



2.1 Minnie and Winnie (A Lullaby)

Minnie and Winnie
Slept in a shell.
Sleep, little ladies!
And they slept well.

Pink was the shell within,
Silver without,
Sounds of the great sea
Wandered about.

Sleep little ladies!
Wake not soon!
Echo on echo
Dies to the moon.

Two bright stars
Peep'd into the shell,
What are they dreaming of?
Who can tell?

Started a green linnet
Out of the croft;
Wake, little ladies,
The sun is aloft.

- Alfred Lord Tennyson

- **without** : outside
- **Dies to the moon** : This line tells us that the sounds travel far away – right up to the moon but they become faint as they travel.
- **shell** : Here, it means a seashell.
- **croft** : a small farm
- **aloft** : up in the air
- **echo** : a sound that is heard again. ‘Echo on echo’ means that the sounds are heard again and again.
- **Peep’d** : Peeped. Looked quickly, without making any noise.
- **Started** : moved or flew up suddenly.

POINTERS



1. Learn the poem by heart and recite it.
2. Find the rhyming words from the poem.
* shell : * without : * soon : * shell : * croft:
3. From the poem, copy the following words :
* Words that begin with ‘s’. * Three pairs of opposites.
* Words that have the letter ‘l’. * Four things you may see in the sky.
4. Minnie and Winnie slept well in a shell.
Can you think of other safe and nice places where they can sleep well?
5. Find and copy the following from the poem.
* Two statements * Two questions * Two commands
6. Learn to say the following faster and faster :
* She sells seashells on the seashore. * Swan swam over the sea. Swim, Swan, swim!
Swan swam back again. Well swum, Swan!

LEARNING about LANGUAGE

PREPOSITIONS

Read and translate the following phrases :

- * in the shell * of the sea * to the moon
- * into the shell * out of the croft

Note the first word/words in each of the above phrases. A word/group of words used before a noun/pronoun to show place, direction, time, etc. is called a preposition.

Write two phrases each using the following prepositions : in, on, at, of, from, to, into, out of. Translate your phrases in your mother tongue.



2.2 The Lion, the Man and the Statue

Long ago, men and animals could talk to each other. Once a man and a lion got talking. The lion was very proud of his strength. “I am the king of beasts. I am stronger than any man. That is why men fear me.”

The man was also proud of his intelligence. “Don’t forget that men are more intelligent than you are. That is why they can hunt you or capture you.”

They both began to argue about who was greater. At last, the man took the lion to a statue in a big garden. It showed the great hero Hercules standing proudly with a dead lion at his feet.

“See, this statue proves that men are greater,” claimed the man.

“Not at all!” the lion replied quickly. “This only shows that the statue was made by a man. If lions made statues, they would show the lion standing and the man lying dead under his paws.”

From this story, we can see that the story depends on the storyteller. When someone else tells the same story they tell it from their point of view.

POINTERS

1. Listen carefully to find the answers from the story.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (1) Who speaks first in the story? | (4) What did the man show to the lion? |
| (2) What was the lion proud of? | (5) Who speaks last in the story? |
| (3) What was the man proud of? | |

The teacher reads out the story slowly once or twice.

2. Read the story aloud along with the teacher.

3. Tell the story in short in your mother tongue.

4. Tell the moral of the story in your mother tongue.

5. Find two words beginning with 'pr'- from the story and guess the meaning of each.



6. We learn two things indirectly from the story. Find and write the sentences which tell us that –

- Men and animals cannot talk to each other now.
- Lions do not make statues.



7. Read the text and write what the speakers will say –

a



Raju thinks it's fun to pull his puppy's tail.



b



Roma's Granny thinks Roma should wear a sari for festivals.



c



The teacher gave a surprise test to students. Some of them found it difficult.



d

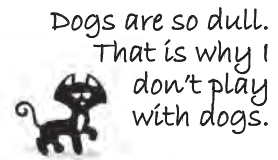


A leopard wandered into a city. A big part of a forest near that city had been cut down to build the city.



8. Use your imagination to complete the following :

- (a) That is why I didn't eat the mango.
 (b) That is why the farmer beat the camel.
 (c) That is why the monkey jumped into the lake.
 (d) That is why Nu-Jo visited the earth.
 (e) That is why



9. Underline the nouns in the following sentences :

- (a) Once a man and a lion got talking.
 (b) I am the king of beasts.
 (c) At last, the man took the lion to a statue in a big garden.

Mia is afraid of dogs.
 That is why she
 doesn't play
 with dogs.



Now, use each noun to write a meaningful phrase and sentence.

Example : man – a young man. A young man was riding a bike.

10. Read the following words aloud. Note the last letter and say the last sound.

- s

Make one - many pairs as shown by adding '-s' at the end of the word.

Examples : job - jobs, cube - cubes

- | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|
| * cock | * dog | * map |
| * kid | * shell | * car |
| * file | * dream | * bat |
| * tree | * train | * paw |

- es

Make one - many pairs as shown by adding '-es' at the end of the word.

Examples : bus : buses, bush : bushes

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| * class | * glass | * dress |
| * brush | * dash | * dish |
| * eyelash | * match | * branch |
| * bunch | * fox | * box |

11. Read the following sentences. Use the ideas in each box to make similar sentences.

* I am stronger than any man.

lion	bigger
mouse	smaller

two trees	taller
shorter	

sun	brighter
moon	

stone	
brick	harder

* Men are more intelligent than you are.

two books

more interesting

two butterflies

more colourful
