

Here are two fine poems that tell us about the changes that take place in the life of a frog and a butterfly as they are growing up.

Paraphrase : Mr Thomas Frog – A little tadpole, named Tommy, began to cry loudly, for he had lost his tail. He sat on a piece of wood and cried, but his mother did not recognise him, for now he was no longer a tadpole (a baby frog). He had grown up and now he was Mr Thomas Frog.

The Butterfly – In the same way, a caterpillar with soft, fine hair lay curled up on a leaf. She spun a hard covering around herself and then went to sleep. As she slept, she dreamed that she could fly. Later on, when she woke up, she found that she had turned into a butterfly.

Meanings

tadpole – a stage in the life of a frog or toad. At first, the tadpole has a long tail, but no arms or legs.

fuzzy – covered with soft, fine hair that sticks up.

chrysalis – a stage in the life cycle of a butterfly; also, the hard case in which a caterpillar lies till it is transformed into a butterfly.

Date _____

SECTION ONE : SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

Written Practice

Assignment (Textbook page 41)

Based on both the poems – Mr Thomas Frog and The Butterfly

Q. 1. Write the answers to the following questions :

(1) Who began to wail, and why?

Ans. A little tadpole named 'Tommy' began to wail, for he had lost his tail.

(2) From Tommy Tadpole, what did the little tadpole become?

Ans. From Tommy Tadpole, the little tadpole became Mr. Thomas Frog.

(3) Where was the caterpillar sleeping?

Ans. The caterpillar was sleeping on a leaf.

(4) What did the caterpillar change into?

Ans. The caterpillar changed into a butterfly.

Q. 2. From the poem 'Mr Thomas Frog' mention :

(1) one fact : the tadpole had lost his tail.

(2) one imaginary thing : the frog was weeping and wailing

Q. 3. Pick out the rhyming words from the poems. Add a few more of your own :

From the poems

(1) Mr Thomas Frog :

wail - tail, log - frog

(2) The Butterfly :

leaf - asleep, fly - butterfly

A few more

sail - mail, jog - fog.

jeep - deep, sky - cry.

H.w.

Open-ended Questions

Q. 1. What scientific facts did you learn from these two poems?

Ans. In the life of a frog and a butterfly as they are growing up, they changed their original form.

Q. 2. Which of the two poems did you like better, and why?

Ans.

To discuss & write in cw book.

Questions for Oral Test

Q. 1. Look at the pictures on page 41 of the textbook. What is the expression on Mr Frog's face and the butterfly's?

Q. 2. Give one difference between a tadpole and a frog.

SECTION TWO : FORMATIVE EVALUATION

Oral Work

- Reading : Read both the poems aloud with proper intonation.

Activity/Project

- Find out more information about the life cycle of a frog and a butterfly. Present the information with the help of pictures, photos or diagrams.

(Students can make the presentation on a sheet of chart paper.)

Meanings

fluffy – covered with soft and light fur.

shaggy – long and untidy.

waddled – to walk with short steps, moving from side to side.

ridiculed – laughed at, or when unkind comments are made about somebody.

miserable – extremely sad.

reeds – tall grass that grows near the edge of water.

flock – a group of birds of the same type.

graceful – beautiful and smooth in movement or shape.

flapped – the wings of a bird moving up and down very quickly.

fragrant – having a pleasant smell.

rustling – making a light, soft sound.

gliding – moving smoothly and quietly.

longing – wanting something very much.

approach – to go near something.

slender – thin in an attractive way.

depth – innermost part of something.

Date

SECTION ONE : SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

Written Practice

Assignment 1 (Textbook pages 42 and 43)

Mother Duck was really if he saw anyone coming.

Q. 1. Write the answers to the following questions :

(1) Why did the ugly duckling decide to leave the lake?

Ans. The ugly duckling was teased about his ugliness and was not allowed to join the other ducklings for a swim. Feeling lonely and sad, he decided to leave the lake.

(2) What did he find wherever he tried to seek shelter?

Ans. Wherever the poor duckling tried to seek shelter, he found that he was always ridiculed by the others - small birds, animals and even human beings.

(3) Why was the ugly duckling afraid to look at his own reflection?

Ans. The ugly duckling was afraid to look at his own reflection because he thought that he looked very ugly.

Q. 2. Write whether the following statements are True or False :

Ans.

(1) The seventh duckling had yellow feathers.

False

(2) The ugly duckling was better at swimming than the others.

True

(3) The duckling's mother did not love him.

False

(4) The other animals all admired the ugly duckling.

False

Q. 3. Complete the table :

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
(1)	proud	prouder	proudest
(2)	ugly	uglier	ugliest
(3)	good	better	best
(4)	lonely	lonelier	loneliest
(5)	fluffy	fluffier	fluffiest

Q. 4. From the first paragraph in the textbook, pick out any 6 describing words (adjectives) that tell us how the ducklings looked :

Ans. soft, fluffy, yellow, fine, little, grey, proud, ugly, shaggy.

Q. 5. Write from the passage -

(1) One Exclamatory sentence : It looked so ugly !

(2) One Question : Why is he so ugly ?

Assignment 2 (Textbook pages 43 and 44)

One day, when he was hiding while I was an ugly duckling!"

Q. 1. Write the answers to the following questions :

(1) Whom did the ugly duckling meet in the beautiful garden?

Ans. The ugly duckling met three beautiful, white swans in the beautiful garden.

(2) Was the ugly duckling happy in the end? Which lines tell us that?

Ans. Yes, the ugly duckling was happy in the end. 1) He curved his slender neck and cried joyfully from the depth of his heart. 2) "I never dreamed such happiness as this, while I was an ugly duckling."

Q. 2. Fill in the blanks with adjectives from the text that describe the nouns :

- (1) white, graceful swans (2) beautiful, fragrant garden
(3) clear stream (4) slender neck
(5) miserable life (6) cold winds

Q. 3. Match the words in Column A with the meanings in Column B :

A	B
(1) fragrant	(a) moving smoothly and quietly
(2) reeds	(b) long and untidy
(3) gliding	(c) having a pleasant smell
(4) shaggy	(d) thin, long grass near the water's edge

Ans. (1) fragrant - having a pleasant smell.

(2) reeds - thin, long grass near the water's edge.

(3) gliding - moving smoothly and quietly.

(4) shaggy - long and untidy.

Q. 4. Write the names of the young ones.

Ans.

	Animals/ Birds	Young ones
(1)	hen	<u>chicken</u>
(2)	cat	<u>kitten</u>
(3)	dog	<u>puppy</u>
(4)	cow	<u>calf</u>
(5)	sheep	<u>lamb</u>
(6)	duck	<u>duckling</u>

	Animals/ Birds	Young ones
(7)	goose	<u>gosling</u>
(8)	lion	<u>cub</u>
(9)	deer	<u>fawn</u>
(10)	goat	<u>kid</u>
(11)	swan	<u>cygnet</u>

H.W.

Open-ended Questions

Q. 1. Describe the beautiful swan in your own words in 3-5 lines.

Ans. The beautiful swan was white and graceful. He had a slender neck, and he could fly high into the air. He could also glide lightly over the water.

Q. 2. Write in a few lines what you think about :

✓ (1) Mother Duck. ^{mp}

Ans. I think that Mother Duck was a very good mother. She loved all her ducklings. She also took the side of the ugly duckling when (2) The six yellow ducklings. Someone spoke about his ugliness.

Ans. The six yellow ducklings were cruel to the poor ugly duckling. They teased him about his ugliness. They were also jealous of the ugly duckling.

To discuss & write in c.w. book.

Questions for Oral Test

Q. 1. What did the other ducks tell Mother Duck?

Q. 2. Who helped the poor duckling in winter?

Q. 3. How did the other swans behave towards the ugly duckling?

Q. 4. Describe what you see in the picture on page 42 of the textbook.

SECTION TWO : FORMATIVE EVALUATION

Oral Work

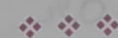
• Discuss with your friends the following topics :

(1) Who is happier – young children or grown-ups?

(Points : children – no worries – holidays – play – homework – exams. Grown-ups – free to take decisions – worry about money – job responsibilities)

(2) What can we do to build our confidence?

(Points : keep our body healthy and clean – walk or sit with proper postures – do our duties well – wear neat and tidy clothes – gather knowledge about the world – believe in our abilities)



Meanings

transparent – allowing you to see through.

furnace – a huge enclosed space for heating metal or glass to high temperatures.

stiff – firm, difficult to bend or move.

brittle – hard but easily broken.

mould – to shape a soft substance into a particular form.

molten – heated to a very high temperature so that it becomes liquid.

gob – a small amount of a thick, wet substance.

fibres – long and thin threads.

impermeable – not allowing a liquid or gas to pass through.

soggy – wet and soft in a way that is unpleasant.

impart – to pass something to somebody or something.

combination – two or more things we use or mix together.

turquoise – a bright blue-green colour.

ruby red – a dark red colour similar to that of a ruby stone.

amber – a yellow-brown colour (like the one seen between the red and green on a traffic light).

amethyst – a bluish-purple colour.

sculptures – works of art made from stone, wood, metal or glass.

recycle – to treat things that have already been used so that they can be used again.

Date

SECTION ONE : SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

Written Practice

Assignment 1 (Textbook page 45)

Glass is one of very thin fibres or glass wool.

Q. 1. Find the following lists from the passage and copy them :

(1) Everyday things made of glass :

Ans. Light bulbs, bottles, jars, glasses, reading glasses, marbles, window panes, etc.

(2) What you can do with hot liquid glass :

Ans. We can pour hot liquid glass, mould it, roll it, press it or even blow it.

Q. 2. Write short notes on :

(1) How glass is made.

Ans. Glass is made by heating a mixture of clean white sand and chemicals like soda and lime. The mixture is heated in a furnace till it turns into hot, liquid glass. When it cools down, it becomes stiff and hard.

(2) How glass is shaped.

Ans. Glass is shaped into different articles when it is still hot and soft. It can be poured into moulds, rolled out, floated on a bed of molten metal, blown into shapes or even drawn out into fibres.

Q. 3. Write whether the following statements are True or False :

(1) Glass is a natural material.

False

(2) Glass is made from sand.

True

(3) Glass is stiff and hard when it is hot.

False

(4) Glass is brittle.

True

Q. 4. Guess the meanings of the following words from the passage :

(1) molten : heated to a very high temperature so that it becomes liquid.

(2) transparent : allowing you to see through.

Q. 5. Give the opposites of :

(1) manmade × natural

(2) believable × unbelievable

(3) liquid × solid

(4) transparent × opaque

Assignment 2 (Textbook pages 46 and 47)

Glass has many useful Glass is valuable.

Q. 1. Find the names of colours from the passage and copy them :

Ans. Blue, violet, turquoise, ruby red, pink, amber, orange, deep yellow, purple, amethyst, dark green, black, white.

Q. 2. Write short notes on :

(1) Some properties of glass.

Ans. Glass is transparent. It is also strong and hard. Glass doesn't impart smell or taste to other substances and doesn't get soggy. It can be washed easily. Above all, it looks beautiful.

(2) Coloured glass.

Ans. Ordinary glass is colourless but it is possible to produce coloured and transparent glass by using different combination of chemicals in the glass making process. Glass can be given many beautiful colours like blue, violet, turquoise, etc.

Q. 3. Guess the meanings of the following words from the passage :

- (1) impermeable : not allowing liquid or gas to pass through
 (2) impart : to pass something to somebody or something
 (3) recyclable : something that is used again after certain treatment

Q. 4. Add (a) 'ful' and (b) 'less' to the following words to make new words.

- (1) taste : tasteful, tasteless (2) use : useful, useless
 (3) colour : colourful, colourless (4) power : powerful, powerless

Q. 5. Give the opposites of :

- (1) impermeable × permeable (2) different × same
 (3) cheap × costly/expensive (4) valuable × worthless

Q. 6. Put ☒ or ☒ in the proper boxes :

	Characteristic	Glass	Paper	Plastic
(1)	Made in a factory	☒	☒	☒
(2)	Can be given various shapes	☒	☒	☒
(3)	Is transparent	☒	☒	☒
(4)	Can be washed easily	☒	☒	☒
(5)	Available in different colours	☒	☒	☒
(6)	Available in different shapes and designs	☒	☒	☒
(7)	Can be recycled	☒	☒	☒

Paraphrase : The poet tells us about various precious stones. She says that an emerald is as green as grass, while a ruby is blood red in colour. A sapphire shines as blue as the sky but a flint lies in the mud.

She adds that a diamond is a very bright stone, and everyone in the world has a strong desire to own it. The opal too is very bright, like fire, but it is a flint that can actually produce sparks and light a fire.

Meanings

flint – very hard grey stone that is used to produce sparks and light a fire.

heaven – the sky.

brilliant – very bright.

world's desire – everyone in the world has a strong wish to own it.

fiery – like fire, very bright.

Date

SECTION ONE : SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

Written Practice

Assignment (Textbook page 48)

Q. 1. Write the answers to the following questions :

(1) What precious stones are mentioned here?

Ans. The precious stones mentioned here are emerald, ruby, sapphire, diamond and opal.

(2) Where does a flint lie?

Ans. A flint lies in the mud.

(3) Is a flint attractive or colourful?

Ans. No, a flint is not attractive or colourful like some other precious stones.

(4) What can a flint produce?

Ans. A flint can produce sparks and light a fire.

(5) Which stone, do you think, has impressed the poet the most? Why?

Ans. I think the poet is most impressed by the flint, for it can produce sparks and light a fire.

Q. 2. 'An emerald is as green as grass' is an example of a simile. Give two other examples of similes from the poem.

Ans. A ruby as red as blood.

A sapphire shines as blue as heaven.

Q. 3. 'Blood' and 'mud' are rhyming words, though the rhyming letters are spelt differently. Find out words that rhyme with the following words, though the rhyming letters are spelt differently :

Ans. (1) flow - though

(2) red - bread.

(3) foot - put

Questions for Oral Test

Q. 1. What colour is the ruby?

Q. 2. What is the speciality of a diamond?

Q. 3. Which stone do people in the world wish to own?

SECTION TWO : FORMATIVE EVALUATION

Oral Work

- Reading : Read the poem aloud.

