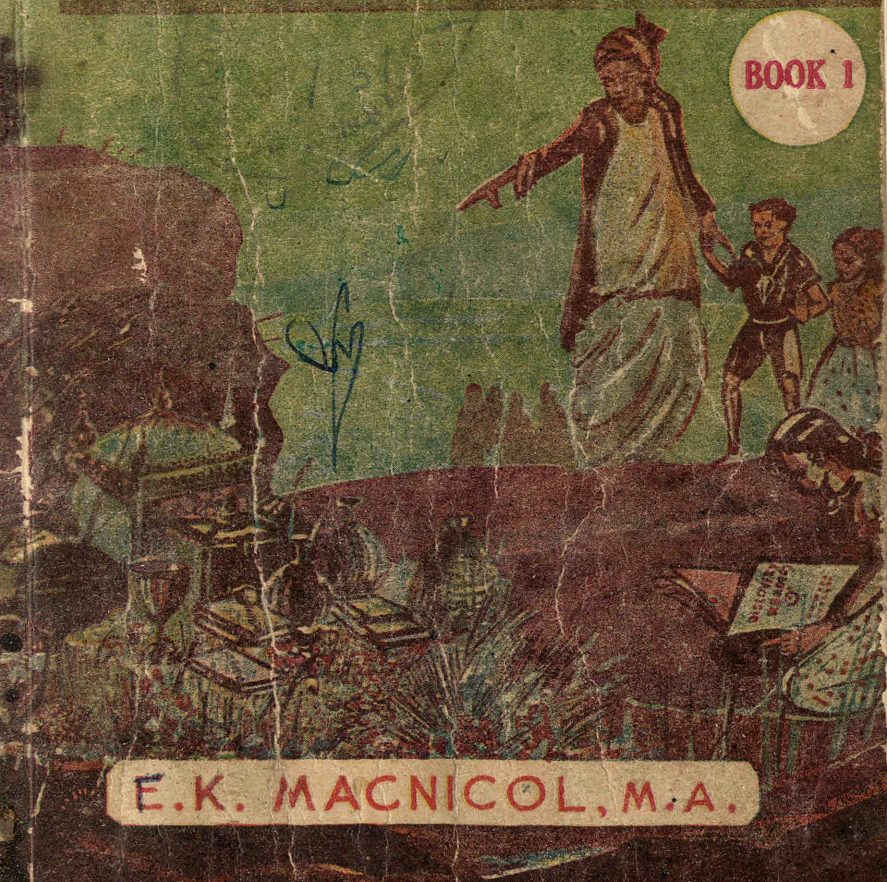
DISCOVERY READERS

BOOK 1



E.K. MACNICOL, M.A.

THE NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
6. KONDI CHETTY ST., MADRAS-1

1315

DISCOVERY READERS

BOOK I

(Prepared in accordance with the latest Revised Syllabus published in December 1949)

BY

E. K. MACNICOL, M.A.

1195

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PREFACE

The DISCOVERY READER, BOOK I (first of a series of Readers for Forms I to IV) presents the doings of two children as the reading matter. It is thus hoped, even at the very beginning of the English class, to give the pupils a feeling of continuity and "flow". In Book II there will be stories interspersed, and in Book III stories almost altogether.

The book is written in the light of the latest *Revised Syllabus* in English (December 1949). It is not necessary to repeat all the points made there. But I should like to say that common errors in English are anticipated and therefore, I hope, able to be avoided. That part of the Exercises headed "Notice" should be watched in this respect.

The Oral Work outlined here is closely connected with the sentence patterns used in the text. These follow the excellent Sentence Patterns of the *Revised Syllabus*.

The Vocabulary is rather fuller than the minimum requirements of the Syllabus. This will enable teachers to allow scope to brighter pupils. Should any find the need to go more slowly in this first year, they may postpone till later such lessons as Lesson 26 (A Lesson on Spinning) and Lesson 29

(An English Family). The Essential Words of these lessons should however be learned.

The Word List given at the end of the book shows an asterisk (*) to mark a recognition word listed in the Syllabus, and a cross (†) to mark a recognition word NOT listed in the Syllabus. The former will appear in Book II as Essential Words.

Words without asterisk or cross are Essential Words.

Proper names are omitted from the Word List, as these are not meant to linger in the pupils' mind, but serve merely to make the text more interesting. The vocabulary of the poems also is omitted.—What the pupils do not fully understand they will, if it be true poetry, enjoy for the sound alone.

Enjoyment, in addition to progress, is the object of this book.

Madras Christian College,
Tambaram.

E. K. MACNICOL.

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baby
Govt ord

LESSON 1.—HERE WE ARE!

Words:—

cat bed pot cup a This is

Raju Leela Baby Brother



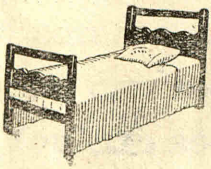
This is Leela.

This is Raju.





This is Baby Brother.



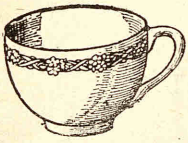
This is a bed.

This is a pot.





This is a cat.



This is a cup.

Essential words:—

baby cat bed pot brother a This is

Exercises

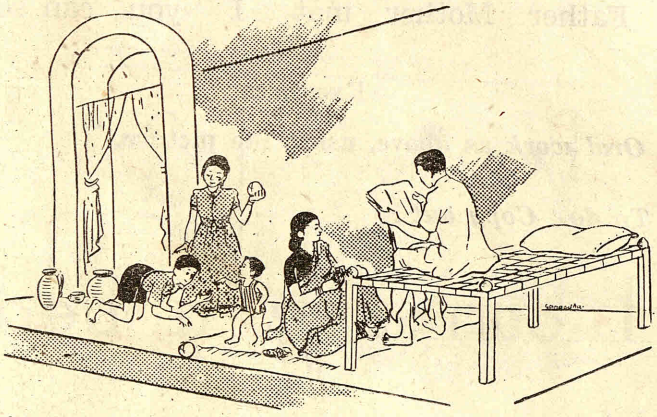
1. ***Oral work.*** **This is Raju. This is a cat (etc.) from the pictures above.**

2. ***To do. Copy out :***

This is a cat.
This is a pot.

3. ***Notice :*** **A sentence is 'words put together to make sense'. Put a capital letter at the beginning and a full stop at the end.**

LESSON 2.—OUR HOME



Words :—

Father Mother mat I you can see

I can see Raju.

I can see Mother.

I can see Father.

I can see Leela.

I can see Baby Brother.

You can see Mother.

I can see a mat.

I can see a bed.

You can see a pot.

You can see a cup.

Essential Words :—

Father Mother mat I you can see

Exercises

1. ***Oral work*** **as above, using the picture.**

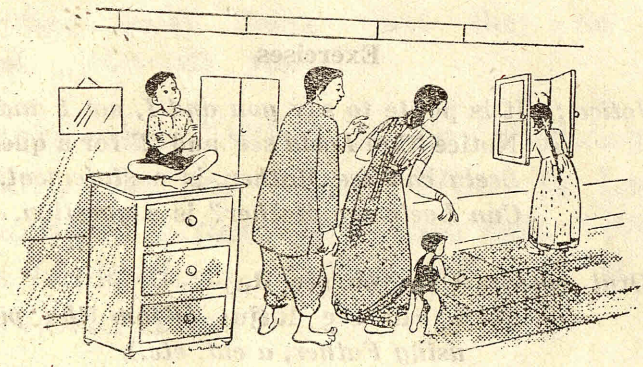
2. ***To do. Copy out :***

I can see a bed

You can see a cup

3. ***Note :*** **Do you see that a capital letter is also put for people's names?—*Raju, Leela.***
Names of things have a small letter, and *a*.

LESSON 3.—LEELA



Words :—

and it



Mother can see Leela.

Can Leela see Mother?

Father can see Mother and Leela.

Can you see Raju?

Raju can see Father and Mother and Leela and Baby Brother.

You and I can see Father and Mother and Leela and Baby Brother and Raju. And a cat. I can see it. Can you see it?

Essential Words :—

and it

Exercises

1. ***Notice :*** **It is polite to say *you and I*, not *I and you.* Notice *'Can Leela see'* and '?' for a question. *Leela can see Mother.* is a *statement.* *Can Leela see Mother?* is a *question.***

2. ***Oral work :*** **Can you see Raju?**
I can see Raju. *(From the picture, using Father, a cat, etc.)*

3. ***To do : Copy out :—***

Can Leela see Mother?

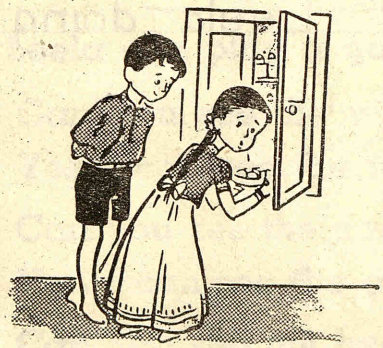
You and I can see Father and Mother.

LESSON 4.—LEELA IS FOUND OUT!

Words :—

eating sweet doing what they he she ask, asks all yes.

Mother asks, "What is Leela doing?" Baby Brother asks, "What is Leela doing?" Father and Raju ask, "What is Leela doing?" They all ask, "What is Leela doing?"



Leela is eating a sweet. Raju can see Leela eating a sweet. Yes, she is eating it. He can see her.

Essential Words :—

eating sweet doing what they he she ask, asks all yes.

Exercises

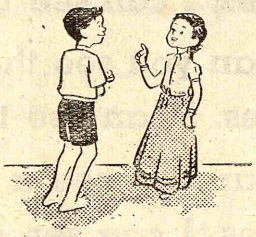
1. ***Notice :*** **Mother *asks*. Father and Raju *ask*.**
   What a person says has: " " (inverted commas).

2. ***To do.*** **Change *You can see Raju.* into a question.**
   (Remember the ?)

3. ***Copy out :—***

"They all ask, 'What is Leela doing?'"

LESSON 5.—A GAME



Words :—

play game answer no not my your head face door window chair table book the

Raju and Leela can play a game.

Leela : **Can you see the window?**

Raju : **Yes, I can see the window.**

Leela : **Can you see the door?**

Raju : **Yes, I can see the door.**

Leela : **Can you see my head?**

Raju : **Yes, I can see your head.**

Leela : **Can you see a chair?**

Raju : **Yes, I can see a chair.**

Leela : **Can you see a mat?**

Raju : **Yes, I can see a mat.**

Leela : **Can you see the bed?**

Raju : **Yes, I can see the bed.**

Leela : **Can you see the table?**

Raju : **Yes, I can see the table.**

Leela : **Can you see a book?**

Raju : **Yes, I can see a book.**

Leela : **Can you see your face?**

Raju : **Yes, I can see my—No, no, I cannot see my face.**

Essential Words :—

play game answer no not my your head face door window chair table book the

Exercises

1. *Notice :* *"a"* is used when the thing is one of many. *"the"* when it is one special thing.
   If there are more than one window, say *a window.*
   If there is only one, say *the window.*

2. ***To do :—***
   Write:—"I can see——", and put any word you like in the blank space.
   Write two more such sentences.
   (Remember you must have *"a"* or *"the"*.)

3. *"Not"* is called the **negative.**
Make these sentences **negative:—**
(*e.g.,* Father can see Leela. Father cannot see Leela.)
Leela is eating a sweet.
I can see my face.
This is a cat.

4. *Oral work: Ask one another:—*
Can you see the window?
Yes, I can see the window.
No, I cannot see the window.

(*Do this for the various objects in the schoolroom.*)

LESSON 6.—ANOTHER GAME



Words:—

in out shake a little myself put turn right
left arm hand leg foot about also

Raju and Leela can play this game also.

(Here we go loobyloo,
Here we go loobylight,
Here we go loobyloo
All on a Saturday night.)

I put my right arm in,
I put my right arm out,
I shake it a little, a little,
And turn myself about.

(Here we go loobyloo, etc.)

I put my left arm in,
I put my left arm out,
I shake it a little, a little,
And turn myself about.

ALSO: **I put my right leg in,**
I put my left leg in.

(Or : Say *hand* and *foot.)*

Essential Words:—

in out a little put turn right left arm hand leg foot about also.

Exercises

1. *Notice:* *"hand"* is only the palm and fingers and thumb.

"arm" is the bit of you from shoulder to wrist.

2. *Look at this:—*

I turn	I ask
you turn	you ask
he turns	he asks
she turns	she asks
they turn	they ask

3. *Oral: Play the game, using* arm *and* leg.

4. *Copy out:—*

I turn myself about.

I put my left arm in.

I put my right hand out.

LESSON 7.—A GAME WITH BABY

Words :—

come here calls quickly show stand please
thank you says with both there that

Mother calls Leela, "Come here, Leela! Leela, please come quickly. Please play a game with your Baby Brother."

Leela answers, "Yes, Mother. Come, Baby. Come quickly. Stand there.

This is my head. That is your head.
This is my hand. That is your hand.
This is my foot. That is your foot.
This is my face. That is your face.



Now show me my face. Show me your face.

Show me my arm. Show me your arm. Show me your left arm."

Mother says, "Thank you, Leela."

Baby also says, "Thank you, Leela."

Mother and Baby both say, "Thank you, Leela."

Essential Words:—

come here there that calls quickly show stand please thank you says with both

Exercises

1. *Notice:* Please, and Thank you.
   "All" is used for more than two. *"Both"* for two.

2. *Oral: Get partners and say:—*
   This is my head. That is your head.
   This is my book. That is your book, etc.

3. *Copy out:—*

Please come quickly.
"Mother says, Thank you, Leela."

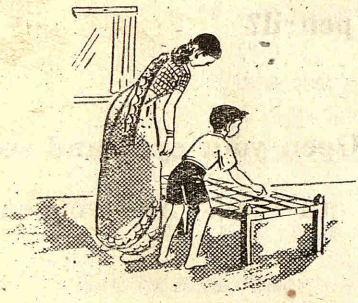
4. Mother says, "Thank you." For *Mother,* put *I, you* and *he*—and make three more sentences.

LESSON 8.—TEASING MOTHER

Words :—

shut open eye we our us its their
girl boy sister pen pencil now

Leela and Raju ask Mother, "Mother, please play this game with us."



Mother says, "Yes."

Raju says,—

"We say, 'What is this?'
You say, 'It is a mat.'
We say, 'What is that?'
You say, 'It is a cat.' Can you do it?"

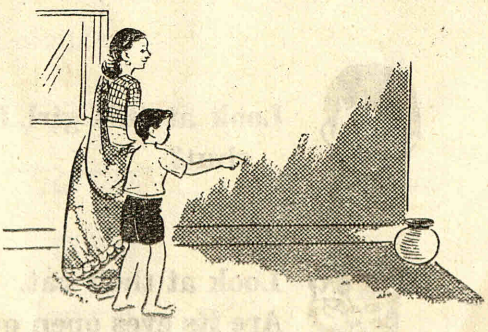
Mother answers, "Yes, I can."

Raju: What is this?

Mother: It is a mat.

Raju: What is that?

Mother: I cannot see. Oh yes! That is a pot.



Raju: **Yes, Mother.**
What is this?

Mother: **It is a girl. It is your sister, Leela.**

Raju: **Yes. Now you shut your eyes. What is this?**

Mother: **It is —— Oh, I cannot do it!**

Leela: **Is it a pen or a pencil?**

Mother: **Is it a pen?**

Leela: **Yes, it is a pen. Open your eyes, and see.**

Raju: **Now we can shut our eyes. And you can ask us.**



Look at this boy Raju. Are his eyes shut?



Look at this girl Leela. Are her eyes shut?



Look at their cat.
Are its eyes open or shut?

Essential Words:—

shut open eye we our us its their
girl boy sister pen pencil now

Exercises

1. *Notice: "What is this?"* The question has *this.*
In the answer use *it.—It is a cat.*
But for emphasis you may use *This. —This is a cat.*

2. *Oral: Get partners and ask questions:—*
Is this a pen?
Yes, it is a pen. or No, it is not a pen.
Is that the door?
Yes, it is the door. or No, it is not the door.
(Remember, use *"a"* if more than one thing;
"the" if it is the only thing.)

Say to each other:—

Open your eyes.	Shut your eyes.
Open the door.	Shut the door.
Open the window.	Shut the window.

3. Look at the pictures of Raju and Leela and the cat.

Copy out and complete:—

His eyes are .....
Her eyes are .....
Its eyes are .....

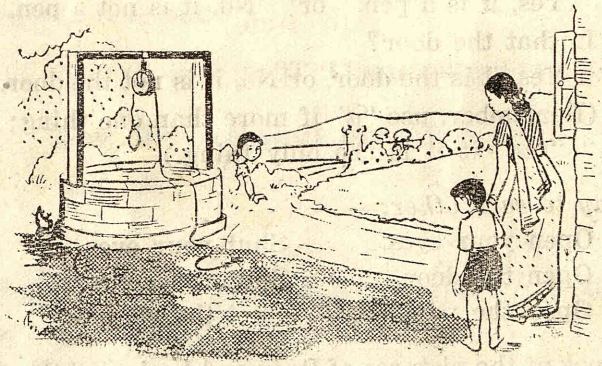
LESSON 9.—HIDING

Words :—

me her him them am are well near safe hiding where finds look for children oh

Raju calls, "Leela! Leela!"

Leela answers, "Here I am. Can you not see me?"



Raju: No, I cannot see you. Where are you? Are you hiding?

Leela: Yes, I am hiding. Look for me.

Raju: Leela, I cannot find you. Come here, please! Leela!

Mother: Children, what are you doing?

Raju: Leela is hiding. I am looking for her. I cannot find her. Mother, look for her with me.

Mother: Leela, where are you hiding?

Raju: Now I can see her! She is hiding near the well.

Mother: Oh Leela, come here! It is not safe there. It is not safe near the well. Come and hide near here. Raju can hide here and you can look for him.

Now Leela and Raju are both hiding, and Mother cannot find them!

Essential Words:—

me her him them am are well near safe hiding where finds look for children

Exercises

1. *Notice:* (*a*)

find	finding
look	looking
come	coming
hide	hiding -*e* drops off before -*ing*

(*b*) *You have met these words: look them over all together:—*

(*1st Person*)	I	me	my	we	us	our
(*2nd Person*)	you	you	your	you	you	your
(*3rd Person*)	he	him	his	they	them	their
	she	her	her			
	it	it	its			

2. *Oral:* It is not safe near the well. This is a *negative statement.*

The *affirmative* is:—It is safe near the well.

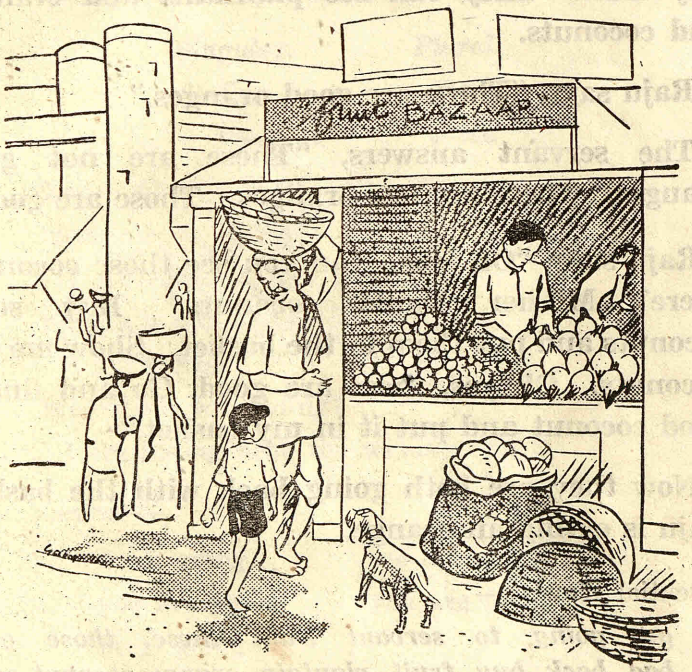
Can you make the question for which these sentences are answers?

Write out all three sentences.

3. *Fill in the blanks:—*

He is——. I am——for him. I cannot——him.

LESSON 10.—RAJU AT THE BAZAAR



Words :—

go, going to servant want these, those good bad back buy bazaar basket fruit plantain orange coconut some

Mother: **Raju, I want some fruit. The servant is going to the bazaar. Go with him.**

Raju: **Thank you, Mother. I like going to the bazaar.**

Raju and the servant are going to the bazaar to buy fruit. They can see plantains and oranges and coconuts.

Raju says, "These are good oranges."

The servant answers, "These are not good oranges. These are bad oranges. Those are good."

Raju says, "Oh look! can you see those coconuts there? Mother wants coconuts. Buy some coconuts and put them in the basket. Show me the coconuts. Oh yes, those are good. Go and find a good coconut and put it in my basket."

Now they are both going back with the basket. Raju is eating an orange.

Essential Words:—

go, going to servant want these, those good bad back buy fruit plantain orange coconut some

Exercises

1. *Notice:* *"a"* must become *"an"* if the next word begins with *a, e, i, o* or *u.* It sounds better. So, *an orange.*

One of anything we call *Singular.*

More than one we call *Plural.*

In English, most names of things (*Nouns*) add *s* for the Plural, *e.g.,* Coconut coconuts
plantain plantains.

Notice that *fruit* does both for *Singular* and *Plural*. We say *fruits* only if we mean different *kinds of fruit*.

Singular.	*Plural.*
this	these
that	those

2. *Oral: Get partners. Do and say:—*

What are you doing?

I am going to the door.

What are you doing?

I am hiding.

Where are you hiding?

I am hiding near the window, etc.

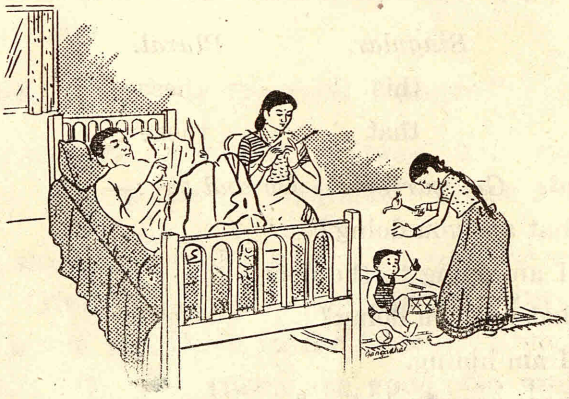
3. *Learn:—*

I am going	we are going
you are going	you are going
he is going she is going it is going	they are going

4. *Write out:—*

I am	going	to the door.
She is	going	to the well.
You are	going	to the window.
Those girls are	going	to the bazaar.

LESSON 11.—FLYING A KITE



Words :—

air ground high up down falls under on at again reading sitting lying (foot) feet newspaper home should like evening then kite fly, flies

It is evening. Raju and Leela and Baby Brother and their Father and Mother are all at home.

Father is lying on a bed, reading the newspaper. Mother is sitting in her chair. Leela is standing with Baby on a mat.

Raju says, "Mother, I should like to go out and fly my kite."

Mother says, "Yes, Raju, go out."

Raju flies his kite up in the air. It goes up and up. It is high up in the air. Then it falls down. It lies on the ground. There it lies.



Raju goes to it. Then he flies it again. Up it goes again.

Father calls, "Raju, come home now. Come quickly."

Raju goes home.

Essential Words:—

air ground high up down falls under on at again reading sitting lying newspaper home then evening (foot) feet should like

Exercises

1. *Notice:* Raju says *I should like to.* That is more polite than *I want.*
   Are at home but *Come home.* No *to* needed.

2. *Oral: Ask and answer:—*

   Where is (NAME)?
   He/she is near the door.
   Where is (NAME) sitting?
   He/she is sitting in his/her chair.
   Where is (NAME) standing?
   He/she is standing at the window.
   OR on the mat.

3. *Write out:—*

I should like to fly my kite.

I am going home.

4. *Put into the Plural:—*

e.g., He is going home. They are going home.

This boy is flying a kite.

This girl is buying an orange.

That baby is playing.

You are sitting in a chair.

LESSON 12.—ABOUT SWEETS



Words :—

one two three four five six none give take
week have, has into big shopman mouth
anna How many? every happy

Raju's Mother gives him two annas every week. Here he is, going to the bazaar, to buy sweets at the sweet shop. He asks, "How many for one anna?"

The shopman answers, "Six little sweets for one anna."

Raju says, "Give them to me, please. Here is the anna."

The shopman takes Raju's anna, and gives him six sweets. Raju is happy.

He sees Leela. He says to her, "Here is a sweet for you," and gives her one. He puts it into Leela's mouth. She is happy also. She cannot say "Thank you". The sweet is in her mouth.

Raju says, "You are eating one, and I am eating one. We are both eating our sweets. Now I have four sweets, not six."

Leela answers him, "I have one anna here. I can buy sweets also, and give you one."

She asks the shopman, "How many big sweets for one anna?"

The shopman answers, "Three big sweets for one anna."

Leela gives him the anna. She gives one sweet to Raju, puts one in her mouth, and has one for Baby Brother.

How many sweets has Leela now? None!

And how many annas? None!

Essential Words:—

none give take week have, has into big shopman mouth anna How many? every happy

1. *Notice:* *I am eating*—It is happening now.
I eat—It happens from time to time.
Notice, how we must put *'s* after the name of any person who owns something.
e.g., *Raju's* anna
Leela's mouth

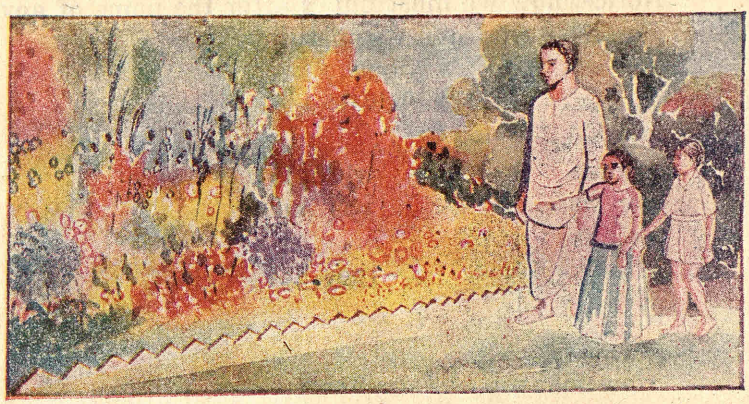
2. *Learn:*—

I have	we have
you have	you have
he has she has it has	they have

3. *Oral:*—
How many books are there?
There are two/three books.
How many doors are there?
There is one door.
How many pencils have you?
I have six pencils.
How many brothers has he?
He has two brothers.

4. *English counting rhyme:*—
One, two,
Put on my shoe.
Three, four,
Shut the door.
Five, six,
Pick up sticks.
Seven, eight,
Lay them straight.
Nine, ten,
A good fat hen.

LESSON 13.—A FRIEND'S GARDEN



Words :—

or who son daughter lovely garden flowers help friend lots any colour red blue purple white green black yellow leaves laughs likes

Who are in this lovely garden?

And who is with them? It is their Father's friend. This is his garden. He is giving them some flowers.

He asks Leela, "Do you want these blue flowers, or those white flowers there?"

Leela answers, "Oh! please give me some red flowers. My Mother likes red flowers. I want lots and lots of red flowers for Mother."

Their friend laughs. He asks, "What colour of flowers do you like, Raju?"

Raju answers, "Are there any black flowers? I like black flowers."

Their friend laughs again, and says, "No, there are none. There are no black flowers. I can give you purple flowers."

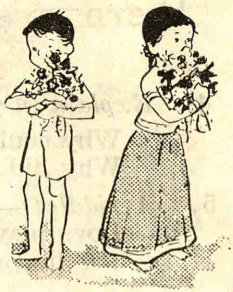
Then Raju asks, "Are there any green flowers?"

"No, none. Leaves are green, not flowers."

Their friend is giving them a lot of flowers, blue and white and yellow and red, and some green leaves.

Here is Father. He says, "Where are my son and my daughter? Are they not here? Are they hiding?"

He cannot see them, they have so many flowers!



Leela's flowers are falling down. She says, "Father, please help me."

Essential Words:—

or who son daughter lovely flowers help friend colour laughs likes lots any

Exercises

1. Remember! *Capital letter* at the beginning of a sentence, *full stop* at the end.

   Notice the exclamation mark (*!*) to show *surprise* or *to make emphatic.*

2. *Oral:—*

   (*a*) What colour is your pen?
   My pen is green.
   What colour is your pencil?
   What colour is (NAME's) book?
   What colour is our table?
   What colour is that flower?

   (*b*) Is this pen green or blue?
   It is green.
   Is that book red or blue?
   Is your cat black or white?

3. *Copy out and complete:—*

Leela's Mother likes flowers.

There are no flowers.

4. *Explain in your mother-tongue:—*

   Why could their Father not see Raju and Leela?
   Why did Leela say, "Father, please help me."?

5. *A riddle!:—*

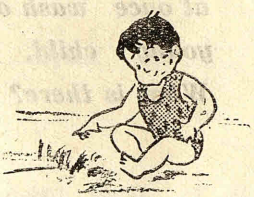
   Boys play with me. I can go high. I fall down. I lie on the ground. What am I? (A kite.)

LESSON 14.—A WASH FOR BABY

Words :—

at once wash off mud clean dirty gets but
young child always from cry What is there?
water must being

Mother asks, "What is there on Baby's face?"



The servant answers, "There is mud on his face."

Mother says, "We must wash it off. Baby must not have mud on his face or on his hands. Baby's face and hands must be clean, not dirty."



Baby always wants to play on the ground. He plays with water. He makes mud with water on the ground. He likes being dirty. You see, he is a young child!

Mother says, "Bad Baby!" But she laughs. She likes Baby to be clean and happy. But Baby likes to be dirty and happy.



Mother gets water in a pot, and she washes Baby. She washes off all the mud from his face.

But he is crying. He is clean—but not happy!

Essential Words:—

at once wash off mud clean dirty gets but young child, (children) always from cry What is there? water must being

Exercises

1. *Notice:* A describing word is called an *Adjective.* Here are some you have met:—*big, little, left, right, blue, red* (etc.), *young.* Look out for more.

2. *Oral: Ask and answer:—*

What is there on the table?
There is a book/pen on the table.
What is there near the door/window?
There is a chair/table near the door/window.
Are there any pens on the table?
Yes, there are some pens on the table.
No, there are no pens on the table.

OR

No, there are none.

3. *Answer in sentences:—*

Where does Baby play?
With what does he play?
What does he make with water on the ground?
What does Mother say?
But what does she do?

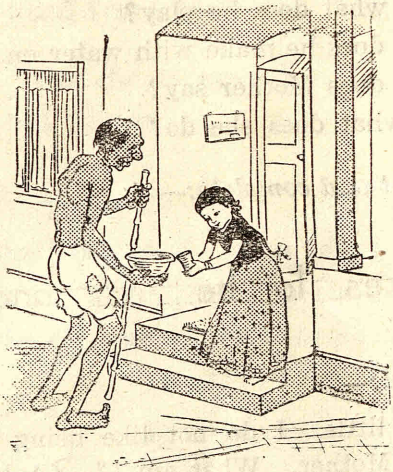
4. *Copy out and complete:—*

Baby likes to be _____ and _____.

5. *A riddle!:—*

I am little. I do not like being clean. I like my Mother. What am I? (A baby.)

LESSON 15.—THE BEGGAR MAN



Words :—

man poor begs, beggar may drink curry
rice kitchen food God bless you! kind
be sorry for sad feels blind old often

Every week a poor man comes to the door and begs. Leela often gives him one anna. (Her Mother gives her two annas every week.) She is sorry for the poor old man. She feels sad. He cannot see. He is blind.

Mother calls her. "Who is at the door, Leela?"

"The blind beggar is at the door, Mother," Leela answers. "I am giving him one of my two annas."

"Good, my daughter," Mother says. "But there is some food on the kitchen table. You may give him some. Go and look. Are there any plantains on the table?"

"Yes, Mother, there are five plantains."

"Is there any curry and rice?"

"Yes, there is a lot of curry and rice."

"Good. Give it all to the beggar. And give him some water in a cup. Poor man! He is blind. He cannot see."

Essential Words:—

man poor may drink curry rice kitchen food kind be sorry for sad feels blind old often

Exercises

1. *Notice:* *"can"* means *be able to*
   "may" means *be allowed to*

2. *Write out:—*

The man may go. But he cannot go quickly; he is blind.

3. *Fill in the blanks :—*

Leela often - - - - - him one anna. (*gives/is giving*)

He - - - - - not see. (*can/may*)

There is some fruit - - - - the kitchen table. (*on/near/from*)

Leela is a kind - - - - - (*boy/girl*)

She is sorry - - - - - the man. (*with/to/for/in*)

4. *Oral: Do and say, in twos:—*

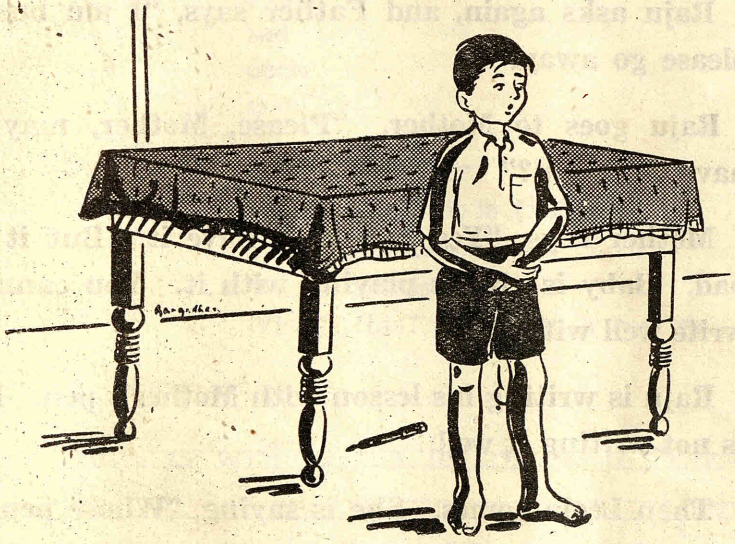
Please give me a (*book/pen/pencil/flower*).
Thank you!

5. *What words are missing? Put them in:—*

— beggar comes to — door.
Leela gives — anna to — shopman.
She is — kind girl.



LESSON 16.—RAJU'S PEN



Words :—

brown write lesson well *(go)* away busy ink
Hurray! everywhere whose?

Whose pen is this? It is Raju's pen. It lies under the kitchen table. Raju cannot see it. He is looking for it everywhere. He says, "Where are you, my brown pen? Where are you hiding?" Poor Raju, he is feeling sad.

He goes to Father and asks, "Father, may I have your pen?"

Father says, "No, I am sorry. Take a pencil."

Raju asks again, and Father says, "I am busy, please go away."

Raju goes to Mother. "Please, Mother, may I have your pen?"

Mother says, "Yes, you may have it. But it is bad. Baby is always playing with it. You cannot write well with it."

Raju is writing his lesson with Mother's pen. He is not writing it well.

Then Leela comes. She is saying, "Whose pen is this? This is Raju's pen."

Raju takes it quickly from her. "Good old Leela!" he says. "Hurray!"

Essential Words:—

write lesson well busy ink whose everywhere go away

Exercises

1. *Notice: Good old Leela!* is slang for *Dear Leela.*
   The doing word in a sentence is called the *Verb.*
   It is the most important word in a sentence.

2. *Try to find words of opposite meaning:—*

e.g., old young
clean
sad
open
good

3. *Oral: Ask and answer:—*

e.g., Who is this? It is (NAME).
Who is standing near the door?
Whose pen is this?
Who is this? Is he/she a boy/girl?

4. *Copy out:—*

Raju is writing his lesson with Mother's pen.

5. May I have a pen?

Make sentences using the words below :—

May	Raju	have	some food?
	that boy		a pencil?
	the beggar		a bed?
	my friend		the newspaper?
	Father		a kite?

LESSON 17.—GOVIND

Words :—

whom cousin fourteen years dress Govind
clearly carefully thin fat speaks clothes
neat walk stay eat house everything

Whom do you see here? It is Raju's cousin Govind. He is staying at their house. He is fourteen years old. He is a thin boy.



He does everything quickly. He runs quickly. He eats quickly. He washes and dresses himself quickly. He writes his lessons quickly. He speaks quickly.

Govind's Mother says, "Govind dresses quickly, but his clothes are not neat. He eats quickly, but he does not get fat. He runs quickly, but he often falls. He can speak quickly, but not clearly.

He must eat slowly, speak and write carefully, and walk, not run. That is good."

Oh, but Govind cannot do that!

Essential Words:—

whom cousin years dress thin fat clothes
neat walk stay eat house clearly
carefully speaks everything

Exercises

1. (*a*) In telling a person's age, say *He is six years old.*

OR *He is six.*

(*b*) *Notice.* who whom whose

(*c*) The word that says how something is done is the *Adverb.*

In English, most adverbs end in *-ly*

He is quick.	He runs quick*ly*.
She is neat.	She dresses neat*ly*.
He is slow.	He walks slow*ly*.

2. *Write out:—*

He speaks quickly, but not clearly.
He must eat slowly.

3. *Oral. Ask and answer:—*

Who are you?
I am (NAME.)
How old are you?
I am ten/eleven years old.
Walk to me slowly.
Kindly give me your book.
Go quickly and put it on that table.

4. *Here are some jumbled words. Can you write them in sentences (statements)?*
(Remember, capital letter and full stop.)
their is at house staying he
pen must with I write a

LESSON 18.—MOTHER GOES SHOPPING



Words :—

why new cloth holiday silk cotton khaki
stop make between car skirt shirt jacket
shorts first next last very only before

Leela begs Mother to buy her some new clothes for the holiday. Every day she begs her to buy them. She says, "I do want new clothes. Look, my old clothes are very bad! Please buy me some new clothes."

That is bad of Leela!

But here is Mother, going off to the cloth bazaar to buy new clothes for Leela and Raju. (She must not buy them for them only, must she? She must buy some for Baby Brother also!)

Mother walks between the fruit shops and the rice shops. She comes to the cloth shops. She stops before the first, and says to the man, "Have you any red or blue silk, please?"

The shopman answers, "I am sorry, I have red cloth, but it is cotton."

Mother says, "Please give me some of it. And some of the white cotton. I can make little clothes for Baby."

She goes quickly to the next shop. There they have blue silk. Mother buys some to make into skirts for Leela, and some yellow silk for the jackets.

In the last shop she buys khaki cloth to make into shorts for Raju, and blue cotton for his shirts.

Leela cries happily, "Good, good, good!" But Raju says, "Why do you buy clothes? Why do we not buy a car?"

Essential Words:—

why new cloth holiday stop make between car skirt shirt jacket shorts first, next, last very only before

Exercises

1. *Notice.* (*a*) *"cries"* means *"says loudly"* as well as *"weeps"*.

   (*b*) What we wear are *"clothes"*.
   "Cloths" are *"pieces of cloth"*. The word is rarely used.
   "happy" But *"happily"*.

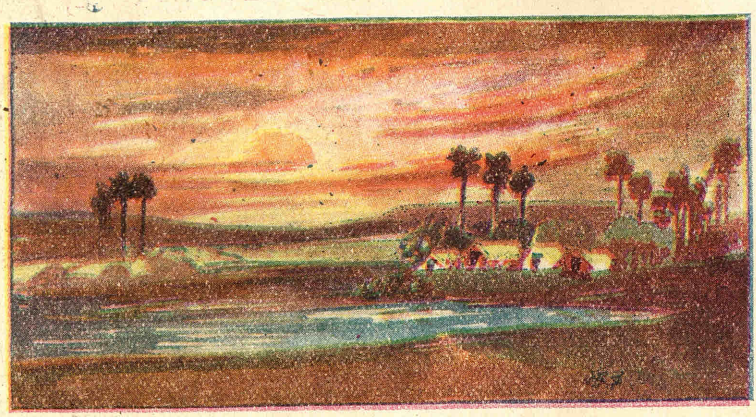
2. *Do and say:—*
   Three members of the class have a race.
   Say X is first, Y is next, Z is last.
   Go between the chairs. Stop before the door.
   Go to the window. Shut it. Now come to me.

3. *Complete the following:—*
   Mother — some blue silk.
   I have no silk, but I have —.
   Leela wants some — clothes.

4. *Write Yes* (*if true*) No (*if false*) *to each of these statements:—*
   I do not eat sweets.
   I like playing games.
   I am lying on my bed now.
   I can see plantains on that table.
   I write with my right hand, not with my left.

5. Make these *adjectives* into *adverbs:—*
   Neat slow quick happy

LESSON 19.—COUNTRY HOLIDAY



Words :—

country village bricks tank noon Lakshmi
Balu day sky cool hot trees time wood
made of fields

Here are Raju and Leela back home again. They went to the country for their holiday. They had a very happy time. Their cousins, Lakshmi and Balu, stay in a village. They showed Raju and Leela the village houses. The village houses are little and are made of mud.

Raju's and Leela's house is made of bricks. It is cool. But the country houses are cool also.

After the hot noon time of the day, the evening air was cool. Raju and Leela liked that time. They looked at the trees, and the tank, and the green rice fields, and the colours of the evening sky. And they said happily, "It is lovely here."

Essential Words:—

country village tank noon day sky cool hot trees time wood made of fields

Exercises

1. *Notice.* One noun can describe another,
   "*Village* houses"
   You also know "*Kitchen* table".

2. *Oral.* What is the table made of?
   The table is made of wood.
   What is your shirt/skirt made of?
   It is made of cotton/silk.
   What is your pencil made of?
   It is made of wood.

3. *English nursery rhyme:—*

What are little girls made of, made of,
What are little girls made of?
Sugar and spice and all that's nice:
That's what little girls are made of.

What are little boys made of, made of,
What are little boys made of?
Frogs and snails and puppy dogs' tails:
That's what little boys are made of.

(Don't get angry, boys!)

4. *Present Tense:* I am *Past Tense:* I was

Learn:

I was	we were
you were	you were
he/ she/ it was	they were
I had	we had
you had	you had
he/she/ it had	they had

5. *Copy out:—*

They had a very happy time.
The evening air was cool.

LESSON 20.—IN THE WELL.

Words :—

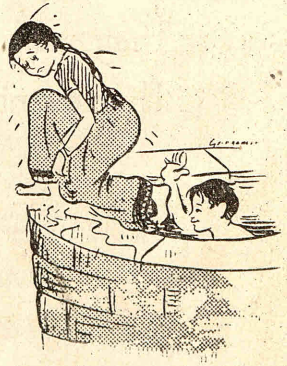
uncle swim dive nice cold wet (take) took
farmer suddenly

Raju and Leela had a good time in the country. Their uncle, who is a farmer, took them to see the well. He said, "You may swim in this well. It is only the well where we get water for the fields. That one there is where we get water to drink."



Raju took his clothes off, and dived in. The water was nice and cold. Raju can swim, so he was very happy, and swam about in the well.

Leela watched him. After some time, she called to him, "Come out now, Raju! Are you not very cold?"



But Raju answered, "No, no. Why do you not come in also?"

Leela cried, "No. I do not want to go."

Then suddenly——poor Leela FELL IN!

Raju helped her out. But oh! she was so wet! She was so cold and so very, very wet!

Essential Words:—

uncle nice cold wet
(take) took farmer suddenly

Exercises

1. *Notice.* The *Past Tense* usually adds *-d* or *-ed* to the *Present:*—

look	looked
show	showed
has	had
say	said

Some verbs, however, change the middle sound:—

come	came
take	took

And some change the word

go	went

2. *Oral. Do and say:*—

Go and look out of the window.
What did you do?
I looked out of the window.
Go and take your book to the table, etc.

3. *Copy out and complete:—*

The water in the well was and
. Leela said, "I do not to go
the well." Then she in.

4. Make sentences, using these jumbled parts:—

A boy	is coming	into the well.
Father	dived	to the bazaar.
My sister	is made of	home.
A pencil	went	wood.

5. Put into the *Present Tense:*—

My father took me home.
He said, "God bless you!"
We came every day.

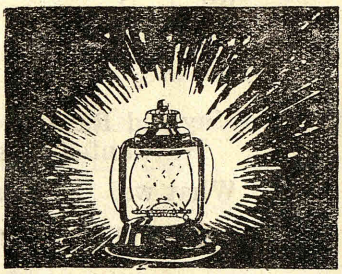
LESSON 21.—OUT AT NIGHT

Words :—

adventure. night tiger hurt know noise
(to be) like lamp hear heard cow

One day of his holiday in the country, Raju had a little adventure.

A friend lived some way off and Raju went out at night to see him. He carelessly did not take a lamp with him.



Then Raju heard a noise. It was like the noise made by a tiger. It was VERY like the noise made by a tiger! Raju wanted to run.

He ran and ran and ran. He fell down. He hurt his arm. He did not know where he was.

Then his friend heard him, and came and got him. He had a lamp.

Poor Raju! He did not know the noise was made by——a cow! How his friend laughed at him! Raju did not like it. Oh no, he did not like it.

Essential Words:—

night hurt know noise to be
like lamp hear, heard

Exercises

1. *Notice. Past tense* in the *Negative:*—
   did not take
   did not know

2. *Oral.* What colour is young rice?
   What colours can you see in the evening sky?

3. *From the story find the answers:*—

e.g., Why did Raju go out at night?
He wanted to see his friend.

What was the noise like?

What did Raju's friend do?

By what was the noise made?

4. *Put into the Past tense:*—
   I do not want to go.
   He does not take his sister to the bazaar.
   She does not know her lesson.
   They do not know how to swim.

5. *What words sound alike?*

cat eye son me boys one

mat fly lie tree noise

LESSON 22.—UNCLE'S STORY

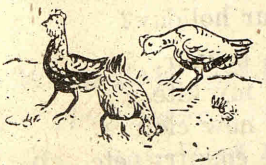
Words :—

dark angry without once so on the way
jackal chicken because morning

Raju's uncle was angry with him because he went out at night, and did not take a lamp. He said, "Did you not know that you must not go out in the dark without a lamp? It is not safe. Please take a lamp with you next time."

Raju answered, "Yes. I am sorry, uncle."

Then his uncle said, "Once I did so myself. I wanted to go very quickly to see my cows. I took a friend with me; but we had no lamp. On the way, I heard a noise. I asked my friend, "Did you hear that?" He said, "No, I did not hear anything." We went on.



Next morning we could not see three of our chickens. A jackal took them, and because we had no lamp we did not see him.



Essential Words:—

dark angry without once so
on the way chicken because morning

Exercises

1. *Notice. Interrogative* of Past tense:—

   (Did you hear?) Did you not hear?

2. *Put into the Past tense:—*

   Do you not feel happy?
   Does Usha know how to swim?
   Does your uncle not have a good time?
   Is it a good well?
   Is this not your friend's garden?
   Are you angry with him?

3. *Oral.* Q. Do you come here every day?
   A. Yes, I do. / Yes, I come every day.
   No, I do not.
   Did you come that day?
   Did you come here with a friend? etc.

4. *Write your answer:—*

   Q. What did you do on your holiday?
   e.g., I went to the bazaar.
   I played with my kite.
   I made some new clothes.
   I went to the country, etc.

5. *Notice:—*

   near the well — in the chair
   to the bazaar — on the table
   under the bed

The words *near, to, in, on, under* are called *Prepositions.* Can you find any in today's story?

LESSON 23.—HARVEST



Words :—

ripe became cut sickle many name
through send, sent Murugan Grace Krishnan

When Raju and Leela were staying in the country the rice became ripe. It was all yellow in the fields. Raju and Leela and Lakshmi and Balu all wanted to help to cut it. Many friends came also. When Raju asked them, "What are your names?" One answered, "My name is Murugan," and one, "My name is Grace." "I am called Krishnan."

Balu wanted to cut rice, but his father said no. Balu took the sickle when his father was not looking, and he cut a little with it. He cut through

some rice carelessly, and he cut himself. He cut his left leg badly. He cried out because it hurt so much.

His father came and sent him home to his mother.

Everyone stopped cutting. Some said, "Poor boy!" But some said, "Bad boy!" Balu's father said, "Bad boy!" He was very angry with Balu.

Essential Words:—

ripe become cut many name through send, sent

Exercises

1. *Notice:*—(*a*) What is your name?
   My name is (NAME). OR
   I am called (NAME).

   (*b*) *The Past Continuous Tense.*
   When his father WAS NOT LOOKING Balu took the sickle.

2. *Copy out.* (Join your letters) :—

When I was going home, he asked me my name.

3. *Punctuate:*—
   raju asked them what are your names

4. *Complete these sentences:—*

I am called Balu.

My sister — — Grace.

My cousins — — Raju and Leela.

We — — Murugan and Lakshmi.

5. *Can you find words to go with these:—*

e.g., Raju Leela

boy

son

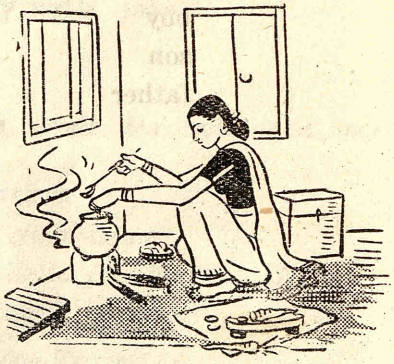
father

LESSON 24.—HOME AGAIN

Words :—

quiet noisy school begin early late love over sleep get up Good-night dry as tomorrow town

Well, now the holiday is over. Raju and Leela are back at home. They loved the country because it was so quiet. But they love the town also, because it is nice and noisy!



Their Father came to get them. When they got home, their Mother was making food for them. She gave them rice and curry, and plantains, and sweets. She makes sweets very well. The curry was made with coconut, and it was very good.

Raju made Mother laugh. He said, "Do not put the curry on my rice, please. I like my rice dry."

After some time, Mother said, "Bed-time, children! School begins tomorrow. You must

sleep well, and get up early in the morning. You must not be late for school on the first day, must you?"

As they were going to bed, Leela said, "It was nice having a holiday. But I love being at home."

Mother laughed happily. "Do you?" she said. "Well, lie down now. Good-night, children."

Essential Words:—

quiet noisy school begin early late love over sleep get up Good-night dry as tomorrow town

Exercises

1. *Give words of opposite meaning:—*

e.g., wet × dry	get up × lie down
carefully	come
young	stand
dirty	ask
quiet	open
hot	laugh

2. *From the story, answer these questions:—*

Why do Raju and Leela love the town?

Why did they love the country?

What was their Mother doing when they got home?

3. *Change into the Past tense :—*

School begins this morning.

I am now coming home.

4. *Put in the proper connecting word:—*

Balu wanted to cut the rice—his father said no.

Balu wanted to cut the rice—his father said yes.

5. *Notice this sentence:—*

He loves me; therefore I love him.

Now fill in the blanks:—

I came to school very slowly; — I was late.

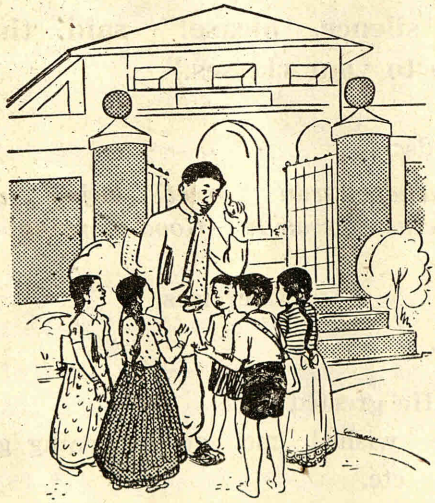
There was mud on his face; therefore it was —.

LESSON 25.—BACK TO SCHOOL

Words :—

teacher wait Good-morning greet enjoy
work teach silence class seaside Raman
Seetha Sir

Next day they went to school. Their teacher was waiting for them. He said, "Good-morning, Seetha! Good-morning, Raman!" greeting the children by name. "How did you all enjoy your holiday? What did you do?"



"I went to the country, Sir," cried Raman.

"So did I," said Raju.

"I went to my cousin's house," "I went to the seaside," ——all the children called out together. What a noise there was!

"Thank you, thank you!" cried the teacher quickly, "You all enjoyed yourselves, I see. But we must begin our lessons now. You must work well now. I have lots to teach you."

"I want to be first in my class."

"I do not want to be last." They were all calling out again.

"Silence, silence, please!" said the teacher. "Time to go to your classes."

Essential Words:—

teach, teacher wait greet enjoy work
silence class seaside Good-morning Sir

Exercises

1. *Notice:—*

(*a*) He greeted me. OR
He wished me good-morning/good-evening, etc.

(*b*) I enjoyed my holiday. OR
I enjoyed myself.
(NEVER "I enjoyed.")

2. *Oral:—*

Q. Tell me how you came to school?

A. I came with my sister.
I came slowly/quickly.

Q. Tell me how you write your lessons?

A. I write them with a pen/pencil.

Q. Tell me how you greet your teacher?

A. We wish him/her good-morning.

3. *Complete:—*

I have lots to teach you; — you must work well.

The children were noisy; — their teacher said, "Silence!"

I came very quickly; therefore I was —.

I came quickly; therefore I was —.

I came slowly; therefore I was —.

4. *Put these words into pairs, according to meaning:—*

cat, chair, girls, flowers, brother, day, leaf, sister, table, night, dog, boys.

5. Write *Yes* or *No* according to whether these statements are *true* or *false:—*

(*a*) We greet our teacher at night.

(*b*) Flowers are green, but leaves are of many colours.

(*c*) Six comes after five.

(*d*) Shirts are made of wood.

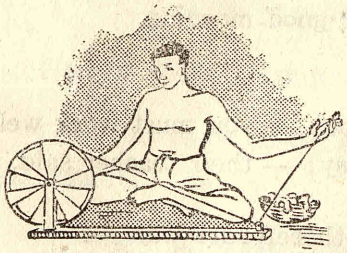
(*e*) It is cool in the evening.

LESSON 26.—A LESSON ON SPINNING

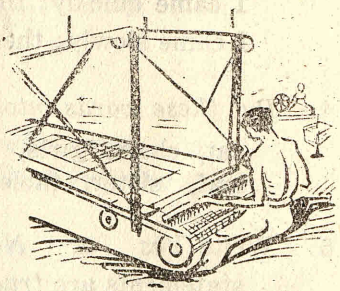
Words :—

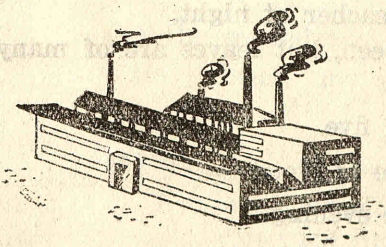
learn spin weave *charka* use thread
loom fun factory factories machine about
break long short villagers Bombay

Raju learns about spinning and weaving in school. His teacher says, "When I was a boy, I lived in a village. You went to a village for your holiday, Raju, didn't you? Did you see a *charka* there, or a hand-loom?"



Villagers first get cotton, next they spin it into thread on the *charka*. Lastly, they use a little loom, and weave the thread into cloth.





In big towns like Bombay there are big factories. There they use machines to spin and to weave cloth.

But, you see, anyone can make cloth if he learns how. And it is fun to spin and weave. You enjoy doing it.

I must teach you. Then you can do it at home. But you must do it carefully. You must make a long, long thread, not break it off short.

Essential Words:—

learn use about long short villagers

Exercises

1. What do you learn about in school?
   Do you teach anyone?
   Do you teach your little brother or sister to run or to play a game?
   Does your Mother teach you to do anything?
   Does your Father teach you to do anything?

2. *Write out:* (*Join your letters.*)

Villagers first get cotton. Next they spin it into thread. Lastly they use a small loom and weave the thread into cloth.

3. *Fill in the blanks:—*

You must make a — thread, not break it off —.
You must have — hands, not — ones.

4. *Change into the Past tense:—*

You go to a village, don't you?
Do you learn how to spin?
I want to learn everything.

5. *Make sentences, using only suitable endings:—*

It is fun
- to go for a holiday.
- to fall into a well.
- to eat curry and rice.
- to get new clothes.
- to cut your leg badly.

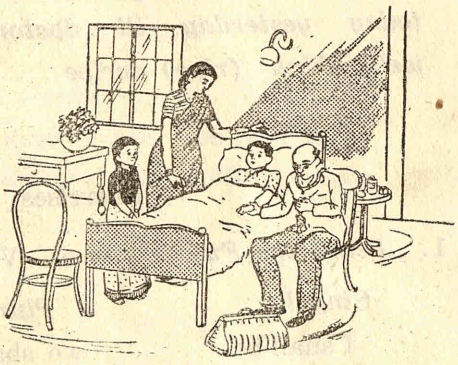
NAVIRUL ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL
Date
ERNAKULAM.

LESSON 27.—RAJU IS ILL

Words :—

today yesterday ill medicine doctor smell
afraid (eat) ate (ripe) unripe well think

Poor Raju is ill today. He is feeling bad. Yesterday he ate some unripe fruit when his Mother was out at the bazaar.



Leela comes and tells Mother, "Raju is feeling ill. Please come quickly. Tell me, he is not very ill".

She does not see many ill people, therefore she is afraid when Raju is ill.

Mother comes quickly to Raju. She feels his head. "It is not very hot," she says. "But I must send for the doctor, I think."

The doctor comes and asks, "What did you eat yesterday?"

Raju tells him, "I ate some unripe fruit."

The doctor gives Raju some medicine. "Take it three times a day," he says.

Raju smells the medicine. It does not smell nice!

Essential Words:—

today yesterday ill doctor smell afraid ate well think (ripe) unripe

Exercises

1. *Learn the Future Tense:*—Verb *"to be".*

Singular	*Plural*
I shall be	we shall be
you will be	you will be
he/ she/ it will be	they will be

2. *Notice:*—

(*a*) "to send for the doctor".
(*b*) The opposite of *"ill"* is *"well".*
(*c*) The common English greeting is:—
How are you? OR *How do you do?*
The answering greeting is:—
Thank you, I am quite well.
But when two people meet, they most frequently say:
How do you do? together. It is more correct.

3. *Oral:—*

Form in twos. Greet each other:—
Good morning! How are you? OR How do you do?

4. *Put into the Future:—*

I am happy to see you.
I am well today. (*Change* today!)
They are angry with him.
You always are my friend.

5. *English nursery rhyme:—*

Oh my dear, what a cold you've got!
Send for the doctor, quick, quick, quick.



LESSON 28.—LEELA GETS ANGRY!

Words :—

wake up bite dogs sheets over rude
mosquitoes

Dogs run about the houses at night, and make a noise. Leela and Raju cannot sleep. Leela is afraid of the noise. She puts the sheets over her ears. She does not want to hear. When Mother sees her, and asks, "What are you doing, Leela?" Leela answers, "There are a lot of mosquitoes, Mother. I am afraid that they will bite me."



Raju rudely calls out, "You are afraid that the dogs will bite you."

Mother says, "Raju, that is rude. Be quiet. I shall shut the windows. Then Leela will not be afraid."



Raju says, quietly, "And I shall open them again!"

When Mother goes away, Leela does this to Raju. She is so angry with him!

Essential Words:—

wake up *bite* *dogs* *over*

Exercises

1. *Learn the Future Tense:*—Verb *to shut*

I shall shut	we shall shut
you will shut	you will shut
he/she/ it will shut	they will shut

2. *Put into the Future:*—

I come every day.
We are opening the windows.
The dogs bite me.
She puts the sheets over her ears.
You are running round the houses.
I see you at school.
My father and my mother are at home.
The cat is falling into the well.

3. *Punctuate:*—

do you not know him
you are late for school
his head is not hot she says

4. *Write out, filling in the blanks:*—

You are — that the dogs — bite you.
I — shut the windows.
What — you doing, Leela?

5. *Old English rhyme:*—

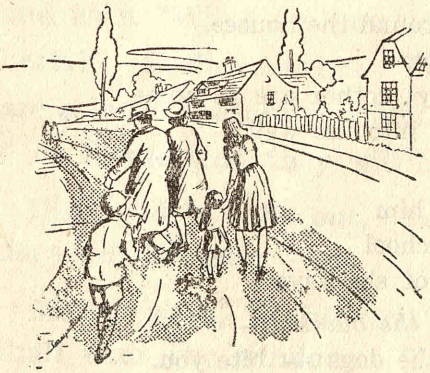
Hark, hark, the dogs do bark.
The beggars are coming to town.
Some in rags and some in bags,
And some in velvet gowns.

LESSON 29.—AN ENGLISH FAMILY

Words :—

Britain English London Mr. Mrs. Miss
Master Edward Jones Susan Betty Dick
letter right sometimes family

Raju's and Leela's Father once went to Britain. He stayed in London, with an English family. Sometimes he tells his children about that English family.



"Their family name was Jones. The father was called Mr. Jones, the mother Mrs. Jones. His first name was Edward, and I called him that. Her first name was Susan, but I did not call her that. I called her Mrs. Jones.

They have two daughters. One was a big girl. I called her Miss Jones. But the little one I called Betty."

"Wasn't there a boy?" asks Raju.

"Yes," says Father, "Dick. He sometimes got letters with Mr. Jones on them. That always made him feel very old. Master Jones was right or only Dick, because he was a young boy. I must teach you both to write letters to the Jones children. They will be very happy."

Essential Words:—

letter sometimes right family

1. *Oral:—*

Imagine you are Mr. and Mrs. Jones meeting two of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

(1) How are you, Mr./Mrs. Jones?

(2) Good-morning, Mr./Mrs. Smith. How do you do?

(1) Is this your son?

(2) Yes, this is Dick. Say "How do you do?" Dick.

(1) And how is Miss Jones?

(2) She is well, thank you. etc.

2. *Join, with* and/or *but* :—

Govind writes quickly. He does not write clearly.

I do my lessons badly. My teacher is angry with me.

We come to school early. Our teacher says, "Good!"

You will not come quickly. You will be last.

3. Match *adjectives* with *nouns*:—

long clean open new young blind

thread window cup eyes clothes child.

4. *Make sentences, using the following table*:—

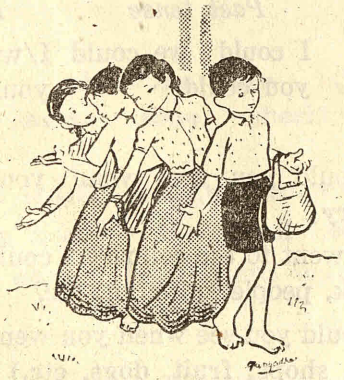
Shall/Will	my father Mr. Jones we your friend I	see him tomorrow?

5. *Copy out*:—

Mr. Jones. Mrs. Jones. Miss Jones.

Master Dick Jones. Betty Jones.

LESSON 30.—A GAME AGAIN



This is a game that the Jones' children play. They walk about, pretending to be the person they are singing about.

When I was a teacher, a teacher, a teacher,
When I was a teacher, then a teacher was I.

It was THIS way, and THAT way
and THAT way, and THIS way.

It was THIS way and THAT way,
and THIS way went I.

You do this for a Doctor, a Farmer, a Baby (Can you cry nicely?) and any other person you know the name of.

Exercises

1. *Learn:—*

Present tense	*Past tense*	*Future tense*
I can we can	I could we could	I/we shall be able
you can	you could	you will be able

2. *Oral:—*

What could you see when you went to the country?

When I went to the country I could see rice fields, a tank, people spinning, etc.

What could you see when you went to the bazaar? (cloth shops, fruit, dogs, etc.)

3. *e.g.,* With what do you see?
I see with my eyes.
With what do you hear?
With what do you eat?
With what do you walk?
With what do you write?

4. *Match these parts of sentences:—*

Send for	the dogs.
The little daughter was	a doctor.
Leela is afraid of	a child.
She does not see	the boys and girls.
The teacher calls	many ill people.

5. *A riddle:—*

I am green. I am wet. People cut me, and eat me. What am I? (A field of rice.)

LESSON 31.—THE NEW CAR

Words :—

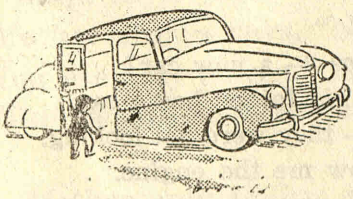
drive a car blow the horn (buy) bought
engine soon wheels

What do you think? Raju's father bought a car yesterday. Yes, a car! Raju and Leela (and Baby Brother!) love cars. They were wanting a car so badly!

Now here it is. They are looking at it, with their eyes all big in their heads.

Leela says, "Oh Father, I shall clean this car for you. I shall help you. I shall wash its wheels, and its windows."

Raju says, "I shall soon be able to drive this car myself. Show me the engine, Father! Do open up the car, Father, and show me the engine, please."



When they are not looking, Baby quietly opens the door of the car, and gets in. Suddenly he blows the horn. "Peep-peep". They all laugh.

Then Father says, "Do you hear this? Tomorrow, I shall be going to the seaside in this car. Will anyone be going with me?"

Essential Words:—

(buy) bought *soon*

Exercises

1. *Oral:—*

   Could Raju drive the car?
   Could Father drive it?
   What could Baby Brother do?
   Will you be able to come to my house tomorrow?
   Could you sleep well last night?

2. *Rearrange and punctuate:—*

   father car a yesterday bought rajus

3. *Make these adjectives into adverbs:—*

   careless, sudden, slow, happy, rude

4. What do we call the day before today?
   And the day after today?

5. *Join with a word:—*

   Do you want new clothes — a new car?
   Raju is very happy — his father has a car.
   Baby got into the car — they were not looking.
   Do open the car — show me the engine.

LESSON 32.—TO THE SEASIDE

Words :—

sand another eleven twelve

Here are Raju and Leela and Baby Brother and their Father and Mother, all at the seaside. They came here in their new car. Father drove the car, but Raju all the time helped him to do so. He said, "Go quickly, Father! Please do go quickly." Or he said, "Slowly now, Father! Here is another car." Father laughed and asked, "Who is driving this car, Raju or I?"



Ráju says, "Soon I shall be able to drive." But Mother always says, "No, no! You are very young. You are only eleven." Leela helps Raju. She says, "But he will soon be twelve."

Mother only shakes her head.

Now here they are at the seaside. Father and Mother are looking at the lovely colours of the evening sky, purple and red and yellow. Leela and Baby Brother are playing with the sand. They are making nice food, Baby thinks!

Raju is running away over the sands. He is running to the sea. He is going to swim. (You know he could swim and dive, didn't you?) The sea is safe here.

All the family are very happy.

Essential Words:—

sand *another*

Exercises

1. *Notice:—*

(*a*) "Do go quickly". *"Do"* makes it more emphatic.

(*b*) The future is often expressed in English by *"I am going"* to do something.

2. *Write out:—*

I love my new car.
You love your new car.
So for: he/ she/ it/ they.

3. *Oral:—*

Can you swim? Yes, I can. No, I cannot.
Can you dive?
Are you going to learn to swim?
Are you going to learn to dive?

4. *Put these sentences into the sensible order:—*

Raju all the time said, "Go quickly, Father." Father drove the car. They came here in their new car.

5. *Make and write out some sentences from this table of parts:—*

I am going	to	the shops.
He will come	between	the fields.
You are running	near	the houses.
They are walking	to	
My sister goes	from	
Uncle comes	at	

POEMS

I

ARIEL'S SONG

Come unto these yellow sands,
And then take hands :

Courtsied when you have and kiss'd—
The wild waves whist,—

Foot it featly here and there ;

And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear.
Hark, hark !
Bow-wow,
The watchdogs bark :
Bow-wow.
Hark, hark ! I hear

The strain of strutting chanticleer
Cry, Cock-a-diddle-dow !

—**Shakespeare**

whist : ***are silent*** **foot it featly :** ***dance smartly***
burthen : ***chorus*** **chanticleer :** ***a cock***
Ariel is a *"sprite"* or *"fairy"*.

II

GIRLS AND BOYS, COME OUT TO PLAY

Girls and boys, come out to play,
The moon is shining bright as day ;
Leave your supper, and leave your sleep,
And join your playfellows in the street.

Come with a whoop, and come with a call,
Come with a will or come not at all ;
Up the ladder and down the wall,
A half-penny loaf will serve us all.

III

SNAIL

Me. Snail upon the wall,
Have you got at all
Anything to tell
About your shell?

Snail. Only this, my child—
When the wind is wild,
Or the sun is hot,
It's all I've got.

—John Drinkwater

[*With the kind permission of Mr. John Drinkwater and M/s. William Collins & Sons Ltd., London.*]

IV

THE EARLY MORNING

The Moon on the one hand, the dawn on the other :
The Moon is my sister, the Dawn is my brother.
The Moon on my left, the Dawn on my right :
My Brother, good morning ; my Sister, good night.

—**Hilaire Belloc**

[*With the kind permission of Mr. Hilaire Belloc and Messrs. Duckworth & Co., Ltd., London.*]

V

COLOUR

What is pink? a rose is pink
By a fountain's brink.
What is red? a poppy's red
In its barley bed.

What is blue? the sky is blue
Where the clouds float through.
What is white? a swan is white
Sailing in the light.

What is yellow? pears are yellow,
Rich and ripe and mellow.
What is green? the grass is green,
With small flowers between.

What is violet? clouds are violet
In the summer twilight.
What is orange? Why, an orange,
Just an orange!

—**Christina Rossetti**

VI

A CRADLE SONG

O, men from the fields!
Come gently within.
Tread softly, softly,
O! men coming in!

Mavourneen is going
From me and from you
Where Mary will fold him
With mantle of blue!

From reek of the smoke,
And cold of the floor,
And the peering of things
Across the half-door.

O, men from the fields!
Soft, softly come through,
Mary puts round him
Her mantle of blue.

—Padraic Colum

This Irish poem is about a little child dying and going to Heaven.

[*With the kind permission of Mr. Padraic Colum and the Publishers.*]

VII

THE SNARE

I hear a sudden cry of pain!
There is a rabbit in a snare:
Now I hear the cry again,
But I cannot tell from where.

But I cannot tell from where
He is calling out for aid!
Crying on the frightened air,
Making everything afraid!

Making everything afraid!
Wrinkling up his little face!
As he cries again for aid;
—And I cannot find the place!

And I cannot find the place
Where his paw is in the snare!
Little one! Oh, little one!
I am searching everywhere.

—James Stephens

[*With the kind permission of the author and Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd.*]

VIII

A PRAYER

Father, we thank Thee for the night,
And for the pleasant morning light;
For rest and food and loving care
And all that makes the day so fair.

Help us to do the things we should,
To be to others kind and good;
In all we do at work or play
To grow more loving every day.

—Rebecca J. Weston

ESSENTIAL WORDS USED IN THE BOOK
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

A

a, an
(be) able
about
adventure †
afraid
again
air
all
also
always
am (is, are)
and
angry
anna
another
answer
any
arm
as
at
away

B

baby
back
bad
basket †
bazaar †
because
become (became)
bed
before
began
begs (beggar) †
being
between
big
bite
*black **
blows horn †
*blue **
book
both
boy
*break **
*bricks **
brother
*brown **
busy
but
buy

C

calls
can
car
carefully
cat
chair
*charka **
chicken
child (children)
class
clean
clearly
cloth
clothes
coconut
cold
colour
come
cool
*cotton **
country
cousin
*cow **
cry
*cup **
curry
cut

D

dark
daughter
day
dirty
dive †
do (doing, does, did)
doctor
dogs
door
down
dress
drink
*drive car **
dry

E

early
eat (ate)
*eleven **
engine †
enjoy
evening
every
everything
everywhere
eye

F

face
factory (ies) †
falls
family
farmer
fat
father
feel
fields
finds
first
five *
flowers
fly *
food
foot (feet)
for
four *
fourteen *
friend
from
fruit
fun †

G

game
garden *
get (get up)
girl
give
go (going)
God bless you! †
good
(morning, night)
green *
greet
ground

H

hand
happy
has (have)
he (his, him)
head
hear(d)
help
here
hide
high
holiday
home
hot
house
how (many)
Hurray! *
hurt

I

I
ill
in
ink
into
it (its)

J

jackal †
jacket

K

khaki †
kind
kitchen
kite †
know

L

lamp
last
late
laugh (s)
learn
leaves *
left
leg
lesson
letter
lies (lying)
like
(be) like
little
(a) little
long
looks
loom †
lots
love
lovely

M

machine †
make (made of)
man
many
mat
may
medicine *
Master
Miss
morning
mosquitoes †
mother
mouth
Mr.
Mrs.
mud
must
myself *

N

name
near
neat
new
newspaper
next
nice
night
no
noise
(noisy)
none
noon
not
now

O

of
off
often
oh! *
old
on
once
(at) once
one *
only
open
or
orange
out
over

P

pen
pencil
plantain
play
please
poor
pot
purple *
put

Q

quickly
quiet

R

read
red *
rice
right
ripe
rude *

S

sad
safe
sand
says
(said)
school
seaside
see
send (sent)
servant
shake *
shall (will)
she
sheets †
shirt
shop
short
shorts
show
shut
sickle †
silence
silk *
sir
sister
sit
six *
skirt
sky
sleep
smell
so
some (times)
son
soon
(be) sorry (for)
speaks
spin †
stand
stay
stop
suddenly
sweet
swim †

T

table
take (took)
tank
teach
teacher
thank you!
that (those)
the
then
there
they (them, their)
think
this (these)

thread †
three *
through
tiger †
time
to
today
tomorrow
town
trees
turn
twelve †
two

U

uncle
under
up
use

V

very
village
villagers

W

wait
wake (up)
walk
want
was (were)
wash
water
(on the) way
we (us, our)
weave †
week
well
wet
what
wheels †
where
white *
who (whom, whose)
why
will
window
with
without
wood
work
write

Y

years
yellow *
yes
yesterday
you (your)
young

* Recognition words listed in the Syllabus.

† Recognition words not listed in the Syllabus.

135

foot
coast
3
A
6