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Blackberries – The Fruit

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Learning about carrying out one's duties and responsibilities cheerfully.
- Doing what is right brings its own rewards.
- Listening, reading, understanding and answering the questions orally and in writing. Grammar: Adjectives – Kinds [Quality, Quantity, Number, Possessive, Interrogative, Exclamatory, Demonstrative, Reflexive, Emphatic]; Degrees of Comparison [Positive, Comparative, Superlative]
- Words, meanings, usage, compound words; dictionary skills and pronunciation of different words.
- Understanding punctuation.
- Learning to speak, converse and write correctly
- **Outcome:** Learning about doing chores and duties cheerfully.
- Learning about adjectives, their kinds and their usage
- Understanding, speaking and writing correct English.

Get Set!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A & B: Ask the students to identify the pictures and state their preference and say why they like something in particular.
Read and Enjoy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduce the class to Enid Blyton, who wrote hundreds of children's stories. Ask the students to take turns reading the lesson aloud. Explain difficult words, phrases and ideas. The basic lesson in this story is about doing chores and being helpful, sometimes even against our wishes, and sharing our things with others, and being kind. Link these qualities with what we learned in the previous lesson. ➤ It will be good to read a book or story by Enid Blyton.
Read and Understand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A to D: Read and explain the questions. Ask the students to write the answers on their own. You can check their work individually or announce the answers aloud and let the partners check each other's work.
Think and Answer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1 and 2: Discuss the questions in class and ask the students to write the answers on their own. You should check their work individually.
Grammar Spotlight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brush up what we have already learned about Adjectives – words used to describe Nouns or Pronouns. We have learned about some types of Adjectives – of Quality, Quantity, Number, Possession and Demonstration. [Examples – an old book, a lot of paper, three apples, her shoes, that house, etc.] ➤ Explain about some more types of Adjectives – Interrogative, Exclamatory, and Emphatic.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjectives used for asking questions are Interrogative Adjectives. [Examples – Who came late? What time is the train leaving? Which is your house? Where are we going? When will we reach Shimla? How is your mother feeling?] ➤ Adjectives used when exclaiming about some situation or even are called Exclamatory Adjectives. [Examples – How lovely! What a terrible thing! What a large cake! How annoying!] ➤ Adjectives that emphasise what is said in the sentence are Emphatic Adjectives. [Examples – Only Karan can help us. Tell only Neena about this.] ➤ A. Do the exercise orally, first ask the students to identify the Adjectives and then name the type. Correct them and finally write the correct answers on the board. Students can check their own work. Tell them to ask their doubts, if any. ➤ Placement of Adjectives in a sentence should be correct. Attributively, they are placed before the noun or pronoun. [She is a kind lady. Jenny is wearing a pretty dress.] Predicatively, they are used at the end of a sentence. [The lady is kind. Jenny's dress is pretty.] ➤ B. Do the exercise orally, first ask the students to state whether the Adjectives are placed Attributively or Predicatively. Correct them and finally write the correct answers on the board. Students can check their own work. Tell them to ask their doubts, if any. ➤ Degrees of Comparison in Adjectives refers to the degree to which the same adjective can apply to different things, people, etc. If a Noun/ Pronoun is not being compared to any other, then the Adjective is said to be in the Positive Degree. If it is compared to two other Nouns/ Pronouns and is of more or less value etc., then it is said to be in the Comparative Degree. When the adjective compares more than two, it is said to be in the Superlative Degree. [Examples – Joe is naughty. Joe is naughtier than Mike. Joe is the naughtiest boy in class./ Millie is a good singer. Seema is better. Gita is the best singer.] ➤ C. Do the exercise orally, first ask the students to identify the Adjectives and then name the Degree of Comparison. Correct them and finally write the correct answers on the board. Students can check their own work. Tell them to ask their doubts, if any. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Students can do this on their own, using the words in the Help Box. Announce the answers at the end and let partners check each other's work. 	Spell Well
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Do the exercise orally, first ask the students to identify the pairs of words. Correct them and finally write the correct answers on the board. Students can check their own work. Tell them to ask their doubts, if any. 	Word Power
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Read aloud the passage at least twice, or ask students to read it aloud. Then ask the questions and let them answer them in complete sentences. Correct them where required. 	Listen and Learn
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Ask a pair of students to read and enact the conversation. You can ask more pairs to have a similar conversations, replacing the offers of fun and the chores. Correct them where required. 	Converse and Connect

Speak and Express	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Read and explain the exercises. Either it can be taken up by students on their own using their imagination or you can put down some clues on the board for them to use. Example – Positive: connecting friends, can help with homework, facility of video call, can work in a group, etc. Negative: chats can waste time, danger of getting addicted, surfing can consume time, chores left undone, etc.
Pronunciation Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Speak each word clearly and correctly. Ask the students to follow. Write the word and its phonetic spelling on the board, to familiarise the class with the manner in which the symbols depict sounds. Also draw attention to the fact that the phonetic symbols are given in the dictionary too. Try writing some simple words on the board with phonetic symbols and ask the class to read them.
Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Ask students to punctuate the passage using comma, full stop, apostrophe, question mark, capitals, etc. Announce the correct answer or write it on the board at the end. Let the students check their own work to make sure they understand the correct usage.
Write Well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Read and explain the exercise and ask students to fill in articles orally first. Then ask them to suggest three more sentences using articles and write down the correct ones on the board. The students can select and add three sentences and write the complete passage neatly in their books. This should be checked individually. ➤ B. Read and explain the exercise and ask the students to fill out the given clues. They can be expanded into complete sentences. Ask them to write out the story. This should be checked individually. ➤ C. This should be done by the students on their own. This should be checked individually.
Dictionary Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Read the exercise and explain it. Ask the students to do the exercise on their own, using their dictionaries. This should be checked individually.
Project Work/AIL Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Read and explain the exercise. Make groups of four, and ask them to list the activities and then to collect the cuttings etc. for preparing a chart. Then ask them to discuss which activities can help in household chores. Examples – washing the vehicle, watering plants, cutting the grass or trimming the hedge, helping a grandparent walk in the park, walking the dog, etc. Display the projects and discuss in class.
Values and Life Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A. Read and discuss the options: Which one is appropriate and why; and why some of it is not an appropriate choice.