APPENDIX - 2

VOCABULARY TEACHING PROGRAMME

LESSON - 11

BEAUTIFUL BIRDS

1. EXPLANATION TRANSLATION METHOD:

1. **Disturb**:
   - You are studying and suddenly (अनेकनाथ) the neighbours switch on T.V., There is a loud noise. This means the neighbours disturb you.
   - Your sleep gets disturbed by the noise of the traffic.
   - Phone-calls are the biggest disturbance when you are sleeping.
   - Gujarati synonym: शेल, तेज

2. **Harmless**:
   - Rats are harmful to agriculture. They eat grains in the fields. But snakes are harmless to agriculture.
   - The hippo, a very big animal, is harmless.
   - Harmless means doing no harm.
   - Not dangerous, innocent.
   - Gujarati synonym: निरोध तथा दक्षिणानु
3. **Weave:**

- The weaver weaves cloth.
- They weave bamboo chips and make baskets.
- A weaver-bird weaves a beautiful nest.

Gujarati synonym: फाजी

2. **VOCABULARY EXERCISE:**

NOTE: In the class room the teacher will give instructions in Gujarati.

1. **Specific/General Exercise:**

   Some words are more specific or particular and others are more general, although they may refer to the same things. For example, rose is more specific than 'flower', because a rose is a particular kind of flower; but a flower is more specific than a plant. Plants also include other growing things such as bushes or vegetables. In the following exercise, see if you can find words to fill in the blanks. Read the given detail carefully. If you get stuck, call the teacher.

264
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIFIC</th>
<th>GENERAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ROSE</td>
<td>FLOWER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 CUCKOO</td>
<td>A blackish grey coloured bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. DOVE</td>
<td>A white coloured bird with short legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. WOOD PECKER</td>
<td>A bird with a strong beak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. OWL</td>
<td>A bird with round face and eyes (face like us)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. PELICÁN</td>
<td>A bird with a pink tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. BEAK</td>
<td>A bird’s tool for eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. PECK</td>
<td>bite, hit or pick up with the beak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. BRANCH</td>
<td>Part of a tree that grows out from the main body (Trunk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. WOOD</td>
<td>The material we get from trees, use to make furniture, building etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. TRUNK</td>
<td>The main stem/support of a tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Fish</td>
<td>A creature with a long tail which lives in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Nest</td>
<td>A place built by a bird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Who Am I?**

Arrange the following jumbled letters in the way to form a correct word and fill in the blank given below:

- kbae, nrcbah, ouockc, vdeo, ceowdopeke, sihf, stne, wlo, ekcp, clepine, wsrt, odwo, nrutku

**Example:**

1. I sing sweetly in the spring and summer, in a garem: **cuckoo**
2. I catch my food at night: ______
3. Birds use me to build their nests: ______
4. I am on the mouth of a bird/sparrows use me to pick up grains: ______
5. I am a fish-eater and a large water bird: ______
6. I am the part of the tree. Birds build nests on me: ______
7. I am grey in colour. In olden-times I used to carry messages: ______
8. I have a strong beak. I can make a hole in the trunk of a tree: ______
9. I live in water. If taken out I die. People use me as food also: ______
10. I am the home of the birds. They build me to lay their eggs: ______
11. People make furniture by cutting me. I am useful to both you and birds:

12. I am part of the tree. I am thick. A wood-pecker pecks its beak on me to make holes:

13. I am a word used for a bird, I mean to bite, hit or pick up with the beak:

3. VOCABULARY GAMES:

Words:
around, behind, beautiful, fly, grey, shape, size, soft, in front of make a noise, out of.

Before giving the vocabulary game the teacher will introduce the above words to the students. The techniques are mentioned below:

Around: on all sides
- a garden around the house (picture)
- see, I am moving around the table (action in the class)

Behind: at the back
- Rakesh is sitting behind Mehul.
  (class-room situation)
- I walked in front and he walked behind me.
  (action in the class)
**Beautiful** : lovely which you like to see

- The rose is a beautiful flower.
- Maneesha is a beautiful actress.
- Lalita Pawar is not beautiful.

**Fly** : To move through the air like a bird

- Aeroplanes fly high up the sky.
- Birds fly, but animals do not fly.

**Grey** : Mixture of black and white

(The teacher will mix up black and white colour and will show the colour to the students) This is grey colour.

**SHAPE** : The form or figure of anything

- The shape of the earth is round like an orange.
- The shape of the ball is round
  (The teacher will show the ball).

**Size** : The bigness or smallness of anything

- The size of an elephant is big while a dog is small in size.
- The size of a lemon is small but an orange is big in size. (the teacher will show a lemon & an orange)

**Soft** : not hard

- Butter is soft.
- A stone is hard, cotton is soft.

(asking students to feel and compare)
In Front Of:

➢ Radha is sitting in front of Anita
  (Class-room situation)
➢ The teacher is standing in front of the students.

Make A Noise:

➢ The teacher will wind a clock and will show the students that an alarm clock make a noise

Out Of:

➢ The teacher will send two students out of the class and speak: “Now Radha and Maya are out of the class. They are not in the class”

Words:

around, behind, beautiful, grey, fly, shape, size, soft, in front of, make a noise, out of.

1. Match the correct word with the picture:

   The students will be divided into two groups. One group will be given different pictures and the other group will be given word-cards related with the picture. The students have to move in the class and find out the picture which is related to the word he/she has.
(At last three pairs i.e. six students will be given words which will not match.) The first pair to come will be allotted maximum marks. There will be negative marking also if the pair comes with the unrelated word and picture.

2. Jumbled Letters:

Words:
around, behind, beautiful, fly, grey, shape, size, soft in front of, make a noise, out of.

The purpose of this game is simply to bring to mind and revise vocabulary items which the students have already learned. Students will be divided into five groups. Each group will be given two pictures and letter cards. Each card contains one letter of the target word, but few letters missing from the target word, which they have to add and form the word by looking at the picture. The word should go with the picture. Suppose the word:
B E A U T I F U L and a picture of Madhuri Dixit is given. They have to find out from letter cards the letters of the word 'beautiful'; but 'be' is missing and 'aiful' is there, so they have to add the letters 'be' or can even say 'be' and complete the word.
4. COMMUNICATIVE TASKS:

TASK - I

Words:
for, of, over, with, dislike, everywhere, hole like.

Before giving the communicative tasks, the teacher will introduce above words:

For:
- Word showing distance or how long
  - We walked for two miles.
  - We played for two hours.

Of:
- it shows what sort, for part of something.
  - e.g. a piece of wood, a piece of chalk.

Over:
- across; to the other side.
  - e.g. Kanu climbed over the wall.

With:
- by means of; because of.
  - e.g. I am cutting the mango with a knife.

Dislike:
- not like someone of something; opposite of like.
  - e.g. I dislike chikoos, but I like mangoes.

Everywhere:
- at all places
  - e.g. The girl looked everywhere for the lost ribbon.
    She looked on the table, behind the door, in the bathroom, but she didn’t find it.

Hole:
- an opening gap or empty space in anything.
  - e.g. Look, there is a hole in her dress.
TASK - II

Target Picture:

It is a team work. Teams have a photograph or a drawing of a scene or a paragraph. Only one member will draw the picture and others will help him. He will draw the picture from his colleague’s description, but without seeing it. He must rely on the description alone.

The teacher awards 1, 2 and 3 points for the likeness. The team with highest points wins.

Words like ‘over’, ‘with’, ‘everywhere’, ‘hole’, like ‘of’ are to be used while describing the picture.

(e.g) The sun is in the sky. There is no water in rivers and lakes. A group of crows are flying over the mountains. There is a pot near the house, half filled with water. One of the crows flies and finds stones, pick them up one by one and drops them into the pot—the water comes up. All the crows drink the water.
LESSON - 12

A CHEERFUL MAN

1. EXPLANATION TRANSLATION METHOD :

1. Caravan :
   ➢ In olden times (ancient) people used to go on long journeys in caravan.
   ➢ In caravan there are also animals like sheep, goats, donkeys and camels.
   ➢ A group of people with vehicles or animals who travel together across a desert on camels.
   Gujarati synonym : چيگي, چيگي

2. Cheerful :
   ➢ My mother always open the door with a cheerful face.
   ➢ If you are cheerful, you are happy and you show this by your expression and behaviour.
   ➢ A cheerful face makes others cheerful.
   ➢ Happy, Gay, Lively.
   Gujarati synonym : ہاراڑی, ہاراڑی

3. Rob :
   ➢ Villa was a robber. He robbed people. He took away their ornaments, etc.
In lonely places, one has the fear of robbers. They not only rob the people but also kill them. So one should avoid travelling in such places.

To take away money or other belongings by force.

Gujarati synonym: દૂરે પછી ચલાવી

4. Search:

At the time of examination, your English note-book is lost, what you will do? You will search it everywhere.

When you go to some new place, you search for a good hotel.

To look for; to seek; to explore.

Gujarati synonym: ખાસ પ્રારંભ, સ્ફૂર્તિ

5. Sight:

You visit the new place, what you will do there?

You will go to see the sights there.

Snow mountains are a beautiful sight.

a view; to see

Gujarati synonym: દૃષ્ટિ, દૃષ્ટિયે, વૈશેષ

6. Stick:

The peon sticks up a notice on the board with pins.

If you touch a thorn, it will stick in your finger

We stick stamps on the envelope before posting it.

to fix

Gujarati synonym: દોડાવી, દોડાવી દોડાવી
7. Suppose:

- Suppose you were the Prime Minister, what would you do?
- Suppose you win a ten lakh rupees lottery, how will you feel?
- To think, to consider something; to be likely; to believe to be true.

Gujarati synonym: મનિને, પૈસા ખરીદી, દાશી દેવી.

2. VOCABULARY EXERCISE:

Words:
camel, pot, salt, potato, palace, prince, prisoner

The teacher will write the above words on the black board and will also write the following matching words on the black boards. The students will have to match them and then find out the suitable word for the match from the above listed words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ship of the desert</td>
<td>Pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Used to store water</td>
<td>Camel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>a king’s son</td>
<td>Palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>a beautiful &amp; big house for kings</td>
<td>prisoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>a vegetable available in all seasons</td>
<td>prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>a person in jail</td>
<td>Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>makes food tasty</td>
<td>Potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>Ship of the desert</td>
<td>CAMEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Match the following description with suitable picture.

Write the word for that picture in the blank.

1. A large animal with a long neck that lives in desert areas and has one or two humps on its back:

2. Any of different types of usually round vessel or container, esp. one made of clay metal or glass. It is with or without a lid (əˈʃələd) :

3. A common white thing made from sea water. We have it in our kitchen. We put it into dal. It is always there in pickles:

4. A roundish white vegetable with a light brown skin. It grows underground. We mix it with other vegetables

5. A large house that is the official home of a king, queen or a prince:

6. An important male member of a royal family. A son or a grandson of the king or queen. When the father is dead, he becomes the ruler of the country:

7. A person who is kept in prison for a punishment. He is caught and guarded so that he cannot escape:
3. VOCABULARY GAMES:
Words: laugh, sad, hot, peep into.
1. The teacher will ask some pupils to come on the stage, and perform the action. Other will narrate what they have seen.
2. What is he doing?
Procedure: The teacher will ask one pupil to go out of the class and mime some activity like “Laughing”, “Looking sad” “pretending to eat hot food” etc. The class cannot see the pupil standing outside. They try to guess what he is doing. The teacher will ask questions like.
   ➢ “Is he reading?”
   ➢ “Is he eating a banana?”
   The teacher peeps out of the class to check what the pupil is miming and answer.
   “No, he isn’t.” OR “Yes, he is.”
The one who guesses right can be sent out next and the first pupil who was standing outside can take the role of the teacher.

4. COMMUNICATIVE TASKS:
Words:
light a fire, joke, mad, draw back, tired, check.
Let’s write a story:
The teacher will write the outline of the story, where the target words are not used. Then the teacher will form small groups of the students. Each group will discuss and will complete the sentence from the outline using the target words.
LESSON : 13
NEITHER THIS, NOR THAT

1. EXPLANATION TRANSLATION METHOD :

Words :

Art Gallery, ancient, natural, royal, spend, surroundings

1. Art Gallery :

➢ A hall where paintings are hung for people to view.
➢ In Vadodara Museum, there is an art gallery, too.

Beautiful paintings and statues are kept there.

Gujarati synonym : ેરીયપી, વીર-ઉરુજ રાજ

2. Ancient :

➢ Students studied in Ashrams in ancient India.
➢ Vadodara Museum has a collection of ancient things like old coins, swords and spars.
➢ of very old times.
➢ In history, in the second chapter (this year) you have read about the ancient civilizations.

Gujarati synonym : પ્રાચીન
3. Natural:

- Animals like to live in natural surroundings.
- Kashmir is surrounded by natural beauty.
- Trees lose their leaves in winter; it is natural.
- Made by nature.
- Sea, river, mountains, plants, animals are natural gifts to mankind.

Gujarati synonym: જીવનસાધન, જીવનસાધન

4. Royal:

- The family of the Nawab of Khambhat is a royal family.
- In Vadodara Museum one can also see the royal dresses of kings and queens.
- The king lived in a royal palace.
- Connected with or belonging to a king or queen, or a member of their family.
- Majestic

Gujarati synonym: રાજસ્થ, રાજ

5. Spend:

- Students spend five (5) hours in the school everyday.
- I spend two hours everyday for reading.
- He spent most of his life working for IPCL.
- To use up one’s time or energy doing something.

Gujarati synonym: ઉપલબ્ધ, ઉપલબ્ધ સમય
6. Surroundings:

- The forest is the best surrounding for wild animals.
- Everything round a place, person etc.
- Environment.
- They live in very comfortable/pleasant/happy surroundings.
- The surroundings of your school is beautiful.

Gujaratisynonym: આંગણ, રૂપરેખા, પરિસ્થિતિ

2. VOCABULARY EXERCISE:

Before giving the vocabulary exercise, a small paragraph will be given to contextualize the following words:

Words:

Museum, zoo, whale, planetarium, sword, spear, statue, skeleton.

During last summer vacation, we went to Mumbai. We saw a museum, a zoo and a planetarium. The museum was very big. It has a collection of old things. We saw there dresses and weapons used by the kings. We saw the models of soliders standing with spears. One can still see that the end of the spears are pointed and sharp. We also saw the dead bodies of many kings and queens known as mummies. We also saw statues of many gods carved in stones. The most interesting was the skeleton of the Dianosaurs and the whale.
We have a human skeleton in our science lab. Then we went to see the planetarium. It was a big building in which moving images of the sky at night are shown using a special machine. Then we went to see a zoo. But I felt sorry for the caged birds and animals. Children love to visit the zoo.

VOCABULARY EXERCISE:

Words:
Museum, zoo, whale, planetarium, sword, spear, statue, skeleton.

1. Area of reference exercise:
Match the following words with the area of reference in which they are most commonly used. You can use a dictionary to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>AREA OF REFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>- weapon, pointed end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>zoo</td>
<td>- artist, Buddha, God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Whale</td>
<td>- bones, science lab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Planetarium</td>
<td>- mummies, visitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>sword</td>
<td>- animals, cage, children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>spear</td>
<td>- past, king, weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>statue</td>
<td>- sea, big, oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>skeleton</td>
<td>- building, sky, Vadodara, Mumbai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Hyponym / Head word:**

A simple term for hyponym would be ‘head word’ e.g. the word ‘vehicle’ contains almost every type of target words in the hit- cars, buses, trains and even old carriages and coaches.

‘Vehicle’ is used as a hyponym. i.e. it includes all the other terms which are listed below in the circle. e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target words</th>
<th>Car</th>
<th>Three wheelers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bus tram</td>
<td>VEHICLES ...... Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coach</td>
<td>Four wheelers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carriage</td>
<td>word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Student’s Activity:**

The teacher will draw an oval shaped circle and a small circle which consists of target words as shown in the example above. And in the oval shaped circle three words will be written, the most appropriate word. i.e. head word will be circles by the student (the student will be called on the stage and will be asked to circle the most appropriate word on the black board).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exhibition of valuable objects, art, science, mummies, weapons</td>
<td>ART-GALLERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EXHIBITION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUSEUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild animals, pet animals, colourful birds, reptiles, water animals</td>
<td>ZOO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GARDEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JUNGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marine fish, mammal, large sea animal</td>
<td>DOLPHIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WHALE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SHARK-FISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a weapon, a long steel blade, Rajput’s ornament</td>
<td>SPEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KNIFE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SWORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a weapon, a pointed head, a long shaft</td>
<td>SPEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SWORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KNIFE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure made of stone, wood, etc., found of Great persons, Gods, Goddess,</td>
<td>MODEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animals etc.</td>
<td>STATUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PICTURES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame work of bones usually found in all school labs</td>
<td>CHART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SKELETON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FIGURE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. VOCABULARY GAMES:

Words:

Neither……nor, either……or

1. What is it?

One pupil talks about an object, he thinks of and the class has to guess as to what he/she is talking about. The pupil from the class who guesses the correct object will get marks and the pupil who guesses wrong will be out from the game.

Pupil - 1: I am thinking of an object now. Guess, it is what you can find either in my bag or in your purse.

Class: Then it is neither chalk nor book

Pupil - 1: Yes, you are right. It is not a chalk nor a book.

Pupil - 1: It is neither on the desk nor in the cupboard.

Class: Then it is either a pen or money.

Pupil - 1: Yes, you are right it is money. Is it a rupee or a coin? (clue: It makes sound)

Class: It is a coin

Pupil - 2: I am thinking of an object. It runs neither on roads nor on tracks.
OR

Neither runs with petrol or diesel

Children enjoy sitting in it.

Class: Then it is either an aeroplane or a boat.

Pupil - 2: Yes, you are right. It is a boat.

Pupil - 3: I went to Ahmedabad. I went by a four wheeler, its colour is dark blue. It runs on petrol. Guess what is it?

Class: It is either a car or a jeep

Pupil - 3: Yes, it is a car. I went to see the Kankaria zoo by car.

4. COMMUNICATIVE TAKS:

Words:

by car, expensive, boating, coin

Note: All the above written words should be included in the planning and students can also use some words to complete the sentences. The first sentence will be spoken by the teacher and one by one students will keep on adding.
Teacher : Tomorrow, at 5.00 a.m. we shall leave for Mount Abu. We will go neither by bus nor by car, We shall go by train.

Pupil - 1 : A car will cost Rs. 2000. Going by train will cost Rs. 200. It is cheap and enjoyable.

Pupil - 2 : I will take a camera with me.

Pupil - 3 : My mother will either prepare sandwiches or breadrolls for break-fast. I shall bring for all of them.

Pupil - 4 : Don’t forget to bring one rupee coins. We shall check our weight on weighin’ machines at the railway platform.

Pupil - 5 : Teacher, what else shall we do besides trekking on Mount Abu.

Pupil - 6 : We shall take a boat and go for boating in Nakhi Lake.
LESSON : 14
THE OTHER SIDE

1. EXPLANATION - TRANSLATION METHOD :

Words : make fun of, think, unfortunate, surprise, smart, gold, act.

1. Make fun of :-

➢ Radha made fun of her teacher.
➢ Children always make fun of persons who they don't like.
➢ If you make fun of someone, you laugh at them unkindly or you cause others to laugh at them.

Gujarati synonym : મફત કરવી

2. Think :

➢ When you solve maths sums, you must think.
➢ Scientists think for creating new things.
➢ To use the mind, to plan something.

Gujarati synonym : વિચારવું, ધારવું, મનન કરવું

3. Unfortunate

➢ Unfortunately, we lost our money on the train.
➢ An unfortunate person is an unlucky person, who is in a bad situation.
➢ Unhappy.

Gujarati synonym : અમૂલ્ય અનિશ્ચિત અબાલવું
4. **Surprise:**
- The news of sudden war surprised everyone.
- To astonish
- To amaze
- The feeling caused by something that happens suddenly
  Gujarati synonym: આંજક્ર

5. **Smart:**
- Raju is very smart. He gives intelligent answers to the teacher’s questions.
- Our English teacher is smart.
- Quick, active
- Skilful
- Clever, intelligent
- One who is able to think quickly or cleverly in difficult situations.
  Gujarati synonym: આંજક્ર, જેલીજ

6. **Gold:**
- Women wear rings, ear-rings, necklaces made of gold.
- Gold is yellow in colour.
- Gold is costier than silver.
- A precious metal
  Gujarati synonym: આંજક્ર
7. **Act:**

- Nirmala helped a blind person to cross the road. It was a very good act.
- Engineers acted quickly to repair the damaged pipes.
- deed, to work

Gujarati synonym: ધોં, ધોં ધો, ધોંખ

2. **VOCABULARY EXERCISE:**

**Words:**
deer, courtier, ride, charming, take aim, without

**Sentence Completion / Dialogue Completion:**

Incomplete sentences / dialogues will be written on blackboard / cards. Pupils will complete them and read them out in pairs. (Students have to choose the words given above and can also add some other familiar words to complete the sentence.)

Once king Akbar, Birbal and some ________________. They saw a charming ______________________ a tree. The __________________ a baby deer. King Akbar ________ but Birbal riding a horse ______________ the tree made noise and ___________. The king saw this and became ___________. He immediately ordered __________ to throw
him down from the mountain, but as Birbal was close to him, he asked "__________" Birbal said, "your majesty I want to ask you a ________, before dying." Akbar Birbal asked, "Whose milk is best for health and without whom the child cannot live." Akbar said, "Mother's milk is best for health and a child cannot live without his ________." Birbal said, "Then how could that baby deer have lived? You would have taken two lives, by killing ________deer." Akbar realized his mistake and "Birbal by his wit was once again ________.

2. The Grape Vine:

The teacher will arrange the group in a circle and whisper a sentence in the ear of someone in the group. This person whispers it to the person on his left and so on, until the sentence has come full circle. Meanwhile the teacher will whisper another sentence. This chain goes on till the story teacher planned in her mind is completed. (Story of only 5 to 6 sentences). The story consists the target words. Then the teacher will ask the questions, answered in YES/NO.
One day one of the courtiers of king Vikram went to the jungle. He saw there a pair of deer. The male deer was very charming. He took an aim to kill the male deer. The female deer saw this and came in between. The arrow hit her. The male deer saw this and threw himself on the same arrow. Both died. The courtier was sorry. He went back without taking the deer’s skin.

Question:

➢ Did the courtier of king Vikram go to the forest?
➢ Did he see there a pair of lions?
➢ Was the female deer charming?
➢ Did he try to kill the male deer?
➢ Did the arrow hit the male deer?
➢ Did the male deer throw himself on the same arrow?
➢ Was king Vikram sorry?
➢ Did the courtier take with him deer’s skin?
3. VOCABULARY GAMES:

Gift, Face, Hunting.

1. Word Chain:

The teacher will write the words “gift, face, hunting” on the black-board and will ask the pupils to give another word beginning with the rhyming word or the words with change of internal letters for e.g. leg - log.

More examples:
- Lion - Nail
- Leg - Glass
- Gift - Lift, shift, lick
- Face - Race, Phase
- Hunting - Hunter, shooting.

(Class) pupils will be divided into two groups. The group that gives more words will be winner.

2. Find some-one who:

The teacher selects a group of related items and prepares a set of about five to six sentences.

Example: Find someone who likes to eat 6 times a day.
Find someone who does not like swimming etc.

The sentence could be written on the blackboard or on slips of papers. Pupils could be asked to move about the class.
and try to find out the name of their friends which they can enter against each sentence. Alternatively pupils could work in smaller groups and do the same activity.

Sentence:

1. Find someone who has never got any gift on his/her birthday.

2. Find someone who always get many (gifts) presents on his/her birthday.

3. Find someone who has got a bicycle as a gift on his/her birthday.

4. Find someone who always gives gifts to his/her parents, brother-sister, friends on birthdays, anniversaries etc.

5. Find someone whose face is round, eyes big and is fair skinned.

6. Find someone whose face is oval shaped.

7. Find someone who has many pimples on his/her face.

8. Find someone who has ever gone for hunting (even of a small bird).

9. Find someone who has seen hunting.
4. COMMUNICATIVE TASK:

Words:
nonsense, touch, congratulations.

1. To match the expression with meaning:

The class will be divided into groups. Each group will be given one expression on a card and three possible meanings (on cards) of those expression. The group-members will discuss among themselves and decide the most appropriate meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARDS EXPRESSION</th>
<th>CARDS - MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We request the pleasure of your company at a party which will be given at Rao’s Hall, Cambay on Sept. 5th (7 p.m)</td>
<td>➢ The speaker is requesting ➢ The speaker is giving invitation. ➢ The speaker is giving information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“What nonsense; Are you making fun of me?”</td>
<td>➢ The speaker is angry. ➢ The speaker is giving order. ➢ The speaker is giving warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am happy to hear that you stood first in the class. Please accept my ________</td>
<td>➢ Permission ➢ offer ➢ Congratulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARDS EXPRESSION</td>
<td>CARDS - MEANING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group-4</strong></td>
<td>Tom, this is David. He is my uncle’s son. He is a doctor in Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group-5</strong></td>
<td>Do you mind if I sit here?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group-6</strong></td>
<td>Is there anything I can do for you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group-7</strong></td>
<td>Thank you once again for all you have done for me and bringing me to air-port. Goodbye!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Cue Cards:

Cue cards can be used both for pair and group work. The class will be divided into two groups ‘A’ and ‘B’. Group-A will be given Cue cards with a small talk with few blanks. Group-B will be given cards with few words written on it. Group-A will speak out the matter, written on cards with blanks. Group-B will provide the words for the blanks. A word can be used twice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Stop your _______ talk. Listen to me _______. _______ What I say. O.K. I am _______ Tell me everything _______. I'll try to ________ it.</td>
<td>remember carefully nonsense ready clearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Yesterday, I touched a _______. A thorn struck in my _______. _______ started flowing. My mother gave me _______.</td>
<td>blood rose plant first aid finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. My sister stood first in the _______. She _______ very hard for the _______. All were _______. Every-one said to her _________.</td>
<td>worked class happy examination congratulations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON - 15
WILLIAM TELL

1. EXPLANATION TRANSLATION METHOD:

Words: foreign-rule, split, cheer, anxious, pride, report.

Foreign Rule:
- Before 1947, there was foreign rule in India.
- Foreign rule means that another country rule over the weak country.

Gujarati synonym: આધીન

Split:
- He split the wood into long thin pieces.
- His trousers split when he sat down.
- He split the apple into two with the arrow.
- To divide, to separate.

Gujarati synonym: વિભાજિત, વિભાજન

Cheer:
- Everyone cheered as Sachin hit 100 runs.
- The children's laughter cheered (up) the old woman.
- The crowd cheered when the film strars arrived.
- To shout because you are pleased.

Gujarati synonym: સાંભળા
Anxious:

- Bharti said she would return before 8.00 p.m. But she did not come until 10.00 So her mother became anxious.
- Your mother always gets a bit anxious, if you don’t arrive when you say you will.
- I saw my sister’s anxious face in the window.
- The drought (ドハ) has made farmers anxious about the harvest.
- Worried.

Gujarati synonym: માંગણી, અંશભાંધ

Pride:

- She showed us her new home with great pride.
- He felt great pride when his youngest daughter won first prize.
- The feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that you have because of something good that you have done or something nice that you own.

Gujarati synonym: સૌથી મોટી આંતરિક સુખદાંતતા
Report:

- The accident was reported on the radio.
- She was stealing money and they reported her to the police.
- The teacher asked the monitor to report about the absent students.
- To complain about someone or something.

Gujarati synonym: તેજેન આપવો.

2. VOCABULARY EXERCISE:

(A) rules, crowd, archer, bow, arrow, tie, pole.

The teacher will draw a number of pictures on a 20” x 24” cardboard describing the above words in form of a story. But the pictures will not be sequence. The teacher will ask the pupils one by one to choose any picture and describe it. In this way all the pictures will be described. At last the pupils will be asked to arrange the pictures in a sequence as to form a story.
(B) Choose The Appropriate Word:

1. A Person who governs a country
   a. minister  b. ruler
c. manager  d. inspector

2. A large number of people were standing to listen to the leader.
   a. crowd  b. members
c. group  d. herd

3. Arjun was a good __________
   a. fighter  b. boxer
c. archer  d. actor

4. A piece of wood held in a curve by a string, used for shooting arrows. __________
   a. spear  b. sword
c. arrow  d. axe

5. To fasten something with string or rope __________
   a. tie  b. hold firmly
c. close  d. break

6. A long narrow piece of wood usually used to support something __________
   a. pillar  b. pole
c. wall  d. road
3. VOCABULARY GAMES:

Words:
bow (v), obey, command, kiss, everyone, shoe.

(1. Key-word:
The class is divided into two teams and two students are chosen to represent each team. (Team A and Team B). So there are four players: A1 and A2; B1 and B2. The players are in front of the class, arranged like this.

```
| TEACHER |

A2   B2     | A1   B1 |
```

It will be seen that in each team one player is facing the teacher, and the other facing the class. The teacher holds up a card, with a word printed on it. Let us say that the word is 'shoe'. The players facing the teacher have to help their partners facing the class to guess the target word by calling out a word associated with the target word. So the game might go like this.
The teacher holds up a card written 'shoe'.

Player A₁ : Foot
Player A₂ : Walk (wrong guess)
Player B₁ : Wear
Player B₂ : Stocking (wrong guess)
Player A₁ : leather
Player A₂ : shoe (wins the point)

(2. Intruder:

words:

bow, obey, command, kiss, everyone, shoe.

Either individual players or small teams. The teacher puts groups of words in the same semantic field on the blackboard, but in each group there is one which does not belong, for example.

1. table, chair, cup, sofa, bed.
2. chapal, scandal, shoe, hat.
3. commander, command, police-inspector, servant.

In example No.1 'cup' is obviously the 'intruder' because it is not a piece of furniture.

In example No.2, 'hat' is obviously the 'intruder', because 'hat' is a put on head and not on foot.

302
In example No.3 'servant' is the 'intruder', because 'servants' don’t command, but a commander or a police-inspector commands, so these three are related but not 'servant'.

Rule:

The players must spot the intruders and explain why they do not belong. The player to spot the right 'intruder' wins the point and the player to spot the wrong 'intruder' is out of the game. At a more advanced level, teams could make up their own sets and challenge their opponents to spot the intruders.

4. COMMUNICATIVE TASKS:

Words:

afraid of, stand still, turn to.

1. Share and learn:

The teacher gives a grid on the black-board for which information needs to be collected by the pupils. Pupils could be made to work in pairs ask questions and share information about their daily activities, likes and dislikes and the answers to the question written on the black-board, etc. Afterwards the teacher will ask the pupils to use the information they collected and talk
about their friends likes, dislikes and the answer he/she gave to the question.

Example of grids: likes, dislikes, get up?

afraid of, fond of.

➤ Which incident made you stand still?

➤ God and teacher are standing on your either side and you are standing in between them. Whom you will turn to and bow first? Why?