

Read and enjoy the poem

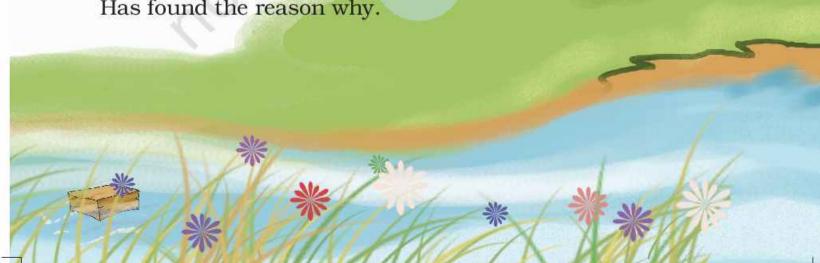


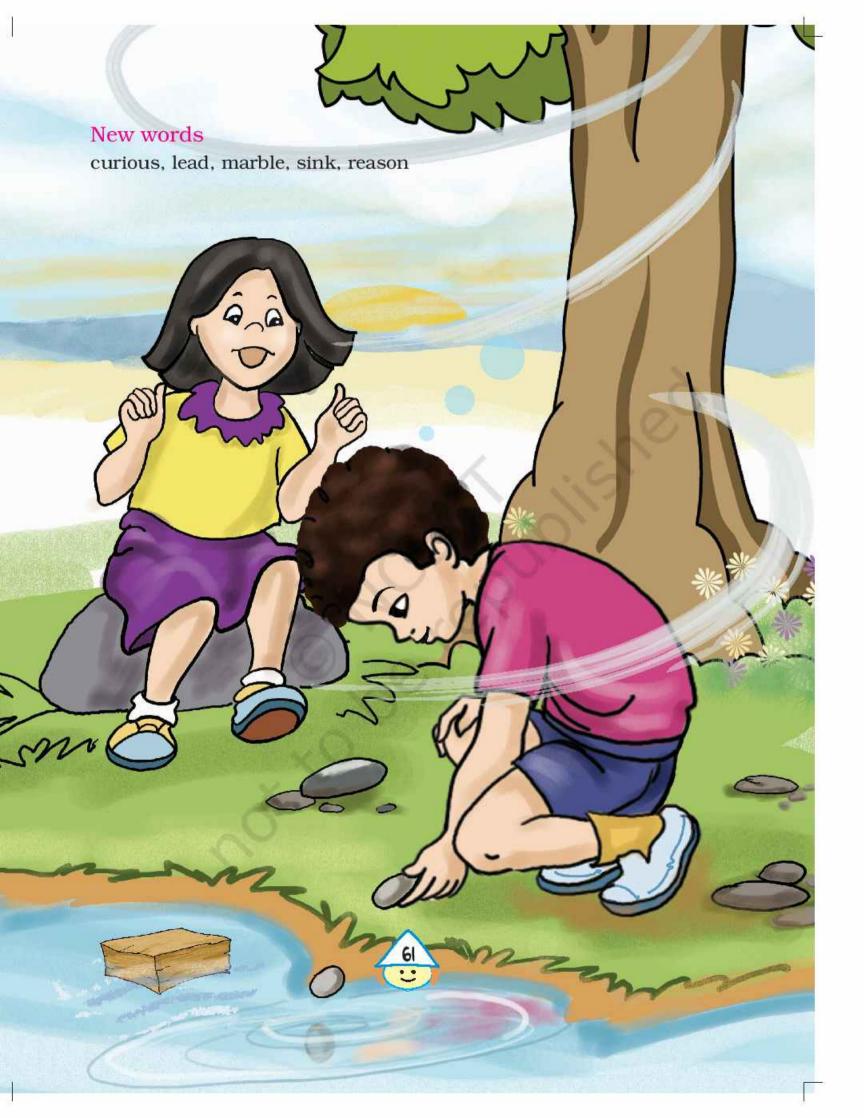
I know a curious little boy,
Who is always asking "Why?"
Why this, why that, why then, why now?
Why not, why by-the-by?

He wants to know why wood should swim,
Why lead and marble sink,
Why sun should shine and wind should blow
And why we eat and drink.

He wants to know what makes the clouds And why they cross the sky, Why sinks the sun behind the hills And why the flowers die.

Some of these why's are not too hard
To answer if you'll try;
Others no one ever yet
Has found the reason why.

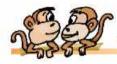






Reading is fun

- 1. Name a few things that sink.
- 2. List three questions that the little boy asks.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
- 3. What sort of a boy is described in the poem?
 - (a) sad
- (b) curious
- (c) brave



Let's talk

Ram is a curious little boy. He is always asking questions. One day he came home and asked his grandfather questions like –

- 1. Why can't we look at the sun during a solar eclipse?
- 2. Why can't we touch the sun?
- 3. Why can't we go out to play in the dark?

Discuss these questions with your teacher and class. Do you know the answers?



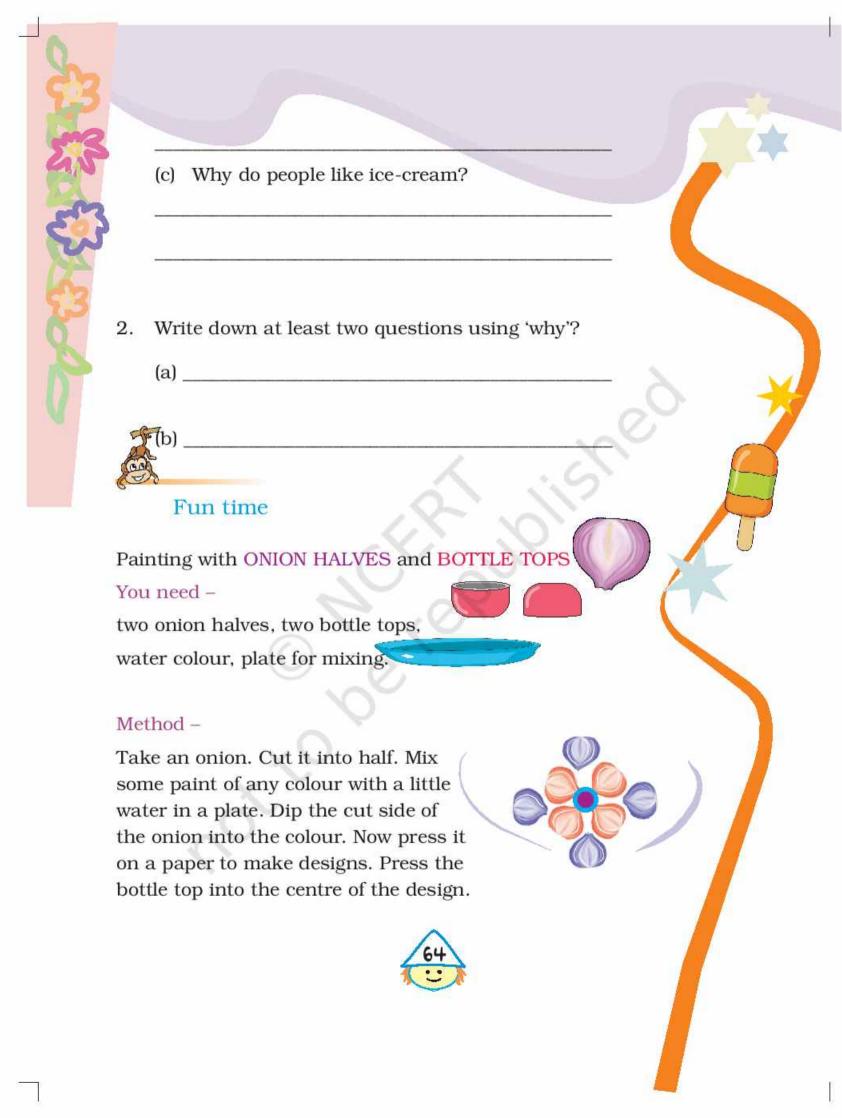
Word building

1. Fill in the blanks with words from the poem which rhyme with the coloured words in the sentences –

Why is the _____so high?



	Do you know the colour of?
	Have you found who made the?
	Put the glass in the sink after you finish your
2.	The spellings of these words are jumbled. Put them right and make sentences of your own –
	wokn know
	wism
	dael
	blarme
TO THE PERSON OF	lihs
V	Let's write
1.	Discuss and write -
	(a) Why do cats and dogs fight?
	Calub S
	(b) Why do we walk across the road, not run?
	Eu-S
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The Man in an Onion Bed

I met a man in an onion bed.

He was crying so hard his eyes were red.

And the tears rolled off the end of his nose
As he ate his way down the onion rows.

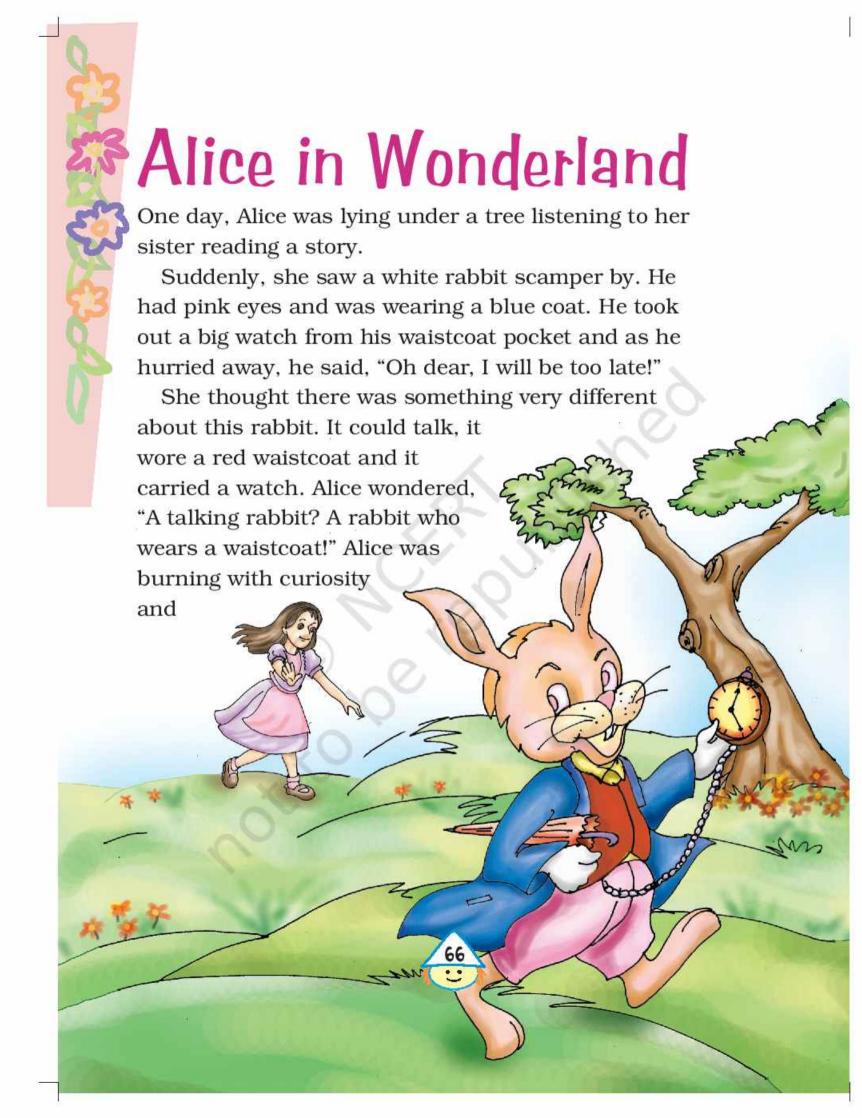
He ate and he cried, but for all his tears
He sang, "Sweet onions, oh my dears!

I love you, I do and you love me,
But you make me as sad as a man can be."



– John Ciard





she followed the white rabbit.

The rabbit started running and Alice followed the rabbit. The rabbit suddenly popped down a large rabbit hole. Alice jumped into the rabbit hole too! The

rabbit went down and down and

rabbit hole.

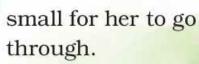
Alice said aloud,
"Where am I? How
many miles down
have I fallen? I must
be getting somewhere
near the centre of the
earth." She wondered,
"Will I slip through the
earth to the other side?"

down and down into the

Thump! Alice landed on a pile of dry leaves. She looked around quickly and suddenly saw the white rabbit again. It disappeared saying, "Oh, my ears and whiskers! How late it's getting!"

Alice stood up and saw a small door about fifteen inches high. It was too





She saw a glass table with a golden key on it. She tried the little golden key in the lock and to her delight it fitted! Alice opened the door and looked into the loveliest garden she had ever seen!



How she longed to be among those beds of bright flowers and those cool fountains! But she could not even get her head through the doorway.

"Oh! How I wish, I could become smaller!" she exclaimed loudly.

New words

scamper, hurried, popped, disappeared, whiskers



- 1. While listening to the story, what did Alice see?
- 2. What was different about the rabbit that Alice saw?



3. Where did the rabbit go? 4. How did Alice reach Wonderland? What strange things did Alice see? 5. 6. Describe in your own words the garden that Alice saw. 7. Draw the garden of your dreams. Tick (✓) the correct answer. 8. The rabbit had pink eyes big eyes white eyes • Who was burning with curiosity? children the rabbit Alice • Who fell down and down and down?

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Ma.	Alice	a mouse	the rabbit			
45	• Who said – "Oh, 1	nv ears and whisk	ters? How late			
503	it's getting!"					
En	the rabbit	Alice	Alice's sister			
53	The garden Alice	sa w was				
	big	lovely	small			
V	Let's talk		Caneo.			
	Describe some of the content of	ne sounds you hea	r at night.			
	Imagine you are Ali would you do?	re Alice and your partner is a rabbit. What				
	3. What do you think A	do you think Alice saw in the garden?				
	How could Alice hav					
	Let's write					
	1. Find one word from	the story that me	eans			
	(a) to walk fast h	(b) to the	nink w vhere d	<u> </u>		
	(c) happy d	(d) to b	10 Pr Pa P (10 Pa 60 Pa)	•		
	(e) at once q					
		70				

(f)	mo	ove fa	ıst	s		(g)	to be	inquisit	ive c	
2.	m	eanii	ngs	and m	ake se	ntences	Now	en belov write th	e oppos	sites of
			(Opposi	te	Sent	ence			/
lov	vely		-			()				\
tal	talking									
lis	teni	ing	_			Tale				\rightarrow
se	e		100			-				
centre _		2			(6)					
	ea 	arth.	Wha	t do yo	u thinl	k you w	ll see?	What w	ould yo	u feel?
4.	th (a) (b)	umbe nat Al talk goin	er of ice h	things.	Re-arr er mind w can re	ange the	words	se she was to mak	e the qu	estions
						71	1			



THEMES

Curiosity and wonder Developing creativity



Unit 4

Poem: Why? Story: Alice in Wonderland

This Unit builds up a sense of imagination, curiosity, wonder and creativity, self-expression, courage and spontaneity.

Warm up

Initiating a class warm up time with children playing a game/exercising around, pose as if you are a statue showing different expressions – **smile**, **share**, **think**, **imagine**, **wait**...

Reading time

Along with the text, children can be encouraged to read/enact 'Alice in Wonderland' and other fairy tales. Through the use of words the child can let his friends see the wonderful stories and poems he invents in his mind.

Sharing time

Talk about curiosity with children. Ask them questions related to what they are curious about or interested in. Where do they experience most things?

Answer the various questions that they would like to ask.

Tell them other stories related to curious things in the world. Tell them to read the newspapers and talk about important events. In what areas do they get their best ideas?

Creative time

An environment that is laced with the child's freedom to express how he thinks the world is can be encouraged by any medium that she/he chooses, e.g., through **role play**, (e.g. What do you want to be? Why?) **Aesthetics** (e.g., creating rhymes, music, art, craft..).

Language corner

Use of dictionary in the classroom is very important. It will encourage the students to increase their vocabulary and understand different words. The teacher can use the mother tongue to explain difficult words and ask them to make sentences of their own.

Environment

Vermiculture is a simple, efficient and environment friendly technique to decompose organic waste into valuable organic manure. Help from the local