sea.
Smoke	sinks	up	
	rises	over	
	spreads		

6. Read the following words at a glance and complete the phrase.

ذیل کے الفاظ ایک نظر میں پڑھیے اور فقرہ مکمل کیجیے۔

W9

at _____

near _____

behind _____

in front of _____

on the left of _____

on the right of _____

next to _____



اس کھیل کی پیشگی تیاری کے طور پر معلم جماعت میں الگ الگ بچوں کو الگ الگ مقامات پر کھڑے ہونے / بیٹھنے کے لیے کہے۔ وہ کہاں ہیں یہ انگریزی میں بتانے کی کافی زبانی مشق کرائے۔ ایک لڑکا / لڑکی آگے آئے اور اس لڑکے / لڑکی کا نام لے کر سوال پوچھے۔ سلسلہ نمبر 2 سے 4 میں دکھائے ہوئے طریقے کے مطابق کھیل میں معمولی تبدیلی کے بعد بار بار مشق کرائیں۔

2. Play this game outside the classroom.

یہ کھیل جماعت کے باہر کھیلیے۔

O3

3. Play this game, calling out to a group of children rather than one child.

ایک کی بجائے کئی بچوں کے نام لے کر یہ کھیل کھیلیے۔

O3

Example : Neha, Kapil, Zeenat, where are you? : We are on the first floor.

4. Play this game asking for things instead of calling out to people.

بچوں کی بجائے چیزیں کہاں ہیں، یہ پوچھنے کا کھیل کھیلیے۔

O3

Example : Where's Namita's pen? It's on her desk.

Collection of English Texts

- Make a collection of English 'texts' and present it as a collage. Label each sample. Describe it orally in your mother tongue.

انگریزی مواد کے مختلف نمونے جمع کیجیے اور انہیں یکجا کر کے کولاج کی شکل میں پیش کیجیے۔ ہر نمونے کو نام دیجیے اور اپنی مادری زبان میں اُن کی وضاحت کیجیے۔

P5

P8

a ticket for a show

B-7

21 Oct. 2015
6.30 pm

DANCE FESTIVAL

₹.150

Kala Sadhana Presents

DANCE FESTIVAL

Aradhana Hall, 10-B,
Mayur Colony, Shripur.

Wednesday 21 Oct 2015 6.30 pm

No refund / No exchange

₹.150

a bill

MAHAVIR STORES
512, L.V.Ghate Road, Talegaon-2
Phone : 41212

BILL Date : 9/1/15.....

To, Mr Dilip Desai

Item	No.	Rate	Amount
1. Pens	2	50	100
2. Erasers	5	5	25
3. Sharpeners	2	10	20
4. Notebooks	1	40	40
5. Alarm Clock	1	125	125
Total			310

a receipt

Maharashtra Library

Receipt

Receipt No. : 2539 Date : 12.3.2015..

Received with thanks from Mrs. Pramila Kakade.....

the amount ₹. two thousand three hundred and twenty only

..... as annual membership fee.

Payment by cash/cheque

Received by B. Sathe

یہ سرگرمی اس طرح کروائیں کہ بچوں کو روزمرہ کے معاملات میں پیش آنے والا انگریزی مواد تلاش کر کے سمجھنے کی عادت ہو جائے۔ حسب ضرورت تراشے جمع کرنے کے لیے بچوں کو پرانے رسالے، اخبار وغیرہ مہیا کریں۔ بچوں کے بنائے ہوئے کولاج کی نمائش کروا کر اس کے بارے میں بولنے کا موقع فراہم کریں۔

an advertisement

Exhibition cum Sale
Vastra Emporium
101, South Avenue, Amgaon

A wide range of silk and cotton sarees, dresses, dress materials and bedsheets and bedspreads.

26 Oct 2015 to 8 Nov 2015
9.00 AM to 9 PM

Hurry! 10% to 50% discount on every purchase

Attractive offers on purchases above ₹ 5000

a cartoon strip

LITTLE EVA

(From : 'Little Eva' May 1952, St. John Publications)

Complete the puzzle making a word at each step.

h e
 • • •
 • • • •

• •
 t o p
 • • • •

• •
 • • •
 b u s y

a
 • •
 • • • •
 • • • •

i
 • •
 • • • •
 • • • •

a puzzle

The Clever Turtle

Once, some villagers caught a turtle in the field and took him to their chief. "You must punish this thief!" they said.

"Oh, no!" said the turtle. "Please don't throw me back in the river. You may hang me, whip me, burn me, or push me from a cliff. But

please, please, whatever you do, don't throw me back in the river!"

"Throw him back in the river!" The chief ordered. The villagers threw the turtle in the river. The turtle laughed and laughed and swam away merrily.



a story

a price tag

₹100

Bunny Brown Softoys Co.

a wrapper

DELISWEETS

DELISWEETS

DELISWEETS

GRIZZLY BEAR

If you ever, ever, ever, meet a grizzly bear,
 You must never, never, never ask him *where*
 He is going,
 Or *what* he is doing;
 For if you ever, ever dare
 To stop a grizzly bear,
 You will never meet
another grizzly bear.



– Mary Hunter Austin

a poem

CM VISITS SCIENCE FAIR AT NAGAR

TWO INJURED IN ROAD ACCIDENT NEAR CHAKAN

LOHGAON STUDENT BAGS RAMANUJAN PRIZE

World Cup 2015 : New Zealand beat Scotland by 3 wickets

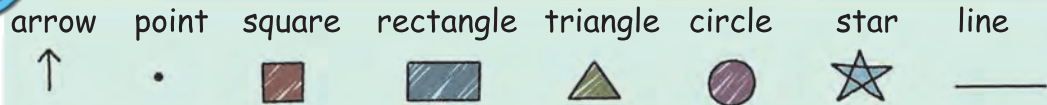
News Headlines

Shapes and Maps

1. Name the following shapes.

نیچے دی ہوئی شکلوں کے نام بتائیے۔

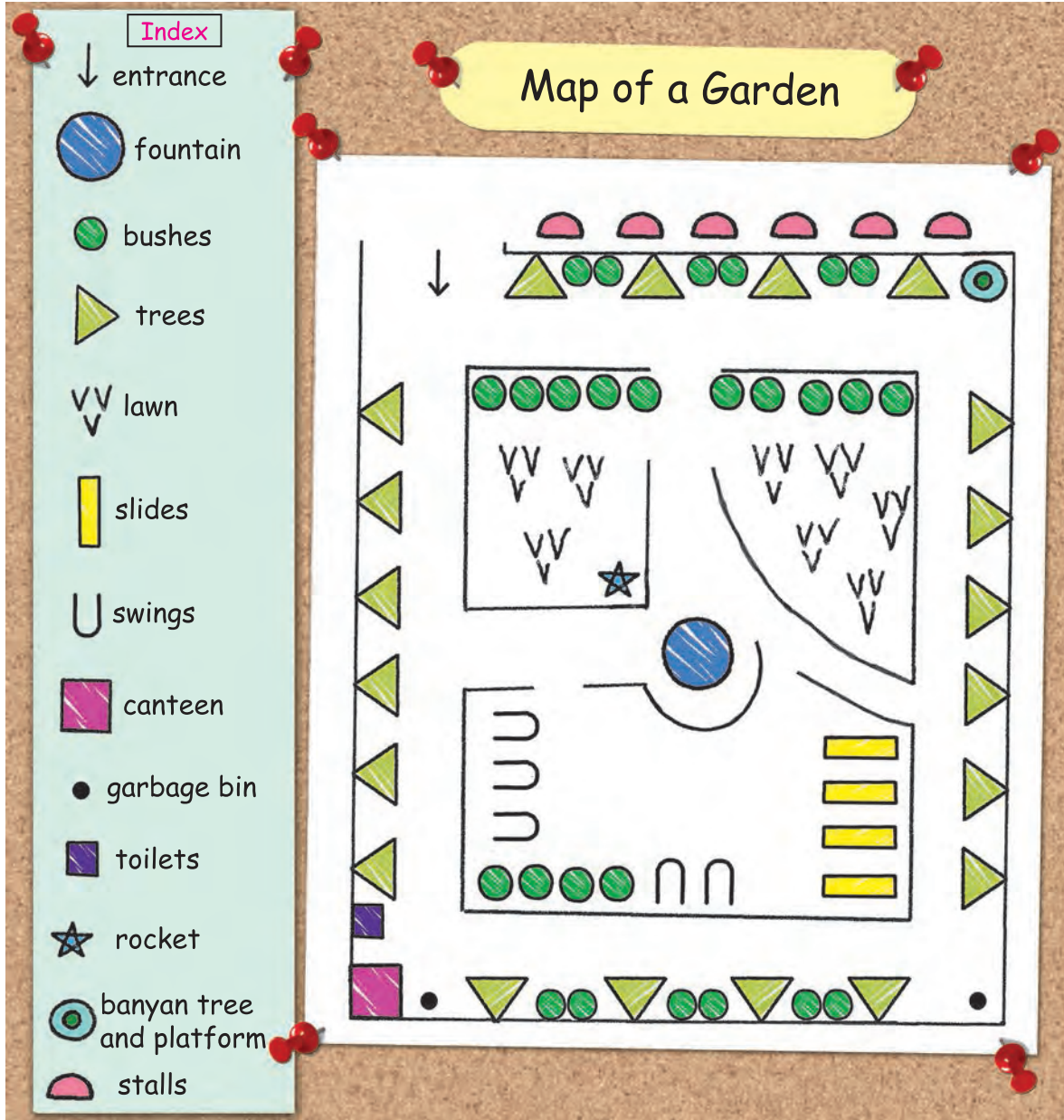
O8



2. Read the following map.

اس نقشے کو پڑھیے۔

O8



3. Now draw maps of any two of the following using the shapes you know. Prepare an index in English.

مختلف مانوس شکلوں کو استعمال کر کے ذیل میں سے کسی دو کے نقشے بنائیے۔ اس کے لیے انگریزی میں اشاریہ (Index) بنائیے۔

W8

your classroom

your house

your school

any garden

any town

**Tick, Tick,
Tong, Tong,
All Day
Long**

1. Listen carefully and read after me.

غور سے سنیے اور میرے بعد پڑھیے۔

O5



Long, long ago, in the faraway land of Korea, there was a **minister**. On the right of his house, there lived a **blacksmith**. On the left, there lived a carpenter.

The blacksmith and the carpenter began their work early in the morning. Tong, tong, tong – the blacksmith beat the iron with his big **hammer**. Tock, tock, tock, – the carpenter worked with his small hammer. Krrr – krrr – krrr – he used his **saw** to cut the wood. They worked day and night and made a lot of noise. All that noise disturbed the minister. ‘I must do something about this !’ he thought.

One day, the minister called the blacksmith.

“I order you to shift your house somewhere else.” Then he called the carpenter and gave him the same order.

After a few days, the blacksmith went to the minister. “I’m moving my house tomorrow,” he told the minister. The minister was happy. He said, “That’s very kind of you. You are such a good man. Please stay for lunch today.”

Then the carpenter came, “I’m also moving my house tomorrow,” he told the minister. The minister was overjoyed. “Oh, no! You are too kind! Please stay for lunch today.”

The minister offered his neighbours many tasty dishes, sweets and fruits. Then he said goodbye to them.



The next day, when the minister went to bed,

he thought, ‘Ah! At last I will have some peace. Tomorrow when I get up, I will listen to the sweet sounds of birds. How nice it will be!’

But the next morning, the minister woke up with the sound of tong, tong, tong, tock, tock, tock, krrr, krrr, krrr again. He got annoyed. He called his servants. “Go and see who is making all that noise!”

After some time, the servants came back. They had some news for the minister. The carpenter and the blacksmith had moved their houses – the blacksmith had moved to the carpenter’s house and the carpenter had moved to the blacksmith’s house!

The blacksmith and the carpenter carried on their work in their houses day and night!

(گواٹ انوائیڈ) پریشان ہو گیا، اکتا گیا۔ got annoyed



2. Answer the following questions in one or two words.

ذیل کے سوالوں کے ایک دو لفظوں میں جواب دیجیے۔

O11

- (a) Who lived between the blacksmith and the carpenter? (d) Did the blacksmith shift his house?
(b) Who used a big hammer? (e) Did the carpenter shift his house?
(c) Who used a small hammer? (f) Was the minister happy at the end?

3. Listen carefully and answer the riddle.

غور سے سنئے اور معموں کے جواب دیجیے۔

O11

Pots and pans and spoons and ladles,
I need a stove and sometimes an oven.
Cutting, slicing, steaming, frying –
when I work, your mouth begins
to water.
Who am I?

I use needles and threads
and scissors and buttons
and all sorts of cloth.
I take measurements and
then stitch garments.
Who am I?

4. Listen to each 'sound word' and say what makes that sound.

لفظ سنئے اور بتائیے یہ کس چیز کی آواز ہے۔

O7

- beep-beep
- ding-dong
- slurp-slurp
- ting-ting
- clap-clap
- drip-drip
- swish-swish
- tring-tring
- crunch-crunch
- knock-knock
- tick-tock
- tock-tock
- pitter-patter
- zoom-zoom

5. Match the three columns and rewrite the table given below.

ذیل کے تینوں ستون ملا کر جدول کو دوبارہ لکھیے۔

W6

Occupation	Tools	Actions
teacher	paints, paintbrushes, crayons, paper, canvas, pencils	draw, paint, sketch, colour, shade
cook	pots, pans, stove/cooker, knife, spoons, grinder, mixer	write, read aloud, explain, show, ask questions, test, examine, correct, help, encourage
tailor	screwdriver, drill, spanner, nuts, bolts, screws, hammer, wires	wash, clean, cut, boil, fry, steam, bake, roast, stir, mix, slice
artist	scissors, tape-measure, thread, needle, sewing-machine,	repair, join, fix, turn, screw, connect, bend, check
mechanic	chalk, board, duster, pen, computer	sew, measure, cut, stitch, draft, design, fold, hem, trim, decorate

6. Read the following sentences aloud with proper intonation. Using your mother tongue, name the occasions/situations when you will use these sentences.

ذیل کے جملوں کو آواز کے مناسب اُتار چڑھاؤ کے ساتھ پڑھیے۔ اپنی مادری زبان میں بتائیے کہ آپ کن مواقع پر/حالات میں یہ جملے استعمال کریں گے۔

O4

P8

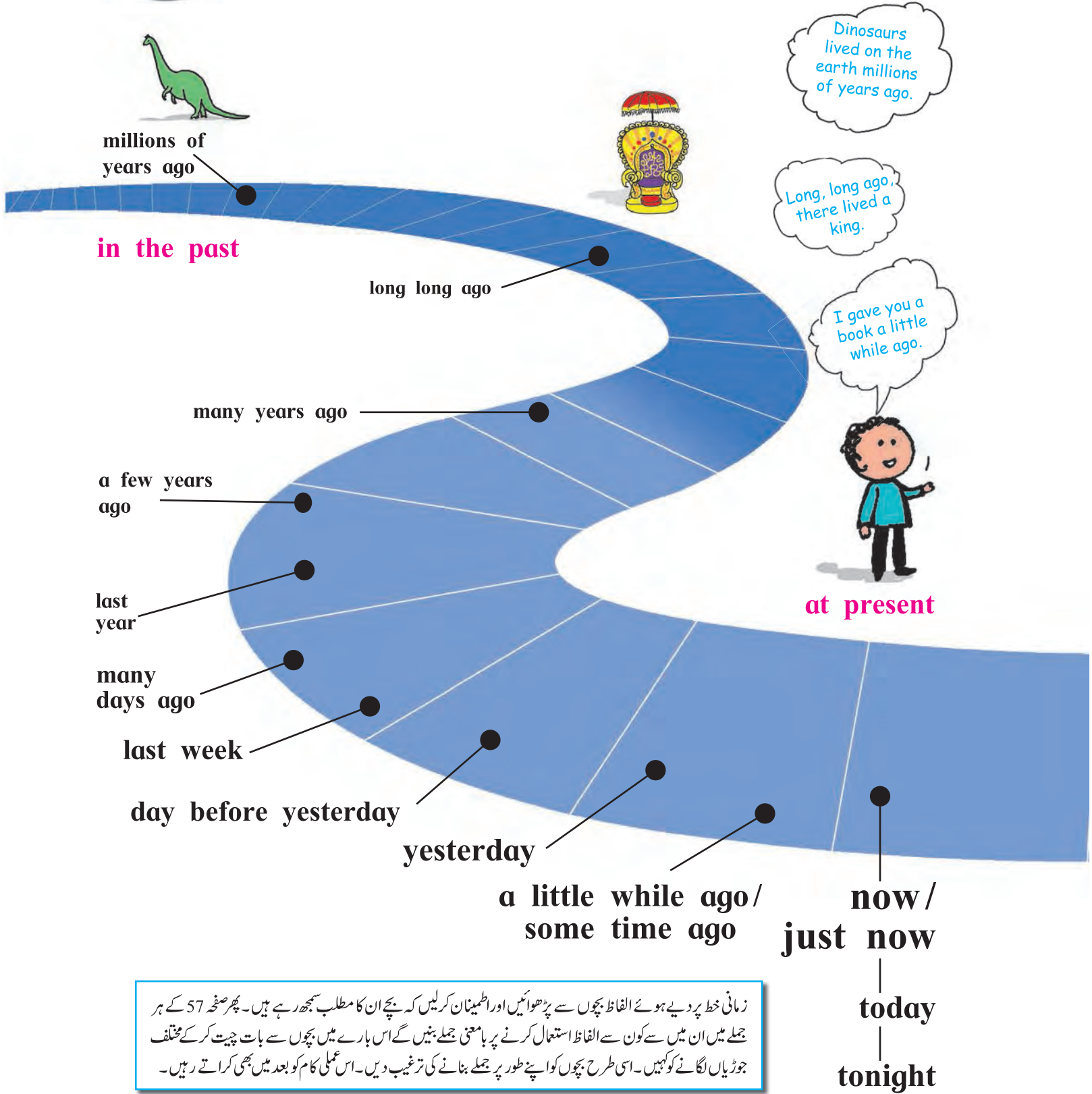
- I must do something about it.
- Please stay for lunch.
- That's very kind of you!
- How nice it will be!



1. Use the phrases on the time-line in the given sentences to make meaningful sentences.

دیے ہوئے جملوں میں زمانی خط کے فقرے استعمال کر کے بامعنی جملے بنائیے۔

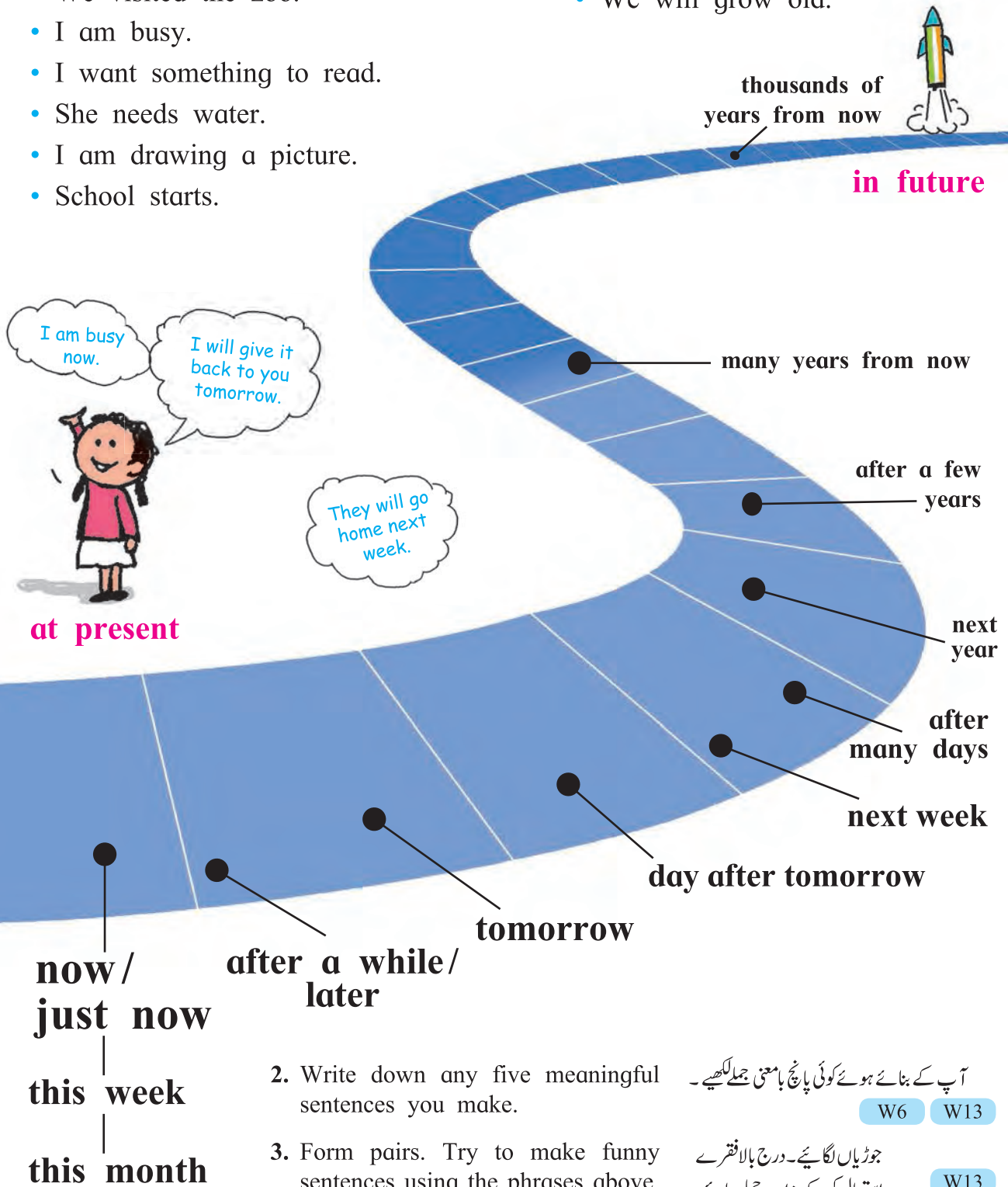
O14



زمانی خط پر دیے ہوئے الفاظ بچوں سے پڑھوائیں اور اطمینان کر لیں کہ بچے ان کا مطلب سمجھ رہے ہیں۔ پھر صفحہ 57 کے ہر جملے میں ان میں سے کون سے الفاظ استعمال کرنے پر بامعنی جملے بنیں گے اس بارے میں بچوں سے بات چیت کر کے مختلف جوڑیاں لگانے کو کہیں۔ اسی طرح بچوں کو اپنے طور پر جملے بنانے کی ترغیب دیں۔ اس عملی کام کو بعد میں بھی کراتے رہیں۔

- I was in Std I.
- There were dinosaurs on the earth.
- There lived a king.
- I gave you a book.
- We visited the zoo.
- I am busy.
- I want something to read.
- She needs water.
- I am drawing a picture.
- School starts.

- I will give it back to you.
- He is going to play cricket.
- People will land on Mars.
- We will be in college.
- They will go home.
- We will grow old.



2. Write down any five meaningful sentences you make.

آپ کے بنائے ہوئے کوئی پانچ پانچ جملے لکھیے۔
W6 W13

3. Form pairs. Try to make funny sentences using the phrases above.

جوڑیاں لگائیے۔ درج بالا فقرے استعمال کر کے مزاحیہ جملے بنائیے۔

W13

Cats purr.
Lions roar.
Owls hoot.
Bears snore.
Crickets creak.
Mice squeak.
Sheep baa.
But I **speak**!

Monkeys chatter.
Cows moo.
Ducks quack.
Pigeons coo.
Pigs squeal.
Horses neigh.
Chickens cluck.
But I **say**!

Flies hum.
Dogs growl.
Bats screech.
Wolves howl.
Frogs croak.
Parrots squawk.
Bees buzz.
But I **talk**!

– Author Unknown



2. Read what they are saying when they make that sound.

یہ جانور مخصوص آوازیں نکال کر کیا کہہ رہے ہیں، پڑھیے۔

O4



- Now use your imagination and say what these animals may say.

تصور کر کے بتائیے کہ یہ جانور کیا کہہ رہے ہوں گے۔

O15

- lion • mouse • sheep • monkey • horse • dog • frog • bee

3. Rewrite the lines as shown.

دکھائے ہوئے طریقے کے مطابق سطروں کو دوبارہ لکھیے۔

W5

- (1) First stanza : Cats purr – A cat purrs.
 (2) Second stanza : Monkeys chatter – Monkeys are chattering.
 (3) Third stanza : Flies hum – Flies were humming.

4. Form pairs. Write complete conversations for the following situations. You may use some of the sentences given below.

جوڑیاں بنائیے۔ ذیل کے مواقع کے لیے مکمل مکالمے لکھیے۔ اس کے لیے یہاں دیے ہوئے چند جملے بھی استعمال کیے جاسکتے ہیں۔

O6

W11

W9



- Hello. • Sorry, wrong number. • Please give her a message.
 • Please ask him to ring me up. • Please speak a little louder.
 • May I know who's calling? • speaking. • here.



- Listen carefully and watch the experiment. Learn to do it yourself and present it in English.

نور سے سنیے اور تجربہ کا مشاہدہ کیجیے۔ اسے خود کرنا
اور انگریزی میں پیش کرنا سیکھیے۔

O14



Hello.

I am going to show you
how this balloon sticks to the
wall without glue.

See, first I rub it on my head.
Then I stick it to the wall.

Isn't it fun to watch ?

There is no trick in this.
This happens due to electricity.

Namaste.

I want to show you a simple
musical instrument.



These are all glass bowls.
Each bowl has some water in it.
This bowl is full of water.
This last bowl has very little water in it.
Each bowl has more water than the bowl
on the left.

Now I'll tap each bowl gently
with this spoon.

Did you hear that ?
What a musical sound !
Do you want to try it ?
Please be careful.
Thank you !



Good morning !
 I'm going to present an experiment.
 You will love to watch this.
 This bottle holds some vinegar.
 This balloon holds a spoonful of baking soda.
 Now I will fit the balloon
 on the mouth of the bottle, like this.
 Now I will lift the balloon.
 Then the soda will fall in the bottle.
 and then just watch !
 The balloon blows up !
 When you mix soda and vinegar,
 a gas known as carbon dioxide forms.
 The balloon blows up because of the gas.
 Thank you for watching my experiment.



I am going to show you
 something that looks like magic.
 But it's not magic. It is science.
 This is a magnet.
 It attracts towards itself,
 everything that is made of iron.
 Just watch.
 It draws the clips through air.
 I'll put the clips in a glass bowl.
 It draws the clips through glass.
 I'll pour some water in the bowl.
 It draws the clips through water
 and through glass.
 Do you want to try it ?
 Try it with paper.
 Thank you.

اس سرگرمی میں استعمال ہونے والے وسائل پہلے ہی جمع کر لیں۔ تمام تجربات پہلے خود کر کے دیکھیں۔ چوتھے تجربے کے لیے اچھا سا مقناطیس (میگنیٹ) استعمال کریں۔ جماعت کے بچوں کو ان کی پسند کا تجربہ منتخب کرنے دیں۔ وہ تجربہ توجہ سے کرنے اور انگریزی میں پیش کرنے کی مشق کرائیں۔ ہر روز دس بارہ بچوں کو ان کے تجربے پیش کرنے کا موقع دیں۔ ان تجربوں میں مزید تجربے شامل کر کے مدرسے میں حقیقی science-fair کا انعقاد کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

I saw you toss the kites on high
And blow the birds about the sky;
And all around I heard you pass,
Like ladies' skirts across the grass –
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

I saw the different things you did,
But always you yourself you hid.
I felt you push, I heard you call,
I could not see yourself at all –
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

O you that are so strong and cold,
O blower, are you young or old?
Are you a beast of field and tree,
Or just a stronger child than me?
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

– Robert Louis Stevenson

2. Answer the following questions.

نیچے دیے ہوئے سوالوں کے جواب دیجیے۔

O11

- Who blows all day long?
- Who sings a loud song?
- Can we see the wind?
- Can we hear the wind?
- Which lines are repeated?
- Can you tell any two things that the wind does? Write them.

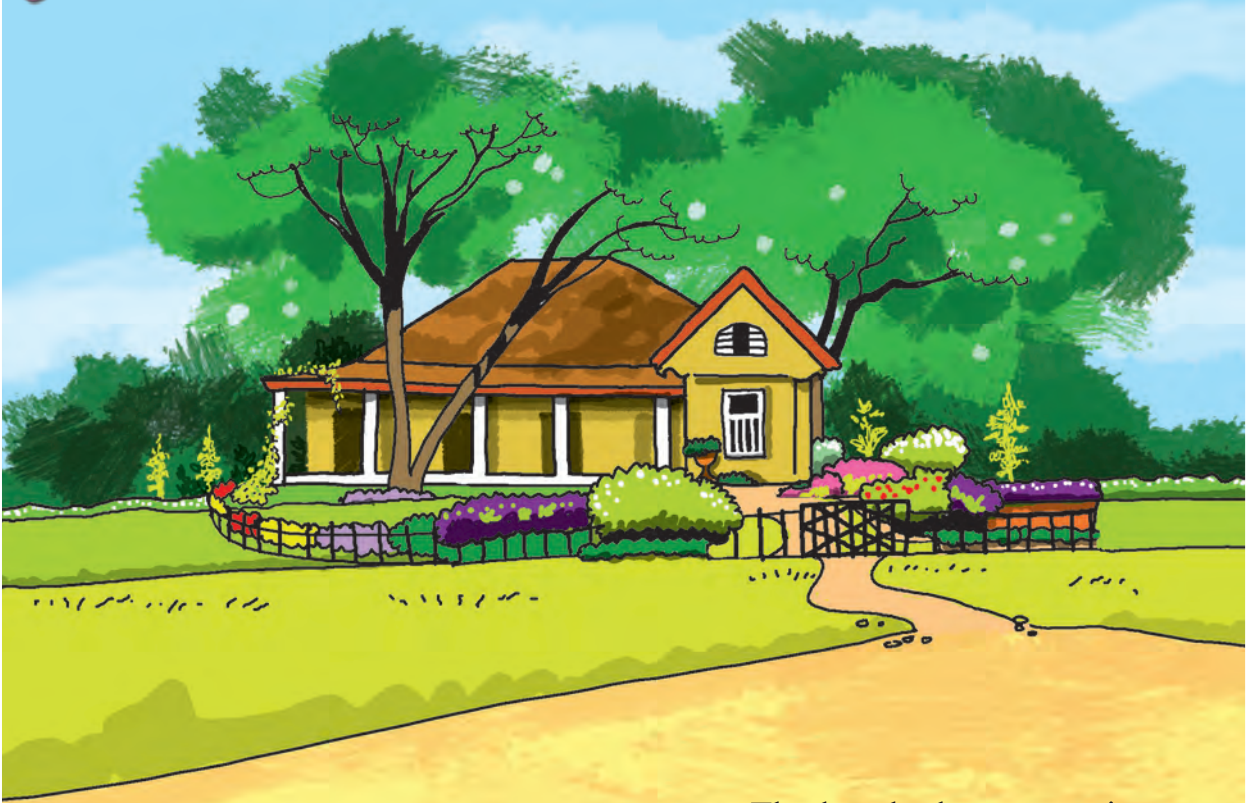
W3



1. Listen carefully and read with me.

غور سے سنیے اور میرے
ساتھ پڑھیے۔

O5



Once there was a little boy. He lived in a pretty little cottage. There was a lovely garden around the cottage. Different kinds of plants grew in the garden. So, there was a lot of work to do there – water the plants every day, give manure from time to time, cut and prune the plants at the right time, weed the garden, clean the garden. Everybody in the little boy's family helped to take care of the garden.

The boy had a very strict uncle. He believed in **hard work** and **discipline**. One day the boy was playing around in the house.

“Little boy,” said the uncle, “your garden needs weeding. Don't play around. Do some work. Go now and weed the garden.”

The little boy did not feel like weeding that day. “I can't do it,” he said.

“Oh, yes, you can,” said the uncle.

hard work • (ہارڈ ورک) محنت کا کام، محنت۔ • discipline • (ڈسپلین) نظم و نسق، باقاعدگی



“Well, I don’t want to, not just now,” said the little boy.

“But you must!” said his uncle. “Don’t be **naughty**, but go at once and do your work ! This is an order ! Get up and go !”



The little boy felt sad. ‘Uncle is so unfair,’ he thought. His chin began to wobble, he had a lump in his throat. His eyes welled up.

Just then, his mother walked in.

“What’s the matter, little boy?” she asked, “Why do you look so unhappy?”

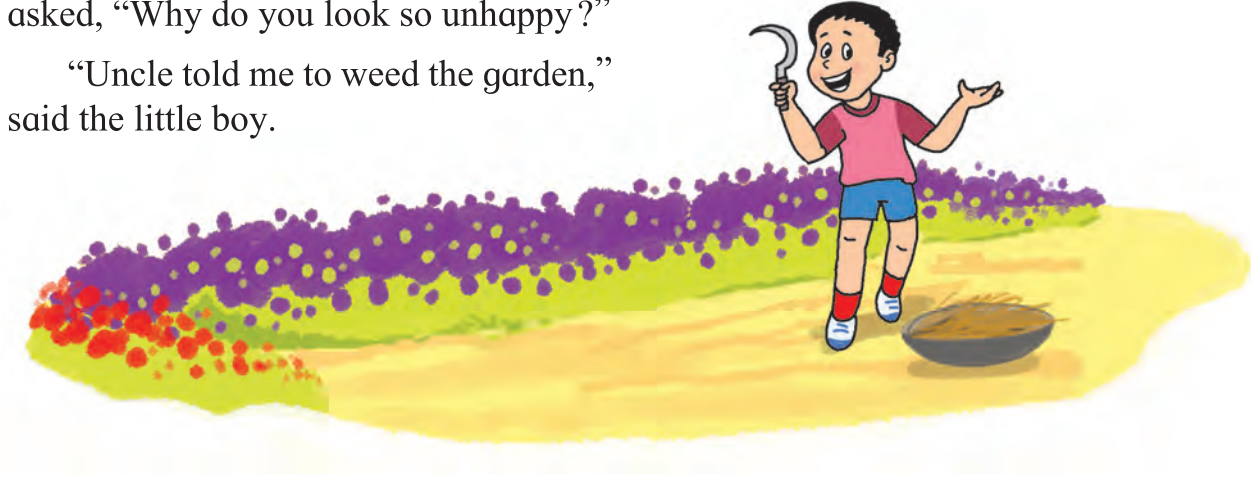
“Uncle told me to weed the garden,” said the little boy.

“Oh!” said his mother, “What fun that will be! I love to weed, and it is such a fine day! Can I come and help you to weed?”

“Why, yes!” said the boy.

So the boy and his mother went outside. They weeded the garden. They had a very good time together, working and chatting and laughing.

– Adapted from ‘Go!’ and ‘Come!’
by Laura E. Richards



naughty (نواٹی) شرارتی •

2. Read the following words aloud.

ذیل کے الفاظ بلند آواز سے پڑھیے۔

O4

- pretty • little • cottage • different
- wobble • matter • unhappy • chatting

3. Answer the following questions.

ذیل کے سوالوں کے جواب دیجیے۔

O11

W7

- How many people are there in the story?
- Who are they?
- What body parts are mentioned in the story?

4. Copy the lines that tell you about the work you do in a garden.

باغ کام کی وضاحت کرنے والی سطر کو دیکھ کر لکھیے۔

W4



5. Read the sentences and guess the meaning of the words in the boxes.

- Uncle is so **unfair**.
- His chin began to **wobble**.

جملے پڑھیے۔ چونکہ کے الفاظ کے معنی پہچانیے۔

- His eyes **welled up**.
- Why do you look so **unhappy**?

O12

6. Start a collection of 'opposite' words.

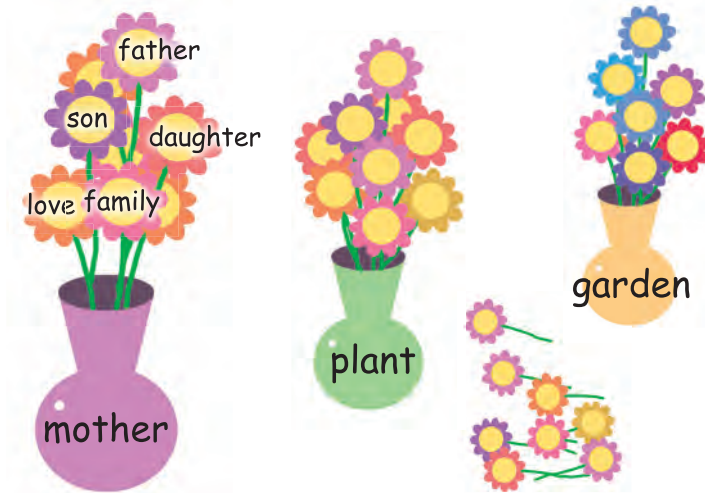
ضدیں (الٹ معنی والے الفاظ) جمع کر کے اس میں اضافہ کرتے رہیے۔

P5

Action words	Describing words	
	for objects, people, etc.	for actions
go × come	little × big	now × then
give ×	different × same	up ×
ask ×	sad ×	inside ×
push ×	clean ×	right ×
throw ×	good ×	slowly ×
(Add at least 20 more pairs.)	(Add at least 15 more pairs.)	(Add at least 10 more pairs.)

7. Read the word on the vase and try to write as many related words as you can within 3 minutes.

گل دان پر لکھے لفظ پڑھیے اور اس سے متعلق زیادہ سے زیادہ الفاظ تین منٹ میں لکھیے۔



طلبہ کے ذہن میں انگریزی الفاظ (معنی کے ساتھ) فوراً آجائیں اس مقصد کے لیے مشق 7 اور 8 خاص طور پر دی گئی ہیں۔ الگ الگ الفاظ دے کر یہ مشق باقاعدہ کرواتے رہیں۔

O3

W3

8. Try to make a 'Word Chain'. Write a word related to a given word. Then write a word that is related to the second word. Add at least 5 words to your chain before you come back to the first word.

لفظوں کی زنجیر بنانے کی کوشش کیجیے۔ دیے ہوئے لفظ سے متعلق ایک لفظ لکھیے۔ اس کے بعد دوسرے لفظ سے متعلق ایک اور لفظ لکھیے۔ اس طرح کم از کم 5 الفاظ جڑ جانے پر پہلے لفظ پر دوبارہ آئیے۔



eyes time
naughty cottage



1. Listen carefully and read with me. غور سے سنئے اور میرے ساتھ پڑھیے۔

O5

Characters



King Midas



Marygold



A Stranger



A Servant

Scene I

*King Midas is sitting in a dark cellar.
He is counting his gold.*

King : What a lot of gold I
have! But I wish
I had some more....

A Stranger enters.

Who are you?

Stranger : I am a friend.

King : How did you get in?
The door is locked.

Stranger : Locked doors cannot keep me out. What a
pile of gold you have there! You must be
very rich.

King : But I want more! I want to be richer. It has
taken me many years to get all this gold. I
want to get more gold quickly.

Stranger : Why do you love it so?

King : Why, everyone loves gold. It makes you rich.
I love to sit in this dark cellar and look at
all my gold.

Stranger : In your garden are flowers and golden
sunshine. They are far more beautiful.

King : Not to me. I like to be here, where everything
is made of real gold. I wish that everything
I touched would turn to gold.

Stranger : That is a strange wish. Are you sure you
want to turn everything you touch to gold?



King : Yes, yes. I'm sure. Everything made of gold! I would be so happy!

Stranger : Then you shall have your wish. Tomorrow morning, at sunrise, you shall have the Golden Touch.

King : Thank you so much, O Stranger!

Stranger : Do not thank me. Perhaps you will be sorry.

King : Oh, no! It's a dream come true!

Scene II

In the breakfast-room

Servant : Good morning, Princess.

Marygold : Good morning. Where is the King?

Servant : He has gone for a walk in the garden.

Marygold : I have been looking for him. Everything in his bedroom is turned to gold.

Servant : There he is – in the rose garden.

Marygold : Whatever is he doing?

Servant : He is touching all the roses. Now he is coming this way. I will go and get his breakfast. (*Leaves.*)

King : Good morning, Marygold.
See what I have brought for you.

Marygold : A fine yellow rose. (*Smells it.*)
Oh, it has no smell, and the hard petals have pricked my nose. (*Starts crying.*)

King : What are you crying for?
It is a golden rose. All roses in my garden are golden!

Marygold : Are they all like this one?



King : Come on, now. Let's have our breakfast.
.... oh!

Marygold : What's the matter? Have you burnt your mouth?

King : This fish has turned to gold. I must try an egg.... oh, that has turned to gold, too. Oh, no! What shall I do now?

Marygold : Tell me, what's the matter?

King : Everything I touch turns to gold. I shall never be able to eat anything.

Marygold : My poor father! Can I help you?

Marygold rushes forward.

King : No, don't touch me. Keep away!
Oh, Marygold, what have you done?

Marygold has turned into a statue of gold.

King : My daughter! My dear, dear Marygold!
So full of life! Like a ray of sunshine!
She is only a golden doll, now!

The stranger comes in.

Stranger : Well, friend Midas, what do you say now?

King : I am the unhappiest man in the world.



Stranger : Why, you have plenty of gold now.

King : I don't want this gold. I want my daughter,
I want to eat. I want real flowers in my
garden. Please take away this Golden Touch.

Stranger : Do you really want me to take away the
Golden Touch?

King : I hate it. Take it away.

Stranger : Then go and bathe in the stream that flows
through your garden. When that is done,
bring back a pitcher of water and sprinkle
it upon anything you wish to change back
from gold.

Scene III

Marygold is still a statue.

The King is sprinkling water over her head.

King : First I will sprinkle some water over my
dear little Marygold.

Marygold : (Comes alive) What are you doing, father?
You have sprinkled water on my frock.

King : Let us go into the garden, Marygold. See
what a fine morning it is.

Marygold : Yes, let us go and pick some flowers.

King : Come along then, Marygold. I have to
sprinkle this on everything that I touched.
And then we will get you some roses.
Beautiful roses with a lovely smell!

– Adapted from a play by Philip Walsh

2. Use the play for a 'play-reading' performance. ڈراما خوانی کے لیے اس ڈرامے کا استعمال کیجیے۔

P6

3. Perform the play. اس ڈرامے کو پیش کیجیے۔

P6

بچوں کی الگ الگ جوڑیاں بنائیں۔
ان جوڑیوں کو الگ الگ 'scenes'
دے کر 'ڈراما خوانی' کرنے /
ڈرامے کو کھیلنے کے لیے کہیں۔

Where Go the Boats?

1. Listen carefully and read with me. غور سے سنیے اور میرے ساتھ پڑھیے۔

05

Dark brown is the river,
Golden is the sand.
It flows along for ever,
With trees on either hand.

Green leaves a-floating,
Castles of the foam,
Boats of mine a-boating –
Where will all come home?

On goes the river
And out past the mill,
Away down the valley,
Away down the hill.

Away down the river
A hundred miles or more,
Other little children
Shall bring my boats ashore.

– R. L. Stevenson

a-floating (اُفلوئٹنگ) تیرنے والی • castles (کاسٹلز) قلعے، شاہی محلات •
foam (فوم) جھاگ • ashore (اَشور) کنارے پر •

2. Read the poem aloud or recite it with proper intonation.

مناسب ترنم کے ساتھ نظم کو بلند آواز سے پڑھیے یا پیش کیجیے۔

O1

3. Find the 'colour' words in the poem. Write down at least 10 other colour words you know.

نظم میں رنگوں کے الفاظ تلاش کیجیے۔
رنگوں کے کم از کم دس مزید الفاظ لکھیے۔

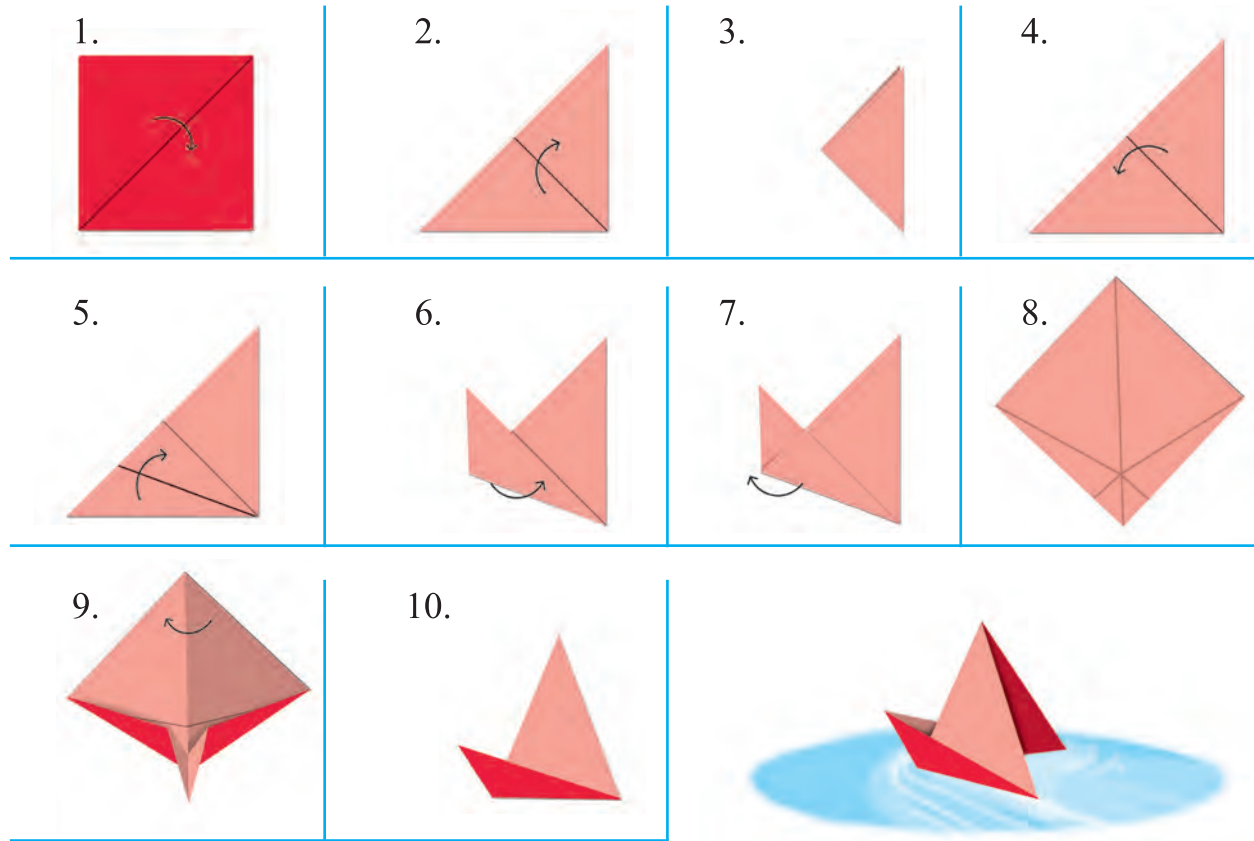
W4

W13

4. The following pictures show how to make a very simple paper boat. Form pairs and learn to make it, trying out each step and discussing it in English. You may find the expressions given below useful.

نیچے کی تصویروں میں سادہ کشتی بنانے کا طریقہ بتایا گیا ہے۔
جوڑیاں لگا کر کشتی بنانا سیکھئے۔ ہر مرحلہ خود کر کے دیکھیے اور
اس بارے میں انگریزی میں بات چیت کیجیے جس کے لیے
نیچے دیے ہوئے جملے مفید ثابت ہو سکتے ہیں۔

O6



How did you do it?

Show me.

Let me show you.

Fold it like this.

Now unfold it.

Make a crease.

Press it down.

Fold it on the other side.

Like this ?

No, not like that. Like this.

Show that again.

Got it?

I've got that now.

Yes, you are right.





1. Listen, learn and present.

سنے، سیکھیے اور پیش کیجیے۔

O14

Hello, friends.

You see me in the sky every day.

You say that I rise in the east
and set in the west.

Did you guess who I am ?

Yes, that's right ! I am the sun.

Actually, I am a star like other stars you see at night.

But I am close to the earth.

That is why, I look so big and bright.

I give the earth heat and light.

And remember, I don't go round the earth.

The earth goes round me.



Hello, everybody !

I am the earth.

I am a planet in the solar system.

I am the third planet from the sun.

I spin around myself all the time.

At the same time, I go round the sun.

I take one year to go round the sun.

Much of my surface is covered with water.

If you look at me from space,

I appear blue in colour.

That is why, some people call me
the blue planet.

There is an envelope of air around me.

Today, I am the only home of plants, animals
and human beings.





Hello, people on earth !
 I am your closest neighbour.
 I go round and round the earth.
 From the earth, you always see only one side
 of me.
 You never see the other side
 or the other half of me.
 People on earth love me.
 They write stories and poems about me.
 They send spacecraft to study me from close.
 Do you know, two astronauts
 from earth landed on me once.
 Maybe, some day, other people
 on earth will also come to visit me.
 I am the moon.

2. Guess the meaning of the following words. ذیل کے الفاظ کے مطلب بوجھئے۔ پھر یہ الفاظ لغت میں دیکھیے۔
 Look up these words in a dictionary.

O12

• surface • space • envelope • spacecraft • astronauts

3. Find the English names of other planets in the solar system and write at least 2 sentences about each.

نظام شمسی کے دیگر سیاروں کے انگریزی نام تلاش کیجیے اور ہر ایک کے بارے میں کم از کم دو جملے انگریزی میں لکھیے۔

W13

4. As a group activity, prepare and present short monologues (at least 3-4 lines) of the following characters.

گروہی سرگرمی کے طور پر ذیل میں دیے ہوئے کرداروں پر 'ایک کرداری تمثیل' (کم از کم ۳-۴ جملے) گروہ بنا کر پیش کیجیے۔

O15

• A River • The Wind • King Midas • A Cuckoo • The Little Red Hen

ان ایک کرداری تمثیلوں (monologues) کو مناسب حرکات و سکنات اور آواز کے اتار چڑھاؤ کے ساتھ پیش کرنے کی مشق کرائیں۔ ہر بچے کو اپنی پسند سے کوئی ایک تمثیلی کردار پیش کرنے کا موقع دیں۔





1. Read what Ishani says and then complete the sentences in the table using your ideas. Write them down.

ایشانی کیا کہہ رہی ہے اسے پڑھیے اور اپنے طور پر جدول کے جملے مکمل کیجیے اور لکھیے۔

W9

Ishani :	I get up at 7.30 every day.	Today, I got up at 7.00	Some day, I am going to get up at 5.00
	Every day	Today	Some day
	..... read books	..... read a poem	..... write a book.
	..... eat vegetables	..... ate spinach	..... cook
	..... listen to music	..... listened to .....	..... learn to sing songs.
	..... play .....	..... played .....	..... play
	..... walk to school	.... walked to school	..... come on a bicycle.

2. Read the following sentences.

- The sun always rises in the east.
The sun never rises in the west.
- We should always speak gently.
We should never shout.

ذیل کے جملے پڑھیے۔

O4

اس صفحے کے دونوں عملی کام اولاً زبانی طور پر کرائیں۔ کافی بات چیت کے بعد جملے لکھنے کے لیے کہیں۔ اس کا خیال رکھیں کہ بچے الفاظ کو ان کی صحیح حالت میں لکھیں۔ مثال،
she always **finishes** her homework.

Now make as many meaningful sentences as you can using the following diagram. Write down any ten of them.

اب ذیل کی شکل کی مدد سے آپ جتنے بھی جملے بنا سکتے ہیں، بنائیے۔ ان میں سے کوئی دس جملے لکھیے۔

O14

W9

- finish homework.
- eat vegetables.
- drink enough water.
- wash my hands.
- use plastic bags.
- throw garbage on the floor.
- quarrel with my friends.

- waste food.
- check my work.
- waste water.
- tease animals.
- take care of my things.
- turn off a running tap.
- speak politely to teachers.
- switch off lights when I leave a room.

- tell lies.
- tell the truth.



1. Listen, repeat and read with me.

سنیے، دہرائیے اور میرے ساتھ پڑھیے۔

O5

Unit Six



When you drop me on the floor
I get stepped on - my sides are sore;
Torn-out pages make me groan;
I feel dizzy if I'm thrown;
Every mark and every stain
On my covers gives me pain;
Please don't bend me, if you do
I don't want to talk to you;
But we will both be friends together,
If you protect me from the weather
And keep me clean so that I look
A tidy, neat and happy book.



2. Present the poem with proper actions.

مناسب حرکات و سکنات کے ساتھ نظم پیش کیجیے۔

O1

3. Say what happens when –

بتائیے کہ ایسے موقع پر کیا ہوگا۔

O11

O12

- you drop a book on the floor. - you put marks and stains on a book's cover.
- you tear out pages from a book. - you throw a book.

4. Say what you will do to make your books happy.

اپنی کتابوں کو خوش رکھنے کے لیے آپ کیا کریں گے؟

O12



A man in Alabama had gone out for a walk. Suddenly, his foot slipped over the mud on the road. His clothes were splashed with mud. He took out his handkerchief and began to clean his clothes. He wiped off all the mud. But he saw that there were stains on his clothes, and what's more, the stains were blue! The handkerchief, too, had turned blue. He washed the handkerchief. But the blue stains were still there. They could not be washed off.



This man was no ordinary man. He was George Washington Carver, the famous scientist. A true scientist wants to study everything – even mud stains! Carver rushed to his lab and tested the mud stains and the soil. After many tests, he learnt how to make good quality blue paint from the soil. A church in that town needed paint. Carver's students painted the church

with this lovely blue paint. No one could believe that the paint was made from the soil under their feet!

★ ★ ★

George Washington Carver was born in 1861. His parents were slaves. His family worked on a farm in America. He lost both his parents when he was still a baby.

Carver loved plants even as a child. He cared for them. He understood what the plants wanted, what was wrong with them.

Soon, people around the farm began to call the young boy 'plant doctor'.

Young Carver wanted to go to school and then college. But he was a Black boy. Many schools and colleges in those days did not take Black students. Carver did not lose heart. He went from place to place. He found a college where he could study. He studied hard and became a scientist.

★ ★ ★

After a few months, Carver went to teach at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. This Institute was for Black students. Carver worked there all his life.

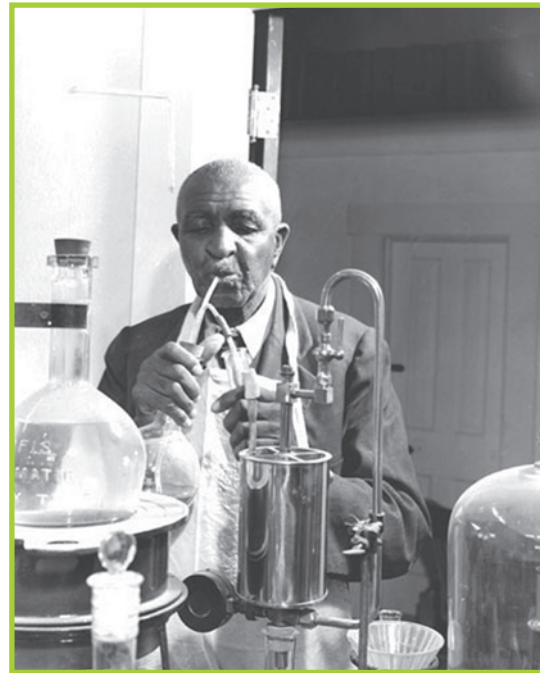
On the first day, Carver told his students, “Let us start a new project today. We will all go out and collect cans, bottles, boxes, pots and pans which people have thrown away. From these, we will make simple instruments and set up our laboratory.”

And soon, Carver set up his laboratory. In this laboratory, he found new uses for these ‘useless’ things. He showed his students that one does not have to spend a lot of money to do great things.



Carver wanted to help the poor farmers who had small farms in Alabama. He showed them how to get good crops. These farmers grew plants like cotton because there was profit in it. But cotton made the soil poor. Carver told them to grow crops like peanuts and beans. These crops made the soil rich again. The farmers got very good crops. In fact, the crops were so good that the farmers did not know what to do with so much of them !

Again, Carver went to work. He began to look for new uses for these plants. Can you imagine how many uses he found ? From peanuts, he made sugar, ink, boot-polish, colours, soap,



paper, tiles, butter, plastic, milk, ... as many as 300 things ! From sweet potato, he made as many as 118 things. Soon, these crops were in great demand and the farmers were happy.

This great scientist died in 1943. The place where he worked is now turned into a ‘museum’.



2. Find the meaning of the following words from a dictionary.

ذیل کے الفاظ کے معنی لغت میں تلاش کیجیے۔

- stain • slave • laboratory • demand • museum

3. List the following from the passage.

عبارت کی مدد سے ذیل کی اشیا کی الگ الگ فہرست بنائیے۔

W4

- food items • everyday things • words related with studies

4. Rearrange the following events in the proper order. Use the points to make a chart of the life-sketch of George Washington Carver.

ذیل کے واقعات کو صحیح ترتیب دیجیے۔ ان نکات کی مدد سے
جارج واشنگٹن کارور کی سوانح کا جدول بنائیے۔

W6

1. Went to teach at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama
2. Lost his parents
3. Was born in 1861
4. Loved plants as a child
5. People called him 'plant doctor'
6. Went from place to place to find a college
7. Died in 1943
8. Helped farmers in Alabama to make their soil rich
9. Found many uses for peanuts and sweet potato

5. Write a note on Carver in your mother tongue.

اپنی مادری زبان میں کارور پر ایک نوٹ لکھیے۔

P8



1. Look around, think and frame at least 25 questions.

اپنے ارد گرد نظر دوڑائیے، غور کیجیے اور کم از کم
۲۵ سوالات بنائیے۔

P7

- How does/do ?
- What do/does ?
- When do/does ?
- Who ?
- Why do/does/did ?
- Where do/does ?

2. Form groups of five. Compare your questions, and keep adding to your list till each one has a set of 25 **different** questions. You may make use of the beginnings given above.

پانچ پانچ طلبہ کا گروہ بنائیے۔ ایک دوسرے کے سوالات پڑھ کر، ہر ایک کے پاس ۲۵ مختلف سوالات کی فہرست بننے تک اس میں اضافہ کرتے رہیے۔ سوال بناتے وقت اوپر دیے ہوئے (سوالیہ جملے کی ابتدا میں آنے والے) لفظ/الفاظ استعمال کیے جاسکتے ہیں۔

Your group will have a 'Question Bank' of 125 questions.

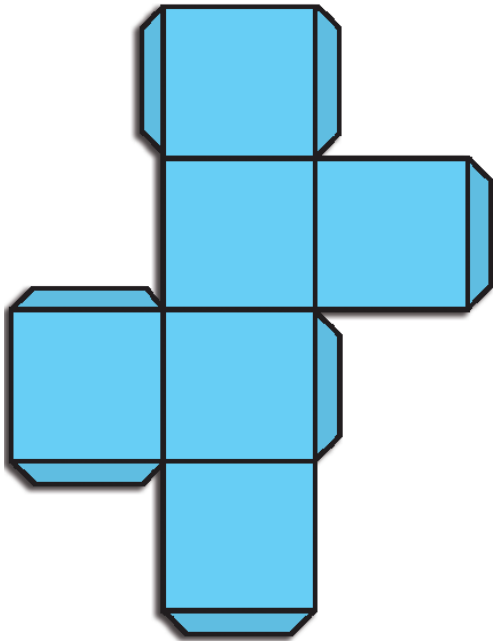
آپ کے گروہ کے پاس ۱۲۵ سوالات کا ذخیرہ ہو جائے گا۔



- Listen, read, make and play.

سنیے، پڑھیے، بنائیے اور کھیلیے۔

O3



You have studied 'nets' in mathematics.

Copy this 'cube net' on a cardsheet.

Cut out the net along with the flaps.

Fold the flaps inside and make a cube.

Unfold.

Cut out one more net in the same way.

Now write the following words on the net,
one word in each square.

Net 1 :

green pink blue yellow violet orange

Net 2 :

square circle diamond oval kite rectangle

Now put some glue on the flaps of one net and
stick them on to the sides to make a cube.

Let the glue dry.

Repeat the process to make the other cube.

Your dice are ready!

Now make groups of 5-8 and play the game
given on the back cover of this book.

How to play : Use the 'board' given on the back cover.

A player throws the dice.

See the words on the top sides of the dice,
for example, 'green' and 'square'.

The player has to read the action given in the green square and
perform it in 1 minute.

Then, he/she gets 1 mark.

The star means you get 1 mark without doing anything.

The player with the highest marks is the winner!

Now go ahead and play!

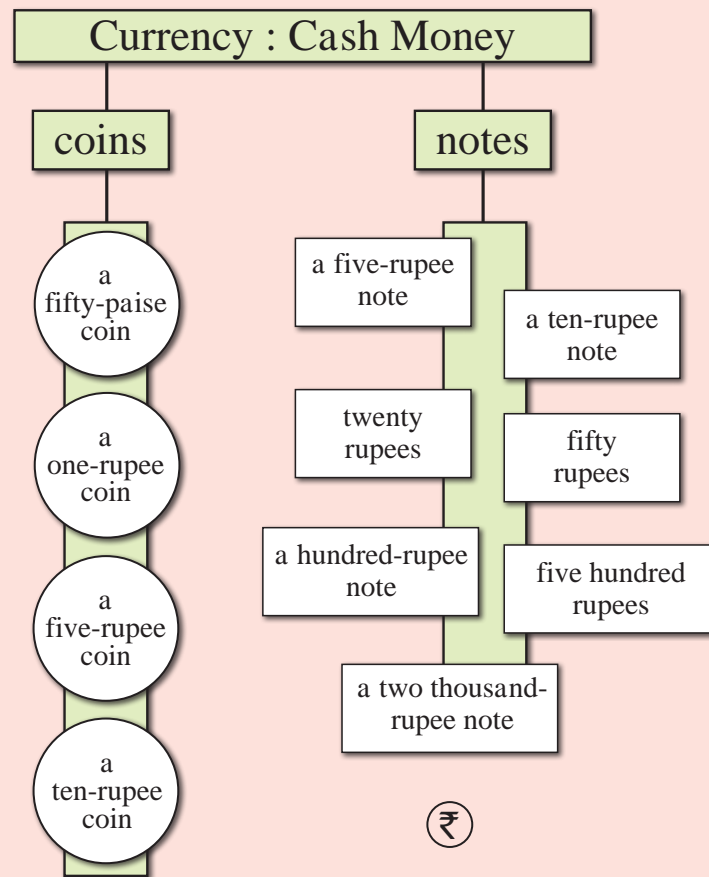
Wish you all the best!



We all need money to buy things
and to pay people who work for us.

But what is 'money' ?
Who invented 'money' ?

Today, we see money in the
form of coins and notes.



These are the coins and notes we use in India.
But different countries use different coins and notes.
Their money is known by different names.

In the United States, they use (\$) dollars.

In England, they use (£) pounds.

But long, long ago, people did not use coins and notes.
They exchanged one thing for another.
This was known as 'barter'.

It may seem unbelievable, but long ago
people even used special stones as money !
Imagine how difficult it must have been
to carry this money !

People also used bricks of salt, shells and
cowries as money in the past.

They gave grain, farm produce, cattle, goats,
chickens, etc. in return for things like
clothes, tools and implements or as wages.

Then they began to use bits of precious metals
like gold, silver and copper as money.
It was easier to carry this money around.

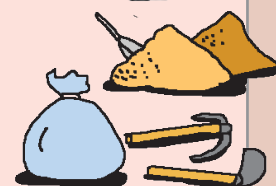
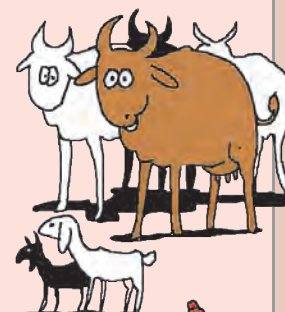
Paper money was first used in China
about 1000 years ago.

Paper money or notes have no value
of their own, but a note is a 'promise'
to give that much money.

These notes are printed by the government.
No one else is allowed to print notes.

You must use your money carefully.
You should not write on the notes or tear or
crumple the notes, or damage them in any way.

You should also be careful when you spend money.
People have to work hard to earn money !



*** (As updated on 27.12.2016)

2. Write a short note on 'money' in your mother tongue.

اپنی مادری زبان میں 'پیسے' پر ایک مختصر اقتباس لکھیے۔ P8

3. Look at the diagram on page 80. It is called a tree diagram because it has 'branches'. Now read the following and draw a tree diagram to show this information.

صفحہ 80 کی شکل دیکھیے۔ شکل میں شاخیں ہونے کے سبب اسے 'tree diagram' کہتے ہیں۔ اب ذیل کا اقتباس پڑھیے اور اس میں دی ہوئی معلومات بتانے کے لیے ایک 'tree diagram' بنائیے۔

W8

Things in our surroundings form two groups – living things and non-living things. Living things are of two kinds, plants and animals. There are two types of plants – flowering plants and non-flowering plants. If we consider animals, we see that some animals lay eggs. They are oviparous animals. Some animals give birth to their young ones. They are viviparous animals.

Find more topics from your Environmental Studies or Mathematics textbooks for drawing tree diagrams. Draw the diagrams and add the words in English.

ماحول کا مطالعہ یا ریاضی مضمون کی درسی کتابوں میں سے 'tree diagrams' بنانے کے لیے مزید موضوع تلاش کیجیے۔ شکلیں بنائیے اور ان میں انگریزی الفاظ لکھیے۔

W8

4. Make meaningful sentences from the following table.

ذیل کی جدول کی مدد سے با معنی جملے بنائیے۔

W9

- She was tired
- She wanted to buy a car
- He was angry
- He did not know the answer
- They did not have money
- He did not read the book

but

- she finished her homework.
- she had no money.
- he did not fight.
- he did not copy his friend's answer.
- they lived happily.
- he knew the story.



1. Listen, repeat and read with me. سنیے، دہرائیے اور میرے ساتھ پڑھیے۔

O5

Hundreds of stars
in the pretty sky,
Hundreds of shells
on the shore together,
Hundreds of birds
that go singing by,
Hundreds of lambs
in the sunny weather.

Hundreds of dewdrops
to greet the dawn,
Hundreds of bees
in the purple clover,
Hundreds of butterflies
on the lawn,
But only one mother
the wide world over.

– George Cooper



2. Recite the poem with proper intonation.

ترنم کے ساتھ نظم پیش کیجیے۔

O1

3. Find the meanings of the following from a dictionary.

ذیل کے الفاظ کے معنی لغت میں تلاش کیجیے۔

• sunny • weather • dewdrops • purple • clover

4. What other things can you think of that you see in hundreds?

اور کون کون سی چیزیں آپ کو سینکڑوں میں نظر آتی ہیں؟
(انگریزی میں کہیے)

O15

5. What else can you think of that is only one of its kind?

اور کون کون سی چیزیں ہیں جو صرف ایک ہوتی ہیں؟
(انگریزی میں کہیے)

O15



1. Look at the following pictures. Read the conversations given on the opposite page. Then match the conversations and the pictures by giving them appropriate numbers.

ذیل کی تصویریں دیکھیے۔ سامنے کے صفحے پر دیے ہوئے مکالمے پڑھیے۔ مناسب نمبر دے کر مکالمے اور تصویروں کی جوڑیاں لگائیے۔

O12 O6



A : Good morning, Aaji.
How can I help you ?

B : I want to buy rice for the whole year. Show me the varieties you have and tell me the prices.

A : Aaji, this variety is good. Don't worry about the price. It is not very costly.

A : Here are your potatoes.
Would you like to buy tomatoes ?

These are nice and fresh.

B : Sure. Wait. I'll give you another bag for the tomatoes.

A : Grandpa, the bubbles look so lovely! Can we buy the bubble-maker?

B : Why not? Let's buy three. Two for you children and one for me!

A : Hello, Uncle. Mother has sent this list of grocery items for the month. Can you deliver them today?

B : Sure. We'll deliver them today.

A : Do you like roasted corn-cobs?

B : Oh, I love them with salt and lemon-juice.

A : Let's see at what price he is selling them.

A : Have you tried these cakes? They're so delicious.

B : This is a new cake shop, isn't it?
But I'm not very fond of cakes.

A : Give me some tomatoes.

B : Where's your bag?

A : I don't have one.

Give me a plastic carry-bag.

B : Sorry. I don't keep plastic carry-bags.

A : Please give us two full glasses. And don't put ice in the juice.

B : But, Mamma, I want some ice in my juice.

A : OK, put just a little ice in each glass.

2. Enact these conversations. You may make your own additions or suitable changes in the conversations.

مکالموں کو ڈرامائی انداز میں پیش کیجیے۔ آپ اپنے طور پر اس میں مزید اضافہ یا مناسب رد و بدل کر سکتے ہیں۔

O13

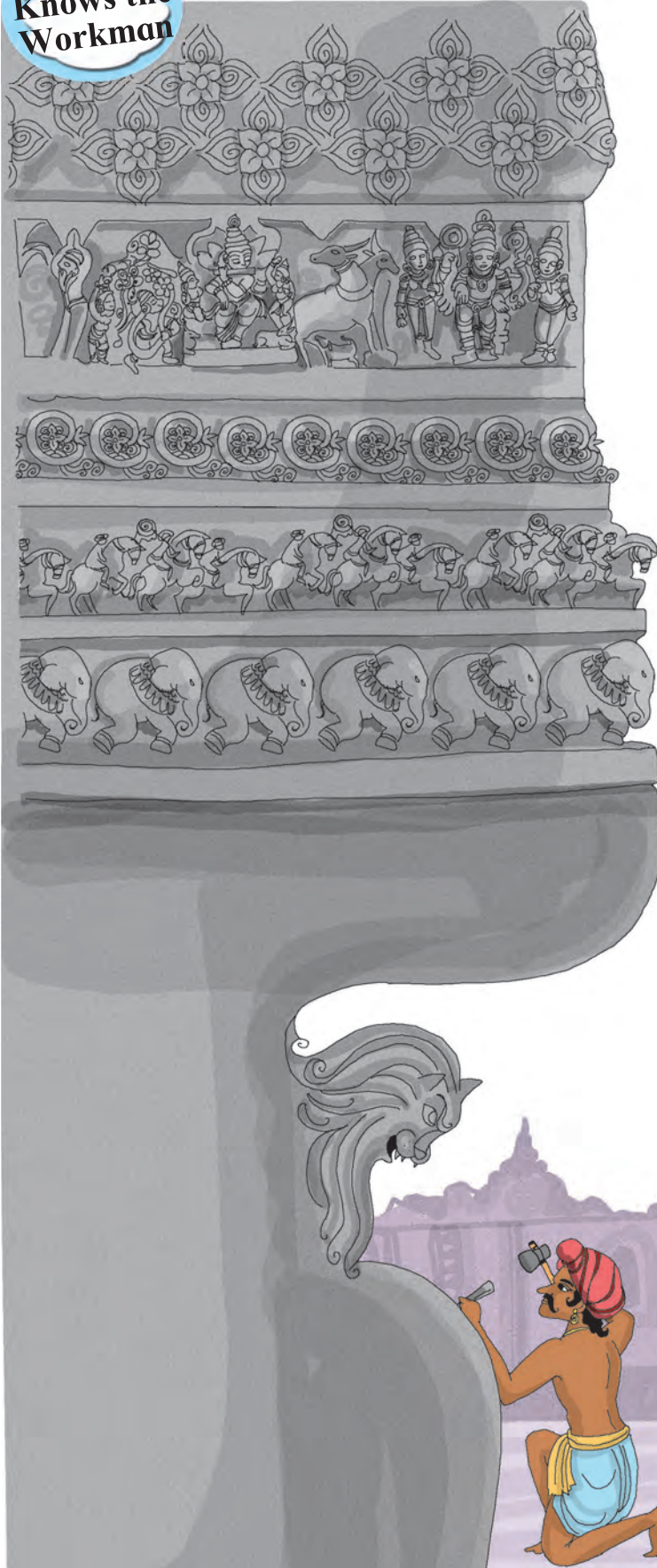
P6

1. Listen carefully and read aloud.

غور سے سنئے اور بلند آواز سے پڑھیے۔

O5

O4



At the time of King Ashoka, a new temple was being built in the capital city. All the people in the capital helped to build the temple. They tried their best to make it strong and beautiful.

Rich people gave their money. Workmen put in their best work. Others helped to prepare the stones, and cut the timber. Everyone helped to build the great temple.

One day, an old man came to offer his help. He was Jaikishan, the stone carver. He carved beautiful figures and designs in stone. Now he was old, and his hands



shook a little. Yet, he was a good workman. He took great care with his work.

Jaikishan was told to carve the figure of a *devadoota* in a corner. This corner of the temple was nearly always dark. Here, no one would ever see the *devadoota* very clearly. People would only see the face of the *devadoota* clearly.

Jaikishan made a *devadoota* with a beautiful face. “But this is not enough,” he said. He went on carving. He carved the entire *devadoota* carefully. He carved very well. The garments of the *devadoota* were carved in stone, but they looked thin and soft.

One day a man came to that corner. He saw Jaikishan carving the *devadoota*. He saw how beautiful the carving looked. He saw how carefully and lovingly Jaikishan worked. The man smiled. He asked Jaikishan, “Why do you take such trouble with the garments? No one will see your work in this dark corner. No one will know who did it.”

“That may be,” said old Jaikishan, “But God can see my work even in this dark corner and he knows the workman, too.”

– Adapted from a story by John Martis

2. Tell the story in your mother tongue. اس کہانی کو اپنی مادری زبان میں سنائیے۔

P8

★ انگریزی جملوں کا پہلا حرف ہمیشہ کیپٹل (capital) لکھا جاتا ہے۔
★ اسم خاص (نام) کا پہلا حرف بھی کیپٹل لکھتے ہیں۔

★ ایک سے زائد چیزیں، انسان، جانور، مقامات وغیرہ بتانے والے انگریزی الفاظ کے آخر میں اکثر -s، -es، یا -ies حروف لکھتے ہیں۔ مثال:
cups, birds, bushes, buses, flies, stories.

★ NOW I KNOW!



★ a یا an؟

★ انگریزی میں چیزوں، جانوروں، مقامات وغیرہ سے پہلے 'a' لگاتے ہیں۔ مثال:

a bag, a white duck, a big hill, a man.

★ لیکن اگر لفظ کی ابتدا میں کوئی حرف علت ہو تو 'a' کی بجائے 'an' لگاتے ہیں۔ مثال:

an ant, an axe, an angry man, an egg, an early bird, an ice cube, an umbrella, an hour (این آؤر)

★ 'کس کا' بتانے کے لیے 's' - استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ مثال:

Meena's doll, tiger's tail, children's books.

★ -s/-es پر ختم ہونے والے جمع کے الفاظ کے آخر میں صرف 's' لگاتے ہیں۔ مثال:

Rabbits' ears, Boys' School, Girls' Hostel.

★ اسم کے آخر میں s ہو تو صرف 's' یا 's' میں سے جو چاہیں استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔ مثال:

یا Midas' daughter
Midas's daughter.

★ موجودہ اور اکثر مواقع پر بولنے کے لیے یہ فقرے طے ہیں۔

I am	You are	He is	She is	It is	We are	They are
I have	You have	He has	She has	It has	We have	They have
I do	You do	He does	She does	It does	We do	They do

★ ہاں/نہیں جواب والے سوالات بناتے وقت ان الفاظ کی ترتیب بدل دیتے ہیں۔ مثال:

I am late. Am I late?

★ کچھ لفظوں میں حروف حذف کیے گئے ہیں، یہ ظاہر کرنے کے لیے بھی ' علامت استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ مثال:

I'm going. He's happy.

★ ماضی میں ہو چکے واقعے کو ظاہر کرنے والے الفاظ کے آخر میں اکثر -d یا -ed ہوتا ہے۔

★ مستقبل میں ہونے والے کسی واقعے کے بارے میں بولتے وقت will یا going to استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

★ حال میں وقوع ہونے والے واقعے کو ظاہر کرتے وقت وہ الفاظ استعمال کرتے ہیں جن کے آخر میں -ing ہوتا ہے۔

★ انگریزی بولتے وقت
Hello ! Good morning !
Please, Thank you.
Sorry ! Excuse me,
Do you mind,
It's all right !

و غیرہ کا استعمال کرنا بہتر ہے۔



MAHARASHTRA STATE BUREAU OF TEXTBOOK
PRODUCTION AND CURRICULUM RESEARCH, PUNE.

माय इंग्लिश बुक फाइव्ह (उर्दू)

₹ 40.00