



Progressive Education Network

Activity Book

English - Class 3



Progressive Education Network

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Unit 1 - All are Welcome

The first day in the class is always special and memorable for the kids. The first day of class offers the opportunity to: Build a learning-centered community by getting to know more about each other.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn;

- soft sounds of letters c and g
- two-constant clusters in initial and final position
- general naming words as a common particular as a proper noun
- opposite in meaning / syllabic division
- Correct punctuation and spelling
- use alphabetical order to arrange words
- recognize and use opposite in meaning
- correct punctuation/mind mapping

1. Read and encircle words with the soft sound of 'c' and 'g'.

cat dice page ring court mice cycle
 grain can German gold cute grass pigeon

2. Make words with consonant clusters 'sh' and 'st'.

sh			
st			

When two or three letters are joined to make one sound, it is called a **consonant** cluster.

3. Underline the proper noun and circle the common noun.

For example, Minar-e-Pakistan is a monument.

- October is the month after September.
- Shoaib Malik is a cricketer.
- Ayesha and Saima are friends.
- I like strawberry ice cream.
- Mr. Azhar is a doctor in this hospital.

4. Symbols that show how to respect someone. Practice these as your habit.

Looking Eyes: Look towards the person who is talking to you.



Listening Ears: Listen with full attention.



Helping Hands: Join hands to help.



Walking Feet: Walk with friends to help.



Speaking Nicely: An educated person always speaks nicely.



5. (i) Practice greetings.



(ii) Match greetings and responses in daily conversation.



hello



thank you

nice to meet
you too



nice to meet
you

goodnight



take care

good
morning



goodnight

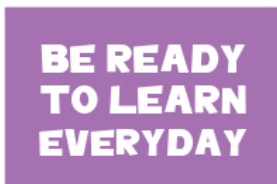
you are
welcome



see you soon

have a nice
day

(iii) Read and follow these classroom rules.



Which class rule
you like the most?

6. Put a circle around the rules you have learned and observed in your earlier classes.

Raise your hand before you speak

Listen when others are speaking

Use polite words

Have fun

Help others

Work together

7. Trace and say these words fluently!

learn read write through

8. Write the meaning of given words.

learn	
through	
activity	
poem	
fun	

poster	
--------	--

9. Circle the word that comes FIRST in alphabetical order.

1. gloom beaver dries studying
2. man gems lemon rowed
3. problem safe peacefully camel
4. drawing attend man handwriting
5. child herds proud someone

We often sort letters and words in **alphabetical order**.

10. Write common or proper on the line next to each noun.

A **Proper Noun** is the name of a specific person, place or thing. It begins with the capital letter. For example: Allama Iqbal, Pakistan.

A **Common Noun** is the name of any person, place or thing. It does not begin with a capital letter. For example: girls, boys, and classroom.

- Emporium mall _____
- teacher _____
- lunchbox _____
- eraser _____
- Aunt _____
- restaurant _____
- book _____
- Amna _____
- Mrs. Shaista _____
- homework _____

11. Match words with their opposites.

good	rude
clean	unhealthy
kind	sad
polite	bad
happy	dirty
healthy	unkind

Opposites are words that have totally different meanings. For example:
black – white,
hot – cold

12. Punctuate the lines given below by using capital letters, commas, inverted commas, and exclamation marks.

hello everyone today is my first day in class III i am very happy all my friends are also very happy

Date _____

Day _____

13. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

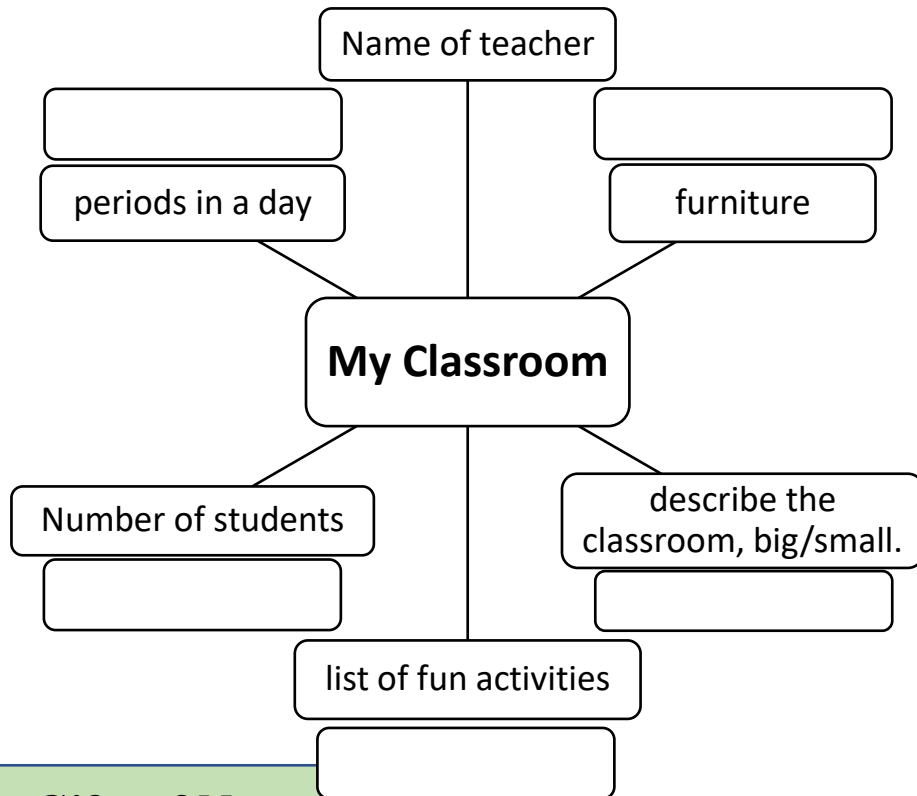
learn / good / clean / English / classroom / poster

- I will _____ my house.
- Flowers smells _____.
- I can speak _____.
- There is a _____ on the wall.
- How did you _____ Arabic?
- Our _____ is big.

14. Write the number of syllables each word has. One has been done for you.

Multi syllable words	Syllables
classroom	2
consonants	
clusters	
playground	
correct	
happy	

15. Study the given mind-map. Add information in the given space.



Unit 2 – Gifts of Nature

Tell the children about gifts of nature are fruits and nuts growing on trees, sunlight, rain, fresh flowing water, clean air, birds singing, colorful sunsets, rainbows, etc.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- pronounce a long and short vowel
- describe events in a picture or an illustration
- Recognize the function of joining words (conjunctions).
- make an anagram from simple one-syllable words
- make simple sentences by using S V (subject and verb)
- Write cardinal numbers from 50-to 100 in words.
- writing/ creative writing
- tongue twisters

1. Learn and recite the poem with actions.



Golden Sun







Great, glorious, golden sun,
Shine down on me today!
You are the life of all this
earth,
You and your magic ray.



2. Write the correct vowel to complete each word. Color the circles with **S** for short vowels and **L** for long vowels.

a e i o u

The letters a, e, i, o, u are **vowels**. All other letters are consonants.

 b _ _ g (S) (L)	 cr _ _ b (S) (L)	 sn _ _ ke (S) (L)
 b _ _ an (S) (L)	 r _ _ inbow (S) (L)	 r _ _ se (S) (L)

3. Pronounce the vowels given below and write in the correct column.

bell, red, heat, fell, seat, bin, sit, lid, kite, bike

A **long vowel** sound is a vowel sound that is pronounced the same way as the name of the letter itself.

Long Vowel

A **short vowel** sound occurs when the letter is not pronounced the way it sounds.

Short Vowel

4. The importance given to a syllable or word is called Stress. It helps us to create the rhythm of speech. Practice the given lines:

Can you swim?

Are you a student?

Do you work?

Is she happy?

Intonation is the rise and fall of voice while speaking. Yes/No answers give rise to intonation.

5. Read and match sight words.

golden

shine






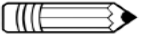



earth



good-bye



6. Observe the drawing, construct the words, and write them. (Syllables)

Observe 	Construct 	Write 
	pen.cil	
		
		
		

pop	doc	cil	trash
can	pen	corn	tor

7. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions.

My Beautiful House

Hello! I live with my family in a house. It's awesome.

My cute bedroom has a red tutu

hanging on the wall and a pink

sleeping bag on my bed. Our

family has two bathrooms. In

each bathroom, there is a toilet, a tub, and a shower.

There are two bedrooms for our family. Both

bedrooms have double beds and desks. We also have a

kitchen, living room, and dining room.



- What is this paragraph about? _____
- Is there anything on the wall? _____
- Can you describe the things you see in the bedroom? _____

Date _____

Day _____

- Is there a shower in the house? _____
- How many bathrooms does the house have? _____

8. Choose the correct letter from the box to complete the words below. Each letter can only be used once.

H - C - A - L - H
G - M - P - S

E ____RTH	DE ____ END	ENER ____Y	F ____ OWER	W ____ OLE
MAGI ____	HEAL ____	____ HINE	WELCO ____E	

9. Complete the sentences with suitable conjunctions.

or	but	so
----	-----	----

- She is poor _____ that she is kind.
- I was tired, _____ I went to home early.
- Do you prefer coffee _____ tea?

10. Find the hidden anagrams by unscrambling the letters. Hints are given.

An **anagram** is a word or phrase that is made by arranging the letters of another word or phrase in a different order.

Past tense of say	a s i d	<input type="text"/>
Tasty treat at birthdays	k c a e	<input type="text"/>
Where you live	e h m o	<input type="text"/>

11. Underline the subject in the following sentences and fill in the blanks with correct verbs.

plays, likes, are, has, works

- Javed _____ many pets.
- My mom _____ pizza.
- She _____ hard.

A **sentence** has a subject and a verb to complete its meaning.

Date _____

Day _____

- My brother _____ cricket.
- Amna and Saima _____ going abroad.

12. Write the following numbers in words.

(50) _____ (25) _____

(17) _____ (33) _____

(21) _____ (16) _____

(77) _____ (95) _____

(69) _____ (35) _____

(44) _____ (100) _____

13. Write a personal routine. Follow the example.

My name is Sadia. I'm from Pakistan. I live in Lahore. My day starts at 6:00 a.m. when I wake up. After that, I take a shower and brush my teeth. Then, I put on my clothes and have my breakfast. I get online to have my classes. After my classes, I have my lunch at 1:00 pm and rest for an hour. Later I do my homework. At night, I have dinner with my family at seven o'clock and finally go to bed at ten o'clock.



- illustrate the use of different forms of the verb 'has' and 'have' with their negative forms and corresponding pronouns.
- recognize, articulate and use some formulaic expressions
- classify and change the gender of nouns from the immediate and extended environment (masculine, feminine, neuter).
- respond to simple instructions and directions.
- vocabulary building/learning to spell
- writing / creative writing

1. (i) Pronounce and practice the weak and strong forms of 'has' and 'have' and the negative forms in contractions given under.

Statements	Strong form	Weak form
Have you got a good book?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has she got two sisters?	Yes. she has.	No, she hasn't.
Have they eaten their lunch?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

(ii) Read and choose A or B.

- I have got a pen.
- I haven't got a rubber.
- I haven't got a pencil.
- I have got a pencil case.
- I have got a sharpener.
-

A B

A B

A B

A B

A B

A B



2. Read aloud then check all of the sentences that end in an exclamation mark. Copy and fill the box.



I have a red hat.

☐


Surprise!

☐

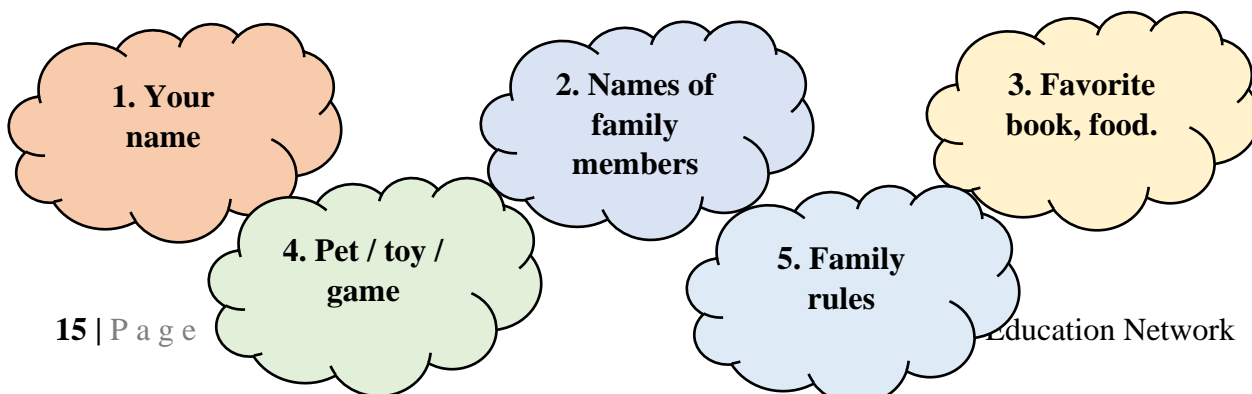

I love learning!

☐

Exclamation marks show the mood and emotions.



3. Introduce yourself and your family from the points given below.



Date _____

Day _____

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
- v. _____

4. Write and speak the sight words fluently.

happy home house skill

5. Write the syllables of given words. One has done for you.

Words	syllables
vacation	va-ca-tion
living room	
protection	
important	
strangers	

6. Match the syllables given in the box and join them to make a complete word.

can	dow	_____
spi	kin	_____
nap	tle	_____
win	dle	_____
tur	der	_____

The word
“happy” has two
syllables
(hap.py).

7. Write the following statements using contractions.

“**Have**” is used with I, we, you, they. “**Has**” is used with he, she, it.

Date _____

Day _____

- I have finished my work. _____
- You have eaten apple. _____
- We have caught a fish. _____
- They have gone home. _____
- He has written a book. _____

8. Write the following statements using negative contractions.

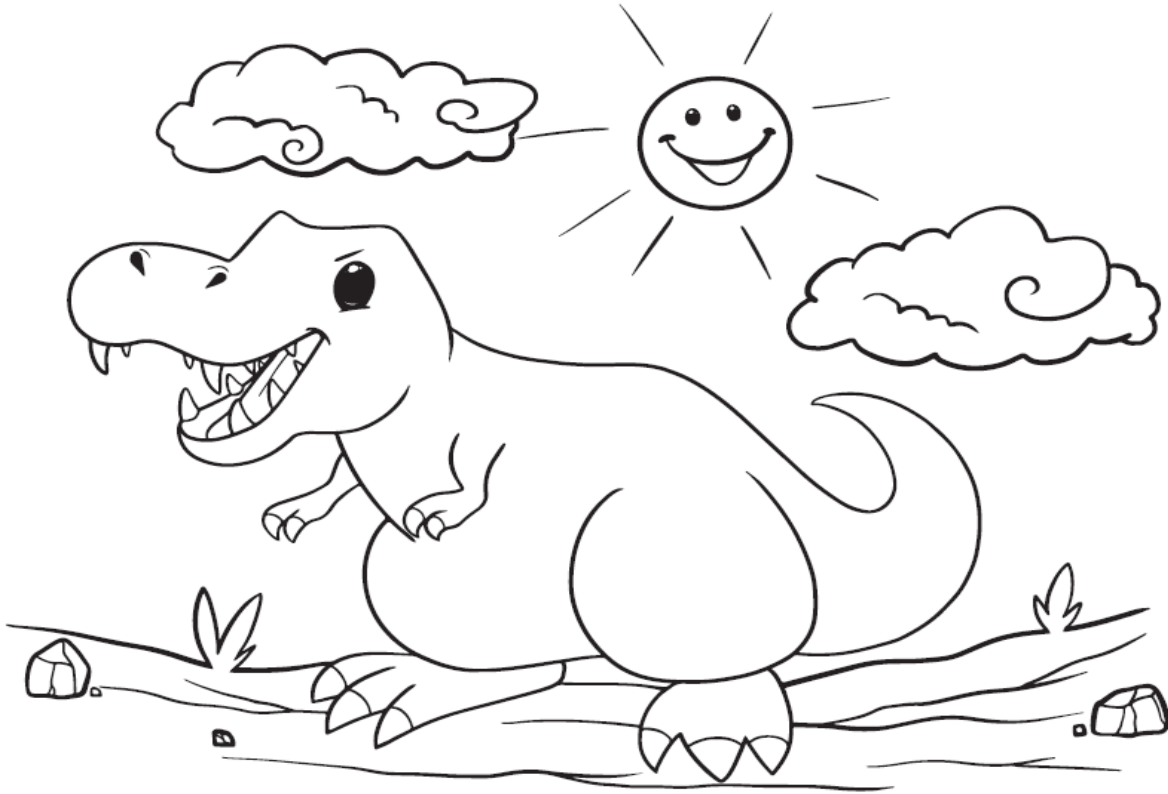
- I have not finished my work. _____
- You have not eaten apple. _____
- We have not caught a fish. _____
- They have not gone home. _____
- He has not written a book. _____

9. Sort the words into the appropriate columns.

table friend hen drake emperor
geese neighbor mother lion boy
teacher bag parent school student
rock witch gander pencil lady

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

10. Follow instructions and directions and complete the task.



- i. Write the letter D on the dinosaur.
- ii. Color the dinosaur green.
- iii. Draw eyebrows on the sun's face.
- iv. Color the sun red.
- v. Draw a bird in the sky.
- vi. Color the sky blue.
- vii. Color the clouds white.
- viii. Write your name below the dinosaur.
- ix. Color the rocks gray.
- x. Color the ground brown.

11. Find out and fill in the months and dates of the birthdays of your family members.

Names	Relation	Calendar month and dates

Unit 4 – Kindness to Children

Each act of kindness is changing the way we see ourselves and others, as well as how others see us. As our kindness positively affects others, we feel more compassionate, confident, useful, and in control. We also find ourselves feeling more appreciative and optimistic.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- to recognize and pronounce the ch sound.
- identify describing words as adjectives.
- recognize and use words showing possessions as possessive adjectives.
- identify and use the structure of the present continuous tense.
- use appropriate conjunctions e.g. and but, or and because to join sentences.
- identify the basic elements of a story; a beginning, a middle and an end, characters, place, and time.
- talk about the daily routine
- writing / creative writing

1. Here are some 'ch' words to read.



bench

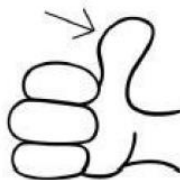
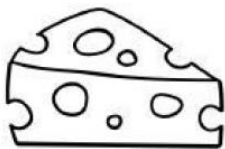


torch



watch

2. Color the picture that has a **ch** sound.



3. A poster is given which shows time on the clock and the routine of another. Study the poster and talk about your daily routine.

Date _____

Day _____



4. Make sentences of the given sight words.

Gentle	
Express	
Journey	
during	

5. Match these words with their correct syllabic division.

treat	3
express	1
quote	2
companion	1

6. Read the following digraphs and trigraphs in initial and final positions.

In English, two or three letters sometimes join to give one sound. This is called digraph.

• Digraphs		
initial position		final position
why		fish
wheat		dish
• Trigraphs		
initial position	middle position	final position
schedule	light	watch
scholar	flight	batch

7. Read each sentence. Tick the correct adjective.



1. I held the smooth rock in my hand.

smooth rock hand



2. Tommy's blue backpack was filled with papers.

backpack blue with



3. The soft kitten rubbed against my leg.

soft kitten rubbed

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. For example: The **green** grass looks pretty. (In this sentence **green** is the adjective)

8. Fill in the blank with the proper possessive pronoun:

my, our, his, her, your, its, their



My sister has got a dog.

dog is brown.



I have got a book.

book is green.



Peter has got a cat.

cat is small.



They have got a bedroom.

bedroom is pink.



You have got a brother.

brother is nice.



It is a crocodile.

colour is green.



We have got a garden.

garden is big.



The Simpsons have got a TV.

TV is old.



Jack has got two friends.

friends are Bob and Tom..



We have got a car.

car is red.

9. Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the verb.

a) They _____ (play) the football.



b) He _____ (sing).



c) She _____ (read) a book.



d) Tom _____ (jump).



e) My mother _____ (make) a cake for me.



The **present continuous tense** is used to describe an action that is presently going on. For example: The boy **is running**.

10. Combine the two sentences using the conjunctions in brackets.

1. Azhar likes chocolate. He likes ice cream. (and)

2. The girls went to the mall. They went to the store. (and)

3. We could play Monopoly. We could play cards. (or)

4. My teacher is strict. He is fair. (but)

5. Mom asked my sister and me to clean our room. She asked us to vacuum. (and)

6. Do you want salad with your meat? Do you want rice? (or)

11. Read the given story carefully.

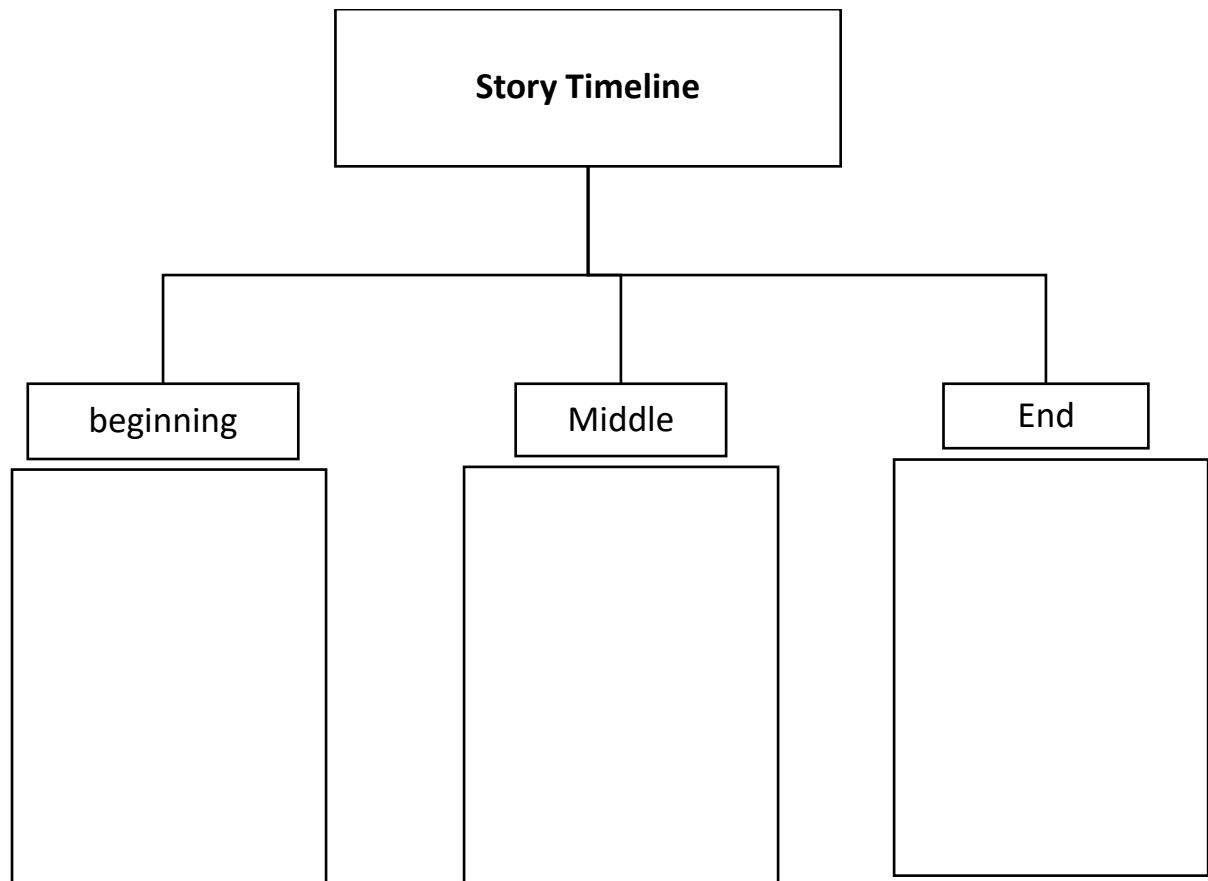
A shell for Qasim



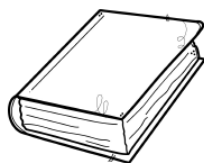
Qasim walks on the beautiful, white beach. He's looking for shells. It's early in the afternoon, and the sun is high in the sky. Qasim wants to find a special shell for his friend Asad. He walks for an hour and doesn't see any shells. Then a big wave crashes on the beach. After the water from the wave goes back into the ocean, Qasim sees a beautiful, pink shell in the sand. It's perfect for Asad.



What happens in each part of the story? Retell the story by using the mind map.



12. How many good deeds can you do? color them.



Read Quran



Pray



Make Dua



Donate



Give Salam



Hug Your Family



Smile



Share



Help Others

Unit 5 – Road Safety

Tell the students that road safety is something important that has to be followed at all times to ensure the safety of the operators of a vehicle, passengers, and pedestrians.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- recognize and pronounce weak forms of do, does, don't, and doesn't in contractions
- use some formulaic expressions to express likes and dislikes
- identify and differentiate between countable and uncountable nouns
- demonstrate the use of the verb can / cannot to show ability and inability
- match traffic signs with their messages
- describe pictures from the immediate surroundings
- sight words
- writing / creative writing

1. Re-write and then speak the sentence by replacing underlined words with contractions. An example is given to help you.

I <u>do not</u> like to dance.	I don't like to dance.
We <u>do not</u> like milk.	
He <u>does not</u> like to play hockey.	
They <u>do not</u> like to jump.	
She <u>does not</u> like the pink dress.	
You <u>do not</u> eat apple.	
My dog <u>does not</u> like to eat fish.	

2. Complete the sentences with suitable contractions.

don't	doesn't
-------	---------

- Alina _____ have long dress.
- I _____ want to go to the gym.
- We _____ go to the movies.
- They _____ eat chicken.
- He _____ know how to swim.

Contractions are mostly weak sounds and are unstressed. For example: I do not – I don't, he does not – he doesn't. This present form of the verb is used with do and does. Example; eat, like, walk.

3. Answer the following questions by saying “yes and no” and also use the contraction:

Do I like a banana?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do we enjoy this game?	
Do you run fast?	
Do they live in China?	
Does he play cricket?	
Does she go to her village?	
Does it fly high?	

4. Tell me about the things you like/don't like to do.



Things I like to

Things I don't like to



5. Fill in the chart by splitting the words into syllables. The first one shows you how.

	Syllable 1	Syllable 2	Syllable 3
handbag	hand	bag	
teacher			
computer			
classroom			
sister			
duck			
animal			

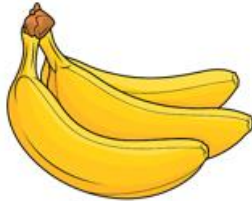
Date _____

Day _____

6. Trace and say the given sight words.

traffic stop green rules

7. Write C (countable) or U (uncountable) noun.



Some of the things can be counted and some cannot. For example: you can count a glass but cannot count water.

8. Fill in the blanks with the suitable model verb **can** / **cannot**.

Can he play football?



Can he drive a car?



Can he ride a bike?



Can she jump?



Can she fly?



Can they talk?



Cannot is the written form and for speech its contraction is **can't**.

9. Match the signs with their appropriate messages.



No horn

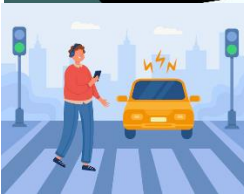
Crossing for
senior citizens

No parking

Speed limit

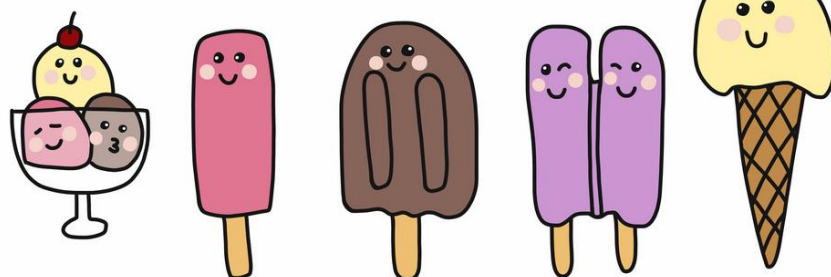
No left turning

10. Look at the three pictures. Write the traffic rules that apply to them.



11. Learn to speak as fast as possible by repeating this tongue twister.

I SCREAM , YOU SCREAM
WE ALL SCREAM
FOR
ICE CREAM



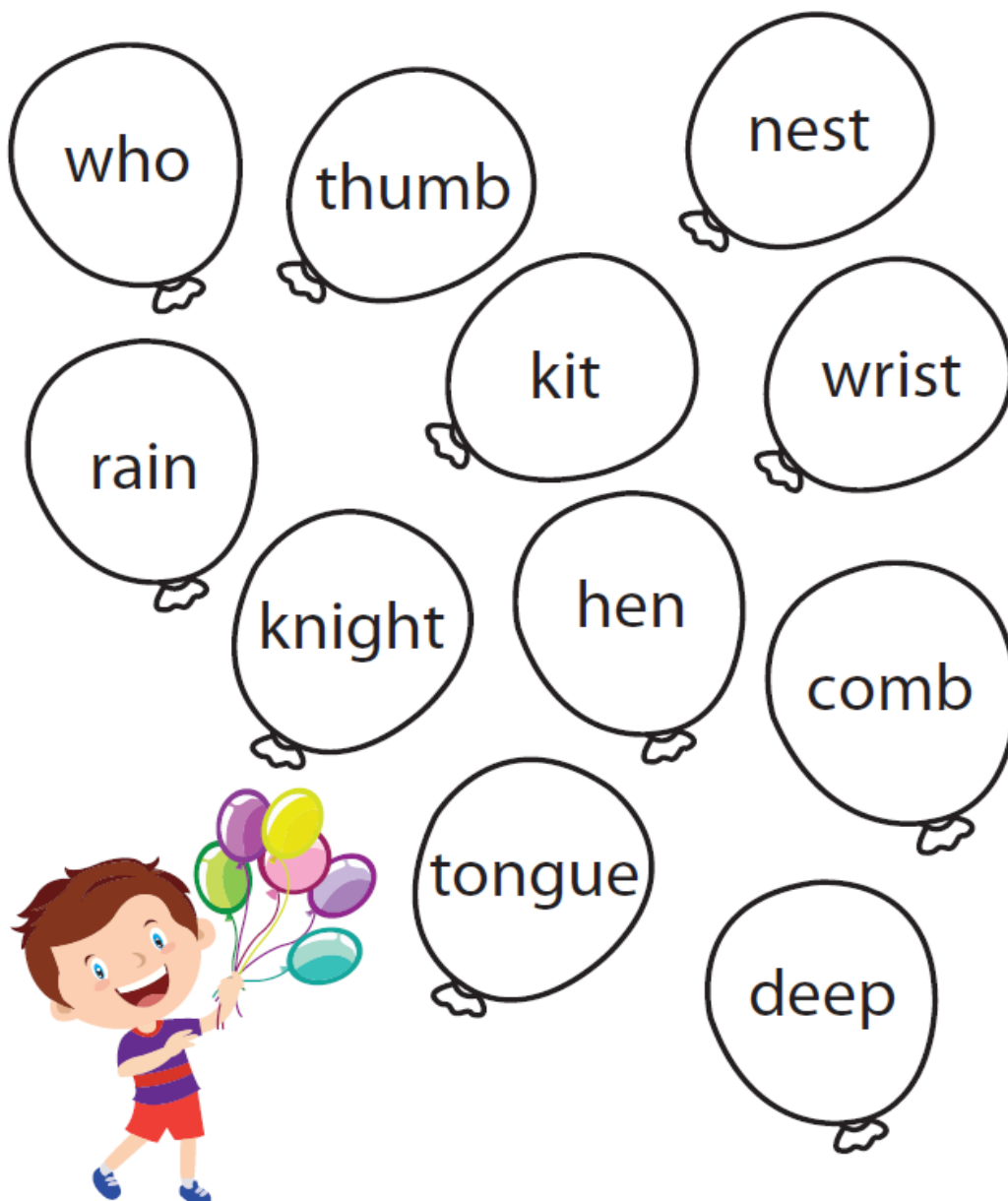
Unit 6 – The Day of Silence

A special needs child is a youth who has been determined to require special attention and specific necessities that other children do not. Tell the children to help such kids and stay friends with them.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- recognize and apply the change in plural forms of nouns
- naming words by adding 's' and 'es'
- identify 'a', or 'an' as articles
- identify and use the definite article 'the'
- missing letters
- sight words
- sentences of their own
- writing / creative writing

1. Color the balloons that contain words with silent letters.



Silent letters are letters written in words that do not any sound in the word. In English, these include the **k** in **know** and **knee**, the second **b** in **bomb** and **numb**, the **s** in **island**, and the **e** in **lame** and **lime**.

2. Use these sight words in sentences of your own.

always care arrange chance

always _____

care _____

arrange _____

chance _____

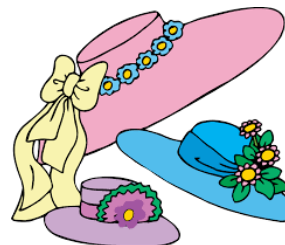
3. Circle the correct letter to complete the words.

s ____ gn	e	i	a
festiv ____ l	a	e	o
act ____ vely	e	a	i
un ____ est	s	r	d
a ____ vised	s	d	a

4. (i) Complete the sentences with the plural form of the noun in brackets.

A **singular noun** names one person, place or thing
e.g. a boy, a hat, a cat.

A **plural noun** names more than one person, place or thing
e.g. boys, hats, cats.



(ii) Plural nouns are formed in many different ways.

Plural of some nouns is made by adding 's' to them.

town ---- towns, girl ---- girls, visitor ---- visitors

Plural of some other nouns is made by adding 'es' to them.

dish ---- dishes, match ---- matches, box ---- boxes

5. Match the following singular nouns with plural nouns.

Word	Plural	Word	Plural
fox	dresses	brush	churches
bench	taxes	church	catches
dress	foxes	class	lunches
glass	benches	catch	brushes
tax	glasses	lunch	classes

6. Fill in the blanks with the plural form of nouns given in the brackets.

- a. 1. My (foot) _____ hurt. I need new shoes.
- b. 2. So many (person) _____ attended the concert. It was packed!
- c. 3. Give the cookies to the (child) _____; they are hungry.
- d. 4. The (woman) _____ waved goodbye.
- e. 5. Last summer, we visited many (city) _____.

7. Articles

‘a’, ‘an’ and ‘the’ are called **articles**.



We use a or an with singular nouns. ‘A’ is used before consonants and ‘an’ before vowels sounds. We use the win singular or plural nouns.

8. Fill in the blanks with correct articles.

1. We can see _____ stars at night.



a) a

b) an

c) the

2. I saw _____ eagle sitting on my terrace.



a) a

b) an

c) the

3. We will be going to _____ zoo tomorrow.



a) a

b) an

c) the

4. _____ aeroplane was flying high in the sky.



a) a

b) an

c) the

5. Mom please tell me _____ story of Snowwhite.



a) a

b) an

c) the

9. Use articles a, an, and the to fill in the blank space.

a. There is _____ lamp on _____ table.

b. _____ phone is ringing.

c. I saw _____ elephant yesterday.

d. Leave _____ cat alone.

e. He stayed there for _____ hour.

f. _____ student just walked in.

Date _____

Day _____

10. Fill in the mid-map with information about your friend. Make sentences about your friend using the articles, 'a', 'an', and 'the'.

name

age

My Friend

Unit 7 – I like to Play

Different local games help students to boost their confidence and to take pride in such activities. Kids should follow the rules for their safety.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- recognize and pronounce two-consonant clusters in initial and final position 'sp' and 'cr'
- recognize and express opinions in simple sentences
- recognize doing verbs by using them in speech and writing
- locate, identify and use some simple pair of words including homophones
- make notes and develop a mind-map as a guided task
- sight words/vocabulary building
- describe pictures for details linked to action verbs
- writing / creative writing

1. Some words are given below which begin with consonant clusters 'sp' and 'cr'. Practice them aloud.

Clusters are made of two or more consonant sounds. There are, 26 two-consonant clusters in English such as /sm/, /sn/, /st/, /cr/, /sp/ etc.

Sp Word List



spa	spike
space	spin
spare	spine
speech	spit
speed	spoil
spell	spoke
spend	spoon
sport	spray
spot	spy

cr Word List



crab	crew
craft	crib
crate	crisp
crave	crook
crawl	crop
crayon	cross
creek	crow
crowd	crust
cruel	cry
crush	

2. Find 4 letter words and 3 five-letter words using the letters from each block.

Beginning	Middle	Ending	
cr	e i o u	w b p	wn ss el

① _____

② _____

③ _____

④ _____



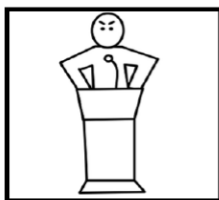
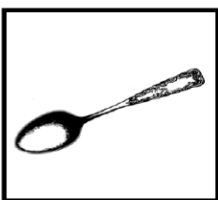
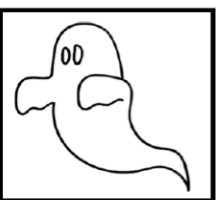
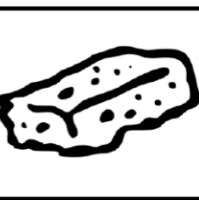
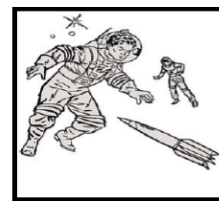
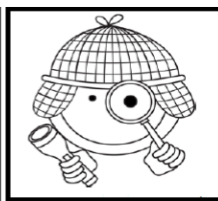
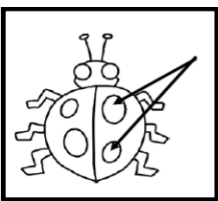

① _____

② _____

③ _____

3. Read and write the 'sp' words under the correct picture.

spin	spy	space	sponge
spots	spoon	spooky	speaker

			
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4. Some statements are facts, some are opinions.



This is a fact!

Facts are true for everybody
and can be tested & proven.

This is an opinion!



An opinion is somebody's point
of view about something.

5. Read the sentences below and write them into the correct column.

Dogs have four legs.	The sun is hot.	The man is nice.
Cats are the best.	The sky is pretty.	The girl is five years old.
Facts		Opinions

6. Use these sight words in sentences of your own.

Words	Sentences
play	
share	
ground	
sports	

7. Read the following situations. Select one option out of three. Give a reason to justify your answer.

You are busy playing mobile games on your tablet. All of the members of the family are helping one another in cleaning the house.

- i) run away and hide
- ii) leave the tablet and start helping others in cleaning the house
- iii) keep on playing the game.



8. Break the words into syllables. An example is given to help you.

victory	vic-to-ry
defeat	
struggle	
sibling	
cheerful	
interact	

9. Look at the picture and circle the correct action verb.

Action verbs: Doing words or action verbs are what you can “do” and “perform”.



eat breakfast
take a bath
listen to music



read a book
draw a picture
play



study
tidy up
brush teeth



wake up
take a bath
study



tidy up
play
brush teeth



study
watch TV
read a book



do homework
play
listen to music

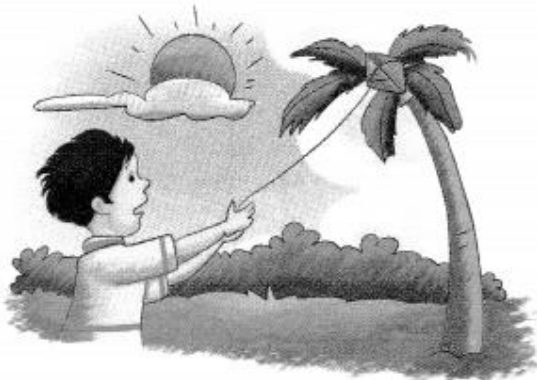


pray
read a book
draw a picture



wake up
eat breakfast
go to school

10. Describe these pictures.



11. Match the following homophones pair.

1. Dew
2. Sale
3. Right
4. Plane
5. Night

- a. Plain
- b. Knight
- c. Sail
- d. Due
- e. Write

Homophones are words with the same sound but different spellings and different meanings.

12. Choose the correct homophone to complete the sentence.

- a) I like to _____ in my diary everyday. (write / right)
- b) there is only one more _____ left. (weak / week)
- c) close one _____ and read the chart. (eye / I)
- d) I will be _____ years old in two days. (ate / eight)
- e) My football team _____ the game today. (one / won)
- f) the color of my birthday dress is _____. (blue / blew)
- g) do you _____ if they are here yet? (know / no)
- h) I saw a black _____ eating a fish. (bare / bear)

Date _____

Day _____

13. Fill in a mind-map on the topic “Sports and What I learn From Playing”.

definition of sports

outdoor sports with examples

indoor games and examples

Sports

local games and examples

my favorite game and reason

importance of sports

14. Write four lines using the given hints to analyze pictures A & B.

i. game

ii. players

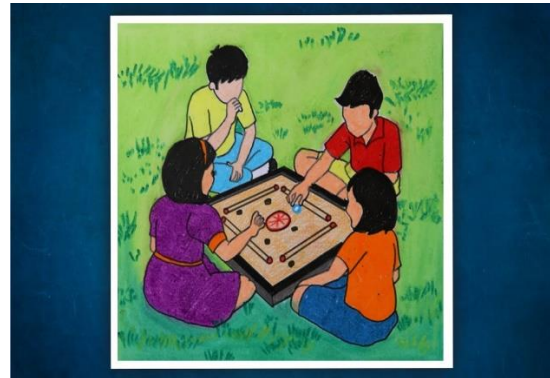
iii. action

iv. your opinion

A



B

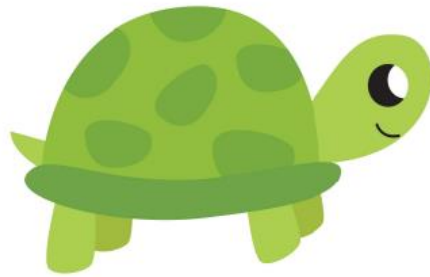


15. Guess the word.



--	--	--	--	--	--

P O R T
A R



--	--	--	--	--	--

U L T
E R



--	--	--	--	--

P L P
E A



--	--	--	--	--	--

A B A
N A N

Unit 8 – Saving Resources

Nature has blessed us with many resources like water, air, trees, plants, etc. these resources are very important for our living we should try our maximum to save them.

In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- recognize and pronounce the weak forms of ‘do’ and ‘have’ in contractions
- use some formulaic expressions to express needs and feelings
- use of different forms of the verb be, do, -ing, and have along with their negative forms with their corresponding pronouns (I, we, he, she, it, they).
- write a few sentences to describe/show a sequence in a picture.
- write the reasonable accuracy, some sentences of their own on a given topic.
- vocabulary building/sight words
- writing / creative writing

1. Practice weak forms of ‘do’ and ‘have’. What do you want to do today?

In this sentence the first ‘do’ is weak and the second is stressed.

- **I have** found my lost bag.
- **I’ve** found my lost bag.
- (It is weak here because we have used contraction in these sentences).

Weak forms are syllable sounds that becomes unstressed is connected speech.

2. Write these sentences again using ‘have’ in weak form.

i. I have been on a plane.

ii. You have a cute cat.

iii. We have English classes on Saturday.

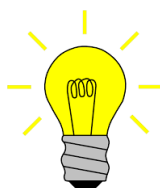
iv. They have a big house in Karachi.

v. Birds have wings and feathers.

3. Match the given sight words with their pictures.



grow



clean



warm



light

4. Read the given words with their meanings and break the words in syllables.

Words	Syllables	Meanings
conserve		save
resources		the collective wealth of a country
abundance		plentiful, wealth
environment		surrounding
numerous		many, plentiful
effort		attempt
pollute		to make unclean

5. Fill in the space with missing letters and write the complete word in the given space.

g i t s _____

p l n s _____

e a t h _____

a n m a s _____

k i t h n _____

s i t h _____

6. Encircle the correct spellings.

true	troo	true
people	people	peopal
rivars	rivers	rivirs
shawer	shower	shover

7. Read sentences and notice the use of possessive pronouns.

The **possessive pronoun** is a pronoun that shows who or what owns something e.g. the pencils are mine. These are yours. The possessive pronouns are hers, mine, ours, theirs and yours.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
● <i>I</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>mine</i> .
● <i>You</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>yours</i> .
● <i>He</i> has a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>his</i> .
● <i>She</i> has a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>hers</i> .
● <i>It</i> has a bicycle.	X
● <i>We</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>ours</i> .
● <i>They</i> have a bicycle.	● The bicycle is <i>theirs</i> .

8. Use a possessive pronoun from the box to complete each sentence.

his ours mine yours hers theirs

- This book is _____. It has my name on it.
- The math book belongs to Saad. It is _____.
- All my brothers love video games. Playing them is a favorite pastime of _____.
- _____.
- We bought that house last year. It is _____.
- Excuse me. This phone is _____. You forgot to take it with you.
- Sarah has a kitten. It's _____.
- Hira and Ali are siblings. _____ parents are kind.

9. Read the sentences and check the pronouns that can replace the underlined words.

Hamid is good at soccer.

☐ I

☐ He

☐ Me


My mother likes red roses.

☐ She

☐ Her

☐ He


Sana and Hina are twins.

☐ She

☐ We

☐ They


I put the book on the shelf.

☐ we

☐ it

☐ she


My family went on a picnic on Sunday.

☐ Us

☐ He

☐ We


A **pronoun** is a word that is used in place of a noun. For example: **Arif** played a cricket match today. **He** enjoyed it. **He** is the pronoun, used for **Arif**.

10. circle the verbs in the following sentences:

- The flowers are beautiful.
- My brother goes to school on time.
- My friends are coming to my birthday party at 5 p.m.
- Sameer has two storybooks.
- We want to see a movie yesterday.

A **verb** is a word that shows action or condition. It is the most important word in a sentence. No sentence can be completed without it.

11. Use of different forms of the verb **do** and **have**.

The verb **have**

I have pencils.	He has pencils.	They have pencils.
-----------------	-----------------	--------------------

The verb **do**

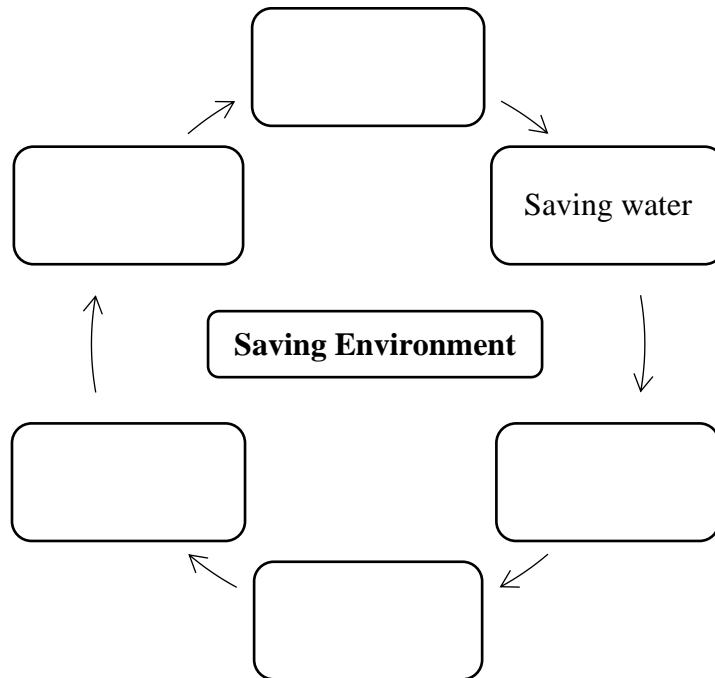
I exercise.	I do not exercise.
-------------	--------------------

12. Fill in the blanks with the verbs **do** and **have**.

- _____ wants to play?
- I _____ a blue shirt.
- We _____ many friends.
- I _____ the laundry twice a week.
- They _____ a nice car.

13. Write your complete date of birth.

14. Make a mind map with the help of the main theme or idea.



15. Write a few lines about the picture.



Unit 9 – My Culture – My Pride

Our Culture is very unique in terms of its social values revolving around the religion of Islam. Culture is the way we live, we eat, the dresses we wear, etc. Culture provides improved learning and health, increased tolerance, and opportunities to come together with others, culture enhances our quality of life and increases overall well-being for both individuals and communities. Encourage students to name their local dishes while they entertain their guests.

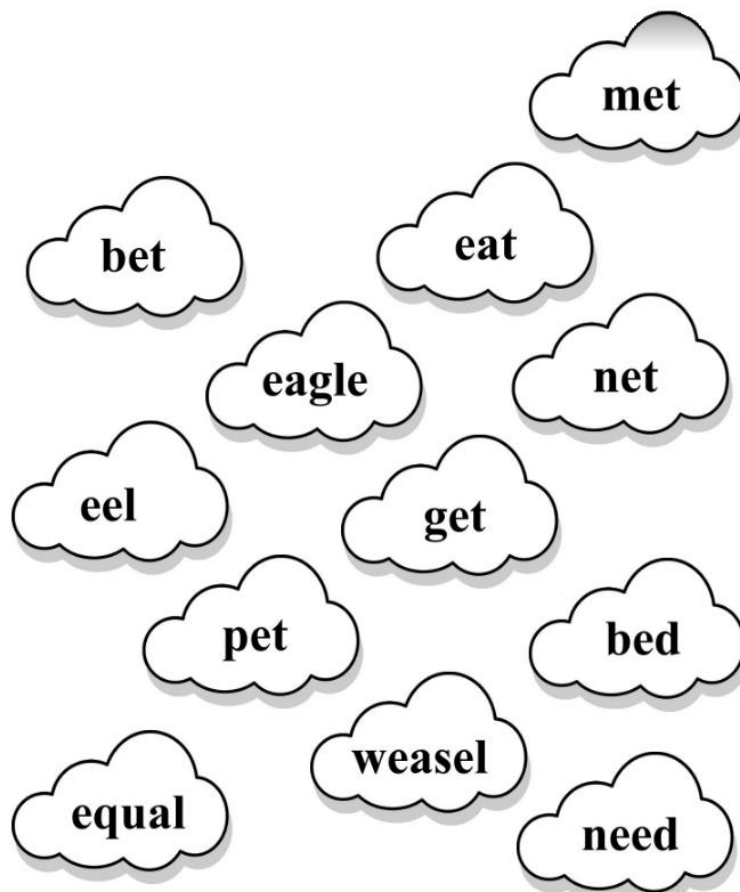
In this lesson, students will practice and learn

- classify, pronounce and practice the short vowel 'e'
- use some formulaic expressions to express respect and gratitude
- use some formulaic expressions to express needs and feelings
- understand the syllabic division
- recognize the action takes place in time (present, past, and future)
- ask questions with verbs to be
- make a list of festivals
- writing / creative writing

1. Read and write the short 'e' words in the given lines.

It was a very wet day and penny the pet hen was very hungry because she hadn't yet been fed.

2. Color the clouds that have the short 'e' sound.



Short vowel sounds happen when a vowel is placed next to a consonant. For Example the letter "u" in "cup" or "tug"

3. Manners are a way of treating others with respect and showing gratitude.
Some basic manners can make life much more pleasant.



Respect



Gratitude

4. Match the pictures with the magic words and read their functions.



welcome!

Showing gratitude



I'm Sorry

Apology



Thank you

Showing happiness



Hello!

Greetings



Please

Asking politely



Excuse me

To take turns to speak

5. Use the following words in sentences of your own.

Words	Sentences
pride	
show	
fair	
culture	

6. Circle the number of syllables for each word.

religion	1	2	3
festival	1	2	3
land	1	2	3
shows	1	2	3
happily	1	2	3

7. Unscramble the letters to spell the words correctly. One is done for you.

Belerceta	_____ celebrate _____
Race	_____
dnal	_____
pectser	_____
gllevia	_____

8. **i. Tenses** – Present, Past, Future. Tenses show us time.

Tense

In English we use three
tenses. These are called past,
present and future.

ii. Read the table below to see the use of verbs.

Present tense

The present tense of a verb tells you that something is happening now.

I **am eating** frozen yoghurt.
We **are helping** in the garden.



The Simple Present Tense

We use the first form of the verb e.g. go, cook, show, etc.

Past tense

The past tense of a verb tells you that something has already happened.

To change many verbs to past tense, we add **ed**.

I walk to school.
I **walked** to school.



The Simple Past Tense

We use the second form of the verb e.g. went, cooked, showed, etc.

Future tense

The future tense of a verb tells you that something will happen later.

To make a verb future tense, add **will** before the verb.

I can jump. I **will** jump.



The Simple Future Tense

We use will and shall with the first form of the verb. e.g shall go, etc.

Date _____

Day _____

9. Read each sentence. Choose if the sentence is written in past, present, or future tense.

a. Salman will walk his dog.

past

present

future

b. Mom is singing while she cleans the house.

past

present

future

c. The little boy raked the leaves for his dad.

past

present

future

d. My father will cook food today.

past

present

future

e. The baby cried for his bottle.

past

present

future

f. Sarah hugs her friend, Nida.

past

present

future

10. Fill in the blank's withy verbs, **is / are / am / was / were**.

1) The kitten _____small and fluffy. (is, are)

2) The frogs _____ jumping. (is, are)

3) I _____running. (was, am)

4) The chickens _____sleeping. (was, were)

5) The child _____ playing outside. (is, are)

6) One dog _____ chasing the chickens. (was, were)

7) Two elephants _____drinking water. (was, were)

8) The boys _____ watching a movie. (is, are)

12. Match the National days / Festivals with their relevant month.

February

Quaid-e-Azam Day

February – March

Spring Season Flower Show

March

Iqbal Day

August

Jashn – e – Baharan

November

Pakistan Day

December

Independence Day

13. (i) Write and complete the lines given under as your first effort of expository writing.

Expository writing is to give information. We explain a subject, give directions, or show how something happens. We use linking words like first, second, then and finally, this helps the reader to follow ideas.

- (ii) Write your expository article about apples.

1

Where do they grow?



2

How do they taste?



3

What can you make with apples?



Unit 10 – Our Family Picnic

Picnics allow us to escape from the daily routine and help us open up more concerning our feelings albeit in a relaxed atmosphere. They do foster better mental health in the long run because if you share with your family, you feel that much closer to them in reality. In this lesson, students will practice and learn.

- consonant blends ‘qu’ – ‘str’
- explain a simple position on a picture, illustration, or a map
- recognize and use apostrophes to show possessions
- use words within, over, form, into, and out of (prepositions)
- demonstrate the use of the verb can/cannot show ability or inability
- identify and use may / may not for seeking or giving permission and prohibition
- antonyms - Synonyms
- writing / creative writing

1. Learn and recite the poem with actions.



Our Family Picnic

My family went out on a picnic,
We lugged all our stuff to the park.
As soon as we'd spread out our blanket
It promptly got rainy and dark.
And while we were watching our napkins
And plates blow away in the breeze,
We all got bit by mosquitoes
And attacked by bees.
We couldn't hold any longer,
We ran screaming madly away
And left all our stuff to the insects
And rain that had ruined our day.
So next time we'll go to the movies,
Or maybe just go to the mall.
That last time we went on a picnic
Was really no picnic at all.



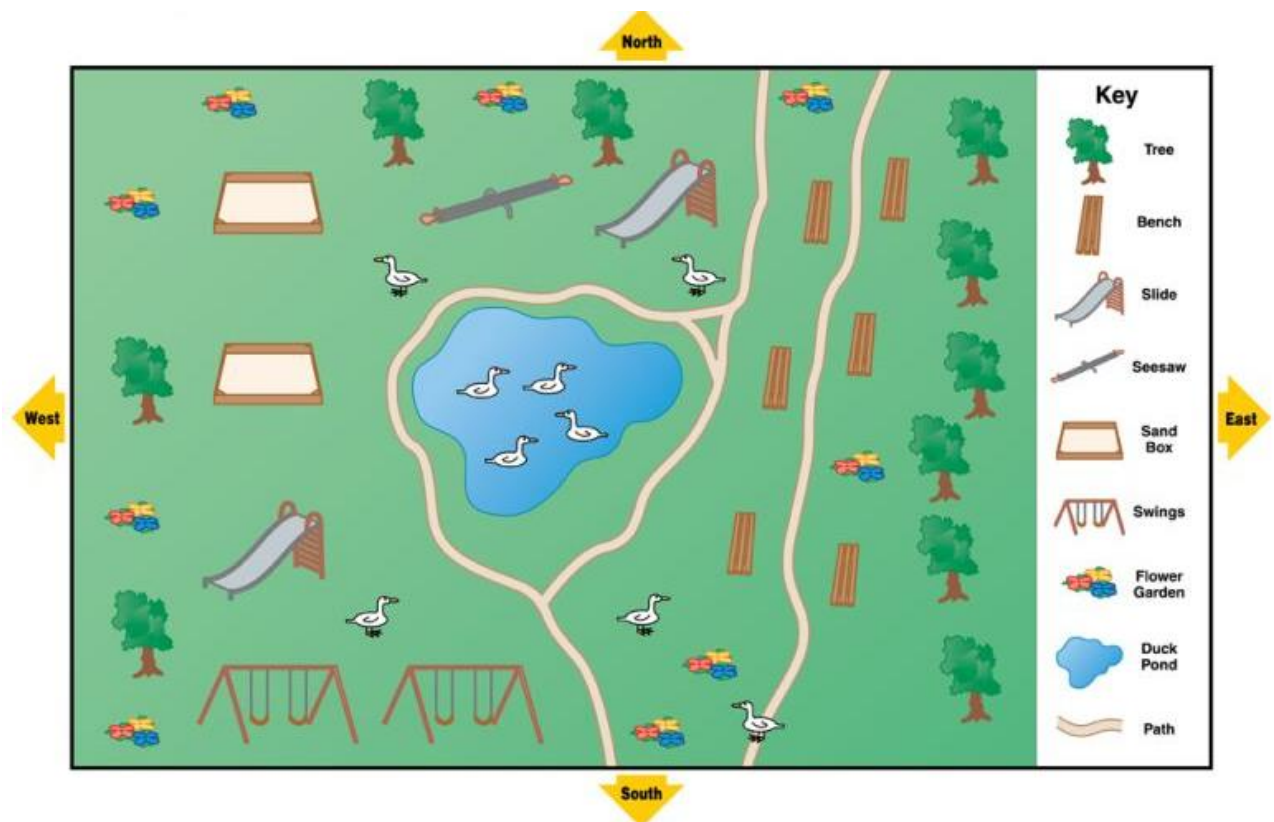
2. Sort the consonant blends 'qu' and 'str' and write them in the correct column.

straw	queen	stretch	street	quilt	quiet
quack	stream	quick	string	quarter	strange

The letters '**qu**' and '**str**' are found at the beginning of many words. Each of these letter combination stands for a blend of consonant sounds. For example: quack, straight.

3. Some statements are given below. Talk about the pictures.

- Explain what do you see on the map? _____
- How many flower gardens do you see? _____
- Look at the compass and identify where the swings are located? _____
- What is in the pond? _____



4. Say and spell the given sight words.

always

carry

leave

almost

5. Look up the words in the dictionary and break them up into syllables.

Words	Syllables
lugged	
stuff	
promptly	
screaming	
napkin	
ruined	
picnic	

6. How many words can you find? Find these words in the puzzle. Words are hidden → and ↓.

August ball beach camp friend ice-cream
outside play pool sunny warm July kids hot



7. Write contractions of the underlined words.

- I will eat later. _____
- Did not you take the medicine? _____
- I have given him a book. _____
- You are very rude. _____
- Who is making noise? _____

Study the use of **apostrophe** (') in the words given below:

it is → it's

we will → we'll

who is → who's

8. Read the following sentences and note the use of prepositions.

- Dive **into** the pool.
- The fan is **over** his bed.
- Can I borrow a hammer **from** you?
- The cat came **out** of the box.

A **preposition** shows a relationship of a noun or a pronoun to another word in the sentence, e.g. the bird is in the cage.

9. Read and circle.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. There are two chairs in / on the room. | 6. There is a carpet under / in front of the table and chairs. |
| 2. There is a table above / under the window. | 7. There is a pillow in / on one of the chairs. |
| 3. There is a table between / behind two chairs. | 8. There are two pillows on / in another chair. |
| 4. There is a lamp on / beside the table. | 9. There are books above / on a shelf. |
| 5. There is a carpet in / on the floor. | 10. There is a picture in / on the wall. |

10. (i) use of 'may' and 'can'



(ii) Read the following sentences and notice the use of 'may' and 'can'.

- can _____ I can speak French. (ability)
- cannot _____ No, you cannot go out in the lawn. (prohibition)
I cannot speak French. (inability)
- may _____ May I come in? (permission)
It may rain tomorrow. (probability)
- may not _____ No, you may not. (prohibition)
It may not rain tomorrow. (probability)



11. Write the appropriate modal verb "can" or "may" in each sentence.

- I _____ write with both hands.
- You _____ go to the bathroom.
- Mina _____ play the piano beautifully.
- _____ I sit in the front row?
- _____ I have the butter, please?
- She _____ cook an amazing meal.
- _____ I please have another slice of pizza?
- _____ you put the leftovers in the fridge, please?
- _____ I eat the last piece of cake?

"Can" is used to show ability.

"May" is the most polite way to express permission.

12. Use of 'Synonyms' and 'Antonyms'

Antonyms

Antonyms are words opposite in meaning e.g. more – less/ big – small/ tall – short/ high – low.

Synonyms

Synonyms are the words similar in meaning e.g. round – circular/ begin – start/ end – finish.

13. Write the words to match their synonym or antonym.

Synonyms		Antonyms	
giggle		sweet	
happy		old	
look		asleep	
fast		open	

sour glad quick close see young laugh awake

14. Write a paragraph using the words/phrases in the box. Give it a title also.

hungry—soup—
too—hot—
tongue burnt—
freezer—
grabbed--ice
cubes—put bread
pieces in it—
cooled down—
could eat.

Date _____

Day _____

15. Make a list of things you need to carry while going on a picnic.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



Unit 11 – Healthy Habits

Healthy habits help children grow up happy and healthy as well as contribute to preventing future health problems such as diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, and cancer. Eating right and exercising regularly can help you avoid excess weight gain and maintain a healthy life.

- pronounce syllables for the stress of the word
- pronounce and spell simple words with silent letters/sight words
- recognize that 'ed' /d/, /t/, /id/
- recognize and use words opposite in meaning / alphabetical order.
- recognize the function of simple 'wh' forms used in questions
- recognize and use actions with prepositions 'before' and 'after'
- describe pictures with a message
- writing / creative writing

1. Break the given words into syllables.

perfect _____

throughout _____

decaying _____

wizard _____

A **syllable** is a unit of pronunciation. Every word is made from syllables. Each word has one, two, three or more syllables. Every syllable has at least one vowel (a, e, i, o, u) or vowel sound e.g. family -- fa-mi-ly, banana – ba-na-na.

2. Pronounce simple words with silent letters.

Some words have consonants that we don't pronounce when we read them, like **knob** and **knife**. Such consonants are called **silent letters**.

Silent K

Knee

Knew

Knickers

Knife

Knight

Knit

Knitting

Knob

Knock

Silent T

But**t**cher

Cast**t**le

Christ**t**mas

Fast**t**en

Hust**t**le

List**t**en

Mat**t**ch

Mort**t**gage

Nest**t**le

Silent W

Ans**w**er

S**w**ord

T**w**o

Whole

Wrack

Wrap

Wrist

Wrinkle

Wreck

Silent G

Align

Campaign

Design

Foreign

Malign

Reign

Sign

Assign

Gnarled

Gnash

Gnat

Gnaw

Gnome

3. Read the following words. Highlight or underline the silent letters in each word.

knock	wreath	crumbs	knit
knife	wrap	bombs	design
plumber	lamb	wrenches	comb
knight	knotted	gnome	doubt
know	knuckle	wriggle	write
dumb	climbing	wrong	wrist
thumb	wreck	knowledge	kneel

4. Learn and spell the given sight words.

read



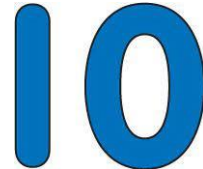
write



tell



ten



5. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Amna has a large family. She lives with four people. Amna's mom is an artist. Amna's mom works at the art studio. She makes paintings for people's houses. Amna's dad is a heart doctor. Amna's dad works at the hospital. He helps people who are sick. Amna has two brothers, Fahad and Omer. Fahad is ten years old. Omer is fourteen years old. Amna also has two pets. Tommy is a small, white cat. Dobby is a large, black dog. Amna loves her family very much!

Encircle the correct option.

i. How old is Fahad? _____.

- a) 10 years b) 8 years c) 13 years d) 14 years

ii. What kind of doctor is Amna's dad? _____.

- a) Brain b) Heart c) Eye d) Bone

iii. What colour is Tommy? _____.

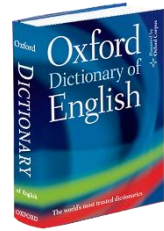
- a) Black b) Brown c) White d) Grey

iv. What is this passage focusing on? _____.

- a) Amna's pets b) Amna's family
c) Amna's parents d) Amna's brothers

6. What is a dictionary?

A dictionary is a book that has a list of words and their meaning. it is always in alphabetical order.



7. Put the following words in alphabetical order.

waste	broom	clown	decent	toad	flower

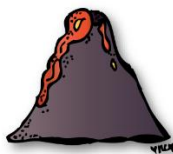
8. Break the words into syllables and write their meanings using a dictionary. One has been done for you.

Words	Syllables	Meanings
perfect	per.fect	exact, correct in every detail
filthy		
spell		
decay		
distasteful		
delight		

9. (i) Recognise that sound of "ed" in the past form of verbs is pronounced in three different ways.

-ed can say "id"

added



erupted



painted

-ed can say "d"

smiled



mailed



smelled

-ed can say "t"

washed



kicked



laughed

id	d	t
needed, wanted	Buzzed, called	asked, missed

(ii) Recognize the sound of these words and write them in the correct column.

delighted	decided	liked	tried	enjoyed
id	t		d	

10. Notice the use of 'wh' words.

What	<p>It is used when asking for information about something.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is your name? What would you like for dinner?
Where	<p>It is used when asking for the place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where are they going? Where is her residence?
Why	<p>It is used to ask for a reason/cause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did you ask me about it? Why is he looking at me?
When	<p>It is used when asking for the time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When did he come to my home? When are they leaving this place?
Which	<p>It is used to ask about choice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which one is your favorite superstar? Which door will you want to open?
Whose	<p>It is used to show possession.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whose pet is missing? Whose pencil is this?
Whom	<p>It is used to ask about a person or object.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whom should we ask now? Whom did you meet last time?
Who	<p>It is used to ask the person who did the action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will win this game? Who told you this?
How	<p>It is used to explain a process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How dare you say that? How did you get my number?



11. Match with the correct 'wh'-word and fill in the blank. One has been done for you.

When	1. _____ are they? Ans: They are at the cinema.	
Where	2. _____ is she sad? Ans: Because she is ill.	
What	3. _____ is she? Ans: She is my mother.	
Who	4. _____ old is she? Ans: She is sixty-five years old.	
Whom	5. What _____ is he doing? Ans: He is driving a fire truck.	
Which	6. _____ are you going to the beach? Ans: I am going next week.	
Whose	7. _____ did you give the notebook? Ans: I have given it to Sarah.	
Why	8. _____ gloves are these? Ans: these are Asad's gloves.	
How	9. _____ is your apple? Ans: The green one.	

12. Below is a list of actions. Sometimes we wash our hands before these actions and sometimes after doing them. Put a circle (○) around the actions that we do before washing our hands and color the actions after which you **MUST** wash your hands.

using the bathroom

eating

touching your eyes

cooking dinner

touching animals

cleaning your room

touching garbage

blowing your nose

touching pet food

13. Opposite words are needed to fill in the blanks given below.

Jane is **sad**.

Jane is _____.

The soup is **hot**.

The ice-cream is _____.

Bill's face is **clean**.

Bob's face is _____.



Sara has _____ pencils.

Jill has **more** pencils.Please put the lights **on**.

Remember to turn them _____.



A mouse is _____.

An elephant is **big**.

14. write the opposites of following words.

upstairs _____

rich _____

night _____

good _____

15. Write few lines to keep your room clean.