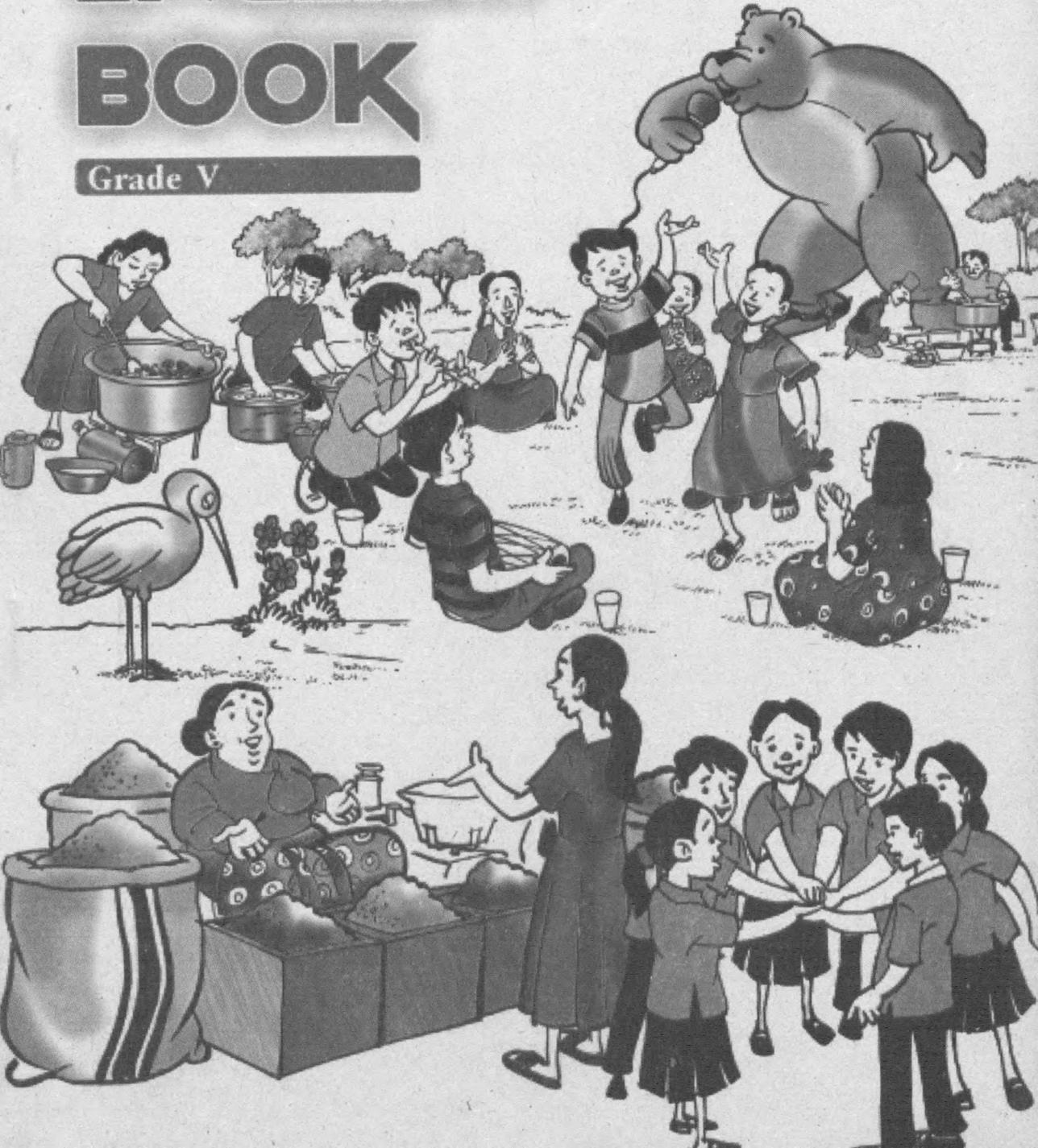


MY ENGLISH BOOK

Grade V



**MY
ENGLISH
BOOK**
Grade V

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Education
Curriculum Development Centre

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Ministry of Education
Curriculum Development Centre
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*The publisher welcomes any comments from readers.
Contact the Editing and Publishing Section, CDC, Sanothimi,
Bhaktapur.*

Preface

The aim of developing and revising the school curricula and textbooks is to make education purposeful, relevant and functional. Education should impart the desired knowledge and skills to students. Apart from this, it imparts values and moral standards such as nationalistic feelings, discipline, self-reliance and basic functional skills of language, maths, science, information and health. Along with these, students are expected to appreciate arts, tolerance among different languages, religions and cultures. In relation to this, there has been an increasing demand for English to start at the beginning of primary education. To meet this demand, the government decided to introduce English as a subject for Grade One, starting in the academic year 2003.

The present English textbook for Grade Five contains the materials that give children enjoyable activities for learning English. Language skills are introduced systematically throughout this book, focusing particularly on listening and speaking skills for this grade. It is believed that the lessons and exercises given in the book will give children enough opportunities for practising different language skills. It is equally true that the book in itself is not adequate to achieve its set goals unless there is an active teaching and learning environment. Hence, it is expected that the teachers will follow the instructions given in this book.

This book, originally written by Jaganath Awa, Krishna Raj Hamal and Deo Narayan Mukhiya has been edited by Bishnu Prasad Parajuli of Curriculum Development Centre. Its layout design was done by Navindra Rajbhandari and Jayaram Kuikel. Illustrations were done by Abindra Man Shrestha. Curriculum Development Centre would like to thank the members of English Subject Committee and other subject experts for their help in developing this book.

Generally a textbook is an important tool for teaching and learning. It is expected that experienced teachers and enthusiastic students can achieve the learning outcomes of the curriculum by using this book along with various other resource materials. In practice, a textbook is used and considered as the main resource material. Therefore, attempts have been made to bring this book up to the standard. Even then the book might have some shortcomings; so teachers, parents, students and all concerned are requested to send their constructive suggestions to improve this book in the future editions.

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Education

January 2007

Curriculum Development Centre

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1. Read and act.



Man: What do you want, Nila ?

Nila: I want to borrow a book.

Man: Which book?

Nila: An English book.

Man: Here it is.

Nila: Thank you.

Man: But you have to return it tomorrow.

Nila: That's all right.

Have similar conversations.



(i) A: What want?

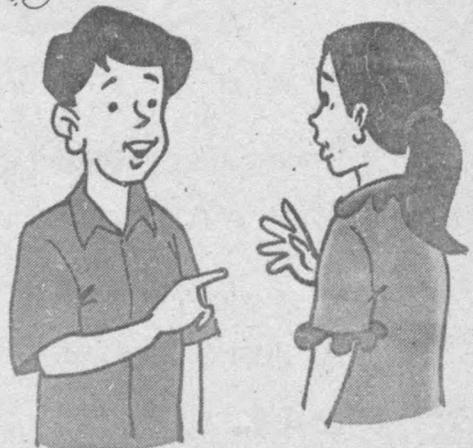
B: go out.

A: Where.....?

B:to the circus.

A: OK.

B:



(ii) A: What want?

B: ten rupees.

A: Why.....?

B:to buy a drawing paper.

A: Here.....

B:



(iii) A: What children want?

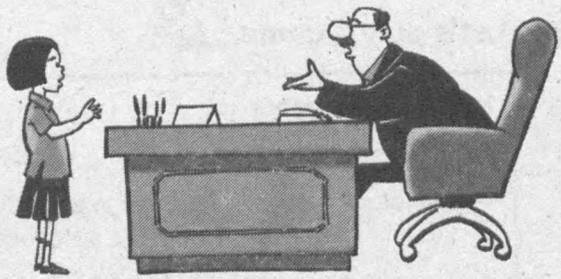
B: cokes.

A: How many.....?

B:three cokes.

A: Just a minute.

B: OK.



(iv) A: What

B: a leave of absence, Sir.

A:leave?

B:puja at home

A: OK. Have a nice time.

B:

2. Chant. 

I want to fly high,

And reach the sky.

I want to go far,

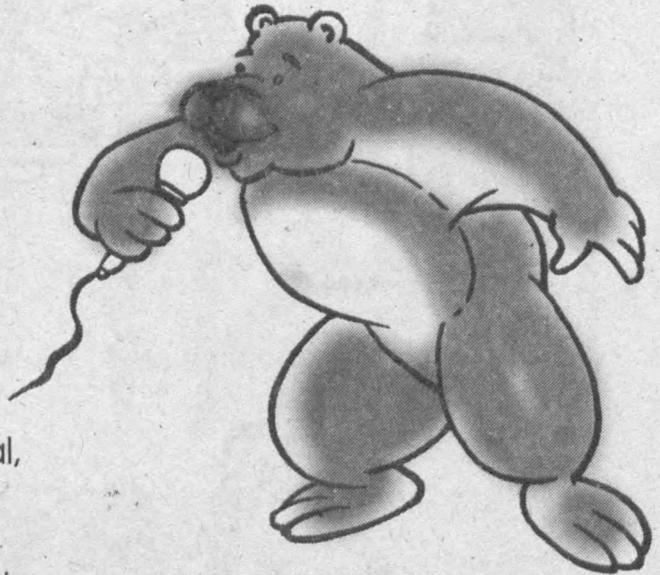
And shine like a star.

But,

I want to be in Nepal,

To die,

When the time is nigh.



Write the three pairs of rhyming words in the poem. 

(i)

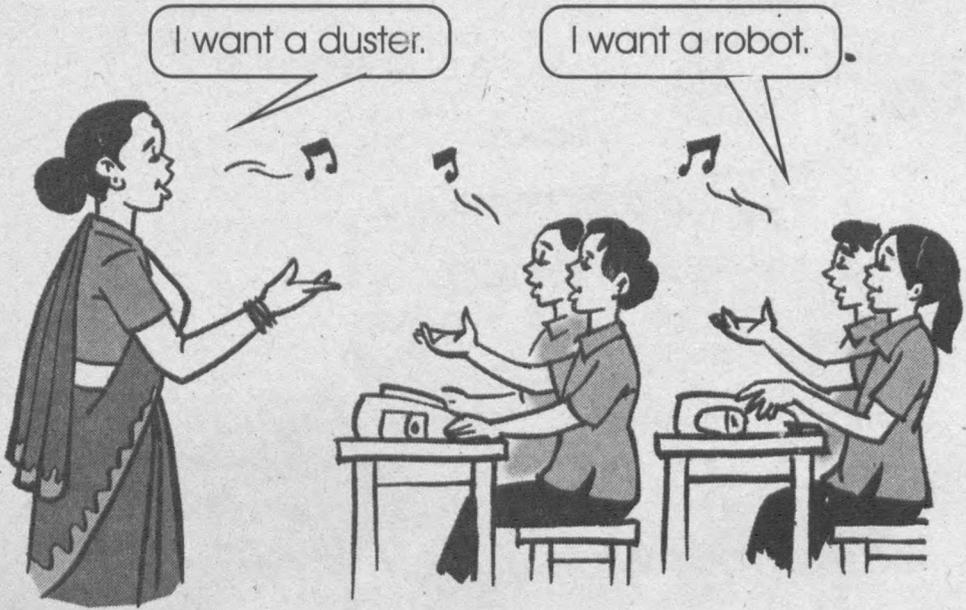
(ii)

(iii)

3. Let's play a game.

Note to the teacher

- Teacher says a sentence using WANT in it, e.g. I want a duster.
- The student next to him has to say a similar sentence with an object using the last letter of the teacher's sentence, e.g. I want a robot.
- The game will continue till students are interested.



4. Listen and answer.

A: Look and say who they are?  



B: Listen and fill in.  

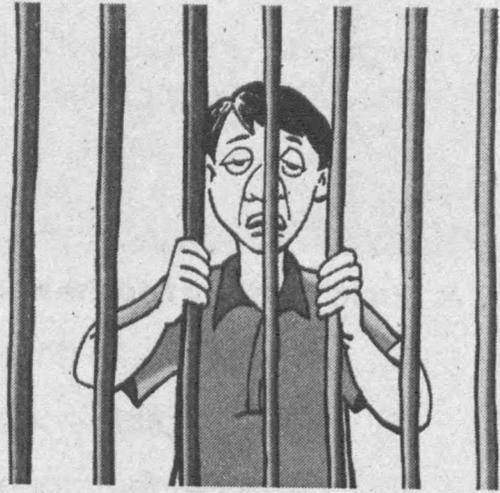
- (i) The girl wants to buy and
- (ii) She wants apples and a dozen of

C: Listen and write True or False.  

- (i) The girl wants to buy some fruits.
- (ii) She paid fifty five rupees for apples.
- (iii) She spent 86 rupees in total.

5. Read and answer.  

An old man lived alone in a village. He wanted to dig his potato garden, but it was very hard work for him. He wanted to plant potatoes. His only son, Babbu, who used to help him, was in prison. The old man wrote a letter to his son describing his condition. He wanted his son to be with him.



Dear Babbu,

I am feeling pretty bad because it looks like I won't be able to plant my potato garden this year. I want potatoes for the rainy season. I'm getting too old to be digging up a garden plot. If you were here, all my troubles would be over. I want you to dig the plot for me.

Love,
Dad

A few days later he received a letter from his son.

Dear Dad,

For heaven's sake, dad, don't dig up that garden, that's where I buried the dead bodies.

Love,
Babbu

At 4 a.m. next morning, local police showed up and dug up the entire area without finding any bodies. They apologized to the old man and left. That same day the old man received another letter from his son.

Dear Dad,

Go ahead and plant the potatoes now. That's the best I could do under the circumstances.

Love,
Babbu

A. From the story find the words that have same meanings. 

- (i) a place where prisoners are kept
- (ii) state, situation condition
- (iii) put under the ground
- (iv) got something

B. Answer the following questions. 

- (i) What did the old man want to do?
- (ii) How many sons did the old man have?
- (iii) Where was Babbu?
- (iv) Why did the son tell his father not to dig up the garden?
- (v) Why did local police dig up the entire area?

6. Grammar:

A. Choose the right form of verbs.



- (i) He a red cap. (wants/want)
- (ii) She a good job. (wants/want)
- (iii) They many books. (wants/want)
- (iv) We to play the game. (wants/want)
- (v) Do you to go out? (wants/want)
- (vi) What do you to eat? (wants/want)
- (vii) What does he to write? (wants/want)
- (viii) Does she to sing a song? (wants/want)

B. Fill in 'a' or 'an'.



- (i) I want umbrella.
- (ii) She wants party dress.
- (iii) Do you want orange?
- (iv) He is eating egg.
- (v) She is nurse.
- (vi) She wants uniform.
- (vii) They want house to live.

'An' is used with a singular countable noun that starts with a vowel sound.

'A' is used with a singular countable noun that starts with a consonant sound

7. Spelling:

A. Add -ed to these verbs to make the past forms.

want + -ed = wanted

play + -ed =

cook + -ed =

call + -ed =

invent + -ed =

B. Add -d to these verbs to make the past forms.

live + -d = lived

use + -d =

receive + -d =

move + -d =

apologise + -d =

C. Change these verbs into past forms.

dig dug

write

go

sleep

leave

drink

8. Read and complete.  



Waiter: Are you ready to order, sir?

Man: Yes, and a coke, please.

Waiter: *(After sometime)*
Here are your omelette and coke, Sir.

Man:

(After sometime)
I want the bill, please.

Waiter: Here you are.

Man: *(Looks and pays)* Thank you.

Waiter:, Sir.

Thank you.
You're welcome.
I want an omelette.

9. Word power: 

words

Nouns

able	=	ability
attractive	=	.....
exam	=	.....
invent	=	.....
construct	=	.....
equal	=	.....
happy	=	.....
honest	=	.....
high	=	.....
long	=	.....
windy	=	.....
invite	=	.....

10. Tricky talk: 

There are five of them in the group. All of them want five eggs each but Kishan. How many eggs do they want?

(Answer is given at the end of this unit.)

11. Pronunciation: 

Say after your teacher.

/d/	/t/	/id/
played	laughed	wanted
saved	jumped	shouted

filled

talked

mended

lived

looked

interested

behaved

asked

planted

believed

attached

acted

praised

cooked

chanted

12. Read and write.



16 July, 2006

The Headmistress,
Janata Primary School,
Jumla

Dear Madam,

With due respect, I want to inform you that I cannot come to school tomorrow. My granny is sick and I want to take her to hospital.

Yours faithfully,

Nabin Basnet
Grade V

Now write a letter to your teacher. Your grandpa is sick and you want to stay home and take care of him.



(Answer of Tricky Talk - 20)

1. Ask and answer. 

A: Why is he weeping?

B: He is weeping because he has lost his book.



A: Why are they so happy?

B: They are so happy because they have won the tournament.



A: Why are they so excited?

B: They are so excited because they are going on a picnic.

**Have similar conversations.** 

(i) A: absent yesterday?

B: missed the bus.

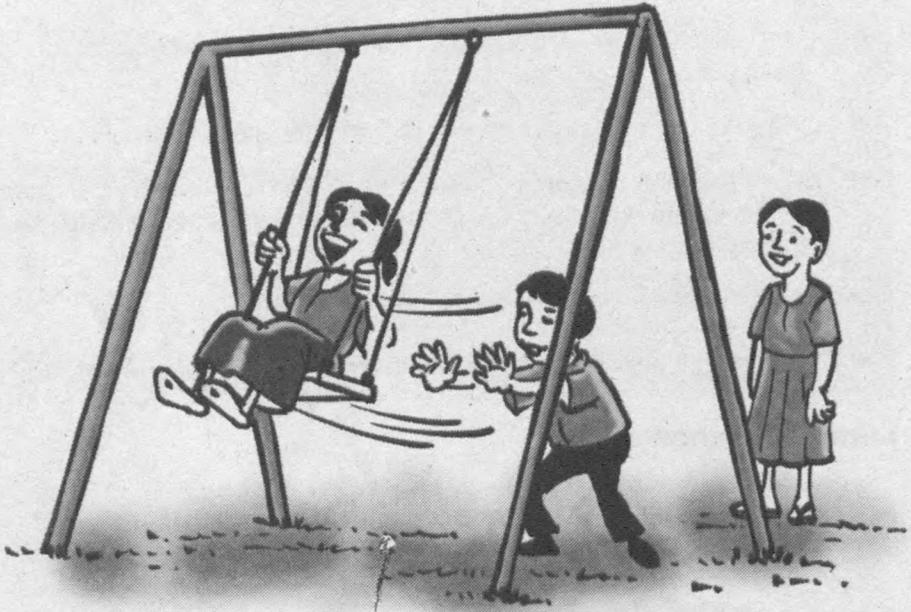
(ii) A: go to the bank?

B: needed some money.

(iii) A: baby crying?

B: hungry

2. Chant. 



I like the mountains,

'Cos there are lots of fountains.

I like the birds,

'Cos they steady my nerves.

I like the plains,

'Cos there are a lot of dames.

Write answers. 

- (i) What is the long form of 'cos?
- (ii) Why does the man like the mountains?
- (iii) What do the birds do?
- (iv) Why does the man like the plains?

3. Let's play a game.

Note to the teacher:

- Teacher tells the class "You're going on a picnic."
- S/he writes the following words on the board: watch, knife, match, kerosene stove, bucket, torch light, mat, playing cards, madal.
- She asks the students in groups to copy any five of them.
- When finished, the group leader will have to read out their choices with satisfactory reasons, e.g. We chose the kerosene stove because we have to cook food.
- All group leaders will give their reasons similarly.
- The group that completes the task first with good reasons wins the game.

4. Listen and answer.

A: Look and say what they are talking about? 



B: Listen and match. 

A

Anita likes

Biru likes

Anita wants to write

Biru wants to be

B

books in future.

a scientist in future.

Nepali most.

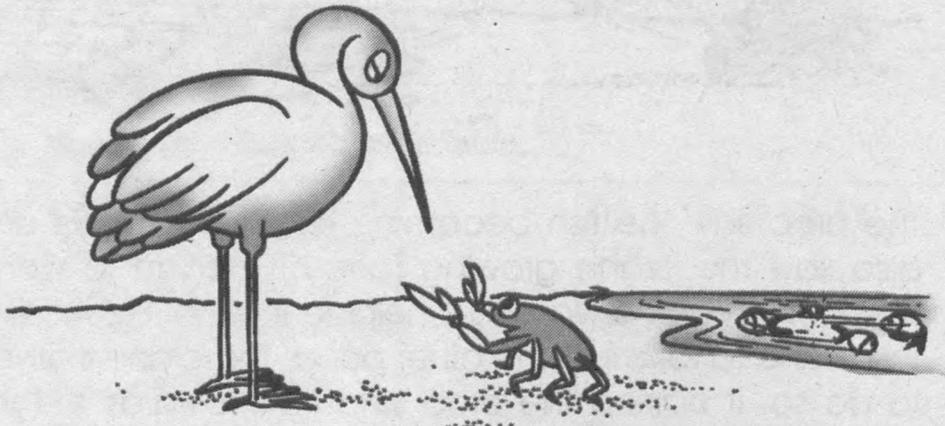
Science most.

- C: Listen and answer.**  
- (i) Why does Anita like Nepali most?
 - (ii) Why are scientists great people?

5. Read and answer.  

A Lazy Crane

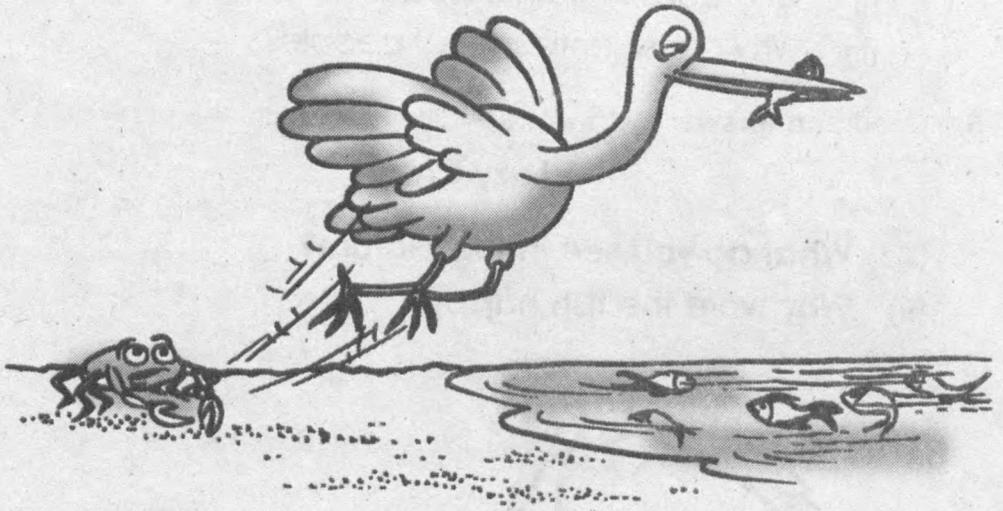
- (i) What do you see in the picture?
- (ii) Why were the fish happy?



Once upon a time, there lived a crane by the side of a pond. It was lazy and wanted to eat the fish in the pond without having to work for it. So one day, the crane went to the side of the pond and looked sad. It did not try to catch any fish. There was a wise crab in the pond. He asked the crane why he looked so sad.

The crane said that he had heard some fishermen talking about catching all the fish in the pond that was why he was worried. He also said that if the fish wanted to be safe. He would carry them to another pond everyday.

When the fish heard the crane, they were happy and wanted to go to the new pond. So, everyday some of the fish went with the crane. The crane took some fish each day in its beak to a large rock where it ate them and left the bones there.



The crab saw the fish becoming less in the pond and it also saw the crane growing fatter. It began to wonder whether the crane was really helping the fish. So, it asked the crane to take it to the other pond. The crane agreed to do so. It carried the crab and flew towards the rock. When the crane came near the rock, the crab saw the fish bones and knew that the crane was lying. The crab was very angry. It tightened its claws around the neck of the crane and snapped its head off. The crane died. The crab crawled back to the pond and told all the fish about the lies the crane had been telling.

A. Match the words with their meanings. 

A

crane

crab

fishermen

worried sick

tightened

snapped

B

held firmly

very sad

broke

a ten footed water animal

a bird with a long neck. it eats fish

people who catch fish

B. Answer the questions. 

- (i) Where did the crane live?
- (ii) Why was the crane sad?
- (iii) Who wanted to know why the crane was sad?
- (iv) How did the crane want to save the fish?
- (v) Where did the crane take the fish?
- (vi) Why did the crab have a doubt on the crane?

6. Grammar:

A. Make sentences from the table. 

(i) I went to the dentist	because	he was caught in the traffic jam.
(ii) I changed my dress		I had a toothache.
(iii) He was fined by the police		the old one was torn.
(iv) Khem could not come		she wanted some fresh fruit.
(v) She went to market		the line was busy.
(vi) They did not phone me		he had no licence.

B. Add suitable reasons to these expressions. 

- (i) I read a newspaper daily
- (ii) She earns much money
- (iii) They were late
- (iv) I am hungry

7. Spelling:

Change into the -ing form e.g.



write = writing

arrive = _____

cycle = _____

dance = _____

drive = _____

excite = _____

leave = _____

make = _____

take = _____

love = _____

change = _____

move = _____

come = _____

8. Read and act.



Teacher: Late again!

Student: Sorry, Sir.

Teacher: What's your excuse this time?

Student: It was because I had to cook myself.

Teacher: You're good at making excuses.

Student: I won't be late again, Sir.

Teacher: Ok. Take your seat.

Student: Thank you, Sir.

9. Word power:

Find the plurals of these words in the puzzle box. 

book city bag wife bush ass fly

cat lady bus calf mango library apple

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

10. Tricky talk:

There are two words. The first word has two letters. The second one has five letters. The first word means: there is. The second one means: a cause. If you join them, it becomes a word. What's the word?

(Answer at the end of this unit.)

11. Pronunciation: 

Say after your teacher.

/s/

banks

cocks

bikes

shirts

pots

caps

maps

paths

/z/

shoes

bags

cards

sofas

pencils

tables

computers

dogs

/iz/

buses

dresses

houses

villages

benches

bushes

actresses

compasses

12. Read and write. 



Read about Kumari and write a similar paragraph about Ani.

Kumari - 11 years - do not eat meat - do not kill animals
- sinful - animal rights

My name is Kumari. I'm 11 years old. I do not eat meat because you have to kill animals. It is sinful. In future, I will work for animal rights.

Ani - 12 years - do not like fishing - kill fishes - wrong to kill -
save the fish campaign

.....
.....
.....
(Answer of tricky talk - because)

1. Ask and answer.



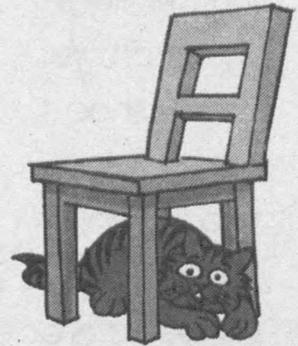
A: Where is the cat?

B: The cat is on the chair.



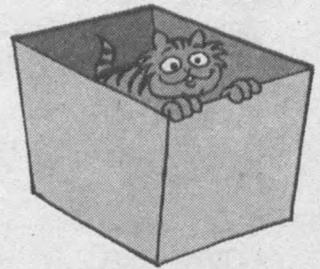
A: Where is the cat?

B: The cat is under the chair.



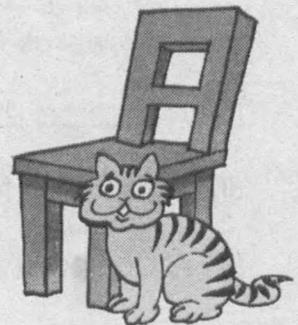
A: Where is the cat?

B: The cat is in the box.



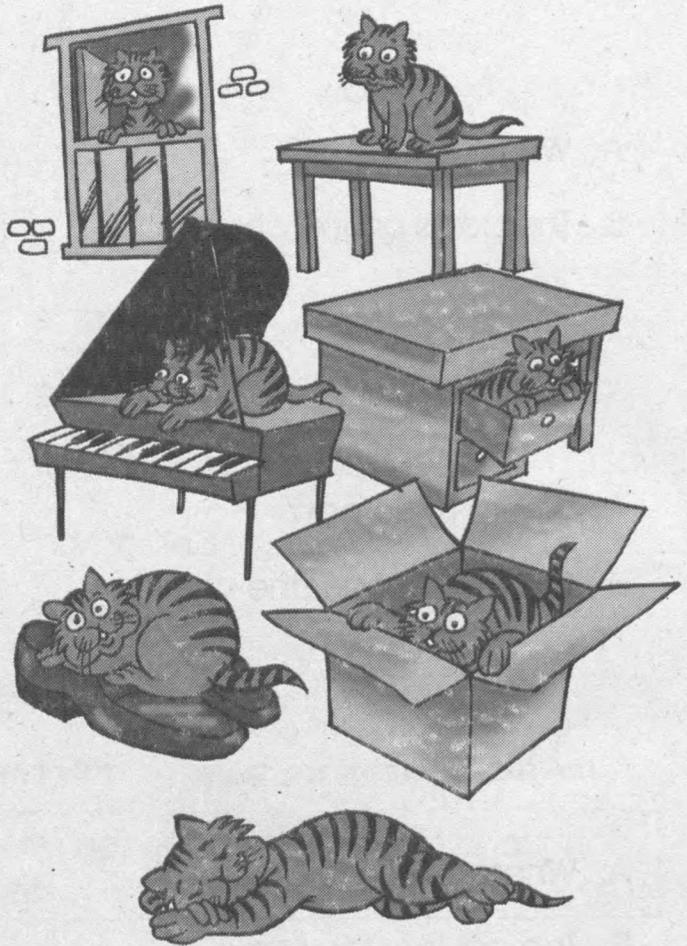
A: Where is the cat?

B: The cat is beside the chair.



2. Chant. 

Cats sleep
Anywhere,
Any table,
Any chair,
Top of piano,
Window-ledge,
In the middle,
On the edge,
Open drawer,
Empty shoe,
Anybody's
Lap will do,
Fitted in a
Cardboard box,
In the cupboard
With your frocks,
Anywhere!
They don't care!
Cats sleep
Anywhere.



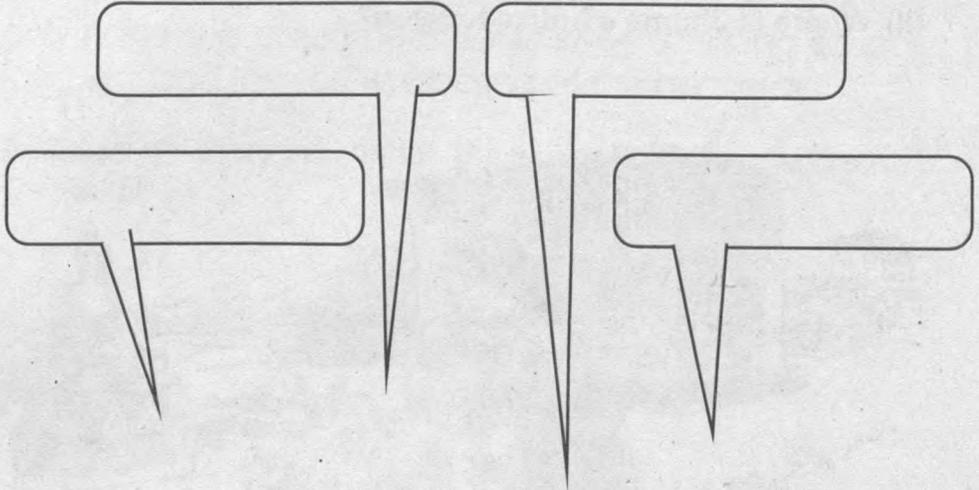
- Eleanor Fargeon

Find the words from the poem. 

- (i) A musical instrument
- (ii) Stiff paper for making boxes
- (iii) A boundary line or margin of an area
- (iv) A small box fitted to a table

3. Listen and answer.  

Listen and write their names.



4. Let's play a game. 

Note to the teacher

- One student is sent out of the class.
- When he/she is out, his/her hanky is hidden by the class.
- The student outside is called in and he/she has to find out his/her hanky. He/she asks the class, "Is it in your bag?, Is it at the back of the class?, Is it in front of me?, Is it on the right/left of me?, etc"
- The class responds "Yes, it is or No, it isn't."
- Next time another student is sent out.



Jhuma's House

- (i) What do you see in the picture?
- (ii) Where is Jhuma's house located?



Jhuma lives on a hillock. She has a small house there. She is the only daughter of her parents. Jhuma studies in a public primary school. In her spare time she does the household chores. That apart, she is pretty interested in gardening.

In front of her house is a beautiful garden full of flowers of different kinds and colours. She likes white roses very much. In the middle of the garden there is a bust of Lord Buddha. Jhuma is a Buddhist and worships Buddha every morning. At the back of the house is a small kitchen garden where she plants various kinds of vegetables. She usually plants cauliflower, peas, beans and tomatoes.

Opposite her house is Kumari's house. They are close friends. In the evening they both go to the ground next to Jhuma's house. They play games with many other friends. She is mainly interested in running and long jump.

Down below her house in a small plain is her school. The school is between a river and a bus stop. Every day she sees many buses running to and fro along the road. It is a bit noisy down there but her house in a quiet place. The only noise she could hear is the sweet chirping sounds of the birds and the soft whispering of the gentle air.

A. Read the story and match the words with their meanings.



hillock

uninteresting work

spare

backwards and forwards

chores

a small hill

to and fro

besides

apart

a soft sound

whisper

free

B. Write True or False.



(i) Jhuma has brothers and sisters.

(ii) There is a temple in the middle of the garden.

(iii) Kumari's house is opposite Jhuma's.

(iv) Jhuma is interested in running.

(v) Her school is above her house.

C. Read and fill in.



(i) The school is a river and a

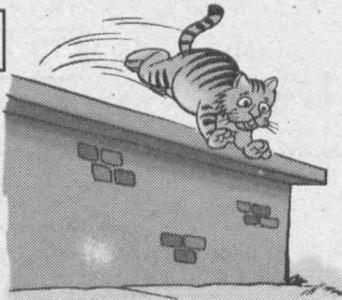
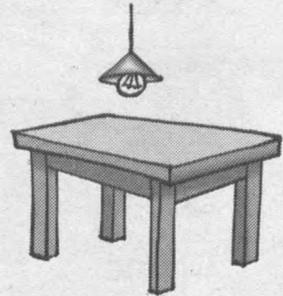
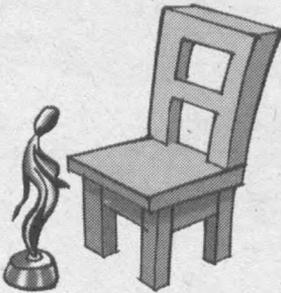
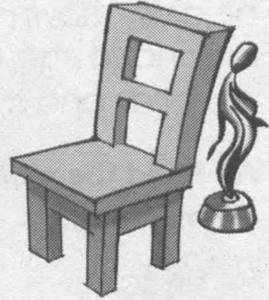
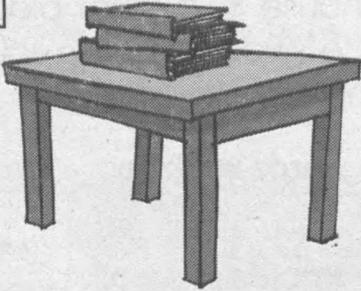
(ii) Jhuma's house is peaceful but her school is

(iii) The is next to Jhuma's house.

(iv) In her free time, she does

6. Grammar:

Match the pictures with sentences below. 



- (i) The statue is behind the chair.
- (ii) The bulb is over the table.
- (iii) The doll is between two tea pots.
- (iv) The books are on the table.
- (v) The cat is jumping over the wall.
- (vi) The statue is in front of the chair.

7. Spelling:

A. Add ('s) to these nouns to make possessives.



The cat + 's tail = the cat's tail

The boy + 's dress =

The girl + 's dress =

Ram + 's cow =

Mohan + 's father =

B. Add (') to these nouns to make possessives.



Boys + ' hostel = boys' hostel

Ladies + ' dress =

Girls + ' room =

Babies + ' toys =

Villagers + ' leader =

C. Add ('s) to these nouns to make possessives.



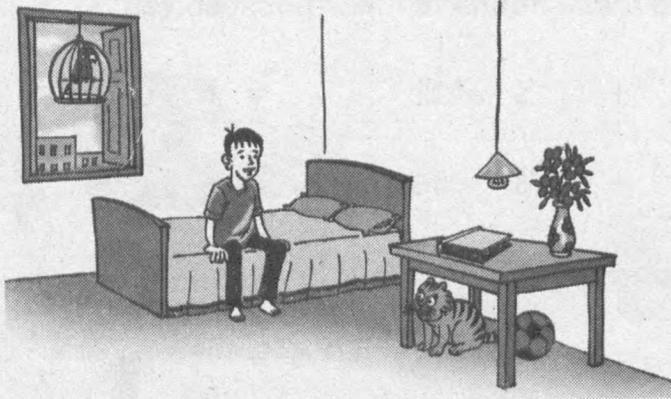
Men + 's toilet = men's toilet

Women + 's dresses =

Children + 's toys =

People + 's behaviour =

8. Look and write.



- (i) There is a boy the bed.
- (ii) There is a cat the table.
- (iii) There is a ball the table.
- (iv) There is a book the table.
- (v) There is a vase the table.
- (vi) There is a parrot the cage.
- (vii) There is a bulb the table.

9. Word power:

Look at the map and complete the sentences. Use words or phrases from the list.



at the back of

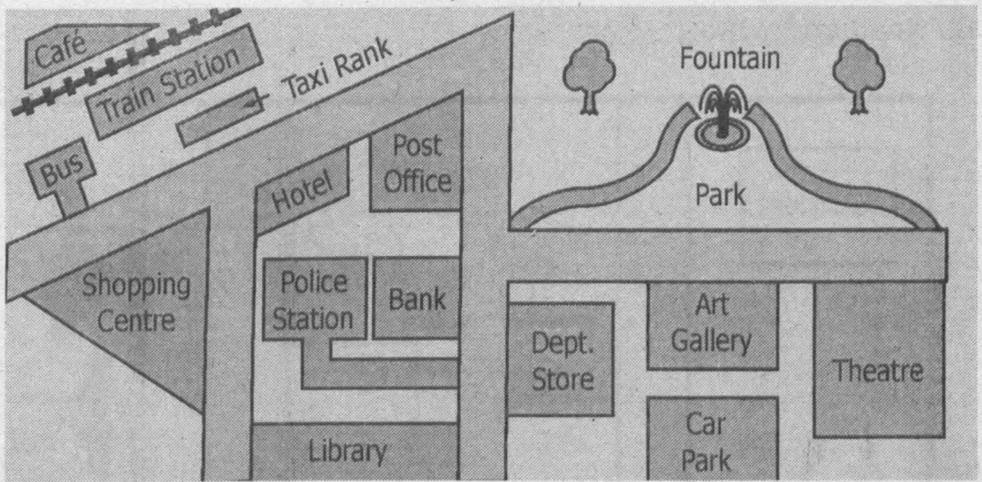
in front of

in the middle of

next to

opposite

between



- (i) The post office is next to the bank.
- (ii) The police station is
- (iii) The fountain is
- (iv) The car park is
- (v) The park is
- (vi) There is a fountain

10. Tricky talk: 

What follows a cat wherever he goes?

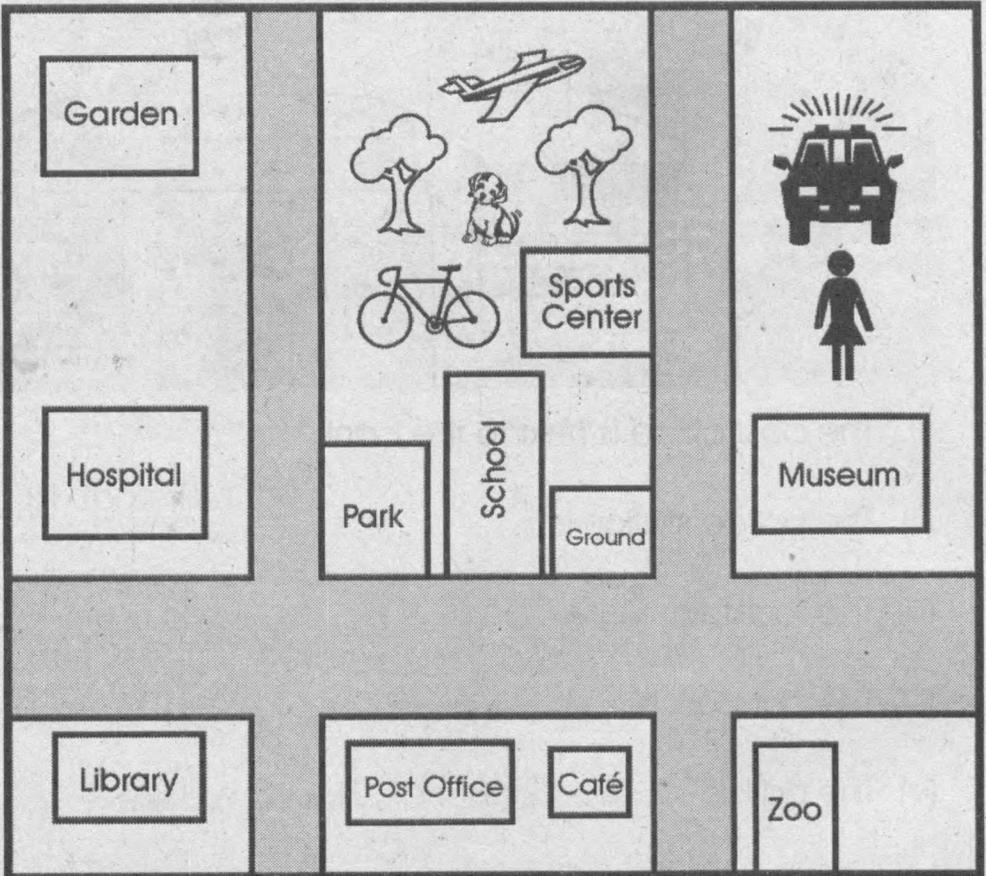
(Answer at the end of this unit)

11. Pronunciation:

Say after your teacher. 

- enough rough cough
- laugh tough through

12. Read and write.



Look at the map and write about the locations of the school, park, ground, sport center, post office, and the girl.



This is Harkha's town. The café is next to the post office

.....

.....

.....

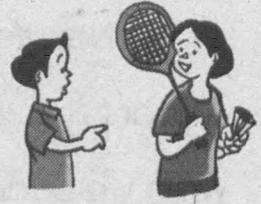
(Answer of Tricky Talk - SHADOW.)

1. Ask and answer.



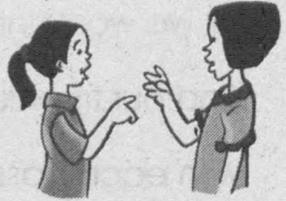
A: What are you going to do?

B: I'm going to play badminton.



A: What will you do tomorrow?

B: I'll visit my friend and play games.



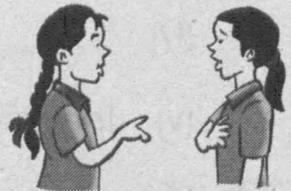
A: Will you go to Pokhara next week?

B: No, I won't. I'll go there tonight.



A: Will you go for swimming on Saturday?

B: Yes, I will. I'll go there with my brother.



A: Are you going to sing a song in the show?

B: No. I'm going to dance.



2. Chant. 

We've joined together as classmates
as the New Year begins...

A year full of learning
while we become friends

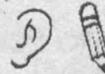
We'll share and be kind
as we work and play

And our friendship will grow
with each passing day.



3. Listen and answer.

A. Listen and complete the sentences.



- (i) Goma is going to
- (ii) Kunti is going to
- (iii) will stay in Pokhara for two days.
- (iv) will stay in Janakpur for about a week.
- (v) They are talking about plans.

B. Listen again and answer these questions.

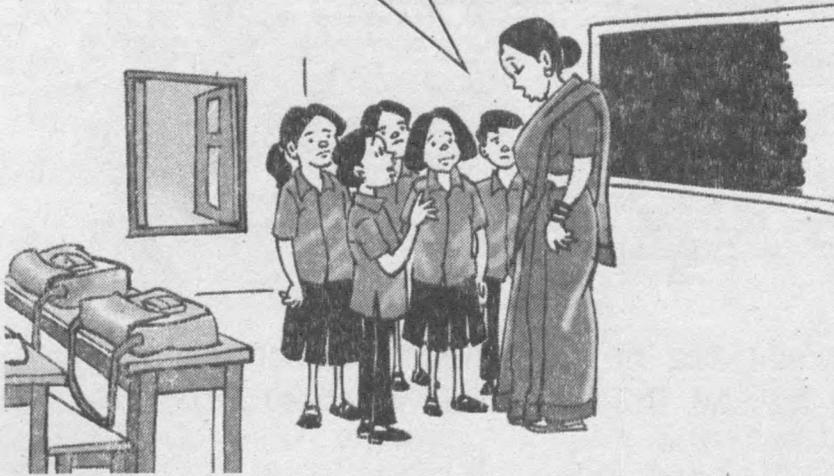


- (i) What will Goma do in Pokhara?
- (ii) What will Kunti do in Janakpur?
- (iii) With whom is Kunti going there?

4. Let's play a game.



You are going to sleep.



Note to the teacher:

- Divide the class into various groups.
- Tell the students to guess what you are going to do.
- Give hints to the students to progress towards the right answer.
- The group who guess the answer chooses the next future action to be guessed.

5. Read and answer.

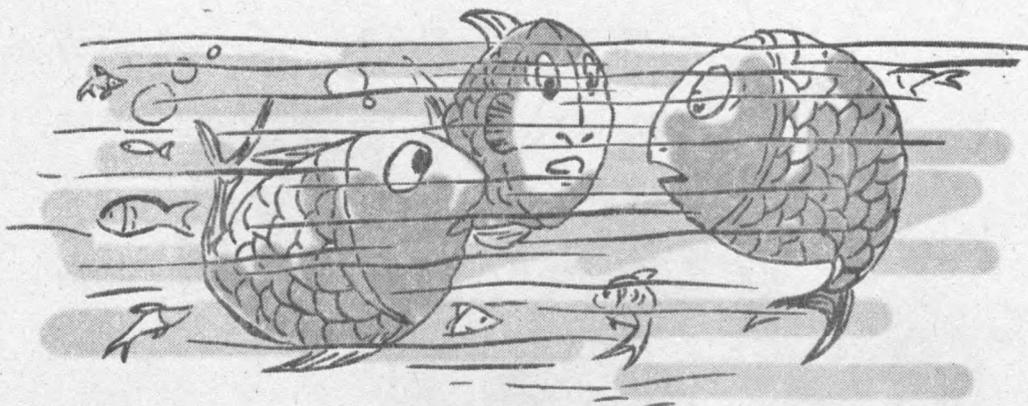


Three Big Fish

(i) What do you see in the picture next page?

(ii) Why did the wise fish rush to his friends?

Once upon a time there lived three big fish in a lake. They were friends quite unlike one another. One was wise. He thought carefully about everything he did. Another one was clever. He used his brain and found an answer to any problem. The third fish believed whatever was to happen would happen, and nobody could stop it. One day, the wise fish was leaping in the water. He heard a fisherman telling another, "Let's fish here tomorrow."



On hearing this, the fish rushed to his friends and said, "Let's leave this lake. This canal here will take us to another lake."

"I don't think I will leave this place," said the clever fish. "If the fisherman comes I shall find some way of saving myself."

The third one said, "Why should I leave the place of my birth?"

The wise fish left the lake through the canal. The fishermen came the next morning and cast their net. The two friends who had not left the lake were caught along with many other fish. The clever fish immediately pretended he was dead. The fishermen threw him back in the water and he swam away. The third fish kept jumping up and down in the net until a fisherman killed him.

A. Answer these questions. 

- (i) How many big fish were there in a lake?
- (ii) In what way were the fish unlike one another?
- (iii) Who proposed that they should leave the lake?
- (iv) How did the clever fish save itself?
- (v) Which fish did the fisherman kill?

B. Match the words with their meanings. 

A

canal

pretended

cast

unlike

wise

brain

leaping

B

not alike

intelligent

intelligence, mind

jumping

waterway

threw

acted as if

6. Word power:

A. Where do we enjoy these holiday activities? Write them under the suitable headings. 

swimming

skiing

climbing

diving

sight seeing

walking

jogging

rafting

visiting art galleries

camping

Beach	Mountains and lakes	Towns and cities
<i>swimming</i>		

B. Write the activities that you mostly do in your holidays.

7. Grammar:

Read and write.



Pokhara/mother/two days/hotel

I'm going to Pokhara.

I'll go there with my mother.

I'll stay there for two days.

I'll stay there in a hotel.

Biratnagar/uncle/six days/a lodge

.....
.....
.....

Kathmandu/father/two weeks/a lodge

.....
.....
.....

We use going to and simple future tense to talk about our future plans.

8. Spelling:

Rewrite the sentences using short forms.



I am going to take a shower. I'm going to take a shower.

I will help the poor.

She is going to market.

They have bought a car.

We do not go out at night.

They are eating momo.

She cannot speak English.

I will not go there.

They will go to Darjeeling.

9. Read and act.  

Rima: Hi, Rima. How are you?

Nira: Fine. I have not seen you for a week.

Rima: Actually I was sick.

Nira: Really? Sorry to hear it. Where are you going now?

Rima: I'm going to meet the head teacher. She has called me in.

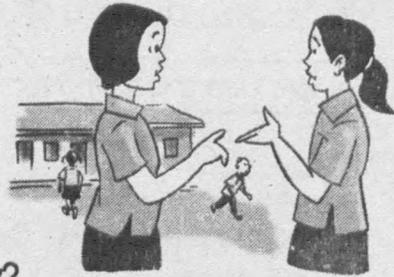
Nira: Are you free this evening? We're going to watch a movie.

Rima: I'm afraid, I am not. I'll visit my granny and I'll have to do shopping for her.

Nira: That sounds interesting.

Rima: See you later. Bye!

Nira: Bye.



10. Tricky talk: 

There are two words. The first word means a biped and the second word means moving from one place to another. These two words together make a word meaning a kind of fruit. What is it?

(Answer at the end of this unit)

11. Pronunciation:

Say after your teacher. 

What class are you in?

What type of dress do you like?

Which book do you prefer to read?

Which place are you going to visit?

How long are you going to stay there?

Note: Use the falling tone to read out short wh-questions

12. Write.

Read the plans of Mr. Dev for Saturday and write similar plans for yourself.  

On Saturday, Mr. Dev is going to meet his friend in the morning. He will stay there for two hours. He will talk to him about his new business. After that, he will meet her secretary at 10:30. They will type some letters. He will take his lunch in Hill Top Restaurant. In the evening, he will attend a party. He is going to meet many friends there.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Answer of Tricky Talk - MANGO)

1. Ask and answer.



A: What is she like?

B: She is old and thin.
She is wearing a sari, *choli*
and earrings.



A: What is she like?

B: She is young and smart.
She is wearing a frock.



A: What is he like?

B: He is fat and short.
He is wearing a shirt and pants.



A: What is she like?

B: She looks plump.
She is a teacher and
she is carrying a book.



2. Chant. 

There was a crooked man,
 And he walked a crooked mile,
 He found a crooked sixpence.
 Against a crooked stile.
 He bought a crooked stile.
 He bought a crooked cat,
 Which caught a crooked mouse,
 And they all live together
 In a little crooked house.



What are crooked in the chant above?

3. Listen and answer.

Listen and complete the table:



Person	age	hair	height/size
grandfather			
mother			
brother			

4. Let's play a game. 

Note to the teacher:

- Teacher describes one of the students in the class, e.g. *I am thinking of a person. His hair is wavy. He has large eyes. His nose is long, etc*
- Students guess and say "Is he Ramu, Dev, Kumar, etc?"
- After sometime students describe their classmates themselves and play.

5. Read and answer.



Some Famous Scientists

(i) Who invented steam engine?

(ii) Why is Edison famous?

James Watt was born in 1736 and died at the age of 83 in 1819. He was a Scottish engineer. In the beginning he made mathematical instruments. Later in his life he invented a successful steam engine. We can travel faster nowadays because he made the first working engine.

Louise Pasteur (1822-1895) was a great French Scientist. He showed that germs and bacteria make food go bad and cause many illnesses. We are safe from many diseases today because he made vaccinations for deadly diseases such as anthrax and rabies. Pasteur proved that milk could be safer to drink by heating it. This process is called pasteurization.



James Watt (1736-1819)



Louise Pasteur (1822-1895)

The American inventor Thomas Alva Edison became famous because he made over 1000 new inventions. He was born in 1847 and died in 1931. His inventions changed the world for ever. One of them was electric light bulb or electric lamp. It was a filament or thread inside a glass bulb with all the air removed. He also invented phonograph. Phonograph is an American word for record player. Today we can listen to music because Thomas made this machine.



Thomas Alva Edison
(1847-1931)

Alfred Nobel was a Swedish scientist. He invented dynamite. It is an explosive which causes destruction. Later in his life he was so upset because his work caused much destruction. When he died he left his fortune to pay for Nobel Prizes for Physics. They are given every year for Literature, Chemistry, Physics, Medicine and Peace. They are the greatest prizes so far.



Alfred Nobel
(1833-1896)

Source: Disney Children's Encyclopaedia

The following are the meanings of the underlined words in the reading text. Write an appropriate words against its meaning. 

To heat (milk) to kill bacteria

An injection to stop disease

Wealth

Damage

Taken away

An explosive

A thin thread or wire

A. Read and fill in.



Edison made over 100 inventions. Two of them were phonograph and There is no inside the electric bulb. Nowadays we can travel faster because of Alfred Nobel was upset because his work caused much

B. Read and match.



A

B

Louis Pasteur

light

James Watt

war

Thomas A. Edison

Medicine

Alfred Nobel

Travelling

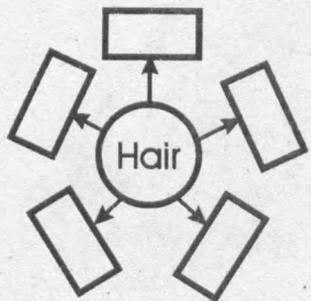
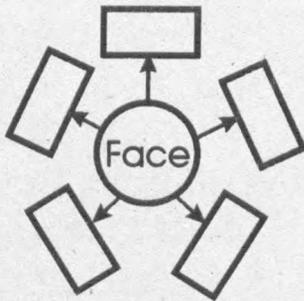
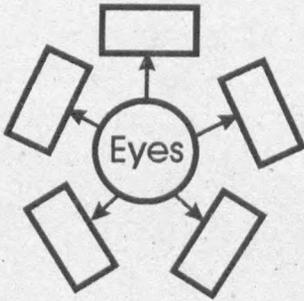
C. Read and answer.



- (i) What is a phonograph?
- (ii) How did James Watt start his career?
- (iii) What are the Nobel Prizes given for every year?
- (iv) What causes food to go bad?

6. Word power:

Complete word-webs with the words given in the box. 



black	blue	big	round	chubby	oval
long	fair	short	pale	brown	curly

7. Grammar:

Write and read.  

She/blue/eyes

She has got blue eyes.

Her eyes are blue.

He/long/nose

.....

.....

She/black/eyes

.....

.....

He/short/hair

.....

.....

She/long/hair

.....

.....

She/round/face

.....

.....

8. Spelling:

A. Add -ly to these adjectives to make adverbs.



slow slowly

careful carefully

clever

beautiful

smart

brave

honest

B. Add '-er' to form the comparative and '-est' to form the superlative:



Positive

Comparative

Superlative

tall

taller

tallest

big

high

fast

slow

bright

long

far

9. Read and act.  

A: What's your granny like?

B: She is very old. She has no teeth and her hair is short and gray.

A: How does she spend the day?

B: She worships in the morning and in the evening. In the day time she reads holy books.

A: Tell me one thing why you like her most?

B: Stories, of course. She is a good story teller. She is a mine of stories.

10. Tricky talk: 

The manager needed a helper. Two people came for the interview. The manager asked, "How much is two and two?" The first one said, "It's four." But the second one said, "It's what the boss says." The second one got the job.

11. Pronunciation:

Say after your teacher. 

motion

education

location

correction

dictation

edition

addition

attention

occupation

action

attraction

fraction

12. Write.



Read about Mandira and make similar sentences for the following.

Mandira - Rampur - student - 10 years - class V - father - a teacher

My name is Mandira. I live in a small village, Rampur. I am a student. I am ten years old. I am in Grade V. My father is a teacher.

A.

Kiran - student - Sonapur - class VI - 11 years - father - a businessman - very rich

Kiran is a student. He He
He is He His
They

B.

Pemba - Anikpur - class III - 8 years - members - 10 - father - a carpenter

Pemba is a little girl. She She
She

.....
.....

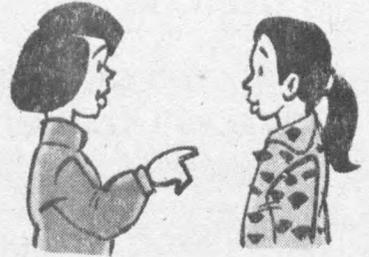
1. Ask and answer. 

A: When did you come?

B: Yesterday.

A: What time?

B: At 10.

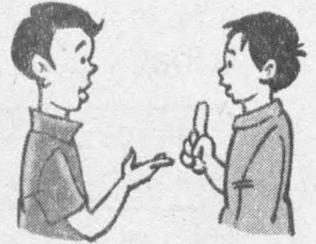


A: When is your terminal exam?

B: Next month.

A: When will it finish?

B: In a week.

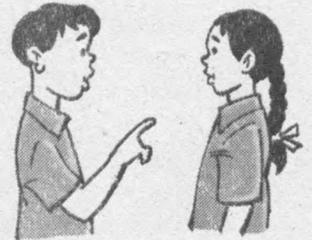


A: Where did you go for holiday?

B: To Chitwan.

A: How long did you stay?

B: For a month.



A: When are you arriving?

B: On Saturday.

A: What time?

B: At 5 in the evening.



2. Chant.

On Sunday I had a dream.

On Monday I went to
a stream.

On Tuesday there was a
great flood.

On Wednesday I saw a
pond of blood.

On Thursday I cleaned all
of them.

On Friday home I came.

On Saturday I woke up and had a big scream.



(i) Find any three pairs of rhyming words.

(ii) Write the past verbs from the chant.

3. Let's play a game.

Note to the teacher:

- The class is divided into two teams.
- The teacher writes all the letters of the days into a cardboard and puts them about 10 feet away all mixed up.
- Then the teacher speaks aloud one of the names of a day, e. g. *Wednesday*.
- The first student in the line runs and chooses the letters to make *Wednesday* within ten seconds.
- If correct, his/her group gets a point.
- Next time the first student of the other line does the same.
- or a variety, teacher can number the students in the line and ask any number to play the game.

4. Listen and answer.  

A. Listen and fill in the gaps.

Kiran K. C. was born in the year _____. He was born in _____ in Lalitpur. His first tele-film was _____ . It was first shown in the year _____ .

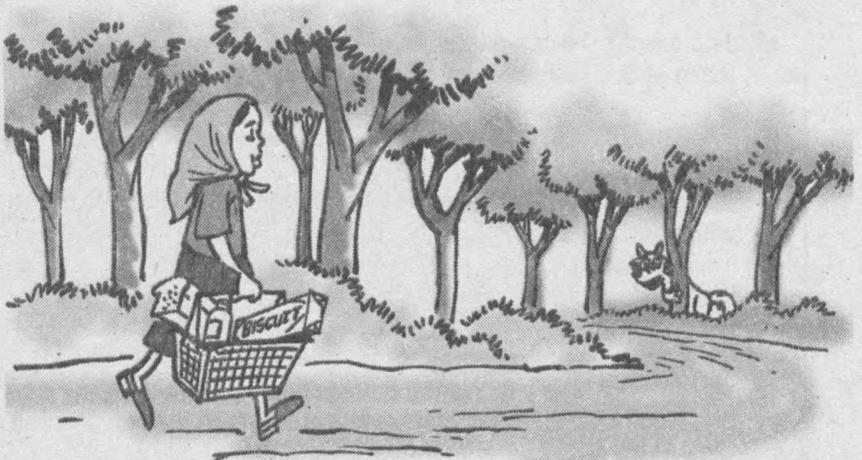
B. Listen again and write short answers.

- (i) In how many tele-films has Mr K. C. played?
- (ii) Write names of two of his best liked tele-films.
- (iii) Who did he use to work with in the past?
- (iv) What is he busy in at present?
- (v) What does he do apart from acting?

5. Read and answer.

A. Look at the picture and say.  

- (i) Where is the girl going?
- (ii) Will the wolf kill her?



B. Read this story and answer.  

Little Red Riding Hood

- (i) Why was the girl called Red Riding Hood?
- (ii) Why did she go to her grandmother?



Little Red Riding Hood was a kind little girl. People gave her the name because of the red cape and hood she always wore. One day she set off to visit her grandmother. She was ill and lived on the other side of the jungle.

On the way she met a wolf who was wicked. "Where're you going?", he asked Red Riding Hood.

"To see my sick granny," she replied. "I'm taking her medicine and some good food." The wicked wolf made a plan to eat both of them. He took a short cut to reach the grandmother's home before Red Riding Hood.

"Knock! Knock!" he rapped on the door. "Who's that?" called a voice from inside. "It's your Red Riding Hood, Grandmother," said the wolf making his voice as sweet as that of Riding Hood.



Grandma sensed there was something wrong. She hid herself where no one could find her. So when the wolf came in, he saw nobody in the house. "I'll wait for Red Riding Hood," he thought and got into bed covering his body with the blanket. No wonder Red Riding Hood found her grandmother different.

"Oh, Grandma! What big teeth you have!" she said.

"All the better to eat with you!" roared the wolf and jumped over her.

"Help! Help! The wolf is going to get me" she cried. All at once her grandmother came out of her hiding and gave a big blow on the wolf's head with her rolling pin. The blow was so heavy on the wolf that he had no strength to fight back. So he ran away as far as he could into the forest."

"Here's this medicine for you," The girl said. After the medicine they laid the dining table ready to eat all the goodies in Red Riding Hood's basket.

A. Fill in the gaps with the words given in the boxes. 

set off

short cut

rapped

blow

rolling pin

- (i) I did not make *chapatti* because I did not see the ___.
- (ii) The police gave a _____ on the thief with his baton.
- (iii) We _____ early so we reached on time.
- (iv) A boy _____ on the table while the teacher was writing on the board.
- (v) It was already late so we took a _____.

B. Write 'True' or 'False'. 

(i) Red Riding Hood and her grandma lived together.

(ii) Grandma hit the wolf with a big stick.

(iii) The wolf changed its voice to cheat the old woman.

(iv) Little Riding Hood found her grandma different.

C. Write short answers. 

- (i) Where did the little girl's granny live?
- (ii) Why did the wolf take a short cut?
- (iii) What did Red Riding Hood take to her granny?
- (iv) Why did the wolf run away?
- (v) How did granny know there was something wrong?

6. Word power:

Complete the word pairs.



father

=

mother

granny

=

.....

uncle

=

.....

nephew

=

.....

sir

=

.....

ladies

=

.....

brother-in-law

=

.....

son-in-law

=

.....

tiger

=

.....

dog

=

.....

horse

=

.....

lion

=

.....

bull

=

.....

7. Grammar:

Choose the correct word and copy in your exercise book. 

Yesterday I (go/went) to market to buy things. I (buy/bought) a loaf of bread, a packet of biscuits and a kilo of sugar. When I (return/returned) home, I (know/knew) that I (forgot/had forgotten) to buy some laddus. My son asked:

"(Do/Did) you (buy/bought) laddus for me?"

"Sorry I (forgot/has forgotten)", I said.

He (began/had began) to cry. He (was not/did not) stop until I (gave/give) him twenty rupees to buy one.

8. Spelling:

Fill in the gaps with appropriate word pairs. 

night	letter	wear	by	new	right
knight	later	were	bye	knew	write

- (i) The came into the pub at
- (ii) The teacher that the boy was a corner.
- (iii) She stood the door and bade good
- (iv) You should replies on times.
- (v) They always warm clothes but yesterday they wearing light clothes.
- (vi) I did not receive any at first. But on they came in bundles.

We use Simple Past Tense for past actions. Did-questions are followed by the first form of verbs. If there are two past actions and we are talking of the first past action, we use the Past Perfect Tense (had + pp).

9. Read and act.



Teacher: How many people were there in class yesterday?

Rafika: There were twenty-one, Madam.

Teacher: But the attendance shows only twenty.

Rafika: You're right, Madam. But there were twenty-one in class, Madam.

Teacher: What do you mean, Rafika? Are you mad?

Rafika: One of us is surely mad, Madam. When did you stop counting yourself a person?

10. Tricky talk:



The following letters make a four-word greeting. Say what is it?

OOOODDUHYW

(Answer at the end of this unit)

11. Pronunciation:

Listen and repeat after your teacher.



boat

goat

node

note

mode

close

coat

load

soap

12. Write.

Look at the example and write one of your own. 

Name: Numa Sherpa
Date of Birth: Oct 6, 1990
Place of Birth: Marpha, Mustang
Education: SLC
Favourite Person: Mother
Favourite Singer: Tara Devi
Hobby: Reading and music
Aim: Social worker



The girl in the photograph is Numa Sherpa. She was born on the 6th of October, 1990. She was born at Marpha in Mustang. She completed her SLC only last year. The person she likes most is her mother. Her favourite singer is Tara Devi. She likes reading books and listening to music. Her only aim in life is to be a social worker.

Now write a similar paragraph on the basis of the following bio-data: 

Name: Rajja
Date of Birth: January 15, 1924
Place of Birth: Panitanki, Biratnagar
Education: B.Ed.
Favorite Person: Mother Teresa
Hobby: Writing poems.
Aim: Educate the poor.

(Answer of Tricky Talk - How do you do?)

1. Ask and answer. 

A: How many boys are there?

B: There are fifteen.

A: And how many girls?

B: Seventeen.



A: I need some milk.

B: How much?

A: A bottle.

B: Here.



A: How much is a kilo of sugar?

B: Forty-five rupees.

A: Give me a kilo of it.

B: Here you are.



A: How much is a litre of kerosene?

B: Fifty rupees. How much do you want?

A: Just a litre, please.

B: Here.



A: How much is a jar of jam?

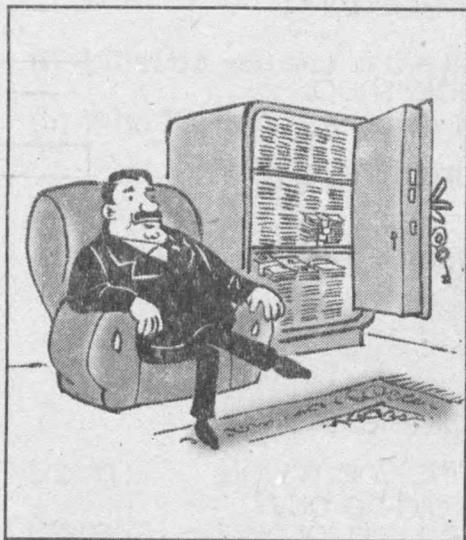
B: It's ninety rupees.

A: Give me one.

B: Here you are.



2. Chant.



How much is too much?

And, how much is just enough?

How many is too many?

And, how many is just as many?

There's no end to what you want, brother.

So, be happy with the little you have, brother.

Your wisdom is the mine of your riches, brother.

(i) Is there an end to our wants?

(ii) Are people satisfied with what they have?

3. Listen and answer.

A. Look and say.  

(i) Who are they?

(ii) Where are they?



B. Listen and write 'true' or 'false' statements.



(i) There are two women speaking.

(ii) They are at a vegetable shop.

(iii) The shopkeeper thanked the customer.

C. Listen and write short answers.



(i) What did the man want to buy?

(ii) How many oranges did he buy?

(iii) How many bananas did he buy?

(iv) How much is an orange?

(v) How much is a banana?

(vi) How much is the total?

4. Let's play a game.



Note to the teacher:

- The first student asks his/her neighbour "How many people are there in your family?"
- The next student gives the real answer to him/her and asks the same question to the next student.
- The next student gives the real answer to him/her and asks the same question to his/her neighbour.
- The game continues until the last student has answered the question.
- Next time you can play the game with: *How much, how long, etc.*
- This game is called Chain Drill.

5. Read and answer.



An Interview

- (i) What do you see in the picture?
- (ii) Who has a happy family?



- Laxmi: How many children do you have?
- Prem: I've got two children; a daughter and a son.
- Purna: I've six children; five daughters and a son.
- Laxmi: How much do you spend on food and clothes?
- Prem: I spend about twenty-five percent of my income on food and clothes. That's enough for living a good life.
- Purna: I spend about eighty percent of my income on food and clothes.
- Laxmi: How much do you spend for education and health care?
- Prem: I spend about twenty percent of my total income on each of them.
- Purna: I've very little money left for them. I spend ten percent each on education and health.
- Laxmi: How do you spend your savings?
- Prem: Well, I spend my savings on social service.
- Purna: Madam, I do not have any savings so I do not have to worry about that. Even then I am also interested in social works.

A. Match the words with their meanings. 

A

B

income

activities that you enjoy doing

entertainment

in one hundred

percent

money you get from work or business

spend

teaching and learning

education

pay money for things

B. Read and fill in the table. How much of their total income do they spend on the following?  

Person	Food and clothes	Education	Health
Prem			
Purna			

C. Answer in short. 

- (i) On what do they spend about the same percentage of their income?
- (ii) How much does Prem spend on education and health care?
- (iii) How much does Prem save every month?
- (iv) Does Purna save any money?
- (v) How does Prem spend his savings?

6. Word power:

Unscramble these words of measurements.



- EMERT = metre
- RLITE =
- ARDY =
- CEENTIMTSRE =
- KIROMLETES =
- FETE =
- INHCES =
- MLLLIITRE =
- GMRAS =

7. Grammar:

A. How do you measure them? Use the following phrases.



a jar of

a piece of

a packet of

a bottle of

a kilo of

a litre of

Kerosene:

Milk:

Rice:

Jam:

Biscuits:

Paper:

B. Make as many questions as you can from the table.



How	many/much	rice books chairs Juice money time pens	do you want?
-----	-----------	---	--------------

8. Spelling:

Change the words into noun forms. Use *-tion*, *-age*, *-iture* or *-ment*.

transport:

educate:

percent :

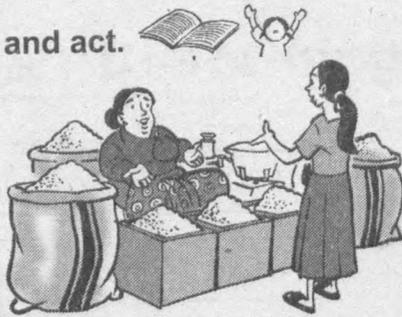
expend :

entertain:

improve:

orphan:

9. Read and act.



A: How do you sell milk?

B: We sell it in pouch and bottles.
Which one do you need?

A: Give me a bottle of it.

B: Do you sell sauce in bottles or jars?

A: We sell it in jars. How many do you need?

B: Give me a jar of it.

A: What next?

B: A packet of biscuits, please.

A: Anything else.

B: No, thanks.

A: You're welcome.

10. Tricky talk:

Add one or more letters before 'one' to get the word defined. The first person to say the correct word is the winner.

(i) - + one = a chair for a king or queen.

(ii) - + one = something used for talking to people far away.

(Answer at the end of this unit)

11. Pronunciation:

Say after your teacher. 

road

sole

mole

home

clothes

toad

hole

pole

foam

blows

go

low

12. Write.

A. Read and write.  

Salma is a girl from Kailali. She has a large family. There are as many as fourteen people in her family. They need a lot of rice, vegetables and lentil everyday. Everyday they eat up three kilos of lentil, ten kilos of rice and about four kilos of vegetables. They buy five bottles of milk every morning. Her father is a businessman and her mother is a high school teacher. Salma goes to a public school. She is a fifth grader. She is very good at Nepali and Science. She needs to work hard on English and Maths.

B. Now write a similar paragraph about yourself and your family. 

(Answer of Tricky Talk - THRONE/PHONE)

1. Ask and answer. 



Mina's



Binod's

A: Whose bag is this?

A: Whose doll is this?

B: It is Mina's bag. It is hers.

B: It is Binod's doll. It is his.

Have similar conversations. 



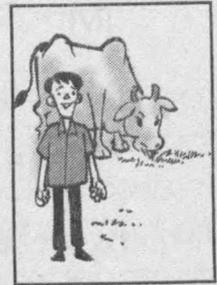
Ravi



Goma



Hema



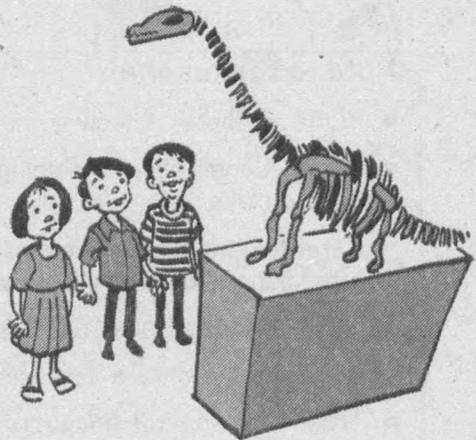
Dinesh

2. Chant. 

Have you ever seen dinosaurs?

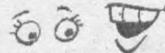
Dinosaurs, dinosaurs,
Where have you been?
We've only seen you
in books that you're in.

Dinosaurs, dinosaurs,
Why aren't you here?
I want to know what
made you all disappear!



3. Listen and answer.

A. Look at the picture and say.



What is it?

What is it eating?



B. Listen and complete the sentences.



- (i) Pandas are one of the animals.
- (ii) They live only in the mountains of South-western
- (iii) Their number is day by day.
- (iv) They can eat only
- (v) They are killed for their
- (vi) Their are very valuable.

4. Let's play a game.



Yes, it's.

Note to the teacher:

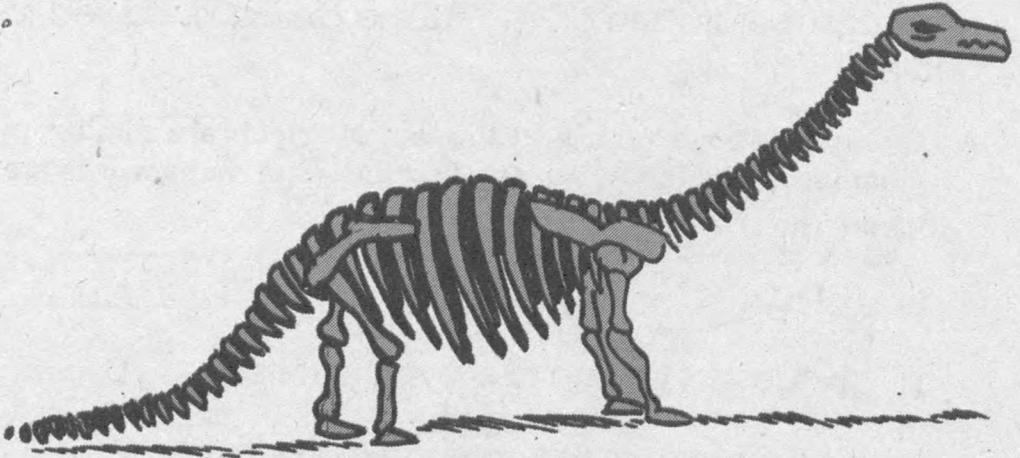
- One student is detective and sent out of the class.
- The teacher takes something like *pen*, *ruler*, etc from one of the students in the class.
- The student outside is called in and he/she has to find out who belongs to that thing and asks "Whose *pen* is this? Is it yours?"
- The class responds "Yes, it is mine or No, it isn't mine".
- The detective has to find the owner within five guesses.
- Next time another student is sent out.

5. Read and answer.



Dinosaurs

- (i) What do you see in the picture?
- (ii) How do we know the existence of Dinosaurs?



Dinosaurs suddenly disappeared millions years ago, together with a large number of species. We know about their existence mainly from fossils found in rocks. Fossils are usually formed when an animal falls into sand or mud and is quickly buried. The soft parts of the animal decay and become the part of the mud. But the hard parts like *teeth*, *bones*, *shell*, etc remain. These parts make shapes in the mud and that help scientists find out many things about the species that disappeared millions of years ago.

There were many types of dinosaurs judging from the fossils found. There were carnivorous dinosaurs called *theropoda* and there were herbivorous dinosaurs called *sauropoda*. Herbivorous had much longer necks and they had large powerful jaws and very sharp claws.

Another group of dinosaurs was *ornithicia*. It can be further divided into other various types. Such dinosaurs had two heavy legs, plates along their back and tails. They also had heavy armour on the head and body.

Many scientists believe that the cause of extinction of dinosaurs and other species was a large asteroid crash into the Earth. According to this theory, the asteroid threw huge amounts of dust and water vapour into the atmosphere. That blocked the sun light and caused many types of vegetation to die off. So the dinosaurs starved to death.

A. From the above text, find the words which are similar in meaning to the following. The first letters of these words are given. 

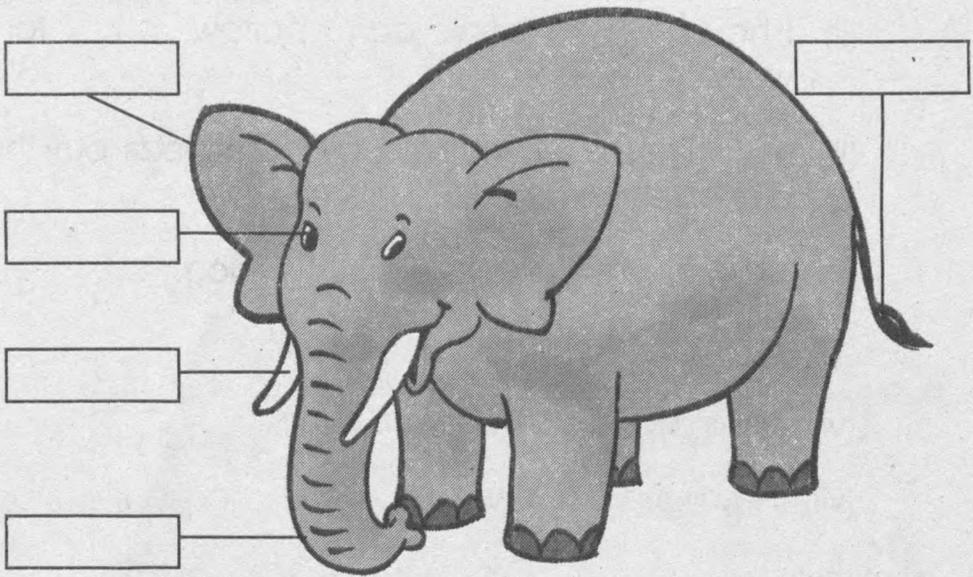
- (i) Died out, no longer in existence E.....
- (ii) Process of getting destroyed or rotten D.....
- (iii) The remains of animals and plants F.....
- (iv) Various classes of animals S.....
- (v) Flesh eating animals C.....
- (vi) Plant eating animals H.....
- (vii) One of many small planets A.....
- (viii) Died of hunger S.....

B. Write short answer. 

- (i) What were carnivorous dinosaurs called?
- (ii) Which had got longer necks?
- (iii) Which had got sharp claws?
- (iv) Which had got plates along the back and tail?
- (v) What did a large asteroid cause in the atmosphere?

6. Word power:

Label the parts of the elephant body.



- tusk
- trunk
- tail
- leg
- ear
- eye

7. Grammar:

A. Complete the following table.



Pronouns	Possessive pronouns
I	My - Mine
We	
You	
He	
She	
It	
They	

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive pronouns.



- (i) Where is pen?
- (ii) I have lost my book; can I borrow for a week?
- (iii) dress is liked much by her friends but they didn't like
- (iv) He always takes care of dog.
- (v) A dog is wagging tail.
- (vi) This is my school; where is ?
- (vii) They have already eaten cakes.

8. Spelling:

Add e or o to complete these words:



- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| sist_r = sister | doct_r = |
| paint_r = | pott_r = |
| fath_r = | moth_r = |
| driv_r = | act_r = |
| tract_r = | danc_r = |
| edit_r = | fight_r = |

9. Read and complete. Use the sentences given in the box below.

A: Have you seen that big animal in the zoo?

B: No, I haven't.

A: It has got a horn at its snout.

B: Horn at the snout? You must be kidding.

Pages 73 - 74

were folded during printing,
so some of the text is missing

A: No, I'm talking seriously.

B: Oh, sure, I'll go there tomorrow. By the way, do you have a camera?

A:

B: I'll take a snap of that animal.

A: I don't have a camera.

B: Do you

A: Sorry. I

I th
It s
V

10. Trick

Wh

I c

I

12. Write.

Read and write.



Dog

A dog is a good pet. It is a domestic animal. It has four feet, a tail, two eyes, two ears and a body. Dogs of different colours and types. The house where a dog lives is called a kennel.

A dog

with you...
know what you get?
to see no idea.
I have never visit once
think you should if
When I see
sounds good.
Why do you need a
find criminals.
Tell me something
y talk: 
...o am I?
...do not need a
...only have to
...to show the
(ON)
11. Pronu
Sa
F

1. Ask and answer.



A: Today is Sunday, isn't it?

B: No, it isn't.



A: We are all students, aren't we?

B: Yes, we are.



A: You didn't come yesterday, did you?

B: No, I didn't.



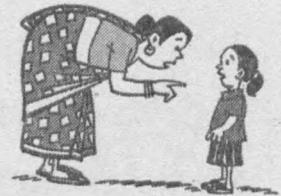
A: You'll come tomorrow, won't you?

B: Yes, I will.



A: You walk to school, don't you?

B: No, I don't.



A: She is going abroad, isn't she?

B: Yes, she is.



2. Chant.



They pick up the plastic bags,

Who are they with the rags?

They pick up the disposed bottle,

Look! They do it at full throttle.

Often times they go a hungry sleep,

And all through the night they weep.

They look at the cars and the buildings so high,

Look around friends; they are there nearby.

Whatever are they; wherever are they,

They are our brothers, aren't they?

Answer these questions.



(i) What do they collect?

(ii) Why do they weep at night?

3. Listen and answer.

A. Listen and fill in the spaces.



- (i) Bhola's dad is an _____.
- (ii) His mum is a _____.
- (iii) And his sister is _____.

B. Listen and write short answers.



- (i) What is Aite's dad?
- (ii) What is his mother?
- (iii) What is his sister?

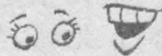
4. Let's play a game.



Note to the teacher

- Teacher puts statements on one side numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 top to bottom.
- She puts question tags on the other side which are not in proper order.
- She decides the player from group 'A'.
- Then she speaks out any number of statements.
- The student runs to the side of the question tags, picks up the correct tag and put it with the statement.
- If correct, his/her group gets a point.
- Teacher does the same with the students of group 'B'.
- Teacher plays the game as long as the class is interested.

5. Look at the picture and say.



A Visit to the Bridhashram

- (i) Who are they?
- (ii) What are they talking about?



That Saturday morning Sunayena woke up early and went straight to the *Pashupati Bridhashram*. "Namaskar, Aama! Namaskar Ba!" She greeted the elderly people. They were very happy to see her again and welcomed her with their smile.

Soon she was busy in different things. She helped the cook prepare food. She bought some fruits and gave them away. She collected their dirty clothes and did the washing.

After the meal in the afternoon the sun was pretty hot. She helped them to take bath. Some of them were so old that they could not even take bath themselves.

She then took a broom and swept the rooms, the stairs and the yards. She tended the flower-vase and the garden and watered them.

When everything was over she sat with them and talked about their families and past life. Mostly they talked about god and their life after death.

She returned home late in the evening. She was a bit tired but in her mind she was really happy. She had spent yet another day working for a good cause.

Sunayena is only thirteen and studies in grade seven. Whenever she has a day off she goes to the *Bridhashram* and works for them all the day. The people at the *Bridhashram* love her as their own daughter. "I love elderly people because I see God in them." Says she.

A. Read and do.



Make a list of things Sunayena did at the *Bridhashram*.

Example:

- (i) Helped the cook prepare food

B. Find the words that mean the following. 

Across:

1. direct
2. a kind of brush to clean the floor

Down:

3. to make ready
4. a person who prepares food
5. took care of

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

C. Write short answers. 

- (i) Why was Sunayena happy at the end?
- (ii) Why does she like elderly people?
- (iii) Do you like Sunayena? Why?

6. Word power:

The following adjectives are used to describe persons. Put them under the right headings. 

happy	helpful	busy	dirty
cruel	hardworking	friendly	dishonest
faithful	quarrelsome	intelligent	social

Good person

honest

Bad person

cruel

7. Grammar:

A. Match and rewrite.



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| (i) He's sleeping, | isn't she? |
| (ii) She's a teacher, | isn't he? |
| (iii) He came yesterday, | hasn't he? |
| (iv) She lives here, | didn't he? |
| (v) He's got a sister, | doesn't she? |
| (vi) He'll come, | wasn't she? |
| (vii) She was tired, | won't he? |

B. Complete.



- (i) You're a teacher, _____?
- (ii) They're players, _____?
- (iii) You like jilebi, _____?
- (iv) It will rain, _____?
- (v) You took my pen, _____?
- (vi) She loves dancing, _____?
- (vii) People want money, _____?
- (viii) Nepal is beautiful, _____?
- (ix) You live in a town, _____?
- (x) They have done it, _____?

8. Spelling:

Add 'ing' to the following action words.



write =	die =
recite =	run =
slam =	trek =
get =	stop =
shop =	drink =
sing =	swim =

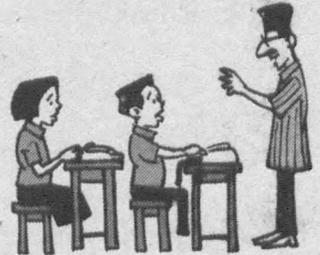
9. Read and act.



Teacher: Good morning.

Children: Good morning, Sir.

Teacher: How's everything with you?



Children: Very well. We're having a new lesson today, aren't we, Sir?

Teacher: Yes, you are. You like drama, don't you?

Children: Yes, we do.

Teacher: So we are having a drama lesson today. Is that Ok?

Children: Very good, Sir.

Teacher: So now, let's begin.

Children: Ok, Sir.

10. Tricky talk: 

Why is the letter T like an island?

(Answer at the end of this unit)

11. Pronunciation:

Say after your teacher. 

pot

dot

socks

shop

hot

got

fox

mop

12. Write. 

Go around the class. Ask tag-question and find out someone who -

- has a dog at home.
- loves music.
- has got a bicycle/radio/watch.
- will go to the town on Saturday.
- washed clothes yesterday.

Example:

Student A: You have a dog at home, don't you?

Student B: No, I haven't.

Note: Ask only one question to one person. Go on asking until you get 'Yes' answer. Then write a small paragraph with the answer you get.

(Answer of Tricky Talk - Because it is in the middle of water.)

Talking about months and seasons

1. Ask and answer.

A: What day is today?

B: It's Sunday.



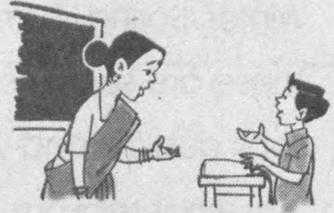
A: What day was yesterday?

B: It was Saturday.



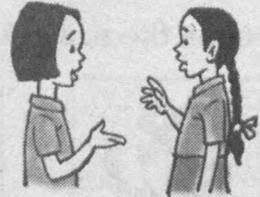
A: What day is tomorrow?

B: It's Monday.



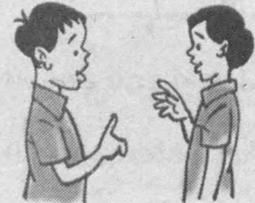
A: Which month is this?

B: It's November.



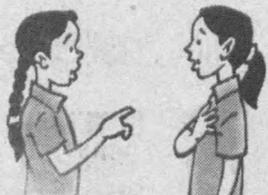
A: What is the date?

B: It's 16th November.



A: When were you born?

B: I was born on July 14th, 1995.



2. Chant.



Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall
These are seasons four in all.
Weather changes, sun, rain and snow,
Leaves fall down and flowers grow.
Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall.
These are seasons four in all.
Look outside and you will see
Just what seasons it will be!

Name the seasons the pictures represent.



3. Listen and answer.

A. Listen and fill in.



- (i) The name of the girl student is
- (ii) Her date of birth is
- (iii) She was born in the season.
- (iv) She wants to get admitted in

B. Listen again and answer.



- (i) When do the classes start?
- (ii) When is the girl's first term?
- (iii) When is her second term?
- (iv) When will she have her final exam?

4. Let's play a game.



Note to the teacher

- Divide the class into various groups.
- The teacher calls one student from each group and tells him/her to walk around the room and find any two students who were:
 - born in the same month.
 - born on the same day.
 - born in the same year.
- The student who finds the task quicker will be the winner.

5. Read and answer.



A Magician

- (i) What do you see in the picture?
- (ii) How did the snake trouble the villagers?



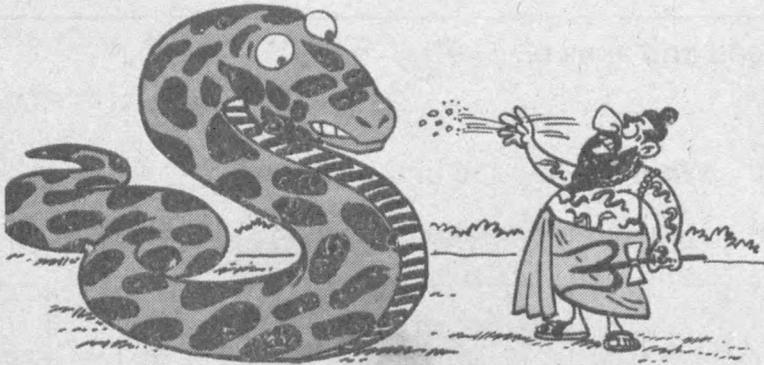
Many years ago, there was a beautiful village named Goswana. It was located on the bank of the Ganga River. People in the village were very hard working and most of them were good at farming. They used to raise many pets and grow many crops.

Once in the rainy season in July, the heavy rain caused a great flood in the river and brought great misfortune for the villagers. The flood swept a huge snake to the village. It began to eat their pets.

After two months, it ate up all the small and big animals. Soon the snake began to eat small children.

One night all the villagers sat together. "How do we get rid of this snake?" said the headman of that village. Nobody dared to kill that huge snake.

That night a magician came there. He had got tattoos of snakes all over his body. "I can help you get rid of this snake," he said. All the villagers sighed deeply at his thought and prayed the magician, "Please have mercy on us. Save us from this fearful snake."



The magician took out his magic box and cast a spell. To everyone's surprise, the snake came out of the river making a dreadful hissing sound. All the villagers got afraid and ran away but the magician waited for the snake to come near. When it came near, he cast another spell and the snake turned into a beautiful stick.

The magician threw the stick in the river and said, "The stick will appear on the bank of the river in every rainy season. Whoever will find it, throw it back in the river. Remember! If anybody breaks the stick, it'll again turn into the snake."

As told by the magician, the stick was seen on the bank in the rainy season for five years and the villagers used to throw it back in the river.

Unluckily, once the stick was picked out by a beggar. He thought to sell it in market as it looked very beautiful. He thought of getting a good price. On the way he fell down and the stick got broken. Soon the broken pieces changed into a huge snake. It swallowed the beggar at once and came to the village, Goswana. The snake again began to eat the pets and villagers.

The villagers called the same magician again. He cast his magic and turned the snake into a small fly. He kept the fly in his magic box and went away. The villagers lived happily thereafter.

A. Answer these questions. 

- (i) Where was Goswana situated?
- (ii) What happened once in the rainy season?
- (iii) Why were the villagers worried?
- (iv) Who changed the snake into a stick?
- (v) Why did the magician tell the villagers not to break the stick?
- (vi) Who decided to sell the stick? What happened to him?

B. Say whether the following statements are true or false. 

- (i) The villagers were good at growing crops.
- (ii) They killed the snake at last.
- (iii) The snake was very dreadful.
- (iv) The magician changed a stick into a big snake.
- (v) Finally, the magician changed the snake into a fly.

B. Find the words from the story that are opposite in meaning.

ugly

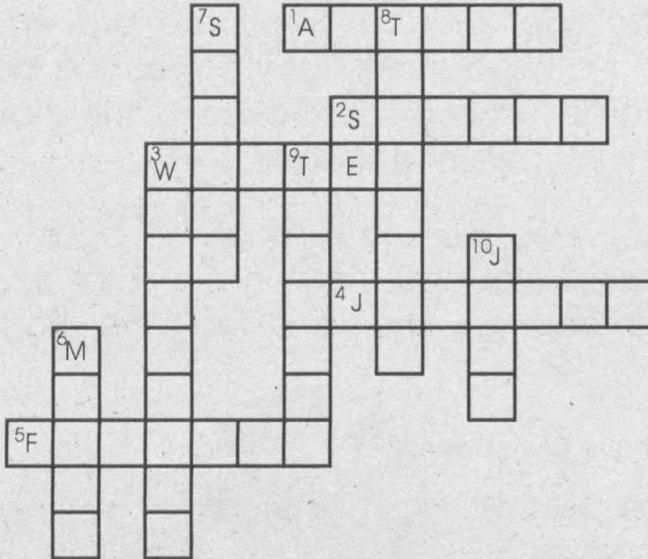
good luck

tiny

disappear

6. Word power:

Solve the puzzle with the clues given below.



Clues:

Across

1. Name of season that starts with 'A'
2. Name of season that starts with 'S'
3. Name of season that starts with 'W' (across)
3. The fourth day (down)
4. The first month
5. The sixth day
6. The third month
7. Name of the rainy season that starts with 'S'
8. The fifth day
9. The third day
10. The sixth month

7. Grammar:

Use these prepositions of time in the blanks. 

at, on, in

- (i) She came here Monday.
- (ii) His father always gets up6:30.
- (iii) They were bornSpring.
- (iv) She was born15th July.
- (v) Tommy goes to school 10 am.
- (vi) What did you buySeptember.
- (vii) He always comes to Nepal'Dashain.
- (viii) I met her 2001.
- (ix) Hema bought a houseSpring.
- (x) I joined the school.....5th January.

Note: We use at with fixed time and festivals, in with months, years and seasons, and on with days and dates.

8. Spelling:

Add **-full** to these words. 

- beauty + full = *beautiful*
- harm + full =
- use + full =
- care + full =
- fear + full =
- plenty + full =

teaspoon + full =

duty + full =

cheer + full =

harm + full =

Note: When we use *-full* to the words to make adjectives, the last 'r' is generally dropped out.

9. **Read and act.**  

Peter: Excuse me!

Dorje: Yes, please.

Peter: Where are you from?

Dorje: From Nepal. Do you want to know anything about Nepal?

Peter: Yes, could you tell me something about the climate in your country?

Dorje: Of course. In Nepal, especially in the hilly areas, winter is very cold and in summer it is very hot. Spring and autumn are pleasant seasons.

Peter: When does winter begin?

Dorje: From November.

Peter: When does it rain more?

Dorje: It rains heavily in July and August.

Peter: Thank you very much.

Dorje: You're welcome.



10. Tricky talk: 

What is it?

It's what you can believe in,
Just like a good friend.
And though come try to hide it,
It comes out in the end.

(Answer at the end of this unit.)

11. Pronunciation:

Say after your teacher. 

talk	walk	chalk	would	should	could
know	knight	knee	comb	bomb	tomb

The above words have silent consonant letters.

12. Write. 

Read about the winter season and write about the summer season.

WINTER

There are four seasons in a year. Winter is one of them. It is very cold. It comes after the autumn season and before the spring season. It generally falls in the months of November, December and January. People wear sweaters and jackets. They like to sit near fire and enjoy sunbathing. They don't prefer to go out because of severe cold.

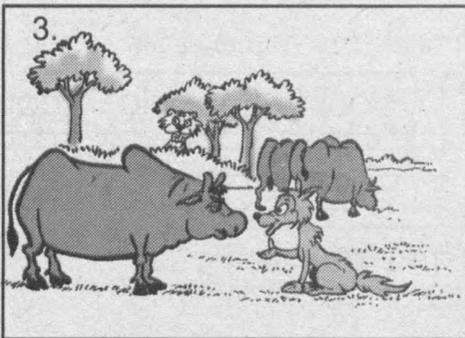
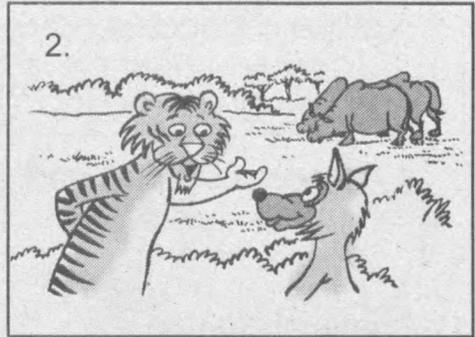
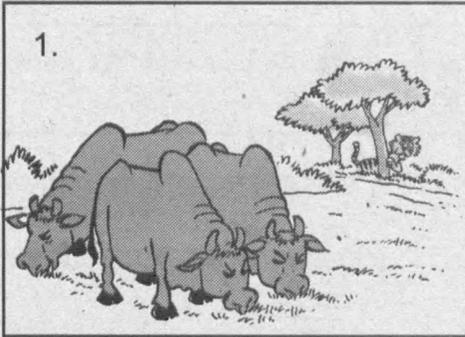
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(Answer of Tricky Talk - TRUTH)

1. Look and answer.  

Study the pictures carefully and answer the following questions.



- (i) What are the bulls doing in the first picture?
- (ii) What is the tiger doing in the first picture?
- (iii) Why did the tiger not attack the bulls?
- (iv) What are the tiger and the jackal doing?
- (v) What might they be talking about?
- (vi) What might the jackal be saying to the bull?
- (vii) Who separated the bull from his friends?
- (viii) How could the tiger attack the bull grazing alone?
- (ix) What is the lesson of the above picture story?

Note to the teacher:

Let the students study the pictures carefully. If they could not guess the meanings of the pictures, tell them the message of the whole story. It is 'Unity is strength.'
Now let them discuss again and help them answer the questions.

2. Chant. 

Unity is strength.

Unity we need.

United we live.

Divided we die.

Let us live,

And let others live.

Let's learn,

The lesson to live.



3. Listen and answer.  

Who is Lakpa?

When did he come back to Kathmandu?

At what time did he wake up?

When will his party be at his office?

When is he going for the next trekking?

What time bus are they taking?

4. Let's play a game. 

Note to the teacher:

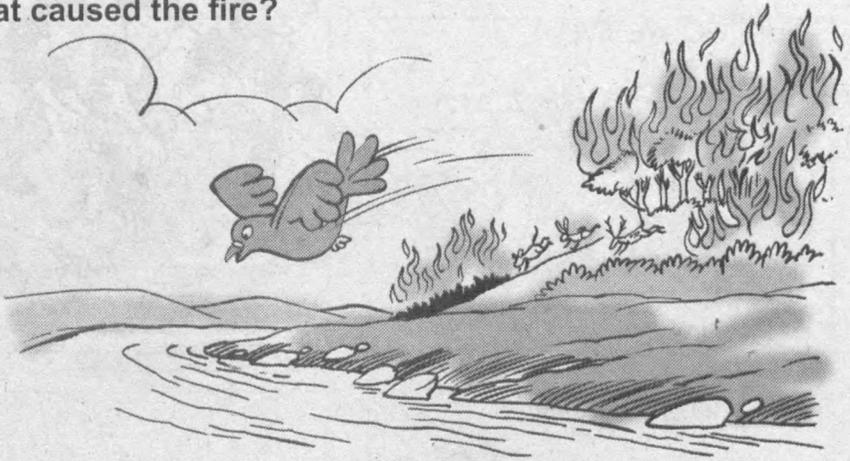
- Teacher whispers a word with three syllables to a student.
- The student whispers the same word to the student sitting next to him/her.
- He/she also whispers the same word to his/her next friend.
- The last student speaks the word aloud and compares it with the teacher's word.

5. Read and answer.



The Brave Little Parrot

- (i) What do you see in the picture?
- (ii) What caused the fire?



Once Buddha was born as a little parrot in a jungle. The jungle was a pleasant place to live. It was a home of many kinds of animals and birds.

One day the lightning struck a dry dead tree. It began to burn. Soon the fire spread. The green trees in the jungle also began to change into big flame. The wind helped the fire to spread wider and wider. The animals in the jungle began to run here and there. The other birds flew away.

The little parrot flew high above the jungle and looked down around. He saw the animals suffering and being burnt. At that moment he had an idea. He darted to the near by stream and dipped into the water. Then he flew back to the jungle, flapped his wings and dropped a few drops of water.

The drops of water disappeared before they reached the fire. But the little parrot did not care. He flew to the stream and dipped into the water. He flew back to the jungle and dropped a few drops of water. He went on doing so.



At that time some gods were flying in their chariot. They saw the little bird working hard in vain. They laughed at the bird. Then one of the gods changed himself into a golden eagle. He flew to the little parrot and followed him: He said to the parrot, "You cannot put out the jungle fire by dropping a few drops of water. It is a vain effort. Fly away or you will die. The rising flame will kill you." The little parrot did not listen to the eagle. He went on doing his work.

Seeing this, the eagle felt for this parrot. He thought of helping the little parrot. He began to cry. Soon his tears flowed like streams of water. The fire was put out. The charred trees and bushes changed into green plants. The burnt animals were healed. Everything became as it was. The feathers of the little parrot looked colourful. The brave little parrot called all the animals and birds together. They all thanked the little parrot and the golden eagle.

A. Answer the following questions. 

- (i) How did the jungle catch fire?
- (ii) Who was the eagle?
- (iii) Who was the little parrot?
- (iv) Who helped the little parrot to put out the fire?
- (v) What caused the fire to spread?

B. Make meaningful sentences using these words. 

feather	put out	effort	spread	feel for
lightening	laugh at	suffering	go on	disappear

C. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words given in the box.

struck	bush	flapped	pleasant	flame
dipped	darted	heals	flow	stream

- (i) Rivers _____ downwards.
- (ii) The arrow _____ to the target.
- (iii) This medicine _____ burns.
- (iv) We drank _____ water.
- (v) The garden is a _____ place to rest.
- (vi) He _____ a heavy blow.
- (vii) The bird _____ its wings.
- (viii) The thief hid behind the _____.
- (ix) She _____ herself into the river.
- (x) The rising _____ burnt its wings.

6. Word power:

A. Make meaningful words. 

EARPAPISD = DISAPPEARED
CLOTHAR = C.....
ANTSEAPL = P.....
EADRSP = S.....

EAMTRS = S.....

ORTFEF = E.....

MELAF = F.....

OWOLFL = F.....

ERTHFEA = F.....

FERSUF = S.....

B. Complete the crossword puzzle. The words are related to animals.

			E				
			L				
			E				
L	E	O	P	A	R	D	
			H				
			A				
			N				
			T				

7. Grammar:

Read these four types of past tenses. 

Simple past - They watched a movie.

Past progressive - They were watching a movie.

Past perfect - They had watched a movie.

Past perfect progressive - They had been watching a movie.

Now read and write similar sentences in the past tense:

Nina/write/a poem

Nina wrote a poem.

Nina did not write a poem.

Nina was writing a poem.

Nina was not writing a poem.

Nina had written a poem.

Nina had not written a poem.

Nina had been writing a poem.

Nina had not been writing a poem.

He/plant/potatoes

She/read/a novel

They/play/football

We/cook/food

8. Spelling:

Listen to the teacher and spell these words:



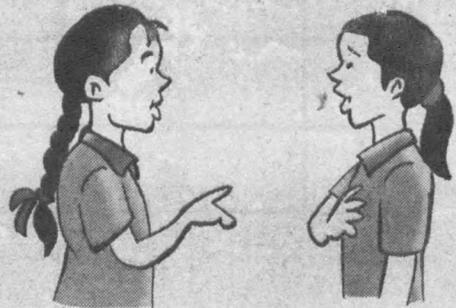
/twelv/, /mæemætlks/, /'blskit/, /'dlkʃənri/, /kju:/, /'restrɒnt/, /'fɔ:tli/

9. Read and act.



Yangla: Good morning,
Jamuna.

Jamuna: Good morning.
How are you,
Yangla? What's
the black spot on
your forehead?



Yangla: Now, I'm fine. This black spot- it's nothing. Last week we had a small accident.

Jamuna: What sort of accident?

Yangla: We were going to Nala on my brother's motor-bike. Suddenly a little girl ran across the road. To save her, my brother braked so hard that I fell down. My head bumped against a stone lying on the side of the road. Thank God, it didn't hurt me much.

10. Tricky talk: 

What letter is 'a body of water'?

(Answer at the end of this unit)

11. Pronunciation:

Say after your teacher. 

deer

dear

dare

ear

fare

fair

beer

bear

bare

here

hare

hair

12. Write. 

Ask someone to tell you a folk tale, then write story in your own language.

(Answer of Tricky Talk - C)

1. Look and answer.



- What do you see in the picture?



- What are they doing?
- What are they doing in the picture?
- Where are they going for the picnic?
- How are they going?
- What might the other students suggest?

- Have you ever gone on a picnic?
- Where did you go?
- With whom did you go?
- Did you enjoy the picnic?

Note to the teacher:

These children are talking about going on a picnic and the things they need to take with them. They are talking about how they are going. Help the children to understand the picture. Let them discuss the question related to the picture. After they have discussed, ask them the above questions individually or in group. Then ask them to write the answers in their note books.

2. Chant. 



Picnic day is happy day.

Happy day is holiday.

Holiday is Saturday.

Saturday is our picnic day.

Ding dong, ding dong.

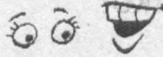
Let's sing a happy song.

Happy song and playful dance,

Do not miss the pleasant chance.

3. Listen and answer.

A. Look and say.



- (i) Who are they?
- (ii) What is the lady doing?

B. Listen to the tape or your teacher and answer the following questions.



- (i) When does Sanitya always get up?
- (ii) In which grade does he read?
- (iii) Why did he get up early yesterday?
- (iv) What did his mother do?
- (v) Where did he go to catch the bus?

5. Let's play a game.



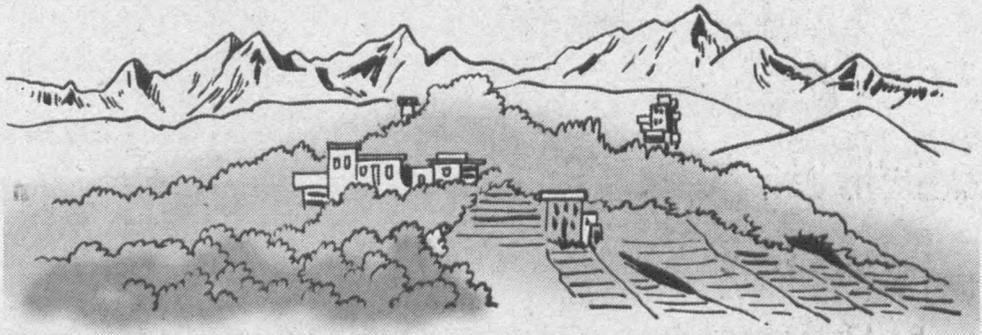
Note to the teacher:

- The teacher prepares a list of count and mass nouns.
- On the left hand corner of the board, she writes *how much*? And on the right, she writes *how many*?
- The class is divided into two groups.
- When the teacher reads aloud a word from his list, one student from each group runs to the board and touches either *how much*? Or *how many*?
- They have to touch *how many*? for count nouns and *how much*? for mass nouns.
- The group with more points wins the game.



Nagarkot

- (i) What do you see in the picture?
 (ii) How far is Nagarkot from Bhaktapur?



Nepal is a beautiful country. It abounds in beautiful hills and mountains. The green hills and snow clad mountains attract everybody.

There are some important hill tops around the Kathmandu valley. People go there to have nice views of other hills and mountains. From these places, one can see beautiful scenes and the sun rise. One of such places is Nagarkot hill top. It is a famous place.

The place is about 19 k.m. north east of the Bhaktapur town. A single lane road connects it with Bhaktapur. The road has many bends. It runs through the fields and the patches of woods. We can drive up to the top of the hill in about an hour. Driving up the hill is exciting. The cool air and green view are really refreshing.

There are some nice places which can be very good picnic spots. For this some basic requirements have to be fulfilled. Pure drinking water is the most important one. There should be sunshades and places to prepare food and rest. The spot should be well guarded.

A. Answer the following questions. 

- (i) Is Nepal a beautiful country? How?
- (ii) Why do people go to hill tops?
- (iii) Where is Nagarkot?
- (iv) What is exciting?
- (v) How can we make picnic spots?

B. Match the words in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B'.

A

exciting

scene

connect

refreshing

attract

shades

B

join

making fresh

shelter from direct sun light.

causing great interest

view

to draw attention

6. Word power

Make meaningful words from the given jumbled letters. 

(i) cttirisd

(ii) saelntpa

(iii) moeter

(iv) aaielbval

(v) vereserp

(vi) chtap

(vii) gnnoirm

(viii) adyelra

(ix) shub

(x) uretcip

7. Grammar:

Simple present tense

The sun rises in the east.

Rivers flow downwards.

It is very cold in winter.

Water boils at 100°C.

Milk is white.

She always eats fruits.

He goes to office daily.

They often eat fish.

Fish live in water.

Birds fly.

Note: We use the simple present tense to describe universal truth and habitual action.

Fill in the spaces with the following verbs.

(am, rains, cannot, is, sets, sleep, are)

(i) The sun.....in the west.

(ii) Mt. Everestthe highest mountain.

(iii) Wesee the air.

(iv) Peopleat night.

(v) It.....in August.

(vi) Iin Grade V.

(vii) Weall Nepalese.

8. **Read and act.**  

B : Excuse me, Sir?

C : Yes, I want a cup of coffee.

B : Ok, Sir. Do you want anything more?

C : Let me see your menu. I want to eat something.

B : Here it is, Sir.

C : Mm, bring me a piece of cake, some egg, sandwich and a plate of mixed vegetables.

9. **Tricky talk:** 

Why is 'U' the jolliest letter?

(Answer at the end of this unit)

10. **Put the following words in alphabetical order.** 

country	abound	mountain	picnic
wood	exciting	cool	many

11. **Pronunciation:**

Say after your teacher. 

export (n) export (v)

present (n) present (v)

record (n) record (v)

12. **Write.** 

Write eight or ten sentences describing your place.

(Answer of Tricky Talk - Because it is in the middle of fun.)

Listening texts

UNIT 1

Shopkeeper: Do you want anything, my dear?

Customer: Yes, I want some apples.

Shopkeeper: How much do you want?

Customer: A kilo, please. How much is it?

Shopkeeper: Rs. 50. Do you want anything else?

Customer: I want a dozen of bananas. How much are they?

Shopkeeper: Rs. 36, please.

Customer: How much is the total?

Shopkeeper: Its rupees 86.

Customer: Here you are.

Shopkeeper: Thank you.

Unit 2

Biru: Which subject do you like most, Ani?

Anita: I like Nepali most.

Biru: Why?

Anita: Because I find it easier and I want to write books in future. And you?

Biru: I like Science most because I want to be a scientist.

Anita: Why do you want to be a scientist?

Biru: Because they are great people. They can make many good things for us.

Unit 3

Four people are talking - three boys and a girl. Ramu is standing opposite Rani. Next to Ramu on the left is Kumar. Yadava is on the left hand side of Rani.

Unit 4

Kunti: What are you going to do in next holidays, Goma?

Goma: I'm going to Pokhara.

Kunti: How long will you stay there?

Goma: I'll stay there for a couple of days.

Kunti: What are you going to do there?

Goma: I'll go boating on Fewa Lake, see David Falls and visit other interesting places. What are your plans for next holidays, Kunti?

Kunti: I'm going to Janakpur with my mother.

Goma: How long will you stay there?

Kunti: About a week. I'll visit Janaki Temple and railway station. I will also see my relatives.

Unit 5

My grandfather is in his seventies. He has got white hair. He's short and fat. My mother is in her late thirties. She has got black hair. She is slim. She is five feet tall. My brother is ten years old. He has got dark straight hair. He is five feet 10 inches tall and thin.

Unit 6

Kiran K.C. was born in 1957 in Imadol, Lalitpur. He has played in more than 115 tele-films. His best liked tele-films are Pandhra Gate, Dashain, Lalpurja, Kantipur and Raat among others. His first tele-film was 'Pandhra Gate'. It was first shown in 1985. He had a small role in it. But it was a great hit. In the past, he used to work with Maha Jodi, At present, he is busy in two tele-serials-Jire Khursani and Maha Chautari. He also works for HIV/AIDS and Clean Environment.

Unit 7

Shopkeeper: How can I help you, sir?

Customer: I need some oranges. How much is it?

Shopkeeper: Rs. 5 per piece. How many do you need?

Customer: Give me two, please. And, how much is banana?

Shopkeeper: It's rupees three a piece. How many do you need?

Customer : Five of them, please. How much is the total?

Shopkeeper: It's 25, Sir.

Customer: Here you are.

Shopkeeper: Thank you.

Unit 8

Pandas are one of the rarest animals. They live only in a small area in the mountains of south-western China. Their number is decreasing day by day. They can eat only bamboos. Due to their strange food habit, they are dying out. They are killed for their skins. Their skins are very valuable.

Unit 9

Aite: You're Bhola, aren't you?

Bhola: Yes, I am.

Aite: Your dad's in the army, isn't he?

Bhola: Yes, he is.

Aite: Your mum's a scientist, isn't she?

Bhola: You're right.

Aite: And your sister is a teacher, isn't she?

Bhola: Yes, she is. Now let me guess about your family. You are Aite, aren't you?

Aite: Yes, I am.

Bhola: Your dad's a singer, isn't he?

Aite: Yes, he is.

Bhola: Your mum is also a singer, isn't she?

Aite: Yes, she is.

Bhola: And your sister is a student, isn't she?

Aite: You're right, Bhola.

Unit 10

Clerk: Your name, please?

Student: Rajiya Khan.

Clerk: Date of birth?

Student: 1996, March 15.

Clerk: So you were born in the spring season.

Student: Yes, Ma'm.

Clerk: What class do you want to be admitted in?

Student: Class six. I've already cleared class five.

Clerk: Your classes start from the 15th of June next month. By the end of the summer you'll have your first term.

Student: When will be my second term?

Clerk: There will be one at the end of the autumn. The final will be in the end of the winter?

Student: Thank you, Ma'm.

Clerk: You're welcome.

Unit 11

Lakpa is a trekking guide. On Friday evening he came back to Kathmandu. He was tired. On Saturday morning he woke up late. It had already been 8.30 a.m. He had to get ready for the next trekking on Sunday. His party will be at the office at 7.30 a.m. They are taking 8.45 a.m. bus.

Unit 12

Sanitya is a student. He always gets up at 6 a.m. but yesterday he got up early. Yesterday they had a holiday. The grade five students had planned to visit the National Park. So he woke up at 5 o'clock. After he had washed, he ate his breakfast at 6 o'clock. His mother had made his lunch pack ready. He dressed himself. By 7 o'clock he was ready. Then he went to the bus stop. Some of his friends had already been there. They waited for the bus. Their school bus arrived there at 7.50 only.



मुना हौं हामी कलिला, फुलेर सुवास छर्नेछौं
(देशका लागि बाँच्नेछौं, देशकै लागि मर्नेछौं)^२

हावा र पानी राम्रो छ, (स्वच्छ र नीलो आकाश)^२
संसारले पुज्ने गरेको, (बुद्धको दिव्य प्रकाश)^२
असङ्ख्य थुँगा फूलका, उनेको सुन्दर माला यो
(संसारलाई माया सिकाउने, पवित्र पाठशाला यो)^२

विश्वमा शान्ति फैलाउन, प्रतिज्ञा हामी गर्नेछौं
(देशका लागि बाँच्नेछौं, देशकै लागि मर्नेछौं)^२

धर्तीमा हाम्रो कहिल्यै, (वैरीले टेक्न पाएन)^२
प्राणको बाजी लगायौं, (हामीलाई हेप्न पाएन)^२
माटाको माया नगरे, नेपाली कहाँ हुनेछौं
(तराईका फाँट अँगाली, हिमालचुली छुनेछौं)^२

नेपालको नाम चम्काउन, जीवनै अर्पण गर्नेछौं
(देशका लागि बाँच्नेछौं, देशकै लागि मर्नेछौं)^२

मुना हौं हामी कलिला, फुलेर सुवास छर्नेछौं
(देशका लागि बाँच्नेछौं, देशकै लागि मर्नेछौं)^२

गीतकार : खड्गसेन ओली

सङ्गीतकार : गोपाल योञ्जन



प्रकाशक

नेपाल सरकार

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय

पाठ्यक्रम विकास केन्द्र

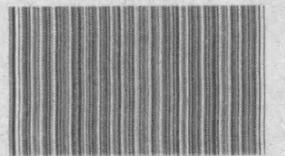
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