

UNIT 01

WHAT YOU SEE

Activity 1



Act out

It's Saturday afternoon. Sandria and her friends are out in the garden.

Venura : Hi Rajan! We've been waiting for you.

Rajan : Hi everybody! There's something wrong with my bicycle.

Venura : Why? What's wrong?

Rajan : I don't know. Maybe it's the chain.

Venura : Why don't you take it to a mechanic?

Rajan : Yes, I must. By the way, I have to leave a little early today.

Sandria : Why is that?

Rajan : I have to give a speech on Monday.

Sandria : Oh, what's it about?

Rajan : It's about my school. I have to prepare for it.

Kaveesha : Alright, friends, what's new today?

Venura : I've got something to show you.

Sandria : Is it a new magic trick?

Venura : No, it's not.

Rajan : What's it then, Venura?

Venura : Well, I'm going to shake the water in this bottle.

Rajan : Aha! Then something like a tornado is made.

Kaveesha : Do you know this trick?

Rajan : Yes, I learnt it from Navindu.

Sandria : Oh great!

Kaveesha : I need a glass of water and a piece of cardboard.

Answer the following questions.

- a) When did the friends meet?
- b) Where did they meet?
- c) Who are the friends?
- d) Who came late?
- e) What did Venura show his friends?
- f) What is Kaveesha going to do?

Activity 2



Listening

Listen and underline the correct answer to complete the sentences.

Kaveesha's water magic

- (1) You need.....
 - a) a glass and a piece of cardboard.
 - b) a glass and a piece of paper.
- (2) Fill the glass
 - a) with sand.
 - b) with water.
- (3) Put the cardboard.....
 - a) over the mouth of the glass.
 - b) into the glass.
- (4) You should.....
 - a) let air bubbles enter the glass.
 - b) not let air bubbles enter the glass.
- (5) Turn the glass.....
 - a) to a side.
 - b) upside down.

Opposites / Antonyms

absent - present

advantage - disadvantage

against - for

crooked - straight

agree - disagree

all - none

always - never

backward - forward

bitter - sweet

artificial - natural



Writing

Activity 3

Write suitable opposite words under each picture.

A



.....

B



.....

C



.....

D



.....

E



.....

Activity 4

Match the opposite words.

a) patient	impolite
b) noisy	lost
c) early	disobedient
d) polite	receive
e) dry	wet
f) found	impatient
g) give	late
h) heavy	wide
i) narrow	light
j) obedient	quiet

Similar words / Synonyms

centre	- middle	new	- modern
dangerous	- risky	polite	- courteous
glad	- happy	quick	- fast
hard	- difficult	well-known	- famous
intelligent	- clever	brave	- fearless

Activity 5

1) Circle the two synonyms in each set of words.

1. warm	chilly	cool	comfortable
2. walk	crawl	stroll	run
3. argue	scare	confuse	frighten
4. gift	honesty	present	winner
5. sing	paint	colour	write

2) Write a synonym for each word.

1. silent -
2. see -
3. tasty -
4. tiny -
5. beautiful -

Activity 6



Act out

- Kaveesha** : Oh, whose creative idea is this?
- Sandria** : My brother's and mine.
- Venura** : Amazing! A bottle of soft drink is now a bottle of bird feed.
- Rajan** : Yes. We normally throw these things away.
- Sandria** : We should learn to reuse things whenever possible.
- Venura** : That's true.
- Kaveesha** : Just as we were taught in school. Can you remember?
- Venura** : Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
- Rajan** : Yes, the "3R"s.
- Kaveesha** : Sandria, this is a fine example for reuse.
- Sandria** : Yes, it is.



Discuss in groups how you can reuse various items creatively and present it to the class.

Activity 7



Pair Work

- 1) Sandriya's brother showed a magic trick. This is how he did it.
Work in pairs and follow the instructions.

Well friends, here's a new magic trick. Here is a glass of water. Can you see this? This is a paper bag. Pour water into this bag. Watch carefully. Empty the bag of water. Where's the water? It has vanished. Thank you. How did we do that?

We put a big sponge inside the paper bag!

- 2) What are the magic tricks that you know? Write the steps that you will follow to present your magic trick to the class.

Activity 8

Venura read the following notice and wrote a note to Rajan.

Creative Minds

*The Inventors' Club
has organized
"Creative Mind
Competition"*

Age: 10 – 19 years

Deadline: 19th June

*For further information
contact:*

*Mr. Nath Sivasundaran
Teacher-in-charge (Science)*

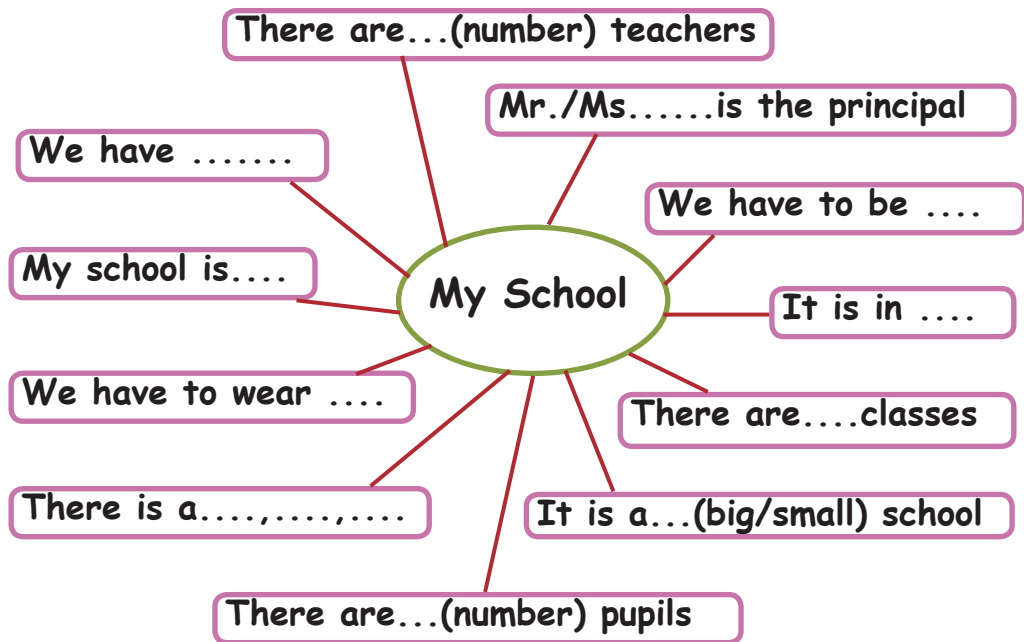
*Dear Rajan,
There is a creative work competition.
Would you like to take part?
Venura*

Imagine that you are Rajan and write a reply to this note. You may use the following:

That's great / I would like to take part / we can work together/ I will not miss this opportunity etc.

Activity 9

Rajan planned to deliver a speech at the school assembly. This is how he did it using a mind map.



Complete the mind map and write a speech on “My School”.

Activity 10

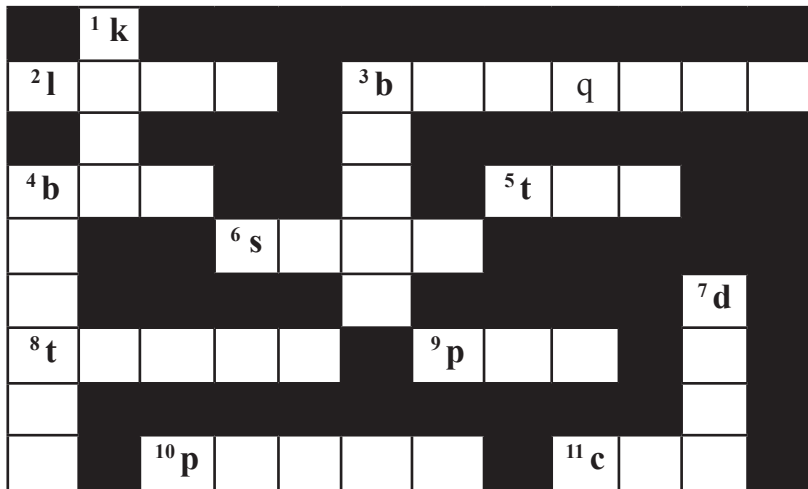
Read and answer.

Sandani had not been feeling well and could not go to school for a week. A group of her friends decided to pay her a visit. When they reached her house, they looked around but no one seemed to be in the house. Suddenly, they heard a noise and looked around; it was Sandani's mother returning from the river nearby with a pile of clothes. 'Come in,' she called everybody into the house. 'Sandani, look who's here, your friends have come to see you', Sandani's mother said, as she called out to her daughter. They all walked into the house with the gifts that they had brought for her. 'Oh, it's so nice to see you! Why don't you sit down?' Sandani said, welcoming her friends. 'This is for you.' Sandani's best friend Harini said as she gave a bag of gifts to Sandani. 'What is this? You have got me a bunch of bananas, a basket of fruit, a box of sweets and a bottle of fresh milk. You shouldn't have, but thank you for your thoughtful gifts.' 'Let me get you some tea,' Sandani's mother said as she walked into the kitchen. She came back with a packet of biscuits and tea for Sandani's friends. 'Here you are, have some tea.' She said as she moved the pile of newspapers from the coffee table to place the tray with the biscuits and tea. 'Aunty, can I have a glass of water, please?', Harini asked. 'Sandani, why don't you get her some water? The goblet is by the pot of rice.'

1. Why didn't Sandani go to school for a week?
2. Who visited Sandani?
3. What did Sandani's mother have in her hand?
4. What gifts did Sandani's friends bring her?
5. What did Sandani's mother serve for tea?

Activity 11

Solve the crossword puzzle.



Across

2. Our English teacher read out a of verbs.
3. I gave a of flowers to my friend on her birthday.
4. We all shared the of chocolate given by my uncle.
5. There is a of biscuits in the cupboard.
6. A of rice was given to every displaced family.
8. A of soldiers went back to their barracks.
9. Sandria bought a of curd.
10. My mother offered a of cake to the visitor.
11. Venura had a of tea.

Down

1. My mother bought a of potatoes at the supermarket.
3. My father brought me a of grapes.
4. I bought a of milk from the grocery store.
7. The students added a of salt water to the solution.

Activity 12

Describe the following picture of a village fair.

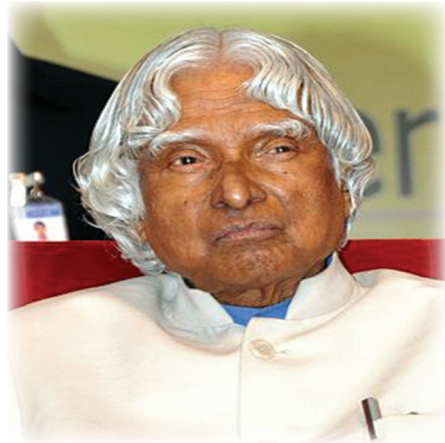


e.g. :- One kilo of rice is Rs. 65.00.

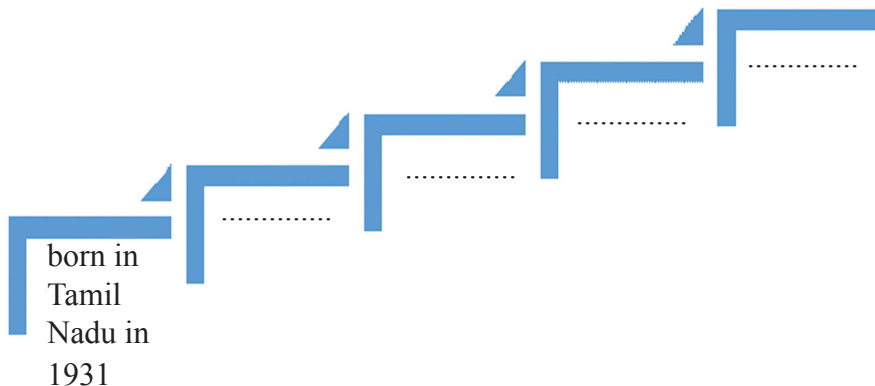
Activity 13

Read this paragraph about Dr. Abdul Kalam, the 11th President of our neighbouring country, India.

A. P. K. Abdul Kalam was born on 15th October, 1931 in Tamil Nadu. From an early age Abbul Kalam had to work hard to help his family. He studied at St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli. He had average grades at school but he was a hardworking student who loved learning. He obtained a degree in Physics from the University of Madras and specialized in Aeronautical Engineering from the Madras Institute of Technology. After graduating, he started to work as a scientist. During that time he directed many successful space research programmes. He received many awards and wrote several books, too. In 2002 Abdul Kalam was elected as the 11th President of India. He served in that position until 2007. He passed away on the 27th of July 2015.



Complete Dr. Abdul Kalam's life story from his birth to becoming the President of India.



Activity 14

Use the information given below and write a paragraph on the world famous writer, Mark Twain.

- Nov. 30 1835 - Mark Twain (Samuel Langhorne Clemens) born in Florida, U.S.A.
- 1847 - Left school after the death of his father
- 1851 - Started work as a printer
- 1857 - Worked as a trained river pilot
- 1876 - Published Tom Sawyer
- 1885 - Published Huckleberry Finn
- April 10 1910 - Death of Mark Twain

Had

Did he have an umbrella?	He did not (didn't) have an umbrella.	He had a cap.
Did you have a fever?	I did not (didn't) have a fever.	I had a headache.

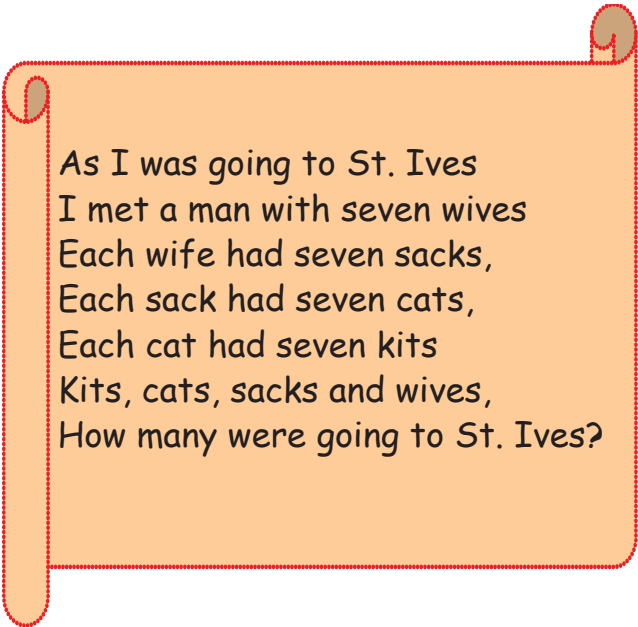
Activity 15

Construct sentences.

We Sahan My mother	has have had	sports practice at 4 o'clock. very long hair when she was young. a lot of story books.	
The visitor I Our volleyball team	does not did not do not	have a match yesterday. have any homework today. have time to stay for tea now.	
Do Does Did	a spider you the baby	have	eight legs? her afternoon nap? a two rupee coin?

Activity 16

Read the poem and answer the questions given below.



As I was going to St. Ives
I met a man with seven wives
Each wife had seven sacks,
Each sack had seven cats,
Each cat had seven kits
Kits, cats, sacks and wives,
How many were going to St. Ives?

1. Who was going to St. Ives?
2. Whom did he meet?
3. What did the wives carry in the sacks?
4. How many people were going to St. Ives?
5. Write the rhyming words in the above poem.
6. Give a suitable title to the poem.

UNIT 02

FRIENDS INDEED



Reading

I'm Fifi. I live in a house made of glass. It's very clean and spacious. I like to move about in it freely with my friends. My house is decorated with different kinds of **aquatic** plants, stones and ornaments. It's like a **paradise** with colourful lights and decorations. I'm fed with different kinds of tasty food, three times a day. I can play whenever I want to. I have no fear of being attacked by any large fish or being caught in a fishing net. My **neighbour**, whom I can see through the glass, has a house similar to mine.

We have many **visitors** every day. They walk past us carrying bags, cameras and some stop to take our pictures. I hear visitors talk of me. They **admire** my beauty. They say that I'm in a "tank" and they call our house an "**aquarium**".



Sometimes, I feel lonely even though I live among a big **crowd**. Then I think of my parents, my family and relations. I remember the happy days I spent among the beautiful corals, seaweed and large rocks. I often remember the enjoyable playtime I had. My mother would shout at us when we hid among the rocks and the seaweed. She always warned us that

they weren't safe places for us to play. She wanted us to stay with her all the time. My mother's words still echo in my mind. I still can remember the day when a strong current in the ocean separated me from my friends. However, I know that I cannot go back home because I'm in a zoo.

Activity 1

Read Fifi's story and answer the questions that follow.

1. Where does Fifi live now?
2. What is his house made of?
3. Where did he live earlier?
4. Find similar words from the text for the following.
 - a. big
 - b. praise
5. Find opposite words from the text for the following.
 - a. small
 - b. weak
6. Complete this table by writing about Fifi's old home and new home.

New home	Old home
<i>e.g. :-</i> A tank made of glass	<i>e.g. :-</i> Among corals in the sea

Let's make a poster

Activity 2

Rewrite the following instructions in the correct order.

- Then, take a big sheet of paper.
- Finally, write an attractive slogan.
- Next, draw a border of 2 cm on the paper.
- First, discuss a topic for a poster.
- And then draw a suitable picture inside the border.
- After that, colour it.

Activity 3



Writing

Mosquitoes breed fast during the rainy season. Dengue is a deadly disease caused by mosquitoes. Can you design your own poster to convey this message to your school friends? Work as teams. Select the best poster and display it on your school noticeboard.

Activity 4

Read this poem and answer the questions.

Snakes

*A snake can glide from side to side.
They're really long and like to hide.
They have long backbones, but no hair.
They use their tongues to taste the air.
They taste your scent if you are near,
And hiss a threat for you to hear.
It's wise of you to clear their way,
So you don't have an awful day!*

By Mariah Deitrick



1. What do snakes like to do?
2. When does a snake hiss?
 - a. when it is eating.
 - b. when it hunts for food.
 - c. when it is threatened.
 - d. when it uses its tongue.
3. What part of the body do snakes use to sense the air?

4. The poet thinks people should...
 - a. stay away from snakes.
 - b. pick up snakes.
 - c. wear shoes when they walk by snakes.
 - d. keep snakes as pets.
5. Write three facts about snakes that you learnt from the poem.
6. Write rhyming words for the following.
way - side - air - near -

Activity 5

The Tree, the Pencil Maker and the Pencils

Once there lived a young man. He had no livelihood but he was intelligent. One day he went to the jungle to find some food. He found some fruit and ate it. After a while he rested under a shady tree. There he fell asleep. While sleeping, he heard a strange voice.

“Child, listen to me. I am old now. But my trunk is still strong. Take me and use me for a good purpose. I am the oak tree that you are sleeping under. Make sure that you plant another tree in my place.” Then, the tree fell into a deep sleep. The young man woke up and thought for a while. Then, he cut down the tree. After that, he took the oak trunk to the village. He thought of a way to use the oak trunk for a good purpose. He finally decided to make pencils with it.

He was very happy, when he made his first set of pencils. He talked to the pencils before putting them into the box.

“There are 5 things you should know, before you go around the world,” he told the pencils.

“Keep them in your mind forever, so that you will become the best pencils.”



One: "You will be able to do many great things, but only if you get into someone's hand."

Two: "You will experience a painful sharpening from time to time, but you'll be better pencils once you are sharp."

Three: "You should be able to correct any mistakes that happen."

Four: "What's within you is more important than your outward appearance."

Five: "Wherever you land, be sure to leave your mark. No matter what the condition is, you must continue with your duties."

All the pencils agreed to take these into their hearts as they set out to the world.



Answer the questions given below.

1. Where did the young man go to find food?
2. How did he become a good man?
3. What did the pencil maker want the pencils to remember? List them.
4. Find similar words for the following from the story:
forest - right - glad - relax -
5. Find opposite words for the following from the above story.
old - sad - outside -
worst - wrong - bad -
6. Re-write these sentences replacing the underlined words with opposite words.
 1. We might win the final race.
 2. This man is very strong.
 3. Krishna wears dark colours in the night.
 4. Maheem remembers all his friends' birthdays.
 5. Sarjoon was happy to hear that he had won a prize.
 6. The competition will start early in the morning, this Sunday.

7. I had a glass of hot water.
8. The concert ended around 8 p.m.
9. The big house he bought was expensive.
10. Rumali has long hair.

Using the apostrophe

We use an apostrophe to;

1) • Show the omission of a letter (contraction) – positive

I am – I'm	Who is – Who's
You are – You're	Here is – Here's
He is – He's	Let us- Let's
She is – She's	That is – That's
It is – It's	There is – There's
We are – We're	They are – They're

• Show the omission of a letter (contraction) – negative + question

Are not – Aren't
 Is not – Isn't
 Do not – Don't
 Should not – Shouldn't

• Show the omission of letters (contraction) – positive

I have – I've
 I will – I'll
 I would – I'd

• Show the omission of letters (contraction) – negative + question

Will not – Won't
 Cannot – Can't

2) • Show possession/ ownership

e.g. :- Rahal's bat
 Abdul's book
 Ann's pencil
 Yoga's bicycle

• We don't use the apostrophe with the following possessive pronouns

Yours	His	Hers
Ours	Theirs	Its (belonging to it)

Activity 6

1). Rewrite the following using apostrophes.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I am - | 6. Plays of Shakespeare - |
| 2. You are - | 7. Will not - |
| 3. I have - | 8. Help of everyone - |
| 4. Photo of my mother - | 9. A captain of a ship - |
| 5. Should not - | 10. The speech of the Chief Guest - |

2). Underline the correct answer.

1. Damhiru's name is Toga. (dog's / dogs')
2. Saveen studies in a school. (boy's / boys')
3. My house is in the Central Province.
(grandparent's / grandparents')
4. Himaya'scar is for sale. (father's/ fathers')
5. My hobby is reading. (mother's/ mothers')
6. The train to Jaffna is very crowded. moving
very fast. (It's / Its')
7. you cleaning the class today?
(Aren't/ Arent')
8. You have the cake and eat it. (can't/ cant')

Tongue Twisters

Activity 7

Let's say them aloud.

I slit the sheet,
The sheet I slit
and on the slitted sheet I sit.

Sister Suzie's sewing socks for soldiers
Sock for soldiers sister Suzie sews,
If sister Suzie's sewing socks for soldiers,
Where're the socks for soldiers sister Suzie sews?

Now complete this grid with words that begin with "s" and "sh" from the above poem.

Sock	
	Sheet
Sew	

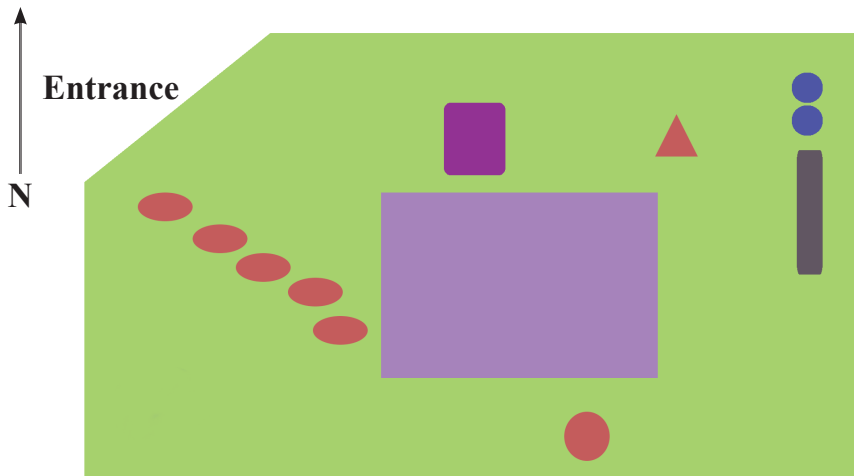
Activity 8



Listening

This is the plan of Thamal's garden. Listen to your teacher and label the places in it.

house / pond / mango trees / well/ steps / flower bed / garden bench



Sing and Enjoy

There's a little white duck, sitting in the water
A little white duck, doing what he oughter
He took a bite of a lily pad
Flapped his wings and he said, "I'm glad
I'm a little white duck sitting in the water.
Quack, quack, quack, quack, quack, quack,
quack"



There's a little green frog swimming in the water
A little green frog, doing what he oughter
He jumped right off of the lily pad
That the little duck bit and he said, "I'm glad
I'm a little green frog swimming in the water.
Glump glug, glump glug, glump glug glug"



There's a little black bug floating on the water
A little black bug doing what he oughter
He tickled the frog on the lily pad
That the little duck bit and he said, "I'm glad
I'm a little black bug floating on the water.
Chirp bzz, chirp bzz, chirp bzz bzz"



There's a little red snake playing in the water
A little red snake doing what he oughter
He frightened the duck and the frog so bad
He ate the little bug and he said, "I'm glad
I'm a little red snake laying in the water.
Wriggle hiss, wriggle hiss, wriggle hiss hiss"



Now there's nobody left sitting in the water
Nobody left doing what he oughter
There's nothing left but the lily pad
The duck and the frog ran away, "I'm sad
'Cause there's nobody left sitting in the water.
Boo, boo, boo"

oughter - ought to

Activity 9

Answer these questions.

1. List out the actions that each animal is doing in the poem.
2. What are the words that describe each animal?
3. Imagine that you have to explain the poem in the form of a story to one of your friends. Write the story. Start like this.

Once there was a duck sitting in the water.....

4. Read the following poem.

Tiger
striped, fierce
leaping, pouncing, and snarling
I hope I never meet one in the night
ROAR!

Now write a poem about your favourite animal, using the following format.

Line 1: one word (subject of the poem)

Line 2: two words (adjectives) that describe Line 1

Line 3: three words (action verbs ending with “-ing”) that relate to Line 1

Line 4: four or five words or a complete sentence (feelings) that describe the subject or related to it in some way

Line 5: the sound that the animal makes

UNIT 03

PLEASURE

Activity 1



Act out

Saumya, Sahan and their parents are in Kandy to see the Kandy Perahera.

Mother: Saumya, Sahan, look! The Perahera is about to begin.

Sahan: Let's go to the front, so that we can see better.

Father: Look at the whip-crackers and the fireball acrobats leading the way. **There are** many of them now. **There were** fewer of them a few years ago.



Sahan: Father, don't you think **that there will be** more in the future?

Mother: You never know.

Saumya: Look! **There's** a beautifully decorated baby elephant.

Sahan: Oh! I missed it.

Father: Don't worry. **There will be** more.

Sahan: Saumya, **there's** a majestic tusker coming this way. What is it carrying on its back?

Mother: It's the sacred Tooth Relic of Lord Buddha.

Activity 2



Writing

Complete the following sentences using phrases from the dialogue.

1. Sahan and his family are in
2. There are and leading the way.
3. Father said that fewer whip-crackers a few years ago than now.
4. Sahan did not see
5. A majestic tusker was carrying

There is / are / was / were /will be

Present - is / am / are

- There **are** many elephants in the Kandy Perahera.
- There **is** a beautifully decorated baby elephant.

Past - was / were

- There **was** a majestic tusker carrying the scared Tooth Relic.
- There **were** more whip-crackers in the Kandy Perahera in the past.

Future - will be

- There **will be** more dancers as the Kandy Perahera continues.
- There **will be** a cultural show at the cultural centre.

is not – isn't
are not – aren't
was not – wasn't
were not – weren't
will not be – won't be

Activity 3

Make sentences.

There	was were	• a carnival here last week. • an art exhibition yesterday. • two friends with me.
	wasn't weren't	• a pencil box or a dictionary in my bag. • any beautiful paintings in the art exhibition. • many passengers on the bus.

e. g. :- There was a carnival here last week.

There	will be won't be	• a book fair tomorrow. • a drama competition next week. • more books in the library next year. • six teams for the cricket tournament. • a lecture on "Modern Technology". • more different items in the programme.
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Is Are Was Were	there	• a bank here? Yes, there is. • any questions regarding the lesson today? • forty students in the class yesterday? • a train to Colombo now? • a purse on the table yesterday? • any students in the library now? Yes, there are.
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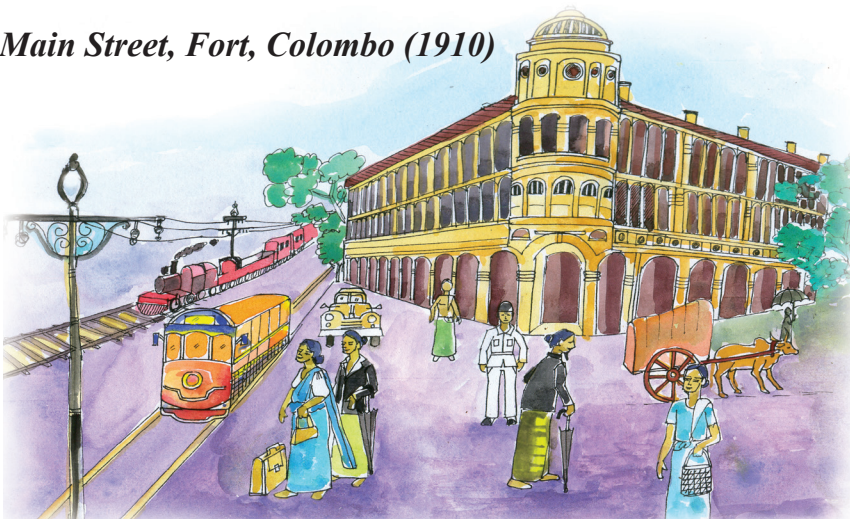
Activity 4

Identify the differences between the old Main Street and the new Main Street in Colombo. Write a description using the words / phrases given below.

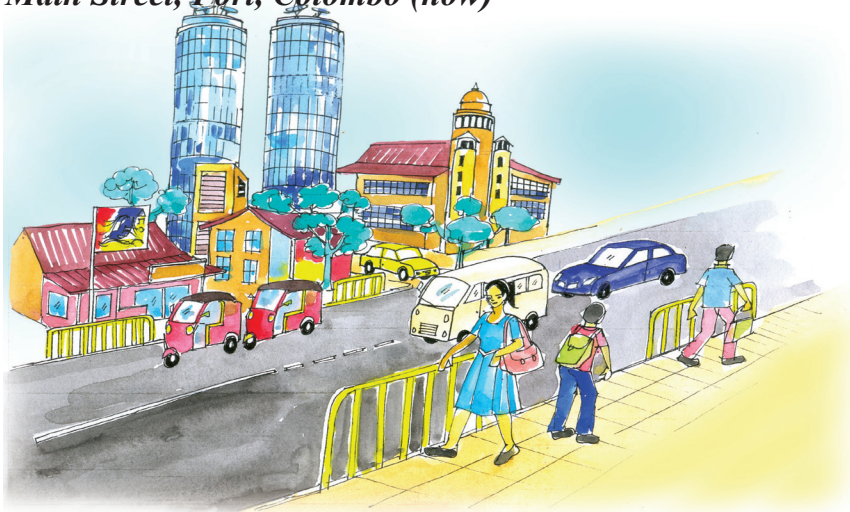
bullock carts, carpeted road, old building, World Trade Centre, rails, three-wheelers, new buildings, tram cars, old vehicles, vans, light posts, cars

e.g. :- The Main Street in Colombo looked very different a hundred years ago.....

A *Main Street, Fort, Colombo (1910)*



B *Main Street, Fort, Colombo (now)*



Activity 5

Read the story and fill in the blanks with **was**, **were** or **will be**.

Merryland

Once upon a time there was a country called Merryland. In this country there..... a village called "Cheerville." There cheery people in that village. They always smiled at each other and led a joyous life. They enjoyed music a lot. Whenever theyfree and feeling happy, they sang songs to cheer up the village.

There will be no wars
There will be no foes
There many
moments of happiness!

There more friends
There more dreams
There will be many
moments of happiness!



Activity 6

Read the clues and construct the story.

FRIENDSHIP IS A STRONG WEAPON

- a lion and a deer in the jungle
- hot weather
- lion - a pool / to drink water
- both want to drink first
- attack each other
- hurt each other
- tired
- hear scream of vultures
- vultures wait to eat them
- become friends
- drink water together
- friendship save their lives

Start like this.

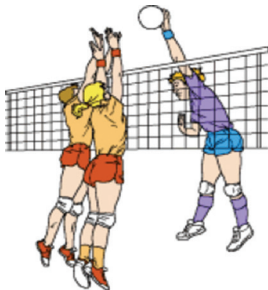
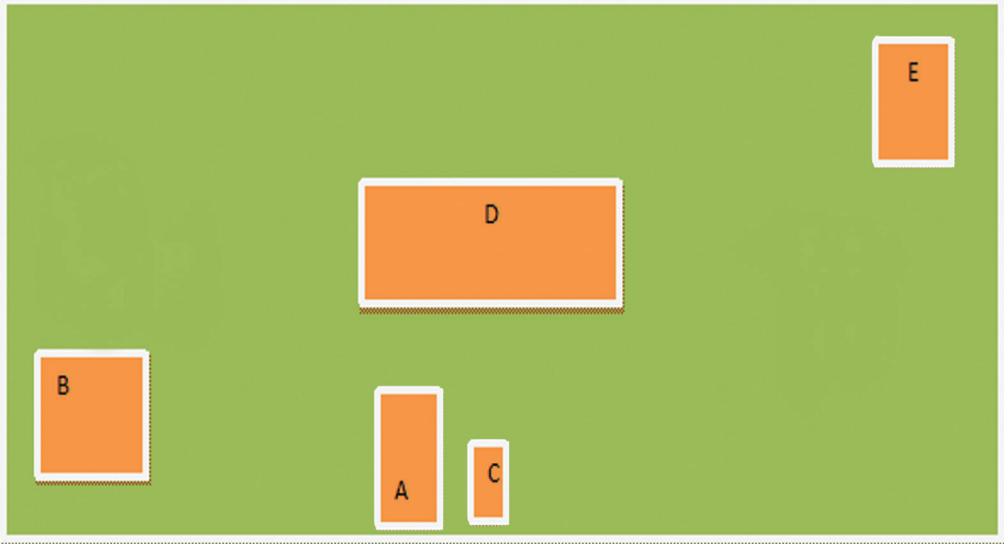
Once there was a lion and a deer in a jungle.....



Activity 7

Listening

Your teacher will read out a passage about a picture of a playground. Listen to it and write the correct letters under the pictures.



Activity 8

Read the poem and answer the questions.

Flying

*I saw the moon,
One windy night,
Flying so fast—
All silvery white—
Over the sky
Like a toy balloon
Loose from its string—
A runaway moon.
The frosty stars
Went racing past,
Chasing her on
Ever so fast.
Then everyone said,
“It’s the clouds that fly,
And the stars and moon
Stand still in the sky.”
But I don’t mind—
I saw the moon
Sailing away
Like a toy
Balloon.*

J. M. Westrup



1. What is the poem about?
a) the sky b) the moon c) the toy balloon
2. What did the moon look like?
a) a toy balloon b) a star c) a string
3. Name the objects in the sky given in the poem.
4. Find rhyming words.
a) moon - b) night -
c) fly- d) past-
5. What is the name of the poet?
6. Find the suitable word to describe the following.
(runaway, windy, frosty, silvery)
a) night c) moon
b) white d) stars



Reading

Flying Kites

Flying kites is a popular pastime in our country. There are kites of different shapes, colours and sizes. Cobra and peacock-shaped kites are most popular among children. August is the best season for flying kites in Sri Lanka because it is dry and windy. Furthermore, most children have their school holidays in August. This gives them much time to fly kites and have fun.

Making a kite is easy and inexpensive. Kites can be made using the midrib of coconut leaflets or bamboo sticks, tissue papers, cotton twine and glue. It is believed that the first kite was made in China. In the past, kites were used in war to send signals to their troops. Even today the Chinese consider the kite as a symbol of good fortune.

Kites are flown in open areas like paddy fields, beaches and large fields. They are flown by young children and adults alike because it is an entertaining recreational activity. Flying kites is enjoyable not only to those who are flying them but also to the spectators.

The International Kite Festival and other competitions are held in Sri Lanka annually. One such competition was held at the Duraiyappa Stadium in Jaffna in 2014. One of the highlights of this event was the awarding of a special prize to a ninety-four year old participant for taking part in this competition.



Activity 9

1) Fill in the blanks with the given words.

dry, windy, first, colours, popular, shapes, open

1. Kite flying is veryamong children.
2. Kites are different in , and sizes.
3. August is a andseason.
4. The Chinese made the kite.
5. Kites are flown in areas.

2) Match the subtitles with each paragraph.

a - International competitions

b -The experience of flying kites

c - A popular hobby

d - Making a kite

Activity 10

Fill in the table with the words given below.

stop, pencil, yes, party, show, penguin, bush, parrot, dish, pain, nice, face, spell, phone, shirt, first, stool, philosopher, race, farm, shell, sheep, school, ship, shut, soup, office, soap, shadow, tape, fish, cough, grass, cliff, cash, roof, rough, knife

Begins with s sound	Begins with sh sound	Begins with f sound	Begins with p sound	Ends with s sound	Ends with sh sound	Ends with p sound	Ends with f sound
<i>e.g. :-</i> stop	shell	farm	pencil	grass	cash	soup	cliff

Let's learn modals



Must and should

- **Must** and **should** are used to give advice and express necessity.
- **Must** is stronger than **should**.

Activity 11

1) Match the pictures with the sentences. Write the letter of the picture against each sentence.

a

b

c

d

e

- 1) You must not park vehicles here.
- 2) You must fasten your seat belt.
- 3) You must cross the road at the zebra crossing.
- 4) You must wash your hands before meals.
- 5) You must not litter the streets.

2) Fill in the blanks with **must** or **must not** / **mustn't**.



1. You eat or drink.
2. You return the books on time.
3. Youhandle the books with care.
4. You scribble on the books.



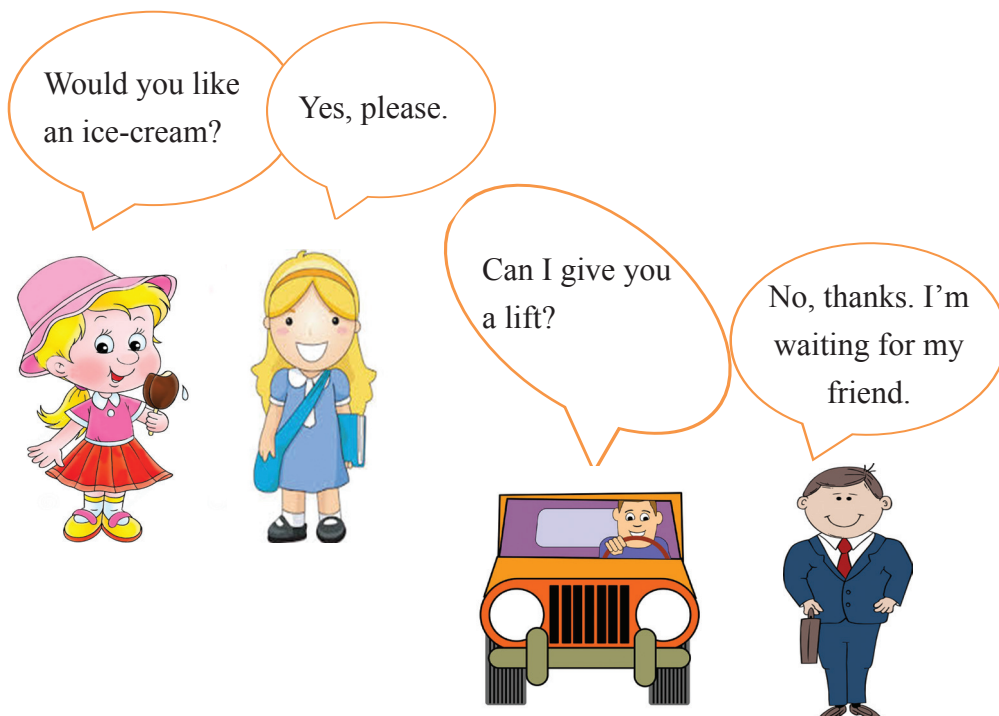
1. You wear a swimming costume.
2. You run.
3. You.....obey the lifeguards.
4. You..... push your friends into the water.

3) Match the information in column A with column B.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. There are many beautiful T- shirts in the shop, but they are too big for me. | a. You should hire a three-wheeler. |
| 2. I went to bed late last night. Today, I woke up late. It is 7.15 now. I might be late for school. | b. You should help him. |
| 3. The box is too heavy. My brother can't carry it. | c. You should rest. |
| 4. I'm very tired after the scouting trip. | d. You shouldn't buy them. Why don't you try at another shop? |
| 5. I have no time to do my homework. I like to watch cartoons. I watch TV nearly two hours a day. | e. You shouldn't watch TV so much. Think about your studies too. |

Can and Would

- **Can** is used to talk about ability, to ask and give permission and when offering something.
- **Would** is used as a polite form, in request and to offer something.



Activity 12

Fill in the blanks with the correct words / phrases and answer the questions.

cook - dance - play the guitar - play the piano - play tennis -
ride a bicycle - ride a horse - sing - skip - swim

1. Can you? Yes, I can / No, I can't.



2. Can you? Yes, I can / No, I can't.



3. Can you? Yes, I can / No, I can't.



4. Can you? Yes, I can / No, I can't.



5. Can you? Yes, I can / No, I can't.



6. Can you? Yes, I can / No, I can't.



7. Can you? Yes, I can / No, I can't.



8. Can you? Yes, I can / No, I can't.



9. Can you? Yes, I can / No, I can't.



10. Can you? Yes, I can / No, I can't.



Activity 13

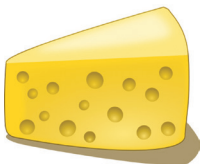
Ask a question using 'would'.

1. *e.g. :-*



Would you like an orange?

2.



.....

3.



.....



.....



.....

Activity 14

Ask and answer.

e.g:- 1) Would you like some grapes?
Yes, please.

.....

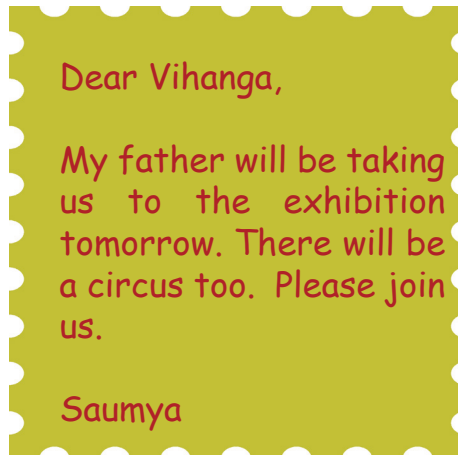
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Activity 15

Vihanga received the following note from Saumya. Read it and write a reply using the given phrases.



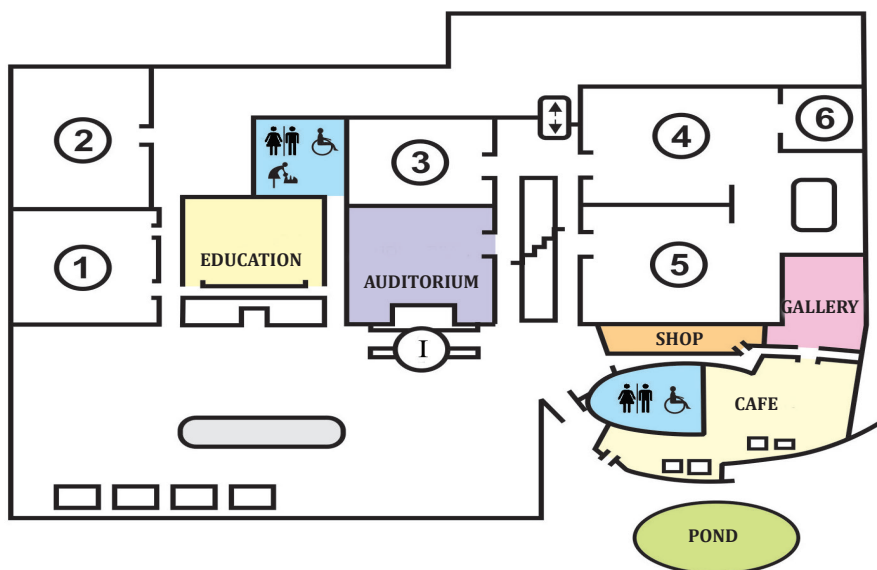
I would like, I'll call you, to join you, when I come, Dear Saumya,
Vihanga

Activity 16



Listening

Saumya went to see an exhibition with her family during her school holidays. Listen to the announcement on the exhibition and name the places numbered in the following map.



(Ocean World, Magic World, Food Stall, Craft Stall, Plant Stall, Horror House)

a) I – Information desk

b) 1 – c) 2 – d) 3 – e) 4 – f) 5 – g) 6 –

UNIT 04

A BUSY DAY

Activity 1



Act out

Lahiru woke up at 5.00 a.m. to go to school. He made his bed, washed his face and went to the kitchen to collect his lunch box.

Mother : Here's your lunch. Do you have cricket practices today?

Lahiru : Not today, mother. I have scouting this afternoon .

Mother : You had cricket practices on Fridays last year, but this year you have scouting. Have they changed the practice days?

Lahiru : Yes, they have. The coach decided to change the practice days. The teacher-in-charge will send you a letter with the new days.

Mother : Is Ilham staying after school with you?

Lahiru : Yes mother, and Krishna too.

Mother : Ah! That's good. You can share your lunch with your friends. What time will you finish ?

Lahiru : At five. Mother, can you ask Darren's mother to bring my scout log book? He took it home last week and he's not well, and I need the log book today.

Mother: Alright, I'll ask her. Here is your water bottle. Take your cap and the scout uniform.

Lahiru: Ah! There comes the bus. Bye sister!
Sister: Bye. Where is your cap ?
Lahiru: Oh! I forgot it. Can you get it for me, please? It's on my table.
Sister: Here you are. Bye !
Lahiru: Bye !

Activity 2

1. When does Lahiru have scout practices?
2. Who has taken Lahiru's log book?
3. Name the friends who do scouting with Lahiru.
4. Why has Darren not returned Lahiru's book?
5. Why was Lahiru in a hurry to go?
6. What did Lahiru forget to take with him and where was it?

Activity 3

Here is a notice. Read and complete the table below.



Name of the Drama	
Date	
Time	
Presented by	
Venue	

Activity 4

1. This is a note written by Thamal to Lahiru. Complete it using the words / phrases given below.

Monday / reply / 2.30 p.m. / passes / Main Hall

Lahiru,

Uncle Sanjay gave me two to watch the drama “ A Trip to Heaven.” It will be on 3rd May at..... in our school Will you come with me? Please soon.
Thamal

2. Write a reply to Thamal.



Reading

Have you heard of “The Seven Voyages of Sinbad?” Here is a part of his first voyage. Read and answer the questions.

“When I was a young man, my father died leaving me a very large fortune. I spent most of it enjoying myself. At last, I began to think, unless I wish to become poor, I had better try to make some more money. So, having bought some goods, I set sail for the Persian Gulf, hoping to sell or exchange them at a profit. The ship stopped at several ports, where we did some good trading.



One day, when the ship could not move, we saw what seemed to be a little green field peeping above the water. Thinking it very strange, a group of us rowed out to it, taking some fire and food. We had all landed and were in the middle of our meal when we found to our horror that we were on the back of some huge sea-monster. The creature shook its great body, and lashed its tail so angrily that many jumped into the boat, others into the sea, and soon I was the only one on the sea monster.

Activity 5

1. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.
 - a. Sinbad had a large fortune. -
 - b. The ship sailed to several harbours. -
 - c. They landed on an island. -
 - d. The creature was big. -
 - e. Sinbad swam to an island. -
2. Answer the questions.
 - a. Where did Sinbad sail?
 - b. Why did he go sailing?
 - c. What happened to the ship?
 - d. Where did Sinbad and his crew land?
 - e. Write a description of Sinbad.
3. Write an ending to the story.



Speaking

Activity 6

Form groups and narrate a similar folk story from Sri Lanka or from another country to the class.

Collective Nouns

Study these phrases.

a litter of puppies

a herd of cows

a bunch of flowers

a flock of pigeons

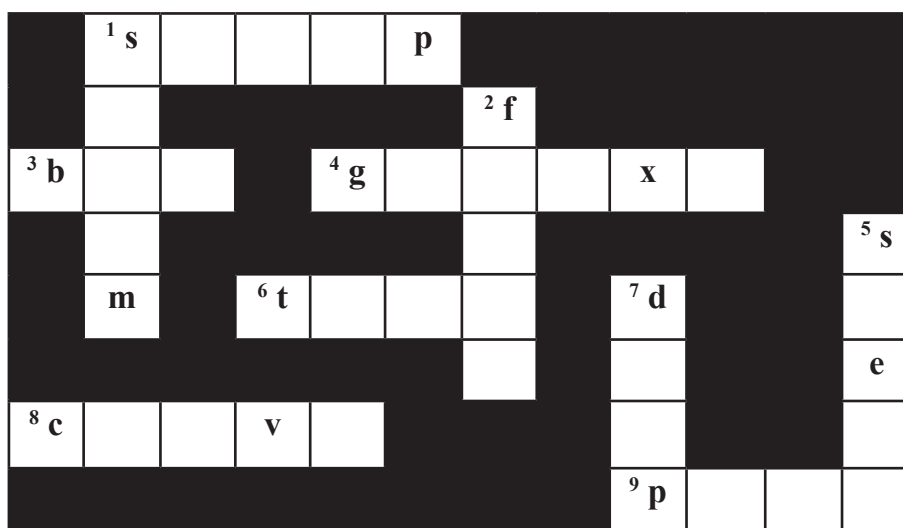
a bunch of ripe bananas

The words **in bold** are called **collective nouns**.

We use **collective nouns** to bring a group of people or objects together.

Activity 7

Fill in the crossword puzzle.



Across

1. Do you want another of ice cream?
3. My little sister is eating a of chocolate.
4. In the night sky I saw a of stars.
6. My mother bought a of toothpaste.
8. Add a of garlic to the dhal curry.
9. A of wolves ran into the jungle.

Down

1. A of bees attacked the tourists at Sigiriya.
2. A of ships arrived at the Colombo Harbour.
5. There isn't a of dust in my sister's room.
7. "Give me a of water, please," pleaded the patient.

Activity 8

Let's make a kaleidoscope.

What you need :-

3 rectangular shaped mirrors of medium length

Sellotape

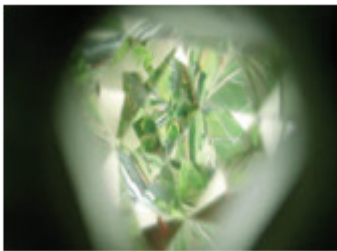
A PVC tube of same length

A lid or an end cap to close the PVC tube

Here are the steps: complete the blanks using the following words.

fix, place, wind, put, insert,

1. Firstthe mirrors carefully into a triangle, shiny sides in.
2. Then the tape around the triangle, 1/2 inch from each end.
3. Next the mirrors, into the PVC tube.
4. Then the PVC end cap onto the PVC tube.
5. Finallysmall beads, buttons or colourful paper balls and enjoy the view.



Possessive Pronouns

Study these.

- Here's your cap. - The cap is yours.
He took my book last week. - The book is mine.
You forgot to take your cap. - It's yours.
He went to see his paddy field. - The paddy field was his.

We use possessive pronouns to refer to ownership. Possessive pronouns replace nouns in sentences.

Subject	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	My	Mine
We	Our	Ours
You	Your	Yours
He	His	His
She	Her	Hers
It	Its	Its
They	Their	Theirs

Activity 9

1). Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive pronoun.

- This pen belongs to me** - **It's mine.**
- This pair of spectacles belongs to my father - It's _____
- This small book belongs to Murali - It's _____
- That small piece of land belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Gamage -
It's _____
- The biggest room in the house belongs to me and my brother -
It's _____
- That floral dress belongs to my mother - It's _____
- The white prayer hat belongs to Nizam - It's _____

8. The new bat belongs to you - It's _____
9. These pencil boxes belong to my friends - They are _____
10. The shop belongs to them - It's _____

2). Underline the best answer.

1. This book is _____ but you can have it. (my /mine)
2. Please return _____ pencil quickly. (mine /my)
3. _____ handwriting is very neat. (Your /Yours)
4. This is _____ school tie, not hers. (his/ him)
5. Punsara found his file but Poorni couldn't find _____ (hers/her).
6. I like their story but they prefer _____. (mine/ my)
7. Your class is neat but _____ is untidy.(ours/our)
8. I like your essay. Do you like _____? (my/ mine)
9. All the drawings were good but _____ was the best.(he/ his)
10. Our broom is lost. Can we use _____?(yours/you)

3). Complete these sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. This class is(you). Keep it clean.
2. This writing book is..... (I).
3. That house is..... (we).
4. The ring is(she).
5. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is..... (they).
6. The luggage is(he).
7. The pictures are(she).
8. This cat is(we).

Activity 10



Listening

This is the time table of Grade 7 B. The principal has made some changes in it. Listen to your teacher and make the changes.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
English	English	English	English	English
Aesthetics	Science	Religion	Sinhala	Science
Religion	P.T.S.	Science	P.T.S.	Sinhala
History	Sinhala	Health	Tamil	Geography
I N T E R V A L				
Mathematics	Tamil	P.T.S.	Mathematics	Aesthetics
Geography	Mathematics	Sinhala	History	Aesthetics
Science	Citizenship Ed.	Mathematics	Science	Mathematics
Sinhala	Health	Library	P.T.S.	Citizenship Ed.

UNIT 05

ONCE UPON A TIME

Activity 1



Act out

Arjuna: Mother, how did this world begin?

Mother: Well, there are many different ideas about that. Radhika, why don't you tell your brother what you learnt about it at school?

Radhika: Scientists believe that the earth was created from a ball of dust and gas. The earth was very hot then. Gradually, it cooled down **and** hardened.

Arjuna: Wow! What happened after that?

Radhika: The land, the sea and the atmosphere began to form **but** there was no life on Earth.

Arjuna: Nothing at all?

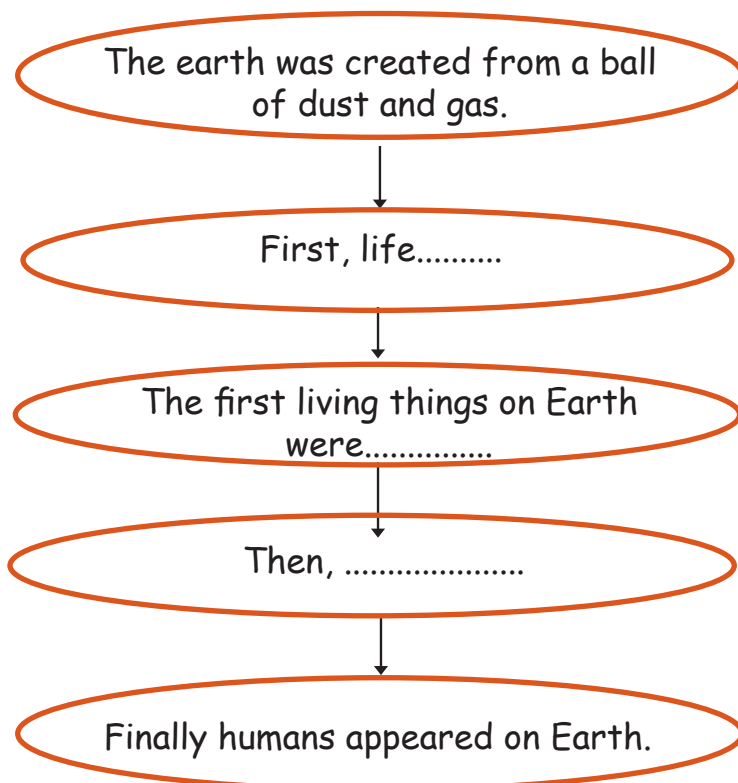
Radhika: Nothing at all. Life first began in the sea as a bacterium. Plants appeared next on land, followed by animals.



- Arjuna:** Oh, really? When did dinosaurs come into the world?
- Radhika:** Dinosaurs appeared much later. Amphibians and reptiles were there before them, **but** birds and mammals came later.
- Arjuna:** How about people?
- Radhika:** Humans appeared on Earth last. Some scientists believe that humans evolved from apes. Early humans hunted **and** gathered food. Later, they learnt to make tools **and** to use fire.
- Arjuna:** What happened to the dinosaurs?
- Radhika:** Why don't you find it out yourself? I have a book and a DVD on dinosaurs. You can read the book **or** watch the DVD.

Activity 2

Read the conversation and complete the flow chart.



and/ but/or

We can combine sentences using **and** / **but** / **or**.

The earth cooled down.	The earth cooled down and hardened.
The earth hardened.	
Early humans hunted.	Early humans hunted and gathered food.
They gathered food.	
The land, sea and atmosphere began to form.	The land, sea and atmosphere began to form but there was no life on Earth.
There was no life on Earth.	
You can read the book.	You can read the book or watch the DVD.
You can watch the DVD.	

Activity 3



Reading and Writing

Combine the sentences using **and** / **but** / **or**.

1. Early people lived in caves.
They painted pictures on the walls.
2. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.
It was very different from the phones we use today.
3. In the Stone Age people didn't build houses.
They did not use metal tools.

Activity 4



Speaking

Speak in groups about the journey of human civilization. Take turns and speak at least one sentence. Make use of the given facts. You may combine sentences.

- Began to walk on two legs
- Started to use simple stone tools, began to use fire
- Built a shelter from large bones of animals
- Lived in groups
- Did not farm. Hunted and gathered food
- Started using bows and arrows
- Started to live in one place longer
- Discovered metal, started to make tools
- Started agriculture and rearing animals
- Started to live in villages, built houses of wattle and daub
- Had free time after harvesting, began to engage in dancing, music

Activity 5



Writing

Describe the following picture of early civilization. You may use the phrases in Activity 4.



Activity 6



Reading

Read the passages and match them with the questions given.

A

Dinosaurs were a group of prehistoric animals. They lived on Earth a long time ago. They had scaly skin, lived on the land and laid eggs. The word dinosaur means 'terrible reptile' in ancient Greek.

B

There were no humans on Earth **when** dinosaurs lived on it. Dinosaurs first appeared on Earth about 230 million years ago. They lived here for about 165 million years. The period in which they lived is called the Mesozoic Era.

C

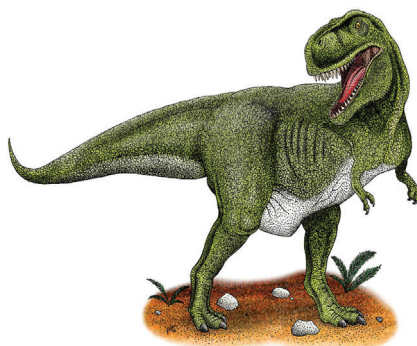
We learn about dinosaurs by looking at dinosaur fossils. Fossils are the preserved remains of living things. First dinosaur fossils were found in England in the 1920's. Scientists who study fossils are called paleontologists.

D

Different dinosaurs ate different things. Some dinosaurs were meat-eaters or carnivores. Among them Tyrannosaurus Rex was the most dangerous. Dinosaurs such as Diplodocus and Stegosaurus were plant eaters or herbivores. Some dinosaurs were omnivores. They believed to have eaten plants, insects and reptiles.

E

About 65 million years ago dinosaurs became extinct or disappeared from the earth. Scientists have different ideas about how they became extinct. The most popular idea is that **while** they were living on Earth, a huge meteorite crashed into it. After that the earth became very cold. Dinosaurs and other reptiles could not bear the extreme weather and died.



1. What were dinosaurs?
2. When did dinosaurs live on Earth?
3. How do we learn about dinosaurs?
4. What did dinosaurs eat?
5. How did dinosaurs become extinct?

Activity 7



Reading

Find the meanings of the following words from the text.

- Dinosaur
- Fossils
- Paleontologists
- Carnivores
- Herbivores
- Omnivores
- Became extinct

When/while

Read these sentences.

- There were no humans on Earth **when** dinosaurs lived on it.
- **While** dinosaurs were living on Earth, a huge meteorite crashed into it.

Activity 8

Join these sentences with “**when**.”

1. I visited the museum. I saw a skeleton of a whale.
2. Christopher Columbus landed in the Bahamas. He thought he was near China.

Combine these sentences using “**while**.”

1. I was looking at the sky. I saw a shooting star.
2. The Earth revolves around the sun. It rotates around itself.

Activity 9



Listening

Your teacher will read out some descriptions about the history of some toys and amusements. Listen to them and match **A** with **B**.

A

1. Fireworks

2. Ferris wheel

3. Kaleidoscope

4. Crossword puzzles

B

a. Invented by Arthur Wynne in 1913.

b. Invented by George Washington Ferris Jr. in 1893.

c. Invented in China about 2000 years ago.

d. Invented by Sir David Brewster in 1816.

Activity 10



Writing

Read the given description about Munidasa Cumaratunga.



Munidasa Cumaratunga

Munidasa Cumaratunga was born on 25th July 1887. He was a writer, poet, journalist and grammarian. He wrote many Sinhala story books. *Heenseraya*, *Hathpana*, *Magulkema* and *Kiyawana Nuwana* are some of them. These books are popular among children even today.

Munidasa Cumaratunga founded the “*Hela Havula*” movement to promote the correct usage of the Sinhala language. He wrote Sinhala grammar books and had a wide knowledge of other languages like Tamil, Pali, Sanskrit, Greek and Latin. In his lifetime, he served as a school teacher, principal and school inspector. This eminent scholar passed away on 2nd March 1944.

Read the details given about three other well-known Sri Lankans. Select one of them and write a similar description.



Ananda Samarakoon

(13th Jan. 1911- 05th April 1962)

- Musician and composer
- Composed the National Anthem of Sri Lanka
- Considered the father of artistic Sri Lankan music
- Founded a musical tradition of our own
- Composed many songs

e.g. :- “Ase Madura Jeewanaye geetha, Akke Akke Ara Balannako”

- A gifted painter



Ananda

Coomaraswamy

(22nd Aug. 1877- 09th Sep. 1947)

- Philosopher, historian and geologist
- Studied at London University.
- Was interested in many fields: art, literature, language, religion
- Founder of Ceylon Social Reform Society
- This society was interested in preserving traditional arts and crafts, customs and traditions



Siddi Lebbe

(11th June 1838 - 05th Feb. 1898)

- A scholar, educationist and a Muslim community leader
- Worked hard to uplift the lives of Muslims
- Lawyer by profession
- A member of the Kandy Municipal Council
- Founded many Muslim schools
- Printed school books and distributed them for free

Activity 11



Speaking

Give a short speech about a famous Sri Lankan.

Examples :- D.S. Senanayake, Lakshman Kadirgamar, T.B. Jayah, Martin Wickramasinghe, Lester James Peiris

UNIT 06

BETTER SAFE THAN SORRY

Activity 1



Act out

Suganya is Absent Today

Teacher : Where's Suganya? Is she absent today?

Mufeeda : Yes, teacher. She's not well.

Teacher : That's too bad. What's the matter with her?

Mufeeda: She had food poisoning.

Teacher : Oh dear! You **should** be very careful about what you eat and drink. Stale or contaminated food and unpasteurized milk can make you sick.

Nisal : We **should** also drink clean water.

Teacher : Yes, Nisal. That's very important. Children, **would** you like to make a Get Well card for Suganya?

Children: Yes, we **would**, teacher. We'll come a little early tomorrow and make one.

Iromi and Surandi: Shall we go to see her, teacher?

Teacher : Why not? We'll go to see her after school tomorrow. But remember, you **must** get permission from your parents.



Activity 2

Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. A. Who is absent?
B. Why is she absent?
2. Find a term similar in meaning to the following words: stale, contaminated, unpasteurized, ill
3. Discuss with your partner.
 - How can we prevent food poisoning?
4. Read the above conversation and find the sentences used to:
 - i. give advice
 - iii. ask permission
 - ii. express willingness
 - iv. to advise or to warn

Activity 3

Complete these sentences using “**must, should, would or can.**”

1. All students eat healthy food.
2. We keep our class nice and clean.
3. you like another piece of cake?
4. You look tired. I make you a cup of tea?

Activity 4



Writing

Suganya’s friends have made a Get Well card for her. Read it. Imagine you are Suganya and write a note to your classmates thanking them for their concern.



Activity 5



Listening

Do you know how to identify fresh food? Here are some guidelines.

Listen to your teacher and complete this table.

Guideline	Type of Food Item
1. Should be crisp and green.	
2. Should sink to the bottom when put in a pot of cold water.	
3. Should be sweet smelling and not too soft.	
4. Should be firm and crisp.	

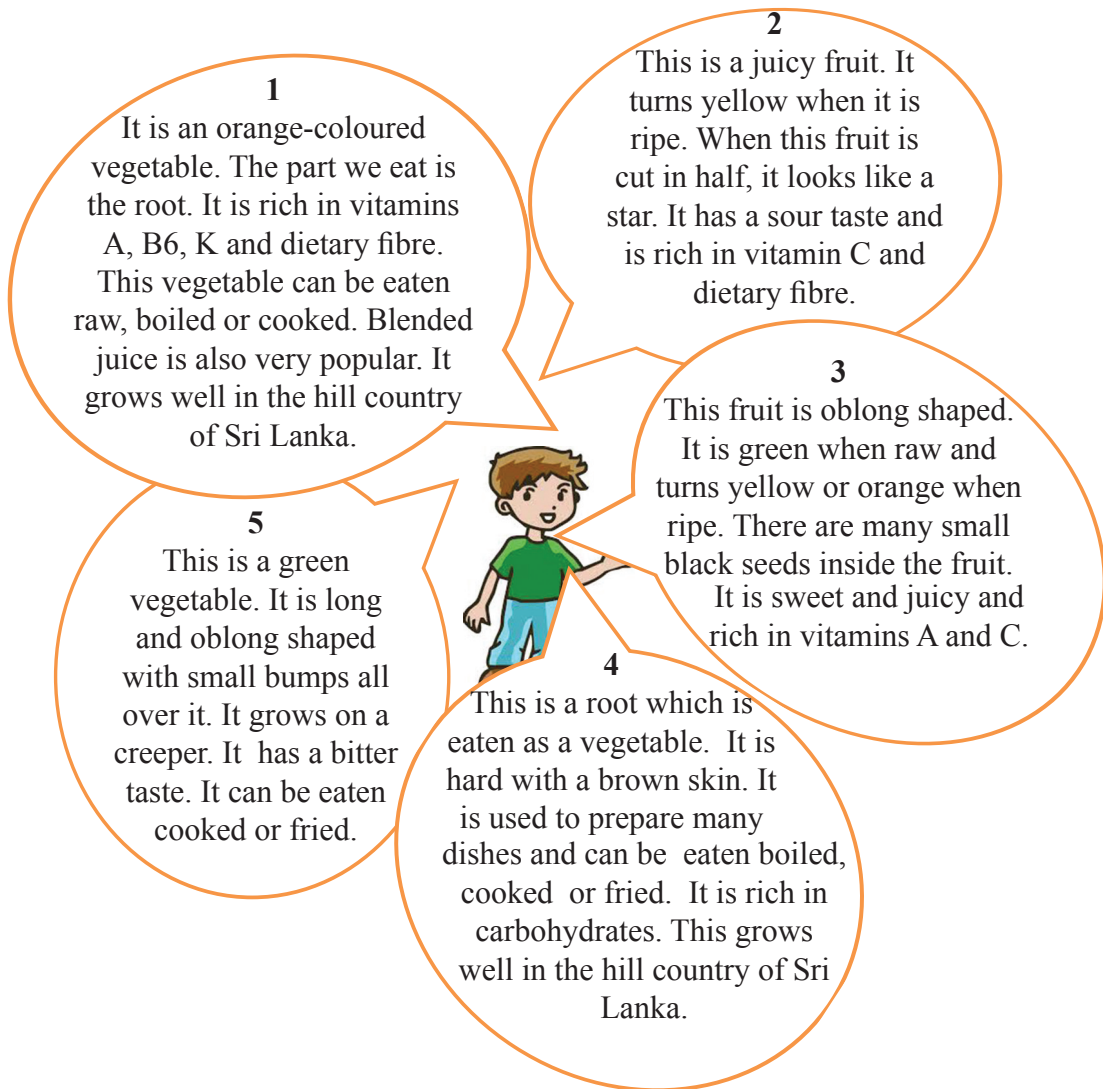
Activity 6



Reading

Match the riddles with the name of the fruit or the vegetable.





- a). Potatoes
- b). Carrots
- c). Star fruit
- d). Bitter gourd
- e). Papaya



Reading

A Food Rainbow

Fruits and vegetables get their colour from natural substances. They contain different nutrients. These nutrients are essential for good health. Some of them are vitamins. Eating a colourful range of food helps you to get most of these nutrients. Remember! Food with artificial colours will not do any good as natural fruits and vegetables do. Here are the advantages of eating different coloured fruits and vegetables.

- **Red** fruits and vegetables help keep your heart strong.
- **Orange** fruits and vegetables help keep your eyes healthy.
- **Yellow** fruits and vegetables help keep you from getting sick.
- **Green** fruits and vegetables help make your bones and teeth strong.
- **Blue** and **purple** fruits and vegetables help your memory.

Eat a lot of coloured fruits and vegetables every day!



Activity 7

Read the paragraph and study the picture. Fill in the table with suitable fruits and vegetables.

Quality	Fruit	Vegetable
Fruits and vegetables that are good for our heart		
Fruits and vegetables that give us healthy eyes		
Fruits and vegetables that help us to prevent diseases		
Fruits and vegetables that make our bones and teeth strong		
Fruits and vegetables that are good for our memory		

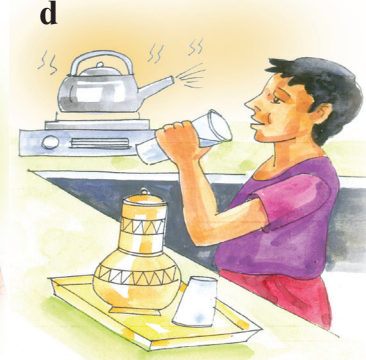
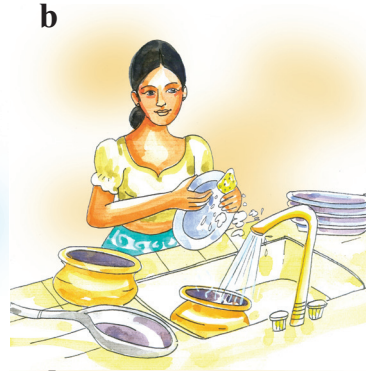
Activity 8



Writing

You are going to prepare a poster on good health habits. You have been given the following sentences and pictures. Match the pictures with the sentences that you hope to include in the poster. Give the poster a suitable title.

1. Wash your hands thoroughly before you eat.
2. Wash fruit before you eat it.
3. Wash your hands after using the bathroom.
4. Clean all cooking utensils before using them.
5. Wash food well before you cook it.
6. Check the date of expiry when you buy packeted food.
7. Drink boiled or filtered water.



Activity 9



Writing

Refer to the picture and complete the instructions.



1.fruit, vegetables and your hands before eating.
2. garbage regularly.
3. meat and fish from other food items when storing.
4. leftover food quickly in a refrigerator.
5. food properly in the correct temperature.
6. fruit and vegetables for fruit worms before eating.

“Before” and “After”

Read these examples.

- I have my breakfast. I go to school.
I have my breakfast **before** I go to school.
- My father returns home from work. He does some exercises.
My father does some exercises **after** he returns home from work.

Activity 10

Use this table and construct sentences using “before” or “after.”

Please brush your teeth	before / after	you go out to play.
You must clean your room		you go to bed.
I will leave only		you finish your homework.
You can play		I finish my work.



Reading

Prevention is Better than Cure

Animals help to keep the balance in nature. At the same time, animals could pose health hazards to people. We have to be aware of these dangers to prevent them.

Household pets like dogs and cats can transmit a disease called “rabies” to people. This disease is very dangerous because it has no cure. Pets should be vaccinated against this disease. We can take our dogs to free vaccination camps and get them vaccinated. We must also keep pets like cats clean and healthy. Parasites like ticks and fleas can make both people and animals ill.

There are many insects living around us that are harmful to our health. Mosquitoes spread diseases like dengue and malaria. Destroying mosquito breeding grounds is the best prevention method. Houseflies contaminate food and cause food poisoning and diarrhoea. They also spread diseases like typhoid. We can get rid of flies by keeping our homes and surroundings clean.



Insects like bees and wasps sometimes sting people. It is best to see a doctor because some people develop allergic reactions due to the venom that is injected by the sting.

Activity 11

Read the passage and complete the grid.

	Name of the animal	Disease or injury that can be caused by it	Method of prevention or treatment
	dog	rabies	Vaccinating dogs against rabies
			
			
			
			

Because

We can connect sentences using “because.”

- This disease is dangerous. It has no cure.
- This disease is dangerous **because** it has no cure.

Combine the sentences using “**because**”.

• The cricket match was postponed • I was late • The road is closed • The children were happy	because	• I missed the bus. • It was raining hard. • Mother let them play outside. • The constructions are still going on.
---	---------	--

Activity 12



Listening

Listen to the announcement and complete the required information.

What the announcement is about: _____

Date: _____

Place: M.O.H. Office

Time: _____

How old the dogs should be: _____

Activity 13



Speaking

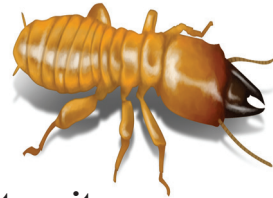
These are pictures of some insects and arachnids we see around us. Is there any way they can be harmful to us? Collect some facts about them. Present your findings to your class.



moth



spider



termite



flea



cockroach

e.g. :-



Moths are insects that look similar to butterflies. They have two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs. But their wings are smaller than those of butterflies. Their bodies are also thicker. Baby moths look like worms and are called larvae. Larvae are considered pests because they destroy clothes.

UNIT 07

AROUND THE COUNTRY



Reading

Ruvini is ready to deliver a speech at the morning assembly.
“Good morning,

Dear teachers and my dear friends,
Today I’m going to speak about
“Travelling”.

“The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page.” This was said by St. Austin, a well-known philosopher. This great saying clearly indicates the importance of travelling. Travelling is simply to move from one



location to another and we can travel by train, bus, car, plane, ship, boat and on foot. Reasons for travelling can be for pleasure, gathering information, holidaying and visiting people.

Travelling is another way to spend our time meaningfully and enjoyably. It brings about a change in our lives. Climbing a mountain, going for a walk or a boat ride, spending time on a beach or a national park and visiting a museum or a historical place give us new experiences and knowledge. Travelling teaches us to appreciate nature and aesthetic beauty. We can hear the chirping of birds and the songs of the sea, rivers and waterfalls. It creates wonderful memories in our mind. When we travel, we can get to know about other cultures. We may even meet new friends and experience adventure.

My dear friends, as today is the last day of the term, it’s time to take a break, freshen up your mind and enjoy yourself.

Thank you!

Activity 1

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the topic of Ruvini's speech?
2. Write the saying mentioned in the speech. Explain its meaning.
3. Who said it?
4. What is travelling?
5. Complete the sentence.

We travel for , and

6. Write five advantages of travelling.
7. Do you like travelling? Give reasons.
8. Discuss with your friends and write a list of places that you would like to visit in Sri Lanka.

e.g. :- • Sigiriya

• Peradeniya Botanical Gardens

Activity 2

Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

A

- philosopher
- historical
- academic
- aesthetic
- adventure

B

- an exciting or dangerous experience
- relating to education or study
- a person who studies about the nature and meaning of life
- belonging to the past
- connected with beauty

Activity 3

Fill in the blanks with the suitable words. Read them aloud.

fees, piece, peace, pile, file, pit, fit, pil, fill, pull, full, fine, pine, physics, philosophy, sake, shake, said, shed, sell, shell, sip, ship, sheep, seap, soap, shop, shake, sake, saw, sow, show

pull	full	said	shed
------	------	------	------

Affixes

The word class and/or the meaning of words are changed by adding affixes.

- un, dis, re (prefixes)
- ful, less, ness, ly, fully, er, est (suffixes)

e.g. :- - **Restart** the match.

- Travel is another way to spend our time **meaningfully**.
- It creates **wonderful** memories.

a) The meaning of the word is changed, but the word class is the same.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| • adjective | - | adjective (opposite) |
| happy | - | unhappy |
| honest | - | dishonest |
| • adjective | | adjective (comparative) |
| long | - | longer |
| short | - | shorter |
| • adjective | - | adjective (superlative) |
| long | - | longest |
| short | - | shortest |
| • verb | - | verb (opposite) |
| lock | - | unlock |
| tie | - | untie |

The word class and/or the meaning of the word are changed.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------|
| • verb | - | adjective |
| care | - | careful/careless |
| colour | - | colourful |
| • noun | - | adjective |
| wonder | - | wonderful |
| meaning | - | meaningful |
| • adjective | - | noun |
| kind | - | kindness |
| happy | - | happiness |
| • adjective | - | adverb |
| kind | - | kindly |
| happy | - | happily |

Activity 4

Read the following word list and change the word by adding affixes. Add more words.

cold, kind, beauty, wonder, ill, cheer, friend, thin

- ness	- ful	- ly	- er

Activity 5

Fill in the blanks with the words from the table above.

Ruvini's brother, Nirmal enjoys photography as it's his favourite hobby. He likes to take beautiful photographs of people and objects whenever he is free. He has acollection of photographs at home.

Last week, Nirmal went on a trip to Nuwara Eliya with his family. The weather was than that of Colombo. There were different kinds of flowers there. While he was visiting a few famous places in Nuwara Eliya, he met Raj, one of his childhood friends. He is a very and boy. Nirmal met his friend after a long time and Raj looked than earlier. He was visiting his uncle at the hospital. He was suffering from a terminal Raj invited Nirmal's family to visit him in Jaffna during their holiday. They thanked him for his and said good bye.



Reading

A Trip to Jaffna

Nirmal and his family planned a trip to visit Raj in Jaffna during the vacation.

They were packing their bags to go to Jaffna. It began to rain **heavily** and they were **highly** worried if they would be able to go on the trip tomorrow. However, the next morning turned out to be fine. They arrived at the Colombo Fort railway station **early**. There were many passengers waiting for the train. The train reached the railway station



slowly and they got into the train **quickly**. It was the *Yal Devi* intercity express train and it left the railway station at 5.50 a.m. The train went **fast**. Their father met one of his old friends in the train **unexpectedly**. They reached Jaffna **safely** at about 12.30 in the afternoon. It was an unforgettable journey for them.

Adverbs

Adverbs describe the action.



It was raining **heavily**.



The train went **fast**.

1. Adverbs are mainly formed by adding –ly to the adjectives.

Adjective

slow
high
quick
unexpected
sad
kind
neat
beautiful
careful
safe
warm

Adverb

slowly
highly
quickly
unexpectedly
sadly
kindly
neatly
beautifully
carefully
safely
warmly

e.g. :- Raj is a **kind** person. (**adjective**)

He spoke **kindly**. (**adverb**)

It was a **safe** journey. (**adjective**)

They reached Jaffna **safely**. (**adverb**)

2. Adverbs that are also used as adjectives.

Adjective

hard
fast
early

Adverb

hard
fast
early

e.g. :- It was a **fast** train. (**adjective**)

The train went **fast**. (**adverb**)

3. ‘Well’ is the adverb of the adjective ‘good’.

Adjective

good

Adverb

well

e.g. :- He is a **good** student. (**adjective**)

He studies **well**. (**adverb**)

Activity 6

Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs given above.

1. The train went and they arrived at Jaffna by 12.30 p.m.
2. Raj and his family members welcomed them
3. They treated Nirmal and his family members
4. On the last day they said “Good bye” to each other
5. They enjoyed their tour

Ruvini visited many places in Jaffna. Amaya and Rajesh also had visited different places during the vacation. These are the articles that they wrote for their class wallpaper.

A Charming Paradise

“Neduntheev” is an island of the Northern Province. It is also known by its Dutch name Delft. It is an island located in the Palk Strait. The island’s area is 50 km² and it is roughly oval-shaped. Neduntheev is a flat island surrounded by shallow waters and beaches of coral chunks and sand. The vegetation consists of palmyrah palms, dry shrubs and grass that grow on the soil. In the



western coast of the island there are remains of a 1000 year old ancient temple built by the Chola Dynasty, as well as the ruins of a Dutch colonial fort. The island should be reached by sea and it takes about one hour to reach the destination. The local people earn their living by fishing and selling palmyrah products. It was an unforgettable journey as the island is famous for its unspoiled natural beauty.

This is Amaya's article.

A Wonderful Creation

Sigiriya Rock Fortress is considered as one of the world heritages nominated by UNESCO. It is located in the Central Province of Sri Lanka. This fortress was built by King Kashyapa. He built his palace on the top of this rock and decorated its sides with colourful



frescoes. It is nearly 100 metres high. One could see the Lion Gate, the Mirror Wall, landscaped gardens, water gardens and caves in Sigiriya. The fountains are still active during the rainy season. It is one of the best preserved examples of ancient urban planning and is the most visited historic site in Sri Lanka. It's our duty to protect this ancient monument.

Rajesh wrote this article.

An Invaluable Gift

Galle Fort, in the Bay of Galle on the southwest coast of Sri Lanka, was built first in 1588 by the Portuguese. It is a historical, archaeological and architectural heritage monument. The fort has a colourful history, and today it has a multi-ethnic and multi-religious population.



Some famous monuments such as the Lighthouse, the Clock Tower, the Dutch Reformed Church and the Anglican Church, the Meera Mosque, the Buddhist Temple, National Maritime Museum and the Old Dutch Hospital are found inside the fort. The Sri Lankan government is trying to make this one of the modern wonders of the world. The heritage value of

the fort has been recognized by UNESCO and the site has been named as a cultural heritage.

Activity 7

Now complete the grid.

Name	Location	Importance	Interesting Places/ Features/ Events
1. Delft	Northern Province	- It is an island. - It has an unspoiled natural beauty.	
2.			
3.			

Activity 8

Select one place you like the most out of the three descriptions given above and speak about it.

Activity 9



Group Work

Select another famous place in Sri Lanka. Write an article about it and display it in the class wallpaper.

Activity 10



Writing

Rizwi received a letter from his pen friend Tony, last week.

1135, Green Drive,
Los Angeles, California,
USA.

93103.

22nd March 2016



Dear Rizwi,

Thank you very much for your letter. You had written in detail about your visit to the Nilaweli beach. I enjoyed reading it a lot. I wish I could visit your beautiful country some day.

Next week, I hope to go rock climbing with my friends. Do you also like rock climbing? I like it because it is exciting and adventurous, but it is a difficult and dangerous sport. However, it is important to concentrate on how to get to the top. When you are there, you feel that you can see the entire world and enjoy nature. Sometimes, I feel frightened, but it's a great experience. I have sent a photograph for you with the letter. Write to me about what you like to do during your free time.

I hope you and your family are keeping well.

With love,

Tony

Write a letter to Tony, write about what you like to do in your free time.

Activity 11



Writing

Use the given facts and write a description about any of these topics.

Mihintale

- A mountain peak near Anuradhapura.
- A sacred place of worship for the Buddhists in Sri Lanka.
- The place where Arahat Mahinda met King Devanampiyatissa.
- Pilgrims go to worship Mihintale on Poson full moon Poya day (in June).
- Many shrines and ruins can be seen.
- *Ambasthala* stupa, The *Kantaka* stupa, *Naga Pokuna* (Snake Pond), *Mihindu* cave are some of them.

Traditional Foot Pilgrimage to Kataragama (PadaYathrei)

- A two month pilgrimage from Nagadeepa in Jaffna to Kataragama shrine dedicated to God Skanda Murugan.
- Mostly Hindu devotees, but people of other religions also participate.
- Takes place in the months of May, June and July.
- Commences at an auspicious time.
- Covers about 5-6 miles a day.
- Pilgrims rest at places of worship where they receive alms.
- Arrive in Kataragama for the annual Esala festival and Perahera.
- The pilgrims are mostly dressed in yellow clothes.

Shrine of Our Lady of Madhu

- Considered one of the holiest shrines of Roman Catholics in Sri Lanka.
- Situated in Mannar district.
- A statue of Virgin Mary holding infant Jesus is placed in the church.
- The most popular feast is on the 15th of August, annually.
- Celebrates the assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven on this day.
- Catholic pilgrims from all over the country come to the church to worship.

Activity 12

Read the poem and answer the questions.

*Little bird upon the tree
Come and sing a song to me.
I am sitting here alone,
Come and sit upon this stone.
But the little bird said, 'No!
Mother will not let me go.
You will shut me up, and I
Want to hop about and fly.'*

(Better English – By Ronald Ridout)



1. Where was the little bird?
2. Was the writer alone?
3. Did the bird like to come to the writer?
4. Which words in the poem rhyme with the given words?
a) tree b) alone c) no
5. What did the little bird want to do?

Activity 13



Listening

Listen to the text and underline the correct answer.

1. The house belongs to
a) Tin Tan b) Tin Ton c) Tin Tin
2. How can you go there?
a) by boat b) by helicopter c) by boat or helicopter
3. The number of bed rooms is
a) 20 b) 12 c) 15
4. are on the wall of each room.
a) framed pictures b) clocks
c) wall hangings d) video screens
5. The library contains
a) books only b) books and maps
c) books and newspapers d) maps only
6. How many people can sit in the dining room?
a) 18 b) 80 c) 800
7. Broowy is his
a) brother b) friendly dog c) neighbour
8. What can you see behind the house?
a) a valley b) a lake c) a mountain
d) a farm

UNIT 08

Wonders Around Us

Activity 1



Act out

Teacher : The world is a big place. If you could go anywhere in the world and discover something new, where would you go and what would you hope to see?

Hansana: I would like to go to India and see the Taj Mahal. I have heard that it is a beautiful place.

Teacher : Yes. It's famous for its beauty. Emperor Shah Jahan built it in memory of his beautiful wife Mumtaz.

Mohmed: Oh, really? I would like to climb Mt. Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world. It will be a great adventure.

Teacher : Of course. How about you Radha?

Radha : I would like to see The Great Wall of China and The Eiffel Tower.

Teacher : So you want to visit two places?

Radha : Yes. I would like to see the pyramids of Egypt too, if possible.

Teacher : Well, we have only discussed a few famous places in the world but there are many more. Let's learn about them on another day.

Read the dialogue and fill the table.

Name of the student	Place/places he or she would like to visit

Activity 2

Read the descriptions about some famous monuments / constructions and match them with the pictures.

1

The Great Wall of China

It is the largest man-made structure in the world. It was built over a long period of time since 700 B.C. The wall is 21196 kilometres long and is made of stone, brick, wood, tampered earth etc. It is said that, this is the only structure on the earth that can be seen from space. It is considered as a world heritage site by UNESCO.

2

Taj Mahal, India

Taj Mahal is a tomb that was built between 1631 A.D. and 1652 A.D. on the orders of the emperor, Shah Jahan, the 5th Muslim Moghal emperor to honour his late wife, queen Mumtaz. It is made of white marble with beautiful gardens surrounding it. It is one of the famous tourist attractions in the world.

3

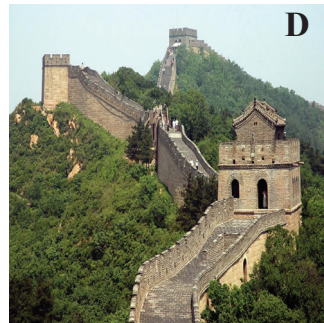
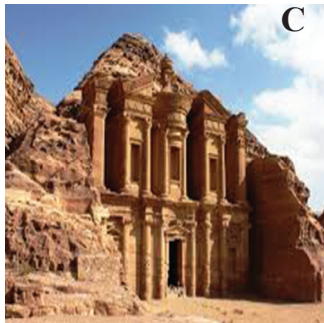
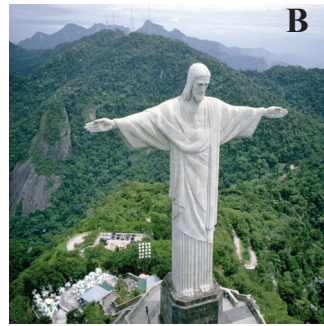
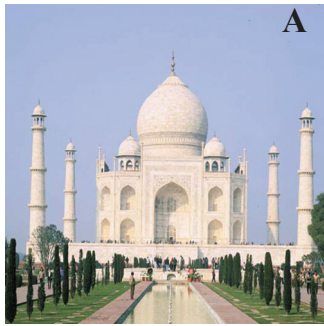
Mayan Temple City, Mexico

The temple city of Chichen Itza was built by people of the ancient Mayan civilization of Latin America. It is located in Mexico. This site is famous for the different architectural styles of the buildings. Annually about 1.2 million tourists visit this place.

4

The Statue of Christ, the Redeemer

This famous statue was built by the French sculptor Paul Landowski and the Brazillian engineer Heitor Da Silva Costa between 1922 and 1931. It is 30 metres tall. It is on the peak of the Corcovado Mountain. The statue is an icon for Brazil.



Activity 3

Complete this table using the above descriptions.

Name	Country	Size	Period of Construction	Built by	Amazing Fact
The Great Wall of China	China	21196 km	-	-	Can be seen from space



Reading

New Seven Wonders of the World Chosen

The Great Wall of China, Rome's Colosseum, India's Taj Mahal and three architectural constructions from Latin America were among the new seven wonders of the world. "About 100 million votes were cast by the Internet and mobile text messages," according to **New 7 Wonders**, the nonprofit organization that conducted the poll.

The chosen seven beat 14 other nominated landmarks, including the Eiffel Tower, Easter Island in the Pacific, the Statue of Liberty, the Acropolis, Russia's Kremlin and Australia's Sydney Opera House. Almost 200 nominations came in, and the list was reduced to the 21 most-voted. The Colosseum, the Great Wall, Machu Picchu, the Taj Mahal and Petra had been among the leading candidates since January 2007, while the Statue of Christ Redeemer received an increase in votes more recently.

The campaign to name new wonders was launched in 1999 by the Swiss adventurer Bernard Weber. Weber's Switzerland-based foundation aims to promote cultural diversity by supporting, preserving and restoring monuments.

adapted from :- <http://www.washingtonpost.com>

Activity 4



Writing

1. What is the organization that selected these seven wonders?
2. What is the method used to select them?
3. How many were selected for the final round?
4. Who is the owner of the organization that selects the seven wonders?
5. What is the aim of this organization?

Activity 5



Writing

Select the correct monument and complete the blank.

-a city in the clouds built around 1440 by the founder of the Inca Empire.
-built on the orders of Shah Jahan, the fifth Muslim Moghal emperor, to honour the memory of his wife.
-great amphitheatre in the centre of Rome.
-stands 38 metres tall on top of the Corcovado mountain overlooking Rio de Janeiro.
-the last and greatest of all Mayan temples.
-the glittering capital of the Nabataean empire of King Aretas IV.
-built to link existing fortifications into a united defence system and better keep invading Mongolian tribes out of China.

Christ the Redeemer, Great Wall of China, Machu Picchu,
Colosseum, Petra, Taj Mahal, Chichen Itza

Read these statements.

We visited
Kataragama last
month. When we
went to *Kiri Wehera*,
a lot of people **were**
bathing in the Menik
River.

My family and I went
on a trip to Sigiriya.
When we visited the
ancient fortress, a guide
was explaining the
history of the rock to a
group of tourists.

My friends and I were
in Jaffna last weekend.
A lot of devotees **were**
praying at Nallur kovil.



Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous tense describes an action which started before a certain time in the past and was still in progress at that time.

- e.g. :-*
- A lot of people **were bathing** in the Menik River.
 - A guide **was explaining** the history of the rock to a group of tourists.
 - A lot of devotees **were praying** at Nallur kovil.

Formation

was / were + verb + ing

Past Continuous Tense - Negative Form

- e.g. :-*
- **I wasn't watching** TV at 3 p.m.; I was playing.
 - Kamal **wasn't having** breakfast at 7a.m.; he **was getting** ready to go to school.

Formation

was / were + not + verb + ing

Activity 6

- 1) Write your typical schedule of your usual everyday activities.

6.30 a.m. - *e.g. :-* Have breakfast

7.30 a.m. -

2.30 p.m. -

3.30 p.m. -

5.00 p.m. -

6.00 p.m. -

8.00 p.m. -

10.00 p.m. -

2) Take turns and say what your friend was doing at a certain time.

e.g.:- Surani was having breakfast at 7.00 a.m.

3) Then, make comparisons.

e.g.:- I was studying. He was watching television.

Activity 7

1) Now use negative sentences to compare your schedule with that of your friend.

e.g. :- I was having breakfast at 6.30 a.m. but Hansana was not having breakfast.

One day a **ladybird** was getting ready for **breakfast**. She was expecting a **houseguest**. Just as she began heating up the **frying pan** for pancakes, the **doorbell** rang. She took the **frying pan** off the stove and went to answer the door. As she opened the door, **sunshine** spilled in through the **doorway**. The **sunshine** actually made the carpet look a different colour. “Welcome,” she said to her **houseguest**. “I’m glad you could come by for **breakfast**.” **Ladybird** opened the door wide. “Come in and have a seat.” she said. The **ladybird** went to the **linen closet** and pulled out her finest **tablecloth**. She spread the **tablecloth** on the table and set out her **teapot** beside the vase of **sunflowers**. The **ladybird** and her **houseguest** sat down and had a delicious **breakfast** together.

Compound Nouns

Compound nouns are words for people, animals, places, things, or ideas, made up of two or more words. Sometimes we write them as one word, sometimes as two words, and sometimes with a hyphen.

post + office = post office
hair + dresser = hairdresser
passer + by = passer-by

Here are some more compound nouns.

- Teacher-in-charge
- Board of Members
- Forget-me-not
- Cooking-oil
- foot print
- swimming pool
- fish tank
- river bank
- firefly
- fireworks
- grandmother
- finger mark

Activity 8

Match a word in A with a word in B to make a new compound noun. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences below the table with a compound noun formed in Activity 8 (A).

(A)

A	B
a. railway	() park
b. traffic	() way
c. book	() station
d. bus	() port
e. rush	() stop
f. air	() shop
g. children's	() light
h. high	() hour

(B)

1. Stop the bicycle! The _____ is red!
2. We waited at the _____ for an hour before the bus arrived.
3. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. is a _____ and the road is full of traffic.
4. The _____ was very big. There were trains arriving and departing all the time.
5. “No, I didn’t borrow this book from the library. I bought it at a _____.”

Activity 9

Put the two smaller words together to make a compound word.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. sun + shine = | 9. butter + fly = |
| 2. camp + fire = | 10. some + thing = |
| 3. back + pack = | 11. pepper + mint = |
| 4. address + book = | 12. foot + prints = |
| 5. sun + flower = | 13. water + melon = |
| 6. check + in = | 14. dinner + table = |
| 7. ready + made = | 15. well + known = |
| 8. table + tennis = | |

UNIT 09

Our Beautiful World

Activity 1



Act out

Clouds are Fascinating

Yogesh : Diyath, why are you looking at the sky? Are you looking for flying saucers?

Senura: No, I'm not. I am looking at those wonderful shapes created by the clouds. Look! Those two clouds look like two dinosaurs. That cloud over there looks like a giant climbing **up** a hill.

Diyath: I can't see the dinosaurs. Where are they?

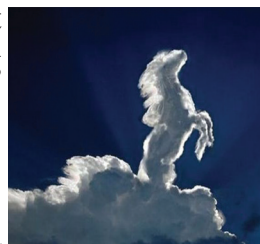
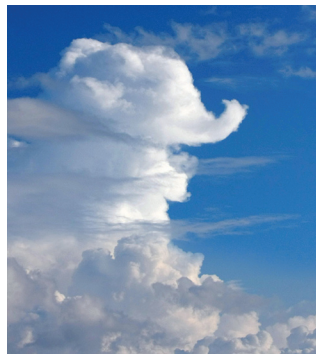
Yogesh: They are **near** that large cloud shaped like a tree.

Diyath: Let me see. Yes, one looks like a T-Rex, but the one **next to** it looks like a huge elephant.

Yogesh: You are right. It's changing now. There! It floated fast. It looked as if it was jumping **into** a river.

Diyath: That small cloud over there looks like a cart.

Yogesh: Look over there! That dark cloud looks like a crow. It is flying **above** the cart.



Diyath: Isn't it a dragon? There's smoke coming out of its mouth.

Yogesh: I think it's a crow. Look, there's a horse jumping **over** a fence.

Diyath: Yes, now it is running **down** the path. This is very interesting.
We can imagine anything.

Yogesh: One day, I would like to look at clouds from an aeroplane. Do aeroplanes fly **below** the clouds?



Diyath: I think they fly **above** the clouds. Let's ask our science teacher.

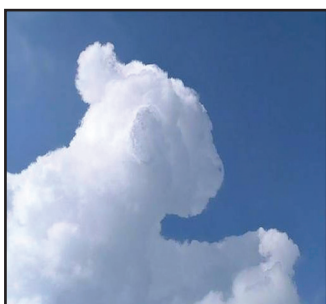
Activity 2



Speaking - Pair Work

Can you identify the shapes of these clouds? Discuss with your partner and identify the shapes.

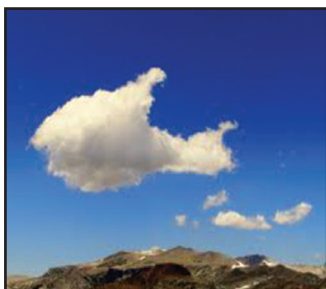
1



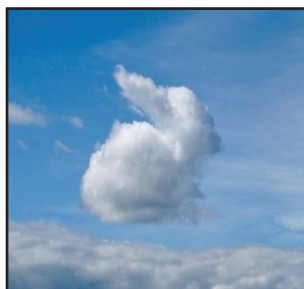
2



3



4



Activity 3

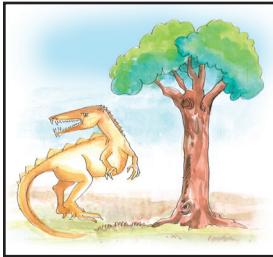


Reading

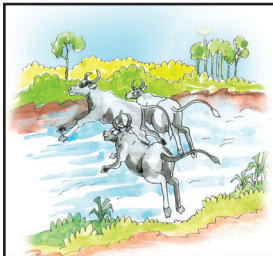
Look at the pictures and mark the sentences correct (✓) or incorrect (×).



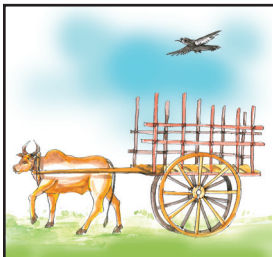
1. A man is climbing **down** the hill.



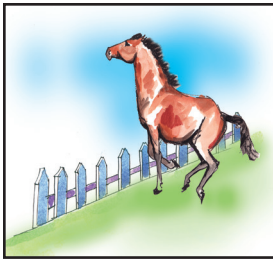
2. The dinosaur is **near** the tree.



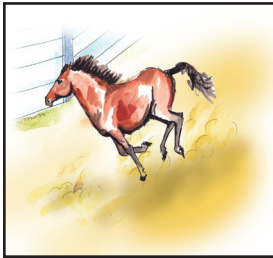
3. The buffaloes are jumping **into** the stream.



4. The crow is flying **above** the cart.



5.The horse is jumping **over** the fence.



6.The horse is running **down** the meadow.



7. The aeroplane is flying **below** the clouds.

Prepositions



Activity 4



Writing

Look at the above pictures and complete the sentences.

1. The aeroplane is flying the clouds.
2. Sumali is standing to her brother.
3. The eagle is flying the mountain.
4. Some milk is being poured the glass.
5. Rohan is climbing the stairs.
6. Meena is sliding the railing.
7. The cat is sitting the dog.
8. The sheep is jumping the fence.

Activity 5



Speaking and Writing

Describe the picture using the words given below.

near, into, up, down, over, below, next to, above



Activity 6



Listening

Read the sentences given below to your friend. Your friend should draw the pictures in the given boxes. Refer to Unit 10 Activity 02 of your workbook.

1. First draw a house. Now draw a well **near** the house.
2. Draw a two-storey building. Label it “Hospital.” Then draw another small building **next to** it. Label it “Pharmacy.”
3. Draw a table. Now draw a light bulb hanging **above** it.
4. Draw a fish tank. Draw two fish **in** the water.
5. Draw some steps. Now draw a ball bouncing **down** the steps.
6. Draw a coconut tree. Now draw a snake slithering **up** the tree.



Reading

The Greatest Artist



Once upon a time in ancient China, there lived a very talented artist. Everybody admired and praised his paintings. Little by little the artist became very proud of his skill. He began to think that he was the best artist in the whole world. “**I have learnt everything about painting.** There’s nothing anybody can teach me,” he

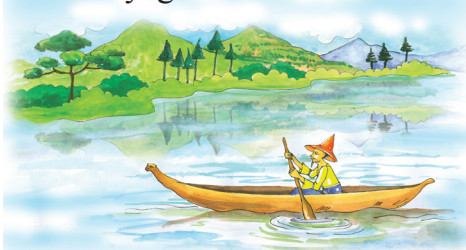
often boasted.

One day the Emperor wanted to get his portrait painted. So he ordered all the artists in the country to bring their finest paintings to the palace. The artist was very happy. He was sure that he would be chosen to draw the Emperor’s picture.

At the palace the artist was asked to meet the Emperor's Chief Minister. **"I have heard about your paintings. They are famous,"** the Minister said. "But I think you have a lot to learn." The Minister asked him to go to the Li River and meet the greatest artist in the whole world. **"She has painted many fine pictures. Learn something from her."**

The artist was disappointed and angry. **"Why haven't I heard anything about such an artist?"** he wondered. But he was also curious about the other artist. He travelled to the banks of the Li River and asked the villagers about the famous artist. They smiled and pointed at the river.

The artist hired a boat and started his voyage. As the boat moved, the artist was amazed by the natural beauty of the surroundings. The leaves of the trees glittered green and gold. Beautiful mountains were reflected in the clear water. White clouds covered the mountain tops.



"I have never seen anything as beautiful as this," the artist thought. **"Have I ever painted such a beautiful picture?"** he asked himself. He felt ashamed of thinking that he knew everything about art. He realized that he finally met the greatest artist of all, Mother Nature.

Adapted from a Chinese fable.

Activity 7

1. Read the story and select the correct answers.

1. This story is from

a. Japan

b. China

c. India

2. The artist was

a. very good at painting b. lazy c. not very good at painting

3. The artist became about his work.

a. proud

b. unhappy

c. careless

4. The wanted to get his portrait painted.
a. Chief Minister **b.** artist **c.** Emperor
5. The Chief Minister told the artist
a. to draw the Emperor's picture.
b. to learn from the greatest artist.
c. to go back home.
6. The scenery around the Li River was
a. not as beautiful as the artist's paintings.
b. more beautiful than his paintings.
c. not nice.
7. According to the story, the greatest artist of all is
a. the artist in this story. **b.** the Chief Minister.
c. Mother Nature.

Plurals



Leaf



leaves



loaf of bread



loaves of bread

1. Add 's' to the singular form.
e.g. :- school - schools
2. Singular nouns ending with '**consonant + y**' should be pluralized by adding '**ies**'
e.g.:- city - cities
3. Singular nouns ending with '**vowel + y**' should be pluralized by adding '**s**'
e.g.:- toy - toys
4. Some singular nouns ending with '**f / fe**' should be pluralized by adding '**ves**'
e.g.:- loaf - loaves

Activity 8



Reading

half, life, shelf, handkerchief, leaf, wolf, loaf, knife

Use the given words correctly to complete the sentences.

1. Don't eat the whole apple. Give me a of it.
2. All the in the library are filled with books.
3. I heard some howling in the jungle.
4. Mother sliced three of bread to make sandwiches.
5. The young of the *Na* tree are red.

Activity 9



Reading

The Present Perfect Tense

Notice how the present perfect tense is used.

• I have finished my work.	• Surani has read that novel.
• Have you brought your passport?	• Has she taken her medicine?
• We have not / haven't eaten dragon fruit before.	• He has not / hasn't ridden a motorbike before.
• Have they not / Haven't they been to Jaffna?	• Has he not / Hasn't he finished packing?

Formation

has / have + past participle

Activity 10



Pair Work

Ask and answer these questions with your friend.

- Has/Have
- you been to Trincomalee/Nuwara Eliya, ...?
 - you seen a polar bear/tiger/ lion, ..?
 - you finished your homework?
 - you read Madol Doowa/Great Expectations, ...?
 - your family been to Horton Plains?
 - you been to Adam's Peak/ Madu church/ Nallur Kovil, ?
 - your sister / brother watched the movie 'Harry Potter'?
 - you ever eaten Durian?

Activity 11



Writing

Construct sentences.

The cat I The dogs The phone	has/have	chased drunk stopped bought	ringing. a new bicycle. the birds away. some milk.
I She	has not/have not (hasn't/haven't)	brought done	my umbrella. her homework.
Has/Have	you he	seen met	the new students? the principal?
Hasn't/ Haven't	she you	paid completed	her work? the bill yet?

Oceans



Reading

Oceans cover about 71% of the earth's surface. Read about them and find the necessary information.

The Pacific Ocean

The Pacific Ocean is the **largest** and the **deepest** of all oceans. It covers more than 30% of the earth's surface. The word "pacific" means peaceful in Latin. So its name means "the peaceful ocean." The **deepest** known part on the earth, the Mariana Trench is in this ocean. Its **lowest** point is called the Challenger Deep. The **largest** coral reef in the world, the Great Barrier Reef is also situated in the Pacific.



The Atlantic Ocean

The Atlantic Ocean is the second **largest** ocean in the world. It covers about 20% of the world's surface. The **longest** above-ground mountain range is the Andes. But the Mid-Atlantic Range which is mostly situated in the Atlantic Ocean is a mountain range much longer than the Andes. Most of it is in the Atlantic. Greenland, the world's **biggest** island is also located in the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was the first ocean to be crossed by ship and aeroplane.



The Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean is the third **largest** ocean in the world. It is also the **warmest**. The Indian Ocean was mentioned as “*Ratnakara*” (a mine of gems) in ancient Sanskrit literature. About 40% of the world’s oil comes from the Indian Ocean.



The Arctic Ocean

The Arctic Ocean is the **smallest** and the **shallowest** ocean. It is almost covered by ice in winter. Polar bears are a common sight on the Arctic ice. The world’s **largest** jellyfish known as the Lion’s Mane jellyfish is also found in the Arctic Ocean.

The Southern Ocean

In the year 2000, the International Hydrographic Organization named a new ocean called the Southern Ocean. It is the fourth **largest** ocean. It is also called the Antarctic Ocean. It is the home of emperor penguins and albatrosses.



Activity 12



Reading

Read the passages and complete the table.

• The largest ocean:	.....
• The deepest part of the earth:	.....
• The lowest point in the Mariana Trench:	.....
• The world's largest coral reef:	.....
• The longest above- ground mountain range:	.....
• The first ocean crossed by ship and aeroplane:	.....
• The world's biggest island:	.....
• The warmest ocean:	.....
• The world's largest species of jellyfish:	.....
• Another name for the Southern Ocean:	.....

Study the following table.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
small	smaller	smallest
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
long	longer	longest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
strong	stronger	strongest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
good	better	best

Read these sentences.

- The Indian Ocean is **large**.
- The Atlantic Ocean is **larger** than the Indian Ocean.
- The Pacific is the **largest** ocean.

Activity 13



Writing

Complete the table.

e.g. :- tall	taller	tallest
deep		
simple		
shallow		
low		
warm		
old		
young		
high		
cold		
busy		
slow		
funny		

Activity 14

Sing and enjoy the following life cycle song of an ant.

Life Cycle Song

*An ant starts its life in an egg,
Then hatches into a larva
It changes inside a pupa
And then it becomes an adult.*

*ANT life CY-cle,
ANT life CY-cle,
Egg, larva, pupa, a-dult*

*ANT life CY-cle,
ANT life CY-cle,
Egg, larva, pupa, a-dult!*



Liana Mahoney

Now write a similar poem on the life cycle of any one of the following.

1. A butterfly starts as an egg...

2. A beetle starts as an egg...

3. A bee starts as an egg....

You may use the following words.

sting, hive, honey, honeycomb, antennae, nectar, black, shiny

Activity 15



Listening

Write the correct letter.

Mihiri -

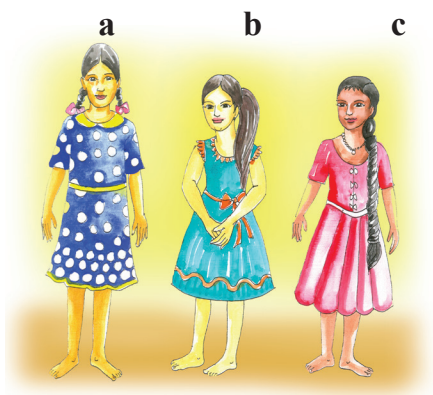
Ruvini -

Samadhi -

Manjula's bag -

Athula's bag -

Rizvi's bag -



“The earth laughs in flowers.”

What do you think of the above saying? Is it true? Why?

Flowers are one of the most beautiful creations of nature. When we look at them, we become relaxed and happy. They also help pollination and provide food for insects like bees and butterflies.

Look at the pictures of the flowers and complete the table given for activity 16.



anthurium



blue water lily



white water lily



jasmine



queen of the night



orchid



marigold



sunflower



lotus



temple flower



baberton daisies



water snowflake

Activity 16

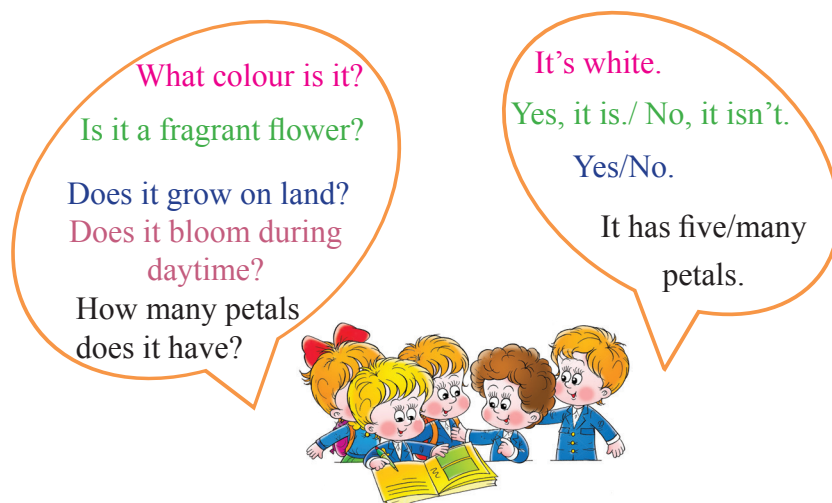
Fragrant flowers	.....
Flowers that bloom at night	.....
Flowers with an economic value	.....
Flowers that are mostly used for religious purposes	.....
Flowers that keep pests away from crops	.....
Flowers that are used for medicinal purposes	.....
Flowers commonly used in floral decorations	.....

Activity 17



Group Work

Draw a picture of a flower. Do not show it to the other groups. The other groups should ask questions and guess the name of the flower.



I Wonder

*I wonder why the grass is green,
And why the wind is never seen?*

*Who taught the birds to build a nest,
And told the trees to take a rest?*

*Or, when the moon is not quite round,
Where can the missing bit be found?*

*Who lights the stars, when they blow out,
And makes the lightning flash about?*

*Who paints the rainbow in the sky,
And hangs the fluffy clouds so high?*

*Why is it now, do you suppose,
That Dad won't tell me, if he knows?*



Jeannie Kirby

Activity 18

Read the poem and select the best answer.

1. a. The title “I Wonder” means the speaker is:

- i.** impatient **ii.** curious **iii.** happy

b. What is never seen?

- i.** clouds **ii.** wind **iii.** lightning

c. According to the poem, the trees are:

- i.** swaying in the wind **ii.** growing **iii.** resting

d. The person who speaks here is a:

- i.** woman **ii.** child **iii.** man

2. Write down the rhyming words you can find in the poem.

3. How many lines are there in this poem?

4. What are the images (pictures) that come to your mind when you read this poem?

e.g. :- green grass

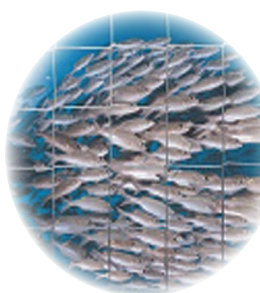
UNIT 10

FUTURE



Reading

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) asked readers for their predictions of life in the year 2100. Here is what futurologists Ian Pearson and Patrick Tucker think of the readers' ideas.



A

It will be necessary to feed 10 billion people and nature will not be able to supply food according to the demand, so oceans will be farmed to obtain food. Furthermore, farming of algae will commence for renewable energy as most of the energy resources will be over in the world.



B

People will be born with more advanced brains and they will be able to talk with each other using their thoughts. As a result, they will use language less and people will be able to communicate with others from distant locations without any electronic devices.



C

Due to many developments in the field of science and technology, people will be able to control weather to their benefit. This will help them to reduce the natural disasters and other harmful effects of nature.



D

People are already using different types of electronic currency worldwide and instead, there will be one global electronic currency. This will help people around the world to do transactions more easily and with less time.



E

These space elevators will be an easy way to visit space. This will be a future development in the tourism sector too. But, will it be cheaper so that a majority will be able to use it?



F

A majority of plant and animal species will be destroyed due to high resource consumption, overpopulation, and environmental destruction. Therefore, the nature which existed million years ago will only be for display.



G

Minor languages will disappear from the world and major languages will remain in the world. All people will use only three languages in order to communicate successfully.

Activity 1



Writing

Read the predictions and match them with their topic. Write the correct letter against each topic.

1. There will be museums for nature.
2. People will speak only three languages.
3. People will start to use one single worldwide currency.
4. People will communicate through their thoughts.
5. People will farm in the oceans.
6. People will make space elevators to travel into space.
7. People will control weather.

Activity 2



Speaking

1. What do you think about these predictions?
2. Will they come true? Discuss.

Activity 3



Writing

Form a group and write a prediction for one of the categories mentioned in the article and present it to the class.

Activity 4

Match the words with the meaning.

A

renewable
elevator
transaction
consumption
habitat

B

a machine used to raise things
natural home of an animal or plant
use as a resource
buy or sell something
do not finish when used

Activity 5

Make predictions and fill in the table.

	Things that will be invented	Things that will be changed in your life	Things that will change in the society	Things that will be changed in education
In the next ten years				
In the next fifty years				
In the next hundred years				

Activity 6



Writing

Imran, Supun and Johan are members of the Readers' & Writers' Club. They are going to prepare a magazine about the future. Two of them prepared some points for their articles. Select one topic and write an essay.

Nature is in danger

- Natural resources are in danger
- Increase in cutting trees
- Forests may turn into deserts
- Environment is polluted
- Lead to global warming, rains, droughts and famines
- People will suffer from a number of illnesses
- Increase in animal hunting
- Balance between animals and humans
- Protect nature to have a healthy natural environment

Food in future

- What people will eat in the future
- Take pills instead of food
- Food pills are fresher, healthier and cheaper
- Kitchenless homes / saves time
- Appearance, smell and taste of food will change
- A meal will be in a single, convenient and portable dose
- The impact of this change

Activity 7

Make sentences.

• Forests • The shape, size and appearance of future food • Aeroplanes • Domestic animals • People	will / will not (won't)	• fly without pilots. • turn into deserts one day. • change. • use pills for their meals. • cook food in the future.
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Activity 8



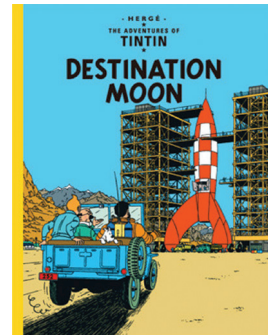
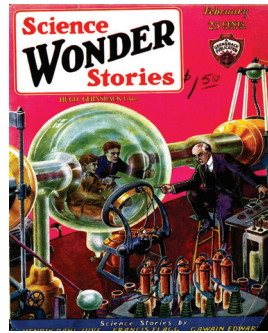
Reading

Read the text and answer the questions.

Future Through Comics

The stories in the comics published nearly 80 - 90 years ago have become a reality today. Before Neil Armstrong landed on the Moon in 1969 it was mentioned in the “Moon Strollers” comic in 1929. Another similar comic was published in the series ‘The Adventures of Tintin-Destination Moon’ in 1953. “Marvel” and “Amazing Stories” published between 1929 and 1939 were also comics which looked through to the future. Man’s walk on the moon, fitting an artificial heart to a patient were predicted through these stories. In these comics there were special robots that could read the mind of a human. However, there are some situations / incidents mentioned in comics that are yet to come true. They are travelling cities, time travel and living on Mars.





1. When did Neil Armstrong land on the Moon?
2. When was landing on the Moon mentioned in comic stories?
3. Mention some concepts in comics that may happen in the future.
4. Design a comic story with your friends and present it to the class.

Activity 9



Listening

Vishwa prepared a presentation on “**Endangered Species.**”

Listen to his presentation and identify the animals. Fill in the grid with the correct letter A, B, C, D.

Animal	Letter
Turtle	
Panda	
Tiger	
Blue Whale	

Activity 10



Act out

David's father, George works as an engineer for aliens in Jupiter. David is going to see him with his mother. They are getting ready.

Mother : Are you ready David?

David : Not yet, wait a minute. I have to take the Brain Cap to do my homework and my electric puppy. Oh! I forgot. I didn't even take my memory chip and my mini robot.

Mother : Hurry up! if we get late, we'll miss the spacecraft to Jupiter. Robot Tony, did you put our bags into our air-car?

Robot Tony : Yes, I did.

Mother : Don't forget to look after the iron flowers.

Robot Tony : I'll do that.

Mother : David, I think you are ready now.

David : Yeah! Just a minute.
By the way, did you take your magic stone?

Mother : Yes, I took it.

David : Well, I'm here.

Mother : Robot Tony, phone George and tell him we are just leaving. So, he'll be in the Space Centre. David, he'll be ready with DD food pills for you.

David : Mm... DD crispy.

Mother : It's a bit cold today. We forgot to take our thermo jackets.



David : Hey, there's another thing which we have forgotten. We didn't take our space license. We'll be held up at the Space Centre if we don't have it!



- **Brain Cap** :- Can solve anything by wearing this.
- **Memory Chip** :- Can memorize anything.
- **Magic Stone** :- Can cure any illness by touching it.

Mark whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1. David's father is an alien. ()
2. David's father is coming to see his son and wife. ()
3. David has an electric puppy. ()
4. Robot Tony is their assistant. ()
5. They should have a Space Licence to travel in space. ()
6. David doesn't like DD food pills. ()

Activity 11

Imagine that you are David. You meet an alien on Jupiter. What are you going to tell him? Write a dialogue between you and the alien.

Future Continuous Tense

The future continuous tense is formed with **will be + the present participle (verb+ing)**.

We use the Future Continuous to say that an action will be in progress at a particular time in the future.

e.g. :-

1. A : What **will you be doing** at this time tomorrow?

B : I **will be doing** my homework.

2. When I go home, my little sister **will be playing** with her doll.

3. **Won't you be coming** to the cricket match?

4. I hope it **won't still be raining** when the class finishes.

Activity 12

Make sentences.

• People • Robots • Young children • Some animals like cheetah, blue whale and the tiger	will be / will not be (won't be)	• suffering from respiratory diseases. • working in farms. • growing old. • living on the earth. • carrying books to school.
--	---	--

Activity 13

Look at the pictures and write suitable questions and answers using the future continuous tense.



e.g.:- What will my sisters be doing at 5 p.m. tomorrow?

1. My sisters

Tomorrow at 5 p.m.



2. The students

Next Monday at 8.30 a.m.



3. My brother

Next week



4. Visal

Next month



5. Ganesh and Nazeer

This evening at 6.00 p.m.



Speaking

Activity 14

Guessing Game

Draw a picture of you doing an action. Don't let others see it. Fold it in half so that your friends can't see the best part of it. Now show the folded picture to the class. Others will guess what you will be doing this time tomorrow.

Enjoy the poem.

The Alien

The alien

Was as round as the moon.

Five legs he had

And his ears played a tune.

His hair was pink

And his knees were green,

He was the funniest thing I'd seen.

As he danced in the door

Of his strange spacecraft

He looked at me

And laughed and laughed!



Julie Holder

Activity 15

Read the poem and answer the questions.

1. What is the poem about?
2. What was the shape of the alien?
3. How many legs did he have?
4. Write an adjective from the poem to describe the following.
 - a)hair
 - b)knees
 - c)spacecraft
5. Find a rhyming word.
green -.....
6. Write the opposites for the following words.
 - a) laughed -
 - b) strange -

Activity 16



Reading

Complete the following quotes.

Quotes About Future

Thedepends on
what we do in the
- Mahatma Gandhi
(present, future)

..... in the Future
..... that is where you
are going to spend the
of your life.
- Habeeb Akande
(rest, invest, because)

Math and are the
..... of the
- Bob Becker
(life blood, future, science)

Every we think is
..... our future.
- Louise Hay
(creating, thought)

..... is the law of life
and those who look only to
the or present are
certain to miss the
- John F. Kennedy
(past, change, future)

The best way to
the is to invent it.
- Alan Kay
(predict, future)