

6

Playing tricks



In this two-week cycle you will learn and practise these skills:

Listen and speak (1 hour per week)

- Listen to a traditional story, answer questions
- Tell and retell stories
- Practise listening and speaking daily

Read and view (2 hours per week)

- Read a story and answer questions
- Practise reading aloud
- Do independent reading

Write and present (1.5 hours per week)

- Write a simple story using a frame
- Use the writing process
- Write a paragraph to express an opinion
- Record words and meaning in a personal dictionary

Language structures and conventions

(30 minutes formal practice per week)

Spelling

- Spell familiar words correctly, using a personal dictionary
- Use words with a k sound followed by -a, -u or -o

Work with words and sentences

Irregular forms of verbs; Countable and uncountable nouns; Demonstrative pronouns (this, that); Adjectives before nouns; Present simple tense;

Vocabulary in context

Words taken from shared or individually read texts



Listen and speak

Talk about a photograph

Orally

1. Look at the photograph on page 51. What animal does it show?
2. Have you ever seen this animal? If so, where?
3. In stories, this animal is clever and sometimes unkind. Find a word in the Word list that describes this animal.
4. Do you know any stories about this animal? Tell the class.

Word list

trick – to make someone trust you so that you can cheat them or get something from them or do something mean to them

trickster – an animal who likes to play tricks on others

struggled – tried very hard to get free

looped – made a shape like a circle in a piece of string to try and tie something with it

serves you right – you deserve to have something bad done to do because you have done something bad yourself

Listen to a story

p. 205 Orally

Before you listen

1. Look at the pictures below. Hare plays a **trick** on Lion. What do you think he does?
2. Copy this flow chart.



Hare and Lion meet.
Hare asks if he can come and look after Lion. Lion agrees.



Lion takes Hare...



They start building...

They start working on the roof...



Hare jumps off...



Lesson 1 (p. 71)
Learner's copy (in WB)
flow chart and complete/make notes while they listen.

While you listen

Your teacher will read the story three times.

- The first time you listen, think about the guesses you made. Were you correct?
- The second time make notes about the story in your flow chart.
- The third time, add more information to your flow chart if you need to.

After you listen

1. Answer these questions.
 - a) What does Hare promise to do for Lion when he looks after him? Name three things.
 - b) What does Hare say when he sees Lion's home?
 - c) What do they decide to do?
 - d) How does Hare trick Lion?
2. In pairs, take turns to tell each other the story. Use the notes in your flow chart to help you.
3. It will not take long for Lion to free himself. What do you think will happen next? Tell your partner.



* Read story on p.205 again..!

Orally

Spelling

In pairs, take turns to read the words in boxes. Which words begin with a **hard c sound**?

cut

cook

city

clean

cycle

can

cot

Work with words and sentences

In WB

1. Write the correct form of the **noun** in brackets. Two of these nouns will stay the same.
 - **(Hare)** are animals with big **(ear)**.
 - Hare and Lion drank **(water)** when they were thirsty.
 - Lion had two **(house)**, a big one and a small one.
 - Hare ate all the **(food)**.
2. The story about Hare and Lion was told in the past tense. Rewrite the paragraphs below. Change the **verbs** in pink to the **simple present tense**. The first one has been done for you.

So Lion **took (takes)** Hare to his home. Hare **pretended** to be shocked that Lion **lived** in such a small home. He **said**, "Let's build a nice big house for you."
They **started** to build the new house. When they **were** ready to put the roof on, Hare **asked** for something to eat.

Discuss

Countable and uncountable nouns

- Some nouns are easy to count. These nouns have a singular and a plural form. For example: one **lion**, two **lions**.
- Some nouns are difficult to count. They do not have a plural form. For example: **sand**.

Lesson 2

Discuss

Pronouns

We can use the pronouns **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those** to show which things we are talking about.

	One	More than one
Things that are near	this	these
Things that are far	that	those

Lesson 3 (p. 74)

3. Use **this**, **that**, **these** or **those** to complete the sentences.
- Is _____ Lion's house here? No, _____ is his house on the other side of the river.
 - Will they use _____ sticks to build the house? No they will use _____ sticks, over there.
 - _____ grass here is good for the roof. _____ grass in the field over there is not good.

Read and view

Read a story

Before you read

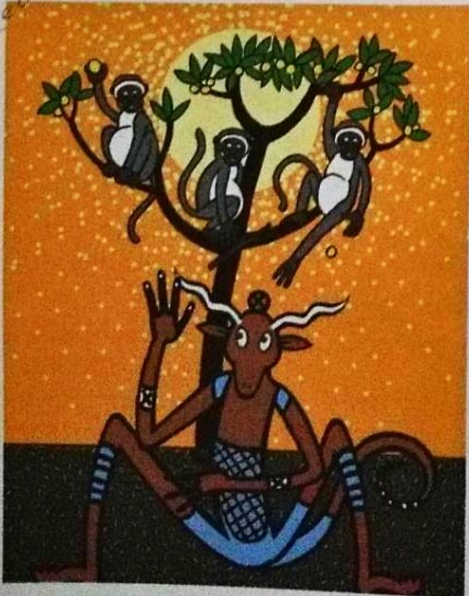
Look at the pictures below and on page 55 and read the title of the story.

- Which character is the trickster? What does he look like?
- What kind of animals are the other characters?
- Where are they? Name two places.
- How do you think the monkeys lose their fat tummies?

While you read

- Think about the guesses you made about the story. Were you correct?
- Look up new words and meanings in the Word list on the next page or a dictionary.

Lesson 3 + 7
Read Story!



Why monkeys have flat tummies

In the early days the monkeys were not as thin and quick as they are today. They were fat little animals that moved slowly.

Sankhambi often crept up behind the monkeys and pulled their long tails. This made them furious, and they threw seeds and sticks at him.

Sankhambi decided to **pay them back**.

"Dear friends," he said in a sweet voice, "Up there on the mountain is a cave. And deep inside the cave is a beehive full of golden honeycomb. Follow me - I will show you the way."

And the monkeys followed him, thinking of the delicious feast that was waiting for them.

Sankhambi led them to the mouth of a big cave. "Go inside, friends," he said.

As soon as they were inside, Sankhambi started to stamp his feet hard.

"Watch out!" he screamed. The roof is starting to **collapse**. Stretch your arms up high and hold up the roof. I will run to fetch some **poles**!"

The monkeys did exactly that: they stood with their arms stretched up above their heads. All through the day, in the heat, and right through the night, there stood the monkeys like stone pillars.

They were getting very tired. Where was Sankhambi?

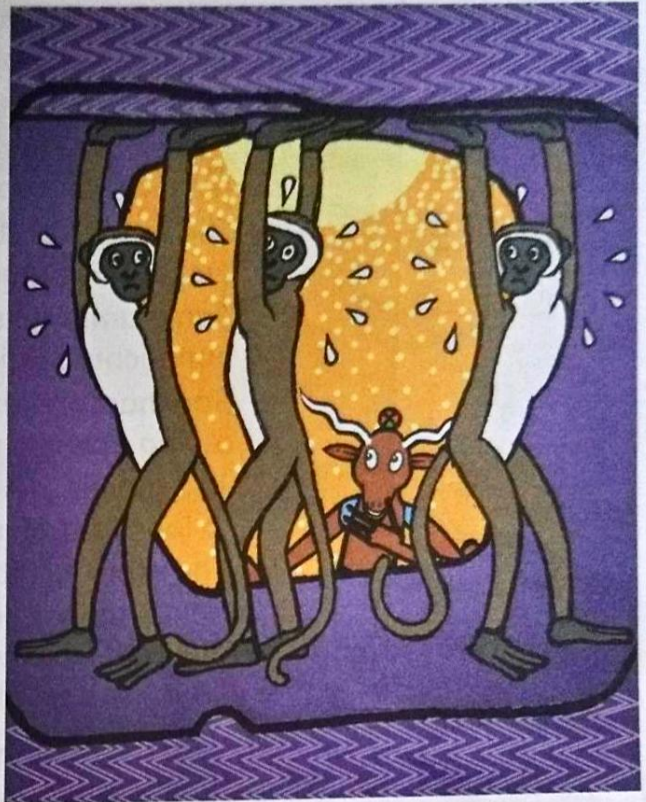
As morning came, the eldest monkey realised they had been tricked. He took one finger away, then another, then his whole hand, and the other hand ...

One by one the monkeys lowered their **aching** arms. And when they looked down at their bodies, they no longer had fat tummies! After all the hard work trying to hold up the roof of the cave, their tummies had become flat.

And that is why, even today, monkeys are able to swing between the trees so quickly.

After you read

1. Who started causing trouble first in the story?
2. What did he do?
3. What happened next?



Word list

pay them back – to do something unpleasant to someone because they have done something unpleasant to you

collapse – fall down

poles – long, thin, round pieces of wood

aching – very sore

Lesson 7 (p. 76 + 77)

Informal assessment.

4. Do you think the monkeys were right to throw things at Sankhambi? Explain your answer.
5. What does **pay them back** mean?
6. How does Sankhambi pay the monkeys back? Put the sentences in the correct order.
 - The monkeys stand there for a day and a night before they realise they have been tricked.
 - Sankhambi tells the monkeys about a cave with honeycomb in it.
 - Sankhambi pretends that the roof of the cave is falling down.
 - The monkeys hold the roof up while Sankhambi pretends to look for poles.
 - The monkeys follow Sankhambi to the cave.
7. Complete these sentences in your own words.
 - a) The monkeys have flat tummies because _____.
 - b) I think the monkeys are (**clever/silly**) because _____.

Work with words and sentences

Pg 74

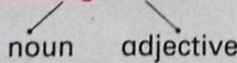
1. Copy the sentences below and add **adjectives**. The first one has been done for you.
 - a) The monkeys used to have **fat** tummies.
 - b) Now their tummies are _____.
 - c) They still have _____ tails.
 - d) They can climb _____ trees.
 - e) They like eating _____ honeycomb.

Adjectives

Adjectives can come before the noun, or after the noun.

For example: **The fat tummy** can also be

The tummy is fat.



2. Complete the activity below. Fill in the **adjectives**.
 - a) The ___ tail – The tail is ___.
 - b) The ___ tree – The tree is ___.
 - c) The ___ honeycomb – The honeycomb is ___.

Vocabulary in context

Discuss new words you have learnt in the story. Look up the meanings of words in your dictionary if you cannot find them in the Word list on page 55.

Lesson 3 (p. 73)

Regular and irregular verbs in the simple past tense

Regular verbs add **-d** or **-ed** at the end for the simple past tense.
For example:

The fat monkeys **moved** slowly. (**move**)

Sankhambi **pulled** their tails. (**pull**)

Irregular verbs do not follow this rule. Here are some examples:

Simple present tense	Simple past tense
tell	told
see	saw
creep	crept
take	took
hold	held
throw	threw
have	had
do	did
lead	led
stand	stood



- Write the **regular verbs** in brackets in the simple past tense.
 - The monkeys (**believe**) what Sankhambi told them.
 - They (**follow**) Sankhambi to the cave.
 - They (**listen**) to the noise.
 - They (**lift**) up their arms to hold the roof.
 - They (**hope**) Sankhambi would come soon.
- Write the **irregular verbs** in brackets in the simple past tense. Use the table above to help you.
 - Sankhambi (**creep**) up to the monkeys.
 - The monkeys (**throw**) sticks at Sankhambi.
 - Sankhambi (**tell**) them about a special cave.
 - He (**lead**) them to the entrance of the cave.
 - They (**stand**) like statues and (**hold**) up the roof of the cave.
- Use regular and irregular verbs in the simple past tense to complete this paragraph.
The eldest monkey (**realise**) that they had been tricked. He (**lift**) one finger and then another. He (**takes**) his whole hand off. The other monkeys (**do**) the same. They (**see**) that they now (**have**) flat stomachs!

Lesson 4 (p. 74 + 75)

Lesson 8 (p. 77 - 78)

Write and present

Write a paragraph to express an opinion

1. Read the story 'Why monkeys have flat tummies' on pages 54 and 55 again.
2. Use your own ideas to complete the paragraph below. Write at least three sentences. Start with:

I think that it was fair/unfair that Sankhambi tricked the monkeys in the cave because _____

1



2

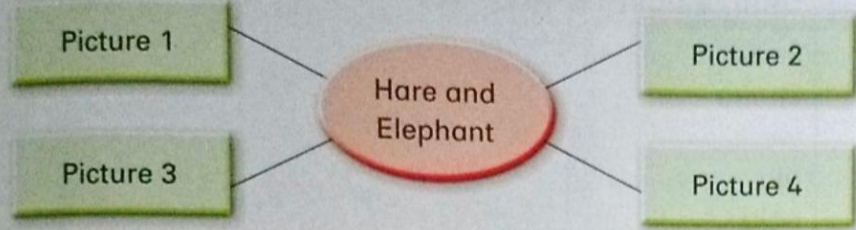


Lesson 5 (p. 75)

Write a story using a frame

Look at the pictures on this page and page 58. You are going to write a story about Hare and Elephant.

1. **Plan:** Copy the mind map below and use it to make notes.



2. **Write a first draft:** Use the pictures and the information in your mind map to complete the story below.

Lesson 9 (p. 78-79)

Hare was _____.

His pumpkins were _____ and _____.

He was feeling _____.

That night, Elephant _____.

_____.

The next day, Hare was cross.

He hid _____.

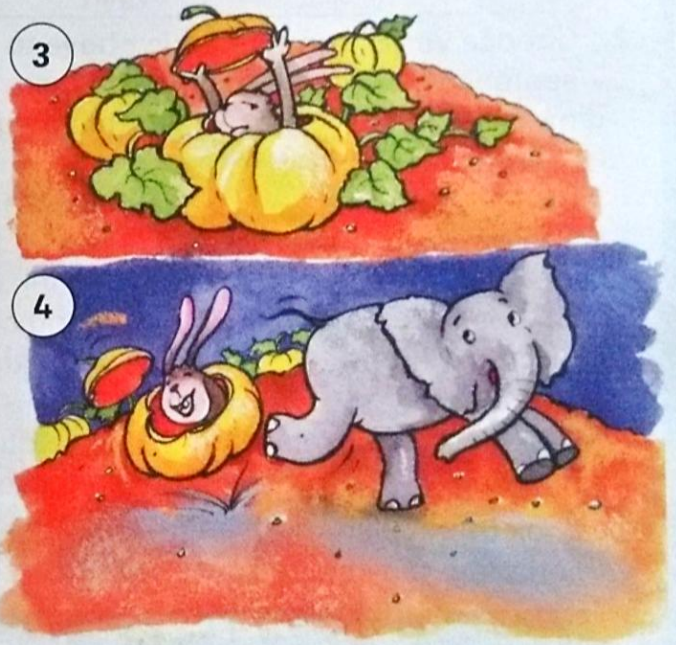
Later, Elephant came to _____.

_____.

The pumpkin started _____.

Elephant _____ and _____.

_____.



- Revise:** Read your first draft and make changes if you need to.
- Edit:** Check your spelling, grammar and punctuation.
- Write your story neatly:** Make sure your handwriting is neat and your work is correct. Draw a picture to go with your story.

Lesson 10

Record words and meanings in a personal dictionary

Write new words that you have learnt in this theme in your personal dictionary. Add their meanings and make up a sentence for each word to show its meaning.

Do in WB

1. Match the verb in the first column with the correct word in the second column.

Simple present tense	Simple past tense
a) say	knew
b) stand	shone
c) hide	were
d) come	hid
e) know	said
f) shine	came
g) are	stood
h) begin	began

2. Choose verbs from the table above to complete the sentences. Use the simple past tense.

- Sankhambi _____ the trouble by pulling the monkeys' tails.
- The monkeys _____ down the tree to listen to him.
- They _____ in a hurry to get to the cave.
- Sankhambi _____ he would look for poles.
- They _____ in the cave all day and all night.
- Sankhambi _____ away while the monkeys waited.
- Then the morning sun _____ into the cave.
- They _____ they had been tricked!

3. Look at the picture. Use **that**, **these** or **those** to complete the sentences below.



____ lions under the tree, here, are sleeping. ____ lions over there at the waterhole are playing. ____ lion on the right is drinking.