



Rohan's Day Out



Curricular Goal

 CG-9: Children develop effective communication skills for day-to-day interactions in two languages

Competencies

- C-9.3: Converses fluently and can hold a meaningful conversation
- C-9.5: Comprehends narrated/read-out stories and identifies characters, storyline and what the author wants to say

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the lesson, learners will be able to:

- o discuss the characters in the graphic story. Quse joining words in sentences.
- understand how one word may have two meanings. write about one's ability.

Get Ready!



Critical Thinking

Where does food come from? Match the food with its source.





2.



3.



4.



5



a.



b.



 \boldsymbol{c}



d.



e.





Let's Read

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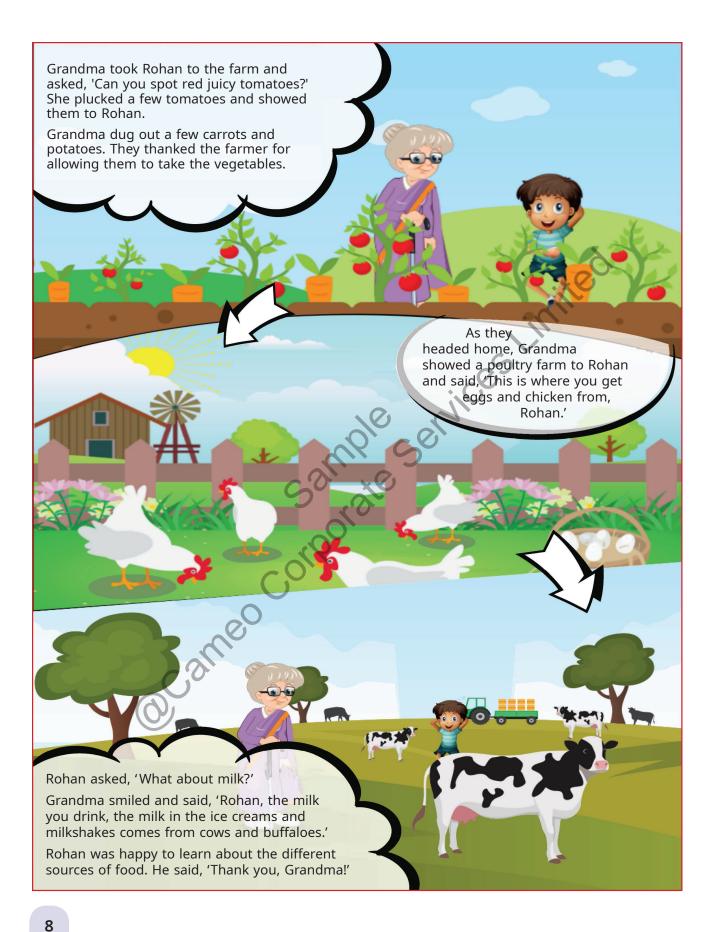
Little Rohan finds out where his food comes from. Let us read more about it!



mouth-watering: delicious | stalks: green stems of the plants













Comprehension questions

A . '	Write T^{\cdot}	for the true	statements and F	for the	false statements.
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- 1. Rohan was visiting his uncle and aunt.
- 2. Rohan wanted to know how his grandmother made *rotis*.
- 3. We can also make juice out of flour.
- 4. We get chicken and eggs from a poultry farm.
- 5. Tomatoes and carrots come from a mill.

B. Answer these questions.

- 1. Why was Rohan excited to visit his grandmother?
- 2. How are rotis made?
- 3. What else can we make from flour?
- 4. From where do we get tomatoes and carrots?
- 5. What do we get from a poultry farm?
- 6. What do we get from cows and buffaloes?

Think and answer

HOTS



- A. What would you grow if you had your own farm?
- B. What difference is there between things grown at home and those bought from the market?



Language Skills

Grammar joining words



I ate rotis.

I ate vegetables.

The tomatoes are red.

The carrots are orange.



That's four sentences, Rohan!

You can always say it in two by using the joining words and and but. Just say 'I ate *rotis* and vegetables.'

'The tomatoes are red but the carrots are orange.'

And is used to join sentences when the ideas are similar. But is used to join sentences with opposite ideas.

Use and or but to join these pairs of sentences. Two have been done for you.

1. I eat apples. I eat oranges.

I eat apples and oranges.

- 2. Mohit was ten years old. His sister Riya was seven. *Mohit was ten years old but his sister Riya was seven.*
- 3. The bird made a nest. The bird laid an egg in it.

.....

4. The dog has a bone. The dog has a ball.

5. We play cricket. We do not play football.



Vocabulary

one word with two meanings

In English, a word can have more than one meaning.

The word walk means to move from one place to another by foot.

The word walk also means the path in a garden.

- I walk to school every day. (meaning: to move)
- The side-walk had many lamps. (meaning: a path)

Tick (✓) the correct meaning of the highlighted word in each sentence.

1.	Turn right from here.	le div
	correct	direction
2.	The dog's bark scared us.	
	the sound made by a dog	the outer covering of a tree
3.	This bag is very light.	
	brightness from the Sun	onot heavy
4.	I always carry some change in	my pocket.
	coins	to put on different clothes
5.	Did you watch the show last ni	ight?
	a small clock tied on the wr	rist o see something







Use these words to make a short story with your partner.

through pleasure please

water because before

Writing



Write eight things that you can do now which you could not do before. For example, now you can tie your shoelaces or pack your bag on your own.

Things I can do now...

2.	
3.	Sign
4.	
5.	

7.

8.

6.