



Listen, read aloud, copy and remember.

सुनो, मुखर वाचन करो, देखकर लिखो और याद रखो ।



Early to bed,
and early to rise,
Is the way to be healthy,
wealthy and wise.

'अर्लि टु 'बेड् अन्ड् 'अर्लि टु 'राइझ्
इझ् द 'वेऽ टु बि 'हेल्थि 'वेल्थि अन्ड् 'वाइझ्

'वन् 'टू वॉट् 'एव्हर यु 'इ
'स्टार्ट इट् 'वेल् अन्ड् 'कैरि इट् 'थ्रूऽ

One, two,
whatever you do,
Start it well,
and carry it through.

One thing at a time
And that done well,
Is a very good rule
As many can tell.

'वन् थिंग् अट् अ 'टाइम्
अन्ड् 'दॅट् डन् 'वेल्
इझ् अ व्हेरि 'गुड् 'रूल
अझ् 'मेनि कन् 'टेल्

Hearts, like doors,
Will open with ease
To very, very small keys.
And don't forget that
Two of these
Are "Thank you, Sir" and
"If you please"!



'हार्ट्स् लाइक् 'डोऽझ् विल् ओऽपन् विथ् 'ईझ्
टु 'व्हेरि 'व्हेरि 'स्मॉऽल् 'कीझ्
अन्ड् 'डोऽन्ट् फर्'गेट् दट् 'टू अक्व् 'दीझ्
आर् 'थँक् यु 'सर् अन्ड् इफ् यु 'प्लीझ्

विद्यार्थी अंग्रेजी की छोटी कविताएँ, सुवचन सहजता से परंतु स्थायी रूप से ध्यान में रखें, इस दृष्टि से उनका वाचन, (देखकर) लेखन और पुनरावृत्ति करवा लें ।

Word Building



Use the letters to make words.

अक्षरों का उपयोग करके शब्द बनाओ ।



s	t	n
c	a	d
p	b	m

g	n	k
s	i	c
b	r	d

f	h	s
l	e	t
b	g	n

b	f	x
g	o	l
h	t	d

n	t	r
s	u	c
p	h	k

Teacher : Look at the tables given above.
Let us use one table at a time.
You have to make words using the letters in each table.
You can begin with any letter and move in any direction.
You cannot jump over a letter or use a letter twice.

Student : Excuse me, Teacher.
Will you please explain it once again ?

Teacher : Yes. Let me give you an example.

Example :

- s → t → a → n → d
stand
- c → a → p
cap

s	t	n
c	a	d
p	b	m

इन तालिकाओं की चौखटों के अक्षरों का क्रमशः उपयोग करते हुए शब्द बनाने का यह खेल है। किसी भी अक्षर से प्रारंभ करके ऊपर-नीचे, किनारे से, तिरछे इस प्रकार किसी भी दिशा में जाकर उस चौखट में से एक-एक अक्षर लेना है और शब्द बनाने हैं। बनने वाले शब्द कितने भी अक्षर के हों तो भी चलेगा। एक-दूसरे से जुड़ी-सटी चौखटों में से ही अक्षर लेने हैं, बीचवाली अथवा अगल-बगलवाली चौखट को छोड़कर उसके आगे वाली चौखट का शब्द नहीं लेना है अथवा एक शब्द में एक अक्षर दो बार नहीं लेना है। यह खेल खेलते समय एक समय में एक तालिका देकर शब्द बनाने के लिए निश्चित समय दें। विद्यार्थियों द्वारा बनाए गए अक्षरों को श्यामपट्ट पर लिखें। इस तालिका की भाँति अन्य तालिकाएँ पूर्ण करने हेतु प्रोत्साहन दें।



A GARDEN OF WORDS

always	dream	high	nice	soft
before	dreaming	just	past	spilled
better	even	know	people	surprise
bought	ever	lost	pot	tasty
butter	flew	make	price	thick
buy	from	market	rich	toss
carrying	gently	milk	rolled	tossed
churn	get	money	sell	wait
creamy	golden	moved	should	wear
does	held	much	show	your



1. Listen carefully and tick off the words in your table.

* always * churn * dreaming * gently * market
* nice * price * should * soft * surprise * toss



2. Find words that end with : **ing** **d**

3. You can use some of the words to give an order. Find at least three of them. Example : 'Buy!'



4. Find the smaller words in these words :

* does * creamy * carrying * golden

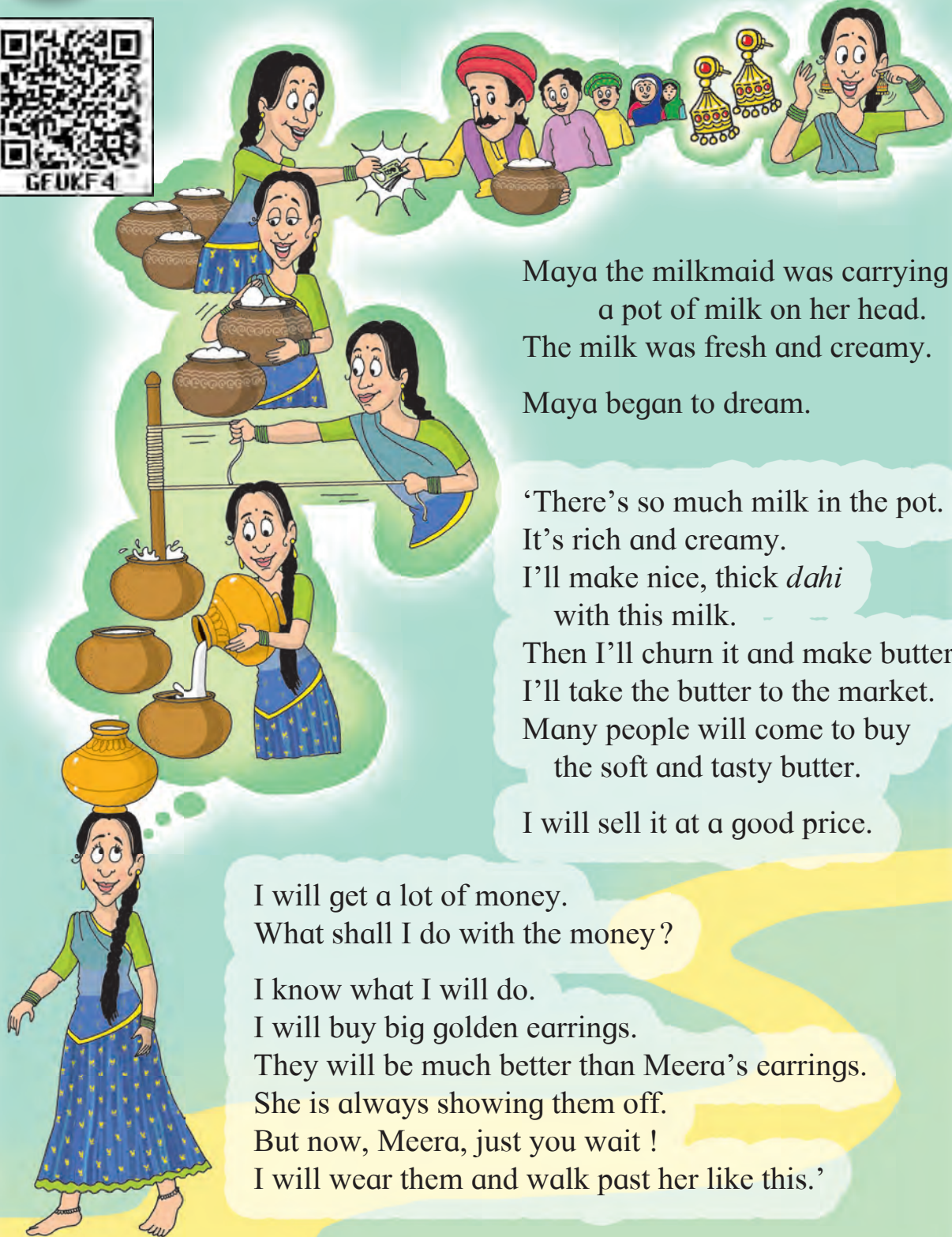


5. Use the letters in these words to make other words :

* dreaming * market * surprise

Example : * bought - but, hut, hot, tub, etc.

ऊपर के प्रत्येक शब्द के लिए 8 x 4 cm अथवा अन्य आकार में मोटे कागज के कार्ड प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी से बनवा लें और वे विद्यार्थियों के पास में ही रहने दें। उन शब्दों पर आधारित यहाँ दिए गए उपक्रम कार्डों की सहायता से करवा लेना अधिक अच्छा होगा। कक्षा के अध्यापन कार्य के अलावा अन्य समय में भी इन उपक्रमों का गुट में/अकेले अभ्यास करने हेतु विद्यार्थियों को प्रोत्साहन दें।



Maya the milkmaid was carrying
a pot of milk on her head.
The milk was fresh and creamy.

Maya began to dream.

‘There’s so much milk in the pot.
It’s rich and creamy.
I’ll make nice, thick *dahi*
with this milk.

Then I’ll churn it and make butter.
I’ll take the butter to the market.
Many people will come to buy
the soft and tasty butter.

I will sell it at a good price.

I will get a lot of money.
What shall I do with the money?

I know what I will do.
I will buy big golden earrings.
They will be much better than Meera’s earrings.
She is always showing them off.
But now, Meera, just you wait !
I will wear them and walk past her like this.’



Maya began to walk with her head held high. She moved her head slowly from side to side. The milk in her pot rolled gently. Maya went on dreaming –

‘When Meera sees my rings, she will get a surprise.

She will say, “Oh, what lovely rings! Wait, Maya, wait! I want to see your rings!”

But will I wait? Oh, no!
Why should I? Does she ever wait for me?
No.
I will just toss my head like this –’
Maya tossed her head (with a jerk).

And what’s this?
Away flew the pot of milk.
Out spilled the milk!

No milk - no *dahi* - no butter -
no earrings!
Maya lost her earrings
even before she bought them.

2. Guess the meaning of the following words. इन शब्दों के अर्थ अनुमान से बताओ ।

* milkmaid

* churn

* jerk

* spilled

3. Write the steps in Maya’s dream from ‘milk to earrings’.



4. Choose any 3-4 lines from the story and enact them.

Building Sentences



1. Choose one word/phrase from each house and make meaningful sentences.



प्रत्येक चौखट से एक शब्द / वाक्यांश चुनो और अर्थपूर्ण वाक्य बनाओ ।



The lion
The mouse
A cat
A dog
Amit
Neena
A few men
Some children

slept
ran
jumped
climbed
walked
fell

under the tree.
to the wall.
from the tree.
a wall.
on the wall.
on the mat.

- Try to make bigger sentences by choosing two items from the first two houses. You may add the word 'and' where necessary.

2. Choose one word/phrase from each house and make meaningful sentences.

I will
We will
You will
He will
She will
It will
They will

sing
study
leave
play
wash
paint
speak
write
make it

tomorrow.
today.
tonight.
on the day after tomorrow.
two days after tomorrow.
at once.
soon.
later.

- Now try to add the following words to your sentences to make bigger (and meaningful) sentences.

* this place * a game * a few lines * this lesson
* a song * the drum * a picture * my clothes * a story

Messages



Listen and read with me.

सुनो और मेरे साथ पढ़ो ।



Human beings can speak.
They can talk to one another.
They can pass on messages.
They know how to write.
So, they can write letters.



Long, long ago,
messengers walked or ran
all the way to take a message.
Sometimes, they rode horses.



Sometimes, they used trained pigeons
to carry messages.



Some people used drums
to send messages to far-away places.



Some people used smoke signals.



Later, people began to send letters through the 'Post Office'. They used postcards or inland letters, envelopes, etc.



They had to put postal 'stamps' on the envelopes or parcels before sending them off.



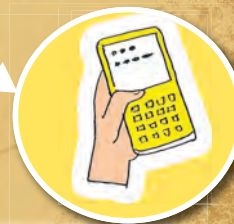
Later on, people started using electrical signals. Telegraph machines were used to send or receive these messages. These messages were called telegrams.



Then came the telephone. People made telephone calls from one place to another.



And now ?
Now we also have mobile or cellular or cellphones.
We can speak on the cellphone or we can send an SMS – a written message.



We can send e-mails using the internet.
On the computer, we can use many sites to talk to friends and other people.
It is now so easy to send a message !



**From the
Postbox
2**



Read the following and write your own messages.

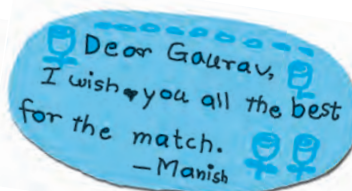
नीचे दिए गए संदेश पढ़ो और तुम अपने संदेश लिखो ।



There was a match between 'A' and 'B' divisions of the fourth standard.

Gaurav was the captain of 'A' division's team.

On the day of the match, this is what he got from the postbox :



Gaurav and his team won the match. Their friends were very happy.

They made a big card for Gaurav and his team. It was too big for the postbox.

They could not put it in the postbox. So, their teacher pasted it on the wall of the classroom.

Congratulations!
You won the match.
We are proud of you!

इस पृष्ठ के चित्रों में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा बनाए गए अभिनंदन के बहुत बड़े कार्ड पर पाठ्यांश दिखाया गया है । अन्य कार्डों के लेखन की भाँति इस कार्ड के पाठ्यांश का पहले वाचन हेतु और उसके बाद लेखन हेतु उपयोग करें । यहाँ दिए गए नमूनों के आधार पर 'पोस्टबॉक्स' उपक्रम के लिए कार्ड/चिट्ठियाँ लिखवा लें । संभव हो तो प्रत्यक्ष में आयोजित प्रतियोगिताओं/मैचों जैसे प्रसंगों के साथ इस स्वाध्याय का समन्वय बिठाएँ । हस्ताक्षर के बारे में पृष्ठ 41 पर दी गई सूचना देखें ।

Group Telephone



Read, practise and speak.

पढ़ो, अभ्यास करो और बोलो ।



Tring. Tring.

Group A



B : Hello. speaking.

A : Hello. This is .

Will you come with me to see a play ?

B : Which one ?

A :

B : Could you repeat that, please ?

A :

B : Sorry. I can't hear you properly.
Please tell again.

A : Shall I send you an SMS ?

B : Please speak a little louder.

A : Wait. I'll text the name to you.

B : But this is a landline number.

A : All right. I'll send you a mail.

What's your e-mail address ?

B :

A : Ok. Please check your mail after some time.

B : Ok. Thanks.

Group B



कक्षा के दो गुट बनाकर इस संवाद का अभ्यास करवाएँ । इस संवाद में आए हुए नाम और फोन नंबर आदि बातें विद्यार्थियों से विचार-विमर्श करके पहले ही निश्चित करें । यहाँ रिक्त चौखट में ये परिवर्तित बातें दर्शाई गई हैं ।

English words we use.

Make a list of English words you use in Marathi when you talk about the following :

- * a computer * a telephone * a mobile phone or cellphone
- * a video game * cinema * the post office * TV



Clouds



Listen, repeat. Read aloud and sing.

सुनो, दोहराओ । मुखर वाचन करो और गाओ ।



White sheep, white sheep,
On a blue hill.
When the wind stops,
You all stand still.

When the winds blow,
You walk away slow.
White sheep, white sheep,
Where do you go?

'वाइट् 'शीप् 'वाइट् 'शीप्
'ऑन् अ 'ब्लू 'हिल्
'वेन् द 'विन्ड् 'स्टॉप्स्
यु 'ऑडल् स्टैन्ड् 'स्टिल्

'वेन् द 'विन्ड्स् 'ब्लोड
यु 'वॉडक् अ'वेड 'स्लोड
'वाइट् 'शीप् 'वाइट् 'शीप्
'वेअर् 'डू यु 'गोड



कविता में आकाश के बादलों को नीले टीले पर भेड़ें कहा है । बादलों के सामान्यतः दिखाई देने वाले आकार और रंग देखकर विद्यार्थी अन्य कुछ और नाम सुझा सकेंगे । इसके लिए हिंदी में बातचीत करके विद्यार्थियों को प्रोत्साहन दें । नाम अंग्रेजी में हों । जैसे- white elephants. विद्यार्थियों द्वारा सुझाए गए नाम श्यामपट्ट पर लिखें । विद्यार्थियों द्वारा की गई कल्पना हेतु उन्हें अंग्रेजी शब्द याद न आने पर शिक्षक उनकी सहायता करें ।

**The Man
who Cried
Wolf**



1. Listen and read aloud with me.

सुनो और मेरे साथ मुखर वाचन करो ।



Chorus : Oh, what a beautiful day!
The sun is shining.
A breeze is blowing.
Birds are chirping.
Flowers are blooming.
Oh, what a happy day!

Sheru enters with his sheep.



Chorus 1 : Who's that?
It's Sheru with his sheep.
Sheru doesn't look happy.
What's wrong, Sheru?

Sheru : I don't like my job.
Every day, it's the same.
Take the sheep, go to the hill,
and sit there all day.
I get so bored.

Chorus 2 : Why don't you sing songs?
Sheru : I don't like songs.
Chorus 3 : Why don't you play the flute?
Sheru : I don't like music.
Chorus 4 : Why don't you read a book?
Sheru : I don't like to read.
 I want to have fun.
 Today, I'm going to have fun.
 Just see what I do.



Starts shouting.

Help! Help! Wolf! Wolf!
 The wolf is taking my sheep away.
 Please help! Please help!

Men rush in with sticks.

First Man : Don't worry, Sheru.
Second Man : We'll drive the wolf away.
Third Man : Where's the wolf ?
Sheru : Ha! Ha! Ha! There's no wolf.
 I was shouting just for fun.



Men : You silly boy! This is no fun.
 Don't do it again.

Go away.

Chorus : Sheru, Sheru, don't be silly.
 Don't cry 'Wolf!' for fun.
Sheru : How I tricked the men!
 Ha! Ha! Ha!

How I fooled them!
Ha! Ha! Ha!
I want to do it again.
Oh! Aah! Wolf! Wolf! Help! Help!
The wolf is taking my sheep away.
Please come! Please help! Wolf! Wolf!

Men rush in with sticks.

Men : What happened? Where's the wolf?

Sheru : Ha! Ha! Fooled you again.

There's no wolf.

But it's so much fun! Ha! Ha!

Men : You stupid boy!

We won't listen to you again.

We won't come again, even if you cry.

Go away.

Chorus : The men are angry.

They won't listen to Sheru again.

Even if Sheru cries,

They won't come again.

Chorus 1 : But what's this?

Chorus 2 : It's a wolf.

Chorus 3 : A real wolf.

Chorus 4 : A real big bad wolf.

Now what will Sheru do?

Sheru : Oh, no! Wolf! Go away, Wolf!

Don't come near! Don't touch my sheep!

Help! Help! Wolf! Wolf!

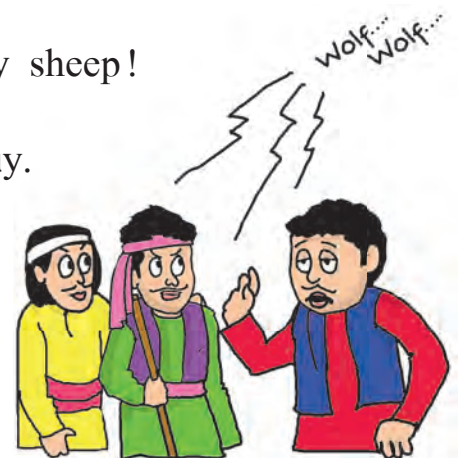
The wolf is taking my sheep away.

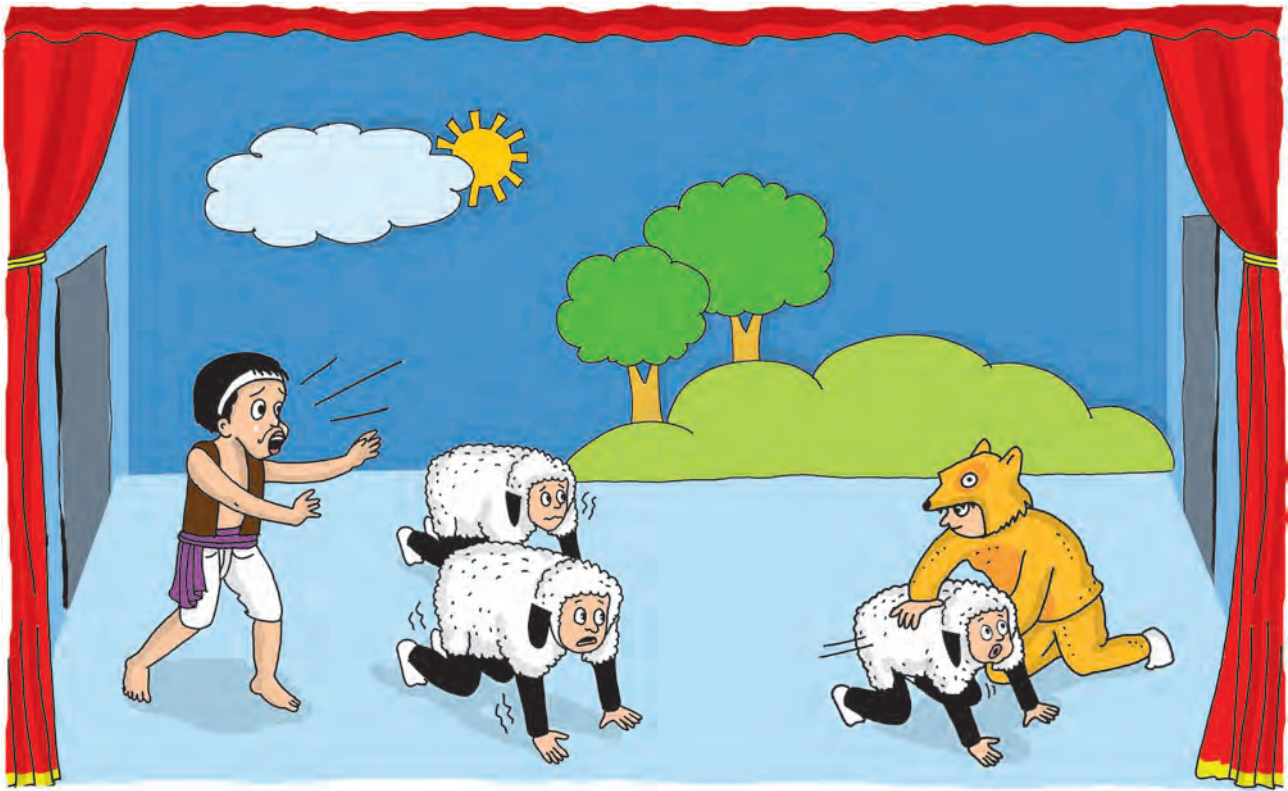
Help! Help! Help!

Chorus : No one listens to Sheru now.

No one comes to help.

Wolf takes a sheep away.





Sheru : My sheep! My sheep!
 Oh, no! I'm sorry!
 I'm so very sorry!
 I'll never cry 'Wolf!' for fun again!

Chorus : Sheru has learnt his lesson.
 He'll never cry 'Wolf!' for fun again.



* * *



2. Guess the meaning of the following words.

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ अनुमान से बताओ ।

* blooming * tricked * fooled * learnt his lesson



3. Answer the following questions orally.

- * What does Sheru do every day? (Take the sheep,)
- * Why does Sheru not sing songs? (Because he doesn't like)
- * Why does Sheru not play the flute?
- * Why does Sheru not read a book?
- * What did Sheru want?
- * What did Sheru say at the end?



4. Enact the play.

Minding the Class



Listen, learn and enact.

सुनो, सीखो और अभिनय करो।



कक्षा में शांतिपूर्वक बैठने के लिए प्रायः कुछ सूचनाएँ दी जाती हैं। यहाँ वे सूचनाएँ दी गई हैं। उनका पर्याप्त अभ्यास होने के बाद इस संपूर्ण हिस्से का किसी नाट्यछटा जैसा भी उपयोग किया जा सकेगा।

Please keep quiet. Listen to me.

Silence, silence, please. No talking. Sssh!

Listen! No noise, please. Keep quiet, everyone.

And I mean everyone. Silence in the classroom.

Vinceta! Stop talking. Stop talking at once.

Who's that talking in the corner? Who's talking at the back?

Pay attention, everybody. Look here. Be quiet. Good.

Now look at me and listen very very carefully.



मुझे यह आता है।



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> संक्षिप्त अंग्रेजी कविताएँ और सुवचन सहजता से ध्यान में रखने और प्रस्तुत करने आते हैं। ☐ आसान स्पेलिंगवाले, अर्थपूर्ण कई अंग्रेजी शब्द अपने मन से बताने आते हैं, लिखने आते हैं। ☐ दिए गए शब्दों का उपयोग करके अर्थपूर्ण अंग्रेजी वाक्य बनाने आते हैं। ☐ लिखने आते हैं। ☐ अपने विचार/भावनाएँ व्यक्त करने के लिए १-२ अंग्रेजी वाक्यों का उपयोग करना आता है। ☐ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> परिचित विषय के बारे में आसान अंग्रेजी में दी गई जानकारी समझ में आती है। ☐ अंग्रेजी बातचीत, नाट्यछटा में हिस्सा लेना आता है। ☐ फोन पर की जाने वाली बातचीत में अंग्रेजी शब्दों/ वाक्यों का उचित उपयोग करना आता है। ☐ नियमित उपयोग में आने वाले अंग्रेजी शब्दों का अंकन करके वे शब्द याद रखने आते हैं। ☐ नाटक, कहानियाँ और जानकारी के कुछ अंग्रेजी शब्दों के अर्थ लगाने का प्रयत्न करना आता है। ☐ |
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