## **Good Friends**



$\diamond$	This is a warm-up exercise to familiarise students with the value of friendship.	Get Going!
\$	Explain the activity and ask the students to write out the answers, after discussing it with their partners.	
$\diamond$	Display their work in the class.	
	In this poem the poet tells us about the value of having friends. All of us need friends because they make our lives so enjoyable. They smile at us and we smile back out of sheer happiness. They love us even when we make mistakes or do silly things.	Read and Enjoy
<b>◇</b>	In the second stanza, the poet sys they are funto be with always because they share things with you. They feel happy when you are happy and when you are sad they feel concerned because they care for you.	
<b>\$</b>	In the third stanza the poet says that we should love and care for our friends too, if we want to be good friends. That is what makes us valuable and makes our friends love us so much. The poet says he will always remember his friend's smile because it makes him happy even to think about his friend.	
\$	This poem is written in three stanzas or parts. It has some rhyming words but it is not strictly rhymed and set according to specific number of lines in each stanza. The first two parts have four lines and the last one has six. Sentences are arrange in two lines each. This poem can be learnt and recited.	
$\diamond$	Read and explain what is required in Exercises A and B, one at a time.	Read and Understand
	Do each exercise orally first and then ask the students to write the answers down. Let the students check Exercise A in pairs. The teacher should check Exercise B personally.	
\$	Think and Answer: Discuss the two questions with the students in the class. There can be different answers. Appreciate the answers and gently guide them to a good viewpoint.	
\$	Brush up the class on what rhyming words are. Point out that rhyming words are not necessarily spelt alike.	Appreciating the Poem
\$	Explain the exercise to them and tell them that each pair of rhyming words should be in the same colour. Give an	
	example: 'lot' and 'not' can both be blue, etc.	

	Students can do the exercise in pairs or on their own.	
	Announce the answers aloud and they can check.	
Word Wise	<ul> <li>Exercise A: Read the exercise and explain it to the students. Then ask them to add -ing to the words given and fill in the blanks.</li> </ul>	
	Announce the answers and let the students check their answers.	
Punctuation	the usage of capital letters, full stop and question mark. it orally first, using the blackboard if necessary.	
	Write the correct answers on the blackboard and let the students check.	
Write Well	Write Well $\diamond$ Read out the exercise and explain it.	
	♦ Do the exercise orally first. Then ask the students to write down the words to fill the blanks. There will be some differences in the answers. Correct them gently if they are grammatically wrong.	
	Announce the answers aloud and let the students check in pairs.	
AIL Activity	<ul> <li>Exercise A: Ask the students the day before to bring the materials required. If the school is providing the materials, distribute them.</li> </ul>	
	$\Rightarrow$ This activity can be done singly, in pairs or in groups.	
	$\Rightarrow$ Display the efforts of the students in the class.	
	♦ Exercise B: Tell the students to discuss this in pairs. Each of the two students can ask the question and give the answer.	