

LESSON - 2

RAJU AND THE ROOSTER

Session 1

I Pre-reading

● Socialisation

Sometimes young children are more intelligent than grown-up people. Do you agree ? If yes, raise your hands. Let us read this lesson and know more about it.

II While - reading

● SGP-1 (Sense Group Paragraph)

● Comprehension question:

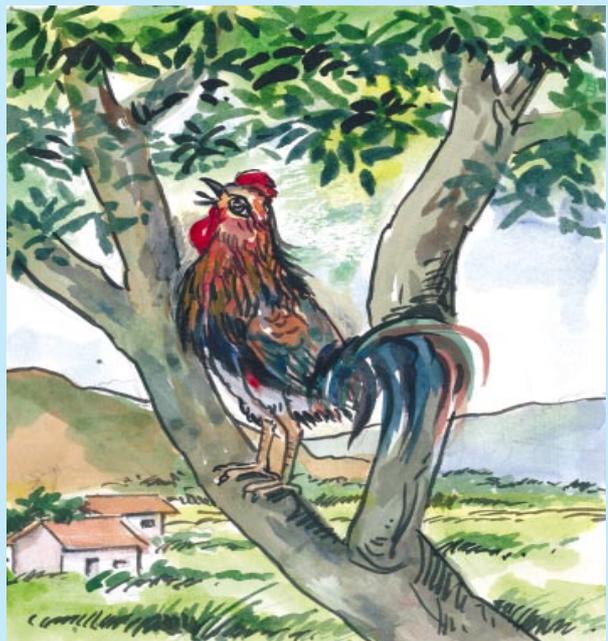
- Read paragraph 1 - 2 silently and answer the questions that follow.

1. Once there lived a boy named Raju with his parents and grandparents. They had about two dozens of hens and roosters. And chicks were difficult to count as they were many. The biggest of the roosters was called King as he had a big red crown. One day, King, the rooster was in a bad mood. He chased the hens, fought with other roosters and killed many chicks. Raju's father and grandfather wanted to catch King. But King flew up on to the mango tree and sat there all day long singing, "Cock koo doodle... do... doodle.. do doodle do" all the time.

2. First, Raju's mother tried to catch the rooster. She brought some grains of rice and threw the rice on the ground. She said, "King, my dear King, come down dear and have some grains of rice". King did not move an inch and said. "Cock koo-doodle doo. Cock-koo doodle -doo. No. No. No."

● Comprehension questions:

1. Who did Raju live with ?
2. How many hens and roosters they had ?
3. Why was it difficult to count the chicks ?



4. What was the name of the biggest rooster ?
5. Why was he called King ?
6. What did King do when he was in a bad mood ?
7. Who tried to catch King ?
8. Why did they fail to catch King ?
9. What did the rooster do all day long ?
10. Who tried to catch the rooster ?
11. How did he try to catch the rooster ?
12. Was he able to catch the rooster ?

Session 2

SGP-2 (Sense Group Paragraph)

- Read paragraphs 3- 4 silently and answer the questions that follow.
3. Second, Raju's father tried to catch King, the rooster. He brought some grains of wheat and threw them on the ground. He said, "King, my dear King, come down dear and have some grains of wheat. King did not move an inch and said, "Cock-koo- doodle. doo, Cock-koo-doodle-doo. No. No. No."
 4. Third, the grandfather tried to catch the rooster. He bought some loaves of bread and threw them on the ground. He said, "King, my dear King, come down dear and have some crumbs of rice. King did not move an inch and said, "Cock-koo doodle doo, Cock koo-doodle-doo . No. No. No."

- **Comprehension questions:**

1. Who tried to catch King next ?
2. How did he try ?
3. Was he able to catch the rooster ?
4. Who tried next to catch the rooster ?
5. Were they able to catch ?



Session 3

SGP-3 (Sense Group Paragraph)

- Read paragraphs 3- 4 silently and answer the questions that follow.
5. Finally, Raju came with a small old basket full of cockroaches. He knew well that what rosgollas are to men, cockroaches are to hens. He also knew well that King had been pampered a lot by his mother, father and grandfather. So, he did not call him at all. He just showed him the basket and opened it. King from the top of the tree saw some cockroaches crawling out of the basket. He could not wait any longer. He flew down the mango tree in no time and sat near Raju. As he

tried to swallow some from the basket, Raju caught him easily and the rooster had little time to say, “cock koo-doodle-do.”

● **Comprehension questions:**

1. What did Raju bring for King ?
2. Who pampered King a lot ?
3. Why did King, the rooster come down ?
4. Who is more clever - the grown up persons or the young boy ?
5. Whom do you like in the story ? Give reasons.

III Post-reading

Session 4

1. VMDT (Visual Memory Development Technique) :

- (i) On the pictures of King on tree, Raju, King on the ground, cock-roaches
- (ii) Whole Text : Raju catching King, grandfather, mother, father
- (iii) Last para : What rasgollas are, Raju caught, cockroaches crawling out.

2. Comprehension Activities:

- (a) MCQs : Write the correct alternative given to complete the sentence
- (1) Raju lived with _____.
(A) his father (B) mother (C) grand parents (D) all of them.
 - (2) They had _____.
(A) one rooster (B) dozen of hens
(C) many chicks (D) a dozen of hens and roosters and many chicks
 - (3) One day King _____.
(A) chased cows (B) fought with Raju
(C) killed a hen (D) killed many chicks.

(4) Who was successful in catching King ?

(A) mother (B) Raju (C) father (D) Grandfather.

Session 5

(b) Who gave what ? Match **A** with **B**, then write four sentences. One is done for you as an example.

A

B

mother

cockroach

grand father

wheat

Raju

rice

father

bread

1. Mother gave rice to King.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Session 6

3 Listening:

(a) Your teacher will read aloud some of the words given in the box. Tick(✓) the words.

parents, rooster, chicks, cockroach, catch, mango, wheat, rice

(b) Your teacher will read aloud paragraph 2. Listen to him/her and fill in the gaps.

First, Raju's _____ tried to _____ the rooster. She brought some grains of _____ and threw the _____ the _____ on the _____.

Session 7

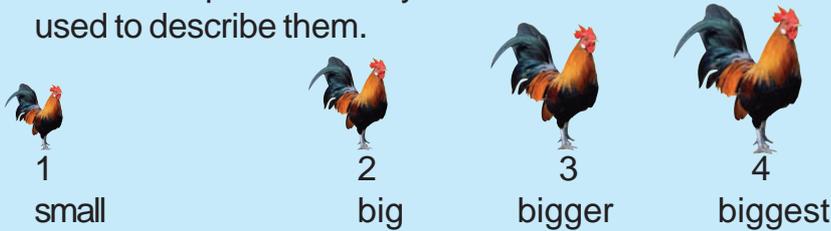
4 Speaking

- (a) Chain-drill : King, my dear King, come down dear.
(b) Dialogues : Tr vs Stds, stds vs stds (changing roles)
Mother : "Come down King"
King : "Cock-koo-doodle-doo"

Session 8

5 Vocabulary

- (a) Look at the pictures. They are not of the same size. Different words are used to describe them.



Rooster 1 is small, rooster 2 is big. Rooster 3 is bigger, Rooster 4 is the biggest of all. Now see the pictures below and write.



- (i) Tommy is a small dog.
(ii) Jacky is bigger than Tommy.
(iii) Rocky is bigger than Jacky.
(iv) Mutu is the _____ of all.
- (b) There are four pictures of cats. Write on them in the space as done before.



(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

Session 9

(c) Fill in the boxes.

tall	taller	tallest
	wiser	
		smallest
fast		
	thicker	
		happiest
	shorter	

6 Usage :

Mark the following sentence.

“What rasgollas are to men, cockroaches are to hens.”

Now use the hints to write similar sentences. one is done for you.

(i) grass cow milk cat

What grass is to the cow, milk is to the cat.

(ii) balloon children doll babies

(iii) kitten cat puppy dog

Session 10

(a) Writing :

Answer the following questions

- (i) What was the name of the rooster ?

The name _____

- (ii) Why was it called so ?

It was _____

- (iii) Who finally caught King ?

Session 11

- (b) After that day's incident, Raju's grandmother told this to one of her friends. Read what she said and fill in gaps in the paragraph below.

"Do you know my dear what happened the other day ? Our King, the _____ was in a _____. He flew up to the _____ tree and did not come down. My daughter-in-law gave him rice. He did not come _____. My _____ gave him _____. He _____. But when my grandson, Raju gave him _____. He _____ out. Raju is a very _____ boy. He was cleverer than his _____, _____ and _____.

8 **Mental Talk :** What rasgollas are to men, cockroaches are to hens"

9 **Let us Think :**

Are children more intelligent than their parents ?

FOLLOW UP LESSON

HOW CLEVER SMALL CHILDREN ARE !

Session 1

I Pre-reading

● Socialisation

Sometimes children behave more cleverly than elders. Read the following story and see who are clever: children or the elders.

II While-reading

- Read the text silently and answer the questions that follow.

A father wanted to give medicine to his three years son, Pintu. The tablet of the medicine was very bitter. Pintu would not take it. What to do ? The father thought of a novel plan. Pintu liked banana very much. Father, therefore, put the tablet inside a ripe banana and gave it to Pintu to eat. Pintu took the banana to eat while playing with his friends. When he came back from play, father asked Pintu, “Did you eat the banana ?”

“Yes father”, replied Pintu, “But there was a seed inside the banana. I threw it out”, added Pintu.

Read the text silently :

1. What is this story about ?
2. What is the son’s name ?
3. Did Pintu have any health problems ? How do you know ?
4. What was the father’s novel plan ?
5. What did he put inside the ripe banana ?
6. Did Pintu eat the tablet with the banana ?
7. Who is clever - father or son ?
8. Did Pintu know that the things inside the banana was a medicine ?

Session -2

5 Writing

(a) Answer the following questions.

(i). Who are there in the text ?

There are _____.

(ii). What is the name of the boy ?

The _____.

(iii). Who is clever ?

(iv) Whom do you like ? father or son ?

I like _____.

Session -3

(b) Read below what the father tells his wife about the incident and fill in the gaps.

Do you know what happened today morning ? I wanted to give medicine to _____ I _____ the tablet inside a _____. Then I gave it to Pintu to _____. He went out and _____ the banana. When he came back, I asked him, “_____” Do you know what he said ? He said, _____

see how clever is our _____.

FOLLOW UP LESSON

GRASSHOPPER

I Pre-reading

(Find your own way of introducing this text)

II While-reading

1. There lived a mother, a father and their daughter in a town. The daughter was studying in class III. One day, they went to their village. The village had no electricity. In the evening, the only light they had was a kerosine lantern. The lantern was placed in the verandah. A lot of insects and some grasshoppers were moving round the lantern. The daughter pointing to a green grasshopper, asked his father, 'What is this father?' 'This is a grasshopper', replied the father. The daughter asked again 'Why is it called a grasshopper'?



2. After week's stay in the village, they came back to the town where they lived. One day the daughter came running to her mother and said, "Mother, come". There is a househopper. Mother went inside the room and saw a wounded cockroach jumping up and down on the floor. She said, "This is not a househopper. This is a cockroach. You don't know the difference between a grasshopper and a cockroach, girl." But the



daughter said, “ No this is a ‘grasshopper’ Mummy. It hops on the house.” But the mother insisted, ‘No, that is a cockroach, not a grasshopper. But the daughter argued, “If one that hops on grass, is called a grasshopper, why can’t one that hops in house be called a househopper ?

Section 1

For teacher

- Divide the text into SGPs.
- Frame questions for both the SGPs.
- After the silent reading session, ask the questions.

III Post - reading

Session 2

5 Writing

(a) Answer the following questions.

(i) In which class was the daughter studying ?

(ii) What was the name of the insect ?

The _____ is _____

(iii) Is the daughter clever ?

(iv) Did the mother know about the event in the village ?

Session 3

(b) Stated below what the mother and father talked about their daughter.
Read the text and fill in the gaps.

“Do you know what happened this morning ?” Riti came running to me from the other room and said, “_____ . I went inside and saw a _____ hopping on the _____ Riti called this a _____ became _____ on _____. How foolish Riti is ! she calls a _____ a _____. The father said, ‘You don’t know. Riti is not foolish but _____. She is not foolish but very _____. She is above to make a new English word.’”

“But there is no such _____ word in English dictionary” said the mother. “You are right. But this is how _____ words are made. This is creativity and our _____ is really very very creative”.said the father.

Do you want to read a similar story ? Here it is. Read it.



There lived a couple in Bangalore. One winter morning they were on a walk. The road was unusually lonely. The weather was bit windy and foggy. The couple saw two boys doing something on a closed shutter of a shop.” What are the two boys doing so early in the morning ?” the elderly woman asked her husband. “We are going that way, let’s see”, said the husband. When they came close, the boys ran away in a suspicious way. Coming close to the shutter, they saw the hand work of the boys. On the shutter it was written ‘**TO LET**’. Probably the owner wanted to let it out, the clever boys had inserted a small ‘i’ inbetween ‘**TO**’ and ‘**LET**’ making it ‘**TOILET**’. How intelligent the boys are !” exclaimed the wife. “But we fail them in English in our schools,” said the husband.

Word Note : (The words/phrases have been defined mostly on their contextual meanings)

chased - ran after, ପଛରେ ଗୋଡ଼ାଇଲା

chicks - baby-hen, କୁକୁଡ଼ା ଛୁଆ



cockroach - ଅସରପା, 

crawling - here movement of cockroach, ଗୁରୁଣ୍ଡି ବା ଘୋଷାରି ହୋଇ ଚାଲିବା

crumbs - small pieces, ଛୋଟ ଖଣ୍ଡ ବା ଚୁକୁଡ଼ା

flattered - praised somebody to please, ଖୋସାମତ କରିଥିଲେ

grasshopper - ଝିଣ୍ଟିକା,



insects - small flies and worms, କୀଟ ବା ପୋକ

insisted - put pressure to accept her veiw, ଜିଦ କରି କହିଲେ

lantern - ଲଣ୍ଡନ,



novel plan - new plan / idea, ଭଲ ନୂଆ ଉପାୟ

pampered - showed undue affection, ଗେହ୍ଲା କରିଥିଲେ, ଫୁସୁଲେଇଲେ

resist - control, check, ଅଟକେଇବା, ରୋକିବା

rooster - ଗଞ୍ଜା,



seed - ମଞ୍ଜି,



swallow - eat without chewing, ଗିଳିବା

wounded - injured, ଆଘାତ ପାଇଥିଲେ

LESSON - 3

Session-1

GOOD MORNING

I Pre-reading

● Socialisation:

When do we say 'Good morning' ?

Whom do we say 'Good morning' to ? To some persons, isn't it ? But the girl in this poem does not say 'Good morning' to any person. Can you guess whom she says 'Good morning' to ? Let's read the poem and see.

II While-reading

Good Morning, sky;
Good Morning, sun;
Good Morning, little winds that run !
Good Morning, birds;
Good Morning, trees;
And creeping grass, and brownie bees!
How did you find out it was day?
Who told you night had gone away?
I'm wide awake;
I'm up now, too.
I'll up now, too.
I'll be right out to play with you!

Fannie R. Buchanan

