## Erum Asif

## WE LEARN ENGLISH



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## Introduction

Teaching Guide 1-8 have been designed to support teachers using We Learn English textbooks 1-8. The primary objective of these guides is to assist teachers in planning their lessons in a way which allows them to achieve their learning objectives in a fun and interactive classroom environment. The guide contains individual teaching sessions offering a wide variety of approaches to learning and teaching.

## The Teaching Guide offers:

- Objectives and Learning Outcomes

These help both teachers and students focus at imparting and acquiring the concepts and skills being taught.

- Teaching methodology

Lesson plans are explained in an easy manner. They aim at providing students with ample opportunities to interact with the language meaningfully in order to achieve the learning outcomes. Teacher demonstrations along with shared reading and shared writing are a prominent feature of many suggested lesson plans. A wide variety of whole class, group, pair, and individual tasks are also set which involve reading, writing, speaking, and listening actively.

- Suggested lesson outlines

The suggested lesson outline breaks up the lesson into easy-to-follow stages, each with its own estimated time slot.

- Extended activities

Picture flashcards, vocabulary cards, stories, songs, role plays, puzzles, and question and answer sessions cater to a wide variety of learning styles. Children practice skills and concepts in ways which make learning fun and interactive.

- Additional worksheets

Additional worksheets act as useful classroom tools to provide further practice and help students become active English-language learners.

A wide range of abilities, interests, and motivation exist in the average classroom. It is not realistic or practical, therefore, to stick rigidly to any lesson plan or activity outlined within. All the suggestions in this guide, therefore, allow flexibility and may be adapted depending on the individual classroom situation.

The English portion of this teaching guide has been updated with reference to updates in the book (We Learn English Book 2) for alignment with Single National Curriculum 2020. Urdu section will be updated accordingly later.
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## Unit 1 School activities

## LESSON 1

## OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the use of capital letters for beginning sentences and proper nouns
- To use punctuation marks- full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, and commas correctly


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- understand the importance of punctuation in writing.
- understand the use of capital letters and some common punctuation marks such as the full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, and comma.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- Chart papers to create a punctuation poster
- Copies of Worksheet 2


## METHOD:

- Introduction: Draw a simple illustration on the board. Draw two stick figures one of a boy and the other of a girl. Write 'Nasir' and 'Neha' beneath the stick figures. Make a speech bubble above each stick figure. Write within the speech bubble for Nasir: 'Don't! Go away!' Write within the speech bubble for Neha: 'Don't go away.' Ask your class whether Nasir and Neha mean the same thing. Point out that although they say the same words they mean something completely different. Maybe one of Nasir's friends is annoying him and he wants them to stop annoying him and go away. That is why he says, 'Don't! Go away!' Maybe one of Neha's friends is leaving and she does not want them to go away, that is why she tells them, 'Don't go away.' Explain that punctuation marks help give meaning to our writing.
- Quiz time: Read the given questions. Write down the questions on the board and let volunteers write down the answers. Ask students then to volunteer to underline all the capital letters on the board. Next, ask them to look at the questions and answers on the board carefully and point out where capital letters have been used and why. Ask them to note that capital letters have been used:
- at the beginning of sentences
- for the letter ' $I$ '
- for the names given to people and places
- and, finally, for the names of days and months.




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## School activities

Write down a few sentences on the board and then ask the students to mark the letters which have to be written in capital. For example:
nasir and neha went to tariq road on saturday.
quetta is quite cold in december. ahmed and $i$ love to play cricket together.

- Punctuation Chart: Teacher can draw the following punctuation marks and in bold letters write the slogans accompanying them. This chart can be displayed on the soft board.

1. I am a full stop. I come at the end of each statement.
2. ? I am a question mark. I come at the end of each question.

I am an exclamation mark. You may also call me an
3. ! excitement mark. I come at the end of sentences which show strong emotions or give commands.
4. $\int \quad \mathrm{I}$ am a comma. I am used to separate a list of words.

- Reading: Ask students to read this page.
- Writing time: Students to complete exercises given on these pages.


## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (1 class period):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Explain the importance of punctuation marks. | 10 min |
| 2. | Capital letters: Students understand the use of capital letters and work in <br> pairs to practice using capital letters. | 10 min |
| 3. | Punctuation marks: Students are introduced to the four basic punctuation <br> marks using a punctuation poster. | 10 min |
| 4. | Writing time: Students apply the rules learned about punctuation by <br> completing the given exercises. | 10 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Ask students to read unit 2 again. Then mark all the words that begin with a capital letter. Discuss why these words begin with a capital letter.
You may also make copies of Worksheet 2 for further practice.

范 nasir and neha went to tariq road on saturday.
quetta is quite cold in december.
ahmed and i love to play cricket together.






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## School activities

## LESSON 2

## OBJECTIVES:

- To use and respond to simple sentences showing commands, and requests
- To write sentences of different types


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- understand the difference between commands and requests.
- make different kinds of sentences: statements, questions, commands, and requests.


## METHOD:

- Introduction and explanation: Introduce your class to the four different types of sentences. Write the following on the board: statement, question, command, and request.

Ask the class what they think a statement is. After listening to their responses, explain that a statement is a kind of sentence that tells something. It always ends with a full stop. Remind your class that a full stop is a punctuation mark that looks like a dot and always comes at the end of a complete idea or thought. Write several examples of statements on the board.
e.g. The dog barked loudly. - The little boy sang. - My toy car broke. - My dress is pretty. - The sky is blue. - Cats eat rats.

Next, ask the class, 'What is a question?' After eliciting answers from them, explain that a question is a type of sentence that asks something. A question mostly begins with who, what, where, when, or how and ends with a question mark. Ask the students to think of different questions and write them on the board. Read the questions out loud to show that questions are asked in a different tone.

Point to a student and say, 'Stand up.' After the student stands up, point out that the sentence 'stand up' is a command. A command is a type of sentence that gives a direction or an order to do something. Ask students to think of some commands they might have heard in school or in town. For example:

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'Walk in a line.'
'Maintain silence.'
'Beware of dogs!'
'Danger!’
'Fragile. Do not touch.'
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 Cf The dog barked loudly. - The little boy sang. - My toy car broke.
My dress is pretty. - The sky is blue. - Cats eat rats.
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"Walk in a line."
"Maintain Silence."
"Beware of dogs!"
"Danger!"
"Fragile. Do not touch."

Ask the students what might be the difference between a request and a command. If we add please at the beginning of a sentence, asking someone to do something, we are making a request. For example: 'Please be careful.' Ask students to come up with their own requests.

- Sentence activity: Read out different kinds of sentences to your class. Ask them to stand up if it is a simple statement; if it is a question, they must look confused and puzzled and reply, 'I do not know'; if it is a command, they must raise their hands and say aloud, ' Yes Teacher'; finally, if it is a request they must nod and say, 'Of course, no problem.' Read the following sentences one by one, giving them time to react: It is cold today. - When will she arrive? - (You) Sit down. - Where are my pens? - Close the door. - The sky is blue. - Why are you laughing? - Stop talking. - Is your room clean? - English is fun.
- Reading and writing: Read the commands and requests on to recap the concepts taught. Next, ask your students to complete exercises.


## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (1 class period):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction and explanation: Explain the four different types of sentences <br> with the help of examples. | 20 min |
| 2. | Sentence activity: Students practice identifying different types of sentences <br> in a fun activity. <br> 3. | Reading and writing: Students read further examples of commands and <br> practice constructing different types of sentences. |

## LESSON 3

## OBJECTIVES:

- To recite poems with actions
- To identify rhyming words


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- By the end of this lesson, students should be able to understand what rhyming words are, identify words that rhyme, and recite poems with appropriate actions.


## METHOD:

- Introduction: Start the lesson by asking students whether they remember any nursery rhymes. Recite the following nursery rhymes aloud, stopping right before a rhyming word to allow the students to fill it in.
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 It is cold today. When will she arrive? (You) Sit down. Where are my pens? Close the door.
The sky is blue. Why are you laughing? Stop talking. Is your room clean? English is fun.



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تقارف: بتق آثا طلا

- Baa, baa, black sheep, Have you any wool? Yes, sir, yes, sir,
Three bags $\qquad$ ;
One for my master, And one for my dame, and one for the little boy Who lives down the $\qquad$ .
- 'Pussycat, pussycat, where have you been?'
'I've been up to London to visit the $\qquad$ .'
'Pussycat, pussycat, what did you dare?'
'I frightened a little mouse under her $\qquad$ .'

Tell your students that all nursery rhymes are fun and easy to remember because they contain rhyming words. The rhyming words in the above poems are: wool full, dame lane, been queen, dare chair.

- Simple Simon met a pieman: Read the poem 'Simple Simon met a pieman' aloud. You must read each line out loud with appropriate intonation and expression and then allow the class to repeat it. After you have finished reading, make sure your students know the meanings of all the difficult words used; fair, ware, pieman, penny. Ask the students to work in pairs and practice reciting the poem out loud with actions. Each child will recite a single line out loud alternatively.
- Writing time: Ask the students to continue working in pairs and finish the writing activity.
- Twinkle, twinkle little star: Read the poem with appropriate gestures.

Twinkle, twinkle little star: Open and close your fingers to mimic a twinkling gesture; How I wonder what you are: Hold your chin with your hand in a thinking gesture; Up above the world so high: Point upwards at so high; Like a diamond in the sky: Again point to the sky.

- Allow students to memorize and practice reading the poem aloud with appropriate gestures. Divide the class into groups and then allow them to perform for the rest of the class.
- Writing time: Review some examples of rhyming words again and ask students to complete Exercises A, B, C, and D. Students can share their answers with the rest of the class.
- Baa, baa, black sheep,

Have you any wool?
Yes, sir, Yes, sir
Three bags $\qquad$ ;

One for my master,
And one for my dame, and one for the little boy Who lives down the $\qquad$ .

- "Pussycat, pussycat, where have you been?"
"I va been up to London to visit the $\qquad$ ."
" Pussycat, pussycat, what did you dare?"
I fightened a little mouse under her $\qquad$ .
 wool - full, dame - lane, been - queen, dare - chair. الفأ
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SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (1 class period):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students learn to identify rhyming words through nursery <br> rhymes. | 5 min |
| 2. | Reading - Simple Simon met a pieman: Students practice reading the <br> poem with the correct intonation and gestures. <br> Writing time: Students review the concepts of nouns and identify rhyming <br> words through a short writing activity. | 10 min |
| 4. | Reading - twinkle, twinkle little star: Students practice reading another <br> poem with correct intonation and gestures. <br> Writing time: Students continue practicing rhyming words with this writing <br> activity. | 10 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Ask students to write short poems on simple subjects like: 'My cat', 'Mom', 'Sunny Day', etc.

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## School activities

## Answer key for Unit 1

## Writing time - Ramazan

A. 1. The teacher asked students about the lessons they had learnt from Hazrat Muhammad's
2. Some good deed done by students during Ramazan are: they shared pocket money with and donated clothes to the poor.

## Writing time - Let us read a story

A. 1. $S-A-B$
2. $D-J$
3. S
4. $\quad S-G-L$
B. Monday - Ahsan - Bilal - Islamabad - Saturday - Rawalpindi - Mrs Ahmed December - Peshawar
C. 1. full stop
2. full stop
3. question mark
4. question mark
5. question mark
6. full stop
D. 2. Mateen is going to buy apples, oranges, peaches, and grapes.
3. I have put pencils, pens, erasers, and books in my school bag.
4. Sara saw lions, tigers, elephants, and zebras in the zoo.

## Writing time

A. 1. fair
2. pieman
3. taste
4. penny
5. penny
B. nouns: Simon, pieman, fair, ware, penny

## Vocabulary

A. Pieman: a man who sells pies - ware: things - penny: coin
B. Rhyming words: Simon, pieman - fair, ware - penny, any

## Activity time

Capitalization: Twinkle, How, Up, Like
Commas: after Twinkle, star and high
Full stop: after are
Exclamation mark: after sky

## Writing time

A. far - tar - jar - car - bar
B. my - by - cry - eye - pie - why

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A. 1. S-A-B
2. $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{J}$
3. S
4. S-G - L
B. Monday - Ahsan - Bilal - Islamabad - Saturday - Rawalpindi - Mrs Ahmed - December Peshawar
C. 1. full stop
2. full stop
3. question mark
4. question mark
5. question mark
6. full stop
D. 2. Mateen is going to buy apples, oranges, peaches, and grapes.
3. I have put pencils, pens, erasers, and books in my school bag.
4. Sara saw lions, tigers, elephants, and zebras in the zoo.
A. 1. fair 2. pieman 3. taste 4. penny 5. penny
B. nouns: Simon, pieman, fair, ware, penny
C. Pieman: a man who sells pies - ware: things - penny: coin
D. Rhyming words: Simon, pieman - fair, ware - penny, any
A. far - tar-jar - car - bar-
B. my - by - cry - eye - pie - why

## Unit 2 A day with Neha

## LESSON 1

## OBJECTIVES:

- To recognize and name common naming words
- To classify nouns into different categories


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- identify and name some common and proper nouns in a sentence.
- classify nouns in different categories.


## METHOD:

- Introduction: Introduce your students to the concept of nouns through a fun activity. Tell them to look around and write down the names of everything they see. Ask each student to read the names of at least five of these items aloud. For example, a student's list might include: blackboard, fan, chairs, desk, teacher, Sana, Ahmed, pens, posters, etc. Next, ask your students to make three columns in their exercise books and divide items in the list they have created into three categories: people, places, and things. Point out that the items they have on their list are called nouns.
- At the park: Now tell the students they will be visiting a park with Neha. Ask the students to read the passage given on this page. Ask questions to check comprehension. (Examples: What did Neha find in the grass? What did Neha see up in the tree? Why did Neha climb the tree? Who did the nest belong to?) After reading, repeat and list all the words underlined in the passage on the board. Tell your students that all the naming words on the board are called nouns. Ask for at least three volunteers to read the definition of a noun. Then explain once more that a noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.
- Discussion time: Ask each student to discuss the given questions. Ask each pair to then note and share their responses with the rest of the class.
- Writing time: Students must continue working in pairs to complete the writing task. As students work on their exercises, circulate around the classroom offering help and assistance if required.


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## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (1 class period):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Introduction: Students participate in the naming activity. <br> Reading: Students read the passage and try to understand the concept of <br> a noun. <br> 3. | Discussion: Students work in pairs and answer the discussion questions. <br> They share their responses with the class. <br> W. <br> Writing: Students continue working in pairs to complete the writing task. |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Do a noun activity with your classes. Write on the board the following headings:

## - Places I visit

Ask students to suggest places they go to. Build a list of such places on the board: bank, market, library, school, park, club, etc.

- Things I see on my visit

Ask students to suggest the names of things they might see in the places that they visit daily. Build another list on the board: bank - money, cashier, guard, locks;
market - stalls, fruits, vegetable, toys, clothes; park - flowers, swings, trees, etc.

- People I go with on my visit

Ask students to suggest the names of people they take with them on the visit. Build a list again on the board: mother, father, sister, brother, uncle, aunt, etc.
Next, ask each student to use the list created to write a few sentences about their visit.
Provide an example: Yesterday I went to the bank. I saw a guard, a cashier, a teller, and some money there. I went with my father and mother.
Ask them to underline the nouns in the sentences.

## LESSON 2

## OBJECTIVE:

- To use words that point to something


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- By the end of this lesson, students should be able to understand and use the words, this and that for objects near or far.

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Yesterday I went to the bank. I saw a guard, a cashier, a teller, and some money there.
I went with my father and mother.



## METHOD:

- Introduction: In bold letters, write the words this and that on the board. Tell your students that these words are used to point to things.
- Explanation: Point to a book close to you and say, 'This is a book.' Tell your students that when they point to a thing close to them, they must use the word 'this'. Point to a book further away, and say, 'That is a book.' Tell your students that when they point to a thing far away they must use the word 'that.' Demonstrate the same concept using a few more objects, e.g. a pencil case, a chair, or a desk.
- The Gesture Game: Now use gestures to play a game of 'What is ...?' Point to an object close to a student, for example, a chair, and ask, 'What is this?' The student must answer appropriately with, 'This is a chair.' Point to an object far away, for example, a book, and ask, 'What is that?' They must answer appropriately with, 'That is a book.' Play the same game several times, until you think all your students understand the use of the words 'this' and 'that.'
- Reading, Near or far: Read the sentences aloud to your students. Pause at the end of each sentence and ask your students to identify the pointing words in it. Also ask whether the word has been used to point to things near or far away.
- Discussion time: (Pair work) Ask students to work in pairs. They must note objects around them, and create sentences using 'this' or 'that'.


## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (1 class period):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction and explanation: Use of words this and that to point out <br> objects near or far. | 10 min |
| 2. | The Gesture Game: Students play the Gesture Game <br> 3.Reading: Students listen to the sentences and answer questions based on <br> them. | 10 min |
| 4. | Discussion time: Students work in pairs to create sentences beginning <br> with this and that. | 10 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Ask students to play the pointing game. The class will be divided into two groups. A student from Group A will point to an object near or far. Members of Group B will raise their hands and volunteer to create a sentence using the appropriate demonstrative pronoun for that object. For example, if a member of Group A points to the duster near him, Group B will have to answer with, 'This is a duster.' Next it will be Group B's turn to point and Group A's turn to answer. Award points for correct answers and decide the winning team at the end.









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## LESSON 3

## OBJECTIVES:

- To build the students' communication skills and vocabulary by identifying and talking about different kinds of fruits
- To identify words that begin with consonant and vowel sounds
- To understand use of articles a and an


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- use appropriate vocabulary to identify and describe different kinds of fruit.
- distinguish between vowels and consonants and use the articles 'a' and 'an' appropriately.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- Pictures of different fruits cut from magazines, newspapers, etc.
- Copies of Worksheet 1


## METHOD:

- Introduction - Buying fruit: Begin the lesson by talking about your favourite fruit. Bring a picture of your favourite fruit and show it to the students. For example, you may tell them, 'This is a lemon. It is my favourite fruit. It is yellow and tastes sour.' Ask the students to describe their own favourite fruit.
- Fruit Fest (Activity): Show students flashcards of different fruits. Write the name of the fruit clearly on the board. You may choose an apple, apricot, plum, peach, banana, strawberry, raspberry, mango, etc. Talk about different characteristics of the fruits. Ask questions about the size, shape, texture, and colour of the fruit. Repeat the name of the fruits often so that students can associate the pictures with the name.
- Vowels and consonants: Sing the alphabet song with your class to revise and review the letters of the alphabet. Next say, 'Now that we know all our letters, let us talk about a special group of letters called vowels.' Write the vowels in capital letters and small letters on the board:

| $A$ | $E$ | $I$ | $O$ | $U$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $a$ | $e$ | $i$ | 0 | $u$ |

Ask each student to repeat the vowels out loud. When the student reaches $u$ they will point to the next student who will repeat the vowels again. After every child has been given a chance to say their vowels out loud, the whole class will chant the vowels together.
Tell the students that the rest of the letters of the alphabet are called consonants. Ask for volunteers to write the consonants on the board in small and capital letters.

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Show the students flashcards of the fruits again and ask them the names of each. As they say the name out loud, ask whether it begins with a vowel or a consonant. Let different volunteers respond each time.

- Articles: Explain that we use 'a' before a word that begins with a consonant and 'an' before a word that begins with a vowel. List names of things beginning with vowels and consonants on the board and ask the students to add the appropriate article before them. You may also practice the use of articles by showing the students the fruit flashcards. They have to add ' $a$ ' or ' $a n$ ' before the fruit's name appropriately.
- Reading: Read the passage aloud. Pause on each fruit listed to talk about its size, shape, colour, taste, and texture with the class. Ask your students to draw and write the names of all the fruits just discussed in their exercise copies. Revise the concept of vowels and consonants with your class. Read aloud and list all the words and ask your students to remember to put 'a' before a word which starts with a consonant and 'an' before a word which start with a vowel.
Discussion time: Ask students to work with a partner to brainstorm five words which begin with a vowel and five words which begin with a consonant.
- Writing time: Students can do this task individually or in pairs.


## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (2 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students describe their favourite fruit to their classmates. | 10 min |
| 2. | Fruit fest: Students identify and learn the names of different fruits. | 15 min |
| 3. | Vowels and consonants: Students learn the concept of vowels and <br> consonants. <br> 4.Articles: Students learn to use the indefinite articles 'a' or 'an' <br> appropriately. | 15 min |
| 5. | Reading: Students read to review the concept of vowels and consonants <br> and articles. | 15 min |
| 6. | Writing: Students to complete the exercises on and practice the use of <br> articles. | 15 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Fruit salad fun: Ask students to create their own recipe for a fruit salad using their favourite fruits. They must name all the fruits they would like to add to their fruit salad. Then they must write the order in which they would add these fruits. Finally, suggest ingredients they might use to season their fruit salad, for example, sugar, salt, lemon juice, or black pepper. Tell them to draw their yummy bowl of fruit salad for the rest of the class.

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| 15 |  | -3 |
| 15 | E | -4 |
| 15 |  | -5 |
| 15 |  | -6 |


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You may also make copies of Worksheet 1 to practice the use of articles.

## LESSON 4

## OBJECTIVES:

- To write numbers in words
- To change number of naming words by adding or removing $s$


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- write numbers from 1 to 10 in words.
- understand the difference between singular and plural nouns, and make singular nouns plural and vice versa by adding or removing an $s$.


## METHOD:

- Introduction: Sing nursery rhymes with your class to introduce them to counting. Start with nursery rhymes which count forward, like 'One, two, Buckle my Shoe' and '1, 2, 3, 4, $5 \ldots$ Once I caught a fish alive.' Then sing rhymes like 'Ten Green Bottles' and 'Five Little Ducks' which count backwards.
- 'How many?' - Activity: Write the numbers one to ten in words on the board. Give your students time to learn the spelling of the numbers one to ten. Students may do so first as a class, chanting the spellings out loud and then individually, to memorize them properly. After they do so, play a game of 'How Many?' with them. Quiz each student individually. Ask questions like, 'How many pencils do you have?' After the child answers with the number, encourage them to recite the spelling of the number aloud.
- Singular and plural: Write the words Singular and Plural on the board. Write pen and pens beneath singular and plural respectively. Explain that the word singular refers to just one. Hold up a pen and say, 'This is one pen. The word 'pen' is singular because it refers to just one.' Explain that the word plural refers to more than one. Hold up two pens and say, 'These are two pens. The word 'pens' is plural because it refers to more than one.' Explain that to make a singular naming word into a plural naming word, we add an $s$. Point to the $s$ at the end of the word pens to make this clear. Illustrate this concept further with the help of examples given in the book. Write singular words on the board and ask students to volunteer and change them into plurals and vice versa.

Next, tell your students they are going to visit the park with Neha. Ask them to look at the picture on this page. Let them identify all the different things that they can see in the park. Ask if they have ever visited a park themselves. Allow them to describe all the different things they have seen at the park.

 "Five little ducks", ارب" "Ten green bottles""alive
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## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (1 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students sing nursery rhymes to practice counting. | 10 min |
| 2. | 'How Many' Activity: Students learn to count in words from one to ten and <br> play a game of 'How Many?' <br> 3. | Singular and plural: Students learn the concept of singular and plural nouns <br> and practice changing singular nouns to plural and vice versa. |
| 4. | 10 min |  |
| 5. | Reading: Students describe a visit to a nearby park and practice counting. | 5 min |
| Writing: Students complete the exercises. | 10 min |  |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

What number am I? (Guessing game): You may play this game in extra time. This helps students think about the order of numbers. Tell them you are thinking of a number between 1 and 10. They must guess the mysterious number you are thinking of by asking questions to which you answer a simple 'yes' or 'no.' They ask questions like, 'Is the number bigger than 8?' They may ask only five questions before they guess the correct answer.

Singular and plural: Students to write a list of at least five things that they see in the classroom. They may choose any object, chair, table, boy, teacher, pen, etc. Next, tell them to add the appropriate letter to make these words plural in a separate column. Each student must share their list of plural words with the rest of the class.

## Answer key for Unit 2

## Writing time - At the park

A. 1. Neha found an egg that had fallen from its nest in the grass. She climbed the tree and put the egg back in its nest.
2. We should not abuse animals: we should not pull their tails, we should not throw stones at them and we should not steal birds' eggs.
B. 1. chair - lamp - curtains - picture - table - ball
2. flowers - trees - birds; Adjectives: beautiful-big-small-sunny-lush-fragrant

Writing time - Buying fruit
A. 1. an
2. a
3. an
4. an
5. a
B.

1. an
2. a
3. a
4. an
5. a
6. an
D.
7. two
8. four
9. six
10. seven
11. ten
E.
12. erasers
13. birds
14. pencils
15. chairs
F. Animals - tigers, lions, monkeys
Fruits - apples, oranges, bananas, grapes
Birds - crows, parrots, eagles

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| $\because 5$ | 隹 | -4 |
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A. 1. chair - lamp-curtains - picture - table-ball
2. flowers - tree - birds
A. 1. an
2. a
3. an
4. an
5. a
B. 1. an
2. a
3. a
4. an
5. a
6. an
D. 1. three 2. two
3. four
4. six
5. seven
6. ten.
E. 1. cups 2. erasers
3. birds
4. pencils
5. chairs
F. Animals-tigers, lions, monkeys

Fruits - apples, oranges, bananas, grapes
Birds - crows, parrots, eagles

## Unit 3 The race

## LESSON 1

## OBJECTIVES:

- To read aloud stories, predict endings, identify, and name characters
- To respond both orally and in writing, their likes and dislikes about characters and stories
- To understand the function of question words


## LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- listen to and read a simple story and talk about their characters.
- ask and answer simple questions and understand the use of question words.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- Charts introducing question words.


## METHOD

- Reading time: Tell your students it is story time. Make story time a special time. Create a little reading corner for your class. It might be made within the classroom or in the corner of the library.
Read the story with expression and pause at places in between to ask simple questions to check students' comprehension. Talk about the characters they have read about so far. Ask them to describe the Khargosh (hare) and the Katchwa (tortoise). Ask them to predict what might happen next in the story.
- Activity time: Give the students a few minutes to discuss the given questions. Next, ask them to answer the questions orally.
- Reading time: Continue reading the story and discuss all the events that take place. Encourage students to retell the story orally in their own words. Assign each student a reading partner. Students must now read the story to their partners and number the pictures given on page 22 in the correct order.
- Writing time: Read and explain the questions. Emphasize on the question words what, who, when, and where; and explain the type of information required by each question word. Ask students to work in pairs to write the answers of the question asked. After they have answered, encourage them to share their responses with the rest of the class.




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- Question words: Introduce students to the basic question words - who, when, where, what, and how. If possible, create posters containing the question words, along with their use and examples for this lesson. Explain the use of each question word and then ask students to make questions beginning with these words.
What: to find out about characteristics and general information.
Who: Tell the student the word who requires them to identify a character or person. Ask them to think of questions beginning with 'who'.
When: to find out general or specific time.
Where: to find out about places.
How: to find out characteristics, qualities, quantities, etc.


## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (For 2 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Reading time: Students listen to and read the story, discuss the story, and <br> complete the activity. | 20 min |
| 2. | Story time: Students work in groups and act out the story. <br> 3.Writing time: Students to answer the questions. <br> 4.Question words: Students are introduced to different question words and <br> their uses. | 20 min |
| 5. | Writing time: Students complete exercises. | 15 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

## Quiz Time:

Conduct a quiz in your class. Ask the students to suggest which question words might best be used to fill in the blanks:

1. $\qquad$ are you doing tomorrow?
2. $\qquad$ do you get up in the morning?
3. $\qquad$ is going to the park with Ahmed?
4. $\qquad$ is the book I was reading?
5. $\qquad$ is the sports day?
6. $\qquad$ is the name of that boy?
7. $\qquad$ many people were there at the fair?
8. $\qquad$ are you going to Murree?
9. $\qquad$ are you late? I have been waiting for ages.
10. $\qquad$ did it cost?



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2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. $\qquad$ are you doing tomorrow?
$\qquad$ do you get up in the morning?
$\qquad$ is going to the park with Ahmed?
$\qquad$ is the book I was reading?
$\qquad$ is the sports day?
$\qquad$ is the name of that boy?
$\qquad$ many people were there at the fair?
$\qquad$ are you going to Murree? are you late? I have been waiting for ages.

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## LESSON 2

## OBJECTIVES:

- To change number of naming words by adding or removing $s$ and es
- To identify words that begin or end with the same sound


## LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- understand the difference between singular and plural nouns:
- make singular nouns plural and vice versa by adding or removing s and es.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- Copies of Worksheet 3


## METHOD:

- Introduction: Revise the concept of singular and plural by reminding students that singular refers to one and plural refers to more than one.
- Explanation: Write the following on the board:

Singular nouns are nouns that name one person, one place, or one thing.
Examples: cap, cat, bat
Plural nouns are nouns that name more than one person, place, or thing.
Examples: caps, cats, bats
Repeat that to change most nouns from singular to plural, we add the letter $s$. But for nouns that end in $s, s s, c h$, sh, or $x$, we need to add -es to show more than one.
Draw two columns on the board, ask students to name nouns that end in $s, s s, c h, s h$, or $x$ on the board.

| Singular: | bus, | glass, | dish, | box, | bench |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Plural: | buses, | glasses, | dishes, | boxes, | benches |

- Reading time: Go through the given examples. Form their plurals on the board. Repeat the rule concerning plurals once more.
- Beginning and ending sounds. Ask the students to think of words beginning with sh or ending with ch. Make a list of all the examples the students suggest on the board.


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## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (1 class period):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Introduction: Students revise the concept of singular and plural nouns. <br> Explanation: Students understand the rules to make singular nouns, ending <br> with s, ss, sh, ch and $x$, plural. <br> Reading time: Students review examples of singular and plural nouns on. | 5 min <br> 10 min <br> 4. <br> 5.Beginning and ending sounds: Students give words beginning with sh or <br> ending with ch. <br> Writing time: Students complete the exercises. |

## Guess who I am:

Animal charades: Play animal charade with your class. Students mimic different animals silently before the class while their classmates guess the name of the animal. Write the names of these animals on the board and make their plurals with the help of the class.

Make copies of Worksheet 3 for further practice.


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| 5 - 50 |  | -3 |
| 10 |  | -4 |
| 10 |  | -5 |


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## Answer key for Unit 3

## Stop and discuss - Let us read a story

A. 1. Individual answers.
2. The animals meet in the jungle.
3. Khargosh tells everybody that he can run very fast and nobody can beat him.
4. The race starts at 10 o'clock.

## Writing time

A. 1. Rest, fast 2. Finish, Khargosh
C. 1. Khargosh tells everybody that he can run very fast and no one can beat him.
2. Bhaloo, the bear starts the race.
3. Katchwa reaches the finish line at 11 o'clock.
4. Khargosh was sleeping under a tree.
5. Individual answers.
D. Those are animals. E. Individual answers

Syllables
F. One-syllable words: work; up; old

Two-syllable words: very; little; again
H. 1. Where
2. When
3. What
4. Where
5. What
6. When

## Grammar-Singular or Plural

B. 1. This/That
2. This/That
3. These/Those
4. These/Those

## Writing time

A. 1. benches
2. bushes
3. boxes
4. classes
5. peaches
B. shark - show - ship - shop - shawl
C. watch - match - such - touch - which
bring - song - king - sing - long

## REVIEW TEST 1

## Answer key

A. 1. an
2. an
3. a
4. a
5. an
C. Ahsan - Mirpur - March - He - Monday - His - Mangla Dam - Sunday
E. 1.?
2.?
3. .
4.?
H. 1. chairs
2. brushes
3. matches
4. birds
5. lamps

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& \text { مغ 16: ركرى } 6 \text { وتش }
\end{aligned}
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A. 1. Individual answers.
2. The animals meet in the jungle.
3. Khargosh tells everybody that he can run very fast and nobody can beat him.
4. The race starts at 10 o'clock.

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A. 1. Khargosh tells everybody that he can run very fast and no one can beat him.
2. Bhaloo, the bear starts the race.
3. Katchwa reaches the finish line at 11 o'clock.
4. Khargosh was sleeping under a tree.
5. All the animals clap for Katchwa and shout 'Hurrah!'
6. Individual answers.
7. Individual answers.
C. 1. Where 2. When 3. What 4. Where 5. What 6. When
A. 1. benches
2. bushes
3. boxes
4. classes
5. peaches
B. shark - show - ship - shop
C. watch - match - such - touch - which
A. 1. an
2. an
3. a
4. a
5. an
C. Ahsan - Mirpur - March - Monday - His - Manga Dam - Sunday
E. 1.?
2.?
3. .
4.?
H. 1. chairs
2. brushes
3. matches
4. birds
5. lamps

## Unit 4 Colours

## LESSON 1

## OBJECTIVES:

- To build students' communication skills and vocabulary by identifying and talking about colours
- To recite poems with actions


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- use appropriate vocabulary to identify and describe colours.
- recite different poems with actions.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- Coloured papers
- Paints
- Paper plate
- Paintbrush


## METHOD:

- Introduction: To introduce the students to appropriate vocabulary bring some coloured papers to the class. Place each paper on the board and repeat its colour twice. For example, you may place the red coloured paper on the board and say aloud, 'red.' Next, ask your students to repeat the name of the colour. Do so for all the colours till you are sure they clearly know all the colours.
- Fun with paints: Ask your students to bring in their paintboxes, paintbrushes, a paper plate, and an empty cup or saucer for water. Start the lesson by asking your students if they have ever seen a rainbow. Tell them to open of their textbooks. They must look at the picture carefully. Tell them to note and count all the colours of the rainbow and name the colours. Read the text on this page and then ask each child to paint their own rainbow
- Colouring activity: Let students name and point out all the colours they know to a friend. They can then use red, blue, and yellow to complete the colouring activity.
- Primary and secondary colours: Ask students to identify the three basic colours (red, blue, and yellow) in their surroundings. Then tell them that all other colours are made by mixing only these basic colours. Ask them to mix different colours on the paper plate using the paint they have bought. Ask them to mix the following to get new colours: red and yellow, yellow and blue, and red and blue. Explain that red, blue, and yellow are primary colours and orange, purple, and green are secondary colours. Ask your students to complete the writing activity on.


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- Traffic Light: Read the poem with the correct intonation and expression. Then read the poem a second time, pause after each line, and let the class repeat after you. Make sure your students use the correct expression and appropriate gestures as they mimic you. Let students work in pairs to practice and perform this poem. Each pair must then perform in front of the class, reading each line alternatively. After performing the poem, students can draw the traffic signal and complete the writing activity. Ask students to identify the three main colours in the poem. Introduce the concept of adjectives by explaining that the colours are describing words. They describe a noun, light, in the poem 'Traffic Lights.'


## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (2 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students learn the names of different colours. <br> 2.Fun with paints: Students name and experiment with the different colours <br> of the rainbow. <br> Colouring activity: Students revise all the colours they know and complete <br> a colouring activity. <br> 4.Primary and secondary colours: Students understand the difference <br> between primary and secondary colours and have fun mixing colours to <br> create new ones. <br> Poem: Students learn to perform a poem with the correct expression and <br> are introduced to the concept of adjectives. | 20 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Play a game of 'Catch the Colour' with your class. You must name a loud and the students must run and touch an object of that colour. Name colours which students can find easily at first and then progress to other colours.

## LESSON 2

## OBJECTIVE:

- To understand and use describing words showing quality, size, and colour


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- understand the concept of describing words
- use describing words to show colour, size, and quality.
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## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- A poster of any sporting event
- Chart papers
- Copies of Worksheet 4


## METHOD:

- Introduction: Introduce the concept of adjectives. Show them a poster of the Pakistan Cricket Team playing in a match. You can use a poster of any other sport your class might be interested in (football, tennis, swimming, etc.). Ask the children to list all the nouns they can see in the poster: players, field, stadium, coach, wicket keeper, etc. This will help students to revise nouns. Next, create simple sentences.

For example:
Our team will win.
The fieldsman dropped the ball.
We went to watch the match.
Ask everyone to read each sentence. Ask if these sentences help create a picture in their minds. Do the sentences have enough information to help them imagine what is going on? If not, then what can be done? Should one add describing words? Edit the sentences by adding more describing words with the help of the class.

For example:
Our fantastic team will win.
The careless fieldsman dropped the ball.
We went to watch the exciting match.
Discuss: Do the describing words help make the sentences clearer? How?
Ask your students to come up with more describing words for the nouns in the posters. For example, the tall players, green field, fat coach, etc.

- White: Read the poem and then ask the students to repeat it. Mark the nouns on the board; rabbit, snow, milk, and teeth. Ask the class to identify the describing words in the poem. Make a list of all the describing words with the help of the class:
rabbit: white, soft, fluffy
snow: white, cold, icy
milk: white
teeth: sharp, small
Ask students to add to the list. They must think of more describing words for the four nouns in the poem. Remind students that describing words give more information about the noun. They are called adjectives. Students then complete the writing activity.
- My Colour Poem (Activity time): Tell the students they will devise their own colour


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Our team will win．
The fieldsman dropped the ball．
We went to watch the match．




Our fantastic team will win．
The careless fieldsman dropped the ball．
We went to watch the exciting match．




rabbit：white，soft，fluffy
snow：white，cold，icy
milk：white
teeth：sharp，small


poem. Divide the class into groups of four. Each group will work on a colour poem entitled 'green' or 'blue'. Provide posters to each group to write and illustrate their colour poem. Display the colour poems on the board. You may provide students with the first verse of their poem to help them get started.

Green is the grass,
soft and glossy.
Or
Blue is the sky, Beautiful and wide.

- Describing words: Recap the definition of adjectives. An adjective is a word that describes a noun (person, place, or thing). Adjectives can tell us how something looks, tastes, feels, or sounds. Adjectives answer questions like: How many? How big? What kind? Which colour? Read the sentences on this page with your class. Ask them to note the underlined words in the sentences. Tell them that these are adjectives. Students can then complete the given task.
- Adjective activity: Place four chart papers around the room with varied adjective categories labeled on them like size, colour, shape, made of what material. Divide the class into four teams and give each team a specific coloured marker. When you give the starting signal, students must think of as many adjectives for the category in a given time period. Ask them to stop at the ending signal. After the ending signal, they then move over to the next category and wait for the next starting signal. Continue this process till each group has visited all the four charts. Next, students can choose a noun and use these adjectives to make sentences with them.
- Opposites: Teach opposites, through a fun-filled activity. Give them an adjective and ask them to act it out. The adjectives you give must be opposites of each other. For example, if you say 'stand', they must stand. Then say 'sit'. Say 'happy' and they make a happy face and then say 'sad'. Say 'fast' and then 'slow'. Say 'left' and then 'right' and so on. Continue doing this till students understand the concept of opposites. Read the text on this page and ask them to note the underlined words. Point out that they are opposites. Then ask them to do the writing task.



Green is the grass
Soft and glossy

> Or

Blue is the sky
Beautiful and wide

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## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (2 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students complete the picture activity to understand the <br> concept of describing words. <br> Poem - White: Students read the poem and identify all the describing <br> words in it. <br> Colour poem: Students work in groups to create their own colour poem <br> using adjectives. <br> 4. | 20 min |
| 5. | Adjectives: Students understand the concept of adjectives. <br> Adjectives activity: Students work in groups to brainstorm different <br> adjectives. <br> Opposites: Students understand the concept of opposites and complete a <br> writing activity. | 10 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Adjective hunt: Put some everyday objects (book, pen, pencil, ruler, comb, hat, toy) into a paper bag. Ask a student to put their hand in the paper bag and try describing the object they can feel without taking it out of the bag. The others have to guess what they might be describing. The student, who guesses correctly, gets the chance to describe the next object in the bag.
Copies of Worksheet 4 to allow your class to further practice adjectives and opposites.

## Answer key for Unit 4

## Writing time - Traffic light

1. stop
2. yellow
3. go

## Writing time - White

1. White, soft, fluffy. 2. blunt, small.

## Describing words

1. clever
2. hot
3. thin
4. blue
5. small
6. tall

## Writing time - Opposites

A. light - dark, fat - thin, tall - short, hot - cold, big - small
B. happy - big - a new - long - closed - big - black

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1. 2. Stop 2. yellow 3. go

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1. white, soft, fluffy $\quad$ 2. cold, icy 3 . sharp, small
2. clever
3. hot
4. thin
5. blue
6. small

A. Light - Dark, Fat - Thin, Tell-Short, Hot - Cold, Big - Small
B. Happy - Blg - New - Long - Close(d) - Big - Black

## Unit 5 The Earth is sad

## LESSON 1

## OBJECTIVES:

- To read stories and predict ending
- To understand and use pronouns


## LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- understand and use different kinds of pronouns.
- read and enjoy stories and predict the endings.


## METHOD:

- Introducing Pronouns: Begin the lesson by writing down a list of subject pronouns (I, he, she, we, and they) on the board. Teach the subject pronouns through gestures and repetition. Choose a very simple sentence.

Miss $\qquad$ is happy. (Write your name in the blank)

I am happy.
Point towards yourself clearly as you say $I$. Tell the students $I$ can be used to replace your name and is called a pronoun.

Next, you may point to a boy, named Ahmed. First say, 'Ahmed is happy.' Then repeat by pointing to Ahmed and saying, 'He is happy.' Tell the students he is being used to replace the noun Ahmed. Do the same for all the other pronouns. Form simple sentences: He is happy. She is happy. We are happy. They are happy. Point to the appropriate gender and number as you speak each sentence. Ask your students to repeat each sentence after you, along with appropriate gestures.
Read the text and emphasize on the subject pronouns as you read aloud. Students can write all the pronouns in their exercise books and then complete the given tasks.

## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (1 class period) :

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Reading time: Students listen to the story 'Khatra and Safai', noting the <br> setting of the story and rules mentioned. | 10 min |



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Miss $\qquad$ is happy (*) I am happy.

 (He is happy) ـ They are happy ، We are happy ك She is happy ، He is happy



| 2. | Pronouns: Students learn about pronouns through a game. | 10 min |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3. | Writing time: Students complete the writing activity. |  |
| 4. | My wish: Students discuss their wishes with a friend and share them with <br> the rest of the class. | 10 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Pronoun game: Students match pronouns with their appropriate noun in this easy game. Draw four large baskets on the board. Label each 'He', 'She', 'It', and 'They'. Divide the class into two teams. Select a member from the first team and give them a noun. For example, you may say, 'boy'. The student will then write the noun in the appropriate basket on the board. Award the team a point if the answer is correct. Continue till all the students get a turn.

## LESSON 2

## OBJECTIVES:

- To recognize and use words that show position for example, up/ down/ in/ under/ here/ there etc.


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to understand and use prepositions.

## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- A cardboard cut-out of a monkey.
- Copies of Worksheet 5


## METHOD:

- Introduction - Where am I?: Stand in front of the chair and say, 'I am in front of a chair.' Stand beside the chair and say, 'I am beside the chair.' Stand on the chair and say, 'I am on the chair.' Stand next to, behind, in front of, raise the chair over your head, etc. Repeat your positions aloud.
Now stand in different positions again and ask the students, 'Where am I?' They will reply using the appropriate position word. For example, 'You are in front of the chair.'
- Point out that on, behind, beside, next to, under, over are prepositions of place and they tell us where somebody or something is.
- Where are these? Ask the students to look at the pictures carefully and read the sentences out loud to each other. Tell them that the sentences tell the position of something. They must note that the underlined words tell them where somebody or something is. Split the class into two teams now. Assign each team a desk. Choose the name of an object that can be found in the class easily and any preposition of place. For example, you may say, 'Put a pencil case on the desk.' The team members

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must rush to find a pencil case and put it in its proper position. Continue the game, alternating between the two teams. The players of each team must find the object specified and rush to put it on, under, next to, behind, or beside the desk.

- Writing time: Tell your students to complete the writing activity on prepositions.
- Discussion time: Students to then work in pairs and ask questions about the students and things in class and their positions, and then do the writing task.
- Hide Mr Monkey: Prepare a cardboard cut-out of a monkey. Introduce it to the class as Mr. Monkey. Tell the students they are going to look for Mr Monkey. Ask a pair of students to go out of the class. The rest of the class must decide where to hide Mr Monkey. Once the Monkey is hidden, allow the pair outside to come in. They must then locate the monkey by asking simple yes or no questions about its position from the rest of the class. 'Is Mr Monkey behind the door?', 'Is Mr Monkey under the desk?' etc.


## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (1 class period):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: As given in the methodology. <br> 2.Prepositions (Where are these?): Students read the sentences in their <br> textbook and play an easy game to learn prepositions. | 10 min <br> 3.Writing and discussion time: Students work in pairs to complete the <br> discussion and writing activity. |
| 4. | 10 min |  |
| Hide Mr Monkey: Students play the game. | 10 min |  |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Simon says: Play a game of 'Simon says’ with the class to practice recognizing prepositions of place. For example, you may say, 'Simon says put your hands on your head' or 'Simon says put your bags under the desk.'
Make copies of Worksheet 5 for further practice.

## LESSON 3

## OBJECTIVES:

- To identify and name characters and settings in a story
- To identify and classify gender of naming words



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| 10 |  | -3 |
| 10 |  | -4 |






## LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- identify and name the character and setting of different stories.
- classify nouns according to their gender.


## METHOD:

- Introduction: Take your class to the library. Assign each child a partner and allow them to choose and read any storybook of their liking. Next, they can discuss who the characters in the story are and where the story takes place (the setting). Allow each pair to share their answers with the rest of the class. As they end their oral presentation, ask them whether there were both male and female characters in their stories, if so, which ones were male and which ones were female.
- Reading time: Back in the class, ask the students to read the story 'The Race' in Unit 3 and discuss the characters and setting of the story. Next, they can read the story 'Alladin and the Lamp' and discuss the characters and setting of the story. Allow them to open of the textbook and check if they have identified the correct characters and setting.
- Writing and discussion: Let each student briefly share their favourite story with the rest of the class and talk about its characters and setting.
- Going to the zoo: Explain that masculine nouns are words for men, boys, and male animals and birds; feminine nouns are words for women, girls and female animals and birds. Read the poem 'Going to the Zoo' and emphasize the nouns that show gender. At the end, list all the underlined nouns on the board. Make two columns on the board. Put the heading 'masculine' on one and 'feminine' on the other. Ask them to discuss in pairs which listed on the board are masculine and which nouns are feminine. Next, ask the students to volunteer to write the nouns on the board in the correct column. Students to then complete the given table.

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## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (2 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students read their favourite stories in the library and <br> discuss the characters and settings within them. | 40 min |
| 2. | Reading time: Students read the stories and discuss their characters and <br> settings. <br> Writing and discussion time: Students talk about the main character <br> and setting in their favourite story and then complete the writing activity. <br> Masculine and feminine nouns: Students understand the difference <br> between masculine and feminine nouns by reading a poem and through <br> other activities. <br> Writing time: Students work in pairs to complete the task. | 15 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

My favourite character: Provide students with loose sheets of paper. Ask students to choose a character from their favourite story and illustrate it. They must also write a few lines describing their favourite character. Display the students' descriptions and drawings on the board.

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| $\sim 15$ |  - ロ | -2 |
| $\sim 10$ |  | -3 |
| $\sim 10$ |  | -4 |
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## Answer key for Unit 5

## Vocabulary

A. 1. Saleem -He
2. A horse - It
3. Ahmed and Ali - They
4. A book - It
5. Tahira and I - We
6. A girl - She

## Writing time

A. One day Bashir and Saif go for a long walk. They are feeling very hot. 'I want to dive in the river,' says Bashir. 'It is cold.' 'We can both swim,' says Saif, and he dives in fast into the water. A woman sees them and she cries, 'Be careful, there are stones in the river!'
B. 1. true
2. false
3. false
4. true
5. false
6. false

## Writing time - Where are these

A. 1. It is behind the bush.
2. She is under the tree.
3. It is between the chairs.
4. It is on the road.
5. He is in the pool.
6. It is above the clouds.
7. It is in front of the house.

Writing time - Going to the zoo

| Masculine | Feminine |
| :--- | :--- |
| uncle | aunt |
| man | woman |
| king | queen |
| grandfather | grandmother |
| son | daughter |
| actor | actress |

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\end{aligned}
$$

A. 1. Saleem-He
2. A horse - It
3. Ahmed and Ali - They
4. A book - It
5. Tahira and I-We
6. A girl - She
C. One day Bashir and Saif go for a long walk. They are feeling very hot. "I want to dive in the river," says Bashir. "It is cold." "We can both swim," says Saif, and he dives in fast into the water. A woman sees them and she cries, "Be careful, there are stones in the river!"
D. 1. true
2. false
3. false
4. true
5. false
6. false
A. 1. It is behind the bush.
2. She is under the tree.
3. It is between the chairs.
4. It is on the road.
5. He is in the pool.
6. It is above the clouds.
7. It is in front of the house.

| Masculine $\sqrt{\mathbf{i}}$ | Feminine |
| :--- | :--- |
| uncle | aunt |
| man | woman |
| king | queen |
| grand father | grandmother |
| son | daughter |
| actor | actress |

## Unit $6 \quad M y$ diary

## LESSON 1

## OBJECTIVES:

- To write a diary entry
- To locate months and days in a calendar
- To read and write ordinal numbers from first to tenth
- To identify position of objects using ordinal numbers


## LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- write a diary entry.
- read and understand data given in a calendar.
- read and write ordinal numbers from first to tenth and use them to identify the position of objects.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- A calendar


## METHOD:

- Nadia is writing her diary: Read aloud the first diary and ask these questions: Who is speaking; who wrote this diary? To whom did this person write a diary to?
- Exposition: Diary-writing is an activity where you write about what you did on a certain day, what happened, what you liked about it or what you disliked about it, and so on. You can write about good events and bad events. Look at Nadia's diary. What is she talking about? What has happened? Stationary stores have diaries of different designs that you can use to record events. Next, students to brainstorm a recent event in their lives and note points about it. Write on the board: What happened? Which day was it? Who was there? What did you like or dislike about it.
- Months in a year: Show the calendar to the students, point to each day of the week and read its name aloud. Pause after each day and allow the students to repeat after you. Ask students to think of an activity they do on each day of the week. Write on the board:

M is for Monday.
On Monday I sleep.
T is for Tuesday.
On Tuesday I $\qquad$ .
W is for Wednesday.
On Wednesday I $\qquad$ .
T is for Thursday too.

On Thursday I $\qquad$
$F$ is for Friday.
On Friday I $\qquad$
$S$ is for Saturday.
On Saturday I $\qquad$
$S$ is also for Sunday.
On Sunday I $\qquad$ _.

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$M$ is for Monday.
On Monday I sleep.
T is for Tuesday.
On Tuesdayl $\qquad$ .
W is for Wednesday.
On Wednesday I $\qquad$ .
T is for Thursday too.
On Thursdayl $\qquad$ .
$F$ is for Friday.
On Friday I $\qquad$ .
$S$ is for Saturday.
On Saturdayl $\qquad$ .
$S$ is also for Sunday.
On Sunday I $\qquad$ .

- What do we do? Read aloud the poem with actions. Ask students to recite the poem, they can also act out all the verbs in the poem, for example, go to school, swim in the pool, clean the yard, etc.
- Writing: Ask students to complete this task. They must think of the special things they do on each day of the week and write sentences about them.
- Day, month, and date: Allocate 10 minutes at the beginning of each day Calendar Time. Point out the date and day on the calendar. Then ask simple questions like: What was the date yesterday? What day will it be tomorrow? etc. Next, sing the 'Days of the Week' song with your class to revise all the days of the week. Then, do a 'Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow' activity. Ask your students 'Yesterday was
$\qquad$ , today is $\qquad$ tomorrow will be days of the week. Look at the month and note what month it is. Continue this daily to revise the days of the week and names of different months.
- Months in a year: Read the text on this page. Ask the class to repeat the days of the week and months in a year. Repeat that in a year there are 12 months, 52 weeks, and 365 and 1/4 days.
- Ordinal numbers: Take your students to the playground. Hold races to explain the concept of ordinal numbers. Divide the class into groups of ten. Have a race and then ask the students to stand according to their position attained in the race: first, second, third, fourth, and so on.
Take students back to class. Explain to your class that ordinal numbers mean in order from 1 to 10. First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth are ordinal numbers. Create two tables on the board, one for days of the week and the other for months of the year.

| Days of the Week |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1^{\text {st }}$ | Monday |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ | Tuesday |
| $3^{\text {rd }}$ | Wednesday |
| $4^{\text {th }}$ | Thursday |
| $5^{\text {th }}$ | Friday |
| $6^{\text {th }}$ | Saturday |
| $7^{\text {th }}$ | Sunday |


| Months of the year |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1^{\text {st }}$ | January |
| $2^{\text {nd }}$ | February |
| $3^{\text {rd }}$ | March |
| $4^{\text {th }}$ | April |
| $5^{\text {th }}$ | May |
| $6^{\text {th }}$ | June |
| $7^{\text {th }}$ | July |
| $8^{\text {th }}$ | August |
| $9^{\text {th }}$ | September |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ | October |
| $11^{\text {th }}$ | November |
| $12^{\text {th }}$ | December |





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| Months of the year |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1st | January |
| 2nd | February |
| 3rd | March |
| 4th | April |
| 5th | May |
| 6th | June |
| 7th | July |
| 8th | August |
| 9th | September |
| 10th | October |
| 11th | November |
| 12th | December |


| Days of the Week |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1st | Monday |
| 2nd | Tuesday |
| 3rd | Wednesday |
| 4th | Thursday |
| 5 th | Friday |
| 6 th | Saturday |
| 7 th | Sunday |

Fill in the first column and ask students to volunteer to fill in the second with the names of the days of the week and months. Ask questions related to the correct order of the days and months. Which is the second day of the week? Which month comes before February? Name the months that come after May?

Writing time: Students can then complete the given activities.
SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (2 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students are introduced to the days of the week through a <br> poem and a calendar. | 15 min |
| 2. | Reading time: Students learn the poem What do we do? <br> 3.Writing time: Students write what they do on each day of the week. <br> 4.Day, month, and date: Teach the names of days and months with the help <br> of a calendar <br> 5. | 10 min |
| M. | Months in a year: Reading the text and completing the written task. <br> Ordinal numbers: Students learn the concept of ordinal numbers by holding <br> races. They learn to place the days of the week and months in a year in order. | 20 min |
| 7. | Writing time: Students practice ordinal numbers and days and months <br> through writing exercises. | 10 min |

- EXTENDED ACTIVITIES

My weekly plan: Ask students to create a weekly planner. Draw a table with two columns, one for days of the week and the other for scheduled tasks. Let students fill in the tasks in the order in which they need to be done.

My class party: Ask students to plan a class party. Tell them to plan all the events of the party in the order in which they will occur. For example, first there will be an introduction; second, a song competition; third, a snacks break; fourth, a game; and so on.

## LESSON 2

## OBJECTIVES:

- To understand and use prepositions
- To write numbers in 10 s in words


## LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- understand and use prepositions of time.
- write numbers in 10 s in words.





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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -15 |  | -1 |
| 20- | (ا) What do we do? | -2 |
| -10 |  | -3 |
| 10 |  | -4 |
| 10- |  | -5 |
| 20- |  | -6 |
| 10 - |  | -7 |

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## METHOD:

- Bashir: Introduce students to prepositions of time. Explain that there are three prepositions they need to know: in, on, and at. If they refer to a longer duration of time, for example, a year, a month, or even a week, they will use the preposition in. For example, I was born in 1984, in July in the summer months. If they refer to a specific day they must use on. For example, I was born on the $5^{\text {th }}$ of July or on Monday. If they refer to a specific time, they will use at. For example, I was born at 5 o'clock. Students read about Bashir and note the use of the prepositions of time in and on.
- Short interview: Ask your students to interview their classmates. Allow them to walk around the class and ask their friends in which year, month, and on which day they were born. Next, ask the students to complete the writing task.
- Numbers in tens: Students learn numbers in 10s by reading the poem aloud to a partner. They learn the numbers ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty and also spell them. Next, they complete the writing activity.


## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (1 class period):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students learn the three main prepositions of time through <br> examples. <br> 2. | Short interview: Students interview their classmates to practice using <br> prepositions of time. |
| 3. | Writing time: Students complete the writing exercises on prepositions. <br> 4. | 10 min |
| Numbers in tens: Students work in pairs to learn counting in tens through <br> a fun poem and do the writing task. | 10 min |  |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Ask students to bring in a box of toothpicks. Let students separate the toothpicks into groups of tens first and then add them up to count by tens: ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty.
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 (I was الها Monday.)


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## Answer key for Unit 6

## Writing time - Neha is writing her diary

A. Sample paragraph

Dear Diary,
Our teacher took us to the school nursery today. It is a beautiful place.There are many trees and a bird cage. There were many types of colourful parrots in the cage. I enjoyed giving them grains. I hope to visit the nursery again soon.

Rida

## Writing time - What do we do?

A. one two three four five six seven eight nine ten

## B. Sample answers

On Monday, I wake up early on enjoy a delicious breakfast of pancakes.
On Tuesday, I enjoy singing and dancing to nursery rhymes in Music class.
On Wednesday, I enjoy experiments given in Science class.
On Thursday, I enjoy playing football in games period.
On Friday, my family and I order pizza and watch a movie.
On Saturday, my family and I have a picnic at the park.
On Sunday, my family and I spend the day the beach.

## Writing time - Months in a year

A. 1. January
2. March
3. September
4. Friday
5. Wednesday
B. 1. first
2. second
3. third
4. fourth
5. fifth
6. sixth
7. seventh
8. eighth
9. ninth
10. tenth
C. 1. First

January
2. Second
3. Third

February
4. Fourth April
5. Fifth May
6. Sixth June
7. Seventh July
8. Eighth August
9. Ninth September
10. Tenth October
11. Eleventh November
12. Twelfth December

Writing time - Bashir
A. 1. on
2. in
3. in
4. on
5. on
6. in
7. in

## Writing time - I can see

A. 1. twenty
2. forty
3. ten
4. fifty
5. thirty
B. 1. ten
2. fifty
3. twenty
4. forty
5. thirty

## Consonant Clusters

B. grass ground stool stop stall spoon spoil spin

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A. 1. January
2. March
3. September
4. Friday
5. Wednesday
B. 1. first
2. second
3. third
4. fourth
5. fifth
6. sixth
7. seventh
8. eight
9. ninth
10. tenth
C. 1. First
2. Second January
3. Third
February
4. Fourth
March
5. Fifth
April
6. Sixth
May
7. Seventh June
8. Eight July
9. Ninth
10. Tenth September
11. Eleventh October
12. Twelfth November December
صتد 47: كهمنك وتت
A. 1. on
2. in
3. in
4. on
5. on
6. in
7. in
A. 1. twenty
2. forty
3. ten
4. fifty
5. thirty
B. 1. ten
2. fifty
3. twenty
4. forty
5. thirty
-
A. 1. late
2. white
3. sad
4. short
5. cold
B. 1. He
2. They
3. She
C. 1. Monday
2. Thursday
3. March
D. 1. first
2. second
3. third
E. 1. in
2. above
3. behind
4. under
5. on
F. 1. a. Nasir is buying books.
b. The old lady is buying an Eid card.
c. They are at a bookstore.
d. She drops her purse.
e. Nasir picks up her purse and returns it.
2. Characters: Nasir - old lady

Setting: Bookstore

## REVIEW TEST 2

## Answer key

A. 1. late
2. white
3. sad
4. short
5. cold
B. 1. He
2. They
3. She
C. 1. Monday
2. Thursday
3. March
D. 1. first
2. second
3. third
E. 1. in
2. above
3. behind
4. under
5. on
F. 1. a. Nasir is buying books.
b. The old lady is buying an Eid card.
c. They are at a bookstore.
d. She drops her purse.
e. Nasir picks up her purse and returns it.
G. This is Nadia. She likes apples, oranges, and bananas. She also likes going to the park. Nadia is happy at the park.

## Unit 7 Letter from Murree

## LESSON 1

## OBJECTIVES:

- To understand and use verbs
- To read the time on a clock


## LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- understand and use verbs in the present continuous tense.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- A large wall clock


## METHOD:

- Introduction: Take the students outdoors and allow them to play. As they play, move amongst the different groups and ask, what they are doing? Allow them to answer with the appropriate verb; running, skipping, chasing, jumping, swinging, building, etc. before telling them that they have just mentioned verbs. Tell them that a verb is a word that tells us what somebody is doing. In other words, verbs are action words.
- What are Verbs? Take the students back to the class and explain the definition of a verb again with the help of examples. Tell them that clearly, 'verbs tell us what somebody is doing.' Write simple sentences on the board and tell your students to point out the verbs. For example:
Ali is cleaning his room.
Ahmed is cutting vegetables.
Neha is playing with her doll house.
Allow volunteers to point out that cleaning, cutting, and playing are verbs. They are actions and tell us what somebody is doing.
- Letter from Murree: Ask the children to read the letter. Point out the format of the letter. Ask students to identify each of the following in the letter: the address of the sender, the date, the greeting, the main body, the closing, and the signature. Ask students to identify all the action words in the letter. Tell them that the underlined words in the letter are verbs as they tell us what Taha is doing.
- My letter (Writing task): Ask students to write a simple letter to a friend. This letter will start with the greeting and end with the closing remark and signature. They can tell their friend what they did in their summer holidays. Ask them to write at least four sentences about different things that they did during their summer vacations. Afterwards, allow students to exchange their letters with a partner and underline all the verbs (action words) in their partner's letter.
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Ali is Cleaning his room.
Ahmed is cutting vegetables.
Neh is playing with her doll house.

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- Writing time: Ask students to complete the writing exercise.
- Telling the Time: Teach your students how to read the time. Bring a large wall clock to class.

1. Point out the hands of the clock. Tell your students that the hour hand is the shorter hand and the minute hand is the longer one. While explaining this, point to the hour, minute, and second hands clearly to help students recognize these.
2. Next, move onto the clock's face. Tell your students there are twenty-four hours in a day. To complete a full day, the hour hand will move twice around the clock's face. Point out each number on the clock's face starting with 12 and moving clockwise. Let students read these numbers aloud for a second and third time to practice. Now point out that the clock's hands always move in this same direction.
3. Now teach students to identify each hour on the clock's face. Use the board to draw 12 different clocks so you'll have a picture of each hour (with the minute hand always on 12). An alternative is to use the stopped wall clock by turning the hour hand to each new hour. Students can read the number the hour hand points to, and tell the time.
4. After students can read each hour on a clock, ask them to draw 12 different clocks to show the twelve different hours during the day.

- My timetable: Use the board to list the following six activities:

1. Brushing my teeth
2. Going to school
3. Eating lunch
4. Doing home work
5. Watching television
6. Sleeping

Tell your students they are going to create their personal picture timetable. Give each child $1 / 4$ of a chart paper to create their timetable. They can give the heading 'My timetable', list each of the above activity, and draw a picture to illustrate the activity. Next, ask them to write the time at which they perform the activity daily and draw a clock to illustrate this time.

For example:

1. My Time Table


Brushing my Teeth


I brush my teeth at 6 o'clock.
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共 My Time Table (



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Let students underline the verbs on their chart and display the students' work on the class board.

- Reading time: Tell students that they will now find out more about Nasir's daily activities. Ask them to read about Nasir's daily activities to a partner. Tell them to note the different times at which Nasir performs these activities. After they have read the text, ask the class simple questions to check their comprehension.
- What is happening?:Tell students to note that the words wash, go, help, eat, play, and sleep are action words or verbs. We use the verb + ing for actions that are happening at the moment of speaking. Play a game of 'What is happening?' with your class. Select a student from your class. Whisper an action word to them, for example 'sleeping'. The student must act out this action for the rest of the class. Ask the class, 'What is happening?' and let them guess the action being performed. For example, they will say, 'He is sleeping.'
Play this game till students clearly understand that the actions happening at the moment are expressed by adding -ing to a verb. Students to then work in pairs to complete the discussion activity and writing exercises of their textbook.


## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (3 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students are taken outdoors to be introduced to the concept <br> of verbs. | 10 min |
| 2. | Verbs: Back in the classroom, students learn to define and identify verbs. | 10 min |
| 3. | Reading time: Students read the letter and identify verbs. | 10 min |
| 4. | My letter: Students write a letter to a friend describing their holiday <br> activities and identify the verbs in a partner's letter. | 20 min |
| 5. | Writing time: Students work in pairs to complete a writing exercise. | 10 min |
| 6. | Telling the time: Students learn how to tell the time using a wall clock. | 10 min |
| 7. | My timetable: Students create their personal time table. | 30 min |
| 8. | Reading time: Students practice telling time and identifying verbs. <br> Students play a game of 'What is happening?' | 10 min |
| 9. | Writing time: Students work in pairs to complete discussion and writing <br> activities. | 10 min |








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## LESSON 2

## OBJECTIVES:

- To make simple greeting cards
- To arrange words in alphabetical order
- To write simple sentences on a given topic


## LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- create simple greeting cards.
- arrange words in alphabetical order.
- write simple sentences on a given topic.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- Chart papers
- Crayons


## METHOD:

- Eid Greetings: Ask students to share in groups, what they do on Eid day. Next, tell them to write a few sentences about how they spend their Eid and read them out to a partner.

Tell your students that Nasir is sending his friend Talha an Eid card. They can open their textbook to see Nasir's Eid card to Talha. Ask them to design their own Eid card for a friend and write a message on it. They can use chart paper and crayons.

- Writing time: Ask students to work in pairs to complete the writing exercises.
- Order of the letters: Sing the alphabet song with your class. Ask your students to remember the order in which the letters come after one another. Quiz them by asking them short questions about the order of the letters in the alphabet. For example, you may ask: which letter comes after b ; name the letter between g and i ; which letter comes before z, and so on. Explain to your students that a set of words are given in alphabetical order if the first letter of the words follow the order of the alphabet. Give students groups of simple words to be arranged in alphabetical order. For example, ask them to arrange each of the following groups in alphabetical order:

1. bee - dog - cat - ant - elephant
2. goat - jacket - house - frog - igloo
3. orange - net - lemon - mango - kite
4. rocket - star - turtle - quilt - palace
5. wallet - x-ray - yoyo - van - umbrella - zebra

- Writing time: Ask the students to complete the writing exercises.

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1. bee-dog-cat-ant-elephant
2. goat - jacket - house - frog - igloo
3. orange - net - lemon - mango - kite
4. rocket - star - turtle - quilt - palace
5. wallet - x-ray - yoyo - van - umbrella - zebra

## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (2 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students talk about how they spent their Eid day with their <br> classmates. | 10 min |
| 2. | Eid Greetings: Students design a greeting card for their friend. | 30 min |
| 3. | Writing time: Students work in pairs to complete the writing exercises. | 10 min |
| 4. | Alphabetical order: Students revise the alphabet and learn how to arrange <br> words in alphabetical order. | 20 min |
| 5. | Writing time: Students do the writing task. | 10 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Write down the names of all the students on the board and arrange them in alphabetical order with the help of the class. Next, divide the class into different groups and ask all the group members to line up according to the alphabetical order. You may change the group members to keep changing the order of the students' line in each group.

## Answer key for Unit 7

## Writing time

A. 1. sending
2. enjoying
3. cutting
4. making
5. shopping

## Discussion time - What are Nasir's daily activities?

A. 1. Nasir is eating lunch at 2 o'clock.
2. Nasir is washing his face at 6 o'clock.
3. Nasir is sleeping at 9 o'clock.

## Writing time

A. 1. It is 1 o'clock.
2. It is 8 o'clock.
3. It is 4 o'clock.

## Writing time

B. 1. sitting
2. fishing
3. playing
4. eating
5. running
6. standing

## Writing time - Eid greetings

B. sun - snake - soon - sale - sum - school

## Writing time - Order of letters

A. 1. b 2. s 3. $y-q-h-n-e, g-s, u, w-k, m$
B. fat, hat, mat, Pat, rat, sat
C. 1. boat, coat, goat, moat
2. bear, dear, fear, tear




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\end{aligned}
$$

A. 1. reading 2. enjoying 3. cutting 4. making 5. shopping مغ 54: بّالِّ خيالكا وتت
A. 1. Nasir is eating lunch at 2 o'clock.
2. Nasir is washing his face at 6 o'clock.
3. Nasir is sleeping at $9 o^{\prime}$ clock.
كِّ كـ وت
A. 1. It is 1 o'clock. 2. It is $_{8} 80^{\prime}$ clock. 3. It is 4 o'clock. $^{\prime}$

B. 1. sitting 2. fishing
3. playing
4. eating
5. running
6. standing

B. sun - snake - soon - sale - sum - school
A. 1.b 2.s $3 . y-q-h-n-e, g-s, u, w-k, m$
B. fat, hat, mat, Pat, rat, sat
C. 1. boat, coat, goat, moat
2. bear, dear, fear, tear

## Unit 8 Going places

## LESSON 1

## OBJECTIVES:

- To understand and respond to simple wh- questions
- To understand and use possessive adjectives
- To read text and answer questions


## LEARNING OUTCOME:

- By the end of this lesson, student should be able to understand and use different kinds of question words.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- Pictures of people from different professions


## METHOD:

- Introduction (Question words): To introduce your class to question words, ask them some general questions. Try to use a different question word in each question. Tell the student what kind of information is required by each question word. For example, you may ask,

1. 'Who is the Prime Minister of Pakistan?'

Tell your students that the information required by a 'who' question would be the name of a person.
2. 'What is your name?'

Tell your students that a 'what' question usually requires the name of a thing.
3. 'When did you arrive?'

Tell your students that 'when' questions requires time.
4. 'Where do you live?'

Tell your students that a 'where' question requires the name of a place.
5. 'Why are you sad?'

Tell your students that a 'why' question requires a reason.
6. 'How can I cook biryani?'

Tell your students that 'how' questions require explanation.

- The black bird: Ask the students to read the poem 'The Black Bird'. Choose any four students to role-play the poem. As the rest of the class reads the poem, these students may act as the king, queen, maid, and blackbird. The king can pretend to count money, the queen to eat bread and honey, the maid may pretend to hang out clothes, and the black bird would pretend to swoop down and peck at the maid. Next, divide the class into pairs and ask them to read the poem.


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- Writing time: Discuss the questions on this page. Explain again the question words. Students to then do the writing task.
- Jack and Jill: Divide the class into groups of four. Allow each group to perform the poem 'Jack and Jill' in front of the class. Two students from each group can read the poem and the other two can act as Jack and Jill. After the students' performances, recap that a 'who' question is used to ask about people and a 'why' question is used to ask for the reason why something happens. Allow students to answer the given questions.
- Who are they? Start this activity with a class discussion. Ask the students, 'What would you want to be when you grow up?' After listening to their responses, ask why have they chosen this a profession. Allow each child to answer. Cut out pictures from newspapers and magazines which depict different careers. Show these pictures and talk about different careers. For example: a teacher, an athlete, a policeman, a firefighter, a doctor, and so on. Discuss the advantages of joining each profession. Ask students to look at the pictures on this page and then answer the questions, solve the riddles as well as complete the matching activity on the next page. After they complete the matching activity, ask students questions for all the answers in Exercise D. For example, if they have completed the sentence, 'Bilal is wearing new clothes because it is Eid,' you will ask them, 'Why is Bilal wearing new clothes?'


## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (2 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Explain question words. | 10 min |
| 2. | Read a poem: Students read and perform the poem. | 30 min |
| 3. | Writing time: Students complete the writing task. | 10 min |
| 4. | Jack and Jill: Students read another poem and complete the task. | 15 min |
| 5. | Who are they? Students discuss different professions and answer <br> questions, solve the riddles, and complete the matching activity. | 15 min |

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## LESSON 2

## OBJECTIVES:

- To understand and use possessive adjectives
- To read text and answer questions


## LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of this lesson, student will be able to:

- understand and use possessive adjectives in sentences.
- read a story and answer questions related to it.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- Copies of Worksheet 6


## METHOD:

- Introduction: Introduce the possessive adjectives my, your, his, her, its, ours, and theirs through a small activity. Bring a book to class. Point to the book and say, 'I have a book. This is my book.' Emphasize on the possessive adjective my. Repeat several times till the students can recall easily. Point to different objects around the class and introduce all the other possessive adjectives in a similar manner. Point to a student's book and say, 'You have a book. This is your book.' Point to a student's pen and say, 'Ahmed has a pen. This is his pen.' Point to a student's lunchbox and say, 'Sara has a lunchbox. This is her lunchbox.' Point to the class room and say, 'We have a classroom. This is our classroom.' Point outside the window and say, 'The school has a yard. This is its yard.'
- Activity: Continue practicing the use of possessive adjectives with the class orally. Ask questions, and allow the students to use appropriate possessive adjectives in their answers. Ask, 'Is your name Sara?' Emphasize on your. The student will reply with, 'No, my name is $\qquad$ .' Continue asking simple questions, for example 'Is her name Zara?' Allow the student to reply with, 'No, her name is
$\qquad$ .' If the student replies incorrectly, prompt another student with the same question, till you elicit the correct answer. Ask 'Is his name Ahmed?' Wait for the appropriate answer: 'No, his name is Nabil.' Next, allow students to ask similar questions. 'Is your name Saad?', 'Is her name Mariam?', 'Is his name Kamal?'
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 "Sara ، اكيك طلب
 "The school has a yard. This is its ،
yard."

 "Is her name Zara?" جأب , IL : بوز Ahmed?" "Is your name Saad?", "Is your name Mariam?", "Is his name Kamal?"
- Taha's family: Tell students now they will meet Taha's family. Ask them to read about Taha's family. Tell them to note the use of all the possessive adjectives they have learnt so far. Ask them to write about their own family in a similar manner. They must construct four similar sentences about their mother, father, sister, and/or brother, and house using the possessive adjectives they have learnt so far.
- Writing time: Students to complete the writing exercises.
- Story time - Ali Baba: Tell your students it is story time again. Read the story once in continuity and then read a second time, pausing in between frequently, and asking questions to check comprehension. Ask students why did Ali Baba report the thieves to the police. Would they have done the same?
- Writing time: Allow students to work in pairs to complete the writing tasks.


## SUGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (2 class periods)

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students are introduced to the concept of possessive <br> adjectives through a class discussion. | 10 min |
| 2. | Actvity: Students play a game to further understand possessive adjectives. <br> 3. | Reading time: Students read about Taha's family and describe their own <br> family using possessive adjectives. |
| 4. | Writing time: Students complete the writing exercise on possessive <br> adjectives. | 10 min |
| 5. | Story time: Students listen to a story and answer questions related to it. <br> 6. | Writing time: Students complete the writing activity on the story they have <br> read. |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Possessive Adjectives: Play a game of passing the parcel with the students. Choose any parcel: a pillow or a ball. Ask the students to sit in a circle. Start the game yourself. Hold up the parcel and loudly say a sentence which has a possessive adjective in it, e.g. THIS is not MY parcel, this is YOUR parcel.' Pass the parcel to the next student in the circle and start clapping. They must repeat your statement and pass the parcel along. If a student is unable to remember the statement, prompt them a bit. Let the game continue. After a certain period, stop clapping. The student who has the parcel when you stop clapping must say a sentence which has a possessive adjective in it. Allow the game to continue. You may also make copies of Worksheet 6 to allow students to further practice possessive adjectives.

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## Answer key for Unit 8

## Writing time - The black bird

A. 3. The Queen is in the parlour.
4. She is eating bread and honey.
5. The maid is in the garden.
6. She is hanging out the clothes.

## Writing time - Jack and Jill

1. Jack, Jill
2. fetch, pail
3. Jack
4. fell

## Who are they?

A. 1. Mr Rahim
2. Mr Shahid
3. Mr Rehman
4. Mr Faisal
5. Mr Arif
B. teacher. farmer. pilot. doctor.
C. 1. Bilal is wearing new clothes because it is Eid.
2. Sara is crying because she has lost her book.
3. They are wearing jackets because it is cold.
4. They are running because they want to catch the bus.
5. Ahmed is happy because he has a new watch.

## Writing time - Taha's family

A. 1. your, his, her
2. her
3. His
4. Our
5. Its
6. their

## Writing time - Ali Baba

A. 1 Ali Baba was a carpenter.
2. He was cutting wood.
3. He heard horses.
4. He hid behind a tree.
5. He saw forty men.
6. A door opened.
7. Ali Baba shouted - Open Sesame.
A. 3. The Queen is in the parlour.
4. She is eating bread and honey.
5. The maid is in the garden.
6. She is hanging out the clothes.

A. 1. Jack, Jill
2. fetch, pail
3. Jack
4. fell
B. 1. Mr Rahim
2. Mr Shahid
3. Mr Rehman
4. Mr Faisal
5. Mr Arif
C. teacher.
farmer.
pilot.
doctor.
D 1. Bilal is wearing new clothes because it is Eid.
2. Sara is crying because she has lost her book.
3. They are wearing jackets because it is cold.
4. They are running because they want to catch the bus.
5. Ahmed is happy because he has a new watch.
A. 1. your, his, her
2. her
3. His
4. Our
5. Its
6. their

A. 1 Ali Baba was a carpenter.
3. He heard horses.
5. He saw forty men.
7. Ali Baba shouted - Open Sesame.
B. $4^{\text {th }}, 3^{\text {rd }}, 5^{\text {th }}, 2^{\text {nd }}, 1^{\text {st }}$

## Unit 9 Hurray for Nasir!

## LESSON 1

## OBJECTIVES:

- To exchange routine greetings and social courtesies
- To use 'has' and 'have' to show possession
- To use 'can' and 'cannot' to show ability or inability
- To express likes and dislikes
- To read and answer questions about simple maps and plans


## LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- understand the importance of good manners and exchange routine greetings and social courtesies.
- use 'has' and 'have' to show possession and 'can' and 'cannot' to show ability or inability.
- use simple sentences to express likes and dislikes
- read and answer simple questions related to a floor plan.


## RESOURCES REQUIRED (TEACHING AIDS):

- Pictures of fruits and vegetables


## METHOD:

- Introduction: Start the lesson with a discussion on the importance of using polite words and phrases. Explain that we should always use words like please, thank you, and excuse me to respect others and make them feel special.
- Make sure that they understand that they must never forget to say:
- Thank You when they receive a present or gift or when someone helps them or praises them.
- Please when they are asking someone to help them with something.
- Excuse me when they burp or hiccup or sneeze or when they interrupt someone or ask them to move.
- Greet politely when they meet a friend or acquaintance.
- Are you alright? if they see someone hurt or in pain.
- Sorry, when they make a mistake or hurt someone.

Tell them that we all must always think of other people, rather than ourselves and must try never to hurt someone.
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- Reading time: Tell students that they will now meet Nasir, a very polite boy. Ask them to read the passage and discuss all the polite words Nasir uses and ask them if they use those words themselves. On the next page, read with the class why Nasir is the best behaved boy. Ask again whether they also are well-behaved like Nasir, and do they do all the polite things Nasir does.
- Writing time : Students can complete the task given on this page.
- The new girl: Introduce the use of has and have. Explain to your students that they will now meet a new girl Beenish. Ask them read the passage about Beenish. Then ask simple questions to check comprehension. Next, ask students to read the passage to a partner and underline has and have in the passage. Read the sentences on this page out loud to the class. Ask students to note the use of has and have in these sentences again. Explain that we use 'has' with he, she, it, and singular nouns, and we use 'have' with I, you, we, they, and plural nouns. Practice this concept with the class on the board. Write some fill-in-the-blanks on the board and allow your students to suggest the appropriate helping word.
- Writing time: Next, working in pairs, students complete the writing exercise.
- Can and cannot: Model the use of can and cannot with sample sentences on the board. Start a class discussion by telling your students, 'I can ride a bike but I cannot swim.' Ask them what they can and cannot do. Each student must tell the class what they can and cannot do in a simple sentence. Read the sentences on this page. Next, allow students to construct three sentences using can and cannot.
- Likes and dislikes: Bring some pictures of fruits and vegetables to the class. Show the picture of an apple to the class and say, 'I like apples.' Show a picture of a lemon and say 'I don't like lemons.' Show different fruits and vegetables to the class and let them say for each one whether they like or dislike it. Discuss what students like and dislike. Say, 'I like reading but I don't like dancing.' Allow each student to share their likes and dislikes with you. Then read the text on this page. Students can then construct sentences on their likes and dislikes.
- My school: Make a plan of your school on the board with the help of the students. Prompt them with questions as you draw each room. Make the classroom in the middle of the board. Ask them which rooms lie to the left and to the right of their classroom. Ask them the location of the library, the principal's office, the canteen, etc. Complete drawing the floor plan with input from your students. Next, ask them to look at Neha's school plan of their textbook, and let them discuss the floor plan with their partner. After the discussion activity, they can complete the writing exercise.

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 ( I lan ride a bike but I cannot swim."














## SUGGESTED LESSON OUTLINE (2 class periods):

|  | TASK | TIME |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Introduction: Students learn the importance of manners through a short <br> discussion. | 10 min |
| 2. | Reading time: Students learn to use polite words by reading about Nasir. <br> 3. | Writing time : Students work in pairs to complete a short activity. <br> 4. <br> Reading time: Students learn how to use has and have. |
| 5. | Students complete an exercise to practice use of 'has' and 'have'. <br> Can and cannot: Students learn how to use can and cannot to express <br> their ability or inability to do something. <br> Likes and dislikes: Students learn how to express their likes and dislikes | 10 min |
| 7. | Lin min <br> through simple sentences. <br> My school: Students draw a floor plan of their school, look at another floor <br> plan in their textbook, and answer questions related to it. | 20 min |

## EXTENDED ACTIVITIES:

Divide the class into different groups. Ask each group to write a short dialogue on a given situation and perform it in front of their classmates. They must show through dialogue, how they can use polite words in each given situation. Give students time to prepare, practice, and present their role-plays to the class.

1. Your father gives you a new toy car as a birthday gift.
2. Your friend compliments you on your new haircut.
3. You want someone to lend you a book.
4. You want to ask your friend to help you with your work.

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1. Your father gives you a new toy car as a birthday gift.
2. Your friend compliments you on your new haircut.
3. You want someone to lend you a book.
4. You want to ask your friend to help you with your work.

## Answer key for Unit 9

Writing time - Best Behaved boy
A. 1. c
2. a
3. b
4. d

Writing time - The new girl
A. 1. have
2. has
3. have
4. has
5. have
6. has
7. have

## Writing time - Neha's school

A. 1. It is on the left of the Assembly Hall.
2. The Art Room is to the right of the Principal's office.
3. The library is to the left of the Principal's office.
4. The playground is to the right of the Art Room.
5. Class 1 is between the toilet and Class 2.

## REVIEW TEST 3

## Answer key

A. 1. The teacher is writing on the board.
2. Ahmed is fishing.
3. Sara and Neha are eating ice cream.
4. Nasir is reading.
5. Mother is cooking dinner.
B. 1. bold, cold, gold, old, told
2. car, ear, mar, tar, war
3. bail, mail, nail, sail, tail
C. 3 o'clock 1 o'clock 6 o'clock
D. 1. c
2. $a$
3. e
4. d
5. b
E. 1. his
2. her
3. their
4. our
G. 2. Sidra can draw but she cannot cook.
3. My mother can write but she cannot type.
4. Ali can run but he cannot swim.

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A. 1. $c$
2. $a$
3. $b$
4. $d$
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A. 1. have
2. has
3. have
4. has
5. have
6. has
7. have
A. 1. It is on the left of the Assembly Hall.
2. The Art Room is to the right of the principal's office.
3. The library is to the left of the principal's office.
4. The playground is to the right of the Art Room.
5. Class 1 is between the toilet and Class 2 .
A. 1. The teacher is writing on the board.
2. Ahmed is fishing
3. Sara and Neha are eating ice cream
4. Nasir is reading
5. Mother is cooking dinner.
B. 1. bold, cold, gold, old, told.
2. car, ear, mar, tar? war
3. bail, nail, mail, sail, tail
C. 3 o'clock 1 o'clock 6 o'clock
D. 1. c
2. a
3. e
4. d
5. b
E. 1. his
2. her
3. their
4. our
G. 2. Sidra can draw but she cannot cook.
3. My mother can write but she cannot type.
4. Ali can run but he cannot swim.

## Assessment

## Read the story and answer the questions that follow.

One day, a poor boy called Aladdin found an old lamp in a cave. He rubbed the lamp to make it clean. Just then a genie appeared. 'Master, I will grant you three wishes,' he said.
'I want a house for my mother,' said Aladdin. 'She will be very happy.'
'I want a magic carpet for my brothers. They will fly to many places.'
'I want gold and jewels for my family and myself. We will be rich.'
The genie gives Aladdin all that he asks for.
I. Underline all four pronouns given in the passage above.Then use them in your own sentences.
2. The following sentences are subject nouns. Change the words in bold to subject pronouns. The first one has been done for you.
a. My mother is making pancakes.

She is making pancakes.
b. My brother is hungry.
c. My father is an artist.
d. Sara, Rida, Mina and I will watch a movie. $\qquad$
e. Rida, Mina and Sara are visiting tomorrow. $\qquad$
3. Observe the picture below. Write three sentences to describe the picture, using adjectives.

4. Circle the correct answer to complete the sentences.
a. $\qquad$ is my car.
(i) This
(ii) These
(iii) Those
b. $\qquad$ is my dog.
(i) These
(ii) That
(iii) Those
c. $\qquad$ is the park that I was talking about.
(i) Those
(ii) These
(iii) This
d. We talked about $\qquad$ yesterday.
(i) These
(ii) Those
(iii) That
e. Look at $\qquad$ beautiful parrots.
(i) This
(ii) That
(iii) Those
f. Please keep $\qquad$ toys in the box.
(i) This
(ii) These
(iii) That
5. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition from the brackets.
a. Rida was born $\qquad$ March.
b. She was born $\qquad$ Islamabad.
(in, by, on)
c. Dinner will be served $\qquad$ 7 pm.

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(o n, \text { at, in) }
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d. My father is shopping $\qquad$ the moment.
(at, on, in)
e. We should reach home $\qquad$ 4 pm. (by, on, at) supper. (on, by, in)
f. I do homework $\qquad$ (by, in, after)
g. I will not reach home $\qquad$ 5 pm . (by, on, until)
h. I do not have school $\qquad$ Saturdays. (on, in, at)
6. Match the opposites.
a. dark old
b. white
c. long
d. fast
e. sad
f. clever
g. young
h. rich
i. strong
j. dirty
light
silly
weak
poor
short
clean
happy
black
slow

7 Sort the following fruits, vegetables and animals in alphabetical order.
a. plum apple tomato orange strawberry banana
b. carrot brinjal potato
eggplant
ginger
lettuce
c. tiger leopard koala giraffe bear elephant
8. Write what comes next. Give four answers for each.
a. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, $\qquad$
b. First, second, third, fourth, $\qquad$
c. One, two, three, four, five, $\qquad$
d. January, February, March, April, $\qquad$
9. Form questions for the given answers. You can begin your questions with is, am or are.
a. She is doing her homework.
b. I am drinking juice.
c. He is writing a letter.
d. They are playing football.
e. I live near the lake.
f. She is the new headmistress of our school.
10. Choose has or have to complete the sentences.
a. We (has / have) shifted to a new house.
b. Rida (has / have) a new car.
c. I (has / have) got news for you.
d. You (has / have) something that belongs to me.
e. Alice (has / have) fallen into the rabbit hole.
f. Charlie (has / have) visited the chocolate factory.
g. (Has / Have) you called them yet?
h. Where (has / have) Rida gone?
i. We (has / have) been waiting for a long time.
j. It (has / have) been raining since morning.

## Worksheet 1

## Articles

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct articles: 'a' or 'an'

1. $\qquad$ elephant
2. $\qquad$ hat
3. $\qquad$ ball
4. $\qquad$ umbrella
5. $\qquad$ aero plane
B. Read the sentences given below. Fill the blanks with 'a' or 'an'.
6. I ate $\qquad$ orange.
7. Ali is playing with $\qquad$ red ball.
8. I am $\qquad$ intelligent student.
9. Sana is $\qquad$ well mannered girl.
10. ___ apple a day is good for health.
11. There was $\qquad$ cat in the room.
12. She wanted to eat a $\qquad$ boiled egg for breakfast.
13. It was $\qquad$ adventurous journey.
14. She has $\qquad$ beautiful dress.
15. Sana has $\qquad$ old wooden box.

## C. Complete the following sentences.



This is $\qquad$
This is $\qquad$


## Worksheet 2

## Punctuation

A. Rewrite the following sentences by using capital letters where needed.

1. ali lives in karachi.
2. sana loves to eat ice cream.
$\qquad$
3. on monday akber and sara went to visit the faisal mosque.
4. quaid-e-azam is the founder of Pakistan.
5. last year we went to murree in the winter holidays. it was very cold.
B. Put a full stop (.) or a question mark (?) at the end of each sentence.
6. Can u go out $\qquad$
7. Sana has a test tomorrow $\qquad$
8. Where are you going to spend your winter vacations $\qquad$
9. What is the time $\qquad$ Is it $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ $\qquad$
10. I love to sing $\qquad$
C. Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters and punctuation marks where required.
11. Ali sana and Sara are playing cricket
12. Ouch I hurt my head
13. Hello my name is Sana and what is your name
14. maha has got red blue orange and yellow pencils
15. Hooray We are finally going for a picnic
16. ali loves to eat watermelon bananas mangoes and grapes
17. Where have you kept the books
18. This week we will have holidays on monday Tuesday wednesday and thursday
19. Wow you have all the pretty dresses
20. Is there anybody in the class who has a blue dress

## Worksheet 3

## Singular and plural

A. Write the plurals of the following words.

1. watch
2. ball
3. paper
4. dish
5. bush
B. Underline the correct plural for each word.
6. Street

- Streetes
- Streets
- Streeties

2. Peach

- Peachs
- Peaches
- Peachies

3. Sweet

- Sweetes
- Sweeties
- Sweets

4. Box

- Boxs
- Boxes
- Boxis

Worksheet 4

## Adjectives and opposites

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

1. Sana has a $\qquad$ puppy.
2. Raheel is a $\qquad$ boy.
3. Yesterday was a very $\qquad$ day.
4. I bought a very $\qquad$ dress.
5. All the students were $\qquad$ about the field trip.
B. Write the opposites of the following words.
6. fat
7. hot
8. ugly
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
9. white
10. heavy $\qquad$
11. fast $\qquad$
12. long $\qquad$
13. soft $\qquad$
14. high
15. old
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
C. Make sentences using any five words from the above list.
16. $\qquad$
17. $\qquad$
18. $\qquad$
19. $\qquad$
20. $\qquad$

## Worksheet 5

## Prepositions

A. Look at the pictures below and write the position of the red ball in relation to the square.

e.g.

1. $\qquad$

2. $\qquad$

3. $\qquad$ 4. $\qquad$

4. $\qquad$ 6. $\qquad$

## Worksheet 6

## Possessive adjectives

A. Choose the correct possessive adjective from the box and complete each sentence.

| my | your his | her | its | our | their |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## MEET ALI'S FAMILY

1. Hello! $\qquad$ name is Ali.
2. $\qquad$ father is an accountant and mother a house wife.
3. That boy is $\qquad$ brother. $\qquad$ name is Ahmed.
4. $\qquad$ sister's name is Sana.
5. I like $\qquad$ family very much.
6. We have a dog. $\qquad$ name is Tommy.
7. We go to $\qquad$ school every day.
8. Sana has got a red bow in $\qquad$ hair.
9. Ahmed likes to go to school on $\qquad$ bicycle.
10. We have got a car. $\qquad$ car is black.
11. My mother said, "Ali! Go to $\qquad$ room now!"
12. My father said, "Ahmed, do $\qquad$ homework."
13. We love $\qquad$ dog Tommy and play with it daily.
14. Sana plays $\qquad$ piano every night and Ahmed and Ali play with $\qquad$ games.

## Answer key

## Worksheet 1

## Articles

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct articles: 'a' or 'an'

1. an elephant
2. a ball
3. a hat
4. an umbrella
5. an aero plane
B. Read the sentences given below. Fill the blanks with 'a' or 'an'.
6. an
7. a
8. a
9. an
10. a
11. An
12. an
13. an
14. an
15. a
C. Complete the following sentences.

This is a cat
This is a hat
This is a ball
This is an ice cream

## Worksheet 2

Punctuation
A. Rewrite the following sentences by using capital letters where needed.

1. Ali lives in Karachi.
2. Sana loves to eat ice cream.
3. On Monday Akber and Sara went to visit the Faisal Mosque.
4. Quaid-e-Azam is the founder of Pakistan.
5. Last year we went to Murree in the winter holidays. It was very cold.
B. Put a full stop (.) or a question mark (?) at the end of each sentence.
6. Can u go out?
7. Sana has a test tomorrow.
8. Where are you going to spend your winter vacations?
9. What is the time? Is it 2 p.m.
10. I love to sing.
C. Rewrite the following sentences using capital letters and punctuation marks where required.
11. Ali, Sana, and Sara are playing cricket.
12. Ouch! I hurt my head.
13. Hello, my name is Sana and what is your name?
14. Maha has got red, blue, orange, and yellow pencils.
15. Hooray! We are finally going for a picnic.
16. Ali loves to eat watermelon, bananas, mangoes, and grapes.
17. Where have you kept the books?
18. This week we will have holidays on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
19. Wow! you have all the pretty dresses.
20. Is there anybody in the class who has a blue dress?

## Worksheet 3

Singular and plural
A. Write the plurals of the following words.

1. watches
2. papers
3. bushes
4. balls
5. dishes
B. Underline the correct plural for each word.
6. Streets
7. Peaches
8. Sweets
9. Boxes

## Worksheet 4

Adjectives and opposites
B. Write the opposites of the following words.

| 1. fat | thin | 6. | fast | slow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. hot | cold | 7. | long | short |
| 3. ugly | beautiful | 8. | soft | hard |
| 4. white | black | 9. | high | low |
| 5. heavy | light | 10 | old | new/ |

## Worksheet 5

## Prepositions

A. Look at the pictures below and write the position of the red ball in relation to the square.
1 on
3. below
5. behind
2. above
4. beside
6. under

## Worksheet 6

Possessive adjectives
A. Choose the correct possessive adjective from the box and complete each sentence.

MEET ALI'S FAMILY

1. my
2. my
3. his
4. Our
5. My
6. Its
7. my, His
8. our
9. Our
10. her, their
11. My
12. her
13. your
14. your

Notes:
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