

English Supplementary Book - 1

इंग्रजी पूरक पुस्तिका - 1

Grade:- 7th & 8th

इयत्ता:- 7 वी व 8 वी

Name : _____

Class : _____

School : _____

पूरक पुस्तिकेबद्दल

- या पूरक पुस्तिकेत 'निपूण भारत' कार्यक्रम मार्गदर्शिकेमध्ये निर्देशित केलेली मूलभूत साक्षरता कौशल्ये समाविष्ट आहेत.
- मौखिक भाषा विकास, भाषिक संकेत, वाचनातील सहजता, वाचन आकलन आणि लेखन या मुख्य घटकांचा समावेश या पूरक पुस्तिकेत करण्यात आलेला आहे.
- या पूरक पुस्तिकेचे दोन भाग आहेत. (भाग -1 आणि भाग - 2)
- या पूरक पुस्तिकेमध्ये 200 फ्राय शब्द समूहामधील शब्द (शब्द सूची 1-200) आणि 100 हून अधिक सामान्य नामांचा समावेश आहे जे लहान वयात वाचन विकासासाठी उत्कृष्ट पाया तयार करतात.
- पुस्तिकेच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थी पेन्सिल नियंत्रण सराव, अक्षरे बनवणे (मोठ्या आणि लहान लिपीतील अक्षरे) शब्द आणि वाक्ये वाचणे आणि लिहिणे इत्यादी घटकांपर्यंत प्रगती करू शकतात.
- पुस्तिकेमधील काही उपक्रमामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना साध्या वाचना व्यतिरिक्त अधिकची भाषा कौशल्ये वापरणे आवश्यक आहे. उदाहरणार्थ- शब्द शोध, शब्दकोडे.

महत्वपूर्ण सूचना

1. विद्यार्थ्यांनी दररोज एका पानाचा सराव करावा.
2. विद्यार्थ्यांनी दररोज शब्द सूचीतील 5 शब्द वाचावेत. प्रत्येक दिवशी त्यांनी मागील दिवसाच्या शब्दांची उजळणी करावी.
3. विद्यार्थी त्यांच्या शिक्षक, पालक किंवा गट सदस्यांकडून मदत घेऊ शकतात.
4. ही पूरक पुस्तिका साधारण तीन महिन्यामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी पूर्ण करावी अशी अपेक्षा आहे.

"We have put our efforts to make this book free of content errors and typos. However, if you happen to find any mistake or have suggestions for improvement, please reach out to us at feedback@sikshana.org"

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Date : ___ / ___ / ___

I Can Read - Read the words and make your own chart (शब्द वाच आणि स्वतःचा तक्ता तयार कर.)

Cover a box and try to remember the words. (एक चौकोन झाकून घे आणि शब्द आठवण्याचा प्रयत्न कर.)

ab cab lab jab dab crab drab grab slab	ad bad dad mad pad sad clad glad brad	ag bag nag rag brag tag drag flag wag	am dam ham yam jam swam clam pram exam	an can fan man ran pan plan scan than
ap cap lap map nap flap clap snap trap	ar car far jar tar afar scar star ajar	at bat cat mat rat flat chat brat that	ed bed fed led red bled shed fled wed	en den hen men pen glen then when ten
et bet let jet pet wet yet met set	id bid hid kid lid amid grid slid skid	ig big pig dig wig fig twig jig rig	in bin fin tin win chin grin twin skin	ip lip tip hip sip zip chip dip skip
it fit hit pit sit split quit knit grit	ob mob job rob sob cob knob snob blob	og dog fog log jog frog clog smog hog	op mop hop pop top crop drop flop shop	ot cot jot hot pot clot plot knot spot
ub cub rub club scrub hub tub grub shrub	ug bug plug mug tug rug hug jug drug	um gum hum slum plum sum glum mum forum	un bun run fun shun stun pun sun gun	ut but cut hut nut rut shut gut strut
all ball call tall fall wall hall small stall	ell bell sell tell fell well hell smell spell	ill will till hill pill fill still bill drill	est best vest nest rest pest west test fest	ing king sing swing bring ring wing string ding
ick lick pick sick kick tick brick trick quick	ack back pack jack rack lack sack black track	ash cash bash rash trash mash crash flash splash	ump jump sump pump bump lump dump plump trump	amp damp lamp ramp camp stamp cramp champ clamp

I Can Read - Read the words and make your own chart. (शब्द वाच आणि स्वतःचा तक्ता तयार कर.)

Cover a box and try to remember the words. (एक चौकोन झाकून घे आणि शब्द आठवण्याचा प्रयत्न कर.)

end bend lend send fend mend trend blend amend	ung lung dung sung rung hung flung swung young	ock sock rock clock dock mock lock block shock	ist fist mist list gist artist wrist twist resist	and land sand band bland hand grand brand gland
ost host most post almost ghost utmost	oast boast roast toast coast	ain main pain rain brain chain drain plain train	ane cane mane lane pane sane crane plane insane	ave cave gave crave save wave brave slave shave
aze daze faze gaze laze haze maze raze craze	ow bow row show slow blow glow flow grow	each each beach leach reach teach peach bleach preach	eam beam cream seam team steam stream gleam dream	eak beak leak peak speak weak freak creak squeak
eal deal seal heal meal real steal teal ideal	ace face pace race lace brace place space trace	ight night fight right light might tight sight height	ay may way ray say pay play away clay	ole role mole pole hole stole console dole tadpole
ook cook look book hook brook crook took shook	eed seed feed weed heed need deed speed greed	ove love dove glove stove clove grove shove above	ide hide wide ride tide side slide guide pride	ool pool cool tool fool stool school drool spool
oon moon noon soon spoon maroon boon cocoon saloon	ake wake make rake fake cake bake snake brake	ine fine mine dine wine vine pine shine line	idge ridge fridge bridge midge porridge	eet meet feet beet sweet sheet greet fleet street
tion action nation question subtraction pollution option	tion motion station addition solution education celebration	ture nature future picture capture fracture creature	ture feature puncture denture moisture adventure agriculture	ange range change orange strange exchange arrange

Make words (शब्द तयार कर.)

A central circle contains the word 'ture'. It is connected to a circle above containing 'na' and five empty circles (top-left, top-right, bottom-left, bottom-right, and bottom). To the right is a vertical list of six boxes, with the top one containing the word 'nature'.

A central circle contains the word 'ange'. It is connected to an empty circle above and five empty circles (top-left, top-right, bottom-left, bottom-right, and bottom). To the right is a vertical list of six boxes, with the top one containing the word 'change'.

A central circle contains the word 'tion'. It is connected to an empty circle above and five empty circles (top-left, top-right, bottom-left, bottom-right, and bottom). To the right is a vertical list of six empty boxes.

A central circle contains the word 'ight'. It is connected to an empty circle above and five empty circles (top-left, top-right, bottom-left, bottom-right, and bottom). To the right is a vertical list of six empty boxes.

Create your own words. You can use the words from the previous page.

(तुझे स्वतःचे शब्द तयार कर. तु मागील पानावरील शब्द वापरू शकते/शकतो.)

A central empty circle is connected to an empty circle above and five empty circles (top-left, top-right, bottom-left, bottom-right, and bottom). To the right is a vertical list of six empty boxes.

A central empty circle is connected to an empty circle above and five empty circles (top-left, top-right, bottom-left, bottom-right, and bottom). To the right is a vertical list of six empty boxes.

Write more words. (आणखी शब्द तयार कर.)

Alphabet Challenge

Pick any game – cricket, football, badminton, volleyball, khokho, wrestling or any other local game. Then against each letter, write any word that comes to your mind for that game.

(कोणताही खेळ निवड – क्रिकेट, फुटबॉल, बॅडमिंटन, व्हॉलीबॉल, खो खो, कुस्ती किंवा इतर कोणताही स्थानिक खेळ. प्रत्येक अक्षरावरून त्या खेळासाठी तुझ्या मनात येणारा शब्द लिही.)

If you get stuck, you can use digital device to search for more words on google.

(जर तुला काही अडचण आल्यास गुगलवर अधिक शब्द शोधण्यासाठी डिजिटल उकरणांचा वापर करू शकतो/शकते.)

Example: Cricket

A - All-rounder, B - ball, batsman, C - cricket, D - duck out, E - extra over

A	N
B	O
C	P
D	Q
E	R
F	S
G	T
H	U
I	V
J	W
K	X
L	Y
M	Z

Make as many words as possible from these letters. Each letter to be used once.

(जास्तीत जास्त शब्द तयार कर. तु मागील पानावरील शब्द वापरू शकते/शकतो.)

3 letters – 1 point, 4 letters – 2 points, 5 letters – 3 points, 6 letters – 4 points

M	O	E	T
O	R	H	E
O	R	C	A
L	S	S	L

3 letter words	4 letter words	5 letter words	6 letter words

Total points - _____

Date : ____ / ____ / ____

Read the words 5 times and complete the table below.

(प्रत्येक शब्द ५ वेळा वाच आणि खाली दिलेला टेबल पूर्ण कर.)

say	teeth	race	ray	hair	seal	eat	deal
cave	fail	train	sale	paint	flake	leaf	
face	seen	tail	peek	way	bake	nail	lake
meal	pay	case	may	tree	sail	made	rain

Find and write the words in the correct column.

(वरील चौकटीतून योग्य शब्द शोध आणि लिही.)

ay	ai	_ a _ e	ee	ea
say	sail	flake	sheet	leaf

Find and colour the ai words
(ai असलेले शब्द शोध आणि रंगव.)

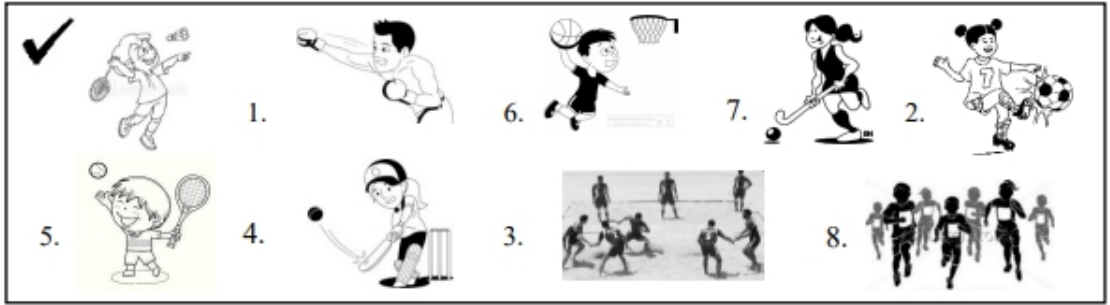
gem	sail	feet	nail	pail	trail	peel
done	mail	need	jail	week	wait	see
pay	rail	tail	fail	bee	chair	bare
dip	wag	when	seen	feed	stair	done
way	that	pop	neck	for	flair	heel
fall	sheet	eel	seed	tree	pair	greet
gain	pain	vain	rain	snail	air	pit
main	keep	meet	cream	one	cheek	till

Find and colour the ay words
(ay असलेले शब्द शोध आणि रंगव.)

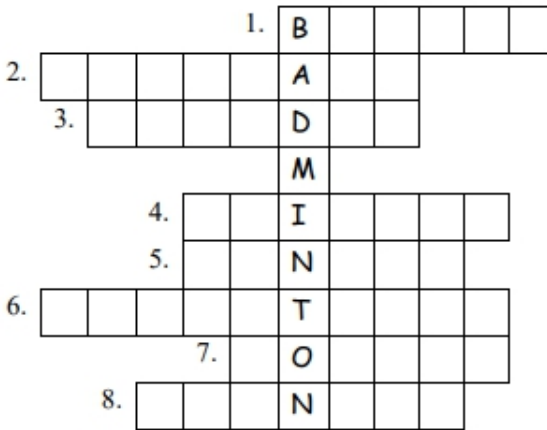
1. Today is Wednesday.
2. It is hot in May.
3. Let us go and play.
4. I cut a cake on my birthday.
5. Tomorrow is a holiday.
6. Teacher asked me to stay back after school.
7. How was your day?

Sports: look at the pictures, name the sports and fill in the boxes.

(खेळ: चित्रे पहा, खेळांना नावे दे आणि चौकोन भर.)



Name these sports persons



Replace the numbers with letters to form sentences. One is done for you.

(वाक्ये तयार करण्यासाठी संख्यांच्या ठिकाणी अक्षरे लिही. एक तयार करून दाखविले आहे.)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

I l o v e g o i n g t o s c h o o l
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

9 12/15/22/ 5 7/15/9/14/ 7 20 /15 19/3/8/15/15/12 – I love going to school.

9 12/9/11/5 20/15 12/5/1/18/14 5/14/7/12/9/19/8 - _____

13/25 19/3/8 15/15/12 9/19 3/12/15/19/5/4 _____

Use of – am, is, are (present tense) (am, is, are चा वापर – वर्तमानकाळ)

1. Read and understand. (वाच आणि समजून घे.)

I	am
She	
He	is
It	
We	
You	are
They	

I am playing.
She is happy.
He is happy.
It is happy.
We are playing.
You are playing.
They are playing.

Use of – was, were (past tense) (was, were चा वापर – भूतकाळ)

2. Read and understand. (वाच आणि समजून घे.)

I	was
She	
He	was
It	
We	
You	were
They	

I was playing.
She was happy.
He was happy.
It was happy.
We were playing.
You were playing.
They were playing.

3. Read aloud 3 times and copy. (प्रत्येक वाक्य ३ वेळा मोठयाने वाच आणि पुन्हा लिही.)

I am at school now. _____

- I was at school yesterday. _____

We are at school now. _____

- We were at school yesterday. _____

He is at school now. _____

- He was at school yesterday. _____

4. Write your own sentences. (स्वतःची वाक्ये लिही.)

She is _____

She was _____

Teachers'/Parents'Feedback :	😊 😐 😞	Teachers'/Parents'Sign :	
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Fill in the blanks. (रिक्तान्या जागा भर.)

is, am, are	was, were
1. I _____ reading a book.	12. She _____ my teacher last year.
2. She _____ at home.	13. It _____ raining yesterday.
3. You _____ my friend.	14. We _____ playing in the garden yesterday.
4. We _____ sisters.	15. They _____ going to Chennai last evening.
5. They _____ friends.	16. He _____ not at home when i called on his phone.
6. He _____ my father.	17. You _____ not at home when I came.
7. He _____ tall.	18. I _____ studying for the exams last night.
8. She _____ going home.	19. It _____ hot yesterday.
9. It _____ raining today.	20. We _____ late to school this morning.
10. I _____ a student.	21. She _____ practicing for the school function last
11. You _____ a doctor.	month.

Make your own sentences: (स्वतःची वाक्ये लिही.)

I am: _____

She is: _____

We were: _____

He was: _____

Present tense story: (वर्तमानकाळातील गोष्ट)My brother **is** my best friend. He always **listens** to me when I **am** sad. He **helps** me with my homework.**Past tense story: (भूतकाळातील गोष्ट)**My brother **was** my best friend. He **would** always listen to me when I **was** sad. He **would** help me with my homework.

Word Sudoku (शब्द सुडोकु)

Every row, column and mini grid should have the letters L E A F. Any row or column cannot have the same letters. Don't guess, use logic.

(प्रत्येक उभ्या, आडव्या ओळीत, आणि छोट्या चौकटीत (L E A F) अक्षरे असावीत. कोणत्याही उभ्या, आडव्या ओळीत आणि छोट्या चौकटीत समान अक्षरे येवू नयेत. तर्क वापर अंदाज लावू नको.)

One has been done for you as an example . Complete rest of the grids using similar logic.

(उदाहरण दाखल एक पूर्ण करुन दाखविले आहे. उर्वरित चौकटी याच तर्कानुसार पूर्ण कर.)

<p>2. Explanation: L cannot go in this column so it goes under A</p> <p>2. स्पष्टीकरण: L उभ्या ओळीत लिहीला जाऊ शकत नाही म्हणून त्या ठिकाणी A लिहीला जावू शकतो.</p>	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%; height: 100%;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">F</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">E</td><td style="text-align: center;">L</td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">L</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td style="text-align: center;">E</td></tr> </table>	F	A			E	L		A	L							E	<p>1. Explanation: A cannot be in this grid and this row, so it goes next to F.</p> <p>1. स्पष्टीकरण: या चौकटीत उभ्या आणि आडव्या ओळींमध्ये A असू शकत नाही, म्हणून आपण F कडे जातो.</p>
F	A																	
E	L		A															
L																		
			E															
<p>3. Explanation: Now only E is left. It goes in this box.</p> <p>3. स्पष्टीकरण: आता फक्त E शिल्लक राहतो. तो आपण या चौकोनात लिहू शकतो.</p>																		

STAR

S			
A			
			S
			T

HUNT

	N		H
H		U	

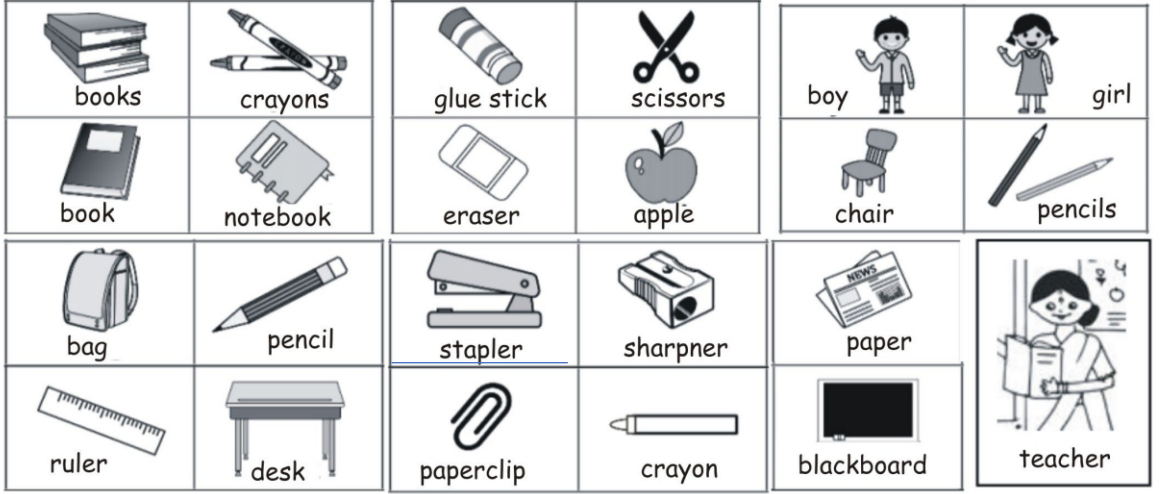
Note: The letters can be in any order when you fill the grid. They don't always spell the word. For example, LEAF becomes ELAF in the second row. Make sure you use only the letters mentioned on top of the big square.

टीप: तुम्ही चौकोन भरता तेव्हा अक्षरे कोणत्याही क्रमाने असू शकतात. ते शब्द उच्चारता येतीलच असे नाही.

उदाहरणार्थ, LEAF हा शब्द दुसऱ्या रांगेत ELAF बनतो. चौकोनाच्या वर नमूद केलेली अक्षरेच वापरत असल्याची खात्री करा.

Nouns (नाम)

These are all common nouns. Read and understand. (या सर्व सामान्य संज्ञा आहेत.)



Underline the nouns in the given sentences. (खालील वाक्यांमधील नामांना अधोरेखित कर.)

1. I put my books on the desk.
2. The teacher writes on the blackboard.
3. I use a pencil to write in my notebook.
4. I use an eraser to correct mistakes in the notebook.
5. I carry my books, pencils, notebooks, ruler and eraser in my bag.
6. I take notes in my notebook during class.
7. I sit on the chair during class.
8. I use a stapler to bind the papers.
9. I use a sharpener to sharpen the pencil.
10. I use scissors to cut the paper.
11. The boy borrowed a ruler from the girl during class.
12. The teacher asked a boy to solve a problem on the blackboard.
13. The boy asked the girls for crayons during class.

Nouns (नाम)

A noun is the name of a person, place, animal or thing.

Example:

We are going to Nagpur .	Nagpur	-	[place]
I am going to visit my grandmother .	grandmother	-	[person]
I have a dog as a pet.	dog	-	[animal]
She is reading a book .	book	-	[thing]
Irfan kicked the ball .	Irfan	-	[person]
	ball	-	[thing]

Underline the nouns and write them in the correct column. (There can be more than one noun in a sentence). (नामांना आधारेखित कर आणि खाली दिलेल्या टेबलमध्ये योग्य रकान्यात लिही. एका वाक्यात एका पेक्षा अधिक नामे असू शकतात.)

1. I live in <i>Nagaland</i> .	8. A <i>tiger</i> crossed the <i>road</i> at night.
2. My <i>aunt</i> is coming to our <i>house</i> .	9. My <i>mother</i> gave me <i>money</i> to buy <i>sweets</i> .
3. I am riding my <i>bicycle</i> .	10. Please wear a <i>mask</i> .
4. The <i>cat</i> is running.	11. Keep the <i>library</i> clean.
5. I went to the <i>doctor</i> .	12. The <i>dog</i> is barking.
6. My <i>brother</i> took me to the <i>hospital</i> .	13. I have one <i>pencil</i> and two <i>sharpeners</i> in my <i>bag</i> .
7. The <i>teacher</i> is absent.	14. I am going to <i>Mumbai</i> .

Person	Animal	Place	Thing
			bicycle

Teachers'/Parents'Feedback :



Teachers'/Parents'Sign :

Verbs (क्रियापद)

Verbs are words that show action. Almost every sentence requires a verb.

(क्रियापद म्हणजे क्रिया दर्शविणारे शब्द. जवळजवळ प्रत्येक वाक्याला क्रियापदाची आवश्यकता असते.)

Read these words and copy them in your notebook. Write the meaning in your local language.

(हे शब्द वाच आणि ते तुझ्या वहीत लिही. मराठी भाषेत अर्थ लिही.)



walk



run



ride



sit down



stand up



fight



laugh



read



play



listen



cry



think



sing



watch tv



dance



turn on



turn off



win

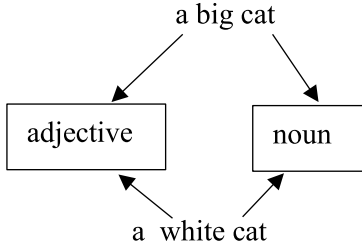
Underline the verbs. (क्रियापदांना अधोरेखित कर.)

1. Our teacher read a story for us in the English period.
2. I watch TV after completing my homework.
3. The teacher asked me to turn off the lights.
4. I like to ride my bicycle.
5. I love listening to music.
6. I walk to school every day.

Adjectives (विशेषण)

Adjectives are words that describe a noun. (विशेषण हे शब्द आहेत जे एखाद्या नामाचे वर्णन करतात.)

Example: (उदाहरणः)



big – adjective
white - adjective

Circle the adjectives. (विशेषणांना गोल कर.)

a <u>long</u> pencil	a great player
a fat cat	a sweet banana
a small house	a good student
a big building	an orange ball
a thin branch	black hair

Underline the adjectives. There can be more than one.

(विशेषण अधोरेखित कर. एकापेक्षा जास्त देखील विशेषण असू शकतात.)

That boy has an <u>orange</u> ball.	The sad boy sat all alone.
The black cat is running.	The man wore a funny hat.
That flower is beautiful.	I like fast cars.
She has blue eyes and brown hair.	Old Bangalore has lots of lakes.
I went to meet a doctor in a tall building.	The dog has a large bone.

Make your own sentence. Use an adjective to describe a person.

(स्वतःचे वाक्य तयार कर. एखाद्या व्यक्तीचे वर्णन करण्यासाठी विशेषणांचा वापर कर.)

Adjectives (विशेषण)

Choose an adjective from the box and complete the sentences.

(चौकोनातील एक विशेषण निवड आणि वाक्ये पूर्ण कर.)

Same word can be used for multiple sentences. (एकच शब्द अनेक वाक्यांमध्ये वापरला जावू शकतो.)

bright	brown	new	funny	beautiful
sweet	long	white	hard	big
tall	slim	clean	red	cute

- The _____ sun shines in the blue sky.
- The _____ car runs fast.
- The _____ clown made the children laugh.
- There are many _____ flowers in the garden.
- The _____ apple looks delicious (चवदार.)
- The _____ puppy is sleeping on the floor.
- My friend's hair is black and _____.
- Chocolates are _____.
- My father is wearing a _____ shirt.
- Today our homework is _____.
- My clothes are _____.
- His brother is _____ and _____.
- The _____ bird sat on a _____ tree.

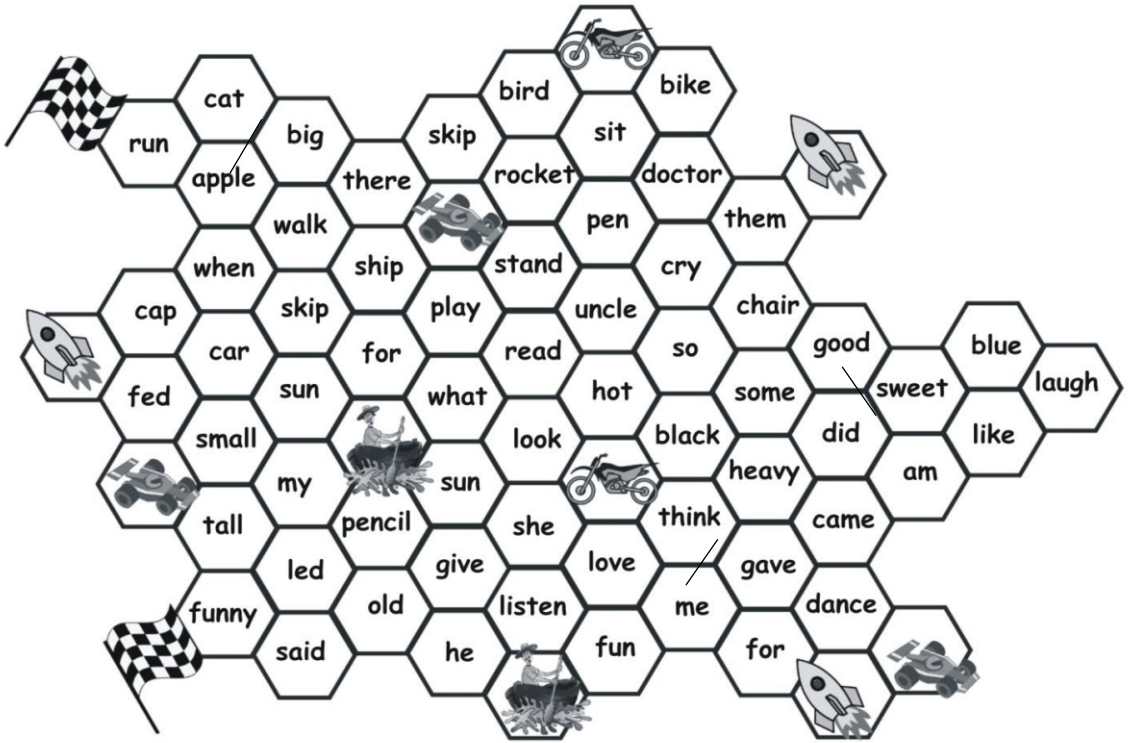
Rewrite the sentence using the opposite word of the underlined adjective.

(अधोरेखित विशेषणांचा विरुद्धार्थी शब्द वापरून वाक्य पुन्हा लिही.)

- My clothes are not clean. My clothes are not dirty.
- My brother is not tall. _____
- My bag is not big. _____

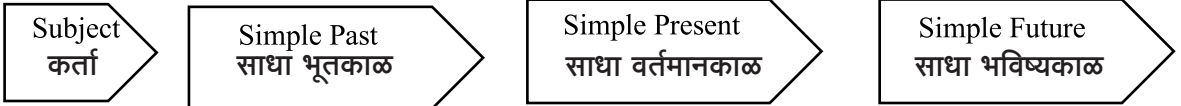
Nouns Verbs Adjectives (नाम, क्रियापद आणि विशेषण)

Find the nouns, verbs and adjectives and write below. Examples have been given below.
(नाम, क्रियापद आणि विशेषण शोध आणि खाली लिही. खाली उदाहरणे दिली आहेत.)



Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
cat	think	good

Tense (काळ)



I	I walked to school.	I walk to school.	I will walk to school.
You	You played football.	You play football.	You will play football.
He	He listened to the radio.	He listens to the radio.	He will listen to the radio.
She	She dyed her hair.	She dyes her hair.	She will dye her hair.
It	It worked well.	It works well.	It will work well.
We	We tried to win.	We try to win.	We will try to win.
They	They ran fast.	They run fast.	They will run fast.

Rewrite the sentences in **past tense**. *One example is given.*

(खालील वाक्यांचे भूतकाळात रूपांतर कर. एक उदाहरण दिले आहे.)

ran	worked	sang	walked	played
-----	--------	------	--------	--------

- I **sing** for the school competition. I **sang** for the school competition
- He **works** as a teacher. _____
- She **runs** fast. _____
- They **walk** with my father. _____
- You **play** very well. _____
- We **sit** in the classroom. _____

Rewrite the sentences in **future tense**. *One example is given.*

(खालील वाक्यांचे भविष्यकाळात रूपांतर कर. एक उदाहरण दिले आहे.)

Hint: add 'will' before the action words (verbs)

- I **sing** for the school competition. I **will sing** for the school competition
- He **works** as a teacher. _____
- She **runs** fast. _____
- They **walk** with my father. _____
- You **play** very well. _____
- We **sit** in the classroom. _____

Teachers'/Parents'Feedback :	😊 😐 😞	Teachers'/Parents'Sign :	
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Date : ____ / ____ / ____

Same Sounding Words - Homophones – (समान उच्चार असणारे शब्द - होमोफोन्स)

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spelling and meaning.

(होमोफोन्स असे शब्द आहेत जे सारखेच वाटतात परंतु शब्दलेखन आणि अर्थ भिन्न असतात.)

Read the words 5 times. Write the meaning in the local language

(शब्द ५ वेळा वाच. मराठी भाषेत त्यांचा अर्थ लिही.)

right	write	weather	whether
one	won	too	two
break	brake	pair	pear
which	witch	new	knew
meet	meat	whole	hole
hour	our	hair	hare
eight	ate	plane	plain

Homophones (होमोफोन्स)

Read the sentences and fill in the blanks. Choose from the given words.

(वाक्य वाच आणि रिकाम्या जागा भर. दिलेल्या शब्दांपैकी शब्दांची निवड कर.)

hair / hare

1. I cut my _____ yesterday.

to / two

2. I have _____ sisters.

whole / hole

3. There is a _____ in my shirt.

meet / meat

4. Please _____ me after class.

whether/weather

5. The _____ is good today.

one / won

6. We _____ the match today.

witch / which

7. _____ movie do you like?

ate / eight

8. I _____ lunch at school.

brake / break

9. Careful! Do not _____ the glass.

knew / new

10. I got a _____ dress for the festival.

right / write

11. The teacher told me to _____ the answer.

Write homophones for the given words. (दिलेल्या शब्दांसाठी होमोफोन्स लिही.)

blew	
son	
be .	

been	
weak	
sea	

Giving Commands (आज्ञा)

Work with a partner: Read the command and your partner does the action. Write the meaning in the regional language.

(जोडीने/गटात कार्य : आज्ञा वाच आणि तुझा जोडीदार जी कृती करेल. त्या आज्ञेचा मराठी भाषेत अर्थ लिही.)

Stand up	Sit down	Open your book
Close your book	Show me your English book	Write your name on a paper
Give me your pencil	Point to the door	Draw a circle
Touch your nose	Make a sad face	Count backwards from 100 to 90

Write your own commands. One example is given.

(स्वतः आज्ञा तयार करून लिही. एक उदाहरण दिले आहे.)

1. Stop making noise
2. Open _____
3. Close _____
4. Put _____
5. Bring _____
6. Give _____
7. Get _____
8. Go _____
9. Don't _____
10. Make _____

Giving Commands and Requests (वर्गातील आज्ञा आणि विनंत्या)

Write the commands your teacher uses in the classroom. First write in the regional language and then the same in English. One example is given.

(तुझे शिक्षक वर्गात वापरत असलेल्या आज्ञा लिही. प्रथम मराठी भाषेत आणि नंतर त्याच आज्ञा इंग्रजी भाषेत लिही. एक उदाहरण दिले आहे.)

1. Marathi : _____
English: Open your books! _____
2. Marathi : _____
English: _____
3. Marathi : _____
English: _____
4. Marathi : _____
English: _____
5. Marathi : _____
English: _____
6. Marathi : _____
English: _____
7. Marathi : _____
English: _____
8. Marathi : _____
English: _____
9. Marathi : _____
English: _____

Classroom language for students. Read aloud and practice speaking.

(विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी वर्गात वापरावी अशी भाषा. मोठयाने वाच आणि बोलण्याचा सराव कर.)





1. **Asking for clarification:** Can you repeat that? Can you explain that more? I'm sorry, I don't understand.
2. **Participating in discussions:** I have a question. Can I share my thoughts? That's a good point. What do you think?



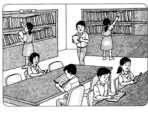



Teachers'/Parents'Feedback :	  	Teachers'/Parents'Sign :	
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Following Directions (दिशानिर्देशांचे पालन)

Read the statements, Follow on the grid and find the answer. One is done for you.

(विधाने वाच, चौकटीतील निर्देशांचे पालन कर आणि उत्तर शोध. तुझ्यासाठी एक उदाहरण दिले आहे.)

			
forward	backward	left	right

 bank		 school	
		 library	
park			Vegetable vendor
		 hospital	

1. From START, take 2 steps forward. START (START पासून २ चौकोन पुढे.)

Where are you? ____ I am at the library _____

2. From START, take 1 step forward, then 1 step left.

Where are you? _____

3. From START, take 2 steps left, then 3 steps forward.

Where are you? _____

4. From START, take 1 step right.

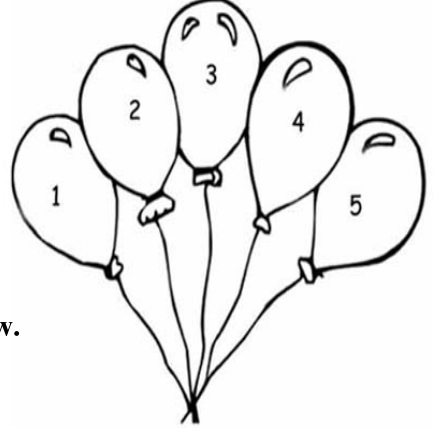
Where are you? _____

5. From START, take 1 step forward, then 2 steps right, then 1 step forward.

Where are you? _____

6. Write directions for the school.

**I step means
I box in the gride
above.**

Following Directions (दिशानिर्देशांचे पालन)

Follow directions: (निर्देशांचे पालन कर.)

1. If you like banana, colour the 1st balloon **green**.
If you don't like banana, colour the 1st balloon **red**.
2. If you have a sister, colour the 2nd balloon **blue**.
If you don't have a sister, colour the 2nd balloon **yellow**.
3. If you are a girl, colour the 3rd balloon **orange**.
If you are a boy, colour the 3rd balloon **purple**.
4. If you like riding a cycle, draw four **red** circles on the 4th balloon.
If you don't like riding a cycle, draw four **green** circles on the 4th balloon.
5. If you take a bus to school, draw five **blue** triangles on the 5th balloon.
If you do not take a bus to school, draw five **orange** triangles on the 5th balloon.

Follow Directions: (निर्देशांचे पालन कर.)

1. Write your name at the top of this page.
2. Underline all the capital letters found on this page.
3. Stand up and clap your hands three times.
4. In a notebook write the names of your two favourite movies.
5. Are you a female? Write yes or no in the notebook.
If yes, draw a happy face in the notebook. If no, draw a car.
6. Ask your partner what he /she ate for lunch yesterday. Write it in the notebook.
7. Do you like ice-cream? If yes, draw a heart in the notebook.
8. Write your name with three different colours.
9. Write 'done' at the end of this page.
10. Read the directions to your partner.

Vocabulary: learn the words, write the spellings, write the meaning in Marathi.

(शब्दसंग्रह: शब्द शिक, स्पेलिंग लिही, मराठीत अर्थ लिही.)

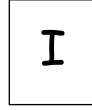
purple			riding		
triangle			cycle		
partner			favourite		
ice-cream			circle		

Capital Letters (मोठी लिपी)

When do we use capital letters? (आपण मोठ्या लिपीतील अक्षरे कधी वापरतो?)

1. When we write the word, **I**

- I am a boy.
- What can I do for you?



2. To begin a sentence.

- The teacher is in the class.
- He is going to the play.

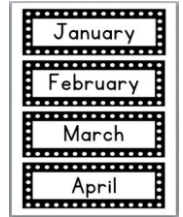
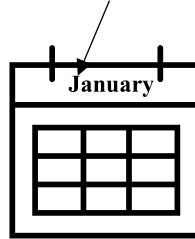


3. Days of the week

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Friday

4. Months of the year

- January
- February



5. Holidays or festivals

- Diwali
- Eid
- Christmas

Use capital letters as mentioned above and rewrite the sentences.

(वर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे मोठ्या लिपीतील अक्षरे वापर आणि वाक्ये पुन्हा लिही.)

1. i went to my brother's house in november for diwali.

2. the school gives us a holiday on eid.

3. we do not have school on sunday.

4. can i go and play with my friend?

Capital Letters (मोठी लिपी)

When do we use capital letters? (आपण मोठ्या लिपीतील अक्षरे कधी वापरतो?)

6. Countries

- India
- Sri Lanka

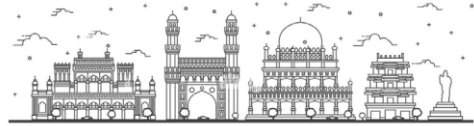


7. Languages

- Marathi
- English

8. Names of people, places

- Ankur
- Bangalore
- Hyderabad



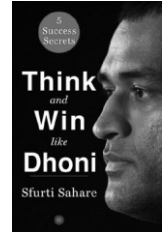
Hyderabad

9. Names of companies

- Google
- Reliance Industries Limited



Google



10. Titles of books

- Think and Win like Dhoni
- India After Gandhi

Use capital letters as mentioned above and rewrite the sentences.

(वर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे मोठ्या लिपीतील अक्षरे वापर आणि वाक्ये पुन्हा लिही.)

1. i use google to search for information that I don't know.

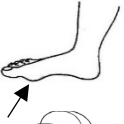
2. my teacher gave me an english book named "the lost river."

3. india has 29 states. i live in karnataka and its capital is bangalore.

4. my friend asim is from nagpur.

Question words – Who? What? (प्रश्नार्थक शब्द – कोण? काय?)

Look at the picture and write the correct questions. (चित्र बघ आणि योग्य प्रश्न लिही.)



Who is this?

What is this?



Who is this?

What is this?



Who is this?

What is this?



Who is this?

What is this?

Look at the picture and write a questions. Use who or what

(चित्र बघ आणि योग्य प्रश्न लिही. कोण? काय? चा वापर कर.)





Read the passage and answer the questions. (उतारा वाच आणि प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दे.)

A train stops at the railway station. A man wants to get down, but it is raining. A boy is standing with a big umbrella. He asks the man if he can help him. The man asks the boy to share his umbrella with him till his car. The boy helps the man get to his car. The man says, "Thank you" and tries to offer money. The boy refuses to take and says, "You can be kind to someone too".

What stops at the station? _____

Who wants to get down the train? _____

Who has the umbrella? _____

Teachers'/Parents'Feedback :



Teachers'/Parents'Sign :

Question Words

When	Where
------	-------

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

(वाक्य वाच आणि उत्तर दे.)

1. I ate my lunch at 12 o'clock, in the classroom.

When? at 12 o'clock

Where? in the classroom

2. I went to my village yesterday.

When? _____

Where? _____

3. After school, I played with my dog in the garden.

When? _____

Where? _____

4. Today, we will have the English class in the library.

When? _____

Where? _____

5. I will come to your house, in the evening, to talk about the annual day function.

When? _____

Where? _____

6. The sun is very important for us. It gives us light and warmth. It rises in the morning and sets in the evening. We can see it in the sky during the day.

When can you see the sun? _____

Where can you see the sun? _____

7. Kabini is a river in the state of Karnataka. Kabini known for its beautiful scenery and wildlife. Many tourists come to Kabini to see animals like elephants, tigers, and leopards in their natural habitat.

Where is the Kabini river? _____

Open Ended Questions– what, when, where, who**Breakfast** - answer the questions:

1. What did you eat for breakfast today? _____
2. When did you eat breakfast? _____
3. Where did you eat breakfast? _____
4. Who ate breakfast with you? _____

English class - answer the questions:

1. What did you learn in English today? _____
2. When did you have English period? _____
3. Where did you have your English class? _____
4. Who is your English teacher? _____

Friend - answer the questions:

1. What is your friend's name? _____
2. When did she become your friend? _____
3. Where does your friend live? _____
4. Who else is your friend? _____

Write your own questions. Ask your friend, partner, teacher and write their answers.

(तुझे स्वतःचे प्रश्न लिही. तुझ्या गटातील मित्रमैत्रिणींना, शिक्षकांना विचार आणि त्यांची उत्तरे लिही.)

Question	Answer

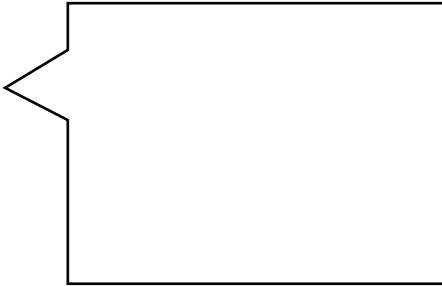
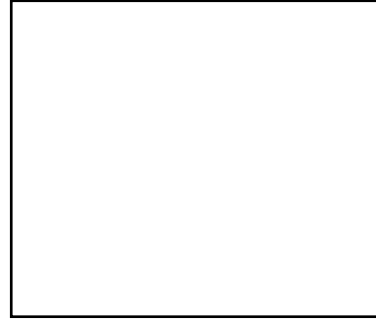
Conversation (संभाषण)

Write a conversation between two boys meeting for the first time. What will they ask to know more about each other? Hint: age, name of the school, favourite movie, etc.

(प्रथमच भेटलेल्या दोन मुलांमधील संभाषण लिही. ते एकमेकांबद्दल अधिक जाणून घेण्यासाठी काय विचारतील. क्लृप्ती: वय, शाळेचे नाव, आवडता चित्रपट इ.)



Hello! What is your name?



Conversation: Daily routine

S1: What time do you get up?

S2: I get up at six thirty.

S1: What time do you eat breakfast?

S2: I eat breakfast at seven thirty. What about you?

S1: I get up at seven O'clock. I don't eat breakfast at home. I bring it to school.

S2: What time do you come to school?

Reading Comprehension

Sachin Tendulkar is a famous cricket player from India. He started playing cricket when he was just a little boy. He practiced everyday to become better. Sachin became very good at cricket and played for the Indian team for many years. He scored a lot of runs and helped India win many matches. Sachin Tendulkar is an inspiration for young people who love sports and want to become great players.

Who is in the passage?

What is the passage about?

practiced (सराव केला)

inspiration (प्रेरणा)

Who played for the Indian team?

What did Sachin do every day?

When did Sachin start playing cricket?

Questions words :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Bz4-1YKI1M>

Teachers'/Parents'Feedback :



Teachers'/Parents'Sign :

Rakesh Sharma is a famous astronaut from India who made history by becoming the first Indian to go to space in 1984. Before his space mission, he was a fighter pilot in the Indian Air Force. During his space mission he did many scientific experiments. He spoke from space with the then Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi. When asked how India looked from space he replied, “Saare Jahan se Achcha” Hindosta Hamara „(best in the world) Rakesh Sharma became a national hero and an inspiration to many young students.

Who is in the passage?

What is the passage about?

astronaut
(अंतराळवीर)

space mission
(अंतराळ मोहिम)

fighter pilot
(लढाऊ वैमानिक)

national hero
(राष्ट्रनायक)

Who went to space?

What did Rakesh tell PM Indira Gandhi?

When did Rakesh go to space?

Where is Rakesh Sharma from?

Chapter Questions

After you read a chapter in your English textbook, answer the questions below.

(तुझ्या इंग्रजी पाठ्यपुस्तकातील कोणताही धडा वाच. आणि खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दे.)

Who is the chapter about?

What is the chapter about?

Where do the events take place?

Chapter name: _____

Who? _____

What? _____

Where? _____

After you read a poem in your English textbook, answer the questions below.

(तुझ्या इंग्रजी पाठ्यपुस्तकातील कोणताही कविता वाच. आणि खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दे.)

Poem name: _____

Who? _____

What? _____

Where? _____

I can Read-Reading Comprehension

Read each passage 3 times and tick the given circle each time you read.

Read the questions 2 times. Read the passage again and then answer the questions.

Big Sun

I saw the sun. It looks like a small dot. My mother says it is a big star. I did not know the sun was a big star.

QUESTIONS:

① ② ③

- a) What is the story about? _____
- b) Is sun a star? _____

In the Graden

The girl jumps in the leaves. The leaves are falling from the trees . They are yellow and brown. She is having fun in the garden.

QUESTIONS:

① ② ③

- a) Where does the girl jump? _____
- b) What colour are the leaves? _____
- c) Who is having fun? _____
- d) Where is the girl? _____

Friends

My name is Maya. I have four friends. Their names are Amit, Smitha, Rohan and Vinay.

Amit likes to play cricket. Smitha likes to read. Rohan likes to sing. Vinay likes to run around. I like to play with my friends. I like to play cricket with Amit. I like to read with Smitha. I like to sing with Rohan. I like to run around with Vinay. I love my friends.

QUESTIONS:

① ② ③

- a) How many friends do I have? _____
- b) Name my friends. _____
- c) What does Amit like to play? _____
- d) What does Smitha like? _____

Picture Comprehension

Look at the pictures and write your own story.



Your story: _____

Teachers'/Parents'Feedback :	😊 😐 😞	Teachers'/Parents'Sign :	
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Indian Dances



Odissi



Kathak



Dandia



Manipuri



Kathakali



Bharatanatyam



Bhangra

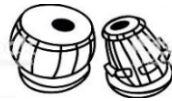
Musical Instruments



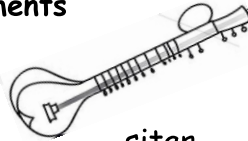
harmonium



mridangam



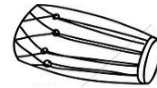
tabla



sitar



manjeera



dholak



violin



bansuri



guitar

Numbers

1. one
2. two
3. three
4. four
5. five
6. six
7. seven
8. eight
9. nine
10. ten
11. eleven
12. twelve
13. thirteen
14. fourteen
15. fifteen
16. sixteen
17. seventeen
18. eighteen
19. nineteen
20. twenty
21. twenty-one
22. twenty-two
23. twenty-three
24. twenty-four
25. twenty-five
26. twenty-six
27. twenty-seven
28. twenty-eight

Indian States and Capitals

- Andhra Pradesh – *Amaravati*
- Arunachal Pradesh – *Itanagar*
- Assam – *Dispur*
- Bihar – *Patna*
- Chhattisgarh – *Naya Raipur*
- Goa – *Panaji*
- Gujrat – *Gandhinagar*
- Haryana – *Chandigarh*
- Himachal Pradesh – *Shimla*
- Jharkhand – *Ranchi*
- Karnataka – *Bangalore*
- Kerala – *Thiruvananthapuram*
- Madhya Pradesh – *Bhopal*
- Maharashtra – *Mumbai*
- Manipur – *Imphal*
- Meghalaya – *Shillong*
- Mizoram – *Aizwal*
- Nagaland – *Kohima*
- Odisha – *Bhubaneshwar*
- Punjab – *Chandigarh*
- Rajasthan – *Jaipur*
- Sikkim – *Gangtok*
- Tamil Nadu – *Chennai*
- Telangana – *Hyderabad*
- Tripura – *Agartala*
- Uttar Pradesh – *Lucknow*
- Uttarakhand – *Dehradun*
- West Bengal- *Kolkata*

Spelling – Memorize these family words from the table on the page 3 and write here.

(स्पेलिंग- पान क्रमांक ३ वरील दिलेल्या शब्द कुटुंब सारणीतील शब्द आठव आणि येथे लिही.)

ight night	eet	tion
ain	ock	

Write nouns – naming words (नाम लिही. – नामवाचक शब्द)

Read	Check spelling	Cover and write	Meaning in regional language

Write verbs – action words (क्रियापद लिही. – क्रियावाचक शब्द)

Read	Check spelling	Cover and write	Meaning in regional language

I Can Read- Reading Comprehension

Read each passage 3 times and answer the questions in your notebook.

(उतारा 3 वेळा वाच आणि त्यावरील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे तुझ्या लिही.)

Farmer

A farmer is a person who works on the farm. Farmers wake up early in the morning to start their work. They grow fruits and vegetables on their farm. They work hard to grow the food we eat.

① ② ③

QUESTIONS:

- Who is a farmer?
- What does a farmer grow?

Doctor

Doctor is a person who cares for people when they are sick. Doctors find out what is wrong with people when they are sick. They help people get better by giving them medicines. Doctors work in a hospital. To become a doctor, you must study hard, take an entrance test and attend a medical college.

① ② ③

QUESTIONS:

- What does a doctor do?
- Where does a doctor work?
- What do you have to do to become a doctor?

Plants

Plants are important for the earth. Plants cover most land. They can be big or small. Plants are not animals. Trees, bushes, grasses are all plants.

Plants and animals are different. Plants cannot move but animals can. Plants can make their own food from water, sunlight, and soil. Plants cannot make any sound.

Animals grow from babies to adults, and plants grow from seeds.

① ② ③

QUESTIONS:

- Name three plants.
- How are plants and animals different?
- Draw how a seed grows from a seed to a tree.

Research on a digital device

Use a search engine on a digital device, use a book or ask someone and answer the given questions.
(डिजिटल उपकरणांवर सर्च इंजिनचा वापर कर, पुस्तक वापर किंवा एखाद्याला विचारून दिलेल्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे दे.)

Use the given webpage to read about Sindhutai Sakpal : (सिंधुताई सकपाळ)

Keywords: Kamala Sohoni research

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindhutai_Sakpal



Name: Sindhutai Sakpal

Birth date: _____

In which village was Sindhutai born?

_____, _____

What is the other name used for Sindhutai?

In which year was she awarded Padma Shri? _____

Use the given webpage to read about Rahibai Soma Popere (राहीबाई सोमा पोपेरे)

Keywords: Rahibai Soma Popere

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rahibai_Soma_Popere



Name: Rahibai Soma Popere

Which is the highest award she received in 2020 ?

How did Rahibai help the farmers?

How many types of crops Rahubai grows in her farm?

What other information did you find about her? _____

Teachers'/Parents'Feedback :



Teachers'/Parents'Sign :

Answers

Alphabet Challenge - Page no. 5

A - all rounder	N - no ball
B - ball, bowler	O - over
C - captain	P - pad
D - duck	Q - quick single
E - extra	R - run out
F - fielder	S - six
G - glove	T - test match
H - hook	U - umpire
I - inning	V - variation
J - Jack	W - wicket
K - keeper	X -
L - leg side	Y - yorker
M - mid wicket	Z - zoota

3 letter words

rat, mat, cat, set

4 letter words

heat, seal, real, meal, root, tree, tool, race, late, room, meet, loss, tell, cell, seat, rest

5 letter words

scale, slate, stool, chest, trace, chess, shame

6 letter words

school, carrom, create

7 letter words

teacher

Word Sudoku – Page no. 10

F	A	E	L
E	L	F	A
L	E	A	F
A	F	L	E

S	R	T	A
A	T	S	R
T	A	R	S
R	S	A	T

U	N	T	H
T	H	N	U
N	U	H	T
H	T	U	N

Following Directions – Page no. 22

2. I am at the park. 3. I am at the bank. 4. I am at the hospital. 5. I am at the vegetable vendor.
6. From START take 3 steps forward and 1 step right.

High Frequency Words - Fry word list (601 to 700)


act – अक्ट् - कृती करणे	cross – क्रॉस् - फुली	lake – लेइक – तळे, लहान सरोवर	rolled – रउल्ड - गुंडाळले
Africa - आफ्रिका - आफ्रिका	dictionary - 'डिक्शरी - शब्दकोश	laughed – लाफड - हसले	sale – सेइल् - विक्री
age – ऐज् - वय	died – डाइ(ड) - मरण पावला	lead – लीड – नेतृत्व	scale – स्केइल् - प्रमाण
already - ऑडल् रेडी – आधीच.	dress – ड्रेस् – वस्त्र	let's – लैट्स् - करू देते	section - 'सेक्श(न्) - भाग
although - ऑडल् दउ – जरी	either - 'आइद(र) – कोणताही	lot – लॉट – खूप	sleep – स्लीप् - झोप
amount - अ'माउन्ट - रक्कम	everyone - 'अेव्हिवन् - प्रत्येकजण	melody - 'मेलडी – गोडवा	smiled – स्माइल(ड) – हसले
angle - 'अङ्गल् – कोन.	everything - 'अेव्हिथिङ् - प्रत्येक गोष्ट	metal - 'मेटल् - धातू	snow – स्नउ - बर्फ
appear - अ'पिअ(र) – दिसणे	exactly - इग'झॅक्टली - अगदी बरोबर	method - 'मेथड् - पद्धती	soil – सॉइल् - मृदा
baby - 'बेइबी - बाळ	factors - 'फॅक्ट(र) - घटक	middle - 'मिड्ल – मधला	solve – सॉल्व्ह - तोडगा
bear - बेअ(र) – अस्वल	fight – फाइट् - लढणे,	milk - मिल्क – दूध	someone – समवन - कोणीतरी
beat – बीट् - तडाखा देणे	fingers - 'फिङ्ग(र) - बोटे	moment - 'मउमन्ट – क्षण	son - स'न् - मुलगा
bed – बेड् – गादी	floor - फ्लॉ(र) - मजला	nation - 'नेइश्व – देश	speak - स्पीक् – बोलणे
bottom - 'बॉटम् – तळ	fraction - 'फ्रॅक्श्व – अपूर्णांक	natural - 'नॅचुरल् – नैसर्गिक	speed – स्पीड् – वेग
bright – ब्राइट् – तेजस्वी	free – फ्री – मोकळा	outside - 'आउट् साइड् - बाहेरच्या बाजूला.	spring – स्प्रिङ् – वसंतऋतू
broken - 'ब्रउकन् – मोडलेला	French - फ्रेंच - फ्रेंच देश	person - 'पऱसन् - व्यक्ती	stone – स्टउन् - दगड
build – बिल्ड् – बांधणे	gold – गउल्ड् – सोने	phrase – फ्रेइझ्-वाक्यप्रचार	surprise - स'प्राइझ्- आश्चर्य
buy – बाइ - विकत घेणे	hair - हेअ(र) – केस	poor - पुअर् - गरिब	Tall - टॉल् - उंच
care - केअ(र) – काळजी	hill – हिल् – टेकडी	possible - पॉसिबल - शक्य	temperature टेम्प्रेच(र) - तापमान
case – केइस् - पेटी	hole – हउल् – बीळ	pounds – पाउन्ड् – पाउंड्स	themselves - दम् 'सेल्व्हझ् - त्यांना स्वतःला
cat – कॅट् – मांजर	hope – हउप् - आशा	pushed – पुशड् - ढकलले	tiny - 'टाइनी - सुक्ष्म
century - 'सेन्चरी - शतक	ice – आइस् – बर्फ	quiet - 'क्वाइअट् – गप्प	trip – ट्रिप् - सहल
Consonant - 'कॉन्सनन्ट् - व्यंजन-ध्वनी	instead - इन्'स्टेड् – त्याऐवजी	quite – क्वाइट् – किंचित	type – टाइप् – प्रकार
copy - 'कॉपी - प्रत	iron - 'आइअन् - इस्ती	remain - रि'मेइन् - शिल्लक	village - 'व्हिलिज् - गाव
couldn't – कुडन्ट - शकलो नाही.	jumped - जम्पड् - उडी मारली	result - रि'झल्ट् - परिणाम	within - वि'दिन् - च्या आत.
count – काउन्ट् – मोजणे	killed – किल्ड् – ठार	ride – राइड् - रपेट मारणे	wonder - 'वन्ड(र) - नवल वाटणे



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