Page Chit First Day at School I Word Meanings . 2 Ama-Ley - Ladakhi word for mother 3. Aba-la limits a person's movement. 3. Aba-ley - Ladaghi word for father 5 Tille - Ladakhi word for doctore. 5. Julley - A ladakhi greeting grandfather.
6. Meure-ley - Ladakhi word for grandfather. 7. learfully - very ladly, with lears in her eyes 8. Uneven - not Smooth 9. level - to make flat and even. 11. Answer the following questions: 81. Why did Chuskit not go to School? Ans- Chuskit did not go to School because she had a disability - she couldnot walk. often getting a wheel-chair? Aus - Chuskit could not go to School even after getting a wheelchair because the road to School was loo uneven and pebbly and Ig-1

her wheelchair could get stuck. Also it was difficult to cross the Stream with a Wheelchair without a flat Surface bridge. B3. Why do your think Churkit's grandfather was in lears at the end of the story? to her. He had lears in his eyes on the day Chuskit was going to School for the first time. He had never dreamt that he would get to see orday like this. He was very happy for her 04 who all helped Churkit to reach School! An Abdul, Headmarler, leachers and Children of the School helped Chuskit in Heaching School Read the lines and answer the questions -1. I los want to learn. Do you understand?" a. Who is the speaker? Who is she speaking to?

6. What is the Speaker Palking about? c. Why has the Speaker never been to School Ans a) Here, the Speaker is Churchit. Speaking to Abdul And) The Speaker, Chuskit, is talking about her earnest desire to go to school just like her younger boother Ame The Speaker has never been to school because she Cannot walk- she has a disability. 2. Ou're right, Abdul . Let me discuss this with the other teachers a. Who is the speaker? 6. What did Abdul discuss with him? c. What happens after this Alexa) Here, the Speaker is the Headmaster of the School. Ausb) Abdul discussed with him about

Chuskite desire and inability to go to School in wheel chair. He also Suggested, a boreage across the stream. Ausc) After this, the Headmarler, of the School got all the Students and leachers to work on the path to level it and build a Small boudge across the Stream So that Churchit was able to Sit in her wheel chair and reach School to get education like other children W Make Sentences with following words: 2. Uniform 1. Uneven 5. Wheel Chair 4. Bridge Textual Enercises I. Say True / False 1. All the Children en Chuskit's Village ride bicycles to School - False

anchi - Bene Churkit to the 10;	1100
Chair for Chuskit - Tove	ed
Chuskit's wish to go to School - False	bout
The teachers worked on building a strown worden bridge across the stream - Fat	القرام الم
6. The next morning, Chuskit would g to School for the first line in her life — Ine	2
Pg-67 Grammar.	(
these Sentences:	te
Skalu eats an /a egg every morning	9.
y-an	
<u>Pg-5</u>	

	Date Page
2. M	tali said that she will be there here in
	did not know the / an answer to
	ng leine ago, there lived a the King.
	an city was hit by an / the earthquake
	a Workers have Started an /a Union
M. S.	Pelling
Con	uplelé these words with -y, -ly or -ily
1. Sa	Ity 4. daily 7. breezily
	rrily 5. Choosy 8. loudly
3. qui	
	<u>Pg-6</u>

Complete this paragraph with suitable articles.

Last weekend, Maria and I went to 1. an amusement park. 2. The rides were very interesting. There was 3. A boat which moved high up in 4. the air and went down again. It was 5. A fun ride. After that, we got to ride 6. The rollercoaster. It was quite 7. and exciting ride. Then we went to 8. The car arena where we raced each other around 9. the long, smooth tracks. Then we went for 10. A boat ride in 11. the lake. 12. The boat was beautifully decorated. After 13. The boat ride, we went to 14. and ice-cream parlour. We had 15. And orange ice-cream each and ended our day on 16. and amazing note!



Vocabulary

Read these sentences.

So One day, Aba-ley brought home a wheelchair.

So The next day at school, Abdul went to see the Headmaster.

Look at the words wheelchair and headmaster. Two words have been brought together to form one single word. Such words are called compound words.

Generally, the meaning of the word is different from the smaller words which form it.

% hill + sides = hillsides % lamp + shade = lampshade

Underline the word which does not form a compound word with the word in colour.

1.	door	bell	knob	mat	corner
2.	water	bottle	lily	pot	melon
3.	hand	bag	phone	shake	writing
4.	black	light	board	berry	bird
5.	any	some	where	one	day
6.	book	shelf	mark	shop	writer



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