

Unit - I



Mr. Rabbit has a habit
That is very cute to see.
He wrinkles up and crinkles up
His little nose at me.



I like my little rabbit,
And I like his little brother,
And we have a lot of fun
Making faces at each other!



-Dixie Willson



To the Teacher

- * Read the poem aloud with appropriate action. Ask the children to repeat after you.
- * Ask the children to recite the poem on their own.

Read and learn the following words with their meanings:

Cute : pretty and charming

Crinkles : wrinkles

Rabbit : a small animal with grayish brown fur, long ears and a short tail.

EXERCISES

I Answer the following questions:

1. What is Mr. Rabbit's habit?
2. Why does the poet like the little brother of the rabbit ?
3. Do you like a rabbit or not ? Why ?

2 Mani's Home-Coming



Mani is coming home to-day. He is a student of Computer Science in Bangalore. His examination is over.

Here is Mani. He is at his home now. His mother, brother, sister-in-law and sister are receiving him. Mani touches the feet of his mother, brother and sister-in-law. There is great joy in the family. Mani's sister, Linthoi, is full of joy to see her elder brother.



Mani's mother: *Ibungo*¹,

your mother's heart is filled with joy
now that you've come home. How have you
done in the examination?

Mani: Mother, I've done well.

Mani's brother: Come in, *Ibungo*. You must be tired.

Sister-in-law: Let me sanctify you first with fire.

I. *Ibungo* - Manipuri term of affection, used in addressing one's son or younger brother.

Mani's sister-in-law brings out a lighted candle and moves it around Mani's face and body. She says, "Come in *Ibungo*. Come into the house now." Mani says to his sister, Linthoi, "I've brought a beautiful gift for my little sister." Linthoi replies smiling, "Thank you, *Tamo*."



Mani's uncle and aunt are now here. Mani touches the feet of his uncle and aunt.

Uncle: Mani, My dear, you've reached home at last. How was your examination?

Mani: I did well, uncle.

Uncle: Very good, *Ibungo*.

Since the death of your father, your brother has become the head of the family. He has tried all he could for your education.



But, now that you have finished your studies things should be all right.

Mani: Uncle, I'll soon get a job. Now, I'll help my brother in the running of the family. Everything will be fine now. Meanwhile, Mani's sister-in-law has prepared tea. She offers tea and sweets to everyone. Everyone enjoys the tea and sweets. They are happy at Mani's home-coming.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions:
 1. What does Mani do to his mother, brother and sister-in-law?
 2. How did Mani do in the examination?
 3. Why is Linthoi happy?
 4. What does Mani's sister-in-law do to sanctify Mani?
2. Write the names of the members of your family and your relation with them.

Examples:

Sri L. Nabakishore Singh

- father

Srimati Memcha Devi

- mother

(i). _____

- _____

(ii) _____

- _____

(iii) _____

- _____

(iv) _____

- _____

(v) _____

- _____

3. Read and learn the following words with their meanings:

Home coming : arrival at home

home : a place where one lives with one's family.

sanctify : make holy

gift : present

prepared : made food (ready)

4. Make out words using “home” with the following words:

Ward, land, work, made

A grandfather is the father of father.

A grandmother is the mother of father.

5. Find out what you call the following relations:

The father of your mother -

The mother of your mother -

The sister of your father -

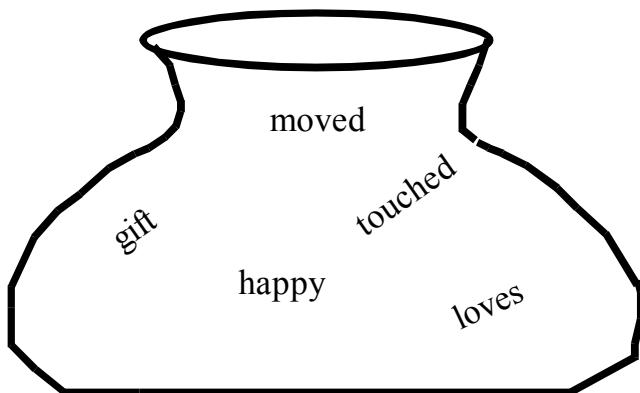
The brother of your father -

The brother of your mother -

6. In the following passage some words are missing. The words are hidden in the pot below. Find these words and fill in the blanks.

Mani's mother was _____ to see her son. Mani

_____ the feet of his mother. Mani's sister-in-law
_____ the candle around Mani's face. Mani
brought a _____ for his sister. Mani
_____ all the members of his family.



7. Encircle the odd word in each group :

bat kite tiger crow

car rickshaw bus lorry

river lake pond hill

8. In the following the letters are jumbled. Make proper words from them. The first one is done for you:

ENMA-NAME CELNU TSIRSE TEHRMO

8. Colour the following:



Unit - II

3 The Most Precious Gift



It was Leima's first *ningolchakkouba* after her marriage. *Ningolchakkouba* is a big festival. For this festival every married daughter is invited by her parents to a grand feast. Her father and mother would be so happy to see her. Her elder brother always loved to see her. He never called her by her name. She was always '*Ibema*' to him. '*Ibema*' is a term of love and affection. They would have special gifts, tokens of love, for her. That is the custom.



Her mother-in-law said, "Don't go late to your home, Leima. This is your first *ningolchakkouba*. You should be there by 10 or 10.30 a.m. Here is a basket of fruits, a few coconuts and some sweets. Don't forget to take them with you. Let Biren drop you."



The house of Leima's parents looked neat and clean. Her mother had mopped and cleaned it the day before.

Her mother received her, “Come, *Ibema*. You look so beautiful! The meal is almost ready. Did your husband bring you here? Has he gone back?”

“Yes, he’ll come at 3 o’clock to take me back,” Leima replied.

After the meal her father and mother gave her a *phanek mayek naiba* as their gift. Her brother gave her a Kashmiri shawl. Leima gave each one of them her sincere blessings. Such blessings from a daughter on the day of *ningolchakkouba* are taken as precious.

“*Iche*², *iche*,” suddenly they heard.

“Who is it? Oh, David! David, after so many days! We have n’t seen you for ages, David,” Leima’s mother said.

“*Ima*³, I’ve come because it is *ningolchakkouba*. I want to meet *iche*,” David said.

David was a poor tribal boy. He lived with his mother in the village at the foot of a hill. David’s mother used to come to Leima’s house to sell vegetables, charcoal and dry wood. David always came with his mother until he began to go to the local school. But whenever there was a holiday David would come to meet his *iche*. David was now twelve years old. Over the years, they loved each other dearly.

Leima was at the door. She said, "David, my brother! I'm so happy to see you! Come in, come in. Have you had your meal? Will you have some food here?"



"*Iche*, I've had my meal. I've come because to-day is *ningolchakkouba*. A brother must give a gift to his sister to-day. I've brought a present for you. Here it is. It's a tribal shawl. I bought it from a woman in our village."

"David, my brother! How did you get the money? Did your mother give you the money? Why have you bought it?"

"*Iche*, I must give a present to my *iche* today, or how can I be your brother? I worked in a hotel for ten days after school and got the money. The shawl is not a costly one, but I know you will take it."

"Oh, David, surely I'll take it. It's the most precious gift for me to-day, my darling," Leima said as she embraced David.

EXERCISES

1. Read and learn the following words with their meaning:

Precious : of great value

gift : present

affection : love

token : sign

custom : practice

darling : person or object very much loved

embraced : hugged

2. Answer the following questions orally:

1. How did Leima's brother call his sister?
2. What did Leima's mother-in-law give her?
3. Why did the house of Leima's parents look neat and clean?
4. Why did David's mother come to Leima's house?
5. How did David get the money to buy his present?
6. What is the most precious gift for Leima ?

3. You have learnt what a mother-in-law is. Now, find out the English word for the following:



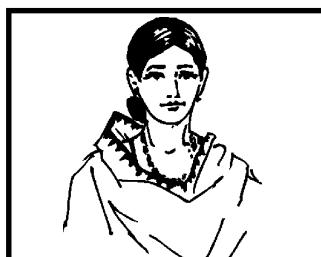
Mother's sister



Uncle's son



Uncle's daughter



Father's sister

4. Write the names of two or more festivals in which people give gifts to others.

5. Look at the word *beautiful*. It is made of two words: **beauty and full**. Now add –*full* to the following words to make new words:

help : _____ care : _____

cheer : _____ thought: _____

hope : _____ sorrow : _____

Note : *Full* changes to *ful*

6. **Choose words from the capsule to complete the paragraph given below:**

husband present

worked fruits parents

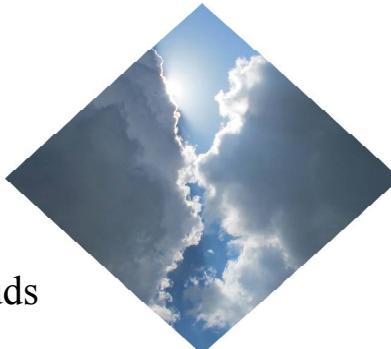
Leima's _____ were happy to see their daughter. Leima brought a basket of _____ to her parents' house. Leima's _____, Mr. Biren, drove her to her home. Leima's brother gave her a Kashmiri shawl as his _____. David _____ in a hotel to buy his gift.



I like to look up
Into the sky
And watch the clouds
Go sliding by.



I like them when
They are dark, before
The rain begins
To pour and pour.



I'm glad when clouds
Are in the sky,
So I can watch them
Sliding by.

I like to see them,
Large and small.
I like to try
To count them all.



I like to see them
Shaped like faces,
Or maps of many
Different places.

-Vivian G. Gould

To the Teacher

- * Read the poem with appropriate action. Ask the children to repeat after you.
- * Ask the children to recite the poem on their own.

EXERCISES

1 Answer the following questions:

- (i) What does the poet like to see in the sky?
- (ii) Count how many times the poet uses - 'I like'.
- (iii) When is the poet glad?
- (iv) Pick out two words from the poem which refer to shapes.
- (v) Make a list of three things you see in the sky.

2. Read and learn the following words with their meanings:

Watch : to look at with attention

Sliding : moving

Count : repeat number in order

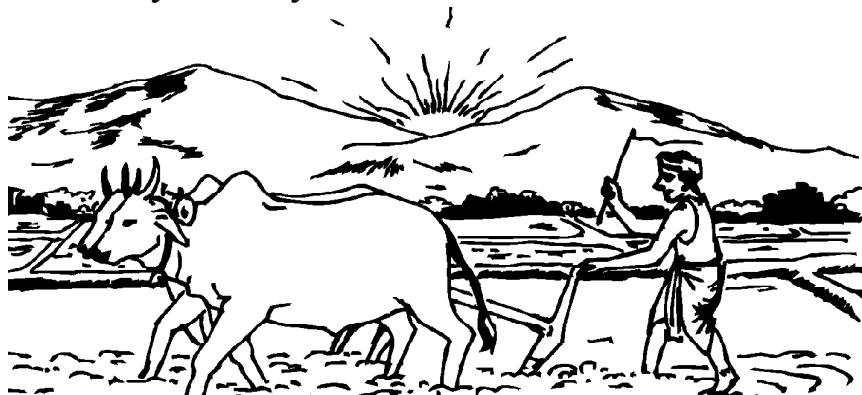
Pour : flow or cause to flow

Unit - III

5 The Farmers of Manipur



India is a very big country. There are many people in India. Most of them live in the villages. They are farmers. The Indian farmers are very hard working people. They produce food for the whole country and they must work hard.

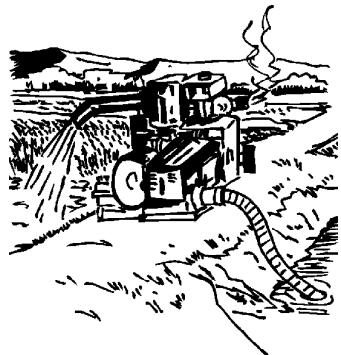


Farmers in Manipur are also very hard working. The rainy season is the busiest period for them. During the rainy season they are always in the field. Look, here is a farmer working in the field. He has been working in the field since dawn. It is almost noon now. He is still working. He has been working for eight hours. But he has no time to go home. He eats his meal at the field. His wife brings him



his meal at about noon. After meal, he rests for some time. Then he works again till sunset.

The farmer is now ploughing his field. When the field is ready, he will plant paddy. Even after he has planted the paddy, his work does not end. He always looks after the plants. Sometimes, there is not enough water in the field. Then he has to work harder. He must try to get water into his field. He uses pumps to get water into his field.



During the month of October the paddy is ripe. It is time to harvest. Then the farmers again become very busy. They cut the paddy. Then they separate the paddy from the stalks. This is all very hard work. By the end of December, all the paddy in the field has been harvested. Then the farmers take a few days' rest.



Many farmers plant vegetables like cabbages, cauliflowers, mustards and potatoes during the winter. Then from April and May, the farmers become busy for planting paddy again. In this way the farmers in Manipur are always busy and hard-working.

In the hills of Manipur there are no plain fields. So the tribals cut small fields one above the other on the side of the hills and plant paddy there. This is called terrace cultivation. This is a very tiresome work. They cannot use bullocks on the hills to help them in their work. Everything is done with their hands.

Our farmers are very important persons. Without them we shall have no food to eat. But, unfortunately the farmers are very poor. Only a few of them are rich.

We must respect and love the farmers because they are very hard working, honest and simple persons. We must understand that they are the true sons of Manipur.



EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Where do most of the Indian people live?
- (ii) When does the farmer's wife bring him his food?
- (iii) When is the paddy ripe in the fields of Manipur?
- (iv) What do many farmers plant in winter in Manipur?
- (v) How do the people plant paddy in the hills of Manipur?

2(a). Read and learn the following words with their meanings:

Produce : things that have been produced by farming

Harvest : act of cutting and gathering grain and other food crops.

terraced : flat area formed on a slope and used for cultivation.

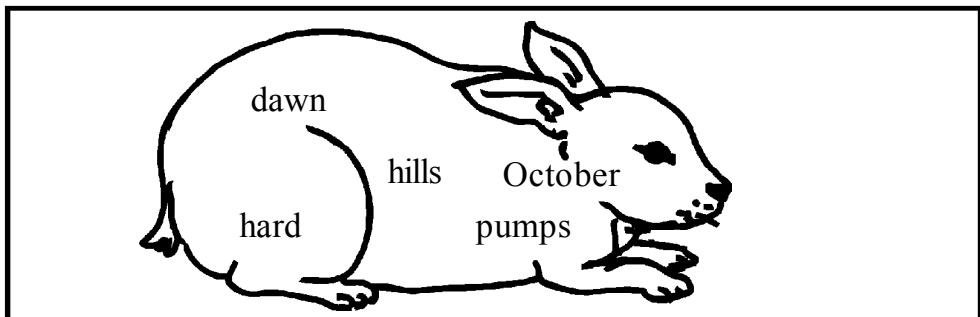
respect : honour

(b). Farmers grew crops on summer and winter. List crops

grown

Summer	Winter
1. Paddy	Potato
2.	
3.	
4.	

2. Here is a rabbit that has swallowed several words. Take these words out to fill in the blanks in the sentences given below.



(i) The farmers of Manipur work _____.

(ii) The farmer has been working since _____.

(iii) Sometimes, farmers use _____ to get water into their fields.

(iv) The paddy is ripe in _____.

(v) Terraced cultivation is done in the _____.

3. A person who plants paddy and takes care of the field is called 'a farmer'. Now find out what the following persons are called.

A person who makes dresses like shirts.

_____ A person who makes tables, chairs, etc.

A person who serves in the armed forces.

A person who flies an aeroplane.

A person who looks after a garden.

4. (a) Add 'ed' to the following words. Write them on the space on the right side. One is done for you

reach

lift

grant

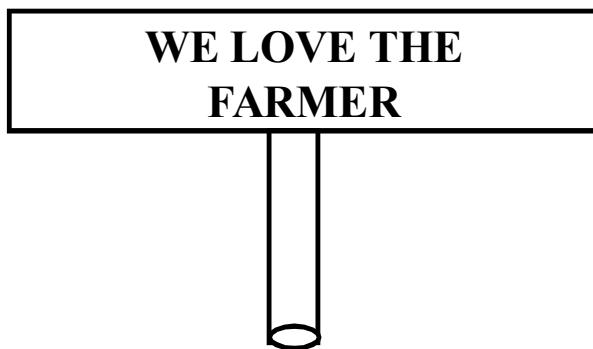
watch

wish

Note: I earn that whe

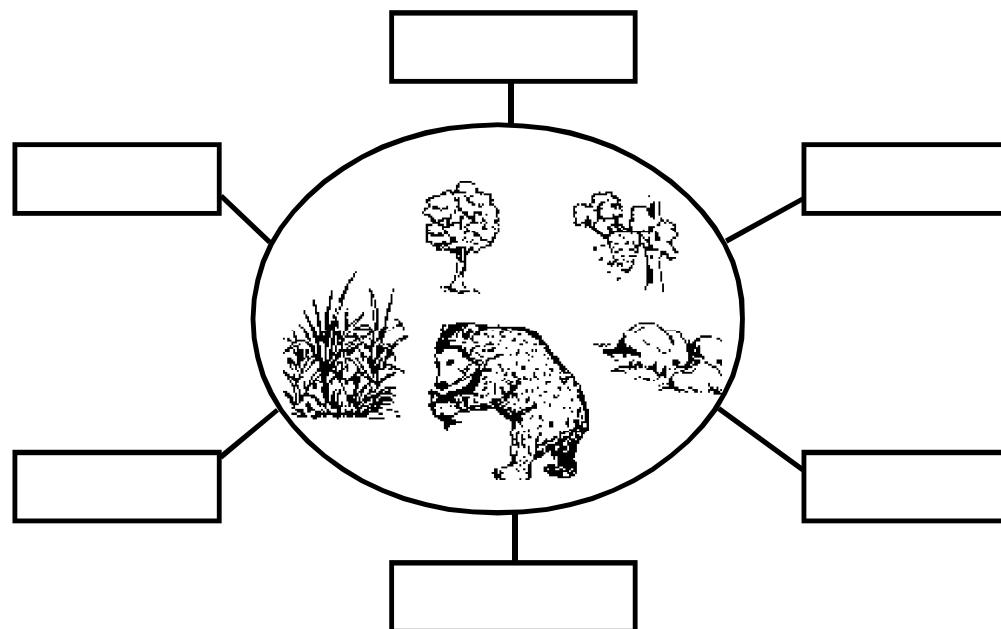
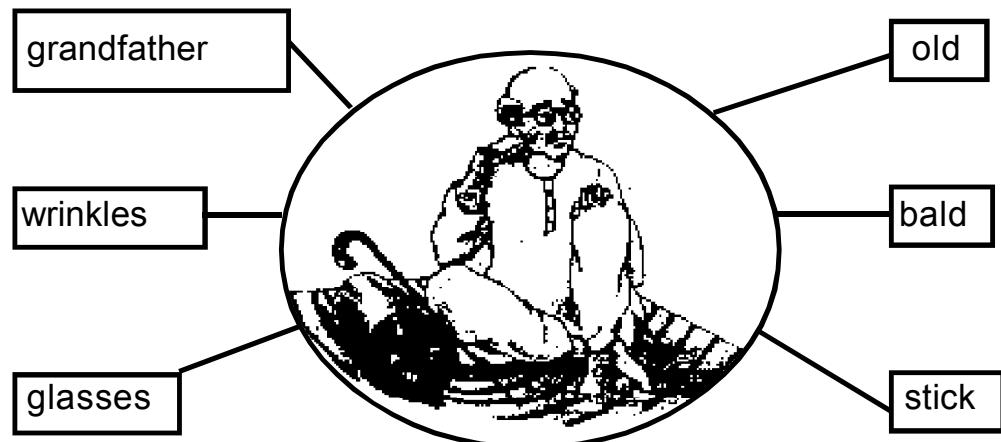
Note: Learn that when we add 'ed' to an action word, it means that the action took place in the past.

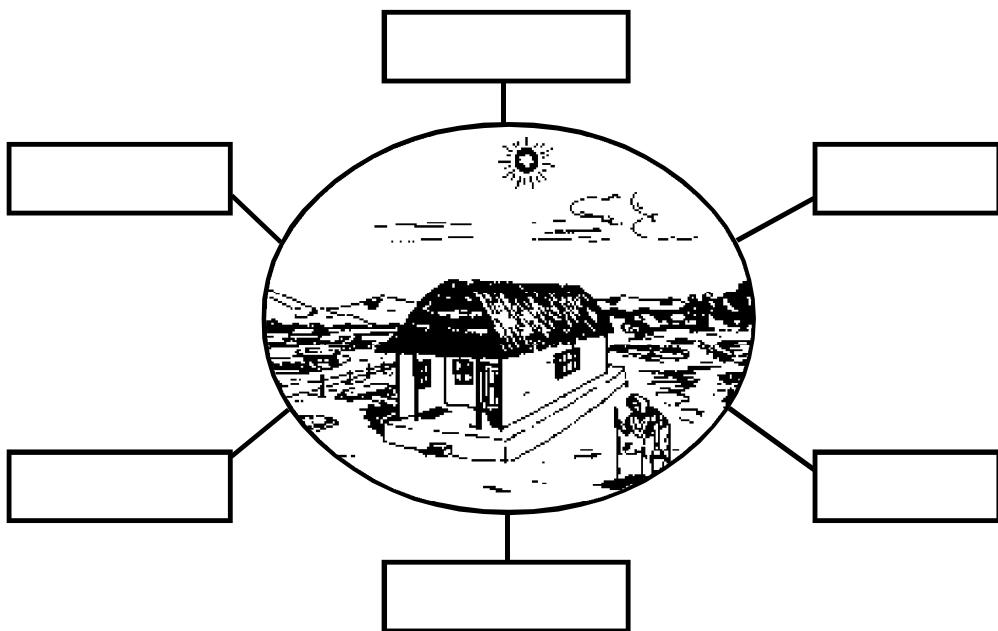
6.(a) Here is a poster.



Can you make another? You may use the word RESPECT.

(b) There are some pictures within circles with boxes around. Write words related to the pictures in the boxes. You may add more boxes, if you need. One is done for you :





To the Teacher

You can use this exercise as an interesting class activity to increase the vocabulary of the children through association. Present the central theme given in the circle and ask the children to speak out/write words associated with it. You can design more word webs of this kind and use them in the class for introducing new vocabulary items.





I saw you toss the kites on high
 And blow the birds about the sky;
 And all around I heard you pass,
 Like ladies' skirts across the grass –

 O wind, a-blowing all day long,
 O wind, that sings so loud a song!

I saw the different things you did,
 But always you yourself you hid.
 I felt you push, I heard you call,
 I could not see yourself at all –

 O wind, a-blowing all day long,
 O wind, that sings so loud a song!

O you, that are so strong and cold,
 O blower, are you young or old?
 Are you a beast of field and tree,
 Or just a stronger child than me?

 O wind, a-blowing all day long,
 O wind, that sings so loud a song!

- Robert Louis Stevenson

To the Teacher

- * Read the poem aloud with appropriate action. Ask the children to repeat after you.
- * Ask the children to recite the poem on their own.

Let's read the poem and learn the following words with their meanings:

wind	:	moving air (here personified)
toss	:	to move from side to side
skirts	:	women's outer garment hanging from the waist
push	:	to use physical force or pressure to move something or someone
blower	:	one who blows.
stronger	:	more powerful

EXERCISES

I Answer the following questions orally:

- (i) What does the wind do in the sky ?
- (ii) Can you see the wind ?
- (iii) How do you know that there is the wind ?
- (iv) How many times does the poet use 'O Wind' in the poem ?
Count it.

(b) Read the following words aloud :

pass - grass

long - song

call - all

cold - old