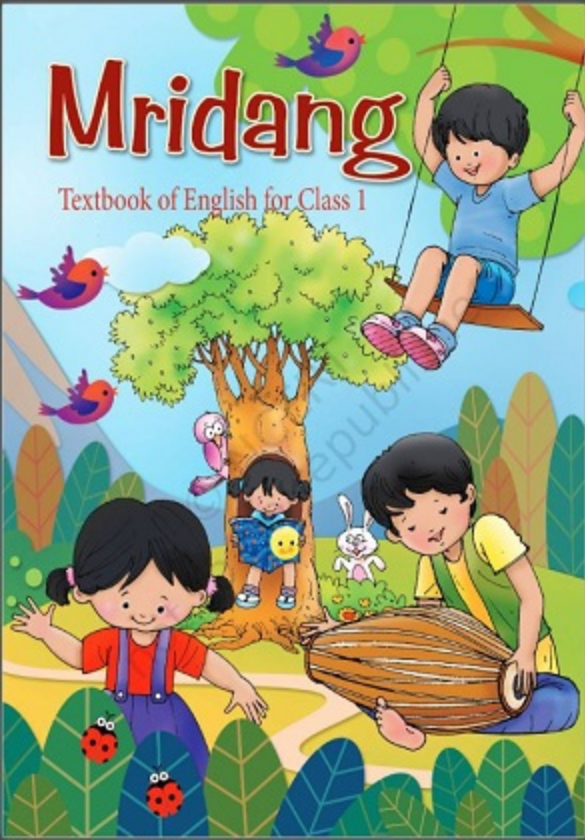


# Mridang

Textbook of English for Class 1



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**Textbook of English for Class 1**



0123

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी  
NCERT

**राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING**



**0123 – MRIDANG**

Textbook for Class I

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# Foreword

India has a rich tradition of nurturing the holistic development of children during their most formative years. These traditions provide for complementary roles for the immediate family, the extended family, the community, and formal institutions of care and learning. In addressing the first eight years of a child's life, this holistic approach — which includes the cultivation of *sanskars* which are passed on from generation to generation — has a critical and positive lifelong influence on every aspect of a child's growth, health, behaviour, and cognitive capabilities in the later years.

Considering the importance of the early years in a child's lifelong development, the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) envisioned a 5+3+3+4 curricular and pedagogical structure as providing a much needed focus on formal education and childcare in the country during the first five years corresponding to ages 3-8, naming it the Foundational Stage. Classes 1 and 2 form an integral part of this Foundational Stage, continuing from the ages of 3-6 years, in which a child's holistic growth is taken care of in *Balvatika*. An individual's lifelong learning, social and emotional behaviour, and overall health depend deeply upon the experiences gained during this critical Foundational Stage.

The Policy thus recommended developing a National Curriculum Framework specifically for this Stage, which would comprehensively guide the whole education system toward providing high-quality education in children's early years, thereby carrying this momentum forward to the other later stages of school education. Based on the principles and objectives enunciated under NEP 2020 — as well as on research from a range of disciplines (including neuroscience and early childhood education), on experiences and accumulated knowledge from the ground, and on the aspirations and goals of our Nation — the National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) was developed and released on 22 October 2022. Subsequently, textbooks have been developed to bring to life the curricular approach of the NCF-FS. The textbooks attempt to connect to the children's real life by recognising their learning in the classroom and the significant learning resources in the family and the community.

The approach in the NCF-FS is also resonant with the *Panchkoshiya Vikas* (the development of the five sheaths of human personality) as elucidated in the *Taittiriya Upanishad*. The NCF-FS enunciates the five domains of learning, i.e., physical and motor; socio-emotional; cognitive; language and literacy; and cultural and aesthetic, which map to the Indian tradition of *Panchkosh* consisting of five *kosh* viz. *Annamaya*, *Pranmaya*, *Manomaya*, *Vijnanmaya* and *Anandmaya*. Besides, it also focuses on integrating a child's experiences at home with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that would be developed within the school's precinct.

The NCF-FS, which covers Classes 1 and 2, also articulates a play-based approach to learning. According to this approach, books form an essential part of the learning process; however, it is also important to understand that books are only one among many pedagogical tools and methods, including activities, toys, games, conversation, discussion, and more. This marks a departure from the prevailing system of merely learning from books to a more congenial play-way and competency-based learning system, where children's engagement with what they do and learn becomes critical. Thus, the book in hand must be seen as an instrument to promote a play-based pedagogical approach in its entirety for this age group of children.

The present textbook attempts to provide competency-based content in a simple, interesting, and engaging manner. The endeavour has been to make it inclusive and progressive by breaking several stereotypes through the presentation of text and illustrations. The child's local context, which includes traditions, culture, language usage, and rootedness in India and is central to students' holistic development, has been reflected in the books. An effort has been made to make it engaging and joyful for the child. The book integrates art and craft to help children appreciate the aesthetic sense inherent in such activities. The textbook provides children with situational awareness to understand the underlying concepts relating to them in their own contexts. Though light in terms of content, this textbook is rich in substance, providing varied experiences and integrating play-way methods of learning through toys, games, and a variety of other activities. It includes questions that will help children develop critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. Besides, the textbook has rich subject matter and activities to help children develop the necessary sensitivity towards our environment. It also provides ample scope for our States/UTs to add/adapt content with local perspectives in the versions that they may develop as per the recommendations of NEP 2020.

NCERT appreciates the hard work done by the committee set up to develop the syllabus and learning-teaching material for the foundational stage. I thank the Chairperson of this committee, Professor Shashikala Wanjari, and all other members for completing this task in time and in such an admirable way. I am also thankful to all the institutions and organisations which have generously extended their help and assistance in making this possible. I am especially thankful to Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Chairperson of the National Steering Committee, and its other members, including those of the Mandate Group, its Chairperson Professor Manjul Bhargava, and members of the Review Committee, for their timely and valuable suggestions.

As an organisation committed to reforming school education in Bharat and continuously improving the quality of all learning and teaching material that it develops, NCERT looks forward to critical comments and suggestions from all its stakeholders to further improve upon this textbook.

27 January 2023  
New Delhi

PROFESSOR DINESH PRASAD SAKLANI  
*Director*  
National Council of Educational  
Research and Training

# About the Book

Language is not only a medium of communication but also a vehicle for the continuous development of human beings. As per the *National Education Policy (NEP) 2020*, language plays an important role in promoting national development and contributes to the development of a just society. This policy has given much importance to the development of language and literacy in the education of children as these create a foundation for the learning of other subjects. NEP 2020 focusses on developing the skills of learning to learn, problem-solving, logical reasoning, critical thinking and creative thinking along with language development at the Foundational Stage.

In consonance with the approach advocated by the National Curriculum Framework 2022 and for Language Education and Literacy at the Foundational Stage, children learn concepts faster in their home language. Therefore, the primary medium of instruction would optimally be the child's home language, mother tongue or familiar language. Hence, here English is considered as second language (L2). Accordingly a communication-focused approach has been adopted in the English textbooks. The aim of this book is to enable the child to develop strong oral language skills (adequate vocabulary and oral expression skills) by the end of Foundational Stage. In addition to oral language development, written language is also being introduced to the learner in a gradual and sequential way. The textbook takes into consideration the curricular goals, competencies and learning outcomes mentioned in the NCF-FS 2022 and the syllabus developed for the Foundational Stage.

Children learn through observation, imitation and collaboration. They also learn through concrete experiences, using their senses and acting upon the environment; this has been kept in mind while developing the textbook. The content included in this book is drawn from the experiences of children and is suitable for their developmental needs as it provides ample opportunities for imagination, storytelling, art, music and play. The content is also supported with art-integrated and cross-curricular based activities which makes learning fun for the child as well as reflects the life of and around the learner. Both prose and poetry are centered around the themes of self and society, toys and games, health and hygiene, cleanliness, environment, travel, culture,

national identity and patriotism and the values pertaining to Global Citizenship Education (GCED). Further, the textbooks also encourage the teachers to go beyond the content and use a variety of relevant learning–teaching material depending on the context and the cognitive appropriateness of their learners.

Illustrations are of primary importance and more so in a second language textbook, they are not mere add-ons to the textbooks, but are integral to it. Through this book, the learners are given ample exposure to the alphabet (both small and capital letters). Gradual progression in writing from drawing and labelling, simple words to simple phrases and then to simple sentences has been followed. Plenty of picture-stories as well as colourful and relevant illustrations support all the texts throughout the book to augment their comprehension. In addition to that, illustrations also provoke the learner’s critical thinking.

An effort is made to present language-learning as a holistic process of thinking, listening, observing, speaking, reading, imagining and writing. So, a reading activity may be followed by a drawing task or an oral discussion or could be preceded by a discussion on a picture and so on. A variety of activities, tasks, songs, poems and stories help the learner comprehend and practice the concepts. These are done through various sections, like ‘Let us sing’, ‘Let us speak’, ‘Let us read’, ‘Let us draw’, and ‘Let us write’. This not only helps the learner in the process of language acquisition but also builds up their confidence level.

The curricular goals (CG as mentioned in NCF-FS) have been addressed in the textbook. CG 9.1 ‘listens to and appreciates simple songs, rhymes and poems’ finds ample reflection in the action songs and engaging short poems in every unit. Young learners are encouraged to think of rhyming words, which addresses CG 9.2. Words related to familiar objects and events from day-to-day life are found in all the lessons in this textbook. This is related to CG 9.7—‘knows and uses enough words to carry out day-to-day interactions effectively and can guess the meaning of new words by using existing vocabulary’. Further, there are exercises provided for young learners to engage in meaningful conversation, which is very important in L2. CG 9.3 rightly addresses ‘converses fluently and can hold a meaningful conversation’.

One of the highlights of the book is the focus on communication in each unit, in the subsection titled ‘Let us speak’. The objective of the activities is to encourage conversation and develop the child’s confidence in speaking in English, so that the child will move progressively towards independent engagement with English language.

Activities such as ‘Join the dots in alphabetical order’ is an example of an instruction that the child needs to understand to complete a given task, as indicated in CG 9.4. Interesting stories in simple language are provided in the textbook in accordance with CG 9.5 and CG 9.6 which covers comprehension and narration of stories and identification of characters. A lot of exercises related to phonological awareness have

been introduced at regular intervals throughout the book, to address CG 11.1. Phonological awareness is the ability to discriminate between similar sounding words. Since a child who is phonologically aware is more likely to become a successful reader, it was important to find ways of developing this awareness through tasks given in the textbook. Most importantly, children are encouraged to have fun and play with words.

One of the major recommendations of NCF-FS 2022 is the inclusion of knowledge of India. Indian values and traditions have been presented to the learner in an easily comprehensible and acceptable way. This has been achieved through aptly placed illustrations, Indian ways of greetings like '*Namaste*' in 'Greetings', exposure to a variety of Indian foods from across the country in the lesson 'Eating Together', exposure to a variety of fruits and vegetables found in India in the lesson 'A Visit to the Market', and so on.

Chapter 1 of Unit 1 titled 'My Family and Me', talks of parts of the body with an emphasis on hygiene; it also helps children to associate actions with words. Chapter 2 inculcates politeness by introducing the various ways of greeting others, including '*Namaste*'. Chapter 3 introduces young learners to the concept of family, through a story of a sparrow family, enabling them to learn words related to family members.

Unit 2 titled 'Life Around Us', introduces children to the animals and birds in the surroundings. In Chapter 2, children learn the prepositions 'up' and 'down' through the familiar Indian folktale 'The Cap-seller and the Monkeys'. Chapter 3 emphasises rhyming words, through the comic strip 'Catch me if you can'. Chapter 4 introduces young learners in the farm and around the home.

Unit 3 titled 'Food' in Chapter 1, provides a glimpse of the variety of fruits, vegetables and flowers found in our country. Chapter 2 titled 'The Food we Eat' emphasises having respect for food, importance of saying a short prayer before eating meals, and addresses the diversity of food in our country.

Unit 4 titled 'Seasons' in Chapter 1 discusses the various seasons, and the changes in temperature, items of clothing, etc. Chapter 2 has a beautiful story on the colours of the rainbow. The chapter ends with the colouring of the national flag.

Multilingualism has been interwoven into the tasks and activities with specific guidelines to the teacher, wherever required. This facilitates the learner to move progressively from the home language to English. It also helps to shift from teacher-driven classroom to learner-centric classroom.

This book aids in the holistic development of the learner. The chapters aim at stimulating development of socio-emotional domain of children, through poems and narratives related to their family, neighbourhood and community.

Language and literacy, physical, socio-emotional, aesthetic and



cognitive domains have been integrated along with the development of positive habits to create a learning impression in totality for children. Development of *Annamaya*, *Pranamaya*, *Manomaya*, and *Vignyanmaya kosha* is an ongoing process which leads to the manifestation of *Anandmaya kosha*. The present textbook is a step in this direction.

In addition to the material provided in the textbook, teachers may also use the matter embedded in the QR code. Further, as suggested in 'Note to the teacher' sections given throughout the book, teachers are encouraged to use local stories, proverbs and objects in the classroom, as well as audio and video support from DIKSHA platform. The textbook is only one tool, learning needs many resources.

This textbook is not the only source of learning. Children learn much more while observing the environment around them, talking to peers and elders including grandparents, making things of their interest, watching TV, playing with mobile, toys and games, listening stories, poems, doing projects, visiting places of cultural importance and travelling. Therefore, we, as teachers or parents, need to value this learning which goes beyond the textbook and try to map it with the competencies and curricular goals identified for this stage. Education of our children is seen as our collective responsibility.

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# **THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

## **PREAMBLE**

**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA**, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a <sup>1</sup>**[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

**JUSTICE**, social, economic and political;

**LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

**EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

**FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the <sup>2</sup>[unity and integrity of the Nation];

**IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY** this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

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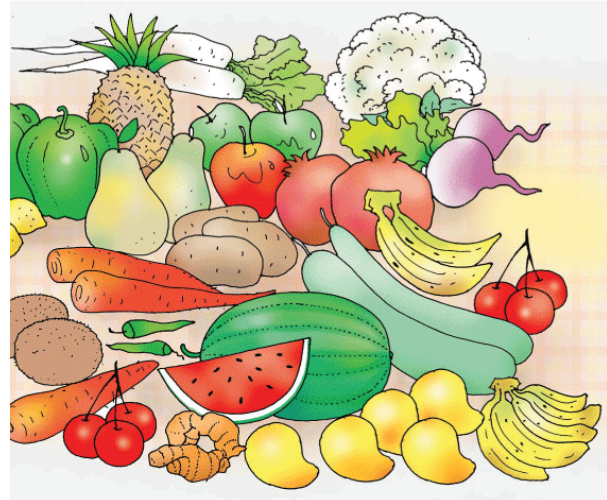
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Unit 1

# My Family and Me



Chapter 1

**Two little hands**



0123CH01



**Let us sing**

Two little hands  
go clap, clap, clap.

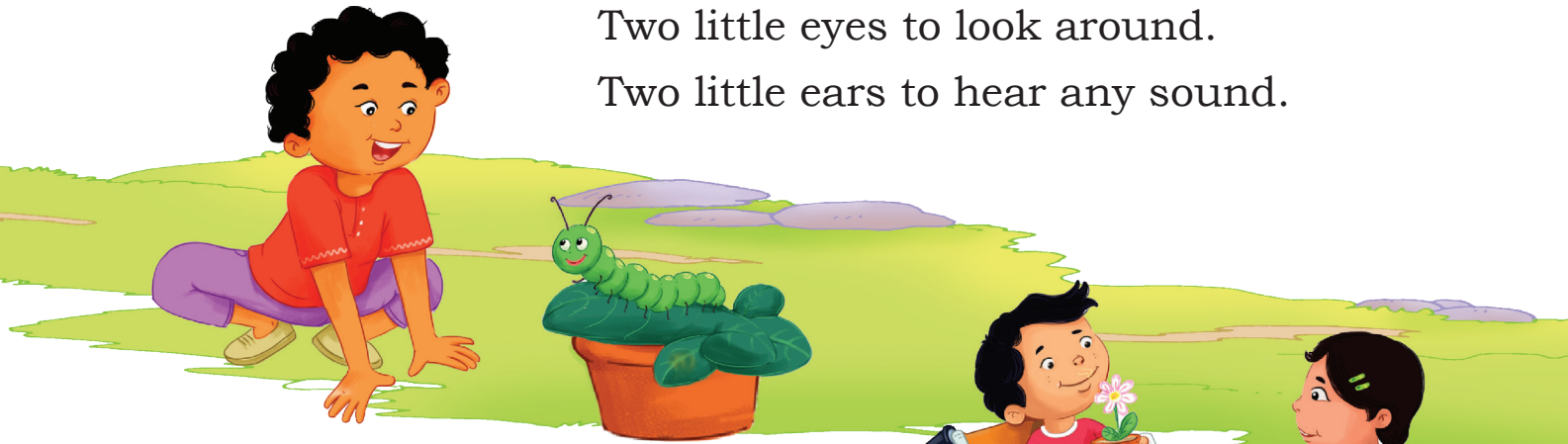
Two little legs  
go tap, tap, tap.



Two little eyes  
are open wide.

One little head  
goes side to side.





Two little eyes to look around.  
Two little ears to hear any sound.

One little nose to smell and breathe.  
One little mouth that likes to eat.



Hands to clap, legs to walk  
Nose to smell, mouth to talk  
Head to move, eyes to see  
I have a little body that belongs to me.

### Sight words

| one | to

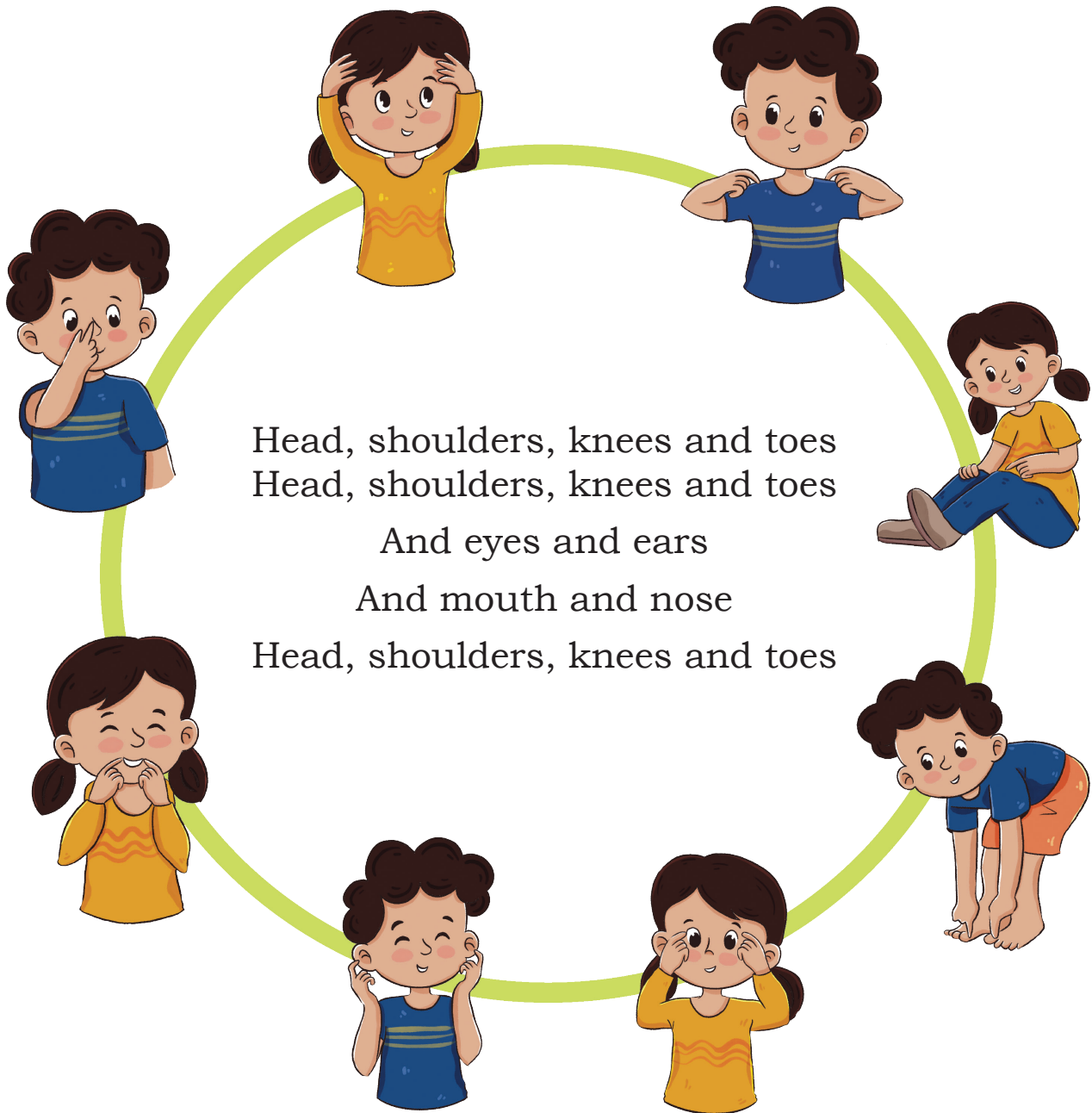
### New words

hand | leg | head | eye | ear | nose | mouth

### Note to the teacher

- Use different combinations and variations for the activity. For instance, while reciting the poem, you may say 'two little hands go...' and remain silent while continuing to clap.
- Write sight words and new words on the board.

## Parts of the Body



Head, shoulders, knees and toes  
Head, shoulders, knees and toes  
And eyes and ears  
And mouth and nose  
Head, shoulders, knees and toes

### Note to the teacher

- As children sing, they touch the part of the body referred to.
- This song may be repeated till the child learns the part of the body.
- New ways of reciting could be thought of by the teacher.







### A. Repeat after the teacher

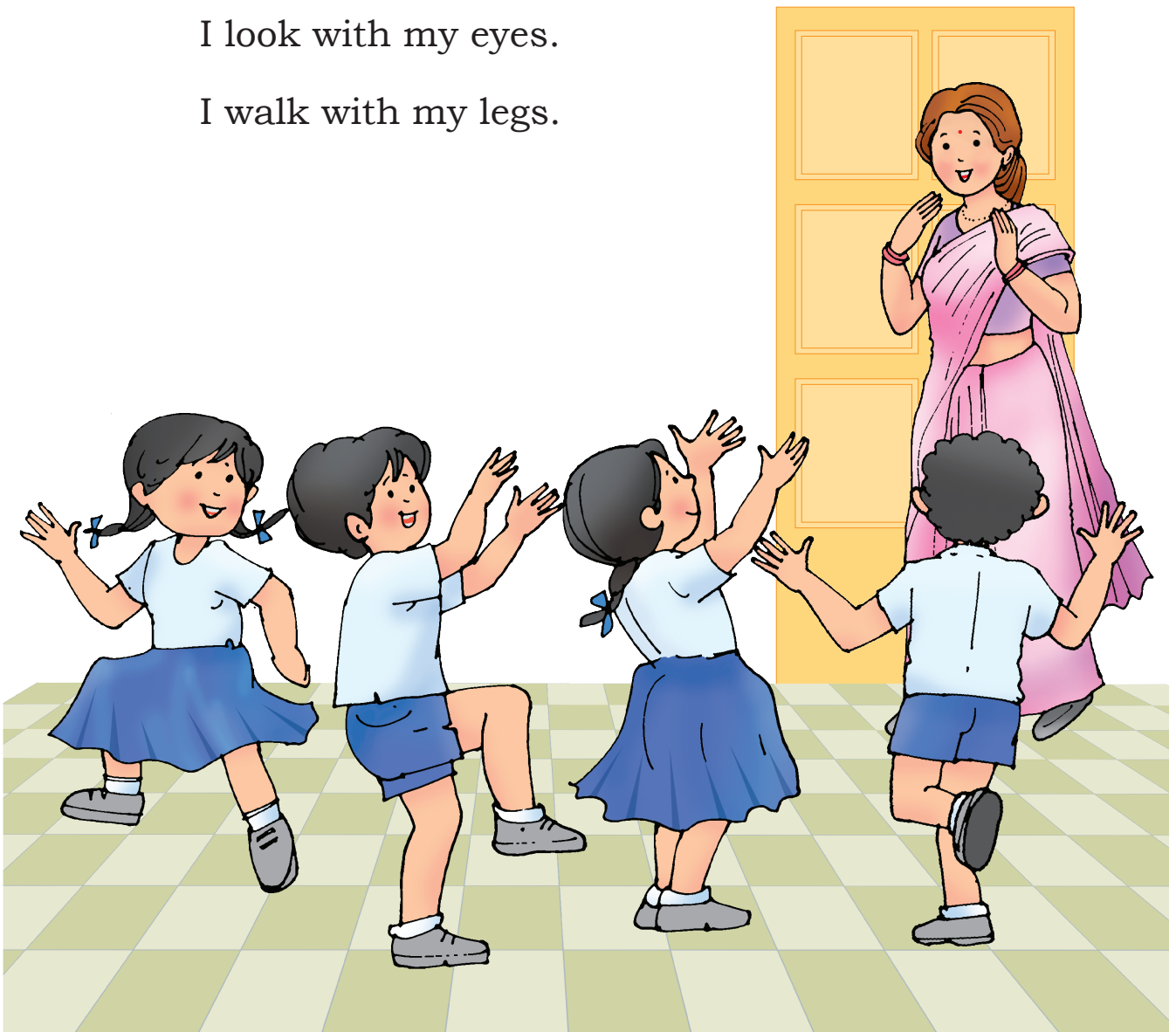
Teacher: I clap with my hands.

Children: I ...

I tap with my feet.

I look with my eyes.

I walk with my legs.



## B. Talk in pairs

Ask your partner questions such as the ones below.

**Nitin:** What is this?

**Neha:** This is my nose.

**Neha:** What are these?

**Nitin:** These are my shoulders.

**Nitin:** What is this?

**Neha:** This is my mouth.

**Neha:** What are these?

**Nitin:** These are my ears.

**Nitin:** What is this?

**Neha:** This is my mouth.

**Neha:** What are these?

**Nitin:** These are my hands.

**Nitin:** What are these?

**Neha:** These are my legs.



### Note to the teacher

- Teacher demonstrates the actions and says the sentence, and children repeat after her. Then each child says one sentence in sequence, till every child in the class gets a chance to speak.



## Match the parts of the body with their pictures.



Head



Nose



Eye



Ear



Cheek



Hand



Tongue



Arm



Mouth

Foot



Leg



### Note to the teacher

- Using the picture, say aloud the parts of the body pointing to each one.
- As children repeat after you, let them also point to the corresponding body part.



**Look at the pictures. Read the word, then read the sentence.**



Eyes

I see with my eyes.



Ears

I hear with my ears.



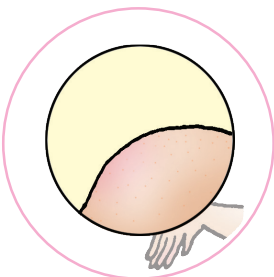
Nose

I smell with my nose.



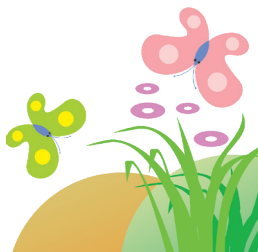
Mouth

I eat with my mouth.



Skin

I feel with my skin.





Let us do

## My hand

Place one palm in the centre of the box given below. With your other hand, draw an outline. Decorate the hand with colours, coloured paper bits, bindis or anything else.



Now compare your drawing with your friend's drawing.

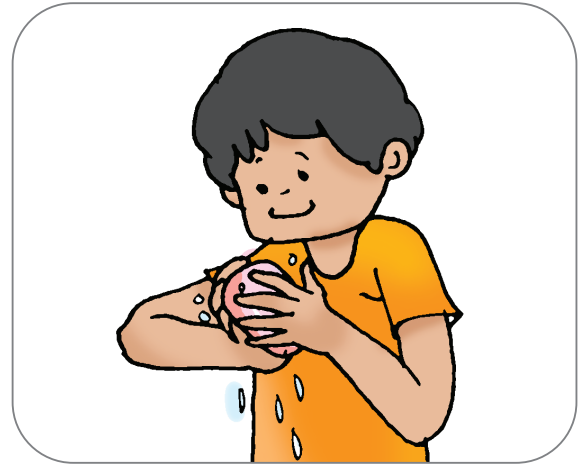




## Washing hands



1. Open the tap or pour water on your hands.



2. Rub soap on your hands.



3. Wash between the fingers.



4. Rinse your hands again.

### Note to the teacher

- Let the students listen to the instructions one by one and do accordingly.





Let us sing

## Alphabet song

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

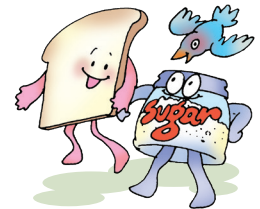
X Y Z, Sugar on bread

Next day morning, come to me

We will learn the A B C...

Happy, happy we shall be

When we know the A B C....



A. Write the letters



Let us write

A a B b C c D d E e F f

A a

B b

C c

D d

E e

F f

### Note to the teacher

- Before the above exercise, make letter flash cards to indicate directions when tracing the letters.
- Provide extra practice if necessary.



## Let us sing

### A. Sing the alphabet (phonics) song for these letters before you start reading the words.

You may sing it in this way:

a is for ant .... a.... a.... ant



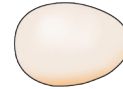
b is for bag .... b.... b.... bag

c is for cat .... c.... c.... cat



d is for dog .... d.... d.... dog

e is for egg .... e.... e.... egg



f is for fish .... f.... f.... fish



g is for goat .... g.... g.... goat

h is for hut .... h.... h.... hut



i is for ice-cube .... i.... i.... ice-cube

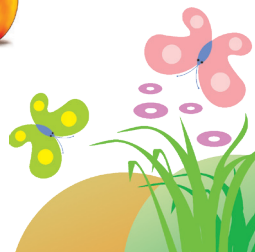
j is for jug .... j.... j... jug

k is for kite .... k.... k.... kite



l is for lion .... l.... l.... lion

m is for mango .... m.... m.... mango





n is for nose .... n.... n.... nose



o is for orange .... o.... o.... orange

p is for parrot .... p.... p.... parrot



q is for quilt .... q.... q.... quilt

r is for rat .... r.... r.... rat

s is for sun .... s.... s.... sun



t is for table .... t.... t.... table

u is for umbrella .... u.... u.... umbrella



v is for van .... v.... v.... van

w is for well .... w.... w.... well



x is for x-ray .... x.... x.... x-ray

y is for yarn .... y.... y.... yarn






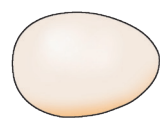









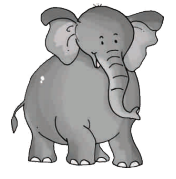
z is for zebra .... z.... z.... zebra



### Note to the teacher

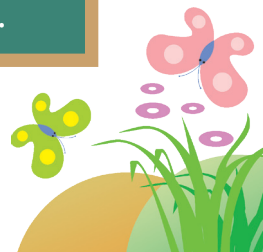
- Draw attention of the children to the initial sound of each word. Help each child say the word aloud focusing on the initial sound.

## Letter sounds

a	b	c	d	e
 <b>axe</b>	 <b>bag</b>	 <b>cart</b>	 <b>den</b>	 <b>egg</b>
 <b>ant</b>	 <b>bee</b>	 <b>cap</b>	 <b>door</b>	 <b>ear</b>
 <b>arm</b>	 <b>boy</b>	 <b>cat</b>	 <b>dog</b>	 <b>elephant</b>

### Note to the teacher

- Draw attention of the children to the initial sound of each word given above.
- Help them say the words aloud focusing on the initial sound.



Notice the initial sounds of the words in each row. Find the odd one out.

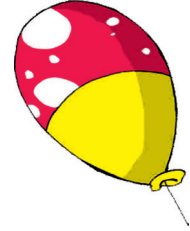
1



**bag**

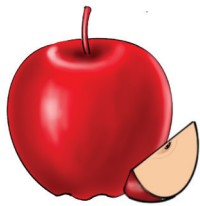


**cap**



**balloon**

2



**apple**

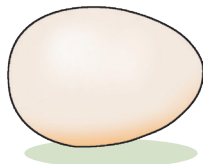


**ant**



**clock**

3



**egg**



**dog**



**drum**

**Note to the teacher**

- Provide regular and frequent practice of the above exercise.



0123CH02



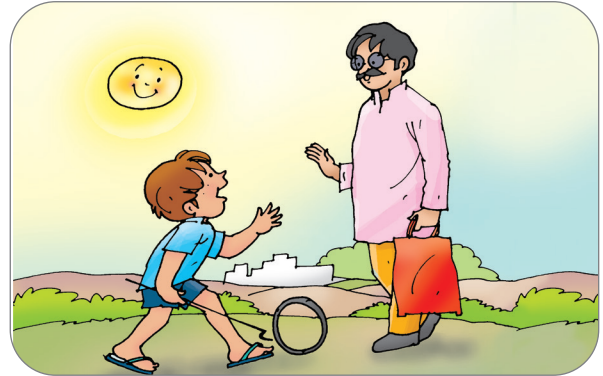
### Greetings

When I meet someone,  
I say 'Namaste'.

Namaste!



When I meet someone in  
the morning, I say 'Good  
morning'.



When I meet someone in  
the afternoon, I say 'Good  
afternoon'.



When I meet someone in  
the evening, I say 'Good  
evening'.



When I go to bed, I say 'Good  
night'.

#### Note to the teacher

- Ask the children how they greet others in their mother tongue. E.g. 'Namaskar', 'Vanakkam'. Familiarise children with the phrases used for greetings in English.





## Let us write

### A. Match the pictures with the sentences.

I comb my hair.



I see my teacher.



I eat my food.



I hear the bell ring.



I walk to school.



I play football.



#### Note to the teacher

- Read the sentences aloud for the children.
- Ensure that the children learn the action words such as—combing, eating, seeing, saying, hearing.



Let us write

### A. Write these letters

Sing the ABC song again.

Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk

Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp

Gg Hh

Ii Jj

Kk Ll

Mm Nn

Oo Pp




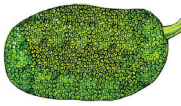


#### Note to the teacher

- Before doing the above exercise, make letter flash cards to indicate directions when tracing the letters.





## Letter sounds

f	g	h	i	j
 <p>fox</p>	 <p>goat</p>	 <p>house</p>	 <p>iron</p>	 <p>jacket</p>
 <p>foot</p>	 <p>gate</p>	 <p>hand</p>	 <p>ice</p>	 <p>jackfruit</p>
 <p>fish</p>	 <p>girl</p>	 <p>hut</p>	 <p>inkpot</p>	 <p>jug</p>

### Note to the teacher

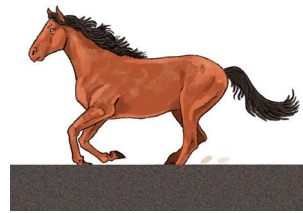
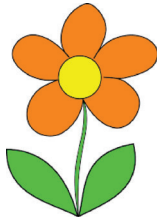
- Draw attention of the children to the initial sound of each word given above.
- Help them say the words aloud focusing on the initial sound.

**A. Say aloud each letter. Then encircle the picture which begins with the same letter sound.**

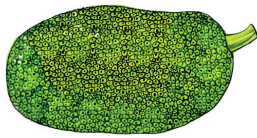
**g**



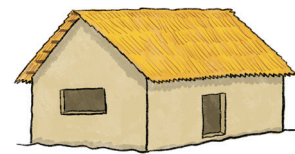
**f**



**j**



**h**



**Note to the teacher**

- Provide regular and frequent practice of the above exercise.







Let us sing

## Hop a Little

Hop a little,  
jump a little,  
one two three.



Stamp a little,  
skip a little,  
tap one knee.



Dance a little,  
twist a little,  
shake your hand.



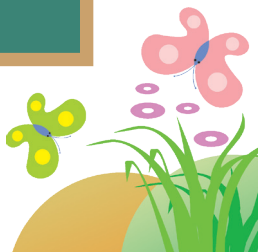
Yawn a little,  
sleep a little,  
in your bed.

### New words

hop | jump | stamp | skip | tap  
dance | twist | shake | yawn | sleep

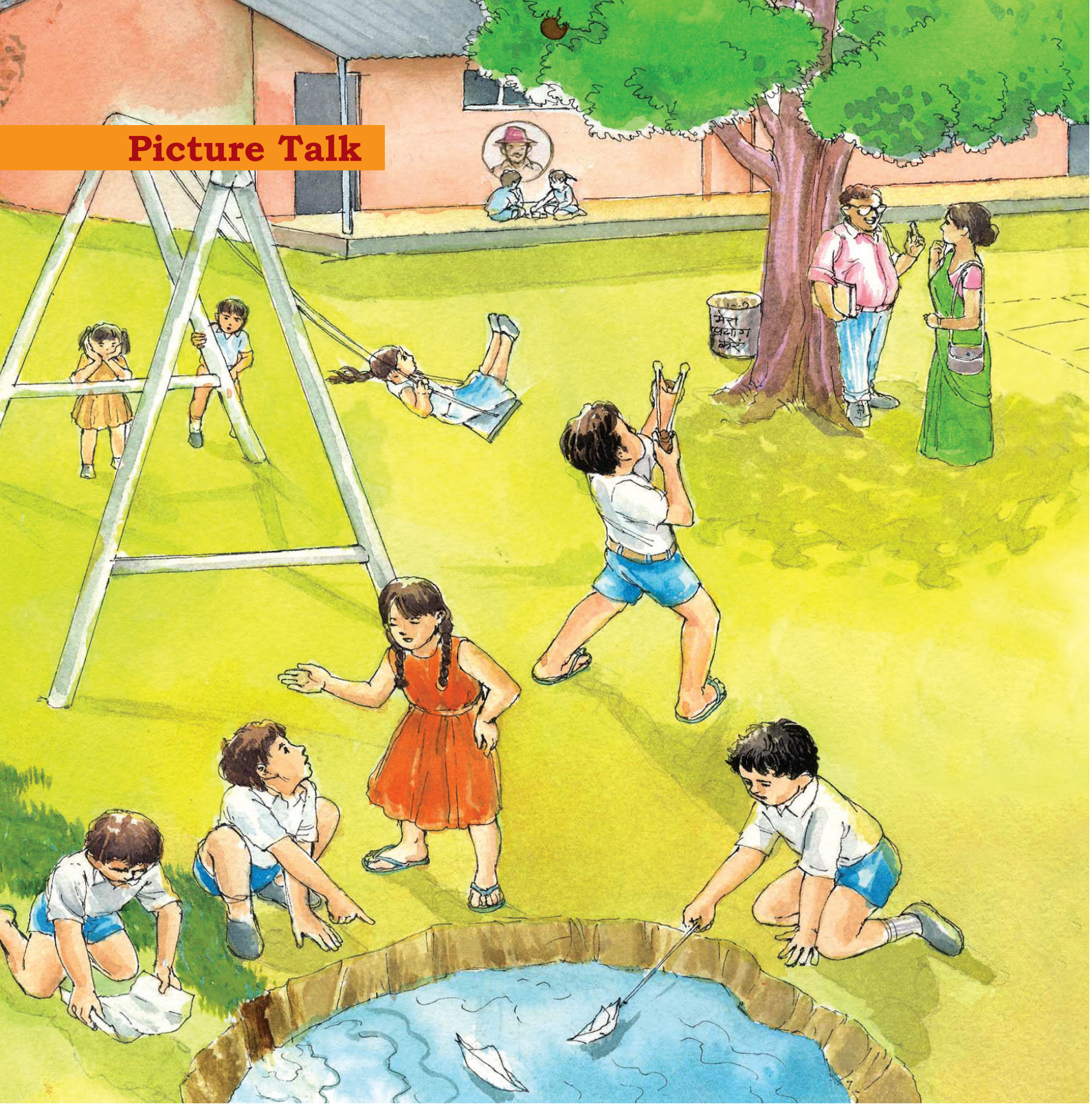
### Note to the teacher

- Sing the rhyme aloud in tune with actions. Encourage the children to repeat after you.
- Help the children associate actions with the words like hop, skip, jump, etc.
- Introduce other action words like run, walk, sit, stand and stretch.





## Picture Talk



### Note to the teacher

- Give children enough time to observe the picture. Encourage the child to speak and answer the questions, even if they speak in their home language. Help them find English words.





1. How many children are there in the picture?
2. What games are they playing?
3. Which is your favourite game?
4. Some children in the picture are not playing games. What are they doing?





## Match the actions with the pictures

They are dancing.



She is jumping.



He is yawning.



She is hopping.



They are walking.



Seema is running.



Kumar is stretching.



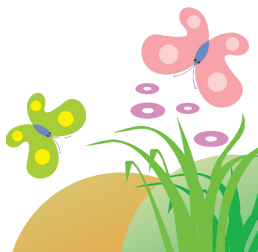
The dog is sleeping.



Vittal is bending.



The boy is skipping.



## Let us play

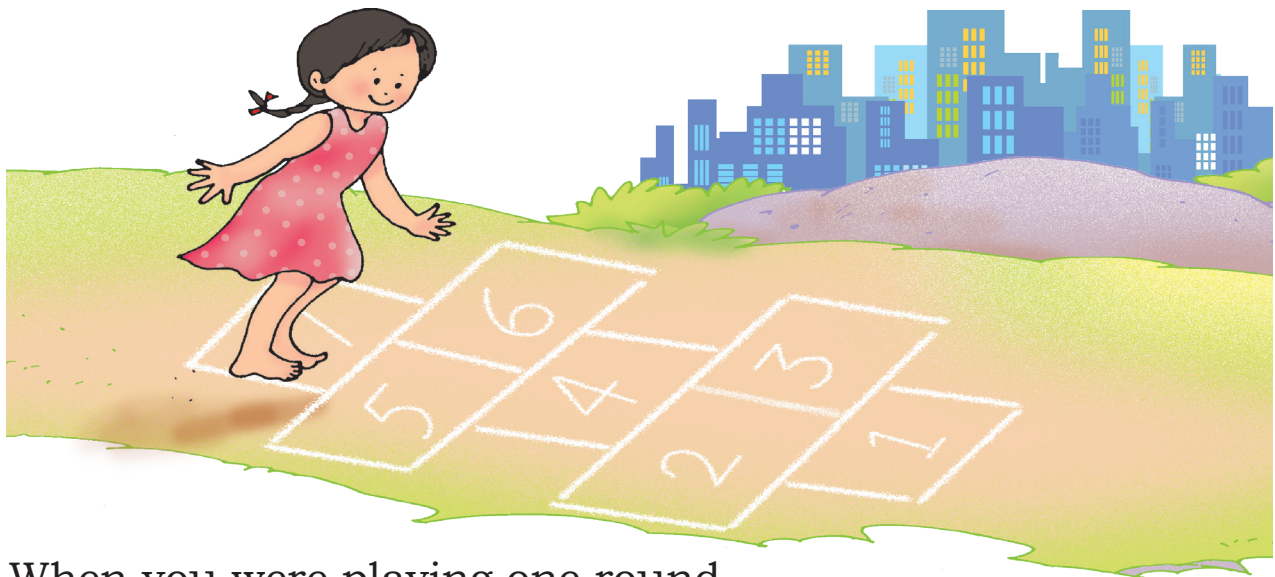


### Hopscotch

Your teacher will help you draw the picture on the floor. You have to take turns to jump and hop. Jump with one foot in each box.

Start with 1. Go till you reach number 7. Then turn around and come back.

If you put your foot outside the box, then you are out!



When you were playing one round

Did you jump?

Did you hop?

Did you have fun?

Did you count the numbers while playing?

#### Note to the teacher

- You may make children play this game with variations—changing the shape, using letters instead of numbers, and so on.





**B. Write the missing letter to complete each word**



p\_\_n



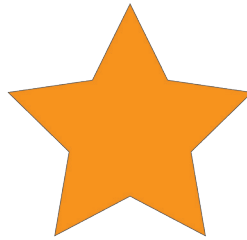
c\_\_t



d\_\_g



t\_\_n



st\_\_r



b\_\_s



sh\_\_p










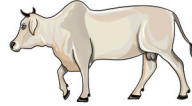







j\_\_g



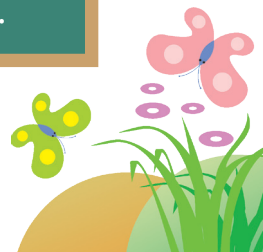
f\_\_x

## Letter sounds

k	l	m	n	o
 kettle	 leaf	 mouth	 nine	 owl
 kite	 lion	 mango	 nest	 ox
 key	 lemon	 mouse	 nose	 orange

### Note to the teacher

- Draw the attention of the children to the initial sound of each word given above.
- Help them say the words aloud focusing on the initial sound.



**A. Notice the initial sounds of the words in each row.  
Find the odd one out.**

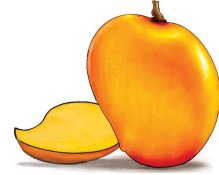
1



**cap**



**mouse**



**mango**

2



**lion**



**lamp**



**hand**

3



**nest**



**six**



**nine**

## **Play time**

1. Can you do this?

- Without using your hands turn the pages of your book one by one.
- Sit with your partner. Look at each other's eyes and see who blinks first.



## Let us write

### A. Write these letters.

Sing the ABC song again.

Q q R r S s T t U u

V v W w X x Y y Z z

Q q R r

S s T t

U u V v

W w X x








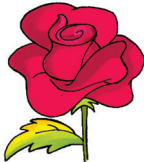



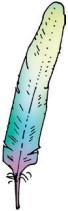



Y y Z z

#### Note to the teacher

- Before the above exercise, make letter flash cards to indicate directions when tracing the letters.



## Letter sounds

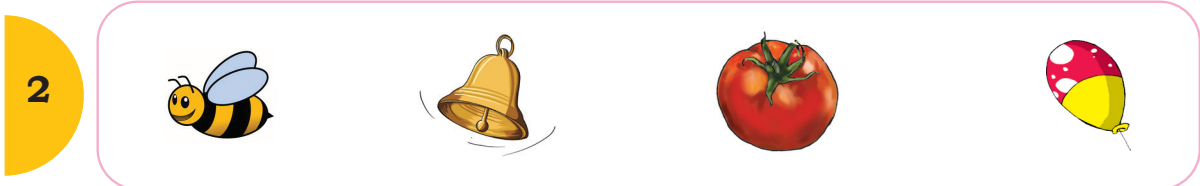
p	q	r	s	t
 <p>pencil</p>	 <p>question mark</p>	 <p>rainbow</p>	 <p>spoon</p>	 <p>ten</p>
 <p>pot</p>	 <p>quilt</p>	 <p>rose</p>	 <p>swan</p>	 <p>tomato</p>
 <p>parrot</p>	 <p>quill</p>	 <p>ring</p>	 <p>seven</p>	 <p>table</p>

### Note to the teacher

- Draw the attention of the children to the initial sound of each word given above.
- Help them say the words aloud focusing on the initial sound.
- Provide regular and frequent practice of the above exercise.



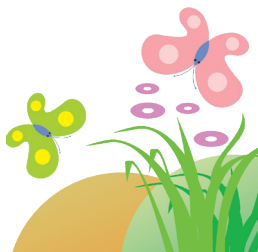
A. Say the words aloud. Circle the picture with different starting sound. The first one is done for you.



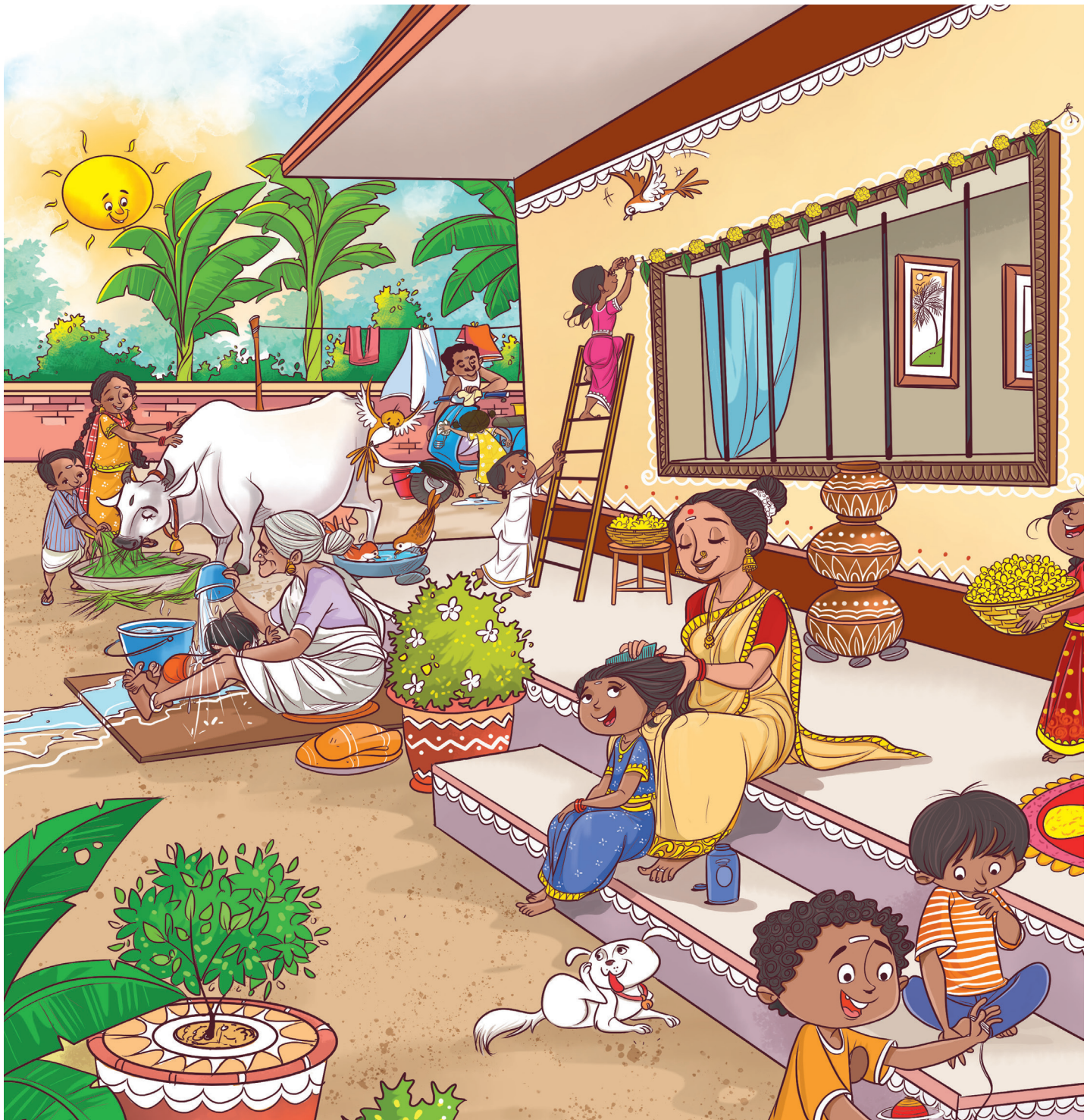
## Play time

B. Hold this page in front of a mirror. Do they look the same in the mirror?

H B  
A C







1. Who are there in this family?
2. What are they doing?
3. How do you help your family?
4. What did you like the most in this picture?





### Note to the teacher

- Encourage the children to observe the picture carefully. Ask them to speak about their family. Support them to find English words.





## My family

Mother, mother  
Will you play with me?  
Yes, I shall, yes, I shall  
We are a family!

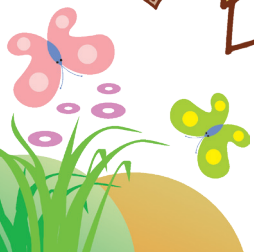
Father, father  
Will you eat with me?  
Yes, I shall, yes, I shall  
We are a family!

Brother, sister  
Will you dance with me?  
Yes, I shall, yes, I shall  
We are a family!



Grandmother, grandmother,  
Will you sing with me?  
Yes, I shall, yes, I shall  
We are a family!

Grandfather, grandfather,  
Will you read with me?  
Yes, I shall, yes, I shall  
We are a family!







## The sparrow family



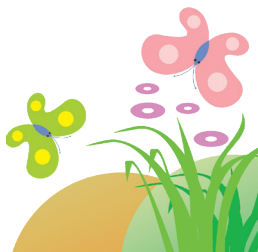
Mama and Papa sparrow were making a nest.  
They found a safe place.  
The little nest was soon ready.  
It was soft and warm.

### Sight words

and | they | them

### New words

nest | sparrow | egg | grandmother | grandfather |  
aunt | uncle | cousin | mother | father





Mama sparrow laid three small eggs. One day the eggs broke open. Three little heads popped out. Papa sparrow brought food for them.

Grandmother and Grandfather sparrow, Aunt and Uncle sparrow, cousins and friends all came to meet the baby sparrows.

The baby sparrows grew bigger and bigger.

One day, the baby sparrows hopped out of the nest.

They flew up into the big blue sky.



### Note to the teacher

- Reinforce the names of family members in English.
- Explain that there can be various kinds of families.



## Let us speak

1. Who are there in your family?
2. How do you help each other?
3. What are names of your grandparents (both paternal and maternal)?
4. Which bird do you see around your house?
5. If you were the baby sparrow, where would you go flying?
6. What do you think the baby sparrows saw from the sky?

What do you call the following members in your mother tongue?

### Family members

Mother

Grandmother

Father

Grandfather

Elder Brother

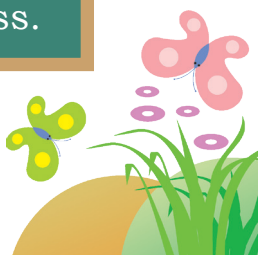
Aunt

Elder Sister

Uncle

### Note to the teacher

- As the child names the bird, write it down on the board. Let the children be familiar with these birds. Later, a picture bird chart may be prepared as a group activity and displayed in the class.





## Let us draw

### A. Draw a picture of your family in the box given.

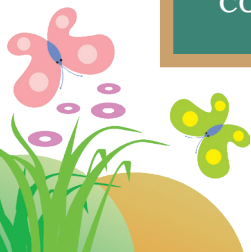
You may include any interesting thing about your family like pets, your plants, trees in your garden, or any other thing.



Now tell your class about what you have drawn.

#### Note to the teacher

- Encourage children to speak freely. Help them find words in English if they feel stuck. Guide them to speak good things about their family, the unique members of their family like dogs, cats, cows, goats, and so on. Instill the fact that we love our family.







Let us do

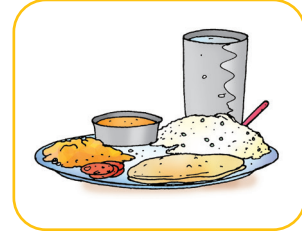
The word 'father' begins with 'f' sound. Read the following words that begin with 'f' sound.



fox



feather



food



foot

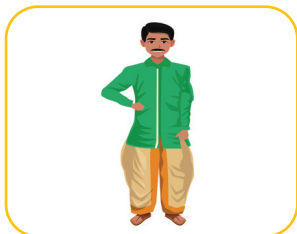


five

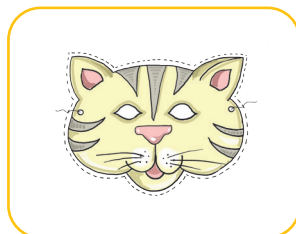


flag

The word 'mother' begins with 'm' sound. Read the following words that begin with 'm' sound.



man



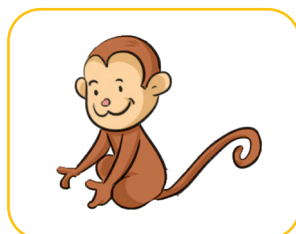
mask



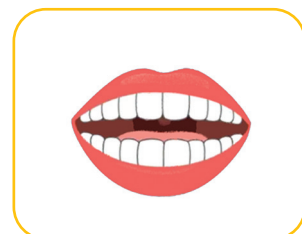
mouse



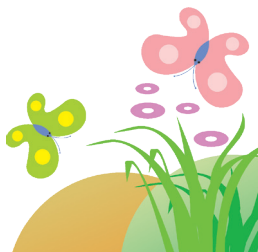
moon



monkey



mouth



### A. Read the words in the box

- Tick the words that begin with f.
- Circle the words that begin with m.

fish

mug

map

sister

face

mat

fan

eye

finger

milk

### B. Write the words

Father

Mother

Sister

Brother





# Letter sounds

**u**



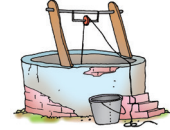
**uniform**

**v**



**van**

**w**



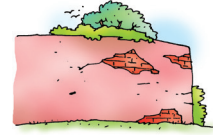
**well**



**utensils**



**vase**



**wall**

**x**



**x-ray**

**y**

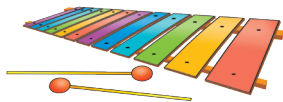


**yak**

**z**



**zip**



**xylophone**



**yo-yo**

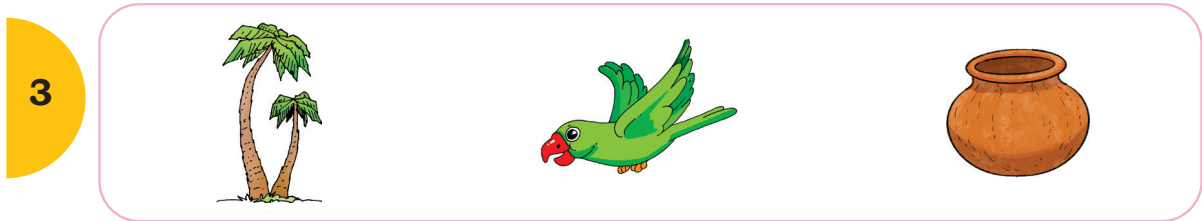
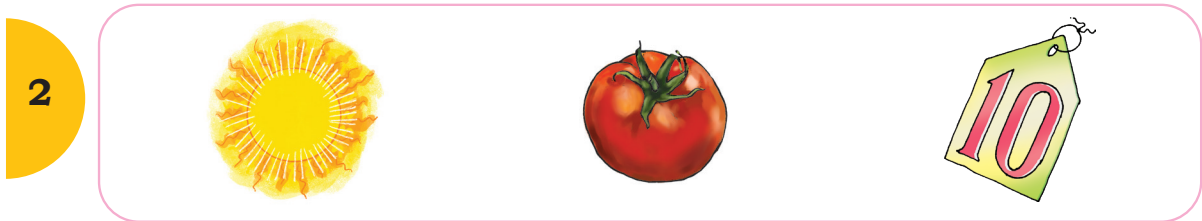


**zebra**

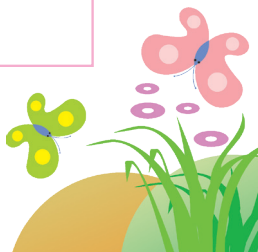
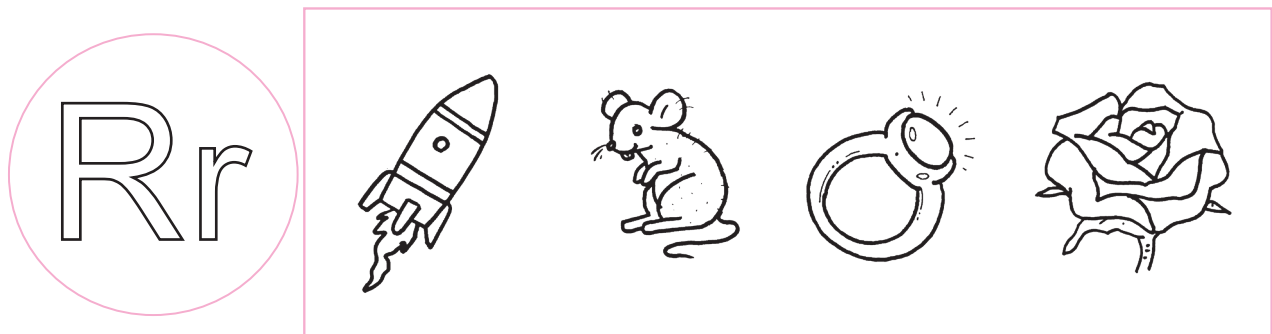
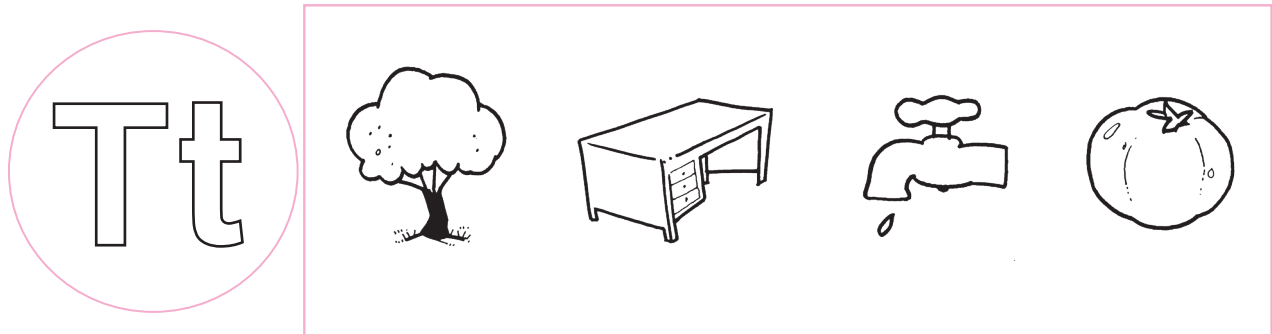
## Note to the teacher

- Draw attention of the children to the initial sound of each word given above.
- Help them say the words aloud focusing on the initial sound.
- Provide regular and frequent practice of the above exercise.

Notice the initial sounds of the names of pictures in each row. Find the odd one out.



## Colour the pictures and the letters





## Let us think

**A. You all know the alphabet song. Let us sing it while reading the letters.**

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

**B. Sing it, loudly for the capital letters and softly for the small letters.**

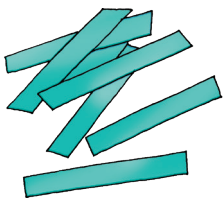
A	B	C	D	e	f	g	H	I	J	K	l	m
n	o	p	Q	R	S	T	u	v	w	X	Y	Z



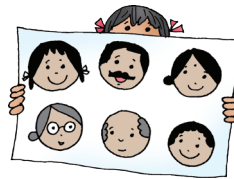
## Let us do

Let us make puppets.

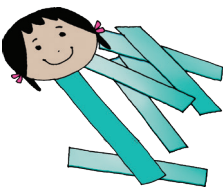
Follow the instructions given by your teacher.



a. Let us make 6 thick paper strips. These strips may be of any colour.



b. With the help of your teacher, draw faces of each family member on paper.



c. Stick each picture on one end of the strip. The picture may help you.



d. You may now use these as puppets and play with your friends.

### Note to the teacher

- Help the children read the above alphabet. They read the capital letters in a loud voice and the small letters in a soft voice.





0123CH03



Let us speak

### Picture time



1. What do you see in this picture?
2. Can you name these animals?
3. Do you know the names of each animal in English?
4. Where have you seen them?
5. Are there any birds in the picture?
6. Can you name them?
7. Can you see the snakes? How many are there?
8. What is the monkey doing?

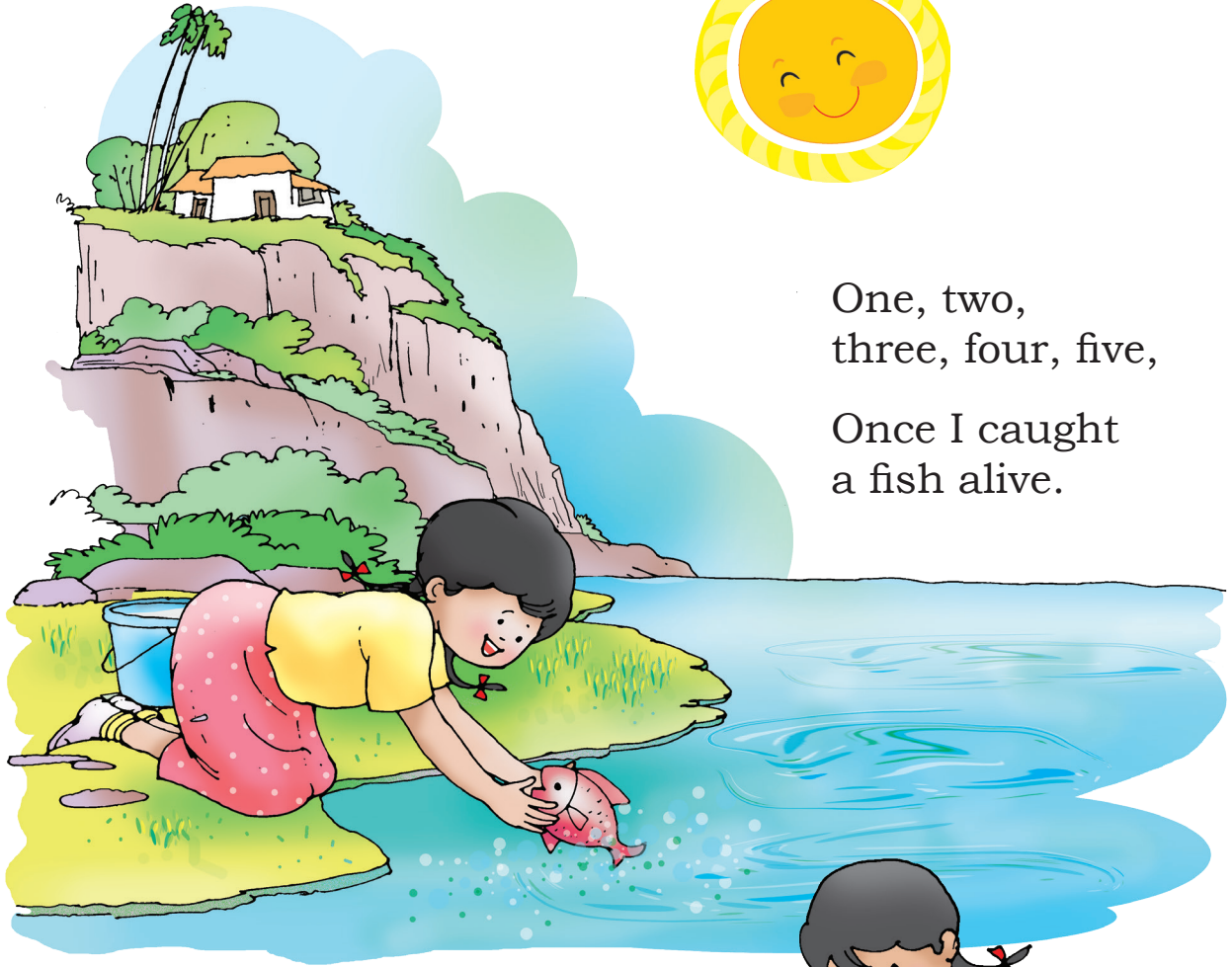


Let us sing

## Fun with Numbers



One, two,  
three, four, five,  
Once I caught  
a fish alive.



Six, seven,  
eight, nine, ten,  
Then I let it  
go again.





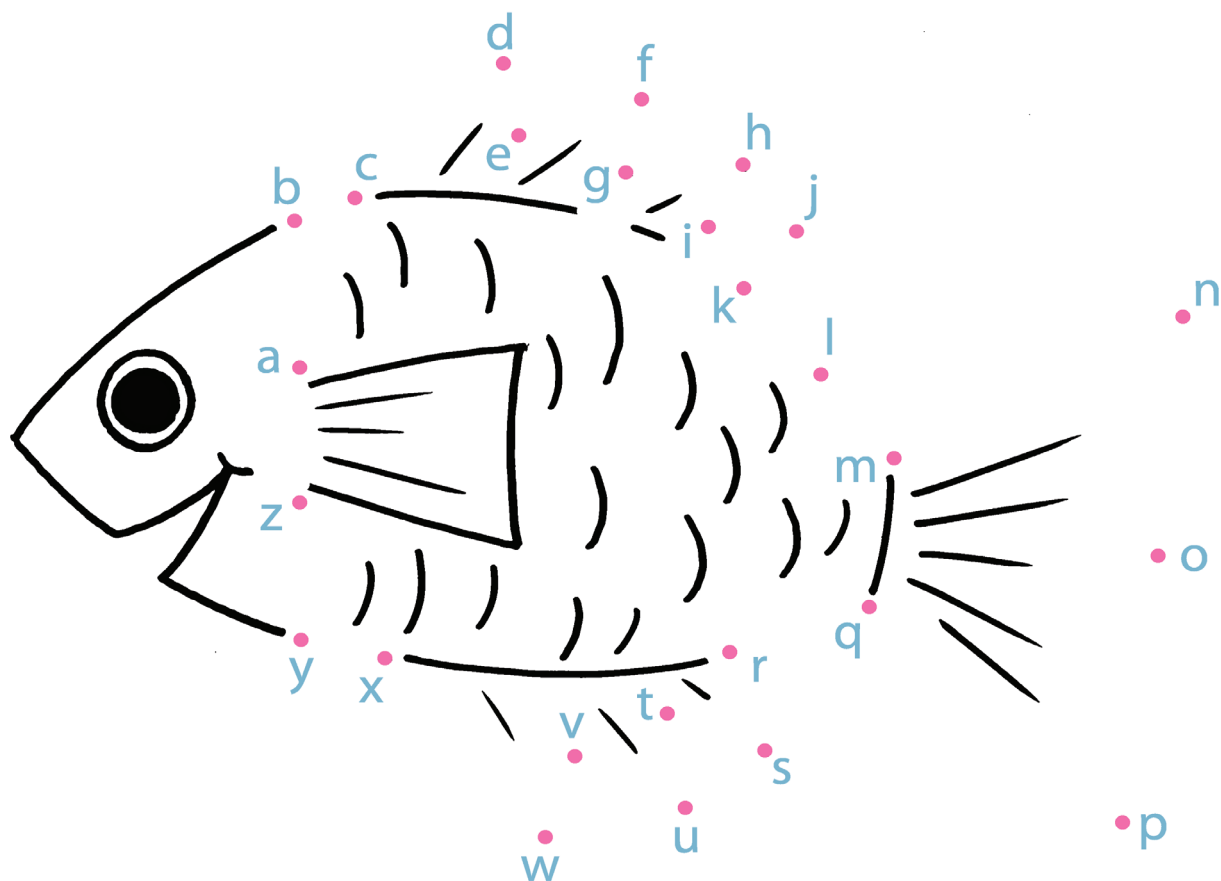
## Let us speak

- Have you seen a fish?
- Where did you see it?
- What was its colour?



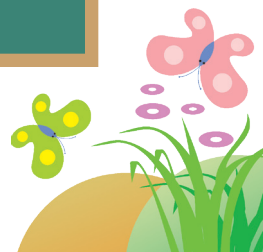
## Let us draw

Join the letters in the correct alphabetical order to complete the picture and then colour it.



### Note to the teacher

- Help children follow the correct alphabetical order.



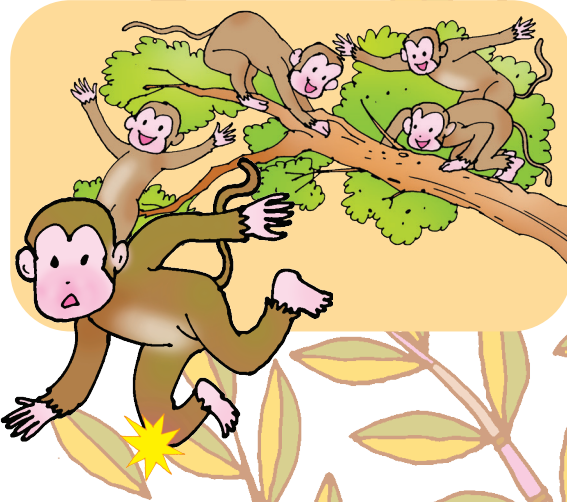




Let us sing

## Five little monkeys

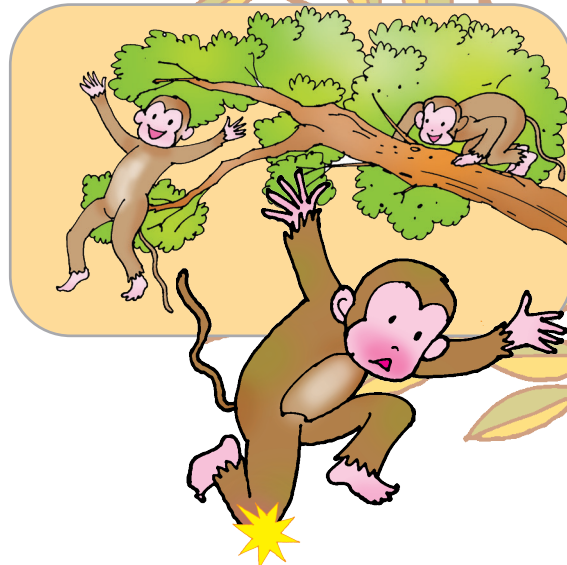
Five little monkeys  
jumping on a tree,  
One fell down  
and bumped his knee.  
Ah! Ah! Ah!

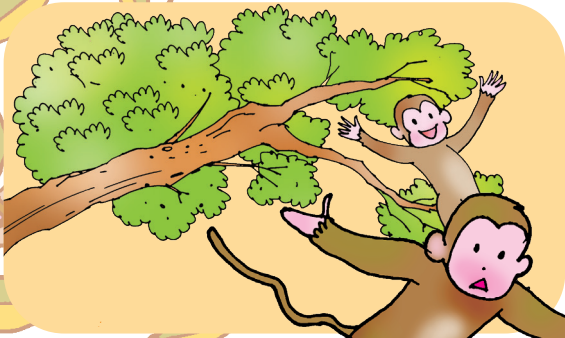


Four little monkeys  
jumping on a tree,  
One fell down  
and bumped his knee.  
Ah! Ah! Ah!



Three little monkeys  
jumping on a tree,  
One fell down  
and bumped his knee.  
Ah! Ah! Ah!





Two little monkeys  
jumping on a tree,  
One fell down  
and bumped his knee.  
Ah! Ah! Ah!



One little monkey  
jumping on a tree,  
One fell down  
and bumped his knee.  
Ah! Ah! Ah!



Now, no more monkeys  
jumping on a tree,  
Each of them  
is holding his knee!

**Sight words**

each | is | and

**New words**

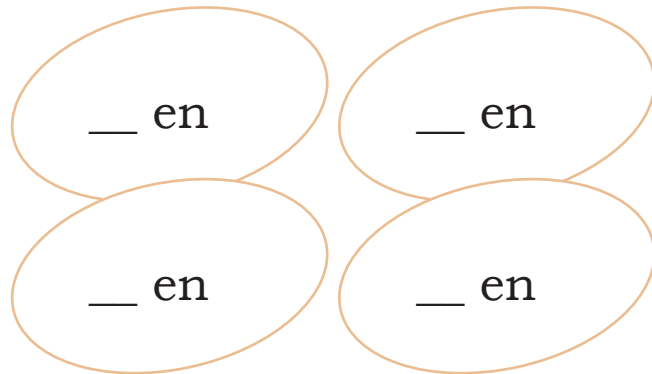
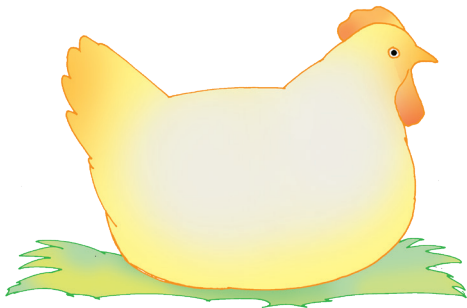
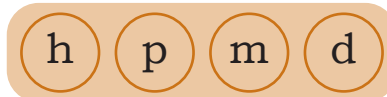
one | two | three | four | five |  
little | fell | bumped | holding |





## Let us do

1. Circle the word “little” in the poem wherever you find it.
2. Notice the rhyming words— five-alive, tree-knee in the two songs you have read.  
Make rhyming words for Ten by using letters from the help box.



3. Do you know any other number rhyme?  
Ask your parents or elders at home.  
It could be in any language. Share it in class.



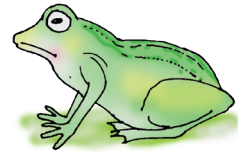


4. Match the animals with their names

Lion



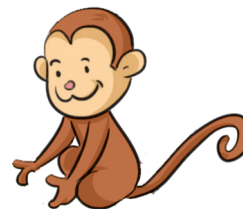
Monkey



Fish



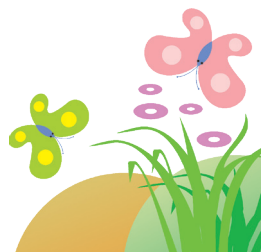
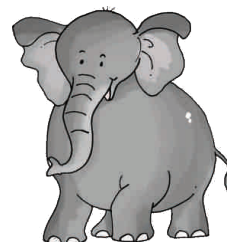
Elephant



Frog



Rabbit





# The Cap-seller and the Monkeys

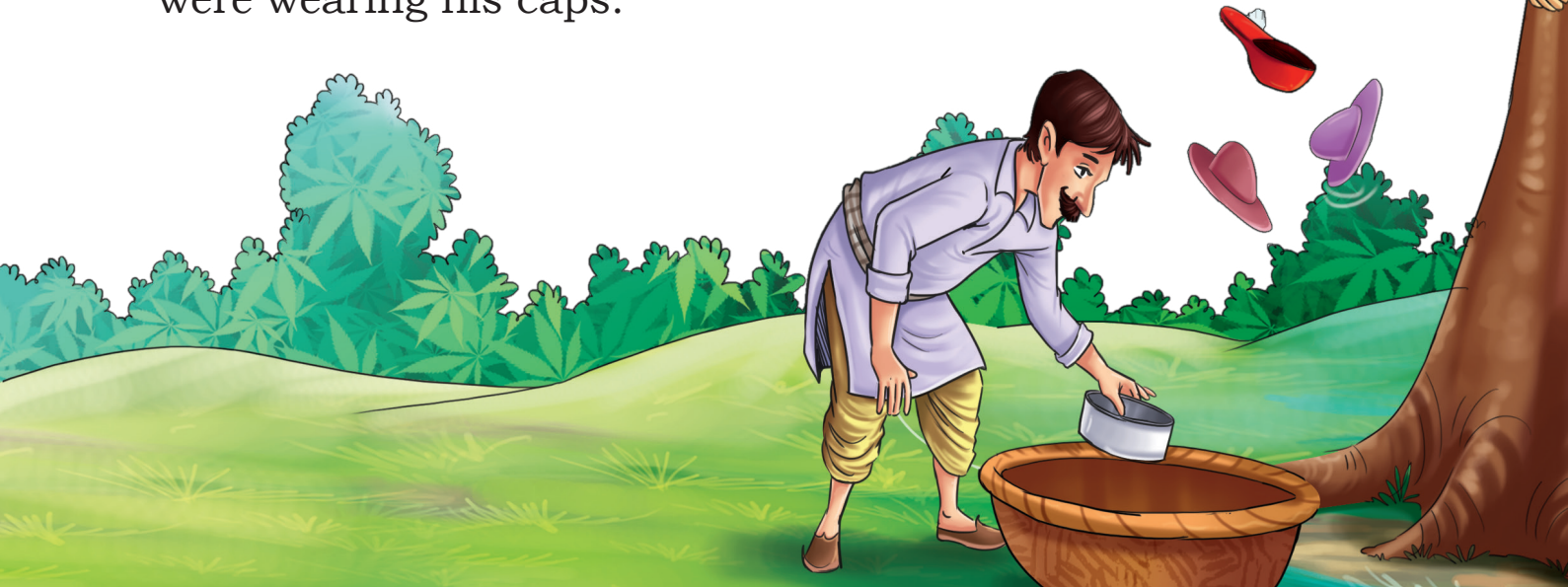


Once there was a man who sold caps. He carried many caps in a basket on his head. He was a cap-seller.

One day, he slept under a tree. There were monkeys on the tree. They came down from the tree. They took away all the caps.



The cap-seller woke up.  
He saw the basket was  
empty! He looked around  
and above. The monkeys  
were wearing his caps.



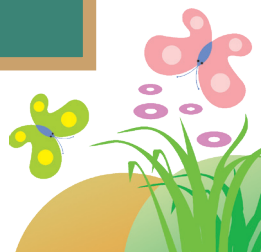
What do you  
think the  
cap-seller would  
do now?

The cap-seller shook his fists at  
the monkeys. They also did the  
same. The cap-seller scratched his  
head. The monkeys did the same.

The cap-seller had an idea!  
He took off his cap and threw it  
into the empty basket.

### Note to the teacher

- The question in the middle of the story is to give children time to reflect and guess.







The monkeys also did the same.

The cap-seller got all his caps back and went away happily.

### **Note to the teacher**

- With the help of the pictures, narrate the story in simple English using voice modulation and actions.
- Draw the attention of the children to the details in the illustrations.
- Ask questions to elicit answers in English. Even if a child answers in one word like 'cap' instead of "This is a cap.", accept the answer.
- Ensure that the children have understood the story. After a few days, repeat the story to reinforce the usage of English words.



**A. Answer the following questions**

1. Do you have a cap? What is its colour?
2. Why do you think the monkeys threw the caps in the basket?

**B. What is the first sound of the words in each row?**

1 cap cat coat

2 monkey mango mouse

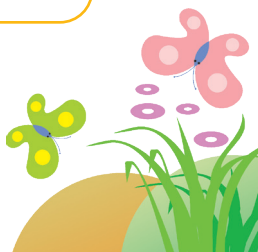
3 basket bat ball



**A. Circle the words that start with the same sound in each row**

car tap can rat cat hat cow

mat man pan mango banana mug rug





**B. Write the numbers (1-4) next to the pictures according to the story.**



**Note to the teacher**

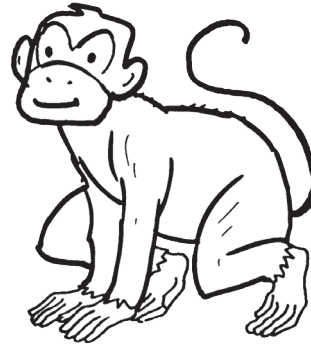
- Help children number the pictures according to the sequence of the story.
- Ask children to try and narrate the story in their own words in English.
- Even if children use non-English words, accept their answers. But ensure a smooth transition to the target language.

**C. Let's colour and write**



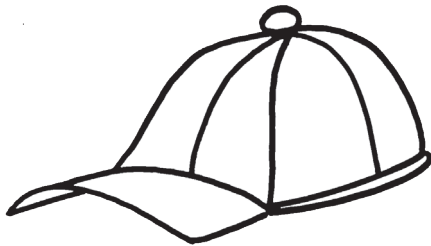
a tree

\_\_\_\_\_



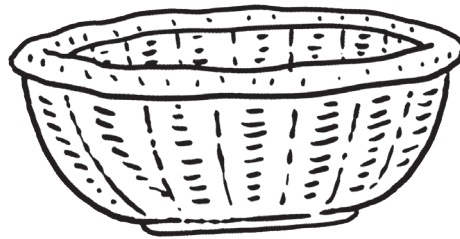
a monkey

\_\_\_\_\_



a cap

\_\_\_\_\_



a basket

\_\_\_\_\_

**D. Cats, rats, ants and more! Write their names.**

Aa

Ant



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Bb

Bee



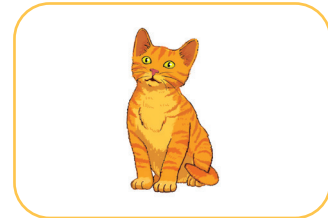
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Cc

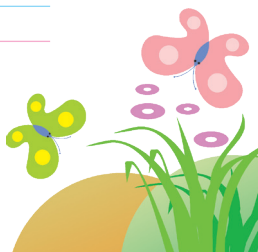
Cat



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Dd

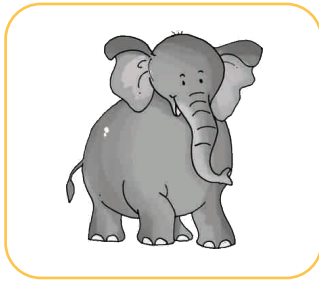
Dog



Handwriting practice lines (top, middle, bottom) for the word 'Dog'.

Ee

Elephant



Handwriting practice lines (top, middle, bottom) for the word 'Elephant'.

Ff

Fish



Handwriting practice lines (top, middle, bottom) for the word 'Fish'.

Gg

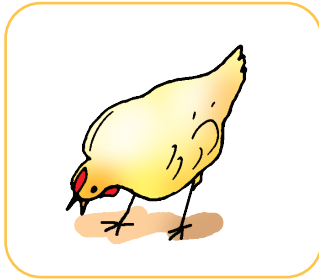
Goat



Handwriting practice lines (top, middle, bottom) for the word 'Goat'.

Hh

Hen



Handwriting practice lines (top, middle, bottom) for the word 'Hen'.

Ii

Inkpot



Handwriting practice lines (top, middle, bottom) for the word 'Inkpot'.

Jj

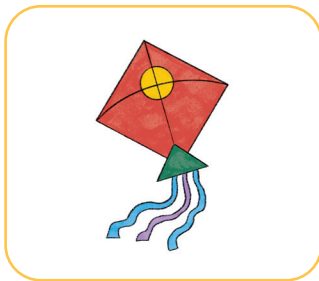
Jug



Handwriting practice lines (top, middle, bottom) for the word 'Jug'.

Kk

Kite



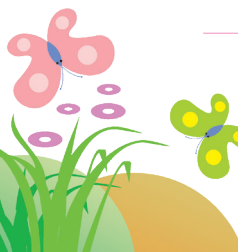
Handwriting practice lines (top, middle, bottom) for the word 'Kite'.

Ll

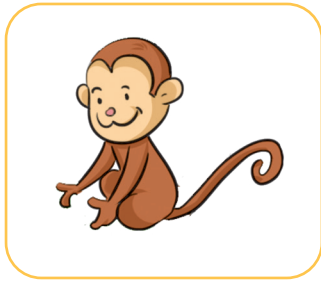
Lion



Handwriting practice lines (top, middle, bottom) for the word 'Lion'.

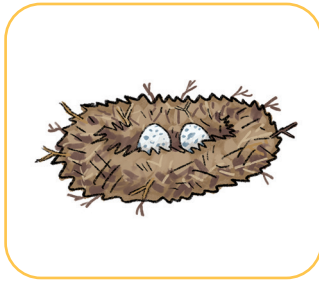


Mm Monkey



Three horizontal lines for handwriting practice: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Nn Nest



Three horizontal lines for handwriting practice: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Oo Owl



Three horizontal lines for handwriting practice: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Pp Parrot



Three horizontal lines for handwriting practice: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Qq Quill



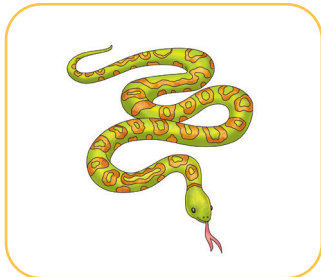
Three horizontal lines for handwriting practice: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Rr Rat



Three horizontal lines for handwriting practice: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Ss Snake



Three horizontal lines for handwriting practice: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Tt Tiger

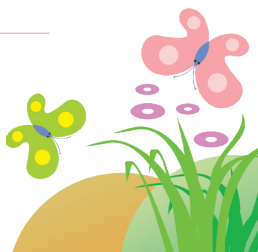


Three horizontal lines for handwriting practice: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Uu Uniform



Three horizontal lines for handwriting practice: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.



Vv

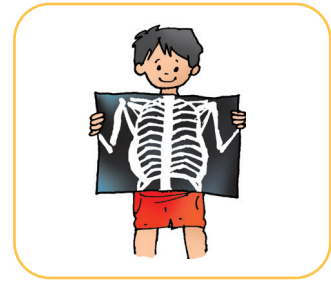
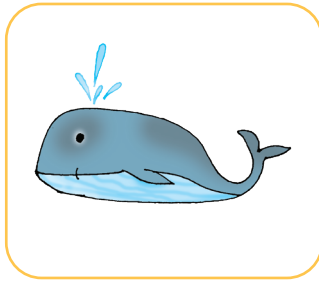
Van

Ww

Whale

Xx

X-ray



Three horizontal lines for writing: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Three horizontal lines for writing: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Three horizontal lines for writing: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Yy

Yak

Zz

Zebra



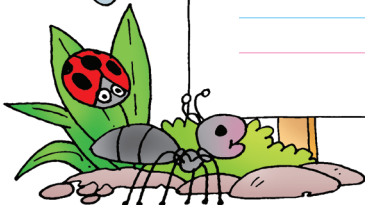
Three horizontal lines for writing: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.

Three horizontal lines for writing: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.



Now write your name here

Three horizontal lines for writing: a top pink line, a middle blue line, and a bottom pink line.







Let us sing

## Butterflies

Butterflies, butterflies,

**Up, up, up.**

Butterflies, butterflies,

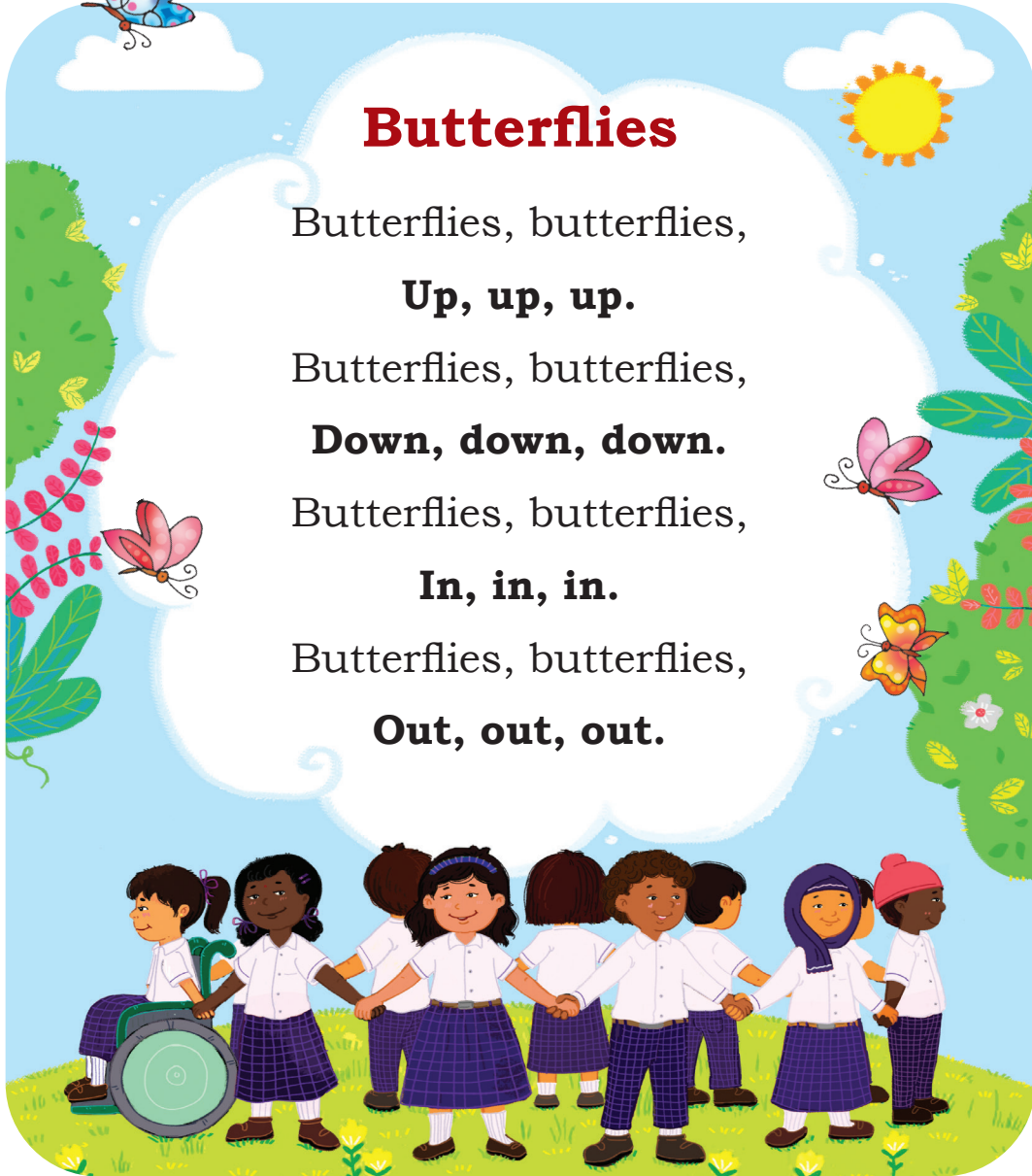
**Down, down, down.**

Butterflies, butterflies,

**In, in, in.**

Butterflies, butterflies,

**Out, out, out.**



Would you like to replace butterflies with anything else? Try.

### Note to the teacher

- Sing the song along with actions.
- Let the children repeat after you and then let them sing it on their own with actions.



**A. Answer the questions**

Teacher: Look up! What do you see on the tree?

Child: I see \_\_\_\_\_ on the tree.

Teacher: Look down! What do you see on the ground?

Child: I see \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.

Teacher: Look up! What do you see in the sky?

Child: I see \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.



## B. Say and clap

Say aloud each line of both the poems, clapping for every word.

For example

Butterflies, (clap) butterflies, (clap)

Up, (clap) up, (clap) up. (clap)

Butterflies, (clap) butterflies, (clap)

Down, (clap) down, (clap)

Roly (clap) poly (clap)

Up, (clap) up, (clap) up. (clap)

Roly (clap) poly (clap)

Down, (clap) down, (clap)

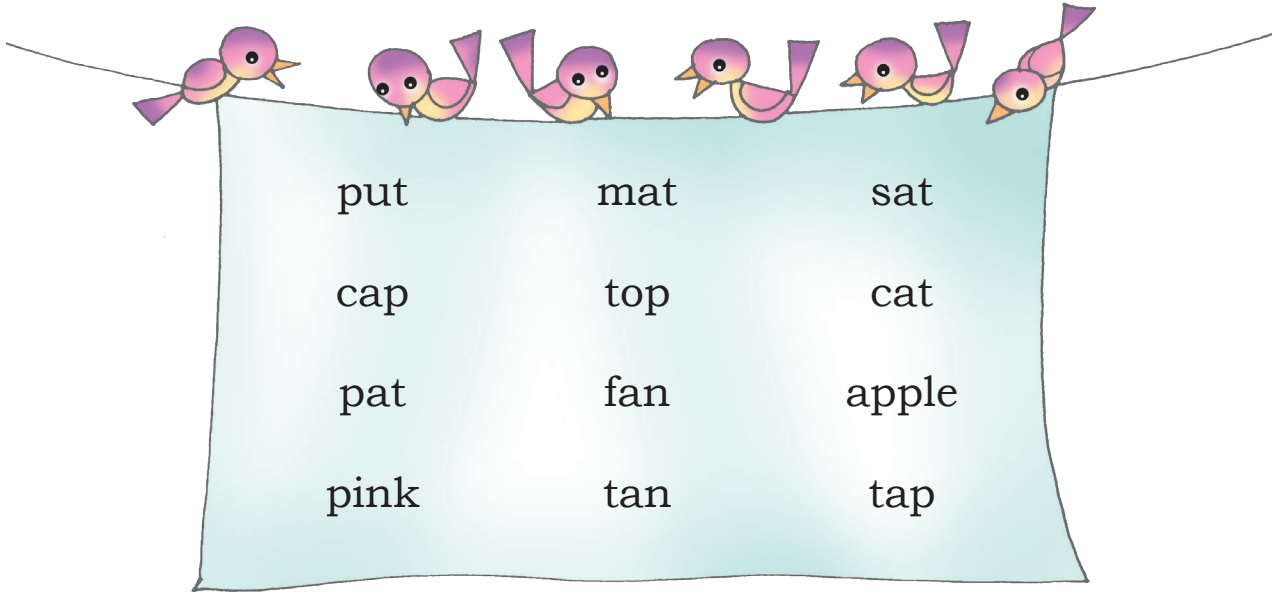
### Note to the teacher

- For Activity A, encourage the children to speak using the given phrases.
- Provide regular and frequent practice of the phrases such as on the ground, on the tree, etc.
- Encourage the children to clap for every word in a line, for example, 5 claps for 'butterflies, butterflies, up, up, up'.



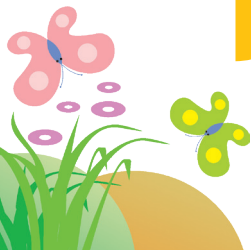
## Let us write

### A. Encircle the words that have 'p' in them



### B. Encircle the matching letters in each row

1	T	F	p	F	r
2	b	C	d	b	q
3	o	q	n	o	r
4	W	x	M	W	V





### C. Match the words with the same initial syllable

hop	▶	◀	dog
sand	▶	◀	hide
jump	▶	◀	socks
run	▶	◀	rat
dance	▶	◀	jet



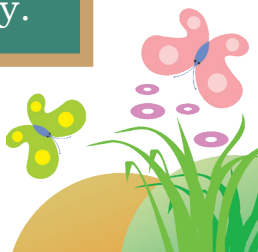
Listen and repeat

Some words have two syllable. Notice the words below:

monkey	mon	key
seller	sell	er
basket	bas	ket
donkey	don	key

#### Note to the teacher

- Let children clap for each syllable: e.g., two claps for mon+key.





Let us read

## Catch me if you can

A fat cat sat  
on a mat.

“I can catch you, little rat”,  
said the cat.



A little rat saw her,  
and hid in a hat.



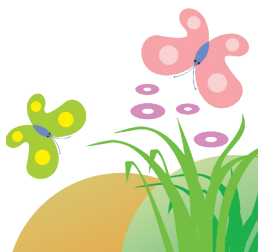
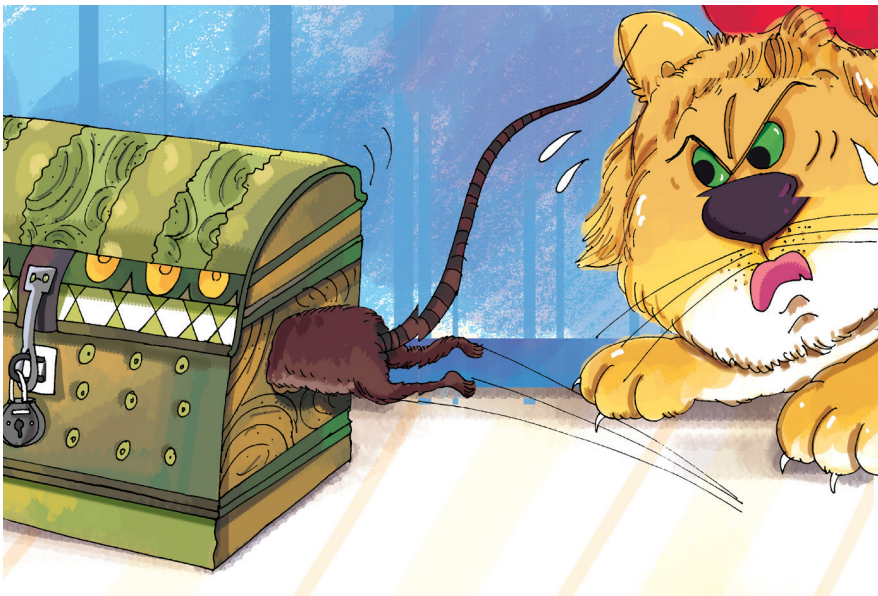
“No, no, you can’t”,  
said the rat.



The cat ran to  
catch the rat.



The rat ran and  
hid in a box.





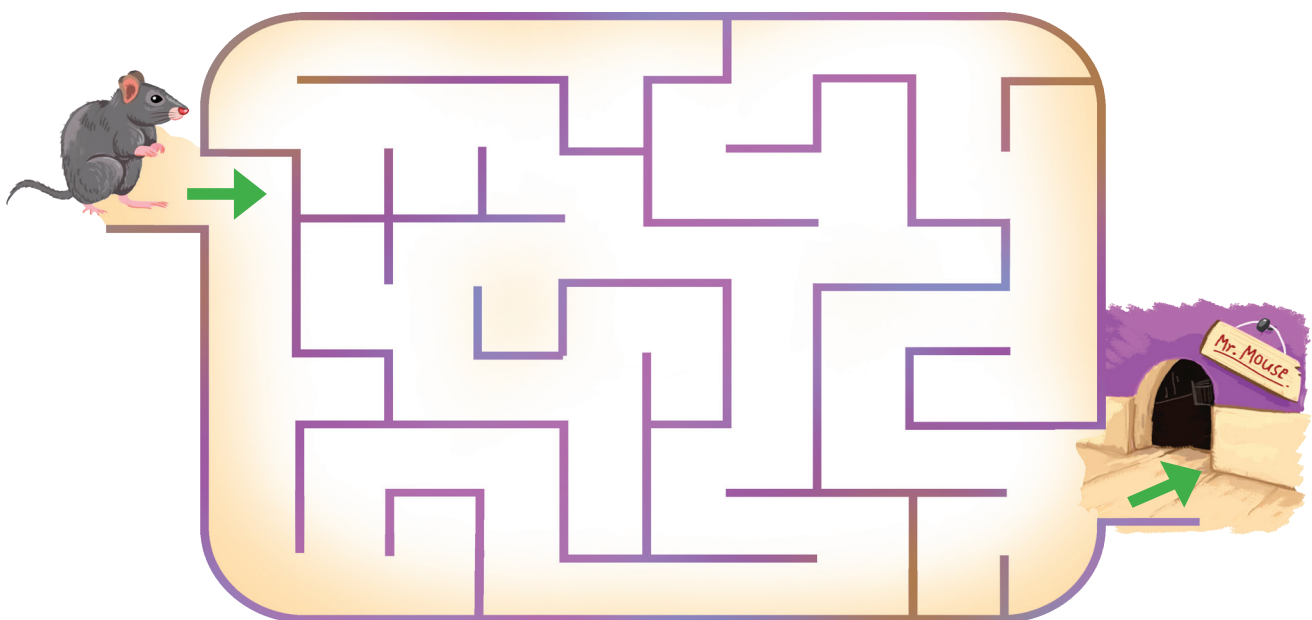


The lid of the box did not open.

“Ha, ha! You can’t catch me, big cat!”, said the rat.



## Help the mouse reach its home







## Let us listen

### A. Close your eyes and listen to the words said by your teacher

cat

bat

fat

sat

mat

hat

- What is the first sound in each of these words?
- What is common in all these words?

### B. Let us make words by adding one letter to at as shown The first has been done for you

B	at
C	
M	
F	
R	
H	

Bat

\_\_\_\_\_

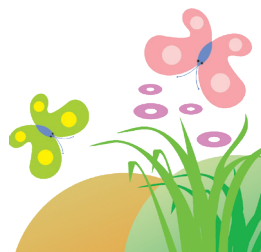
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### C. Listen and do the actions that your teacher says:

- Catch the ball.
- Throw the ball.
- Hide under a table.
- Open your pencil box or bag.
- Close your pencil box or bag.
- Say hurray!!



**D. Now listen to the following words. Do you know what they mean? Ask your teacher.**

catch

throw

hide

open

say

close



**Let us read**

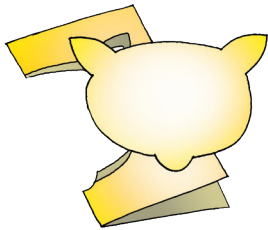
**Try to read the story 'Catch me if you can' again by yourself.**



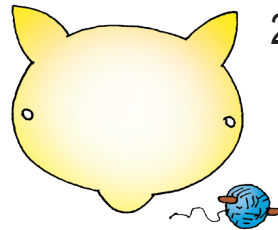
**Let us do**

**What shall we make? A cat and a rat?**

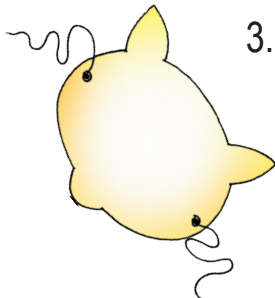
Look at the mask of a cat from the last page of your book.



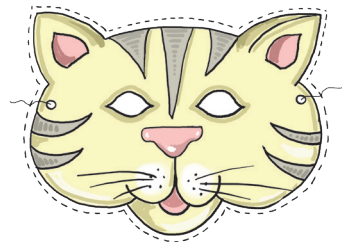
1. Cut out the mask with the help of your teacher.



2. Make holes on the sides.



3. Tie strings in these holes.



4. Your mask is ready to use!

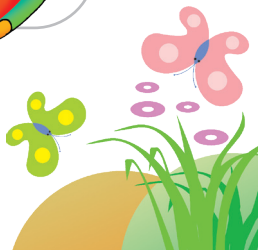
- Now, think about the steps for making a mask of a rat. Tell your friends how to make a mask of a rat
- Are your masks ready? Enact the story



## Let us explore

Look at the insects, flowers, birds, animals and trees around your home.

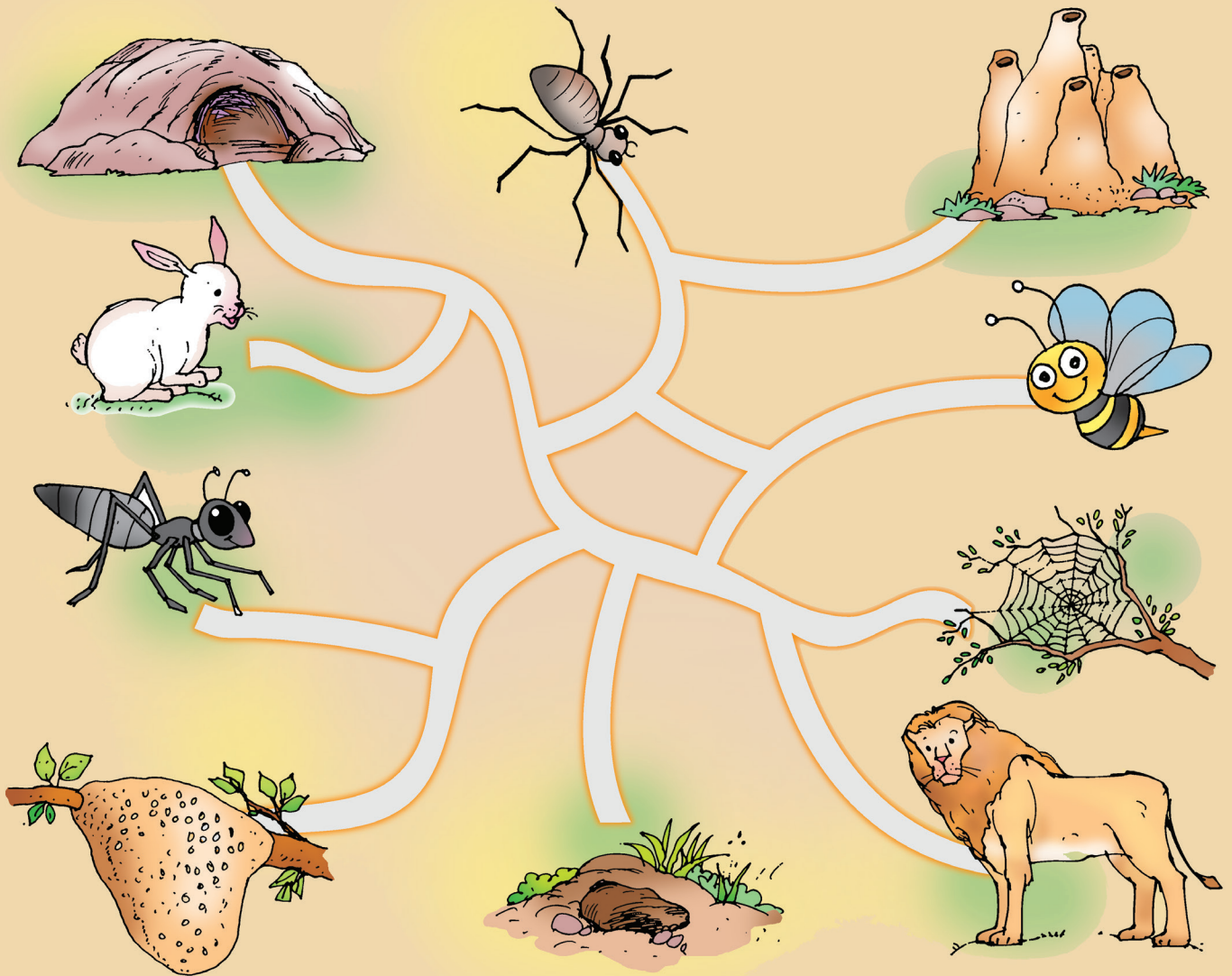
Draw some of these and tell your friends more about them.

A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners, intended for drawing.



## Let us do

### A. Help these animals find their homes



**B. Ask anyone in your family to tell you a story about animals. Try to share the story in English in the class. Listen to the stories shared by your friends in class.**

**C. In small groups, choose any story that you heard or shared in the class. Draw pictures for the story. Present the story in class.**





0123CH05

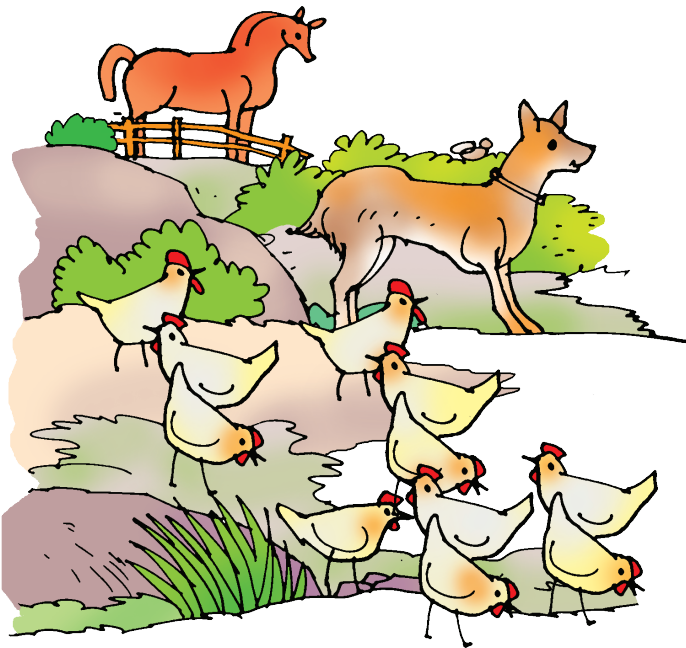


## A Farm

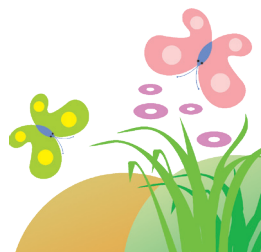
My dear grandpa had a farm  
 E-I-E-I-O  
 And on that farm,  
 He had a cow  
 E-I-E-I-O  
 With a moo-moo here  
 And a moo-moo there  
 Here a moo, there a moo  
 Everywhere a moo-moo  
 My dear grandpa had a farm  
 E-I-E-I-O



My dear grandpa had a farm  
 E-I-E-I-O  
 And on that farm,  
 He had a hen  
 E-I-E-I-O  
 With a cluck-cluck here  
 And a cluck-cluck there  
 Here a cluck, there a cluck  
 Everywhere a cluck-cluck  
 My dear grandpa had a farm  
 E-I-E-I-O



Replace the animals with their sounds and continue the rhyme. Use the sounds of animals from your language. For example: cat – miaon-miaon.



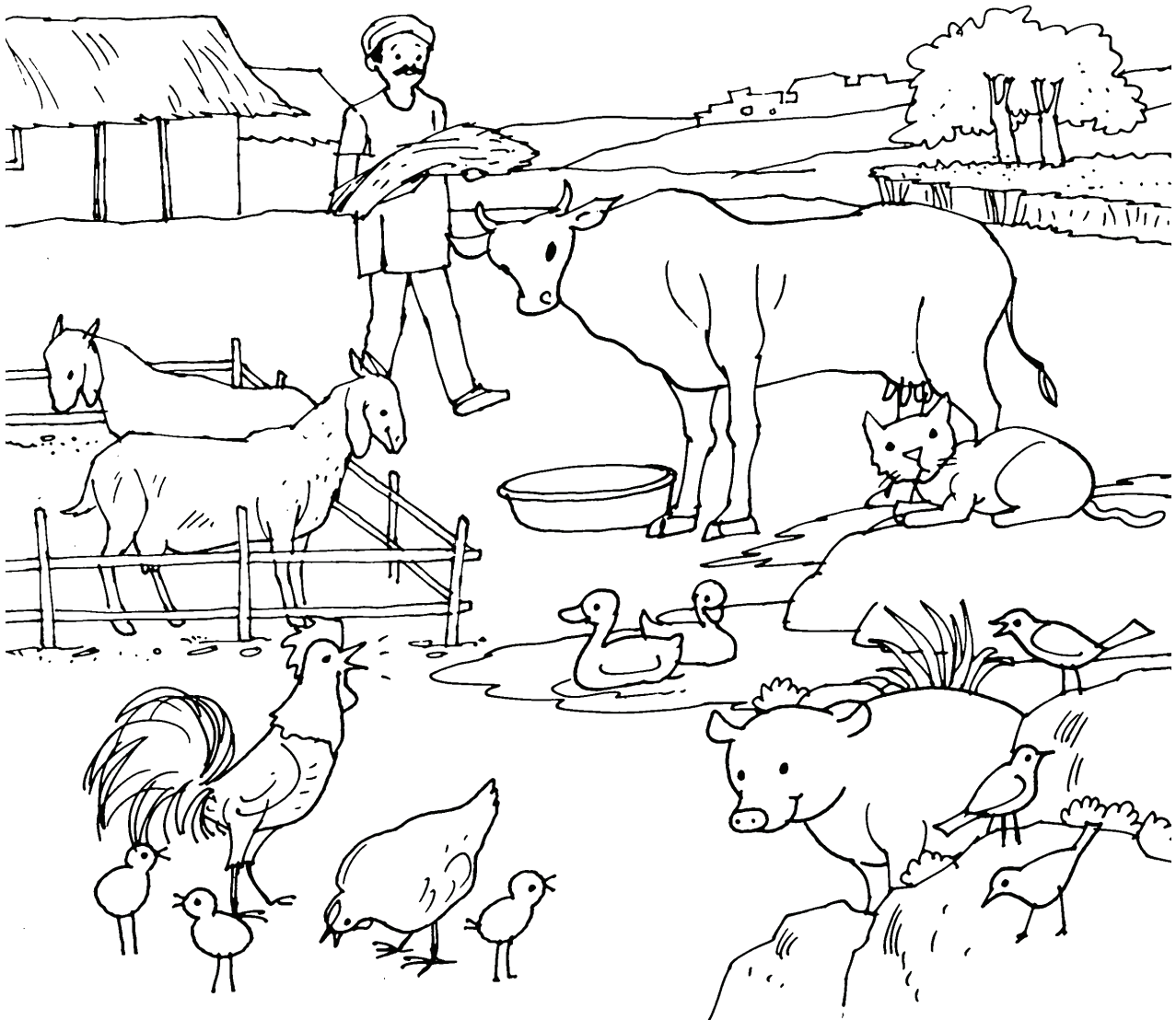


## Let us do

Colour the farm and name the animals in the farm. Use this help box.

### Help box

Cat | Cow | Goat | Pig | Hen | Cock | Sparrow





Let us read

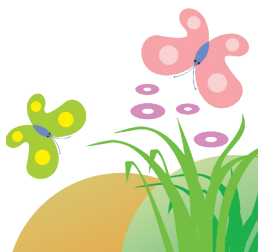
## Animals and Birds

My name is Jaggu.  
I live in Nagpur.  
Come with me.

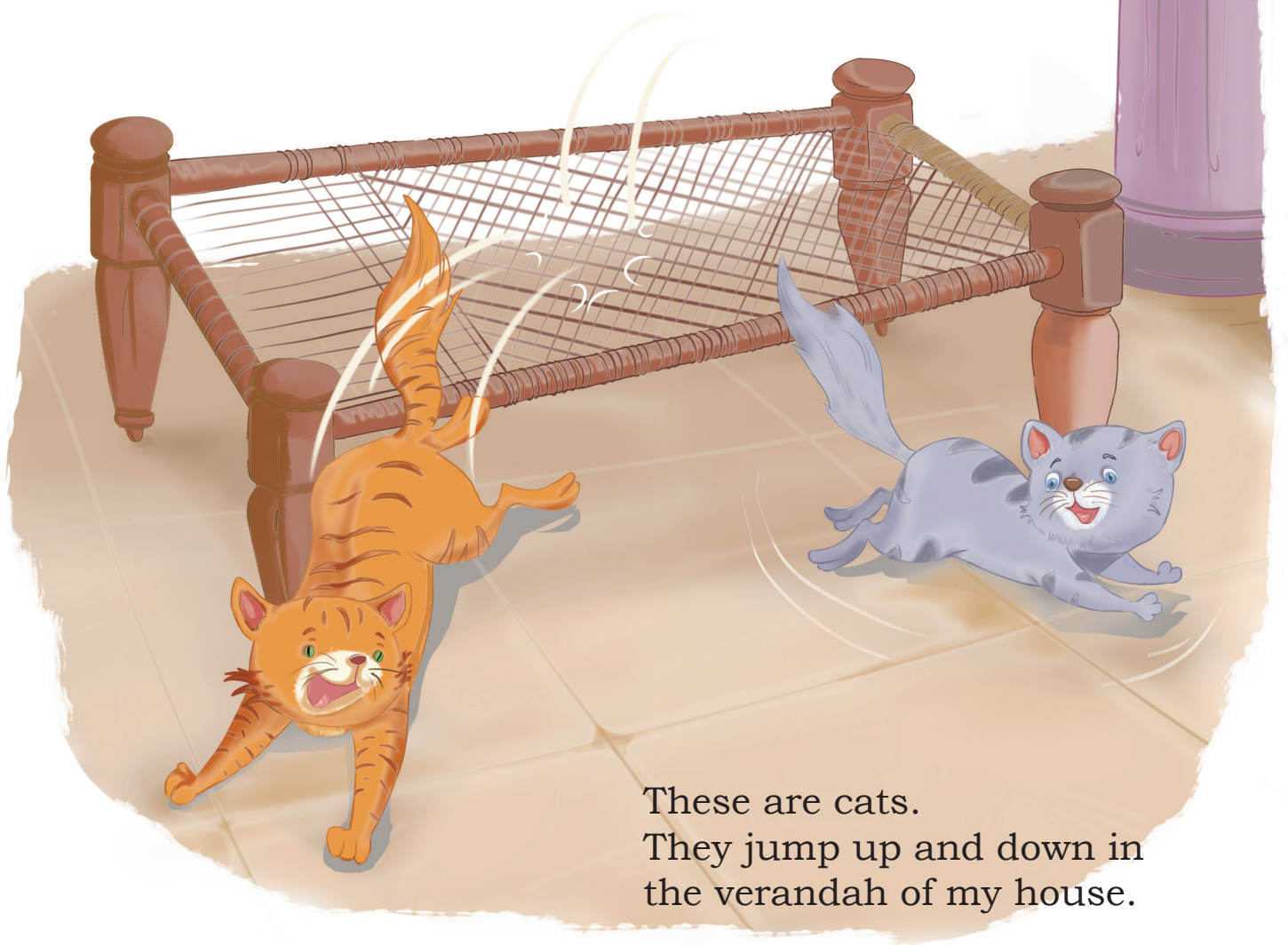
I will tell you about the animals  
that live near my house.



This is a dog.  
It lives near the gate.







These are cats.  
They jump up and down in  
the verandah of my house.

This is a cow.  
It eats grass.







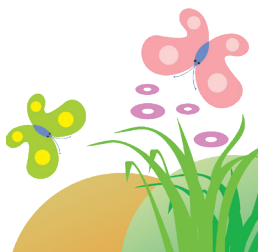
This is a rat.  
The rat is very small.  
The cat chases the rat.



These are monkeys.  
They swing and jump in  
the trees.



There is a field beside my house.  
There are a few snakes in it.  
You have to walk  
carefully in the field.





Now, I will also tell you about the birds I see near my house. This is a crow. It is black in colour.

This is a pigeon. It is grey in colour.

This is a sparrow. It is a small bird.

This is a parrot. It is green and has a red beak.

This is a peacock. It has many colours.

I love animals and birds.

### New words

verandah | cow | rat | sparrow | crow  
pigeon | snake | fields | peacock | beak

### Note to the teacher

- Talk about animals, birds, and insects that live in your surroundings.
- Through frequent and regular repetition, reinforce the English names of the animals, birds and insects.



**A. Do you know that some animals live in the jungle?**

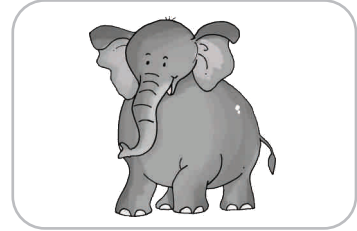
Look at the pictures and say the names.



Tiger



Lion



Elephant

**B. Say the word 'rat'. Say it again. Notice that the last sound of the word 'rat' is 't'.**

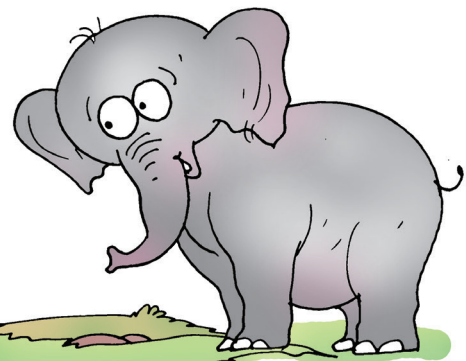
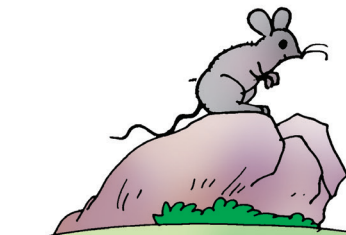
Now say the words given below

cap

jam

pen

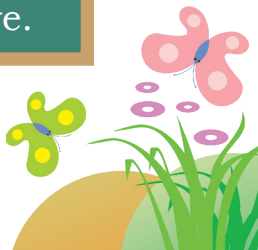
bell



What is the last sound that you hear in each word given above?

**Note to the teacher**

- Help children understand the concept of domestic and wild animals.
- Help children notice the final sounds of the words given above.



### C. Talking in pairs

Child 1: What is the colour of a parrot?

Child 2: A parrot is \_\_\_\_\_

Child 1: What is the colour of a crow?

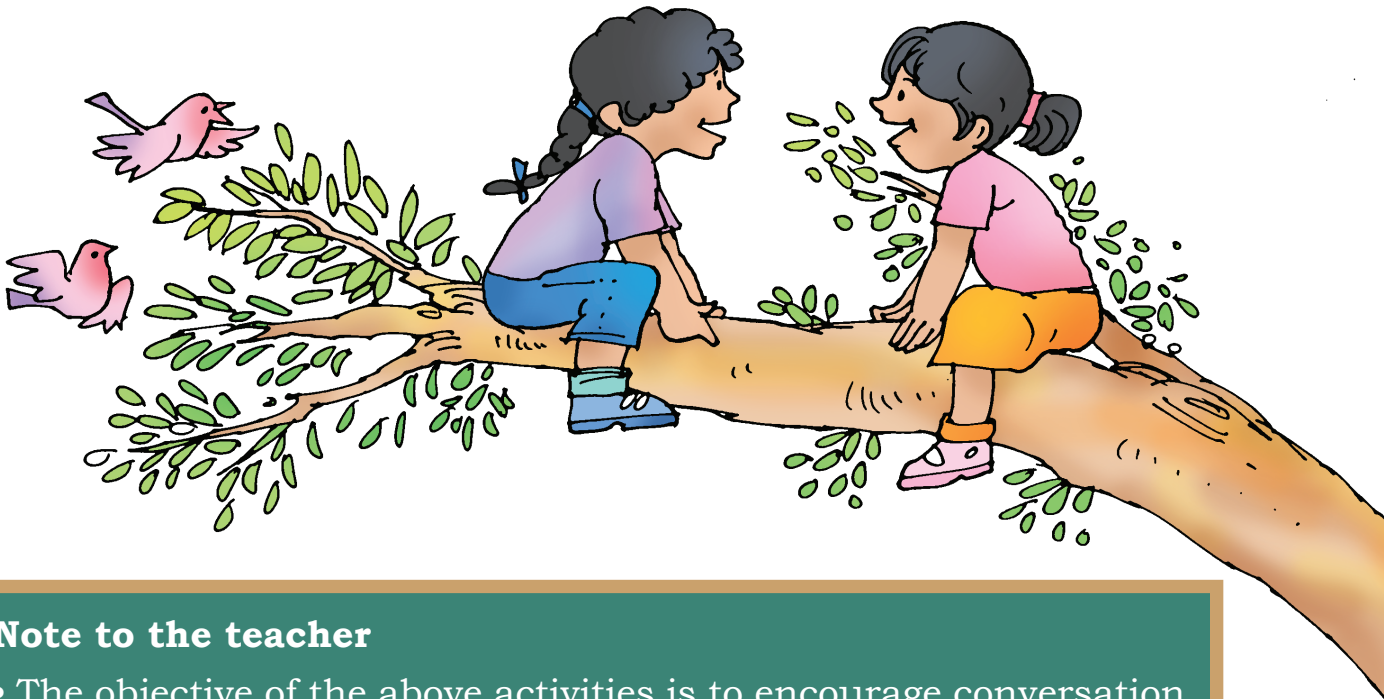
Child 2: A crow is \_\_\_\_\_

Child 1: What is the colour of a rat?

Child 2: A rat is \_\_\_\_\_

Child 1: What is the colour of a peacock?

Child 2: Oh! It has many colours.



#### Note to the teacher

- The objective of the above activities is to encourage conversation and develop the child's confidence in speaking English. Help children frame sentences using the above sentence structure.



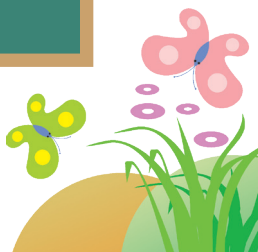
## Fun time

Can you see the elephants? Where can you see them?



### Note to the teacher

- Help children locate the elephants at different places.
- Help them use prepositions such as 'in', 'on', 'behind', etc.
- Ask children about other details in the picture for interaction and developing speaking skills.





Unit 3

# Food

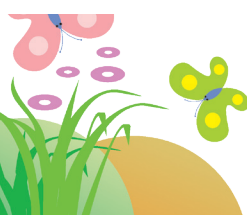
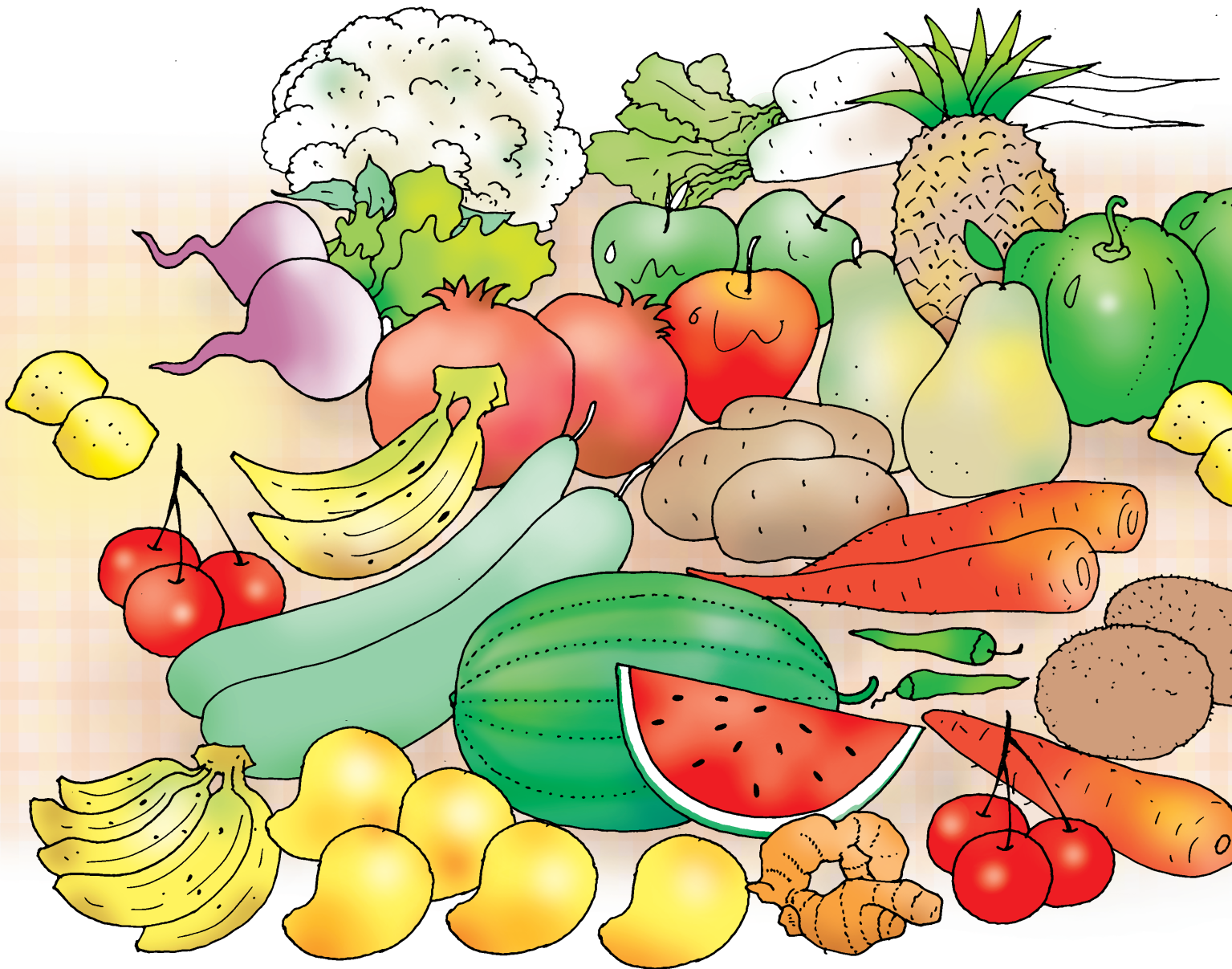


0123CH06



## Chapter 1

### Fun with Pictures





## Let us speak

- What do you see in this picture?
- Say the names of the fruits and vegetables that you see.
- How many fruits are there in the picture?
- Can you name the fruits that are red in colour?
- How many vegetables are there in the picture?
- Can you name the green vegetables?
- Which fruits and vegetables do you like the most?
- Why do we eat fruits and vegetables?



### Note to the teacher

- Encourage children to answer all the questions, even if they say in their home language. Help them find English names for fruits and vegetables. Names identified by children can be written on the board.

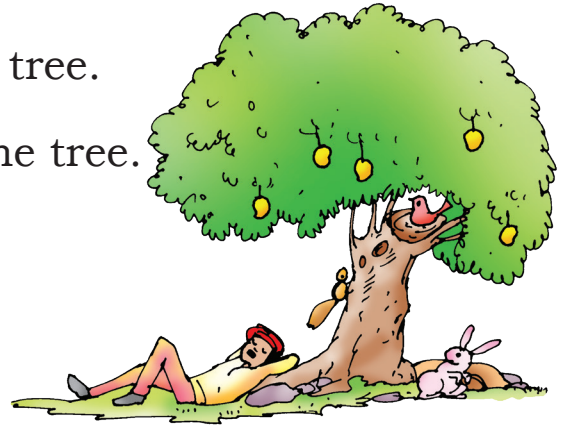




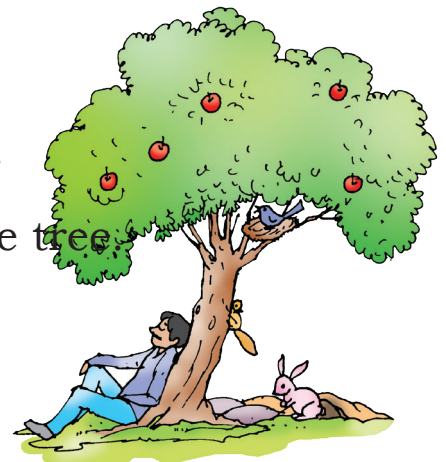
Let us sing

## Fruits for all

Five yellow mangoes hanging on the tree,  
One for the traveller who rests under the tree.  
One for the bird who nests on the tree.  
One for the squirrel who runs up the tree.  
One for the rabbit who lives under the tree.  
One for you to share with me.



Five red apples hanging on the tree,  
One for the traveller who rests under the tree.  
One for the bird who nests on the tree.  
One for the squirrel who runs up the tree.  
One less for the rabbit who lives under the tree.  
One for you to share with me.



### Note to the teacher

- Sing this song with different types of local fruits. Help every child answer the questions. Numbers up to give can be used for adding.





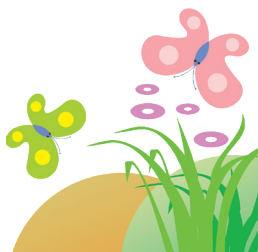
## Let us speak

- (a) With whom does the tree share its fruits?
- (b) What do you share with your brother, sister or friends?
- (c) Circle the words: 'for' and 'on' in the poem.



## Let us do

**Bring one fruit to the class. Wash it well. Your teacher will cut the fruits. Your teacher will help you prepare a fruit chaat. Sit in a circle and enjoy eating it together.**



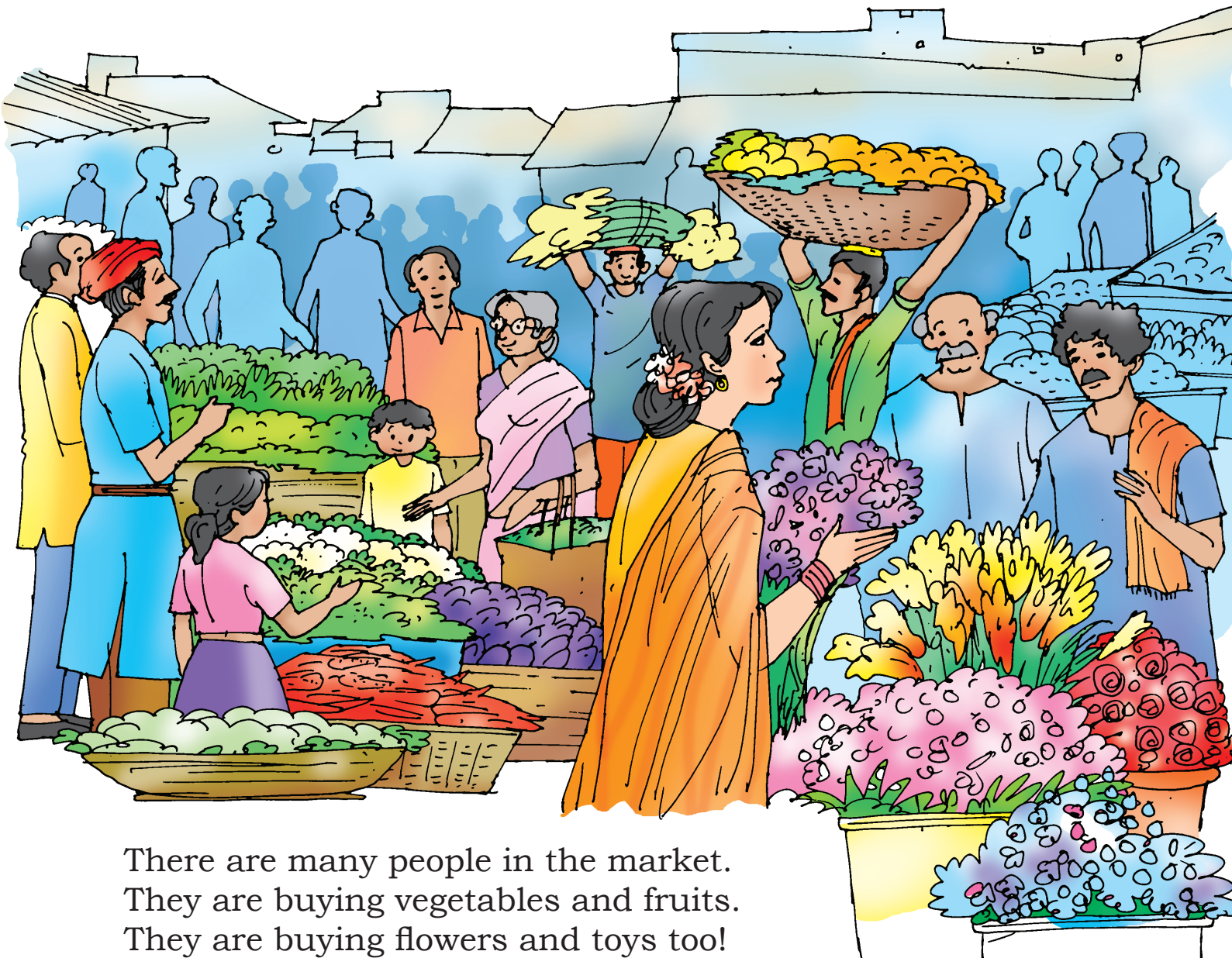


## A Visit to the Market



Mini's father is a farmer.  
He grows vegetables in his  
farm.  
He sells them in the market.  
Every Saturday, Mini goes  
with him to the market.  
Her father sells his  
vegetables.  
He takes her around the  
market.





There are many people in the market.  
They are buying vegetables and fruits.  
They are buying flowers and toys too!

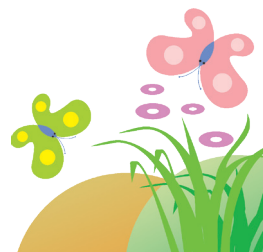
**Mini:** Look, Father! There are many colourful flowers.

**Father:** Yes, there are. Let me tell you the names of the flowers. These are roses. These are marigolds. Those are jasmine.

**Mini:** Yes. Sometimes Mother makes a string of jasmine flowers.

**Father:** Look at the fruits here.

**Mini:** I can see apples but what are those large fruits behind the apples?



**Father:** Those are pineapples.

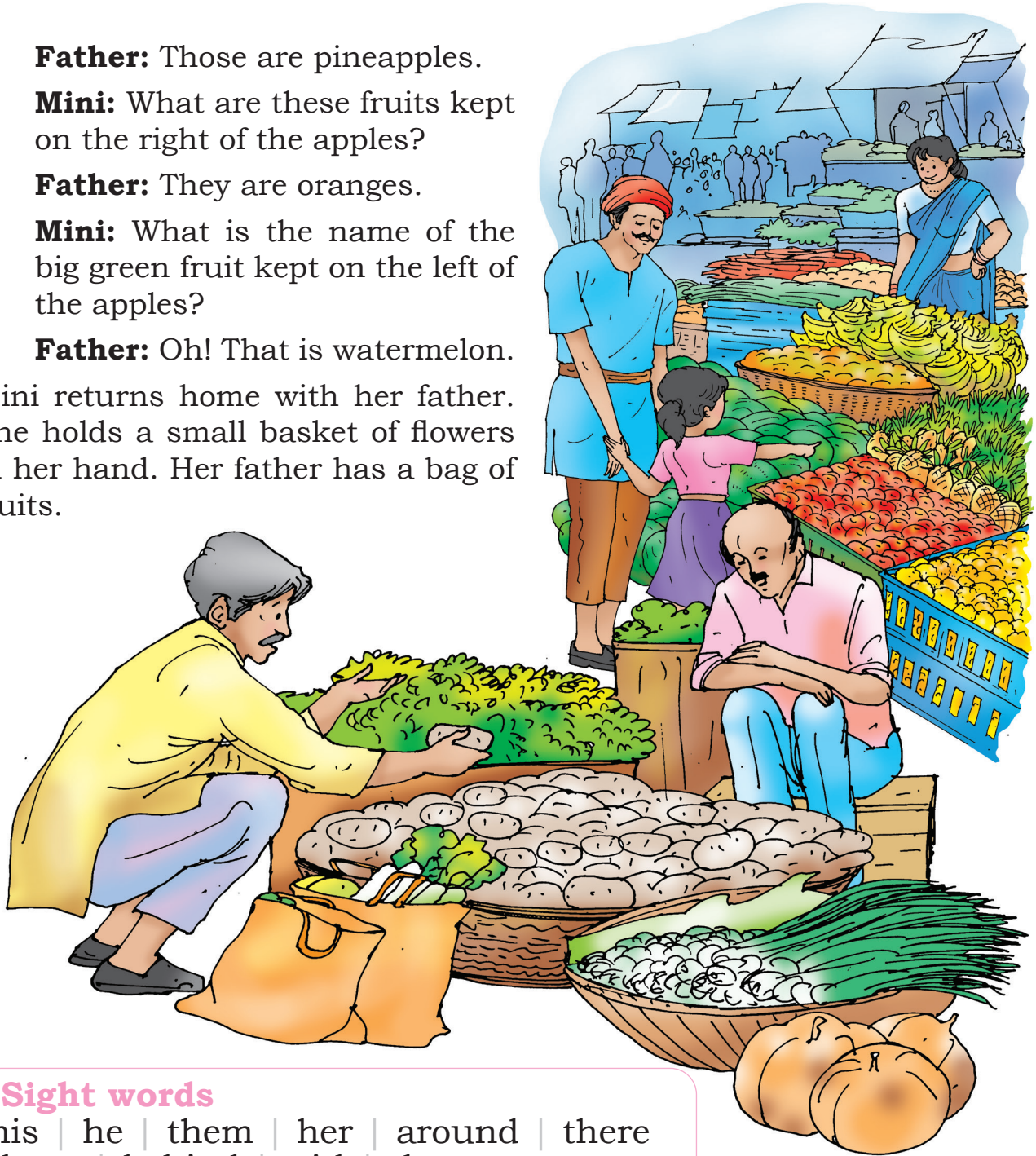
**Mini:** What are these fruits kept on the right of the apples?

**Father:** They are oranges.

**Mini:** What is the name of the big green fruit kept on the left of the apples?

**Father:** Oh! That is watermelon.

Mini returns home with her father. She holds a small basket of flowers in her hand. Her father has a bag of fruits.



### Sight words

his | he | them | her | around | there  
those | behind | with | these

### Note to the teacher

- You may facilitate children to take up the roles of Mini or the father and conduct role play.
- Help children identify various flowers available around them in the local language and English.





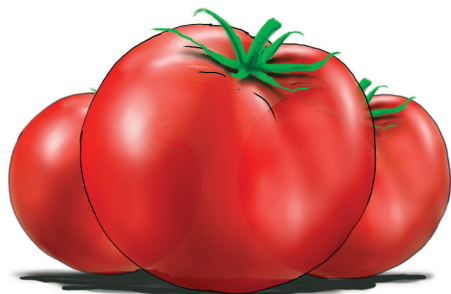
## Let us speak

- (a) Is there a market near your house?
- (b) Do you go to the market?
- (c) With whom do you go?
- (d) What do you like best about the market?

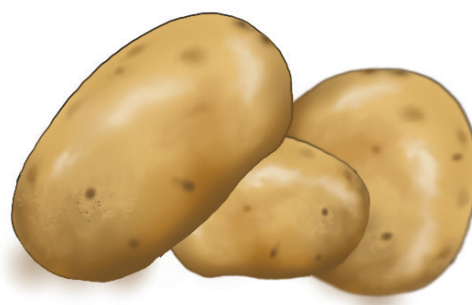


## Let us read

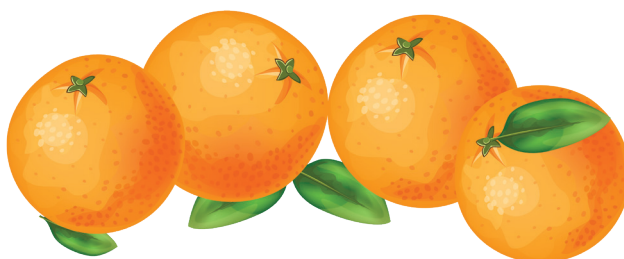
### A. Read these aloud



tomatoes



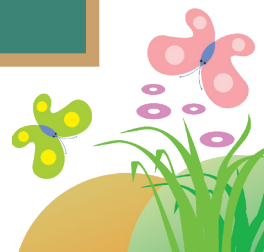
potatoes

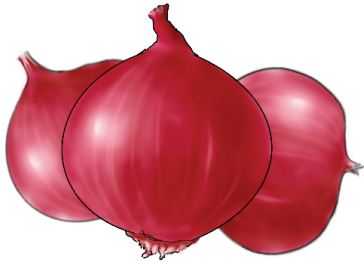


oranges

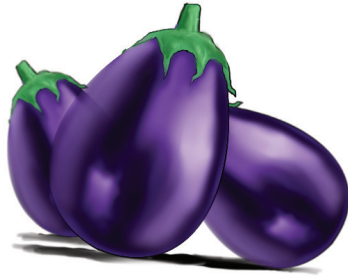
### Note to the teacher

- Encourage all children to speak, help them in naming the fruits and vegetables in English.

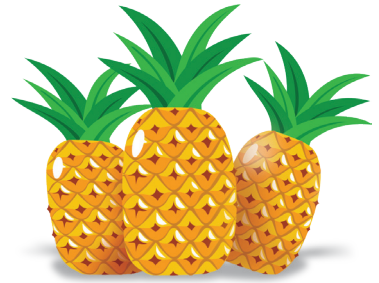




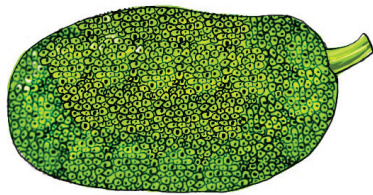
onions



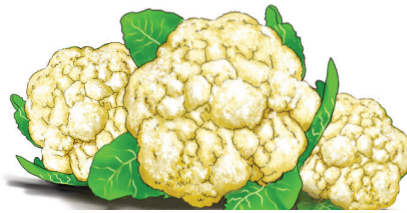
brinjals



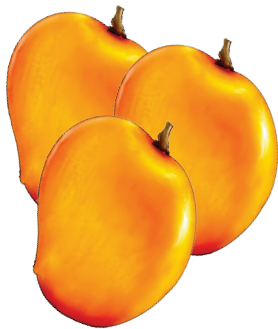
pineapples



jackfruit



cauliflowers



mangoes



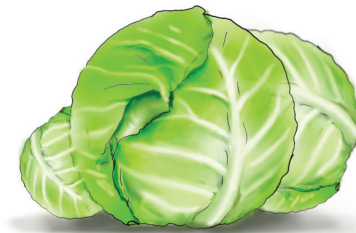
radish



guava



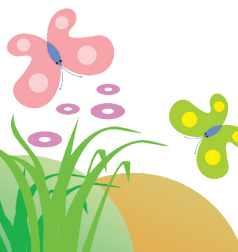
carrots





cabbages



peas






## B. Think of words for the pictures and read aloud

Today, my  took me to the .

I saw many  and  there.

I liked the .

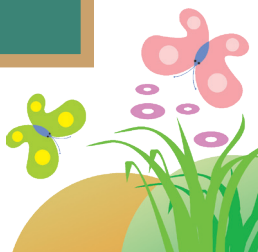
My  bought me an .

We bought  and .

We had a good dinner.

### Note to the teacher

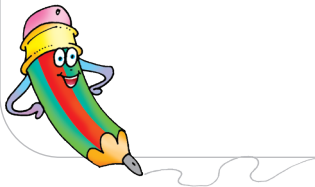
- Support children's attempts to read the above sentences.
- Discuss with children that we should not waste food.





## Let us draw

**A. Draw and colour the fruits and vegetables you like. Discuss with your friends— Why do you like these fruits and vegetables?**



## Let us write

**Write the words in the space below**

yellow mango

red apple

yellow banana

green guava

purple brinjal

brown potato

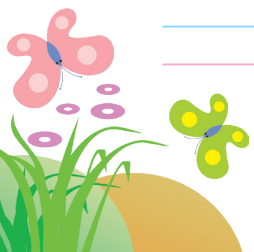
orange carrot

white radish

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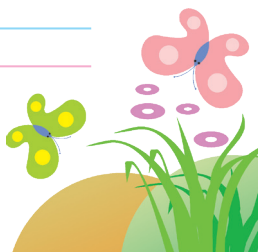
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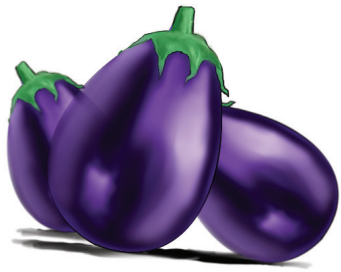
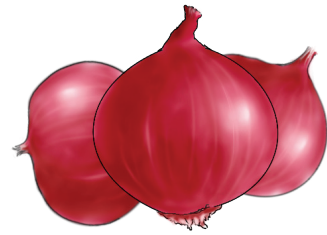


Handwriting practice lines consisting of alternating pink and blue horizontal lines.



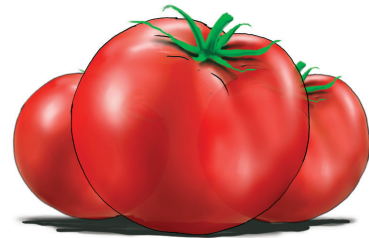
**B. Fill in the blanks. Two have been done for you.**

Are these onions?  
Yes, they are.  
These are onions.



Are these tomatoes?  
No, they are not.  
These are brinjals.

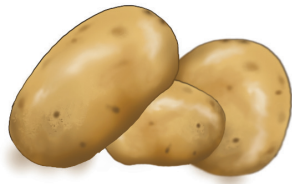
Are these potatoes?  
\_\_\_\_\_, they are not.  
These are \_\_\_\_\_.



Are these carrots?  
\_\_\_\_\_, they are.  
These are \_\_\_\_\_.

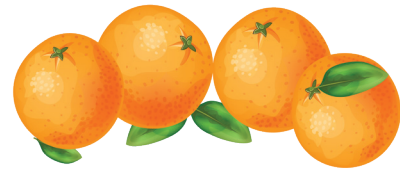
Are these roses?  
\_\_\_\_\_, they are not.  
These are \_\_\_\_\_.





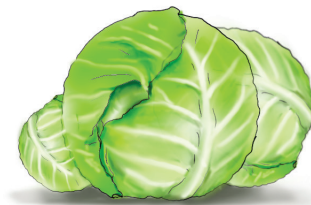
Are these pumpkins?  
\_\_\_\_\_, they are not.  
These are \_\_\_\_\_.

Are these mangoes?  
\_\_\_\_\_, they are not.  
These are \_\_\_\_\_.

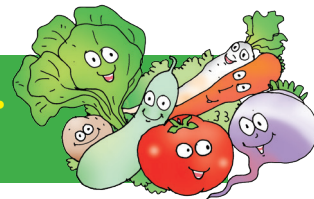


Are these cauliflower?  
\_\_\_\_\_, they are.  
They are \_\_\_\_\_.

Is this a cabbage?  
\_\_\_\_\_, it is.  
This is a \_\_\_\_\_.



**Vegetables are good for health.**  
We should eat them everyday.



### Note to the teacher

- Help the children read the questions first. Later, they may write the words.





# The Food we Eat

0123CH07



### Note to the teacher

- Encourage the children to share their food with each other whenever possible.
- Discuss the concept of 'sharing' in the context of mid-day meal.
- Encourage the children to express gratitude and respect for food and for the people who provide it.
- Discuss with children the type of food they eat. Let them say what other things they eat at home.
- Talk to the children about the diversity of culture and food in our country.





### Sight words

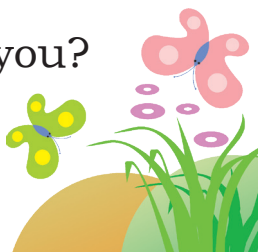
from | for | them | their | they | has  
she | have

### New words

have | thank you | share | lunch |  
sick | fruits | today | sent | smiling

### Answer the questions

1. Where do you sit when you have lunch at school?
2. How do you share your food with your friends?
3. When you were hungry, did anyone share food with you?






**A. Think of words for the pictures and read aloud**


We eat  and  which farmers grow.

Some farmers keep  .

We get honey from  .

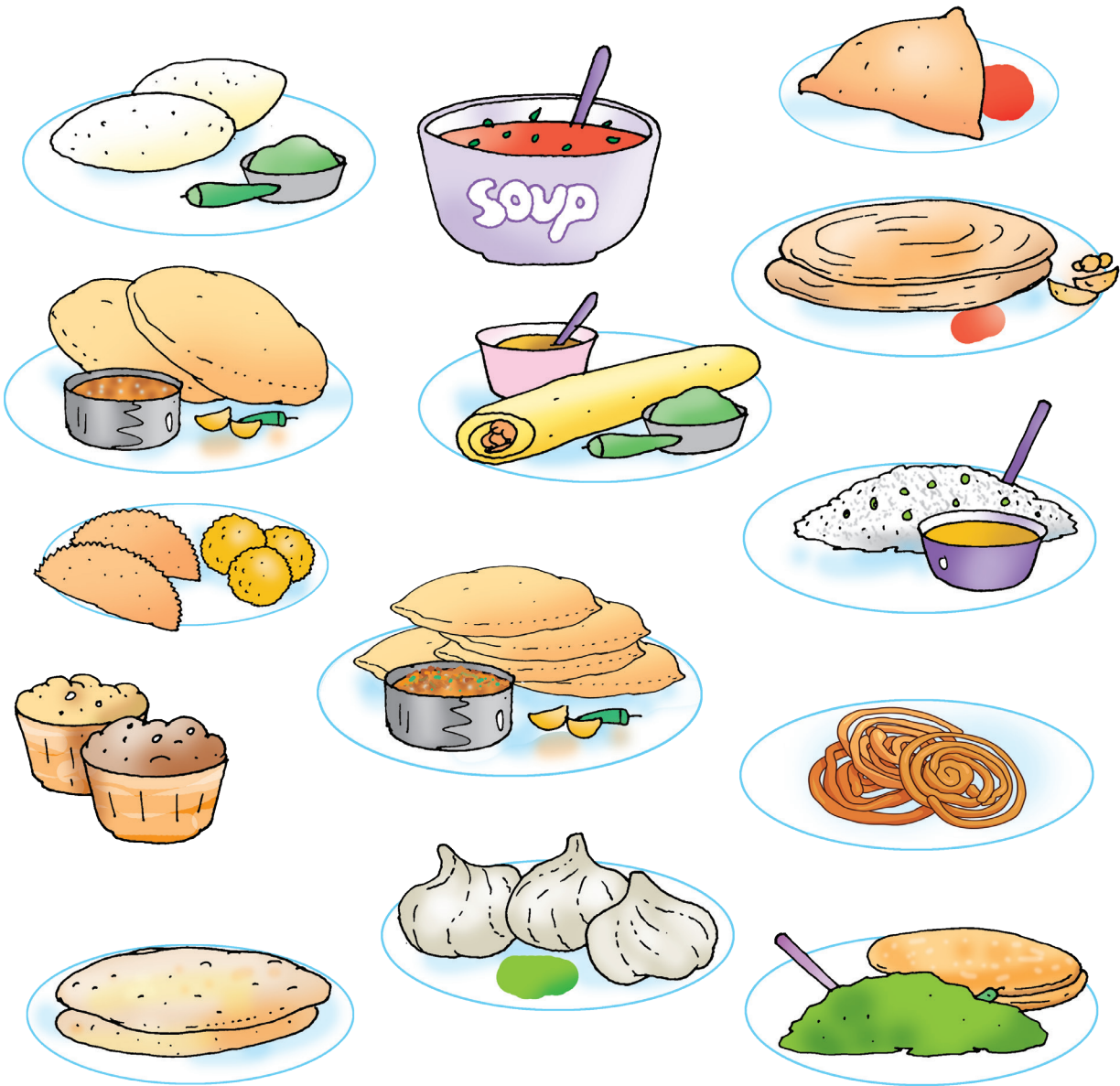
Some  keep  .

We get milk from cows.  
We make curds and butter from the milk.

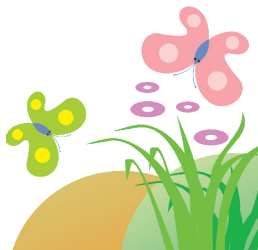
We should say 'thank you' to  .

**Note to the teacher**

- Help children realise that farmers work hard to give us many kinds of things to eat.
- Reinforce that we should not waste food.



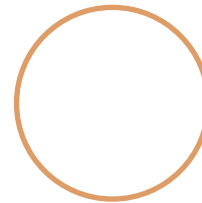
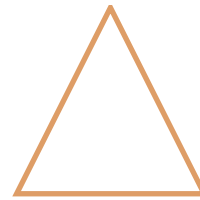
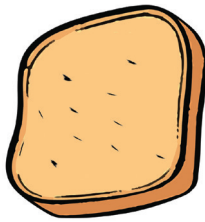
- Name the food items you see in the picture.
- Which is your favourite sweet?
- Who cooks food at home?
- Do you pick up your plate after a meal?





Let us do

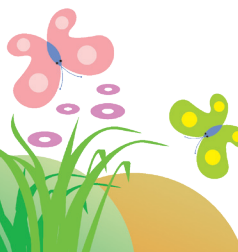
**B. Match the food item to its shape**



Let us draw

1. Say the names of the special dishes you eat at home.

Draw and colour them. See what others have drawn.







## Fun with Words

**A. Listen to the following words that your teacher will read out. Notice that they have only one syllable.**

Say the word and clap once.

man

food

cat

hut

eat

mat

go

come

sit

**B. Now say these words.**

These words have two syllables. Say each word aloud and clap for every syllable of the word.

farmer

far

mer

carrot

car

rot

market

mar

ket

brinjal

brin

jal

mango

man

go

breakfast

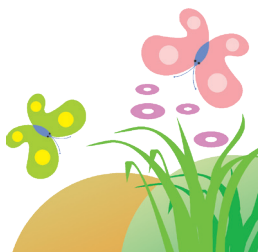
break

fast

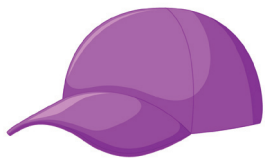
dinner

din

ner



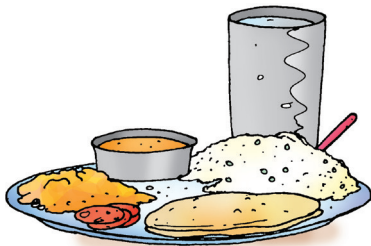
2. Match the following images to the sentences.



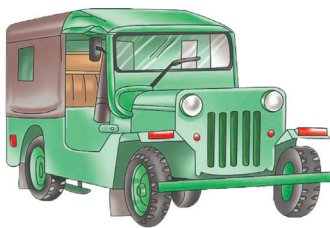
This cow is brown.



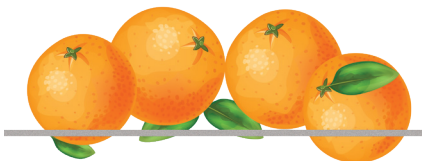
These are four oranges.



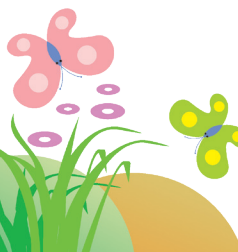
This is a purple cap.



This is my lunch.



This is a green jeep.





## Riddles

1. I am a fruit. My name is my colour.  
**Who am I?**

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

2. I am hard and brown on the outside.  
Soft and white inside.  
**Who am I?**

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

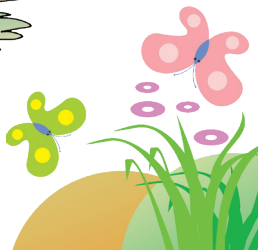
3. I am a vegetable. I am pink in colour.  
I may also be white in colour.  
If you cut me, I make you cry.  
**Who am I?**

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

4. I am a fruit. I come in green or purple.  
I come in a bunch.  
**Who am I?**

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Answers on page 118



Unit 4

# Seasons



Chapter 1

## The Four Seasons



Let us sing



Spring is a time,  
when children play.  
Flowers bloom,  
every day.

Summer is hot.  
To stay cool,  
everyone wants a  
dip in the pool.







Monsoon clouds  
Are filled with rain,  
Make you feel  
Cool again.

Winter is cold.  
On sunny days,  
People enjoy the  
sun's rays.

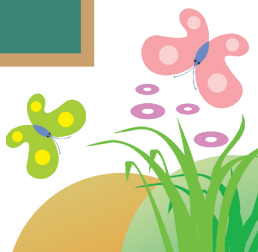


## Let us speak

- (a) What do you wear in summer?  
(b) What do you wear in winter?  
(c) Which season do you like most? Why?

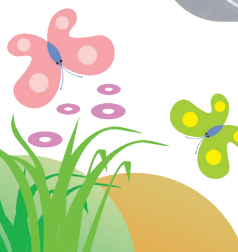
### Note to the teacher

- Help children answer in full sentences.
- Explain the cycle of seasons.





2. Look at the pictures and tell the story in your own words.

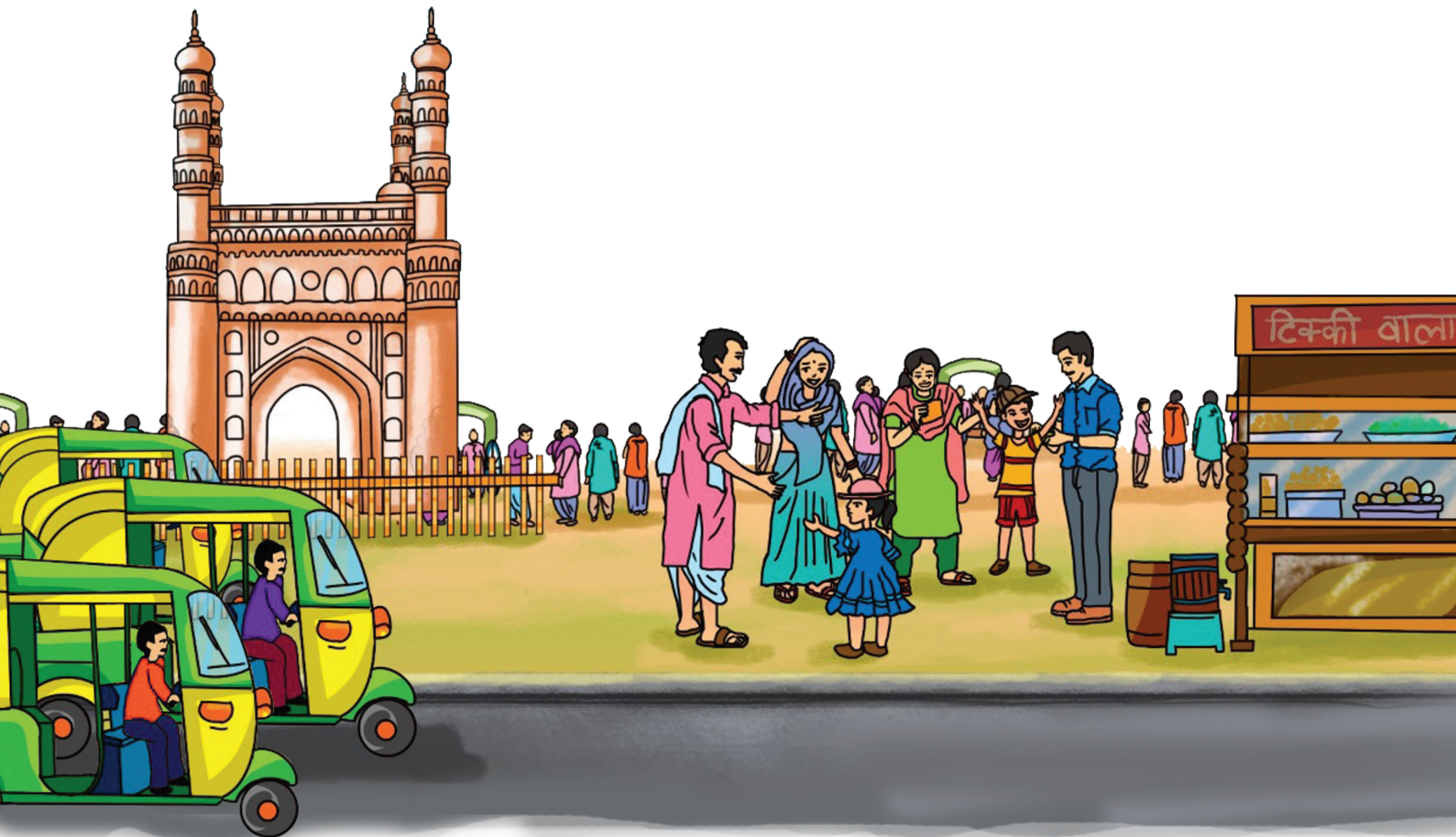




## Summer

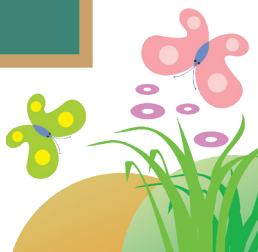
Brinda and her family are visiting Hyderabad. Brinda's grandparents live there. It is hot in Hyderabad. She is wearing a cotton frock.

What are Brinda's mother, father, grandfather, grandmother and brother wearing?



### Note to the teacher

- Help children answer in complete sentences.





## Winter

Prithvi has gone to Shimla. It is cold there. What is Prithvi wearing? What things do you see in the picture?



## Monsoon

Circle the words you see in the picture.



pot  
puddle      mud  
house      roses  
raindrops  
cat      umbrella  
boat      mat  
sun



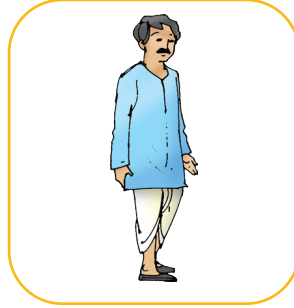


## Let us speak

A. Look at the pictures. Say the names of the clothes we wear.



sari



dhoti-kurta



shirt



cap



frock



pants



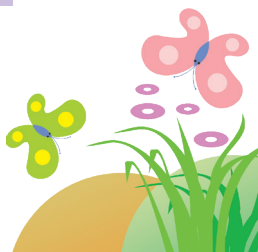
salwar suit



t-shirt



lungi-  
angavastram



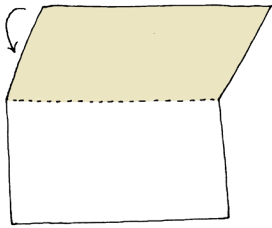


Let us do

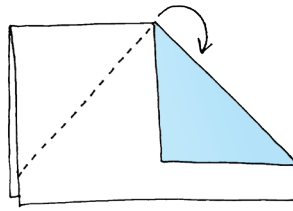
## A Paper Hat

Look at the pictures and make a paper hat.

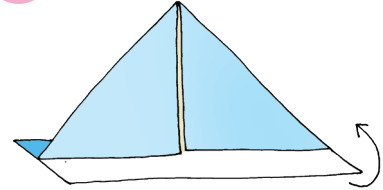
a



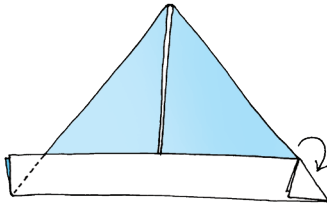
b



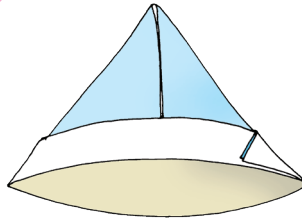
c



d



e



f



Put on your hat and have fun!

### Note to the teacher

- Take an A4 size paper.
- Fold the paper lengthwise.
- Fold it again.
- Open it, and bring the corners to the centre.
- Fold one of the lower flaps upward.
- Do the same with the other flap on the opposite side.
- The hat is ready.



Let us sing

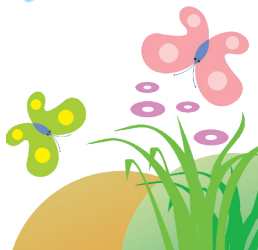
## Pitter Patter

I hear thunder,  
I hear thunder,  
Oh don't you?  
Pitter patter raindrops,  
I am wet through.



## Rain

Rain on the green grass,  
Rain on the trees,  
Rain on the rooftops,  
And rain on me.

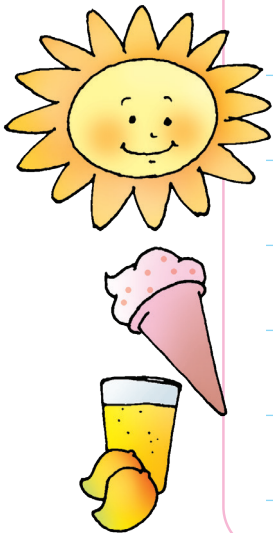




## Let us write

Write down the words that come to your mind when you say summer, winter or monsoon.

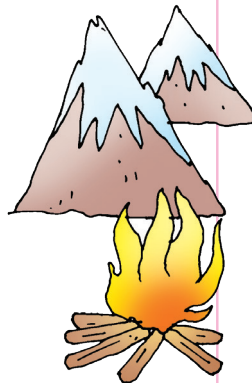
A few words have been written for you.



Summer

hot

holidays



Winter

cold

woolen cap



Spring

new leaves

colourful



Monsoon

umbrella

clouds





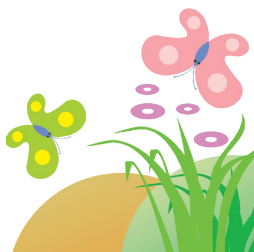
## Anandi's Rainbow

It was raining outside. Anandi was fast asleep dreaming of rainbows. She woke up to look out of her window. There was a huge, bright rainbow across a clear blue sky.



Anandi ran out to the garden with Milli, her favourite cat.

Anandi loved to draw and paint. Today, she wanted to paint the flowers of her garden with the colours of the rainbow.





She coloured one flower with violet, and another with the indigo of the rainbow. One with the blue and leaves with the green.... One with orange.... One with red....

But she left the yellow so that the Sun may look bright and gay.

And lo! There were beautiful flowers all over the garden. The Sun was up there shining in its yellow glory.

After giving colours to the flowers and the Sun, the rainbow was gone.....





1. Have you seen a rainbow?
2. When did you see it?
3. Where did you see it?
4. What is the colour of the sky during sunrise and sunset?



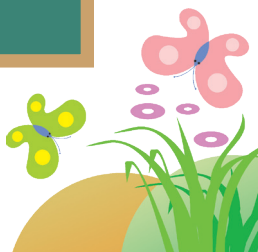
1. Go outside and look at the sky.  
Do you see the clouds?  
What shapes do you see in the clouds?  
Draw what you see in the clouds.

A large, empty rounded rectangle with a thin grey border, intended for a student to draw what they see in the clouds.

2. Watch the sky at sunrise, sunset and at night. Share your experience with the class.

**Note to the teacher**

- Encourage every child to express what they see.





## Let us write

### A. Write about yourself

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ .

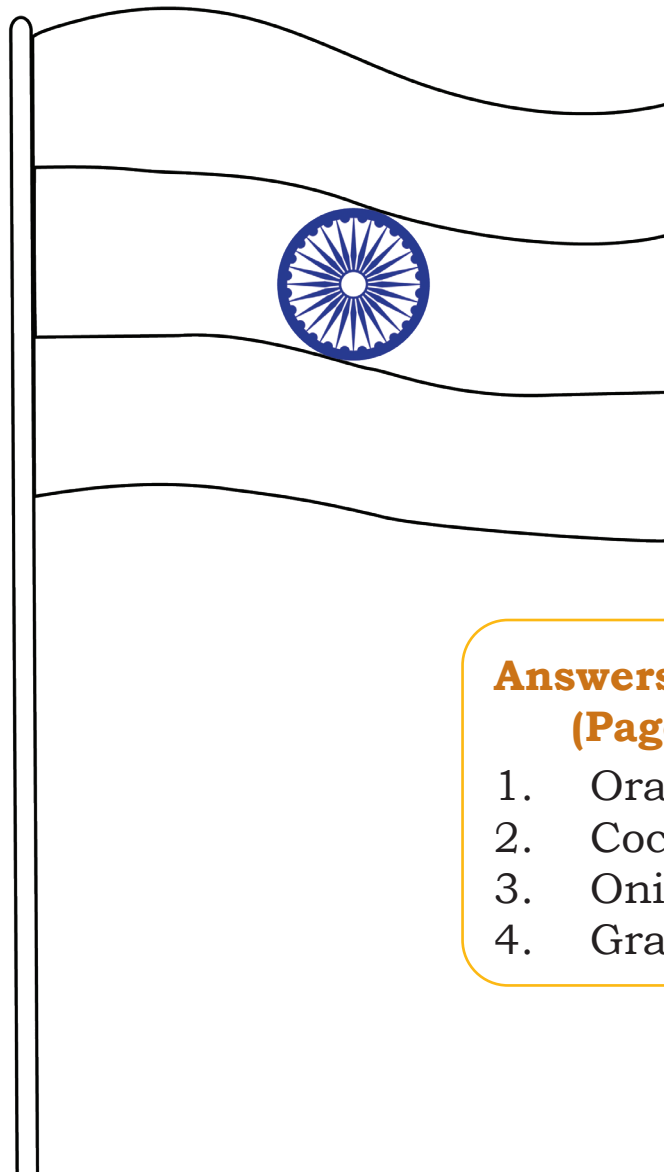
I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

I study in \_\_\_\_\_ school.

My favourite colour is \_\_\_\_\_ .

I like \_\_\_\_\_ .

### B. Colour the Indian flag

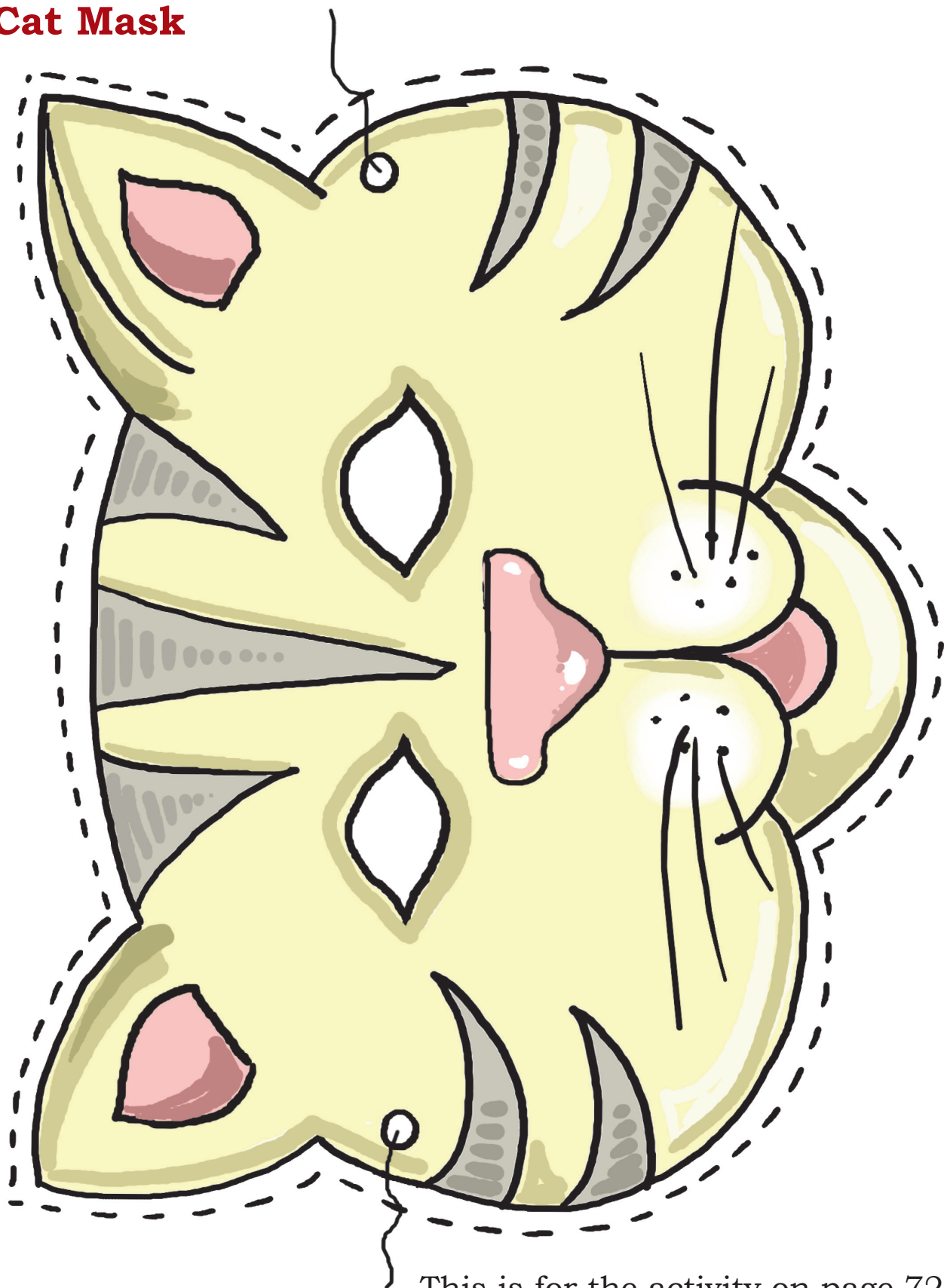


#### Answers to riddles (Page 105)

1. Orange
2. Coconut
3. Onion
4. Grapes



## Cat Mask



This is for the activity on page 72.



