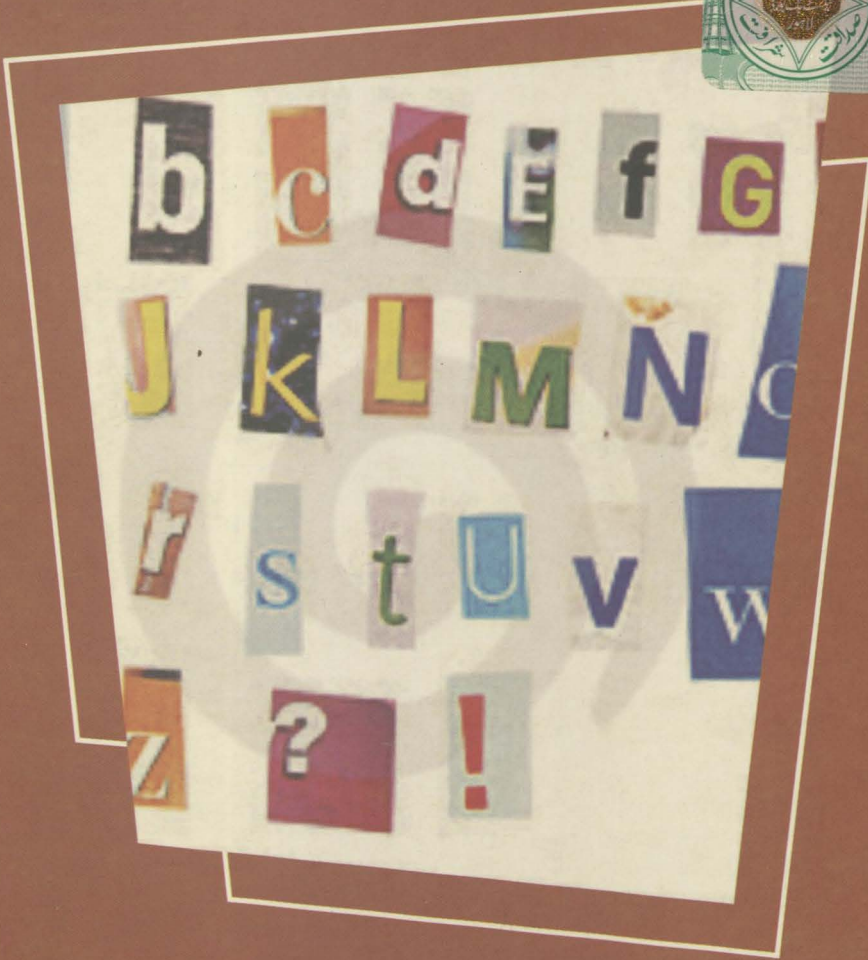
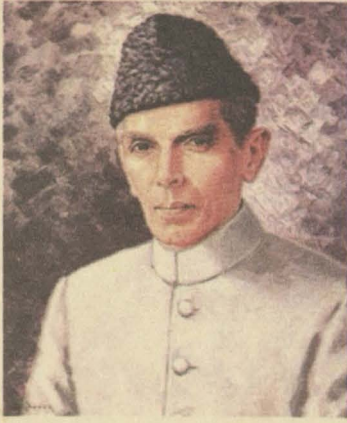


3

ENGLISH

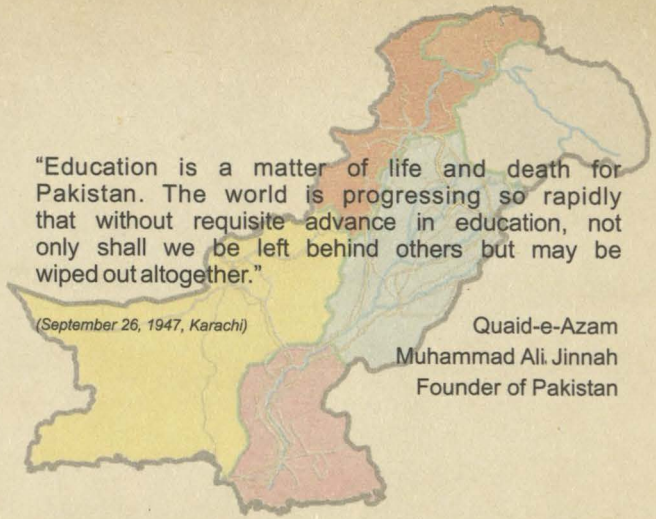




"Education is a matter of life and death for Pakistan. The world is progressing so rapidly that without requisite advance in education, not only shall we be left behind others but may be wiped out altogether."

(September 26, 1947, Karachi)

Quaid-e-Azam
Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Founder of Pakistan



قومی ترانہ

پاک سرزمین شاد باد کشورِ حسین شاد باد
تُو نشانِ عزمِ عالی شان ارضِ پاکستان
مرکزِ یقین شاد باد
پاک سرزمین کا نظام قوتِ اخوتِ عوام
قومِ ملکِ سلطنت پائندہ تابندہ باد
شاد باد منزلِ مُراد
پرچمِ ستارہ و ہلال رہبرِ ترقی و کمال
ترجمانِ ماضی شانِ حال جانِ استقبال
سایہٴ خدائے ذوالجلال

All textbooks of the Punjab Textbook Board carry a **Security Sticker** on the title page. The Sticker exhibits a unique colour shift due to change of angle (brown/green) in the middle portion of the logo of the Punjab Textbook Board, Lahore. In addition to this, if you scratch protective coating on the corners of the sticker with a coin, it will reveal the registered trade name "PTB" on all corners. This is a hallmark of the authenticity of original textbooks of the Punjab Textbook Board. Look for the **Security Sticker** while purchasing the textbooks. If there is no sticker on the title page, or it has been tampered with, do not buy such a textbook.



ENGLISH

3



PUNJAB TEXTBOOK BOARD, LAHORE

All rights are reserved with the Punjab Textbook Board, Lahore. No part of this book can be copied, translated, reproduced or used for preparation of test papers, guide books and key notes. Approved by the Ministry of Education (Curriculum Wing) Islamabad. **N.O.C. No. F.8-12/2003-English**

Authors :

- Rafiq Mahmood
- Shahida Rasul
- Sameera Faisal
- Ayesha Mansur

Editor :

- Rafiq Mahmood

Publisher: Al-Qamar Enterprises, Lahore

Printer: Muhammad Hassan Ijaz Printers, Lahore

| Printing Date | Edition | Impression | Copies | Price |
|---------------|---------|------------|--------|-------|
| March 2010 | 1st | 8th | 50,000 | 24.00 |

3881

TELL ABOUT YOURSELF



1. My name is _____.
2. My father's name is _____.
3. I am in class _____.
4. I go to _____ School.
5. I live in _____ village / city.
6. My telephone number is _____.
7. My home address is _____.

For the Teacher

Help the student to write the above particulars about him/herself. The student should learn how to write his/her home address and the name of his/her village / city.

Revision I

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

Example:

Is this a pen ?

No, it is not a pen.

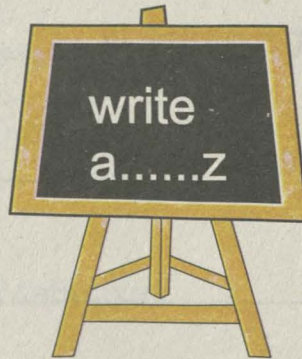
It is a book.



Is this a door?

No, it is not a door.

It is a _____.



What are these?

These are _____.



Is this a chair?
No, it is not a chair.
It is a _____.



Are these pens?
No, these are not pens.
These are _____.



What are these?
_____ are cups.



For the Teacher

Encourage the children to ask each other the above questions by first looking at the text and later without looking. The reading of this lesson can be done in pairs: one student to read the question, the other to read the answer.

Revision II

Is this -----? yes , no , not

Is this a good book?



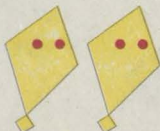
Yes, this is a good book.

Is this a black goat?



Yes, this is a black goat.

Are these kites red?



No, these kites are not red.

Is this black?



No, this is not black.

These are yellow kites.

This is yellow.

Now fill in the blanks with yes, no, not.

Are these yellow balls?



_____, these are yellow balls.

Is this a brown chair?



_____, this is not a brown chair.

This is a black chair.

Are these green flowers?

_____, these are not
green flowers.



Is this a white car?

No, this is _____ a white car.

These are blue flowers.

This is a black car.



For the Teacher :

Say "Yes" when the statement is correct.
Say "No" when the statement is not correct. Then make the correct statement.

Fill in the blanks with I, you, he, she.

1. I am a teacher.
_____ are a boy.

2. Am I a teacher?
Yes sir! _____ are a teacher.

3. Are you a boy?
Yes, sir! ___ am a boy.

4. Who are you?
_____ am Ali.



5. Who is Ali?
_____ is a boy.

6. Who is Miss Nasira?
_____ is a teacher.

7. Am _____ a teacher?
Yes, Miss! _____ are a teacher.

8. Are _____ a girl?
Yes, Miss! _____ am a girl.



Revision III

Singular

Who is he?

He is a boy.

He is a good boy.



Who is she ?

She is a girl.

She is a little girl.



Is he a big boy?

No, he is not a big boy.

He is a little boy.



What is that?

That is a cat.

Is that a brown cat?

No, that is a black cat.



Plural

Who are they?

They are boys.

They are good boys.



Who are they ?

They are girls.

They are little girls.



Are they big boys?

No, they are not big boys.

They are little boys.



What are those?

Those are cats.

Are those brown cats?

No, those are black cats.



For the Teacher :

You may use the above text which has already been taught in Class-I .

One child may read the singular while the other may read the plural.

Speed, fluency and automatic response will be achieved gradually.

Many other approaches are also possible.

Revision IV

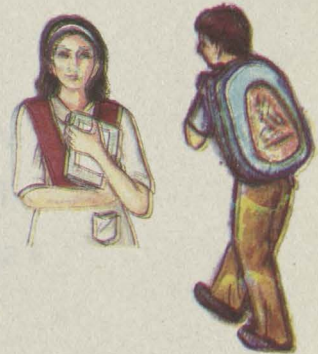
We use have with I, you, we and they.

Example: I have two ears.
You have two ears.
We have two ears.
They have two ears.



We use has with he, she and it.

Example: She has a book.
He has a bag.
It has a tail.



Fill in these blanks with have or has.

1. I _____ a bicycle.
2. He _____ two ears.
3. We _____ two hands.
4. She _____ a doll.
5. They _____ balls.
6. You _____ a bat.

For the Teacher

Ask the students to do this exercise in pairs. One boy points to his ears and says "I have two ears". Then he points to the other boy and says "You have two ears". This exercise is to be repeated and done by all the other students.

Revision V

I AM

I am a girl.
My name is Rabia.
This is my house.
I live in this house.



I am a boy.
My name is Aslam.
This is my school.
I study in this school.



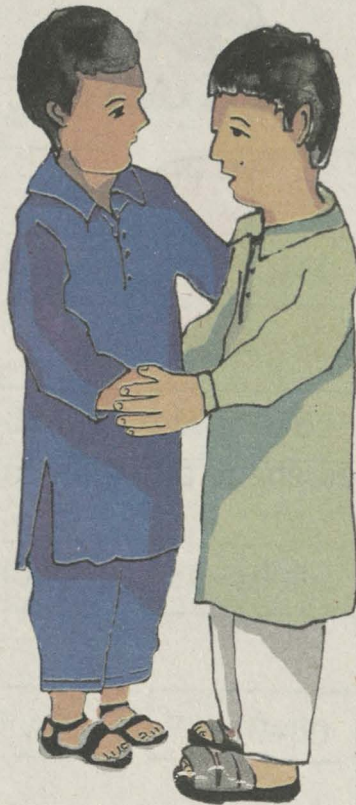
I am a student.
My name is Akbar.
This is my class.
I study in class three.



I am a teacher.
My name is Alia.
This is my class.
I teach English.
There are forty students in my class.



GREETINGS



Asad: Hello, Arif! How are you?

Arif: I am fine, thank you.

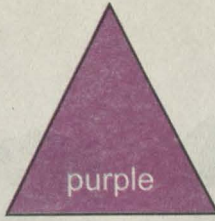
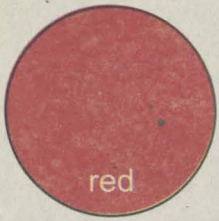
Asad: How is your grandmother?

Arif: She is fine too, thank you.

Now answer these questions.

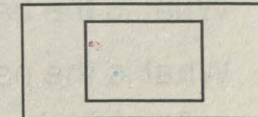
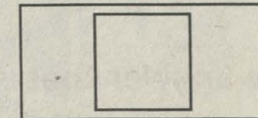
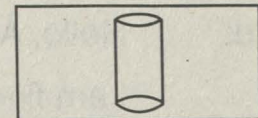
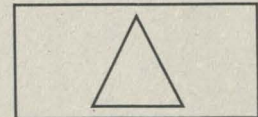
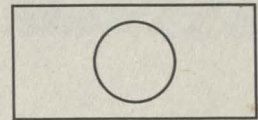
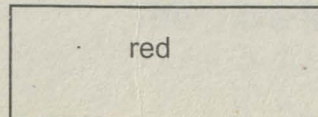
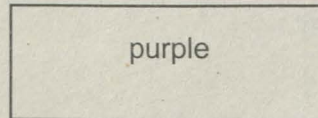
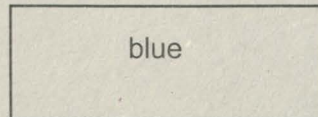
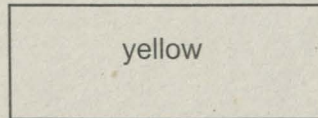
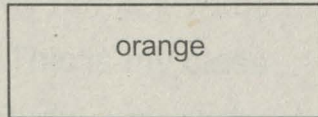
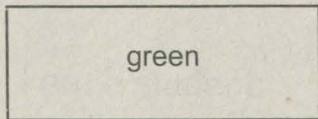
1. What is the name of the first friend?
2. What is the name of the other friend?

COLOURS



ACTIVITY:

Match the colour with their shape and then colour it.



NUMBERS

(in figures and words)

Read

$20+1=21$ twenty-one

$30+10=40$ forty

$20+2=22$ twenty-two

$40+10=50$ fifty

$20+3=23$ twenty-three

$50+10=60$ sixty

$20+4=24$ twenty-four

$60+10=70$ seventy

$20+5=25$ twenty-five

$70+10=80$ eighty

$20+10=30$ thirty

$80+10=90$ ninety

$90+10=100$ one hundred

For the Teacher

Explain how twenty, forty, etc. do not change if one, two, three, etc. are added to them. e.g. thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, etc.

ACTIVITY

Draw lines to join words with numbers.

ten 90 100 seventy-four 20
36 fifty 80 ninety-nine
fifteen 62 70 forty
twenty-one 87 58 forty-three
20 30 eighty-seven 10
eighty 74 15 one hundred
21 thirty-six 60 fifty-eight
thirty 60 50
40 43 60 sixty
seventy 90 ninety 99 sixty-two

THE TIME

A clock has two hands.

It has a big hand and a small hand.

The big hand tells us minutes.

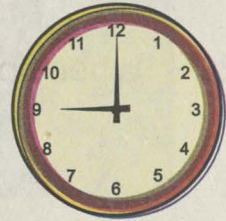
The small hand tells us hours.

Here is a clock.

The small hand is at nine.

The big hand is at twelve.

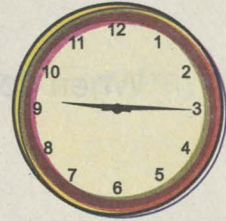
It is nine o' clock.



The small hand in this clock is just after nine.

The big hand is at three.

It is quarter past nine.



The big hand is at six.

The small hand is just after nine.

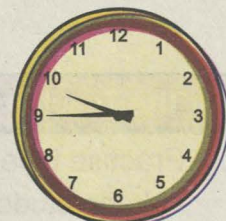
It is half past nine.



The small hand in this clock is close to ten.

The big hand is at nine.

It is quarter to ten.



TIME

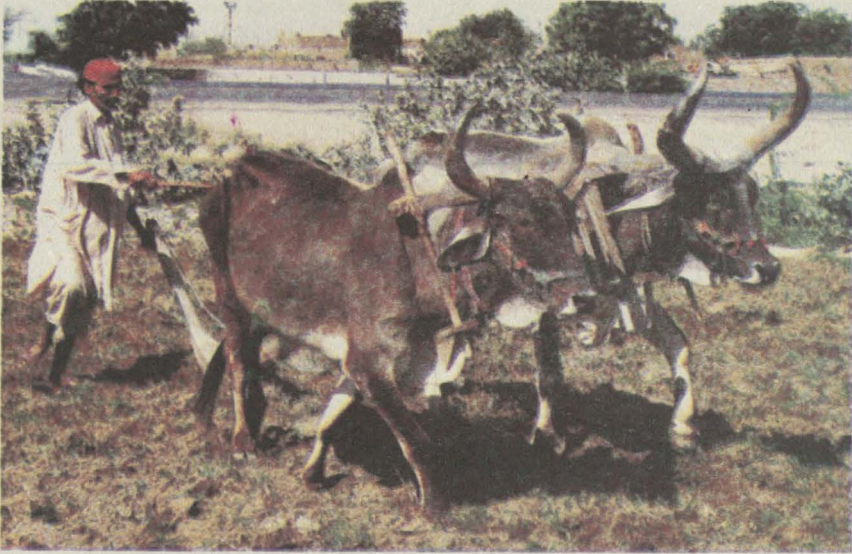
Read these questions and tick the nearest time from your family's daily routine.

- When do you go to school in the morning?
 - 7:15
 - 7:30
 - 7:45
- When does your mother cook food in the afternoon?
 - 1:30
 - 12:30
 - 4:45
- When does your father come home in the evening?
 - 6:15
 - 6:30
 - 6:45
- When do you go to sleep at night?
 - 9:00
 - 10:00
 - 10:15

For the Teacher :

- Practise time with the students in the classroom.
- Ask the student time when he/she comes late to school.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A FARMER



Read

1. Asim is a farmer.
2. He gets up at 4:00 in the morning and offers Fajr prayer.
3. He goes to farm at 6:00 in the morning.
4. He works on the farm for six to eight hours daily.
5. He takes his lunch at 12:00 noon.
6. He comes back home at 3:30 in the afternoon.
7. He rests for two hours.
8. He meets his friends at six in the evening.
9. He eats his dinner at eight o'clock at night.
10. He goes to sleep at nine o'clock at night.

ACTIVITY I

Match part A with part B to make correct sentences.

| A | B |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Asim is a | 4:00 in the morning and offers Fajr prayer. |
| 2. He gets up at | six to eight hours daily. |
| 3. He goes to farm | two hours. |
| 4. He works on the farm for | farmer. |
| 5. He takes his lunch at | at six in the evening. |
| 6. He comes back home | at 6:00 in the morning. |
| 7. He rests for | 12:00 noon. |
| 8. He meets his friends | eight o'clock at night. |
| 9. He eats his dinner at | at nine o'clock at night. |
| 10. He goes to sleep | at 3:30 in the afternoon. |

ACTIVITY II

Read the lesson carefully. After reading the lesson write these sentences in the correct order in your notebooks.

1. He rests for two hours.
2. He gets up at 4:00 in the morning and offers Fajr prayer.
3. He takes his lunch at 12:00 noon.
4. He works on the farm for six to eight hours daily.
5. He goes to farm at 6:00 in the morning.
6. He comes back home at 3:30 in the afternoon.
7. Asim is a farmer.
8. He eats his dinner at eight o'clock at night.
9. He meets his friends at six in the evening.
10. He goes to sleep at nine o'clock at night.

Use these words in sentences.

farmer, friend, lunch, morning, evening, afternoon, night

Do you know?
A farmer grows crops for us.
He works in the fields.

DON'T BE LATE FOR SCHOOL



One, two, three, four,
Come in please and shut the door.
Five, six, seven, eight,
Hurry up children, don't be late.
Nine, ten, nine, ten,
Open your book and write with a pen.

Rhyming words 1

Words having similarity in sound are called rhyming words.

Four and door are rhyming words.

Rhyme as many words as you can with "late", e.g. date....

For the Teacher :

Poems are given to introduce new vocabulary and sounds of the words.
The reading of poems also develops a taste for enjoying good poetry.

PREPOSITIONS

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences with in , on , under, near.

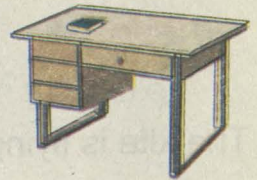
1. His pen is in his pocket.



2. Put your finger on your lips.



3. There is a book on the table.



4. There is a rat under the table.



5. There is water in the jug.



6. The boy is sitting near his uncle.



LOOK AT THE PICTURES

- Read the sentences.
- Draw lines to connect parts A and B with the pictures.
- Write complete sentences in your notebooks.

A

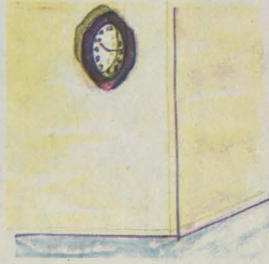
The fruit is

The clock is

The kite is flying

The books are

The shoes are



B

in the dish.

on the wall.

in the sky.

under the table.

on the table.

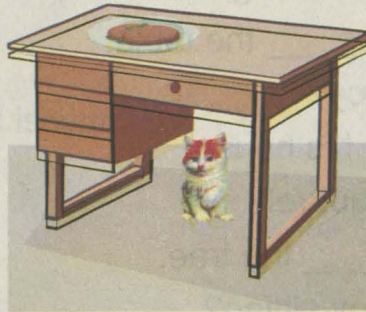
Prepositions tell us about the position of person, place or thing.

The cat is



in the tree.

The squirrel is



under the table.

The vase is



on the table.

The boy is



near his house.

The dish is

in his hands.

ACTIVITY

Fill in the blanks with in, on, under, near .

1. Where is the book?
The book is ____ the table.
2. Where is water?
The water is ____ the jug.
3. Where is the cat sitting?
The cat is sitting ____ the table.
4. Where is the boy?
The boy is ____ his house.
5. Where is the squirrel?
The squirrel is ____ the tree.
6. Where is the boy sitting?
The boy is sitting ____ his uncle.

ACTIVITY

Put the right word in the blank space in these sentences. Write these sentences in your notebook.

1. What has the boy in his hands?
He has a vase _____ his hands. (in , on)
2. Where is the fruit?
It is _____ the dish. (in , on)
3. Where is the dish?
The dish is _____ the table. (in , on)
4. Where is the boy?
He is _____ his house. (near , in)
5. Where is the rat?
It is _____ the table. (on , under)

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences. Put the right number in the box.

Example: Amna and Ali are playing.



Aarsal is watching T.V.



The boy is riding a bicycle.



Danyal is drinking milk.



Kites are flying in the air.



Minahel is washing her face.



Sami is brushing his teeth.



Omar is wearing his tie.



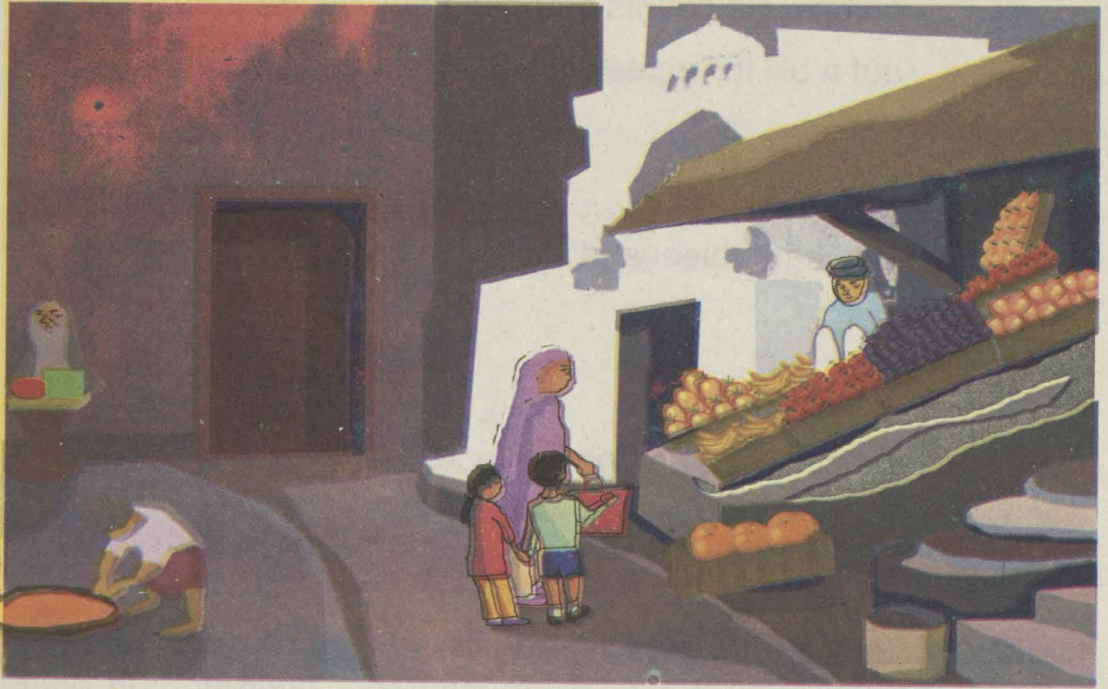
The girl is going to school.



The alarm is ringing. It is six o' clock.



IN THE MARKET



Sana, Arif and their mother are in the market. They carry a basket. They buy oranges, bananas, onions, tomatoes and potatoes.

(Mother speaks to the shopkeeper.)

Mother: What is the price of bananas?

Shopkeeper: Bananas are twenty rupees per dozen.

Mother: Give me two dozen bananas, please.

What is the price of oranges?

Shopkeeper: Oranges are twenty-four rupees per dozen.

Mother: Give me a dozen oranges, please.

Give me one kilo of potatoes, half a kilo of tomatoes and one kilo of onions.

(The shopkeeper weighs potatoes, tomatoes and onions. He counts oranges and bananas. He makes out a bill for rupees two hundred and fifty.)

They put the vegetables and fruits in the basket. They come back home.

Noun

A noun is the name of a person, a place or a thing. For example, Sana, market, onion.

ACTIVITY

Identify the nouns from the following list.

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|---------|
| Sana | Lahore | fast | bananas |
| walk | Arif | shopkeeper | run |
| beautiful | sing | mother | counts |

ACTIVITY

Tick the right answer. Write the correct sentences in your notebook.

- (a) Who went to the market?
- (i) Mother and father
 - (ii) Sana, Arif and mother
- (b) They carry a
- (i) tray.
 - (ii) basket.

- (c) Potatoes and onions are
- (i) vegetables.
 - (ii) fruit.
- (d) Bananas are
- (i) twenty rupees per dozen.
 - (ii) twenty-four rupees per dozen.
- (e) Oranges are
- (i) thirty rupees per dozen.
 - (ii) twenty-four rupees per dozen.
- (f) Mother buys one kilo of
- (i) onions.
 - (ii) grapes.

Can you tell ...

How did the shopkeeper count oranges and bananas?

The shopkeeper counted oranges and bananas in dozen.

There are twelve things in a dozen.

The shopkeeper was selling oranges and bananas by the dozen.

For the Teacher :

Ask the students to enact this lesson and the dialogue in the class.

NECESSARY INFORMATION



1. Write your name.

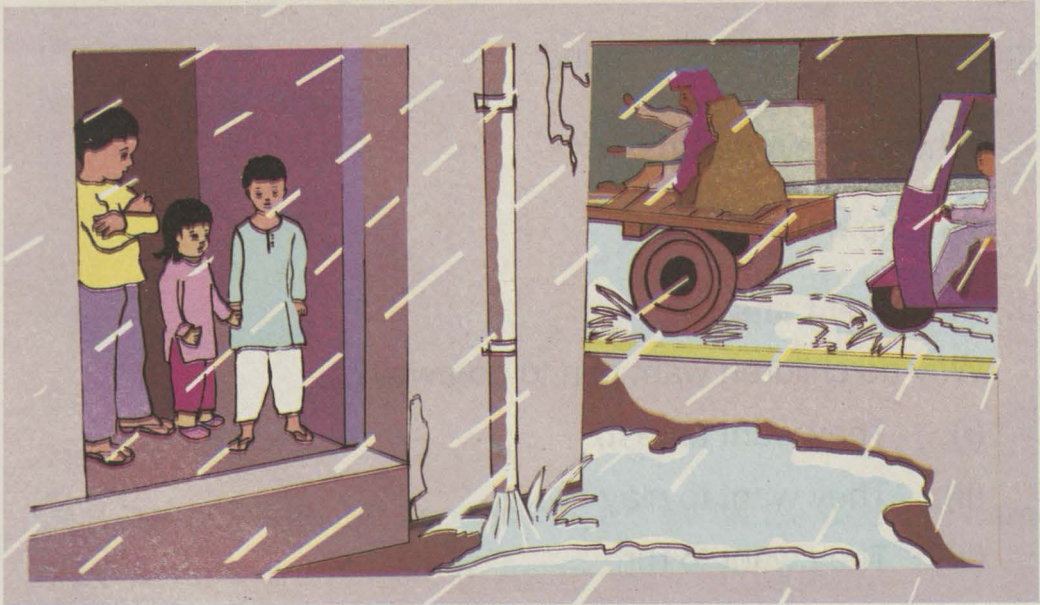
2. Write your address.

3. Write your telephone number.

For the Teacher :

The objective of the activity is to practise writing name, address and telephone number, and be able to recognize the necessary information in an emergency.

RAIN IS FALLING



Rain is falling all around

The roofs are wet and so is the ground.

I cannot hear any sound

Rain is falling all around.

Rain, rain! Please go away

Come again another day.

Come in June or come in May

Little children want to play.

Read the poem carefully and write all the words which rhyme with:

play : Example: day

found : Example: round

1. Where is rain falling?
2. What is wet with rain?

Tick the correct answer

Why do children want rain to go away?

- (i) They want to rest.
- (ii) They want to play.
- (iii) They want to run.

Make sentences with these words

wet want rest play run

What do you feel when it rains? Write three sentences.

Do you know?

Rain is very important for crops, plants, animals and all living things.

PUNCTUATION

What is wrong with this sentence?

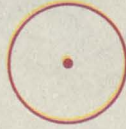
nadeem likes mangoes

Now read this:

Nadeem likes mangoes.



Capital letter



Full stop



Question mark

Remember

- (N) Capital letters are used to begin a sentence and the name of a person or a place e.g. Aslam went to Karachi.
- (•) Full stop is used at the end of a sentence.
- (?) Question mark is used when a question is asked.

Now rewrite these sentences putting full stops, question marks and capital letters where necessary.

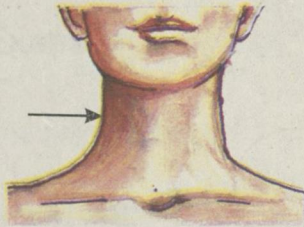
Example: how are you = **How are you?**

1. bilal is going to the zoo
2. where is shahnaz
3. faisal lives in karachi
4. how are you, shazia
5. where are you going

PARTS OF THE BODY



ear



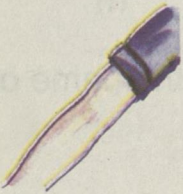
neck



nose



shoulder



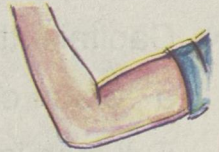
arm



hand



thumb



elbow



fingers



back



knees

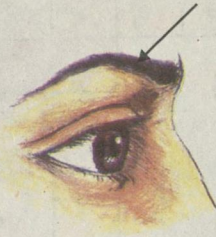


legs

PARTS OF THE BODY



eye



eyebrow



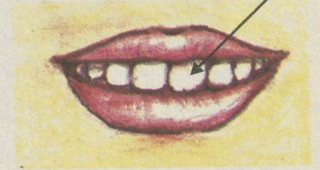
hair



mouth



tongue



teeth



chin

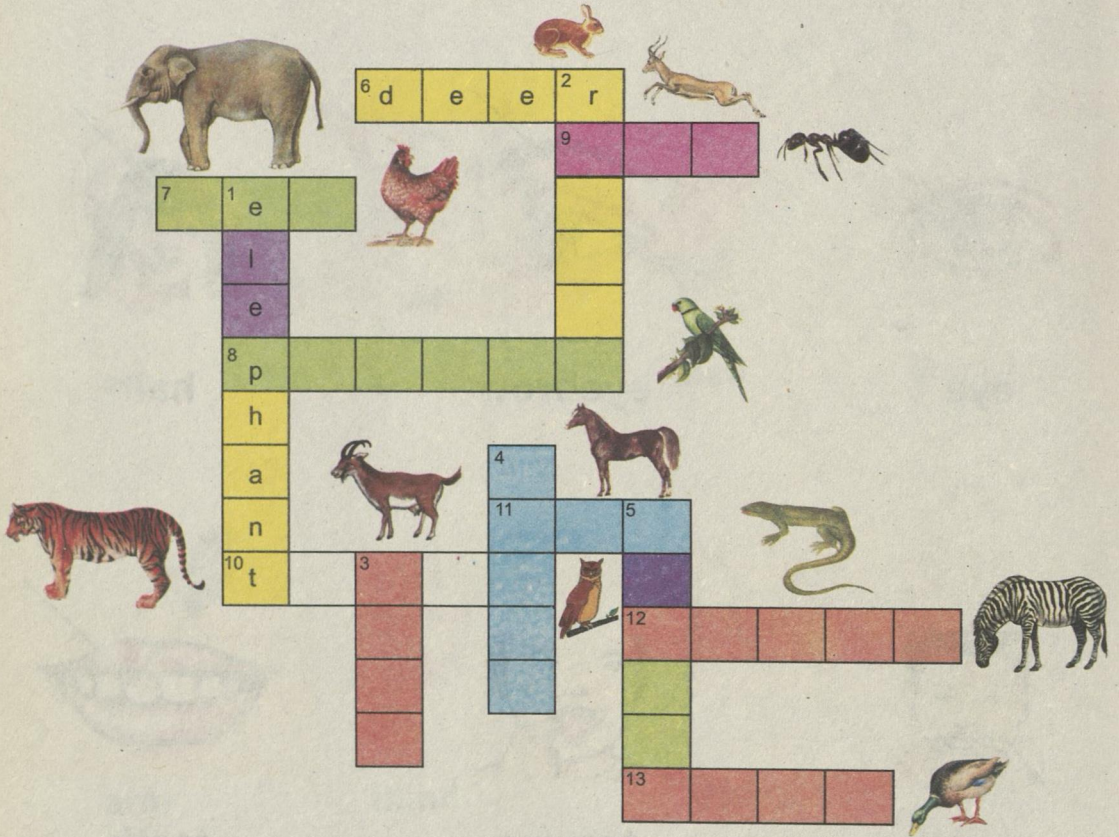


cheek



lips

FUN TIME



Down

- 1 elephant
- 2 rabbit
- 3 goat
- 4 horse
- 5 lizard

Across

- 6 deer
- 7 hen
- 8 parrot
- 9 ant
- 10 tiger
- 11 owl
- 12 zebra
- 13 duck

For the Teacher :

Help the students complete the crossword. This is an exercise in spellings.

MY FAMILY



My name is Arif.

I live in a village.

I live with my father, mother and sister Sana.

My Dada and Dadi also live with us.

I obey my teachers.

I respect my elders.

I speak the truth.

I do my homework daily.

I do not play all the time.

I do not fight with friends.

I say "thank you" for good things.

I say "sorry" for wrong things.

I - Answer these questions.

- i Where do you live?
- ii What is the name of Arif's sister?
- iii Where do Dada and Dadi live?

II - Use these words in sentences of your own.

obey, say, play, love, fight, eat, sleep

III - 'Do' and 'Do not'

| | | |
|--|--------|---------------------|
| | | |
| | do not | play all the time. |
| | do | fight with friends. |
| | | my homework daily. |

Tick (✓) if the statement is correct. Put a cross (x) in the box if the statement is not correct.

I live in a village.

I do not obey my teachers.

I respect my elders.

I do not do my homework daily.

I play all the time.

I do not fight with friends.

I say "thank you" for good things.

I do not speak the truth.

I say "sorry" for wrong things.

THE DOCTOR VISITS RASHID



Rashid is not well. He is at home. He is not going to school.

He has a fever.

(The doctor comes and checks him.)

Doctor: Hello, how are you?

Rashid: Hello, I am not well.

Doctor: Open your mouth.

Rashid: aaah.....

Doctor: Show me your tongue now.

(Rashid shows his tongue to the doctor.)

Doctor: Oh! You have a bad throat.

You must rest for a day.

You must not drink cold water or cold drinks.

You must not eat ice-cream.

(The doctor gives some medicines.)

Doctor: Take this medicine three times a day.

Take one dose in the morning, one in the afternoon
and one after your meal at night.

Rashid: Thank you, doctor.

Now answer these questions.

1. Why is Rashid not going to school?
2. Who comes and checks him ?
3. What did the doctor tell Rashid after seeing his tongue?
4. For how many days must Rashid rest?
5. What must Rashid not do?
6. What did the doctor tell Rashid about the medicines?

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Rashid is not feeling well. He has a _____.
(fever, favour)
2. The _____ comes and checks him.
(teacher, doctor)
3. The doctor gave Rashid some _____.
(medicines, sweets)
4. The doctor said, "Take these medicines _____ times a day".
(four, three)

Do you know?

Doctor: a person who checks sick people.

Teacher: a person who teaches.

Carpenter: a person who makes furniture, doors, etc.

Nurse: a person who looks after patients.

Farmer: a person who works in the field and grows crops for us.

Do you visit your friend when he is sick?

You must visit him and give him a "get well soon" card.

When a person is not well, make a card for him. He will be happy and will get well soon.

For the Teacher

Help the students to draw get well soon cards in their notebooks.

MY SENSES

I see with my eyes.



I hear with my ears.



I touch things with my hands.



I taste food with my tongue.



I smell with my nose.



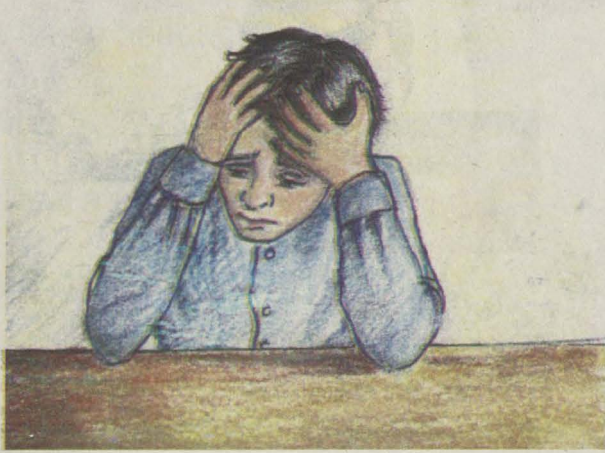
ACTIVITY

Tick the correct answer.

- 1- I see with my eyes / nose / ears.
- 2- I smell with my ears / head / nose.
- 3- I taste food with my hair / tongue / eyes.
- 4- I touch things with my nose / eyes / hands.
- 5- I hear with my arms / ears / hair.

FEELING UNWELL

These people are not feeling well.



Talha has a headache.
He cannot sleep.



Aatika has a toothache.
She cannot speak.



Anas has a pain in his ear.
He has an earache.
He cannot hear.



Haseeb has a pain in his stomach.
He has a stomachache.
He cannot eat.

ACTIVITY

Fill in the blanks.

1. Talha has a headache.
He cannot _____.
2. Anas has a pain in his ear.
He cannot _____.
3. Haseeb has a stomachache.
He cannot _____.
4. Aatika has a toothache.
She cannot _____.

ACTIVITY

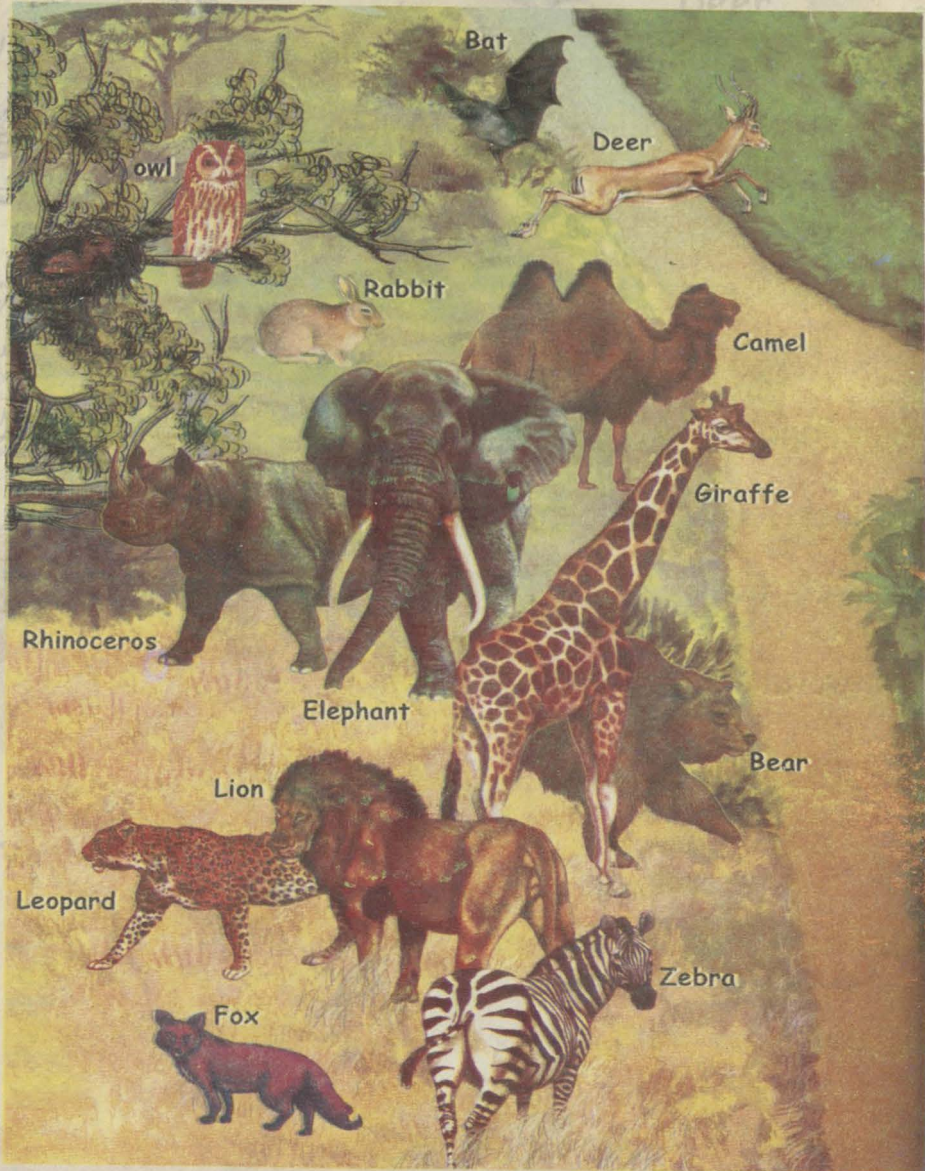
Match part A with part B to describe the condition.

A

B

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1- earache | pain in the tooth |
| 2- stomachache | pain in the head |
| 3- toothache | pain in the stomach |
| 4- headache | pain in the ear |

PICTURE STORY



Write names of the animals in alphabetical order. The name of the animal beginning with 'A' should be written first. Write all the letters of the alphabet on a piece of paper and then write the animal names. There may be many letters which do not name any animal in the zoo.



Exercise is essential for the body; it makes us feel good all through the day.



Clip your nails on time so that dust does not get stuck in them.
Also, wash your hands and feet regularly.

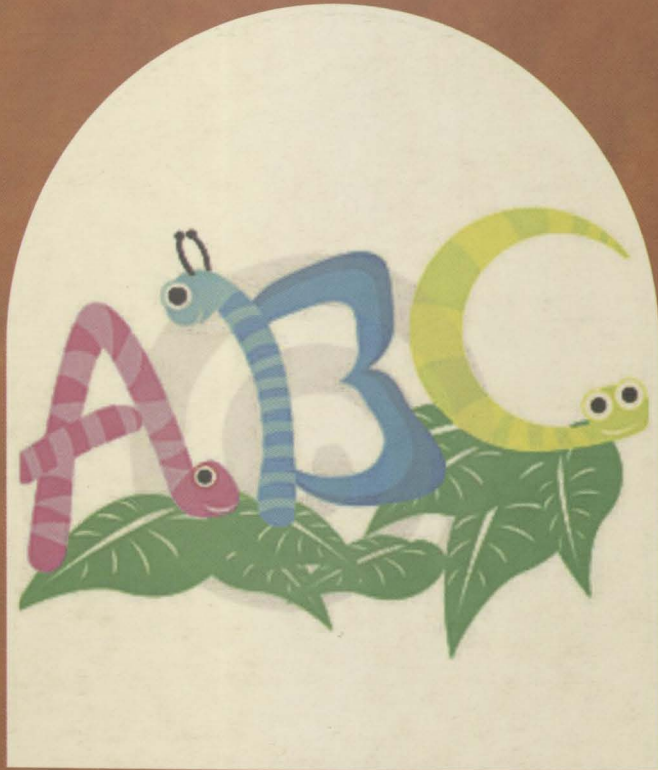
Punjab Textbook Board provides standard textbooks at low price with the approval of the Federal Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad. Suggestions are requested for improvement of these books by pointing out any error in spellings, contents, etc.

Fax No: 042-99230679

E-mail: chairmanptbb@yahoo.com



Chairman
Punjab Textbook Board,
21-E-II, Gulberg-III, Lahore



PUNJAB TEXTBOOK BOARD, LAHORE