

Two Little Kittens

Poem

Get Going!	\$	Exercise A: Explain the exercise, though this is probably
		something all the students know and enjoy!
	\$	Exercise B: Let the partners discuss the questions and have fun
		finding out what their partners have to say.
Read and Enjoy	\$	The author of this poem is anonymous, meaning he/she is
		unknown. It is a delightful little poem about two kittens
		quarelling over a mouse, and how their owner taught them a
		lesson about not fighting over silly things. Each stanza consists
		of four lines, with the first two rhyming with each other and
		the next two with each other.
	\$	The first stanza tells us who is fighting and why. The fight is
		between two kittens over a mouse! It all happened on a stormy
	_	night, starting with a quarrel and then becoming a fight.
	⇔	One kitten was slightly older and bigger than the other. He
		said he would have the mouse. The smaller kitten challenged
		him and said they would see whose mouse it was! And so the
	_	quarrel began.
	<>	In the third stanza, they were fighting so hard that the old woman who was the mistress of the house heard them. She
		was very angry. She took a broom and swept both the kittens
		right out of the door.
	\wedge	It was a stormy night. Suddenly the kittens found it was dark
	~	and cold. There was frost and snow on the ground outside
		the house. Inside, it had been warm. They lay down on the
		doormat and waited in the cold, not daring to step into the
		snow and storm. They were waiting for the old woman to
		finish sweeping the room.
	♦	Then they crept in quietly, their fight forgotten. They were wet
	l v	and cold from the snow and ice outside in the storm. They
		decided it was much better to sleep in the warm house than
		to fight over a mouse!
	\$	This poem, in five stanzas, tells us how foolish it is to fight
		with each other. We can be so happy if we do not quarrel.
		Students can be divided into five groups and each group can
		learn and recite a stanza. Correct them gently where required.

	Exercises A, B and C: Explain each exercise and do it orally first. Then ask the students to write down the answers in their notebooks. The teacher needs to assess their work individually.	Read and Understand
	Ask the students to discuss this with their partners and then answer the question orally in class.	Think and Answer
	Ask the students to give you suggestions about rhyming words. Write them down on the blackboard. They can write any three with each given word.	Appreciating the Poem
	The students have done opposites earlier. Refresh their memories. Use your own examples, for example: long – short; in – out; up – down, etc. Exercise A: Do this orally first, then ask the students to match the words and their opposites.	Word Wise
	Exercise A: Explain the exercise and talk about how we feel different emotions on different occasions. Then do the exercise orally. Students can underline/circle the correct answer. Exercise B: Ask the students to write five sentences describing how the bigger kitten felt. They have to imagine they are the kitten and then write.	Write Well