Endless Friendship



Activity 1

Act Out

Thisal visited the RajamahaViharaya in Thanthirimale with his mother. There, he offered flowers and meditated for some time. He happened to meet his old classmate, Hemal, there.

Thisal : Hello! Hemal. Nice to see you! How are you?

Hemal : Fine, Thisal.

Thisal : *I've* heard *you've* joined a new pirivena.

What's its name?

Hemal : Yes, *it's* Nandana Pirivena in Medawachchiya.

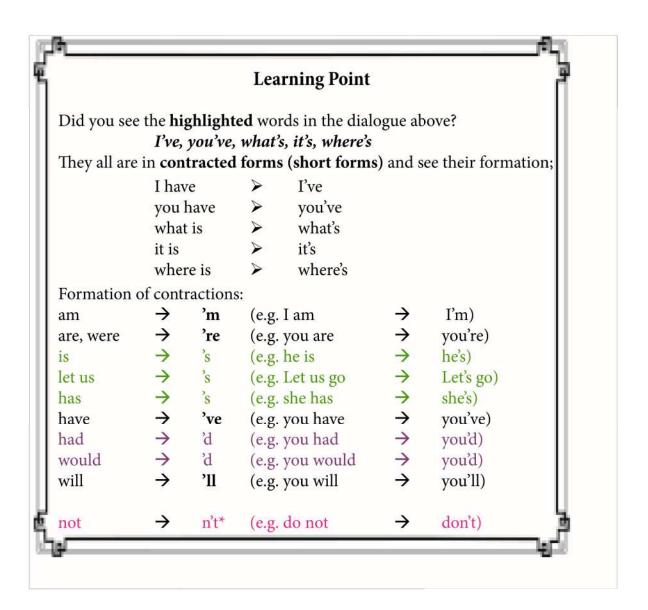
Thisal : Can we meet the chief monk of this temple?

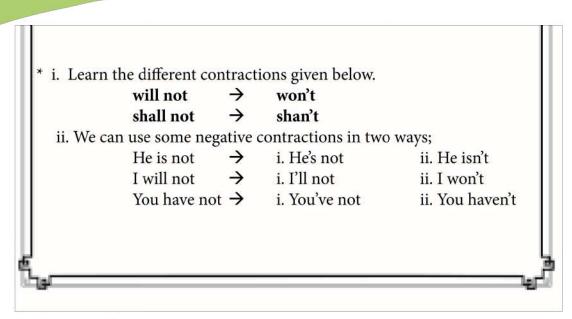
Hemal : Yes, where's he?

Thisal : He might be in the shrine room.

(b) Answer the following questions.

- 1. Who visited the Thanthirimale Rajamaha Viharaya?
- 2. What are the names of the two boys?
- Where is the Nandana Pirivena?





Activity 2 - Grammar

Write the contracted forms for the following.

1.	I am	6.	let us	
2.	he is	7.	she has	
3.	we are	 8.	here is	
4.	it is	9.	there is	
5.	you are	 10.	you have	

Activity 3

Rewrite two contracted forms for the following.

e.g.	we will not	i. we'll not	ii. we won't
1.	you have not	i	ii
2.	we are not	i	ii
3.	he is not	i	ii
4.	you were not	i	ii
5.	she would not	i	ii

Activity 4

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct contracted forms.

I.	Who is your best friend?
II.	Where is your bag?
III.	How is your father now?
IV.	How is my driving?
V.	What has happened?

Activity 5 - Reading

Read aloud and identify different sound patterns of 'i'.

"ii"	"ei"	"ai"	"oi"
lease	raise	rice	noise
read	praise	mice	voice
meal	waist	wise	coin
team	weight	lice	oil
lead	straight	dice	coin

Activity 6

Find and write out the correct sound pattern of 'i, 'ii', 'ei', 'ai', 'oi'.

e.g. rice	"ai"
e.g. rice lease	
praise	
meal	
straight	

lead	
mice	
voice	
dice	
noise	
leave	

Activity 7 - Listening

Listen to your teacher and match.

then



finally



first



next



Activity 8 - Reading

Read aloud.

Similar words or *synonyms* are words or phrases which have the same or nearly the same meaning.

Synonyms			
little	\rightarrow	small	
big	\rightarrow	large	
delicious	\rightarrow	tasty	
beautiful	\rightarrow	pretty	
new	\rightarrow	modern	

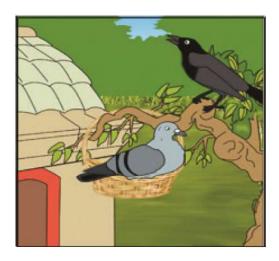
Activity 9 - Grammar

Underline the correct synonym.

- 1. I have a <u>little</u> toy car. (small, long, short)
- 2. Mother brought a big jakfruit. (fat, thin, large)
- 3. This salad is <u>delicious</u>. (sour, bitter, tasty)
- 4. I can draw a <u>beautiful</u> flower. (pretty, ugly, dirty)
- 5. That's a <u>new</u> building. (deep, wide, modern)

Activity 10 - Reading

(a) Read the story.



The Greedy Crow

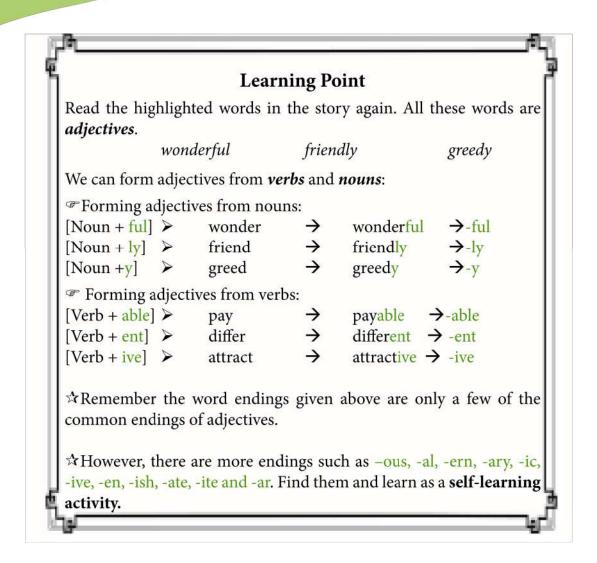
Once upon a time there was a pigeon. It lived in a nest close to a kitchen. The cook in the kitchen liked it very much. He often fed grain to it.

One day, a crow saw the pigeon. It saw that the pigeon was getting wonderful food from the kitchen. The crow decided to get friendly with the pigeon. Pretending to be friends, the crow somehow made the pigeon share the nest with it.

The crow wanted meat and all the other food in the kitchen. But the pigeon got only grains from the kitchen. The crow could not wait any longer. At the end, it decided to take some food from the kitchen.

Thinking so, it crept down the chimney into the kitchen. He saw some cooked fish in a pan. It smelt delicious. It felt greedy and tried to get the fish. Suddenly, a ladle fell down and made a noise. The cook heard this noise. He came to the kitchen quickly. Finally, he caught the crow and removed its feathers.

(b) Read the story "The Greedy Crow" and mark "√" or "×".				
1.	The Greedy Crow is the topic of the story.			
2.	The pigeon lived close to a jungle.			
3.	The crow wanted to be friendly with the pigeon.			
4.	The pigeon often got bread from the cook.			
5.	Finally, the cook caught the crow.			



Activity 11 - Grammar

Find adjectives from the box and complete the table. Then underline the word endings as in examples given.

skillful	urgent	agreeable	greedy	creative
friendly	selective	monthly	handful	dependent

Adjectives from nouns [-ful / -ly / -y]		Adjectives from verbs [-able / -ent / -ive]		
e.g.	beauty	beauti <u>ful</u>	attract	attract <u>ive</u>
ŀ	nand		agree	
fi	riend		depend	
greed			create	
month			select	
skill			urge	

Learning Point We usually do not use the definite article 'the' and the indefinite articles 'a, an' with uncountable nouns. e. g.He often fed grain to her. No articles (a, an, the)

I ate rice.

No articles (a, an, the) Zero article

I drank water.

No articles (a, an, the)

But remember the following occasions:

- ☆ We can use 'the' before uncountable nouns when they are used in a particular sense.
- The grain (that the cook gave to the pigeon) was good. e.g.

The rice (*that my father brought*) was delicious.

The water (that was in the flask) was not hot.

☆ We can use 'a' with uncountable nouns according to the given structure below.

```
of
                                + uncountable noun
      a + noun
      a + glass
                         of
                                      milk → a glass of milk
e.g.
      a + bit
                                      news \rightarrow a bit of news
                         of
                                +
                   +
                                                 a bowl of rice
      a + bowl
                         of
                                +
                                      rice
                                             \rightarrow
```

Activity 12

(a) Read the following sentences and mark "√" or "x".



The snow is white.



The milk is in a cup.



The sugar in the bowl is brown.



I spent all **the money** in my pocket.



Thisal drank all the water in the glass.

(b) Make phrases correctly. (a + noun + of + uncountable noun)

e.g.	glass – water	a glass of water
1.	piece – advice	
2.	sheet - paper	-
3.	drop – water	<u>-</u>
4.	pot – milk	-
5.	pane – glass	<u>-</u>

Activity 13 - Reading

(a) Thisal's English teacher described the following pictures. Read the sentences aloud.







The quail is big.

The peacock is **bigger** than the quail.

The ostrich is *the* biggest of all the birds in the world.

The quail is powerful.

The peacock is **more powerful** *than* the quail.

The ostrich is *the* most powerful bird in the world.

Learning Point

All the highlighted words in the above sentences are *adjectives of comparison*.

big, bigger, biggest

beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful

There are three degrees of comparison.

1. The Positive : - It is the simple form of the adjective.

e.g. big, powerful

2. The Comparative : - We use it to compare two things or persons.

e.g. bigger, more powerful

3. The Superlative* : - We use it to compare more than two things or

persons.

e.g. biggest, most powerful

There are different ways of forming comparative and superlative adjectives:

We often add 'er' and 'est' to one-syllable adjectives.

e.g. big bigger

biggest

We usually add 'er' and 'est' to two-syllable adjectives that end in "er", "y" or "ly".

> clever cleverer cleverest e.g. prettier prettiest pretty lovely lovelier loveliest

We usually add 'more' and 'most' to adjectives that end in *ful* or *re*. Some adjectives form the comparative and the superlative form as follows.

> faithful more faithful most faithful e.g. most mature mature more mature powerful more powerful most powerful

Venerable Piyananda is *the* tallest in the class.

^{*} Don't forget to use the definite article 'the' before superlative adjectives.

Irregular Comparisons

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
good	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
far	farther	farthest (of distance only)	
far	further	furthest	
many/ much*	more	most	
little	less	least	
old	older	oldest	
old	elder	eldest (of people only)	
* We use ' <i>many</i> ' with countable nouns and ' <i>much</i> ' with uncountable nouns.			

⁽b) Complete the following table.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big		
	more dangerous	
		highest
clever		
	worse	
		most useful
educated		
	greater	
		cleverest
fast		

Activity 14 - Reading

(a) Read the dialogue.

Teacher : What does your brother look like?

Thisal : He's thin. He's got curly hair and a round face.

Teacher : Can you tell me about your sister?

Thisal : She is tall. She has long hair and an oval face.

Teacher : **Tell me about** your best friend.

Thisal : He's smart. He's got black hair and blue eyes.

(b) Practise with your friend.

You may use the following.

What does your..... look like? (father/ mother/ sister/ etc.)

Can you tell me about your? (father/ mother/ sister/ etc.)

Tell me about your (father/ mother/ sister/ etc.)

He/ She is...

- old, very old, young, middle aged
- tall, slim, thin, well-built, overweight
- dark, smart, beautiful, funny, cute, rich, gorgeous He has/ She has... / has got... He has got/ She has got ...
- (a/an) oval/ round/square/ thin
- long/ black/ straight/ curly/ grey hair
- blue eyes/ fair skin/ straight

(c) Write a paragraph about the person you described.