



English Power

3

***Teacher's
Resource Book***

For Order : 0320-5899031

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Lesson 1: The Story of Babar; the Little Elephant

Learning objectives:

1. To help develop good dressing sense in children, like the character in the story
2. To help them build regard for animals

Teacher Starters:

Start by asking children questions pertaining to elephants. Ask them to describe a few features of the giant animals using words such as fat, big, friendly, intelligent etc. You may also tell them a few interesting facts related to elephants, such as they are considered as the wisest of forest animals and are respected by other animals, even the lion.

Teaching:

Get the lesson read in class, emphasizing more on elephant Babar's fondness for smart dressing. Point to the pictures given in the unit and make it clear to your students that even an animal would love to dress like a gentleman. Make sure that children understand the meanings of difficult words given at the end of the lesson e.g. apparently, avenues, spats, cruel, funeral etc.

Student's Tasks:

Answer the Questions

1. Who was Babar?
 - Babar was a little elephant. He was one of the nicest of the baby elephants in the herd.
2. What happened to his mother?
 - His mother was shot dead by hunter.
3. What was Babar's main interest in town?
 - Babar's main interest in town was lovely clothes.
4. Why was Babar not happy in the town?
 - Babar was not happy in the town because he missed his cousins and his friends the monkeys, and his dear mother.
5. Why other elephants choose him for their King?
 - Elephants choose him for their king because he had come back from the town and learnt much.

Fill in the Blanks

1. nicest
2. hunter
3. great forest
4. Arthur and Celeste
5. engaged



Compose the Following**a. Write a short paragraph describing Babar The little Elephant.**

Babar is a little elephant. He is one of the nicest of the baby elephant in the herd. Babar's mother is killed by a hunter. Babar escapes, and in the process leaves the jungle, visits a big city, and returns to bring the benefits of civilization to his fellow elephants. Just as he returns to his community of elephants, their king dies from eating a bad mushroom. Because of his travels and civilization, Babar is appointed king of the elephant kingdom. He marries his cousin, and they subsequently have children and teach them valuable lessons.

b. Choose four words from the vocabulary and construct interesting sentences.

1. Apparently: Apparently he did a lot of walking.
2. Cruel: He was a cruel and nasty man.
3. Mushroom: I love thick, creamy mushroom soup.
4. Learnt: We learnt about the structure of the brain today.

c. Write two more rhyming words of the given words.

1. Spies flies cries
2. come some drum
3. walk talk cock
4. choose loose goose

Extended Teaching**Resources at www.learningwell.pk**

Log on to your personal account at www.learningwell.pk to view electronic print of this lesson and a full-length video lecture or animation pertaining to the lesson. You will also find extended exercises or MCQ-based tests based on the lesson to help your students improve their learning. Additional teaching resources are also available at www.TeachingWell.pk

Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nt93Et-MZTc>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Babar_the_Elephant



Lesson 2: Diary: A Rainy Day

Learning objectives:

1. To teach children about a way to keep a record of their memorable days in a diary
2. To help them learn how to draft details of their day in a chronological order

Teacher Starters:

Begin by asking children if they had ever written a personal diary. Ask them to describe how they spend their typical school day, typical weekend etc. When the students seem engaged, get the chapter reading started.

Teaching:

Make sure that your students can clearly identify the chronological sense of the events described in the lesson. They should be able to appreciate the length of details given in the diary and the use of adjectives to describe situations, places and things e.g. incredible, belted, balmy, smoky, native etc. When the chapter is read, ask your children to write a diary of their last weekend.

Student's Tasks:

Answer the Questions

1. Where was Ali?
 - Ali was in his dad's native village.
2. What was he doing when the rain started?
 - He was playing cricket when the rain started.
3. What was the unexpected thing happened?
 - Ali felt an abrupt increase in wind speed.
4. Write a diary entry about an event of your school.

- March 11 2019

My dear diary,

Today I had a wonderful day in our school. Today we had our SPORT'S DAY! It was amazing. Many students wait eagerly for this day to come. The school was decorated with flags of different colors. There were many sport competitions for students of different class. All the students took part in competition with enthusiasm. At last, our principal gave the prizes to students who gave a good performance. She also encouraged the students to participate. I got 1st prize in running. I was very happy. My parents were proud of me. The day was very good.

Alia

Compose the Following**1. Make a booklet and write diary entry daily for a whole week.**

A. Do as directed.

2. What do you like to do when it is raining?

A. I would like to play in rain. I would have my favourite snacks like: Pakoras, biscuits and hot soup.

3. Use five words from the vocabulary in your sentences.

1. Monsoon: The monsoon rains started early this year.
2. Smoky: The street began smoky and dark.
3. Incredible: I find this quite incredible.
4. Soaking: The clothes are soaking in soapy water.
5. Ripped: Her clothes had all been ripped.

Extended Teaching

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <https://www.indiacelebrating.com/essay/rainy-day-essay>
2. <http://www.newspeechtopics.com/short-essay-writing-walk-school-rainy-day>

Lesson 3: The Innocent Boy**Learning objectives:**

1. To teach children about the importance of patience while dealing with people they don't know
2. To help them build regard for the disabled people, especially disabled children which plays as the main character of the story
3. To teach them that disabled and differently-abled people can do a lot of things

Teacher Starters:

Begin by asking children if they have ever seen a deaf and dumb kid in their life. Ask them how they felt about the kid. Invite as many responses from the students as possible and when they seem engaged, get the reading started.

Teaching:

The main purpose of the lesson is to build in children a regard for disabled people and encourage them to support such people in all possible manners. When the chapter is being read, make sure students underline and understand meanings of the difficult words like adversity, anxious, affliction, cripple, defiance, deaf, idler, mute, irritated etc. At the end of the lesson, the class should be clear about the moral of the story i.e. that people who are disabled can do wonderful things if they are given proper support.

Student's Tasks:**Answer the Questions**

1. Why did Qasim call that boy?
 - Qasim called that boy to help him with work.

2. What was the age of the boy?
 - The boy was eleven (11) years old.

3. Why was the man irritated?
 - The man was irritated because boy was not answering him. He thought the boy's lounging attitude and continued silence meant disrespect and defiance.

4. What did the boy do to save himself?
 - The boy, instead of running off fell in a heap up on the side walk.

5. How did the man compensate his behaviour?
 - The man compensated his behaviour by giving him drawing materials, white blocks of soft wood and patterns with suitable tools.

State whether True or False

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 6. True |
| 2. True | 7. True |
| 3. False | 8. True |
| 4. False | 9. True |
| 5. True | 10. True |

Fill in the Blanks

- 1) Market Street
- 2) well
- 3) answer
- 4) idler
- 5) gesture
- 6) nuisance
- 7) side walk
- 8) gestures
- 9) budding



Compose the Following

1. Write down the character sketch of Qasim and Danish in your exercise books.

- **Qasim:**

Qasim was a merchant with a shop in Market Street. He was quick to judge Danish as an idler and disrespectful child. He was not intelligent enough to understand that Danish was a disabled child. Angry over his silence, Qasim decided to hit him but Danish fell even before he had begun. When Qasim learned the truth about Danish and his disability, he was ashamed and regretful. To show his support, he took Danish for rides and gave him tools and drawing material with which Danish learned many things. In all, Qasim was a short-tempered but a kind man.

- **Danish**

Danish was an eleven-year-old boy who could not speak and listen as he was mute and dumb. He was also crippled. The merchants of the market considered him innocent because of his disabilities. The only blessings he had were his eyes. When given the chance by Qasim, he learned how to draw things and developed artistic talent. His creativity helped him to build things of great beauty. He also had a big heart as he forgave the merchant for misunderstanding and mistreating him.

2. What should we do if a person is not able to talk and hear?

- If a person is not able to talk and hear, we need to understand his/her problem. We should be kind and generous towards them.

3. Select five words from vocabulary and write five sentences about them in your exercise book.

- 1. Mute: Her daughter was mute after a serious illness.
- 2. Irritated: I was getting irritated by all her questions.
- 3. Instead: He used a knife instead of chopsticks.
- 4. Deaf: Alina's been deaf and dumb since birth.
- 5. Merchant: Qasim was a merchant.

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-Tg5zhRuN4>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i6FcJkLFvrQ>



Lesson 4: Poems

Learning objectives:

1. To familiarize children with the literary nature of poems and poetry
2. To help them learn about the various genres of poetry i.e. lyrics, narrative and dramatic

Teacher Starters:

Begin by asking students to recite any of the poems that they have learned in earlier classes or as nursery rhymes. You can write two or three such poems on the board with the name of the student who has read the poem. When the class seems engaged, get the chapter reading started.

Teaching:

The lesson is aimed at introducing the world of poetry to the young children. Use as many examples of each of the three genres of poems given in the chapter. Poets who are popular for each of the three genres are specified in the lesson. Try to encourage students to draft at least one stanza of each of the three types.

Student's Tasks:

Answer the Questions

1. What is a poem?
 - A poem is a unique form of writing. It is made from arrangements of words in rhythmical lines.
2. What are the three main genres of poem?
 - The three main genres of poem are: Lyric, Narrative and Dramatic poetry.
3. What is the difference between lyric and narrative poetry?
 - Lyric poetry is a short poem in which a single speaker presents his emotions rather than a story.
Narrative poetry tells a proper story by taking the reader through the events and characters of the plot.
4. Which poet is known for both lyric and dramatic poetry?
 - William Shakespeare is known for both lyric and dramatic poetry.

Fill in the Blanks

1. Stanzas
2. lyric
3. story
4. orally

Compose the Following

1. Write a short poem on an animal.

I'm a Little Penguin

I'm a little penguin
In the snow
I slide on my tummy
To and fro
I eat the fish
From the deep
Blue sea
I'm black and white
As you can see

2. Describe in a few lines each of the three genres of poem.

• The three genres of poem:**Lyric Poetry**

Lyric poetry is especially song-like and emotional. Sonnets and odes are examples of poems that are lyrical in nature. Lyric poems do not necessarily tell a story, but focus on more personal emotions, attitudes, and the author's state of mind.

Authors of note in this category include:

- William Shakespeare
- Christine de Pizan

Narrative Poetry

A narrative poem tells a story. Typically, these can be read aloud and will maintain the audience's attention due to their rhythmic movement.

In fact, many narrative poems of the past were initially written as ballads. That is, they were intended to be paired to music. In the end, though, they maintained their lyricism in the form of poetry. Narrative poems are usually of human interest and include epics, or long stories.

Authors of note in this category include:

- Edgar Allen Poe
- Ronald Dahl
- William Wordsworth

Dramatic Poetry

Dramatic poetry encompasses a highly emotional story that's written in verse and meant to be recited. It usually tells a story or refers to a specific situation. This would include closet drama, dramatic monologues, and rhyme verse.

Authors of note in this category include:

- William Shakespeare
- Christopher Marlowe
- Ben Jonson

Extended Teaching

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <https://www.poetry4kids.com/lessons/poetry-writing-lessons>
2. <https://penandthepad.com/five-types-poems-elementary-school-12137596.html>
3. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poetry>

Lesson 5: How to make a Table Lamp Cover?**Learning objectives:**

1. To help children follow a series of steps to create a work of art
2. To help them make decorative items using material at home

Teacher Starters:

Ask your children if they have ever made art projects like snowman, garden, neighborhood etc. in their previous classes. Ask them to describe the material used and steps performed in building such projects.

Teaching:

The lesson is aimed at a practical art activity. Write the step on the board and practically demonstrate it with the technique specified in the lesson. Make sure that your children understand the important of sequencing while performing the activity.

Student's Tasks:**Answer the Questions**

1. List down the things you need to make a lampshade.
 - The things you need to make a lampshade are:
 - A large sheet of paper (Brown or old wrapping paper)
 - Pearl head pins
 - Fabric glue
 - Clothes pins
 - Scissors
 - Marker



2. Why do we need to follow the instructions?
 - Instructions tell us how to do something and tell us about the order of steps that we must follow to complete any task.

3. Which material can be used to make a pencil holder?
 - Following materials can be used to make a pencil holder:
 - Cardboard
 - Glue
 - Scissor
 - Blade knife
 - Ruler
 - Markers
 - Fabric or Colourful paper

Compose the Following

1. Write down the procedure of making fruit salad.

Fruit Salad

Ingredients for the Fruit Salad:

1 Cup of Strawberries

1 cup of raspberries, fresh or frozen

1 cup of grapes

1 cup of diced apples

1 cup of sliced bananas

Or whatever fruit you fancy (melon, blackberries, pears, etc..)

1/2 cup of yogurt (strawberry or vanilla)

1/2 cup of cool whip (or whip your own cream)

How to Make the Fruit Salad:

1. Place all of the prepared fruit in a medium bowl.

2. Stir in Yogurt and Cool Whip. Sample the deliciousness... then gobble up a little more.

3. Serve immediately or refrigerate before serving.

2. Seven main steps into further sub-steps. Make as many you can.

- Do as directed.

State whether the following are True or False

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HHkylL8L4ds>
2. <https://ilikethatlamp.com/pages/diy-drum-lampshades>
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QiyFy8VStMw>

Lesson 6: Dr. Howard Kelly and the Glass of Milk**Learning objectives:**

1. To teach children about the importance of little acts of kindness.
2. To help them learn that little good deeds of today will bring them great rewards in future

Teacher Starters:

Ask children about their ideas of doctors and any idea they have about the medical field. What do doctors do? Where do they get medical education from? What different specializations doctors may have? What is the difference between a doctor and a nurse? These and similar questions will prepare the class for the lesson.

Teaching

The lesson takes the format of descriptive writing style typical of a biographical entry in encyclopedia. As such, you need to make sure that children understand the various lengths of the lesson devoted to the introduction, background, family status, work life and interests of the person described and of course the most impactful event in his life, the little act of kindness shown by the girl that would shape his character for all his life.

Student's Tasks:**Answer the Questions**

1. Who was Dr. Howard Kelly?
 - Dr. Howard Kelly was a distinguished physician and one of the founding doctors of Johns Hopkins medical research university.
2. What act of small kindness made a huge impact on him?
 - The act of small kindness was that girl brought him a glass of fresh milk instead of water.



3. What was the advice of Dr. Kelly's father to him?
 - Dr. Kelly's father advised him to divert his talents into a field that offered greater certainty of livelihood and promised a fair financial return.
4. Which hospital and University were founded by Dr Kelly and three other doctors?
 - John Hopkins Hospital and John Hopkins University were founded by Dr. Kelly.
5. Why Dr. Kelly wanted to be a naturalist?
 - Dr. Kelly wanted to be a naturalist because he liked hiking, great distances and studying animals.
6. Why had Dr. Kelly hired a nurse?
 - Dr. Kelly hired a nurse because he wanted her to visit and care for patients who could not afford the treatments.
7. Why Dr. Kelly charged very heavy fees from some patients?
 - Dr. Kelly charged very heavy fees from some patients because they could afford it.

Put the Following in Order

1. Arrange the words correctly to form meaningful sentences.

- a. big elephant! the Look at
 - Look at the big elephant!
- b. Play Will you me? With
 - Will you play with me?
- c. speaks Sara quietly. Very
 - Sara speaks very quietly.
- d. in Amir's There house. Bedrooms are three
 - There are three bedrooms in Amir's house.
- e. into pond. Jumped do The the
 - The dog jumped into the pond.

Compose the Following

1. Choose any five words from the vocabulary and make interesting sentences with them.

1. Seek: I will seek from my doctor's advice.
2. Hiking: We're going to do some hiking this summer.
3. Physician: Uncle Ahmad is a good general physician.
4. Divert: Traffic was ordered to divert to another road.
5. Founding: Dr Howard Kelly was the founding father of Johns Hopkins University.

2. Write the review of the story.

- This is a true story of a boy named Howard Kelly. He was born unprivileged hence, he sells goods from one house to another just to earn a living and pay his education. One day he felt so hungry and decided to ask for something to eat at the next house he is set to visit.

However, he lost his guts to ask for a meal when a beautiful young woman opened the door for him.

Instead of asking for a meal, he just asked for one glass of water. But the young lady noticed that he looked hungry. So instead of water she brought him one large glass of milk. He slowly drank the milk and asked “How much do I need to pay”? The lady replied, “You don’t have to pay me anything as mother taught us to never take any pay for kindness”.

He thanked her with all his heart and walked away. However, that little act of kindness made a mark on his heart and made him feel stronger and better. He was ready to give up in his life before that happened but because someone had showed him kindness in a very unexpected event, he regained his trust in God and man. Then he grew up and became a successful doctor.

Years had pass and the young woman became seriously ill. The local doctors were kind of baffled of her case so they sent her to the hospital in the big city. A specialist is needed to study her rare illness so they consulted Dr. Howard Kelly. He is a renowned Gynecologist who founded the Gynecologic Oncology division at Johns Hopkins University.

When Dr. Kelly heard the name of the town where the patient came from, an inexplicable light filled his eyes. He immediately went to see the patient and recognized her at one glance. Determined to save her, he went back to the consultation room and did his best to save the life of a woman who once made a difference in his life. After a long battle, he finally won.

Dr. Kelly requested the hospital accounts to forward the final bill to him for approval. He looked at it and without any hesitation wrote something on the bill and had it sent to the woman’s room. The woman got the bill and was afraid to open it for she was so sure that the cost is high and would probably take all her life to pay for it. But when she finally opened it, something caught her eye. At the corner of the bill were words she hardly believe her eyes. It is written: “Paid in full with one glass of milk”.

Extended Teaching**Resources at www.learningwell.pk**

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SbeFC85cphs>
2. <https://www.littlethings.com/howard-kelly-story-glass-milk>



Lesson 7: I Have a Big Fat Cat

Learning objectives:

1. To familiarize children with the poetic writing craft
2. To help them learn how to describe features of a common animal such as cat

Teacher Starters:

Ask children to use adjectives to describe a cat, such as big, fat, cute, intelligent, friendly etc. Also ask them if they have ever kept a cat and how playful their cat was and what were its strengths or weaknesses. When the class is ready, ask students to recite the poem.

Teaching:

This is relatively an easy poem to read and understand. Make sure that the children understand the descriptive style used in the poem and are able to create a similar poem for any other pet other than cat when they are done with this poem.

Student's Tasks:

Answer the Following

1. What this poem is about?
 - This poem is about a big fat cat.
2. How has the poet described his cat?
 - The poet described the cat as very fat and always looking for food. He had a lot of weight.
3. Why do you think kitchen was the favourite place of the cat?
 - The kitchen his favourite place because there he could find food.
4. Whom do you think the child was addressing in this poem?
 - The child was addressing his teacher in this poem.
5. What was the real purpose of the child to tell this poem to his teacher?
 - The child tells the poem to the teacher as an excuse for not doing his homework. He says that his homework was eaten by the cat.

Do the Following

Write all the rhyming words from the poem in your exercise book and add six more.

- **Rhyming Words**
 around- found
 suppose- shows
 ton-fun
 why-sigh
 straight-plate



Fill in the Blanks

1. fish
2. shop
3. trash
4. she
5. splash

Compose the Following

1. Write the review of the poem.
 - In this poem, poet excuse to his teacher that he forgotten homework at home or maybe poet was just too lazy to attempt it.
2. Write the story in prose in your own words. Add more details if you can.
 - I have a big fat cat named Peko. It is always hungry and looking for food. He can be found in the kitchen most of the time. He weighs about a ton. One day, my homework fell in Peko's plate by accident and he ate that with the food.

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <https://www.familyfriendpoems.com/poem/my-big-fat-cat>
2. <https://www.poemhunter.com/poems/cat>

Lesson 8: The Mathematician Prince**Learning objectives:**

1. To teach children the importance of exploring new things
2. To help them learn that solving mathematical problems is fun

Teacher Starters:

This lesson is aimed at developing a child's interest in mathematics. Get every child state at least something about the subject he or she likes. When the class is engaged, get the chapter reading started.



Teaching:

This lesson is all about learning the importance of mental mathematics. While the lesson's writing craft is a story, it still presents itself as a verbal exercise for doing basic arithmetic problems. Make sure that your children understand the meanings of difficult words given in the lesson e.g. dangerous, crossroads, discovered, devoured, poisonous, exclaimed, cliff etc.

Student's Tasks:**Answer the Questions**

1. The prince loved math but what was special about him?
 - The prince loved math but his specialty was that he did not use mathematical calculator to solve problems.
2. How did the prince enter the dark room?
 - He entered through a big wooden door at the end of a big corridor thinking that it was the passage for exit.
3. On which condition could the prince get out of that dangerous place?
 - Prince needed to solve all four problems to get out of that dangerous place.
4. Why was the place dangerous?
 - The place was dangerous because of mortal trap.
5. What could happen if one of the steps had disappeared?
 - If one of the steps had disappeared the prince would have died.
6. Why was the last question difficult for the prince?
 - The last question was difficult for the prince because he had never faced a mathematical problem like this before.
7. What could happen to the prince if he had failed to answer within the given time?
 - He would have crushed between the walls.
8. What did the king apologize for?
 - The king apologized for trying to separate him from his favorite activity i.e. learning mathematics.
9. What was the prince's new resolution?
 - The prince's new resolution was that he will give time to studies as well as hangout.
10. Do you agree with what prince decided to do in the end? Give reasons for your answer.
 - Yes! I do agree because we should give time to studies as well as hangout.



Fill in the Blanks

1. math
2. mathematical
3. discovered
4. barely, garden
5. meditating

Who Spoke these Sentences?

- 1) booming voice
- 2) prince
- 3) King William
- 4) Prince

Compose the Following**1. Write an essay on “My Hobby”.**

- **“MY HOBBY”**

My favourite hobby is reading. I enjoy reading a book when I am free. I started to do it when I was four years old. The first time I did it, I felt interested. So I kept reading. The teachers always taught me to read the difficult words. I was happy when I read a story with a happy ending. I was thrilled when I read a detective story. I enjoy reading because I like to explore the imaginative world of my favourite author, J.K.Rowling who writes “Harry Potter”. There are a lot of advantages of reading. Reading can make me relaxed and calm. I can also learn new vocabulary items. Then I can further improve my English. Moreover, it can give me an unlimited imagination, so I can write books in the future. I can learn the different cultures and customs of other countries in the world too. I read at least one hour every day. I read books by myself. I usually read it at home. I wish I could read different kinds of books because it might be very challenging.

2. Use at least five vocabulary words to make sentences. Do it in your exercise copy.

1. Exit: At the roundabout take the third exit.
2. Crushed: The car was completely crushed under the truck.
3. Heaven: I went to northern areas in Pakistan. It was heaven.
4. Dedicate: I want to dedicate this song to my mother.
5. Concentrate: I can't concentrate when I'm hungry.

3. Do you like Maths? Answer in Yes or No. Give reasons for your answer.

- Yes I like Maths very much because math helps us have better problem-solving skills. Math helps us think analytically and have better reasoning abilities.

Do the Activity

What monster do you think was asking prince the questions? Draw its picture.

- Do by yourself.

Extended Teaching**Extended Teaching**

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <http://www.shortstories.net/short-story-mathematician-prince>
2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3u_WHWokCtc

Lesson 9: The Foolish Fish**Learning objectives:**

1. To help children learn about fables, a story in which animals speak like humans
2. To help them familiarize with the writing craft and expression used in poetry

Teacher Starters:

Ask children questions related to their liking or disliking for fish. You can ask them to use adjectives to describe fish e.g. sweet, innocent, shiny, scary, fast, quick, hungry etc. When the class seems engaged, get the poem recited line by line making sure each student gets a chance to read a line or two.

Teaching:

As a simply strategy after the poem is read, you can simply state the story of the poem in plain text i.e. a fish was caught in a hook as she tried to get hold of a worm. Ensure that the students are familiarized with difficult words like trout, hapless, ventured, innocent, bid, plight, nook and longing. Ask children to identity rhyming words used in the poem, like cried and hide, trout and out, fish and wish so that children get to know the pattern of how rhyming words sound similar to each other.

Student's Tasks:**Answer the Questions**

1. What was the wish of a fish?
 - The fish was hungry and wanted to eat the worm
2. Why the fish could not eat the worm?
 - The fish could not eat the worm as it was put in a hook used to catch fish

3. Elaborate the story of the foolish fish that died?
 - The foolish fish died when she was caught by a sharp-edged hook covered with a worm.
4. Explain the following stanza.

As I have heard, the little trout
Was young and foolish too
And presently he ventured out
To learn what might be true

 - The stanza states the tender age and naivety of the fish. Even though her mother warned not to go after the worm, she did on her own in curiosity. She wanted to know the truth.

Match the Words with the Meanings

- Bear- an animal → to carry
- Jam-Something sweet to put on bread → traffic that cannot move
- Hand- part of the body → to give something to another person
- Pen – something to write with → a place where animals are kept
- Roll- to turn like a wheel → a small lump of bread
- Watch- to look at → it tells the time
- Tie- to fasten together → something a man wears

Find the Rhyming Words

- Wish-dish-fish,
- hook-book-look,
- played-clayed-slayed,
- out-doubt-pout,
- see-bee-fee,
- bite-kite-lite

Indicate Whether the Following are True or False

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) False
- 4) False
- 5) True

Compose the Following

1. Narrate the complete story of a foolish fish in your own words. You may add more dialogues and modify the story to make it more interesting.
 - A hungry baby fish saw a worm and asked his mother to get it for him. The mother fish observed the worm and told the baby fish that he had no knowledge what it was. She warned him that the worm was covering a sharp hook to trap the fish. In spite of mother's warning, the little foolish fish swam to the worm and looked around it. He didn't see the hook and gave a bite. He lost his life as he did what his mother had told him not to do.



2. Do you like to have a fish as your pet? If yes then how you are going to take care of it?
 - Yes! I like to have a fish as my pet because fish make wonderful pets. They don't ask much of you. They are beautiful and soothing to watch and they're fun to have around. I will take care of my fish, will feed them regularly and give them good environment to live in.

Extended Teaching

Resources at www.learningwell.pk

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <https://www.kidsworldfun.com/kidspoems/the-foolish-fish.php>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kZlH16dzsMI>
3. <https://funbrains.net/foolish-fish>

Lesson 10: Travelogue: A Visit to Egypt**Learning objectives:**

1. To help them learn about drafts for geographical descriptions, or travelogues
2. To help them understand some basic geographical and historic facts related to Egypt

Teacher Starters:

As a starter activity, you can draw a picture of pyramid on the board and ask your students to suggest why such structures were constructed and who used them. Ask your students if they know where Egypt is and ask them to name its capital.

Teaching:

Tell your students that Egypt, the country with historical pyramids, was considered one of the most civilized parts of the world in ancient history. While the chapter is being read, ensure that the students develop understanding about travelogues and descriptive accounts for journeys. When done with the lesson, you can ask your students to describe any journey they may have had in other city or country.

Student's Tasks:**Answer the Questions**

1. What do you understand by the term Travelogue?
 - Travelogue is a person's account of journey to another country or place.

2. Write down the names of some special places of Egypt?
 - Some of the special places of Egypt are:
Cairo, Khan el Khalili Bazaar, Saqqara, Giza plateau, Khufu, Khafre, Menkaure, Sphinx, Luxor, Sultan Muhammad Ali Mosque or Alabaster Mosque etc.
3. What is the special thing about Saqqara?
 - Saqqara is the home of world famous pyramids. Saqqara is called the city of the dead because Pharaohs and other members of royal families are buried here.
4. What is meant by hieroglyphics?
 - Hieroglyphics means writing that uses pictures and symbols to stand for words or sounds.

Match the Words with their Meanings

- Direct → aircraft making a journey
- Check → confirm or make sure
- In time → early or not late
- Flight → spaces for passengers to sit
- Economy class → cheap but less comfortable passenger seats
- Business class → better but more expensive travel condition
- Travel agency → company that arranges travel

Fill in the Blanks

1. Djoser
2. 100
3. Sphinx
4. hieroglyphics
5. mummification

Compose the Following

1. Collect information about Egyptian pyramids from the 'net and write an essay on it.
 - Do as directed.

Extended Teaching

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_egyptian_pyramids.php
2. <http://www.toureygypt.net/kids/pyramidsforkids.htm>
3. <https://study.com/academy/lesson/pyramids-of-giza-history-facts-location.html>



Lesson 11: A Child's Thoughts

Learning objectives:

1. To introduce the idea of poetic fiction
2. To help children expand their imagination

Teacher Starters:

Ask children to recall some of the good dreams they have seen. Ask them which places, people, creatures or times they have found in their dreams. Every child should be encouraged to state at least one of his or her dream and when the class seems engaged, you may get the poem recited in parts.

Teaching:

This poem presents a fairy-tale like world which many people would be able to dream of in some part of their life. While the poem is being read, make sure that children underline and understand difficult words like bower, castles, dragons, enchanted, gallant and prowling. You may ask children to try to write a poem of their own.

Student's Tasks:

Answer the Questions

1. What this poem is about?
 - This poem is about child's thought.
2. What did the child see when he went to bed?
 - The child saw a gallant horseman who was riding by stream.
3. At what the child go to bed?
 - The child went to bed at seven.
4. Write down some of the things the child sees in his dreams?
 - The child saw many things in his dreams like: castle with dragons, fruit garden, fair ladies and gallant horseman.
5. Write in few sentences what do you like about this poem?
 - I liked that the child went to bed early in the night. I also liked the beautiful things he saw in his dream.

Compose the Following

Write all the rhyming words from the poem, and add at least one more rhyming word to each group.

- **Rhyming words:**
Bed-head
Round-found
Tower-bower
Streams-dreams
Head-bed

Do the Activity

- Do as directed.

Extended Teaching

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=76-3HMCvBW4>
2. <https://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-summary-childs-thought-louis-stevenson-682527>

Lesson 12: Letter Writing

Learning objectives:

1. To teach children the basic rules of letter writing
2. To help them learn about the important elements of a letter
3. To teach help them to learn the format of a letter

Teacher Starters:

Ask your children if they have ever seen or written a letter or a message. Ask them if they know about any important elements that they include in their letter, like opening salutation or date.

Teaching:

The main aim of the chapter is to introduce the world of letter writing to the young children. As such, you should place special focus on the basic elements and format of a letter. You may also tell the students that there are various types of letters like formal letters and informal letters but for the current lesson, keep their exercise restricted to only informal letters i.e. letters written to family or friends.



Student's Tasks:**Answer the Questions**

1. Why letter writing is an essential skill?
 - Letter writing is an essential skill. Despite the prevalence of emails and text messages, everyone has to write letters at some point.
2. How letter writing improves your communication, social and handwriting skills?
 - Letter writing improves our communication and social skills by keeping us informed about happenings with our friends and families. Through letters, we can maintain contact with other people.
3. What this letter is about?
 - This letter is about apology.
4. What the child has done? What do you think you understand after reading the letter?
 - The child misbehaved with his dad. I appreciate that the boy admitted his mistake and said sorry to his father.
5. Have you ever written a letter to anyone? If yes share your experience with the class.
 - Yes! I have written a letter to my best friend.

Inviting friend for birthday party

Date- 18 August, 2018

Dear Ali,

I am fine here and I hope that you are in good health. I am very glad to inform you that my ninth birthday is falling on September 2. I have planned a grand party in the evening. I have invited all my close friends and am sure that you will also come. There is going to be a small cake cutting and tea party in 7 P.M. There will also be dance and music programmes. It's going to be the most wonderful party you have ever attended. I hope you will attend the party as all our friends are coming and we will have a lot of fun.

With love,

Ahmad

Compose the Following

1. Write a letter to your friend and tell him about a funny incident that happened to you.
 - Dear [insert friend name]
I am writing this to inform you about the horrible robbery at our home. At 5PM Monday, August 10, a gang of robbers broke into our house and held all of us hostage at gunpoint. They asked us not to move while they took away our mobile phones and jewelry. Within 10 minutes they escaped and then we reported the incident to the police. A mobile came at our home and we told them the details. The police have recorded our complaint and they have told us that they will arrest the robbers soon and recover our things.

I advise you to be careful around your home and keep the gates locked at all times. The robbers are roaming free and may target anyone.

Take care

Your friend

2. Write a letter to your mother praising everything she does for you.

- Dear mother

I do not know what would happen of me if it wasn't for you. You prepare me for school, do dishes, help me in homework and take care of me when I am ill. You try to protect me from bad things and guide me in every way. You want me to become an educated and strong person and I know that with your effort, I will become one. I just wanted to say thank you for all the things you do for me. I love you and I know you love me too.

Your dearest

Extended Teaching

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <https://www.toppr.com/guides/english/writing/letter-writing>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zmcq2DjA1h4>

Lesson 13: Fascinating Facts about Birds

Learning objectives:

1. To teach children some interesting facts about birds
2. To help them build regard for flying animals

Teacher Starters:

Begin by asking children to use adjectives to describe birds like fast, thin-feathered, wide-winged, sharp-clawed etc. Also ask them to identify a few differences birds have with other animals. When the class seems engaged, get the lesson reading started.

Teaching:

The lesson aims to build an understanding of the descriptive understanding of birds and some interesting facts related to birds. During the course of reading, make sure that the children find



it amazing that birds are very much different than other animals and that some birds can travel distances of thousands of kilometers without stopping.

Student's Tasks:**Answer the Question**

1. How many bird species are there in the world?
 - There are over 10,000 different types or species of birds on Earth.
2. What kind of animals are birds?
 - Birds are bipedal animals. It means that birds have two feet and can stand, walk and run.
3. Write important features of birds.
 - Birds have feathers and a beak but no teeth. Birds have hollow bones which are very lightweight. They also have forelimbs that are covered with feathers. These are called wings. The wings and lightweight bones allow birds to fly.
4. Why do birds need to migrate seasonally?
 - Birds living in cold areas migrate to warmer places during winter in order to survive the bad season.
5. Where can we watch seasonal migratory birds in Pakistan?
 - We can watch seasonal migratory birds near Haleji, Kalri and other parts of Sindh.
6. Why are some of the birds called birds of prey?
 - The birds which hunt live animals for food are called birds of prey.
7. Write some interesting facts which you like from this informational text.
 - Do as directed.

Circle the Correct Answers

1. Eagle
2. Pigeon
3. both parents
4. two
5. extended
6. social
7. Hummingbird
8. longest

Fill in the Blanks

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. Wings | 4. Siberian |
| 2. 160 | 5. Lambs |
| 3. 320 | 6. Homing |



Select the All the Right Statements

a. Migrating birds are known to:

- Move south for winter and return to the north in spring.
- Find new places to live each winter and spring.

b. Which of the following choices are not the reasons birds migrate for?

- To raise offspring in a safe place
- To move to an area with warmer weather

Compose the Following

- I have a pet bird. It is a parrot. It has green feathers and a red beak. It looks very beautiful. I call her Mimi. Mimi flies from here to there in the house. She likes to be near me. Every morning she has a bath. She jumps into the tub. Her wings get wet. Then she hop into the bar of the cage. Mother puts her food into the cage. But she likes to have it with me. She talks to me a lot. Mimi is learning to talk. She calls me by name. We put her into the cage when we go out. It makes her very sad when we do that. She makes a lot of noise when we come back. I am very much fond of my pet bird “Mimi”.

Extended Teaching

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/animals/bird.html>
2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MU6b3u_95Ts

Lesson 14: Saving a Sparrow**Learning objectives:**

1. To teach children about the importance of helping those in stress
2. To help students develop regard for others

Teacher Starters:

Ask children if they have ever helped any stray animal or bird in distress. Ask them how and where did they find the creatures and what did they do to help them. When the class has given enough of their feedback, get the lesson reading started.

Teaching:

While the story is being read, stress on the efforts exhibited by the characters to save the bird. Make sure that children underline and understand the meaning of the difficult words given in the lesson such as chorused, brainwave, enthused, departing, flutter, perplexed, pleading, twigs, retrieved and twittered. Also ensure that the children appreciate the importance of helping those in need and do such acts as good deeds.

Student's Tasks:**Answer the Questions**

1. What happened to the bird?
 - The bird was injured. She had an ulcer.
2. Who diagnosed the bird's injury?
 - Ilsa diagnosed the bird's injury.
3. What did the sisters do to help the bird recover?
 - The sisters sheltered the bird and took care of her for two days.
4. What happened on the fourth day?
 - On the fourth day nothing happened.
5. What did you learn from this story?
 - I learned that it is good to help those who are in trouble or pain. We should take care of others when they are in need.

Compose the Following

- a. Make sentences from the vocabulary list of any 5 words.
 1. **Selflessly**: He acted selflessly when he helped the old lady.
 2. **First aid**: The school gives us instructions regarding first aid.
 3. **Ulcer**: She had an ulcer in her mouth.
 4. **Flutter**: She felt a flutter of excitement.
 5. **fell onto**: His key dropped out from his pocket and fell onto the ground.
- b. If you will be given choice which bird would you like to have as your pet? Give reasons.
 - I would like to have a parrot. I like parrots as they are intelligent and can learn some of the words we speak. They are a good addition to any house.
- c. **Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the story.**
 - 1) two
 - 2) ulcer
 - 3) injured
 - 4) departing
 - 5) praised



Extended Teaching

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Web Resources:

For further information visit these sites and links:

1. <http://www.savethesparrow.com/#brownbird>
2. <https://www.indiastudychannel.com/resources/148477-Save-sparrows-save-our-environment.aspx>

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