

## **POEM - WAKE UP! WAKE UP!**

### **1. A brief note about the above poem.**

The poem 'Wake up' is sure to tell us about the morning freshness which has been expressed by the poet C. Fletcher. The lines of the poem is full of life which brings out colorful pictures and the children running by. The poem tries to tell about the beauty of nature which we overlook nowadays. It seems that the first line of the poem begins with a strong feeling 'Wake up! Wake up!' where it advices us to rise early and be ready for the day. The picture of the poem displays many domestic animals who are quite busy "birds are singing, buzzing bees, cows, horses, ducks, sheep are all up and out". Here the children are actually focused so it will help them to be regular in their work and to develop a good habit.

### **Answer the following questions after reading the poem:**

1. Write down your daily routine for about 5 lines.
2. Pick out the animals given in your poem and find out what type of noun it is.
3. Who is the poet of the poem ?
4. Who must get up early ?

**(Please try to do it by yourself)**

### **Word Meanings :**

1. lovely-very pleasing in form.
2. buzzing- the sound produced by the bees.
3. sleepy head- a very tired person.
4. tiniest- very small.

## **COMPREHENSION**

### **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:**

Penguins are a group of aquatic, flightless birds living mostly in Antarctica. Penguins have dark and white feathers .They have flippers for movement in water. Most penguins feed on fish, squid and other forms of sealife caught while swimming underwater. They spend half of their life on land and half in the oceans. Emperor penguins are the largest living species and the blue or fairy penguins are the smallest species .Most of the penguin species live in large colonies . Penguins are not afraid of human beings. This is probably because penguins have no land enemy in Antartica. Instead ,they are at a risk in sea from sharks or leopard seal. In 1986, Silvio Mazzola, created a famous penguin cartoon character named 'Pingu'.

1. About whom is the passage about ?
2. Where do \_\_\_\_\_ live ?
3. Which is the largest species of penguins ?
4. Who does not have land enemy and where ?
5. In 1986 who created a famous cartoon character 'Pingu' ?
6. Penguins are not afraid of \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer the following questions :**

**1. What do you think birds say to each other in the morning ?**

From the poem "Wake up" we can read from the fifth line that "birds are singing in the trees". The birds are the first risers of the day, so we assume that birds greet each other 'Good Morning' and they decide what to do for the rest of the day.

**2. Who are already awake ?**

The birds and bees are already awake.

**3. Which creatures are already awake before the child does?**

The cow, horses, ducks, sheep and the tiniest chicken wake up in the morning before the child does.

**Reference to Context :**

**1. "Wake up! Wake up!**

It's a lovely day."

**a. Which figure of speech is described in the sentence 'It's a lovely day'?**

The figure of speech is used is Adjective to describe the noun day.

**b. From where are the above lines taken from ?**

It is taken from the poem 'Wake up Wake up' by C.Fletcher.

**c. Write down the synonym of the word 'lovely'.**

The synonym of the word ' lovely' is very pleasing in form.

**d. To whom are the above lines mentioned ?**

It is mentioned to the children who are at home.

**2. "Wash and dress**

And come on out –

Everyone is up and about."

**a. Who is the poet of the poem?**

The poet of the poem is C.Fletcher.

**b. Who is up and out ?**

The creatures are up and out.

**c. Why do we have to go out ?**

We have to go out to enjoy the morning freshness.

**d. What is the antonym of the word 'up'?**

The antonym of the word 'up' is down.

## UNIT 1. Present continuous (I am doing)

### A. Study this example situation:

Ann is in her car. She is on her way to work.

She is driving to work.

This means: she is driving now, at the time of speaking. The action is not finished.

Am/is/are ~ing is the present continuous:

I am(= I'm) driving

he/she/it is(he's etc.) working

we/you/they are(we're etc.) doing etc.

## EXERCISES

1.1 Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the correct form:

### **come get happen look make start stay try work**

1. 'You're working hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
2. I --- for Christine. Do you know where she is?
3. It --- dark. Shall I turn on the light?
4. They haven't got anywhere to I've at the moment. They --- with friends until they find somewhere.
5. 'Are you ready, Ann?' 'Yes, I ---.'
6. Have you got an umbrella? It --- to rain.
7. You --- a lot of noise. Could you be quieter? I --- to concentrate.
8. Why are all these people here? What ---?

1.4 Read this conversation between Brian and Sarah. Put the verbs into the correct form.

SARAH: Brian! How nice to see you! What (1) --- (you/do) these days?

BRIAN: I (2) --- (train) to be a supermarket manager.

SARAH: Really? What's it like? (3) --- (you/enjoy) it?

BRIAN: It's all right. What about you?

SARAH: Well, actually I (4) --- (not/work) at the moment.

I (5) --- (try) to find a job but it's not easy.

But I'm very busy. I (6) --- (decorate) my flat.

BRIAN: (7) --- (you/do) it alone?

SARAH: No, some friends of mine (8) --- (help) me.

In each sentence, underline the helping verb with a single line and the main verb with two lines.

EXAMPLE: I am reading about the Junior Olympics.

1. She was racing in a wheelchair race.
2. Sarah had joined the Wheelchair Athlete Club.
3. The racers were using special racing wheelchairs.
4. They are training several times a week.
5. They have lifted weights too.
6. Sarah has raced for several years.
7. She will race many more times.
8. She is practicing for next year's Olympics
9. The Junior Olympics are held every summer.
10. The games were started in 1967.

Decide which helping verb is needed.

1. Wait, we  help you.
2. He  watching TV right now.
3. I  not want to dance now.
4.  you got a car?
5. This sculpture  made by a famous artist.
6. I  be here tomorrow.
7. She  asked you a question.
8. When  you come home last night?
9. The kids   playing in the garden all day.