

Endless Friendship 3



Activity 1

Act Out

Thisal visited the Rajamaha Viharaya in Thanthirimale with his mother. There, he offered flowers and meditated for some time. He happened to meet his old classmate, Hemal, there.

Thisal : Hello! Hemal. Nice to see you! How are you?

Hemal : Fine, Thisal.

Thisal : *I've* heard *you've* joined a new pirivena.

What's its name?

Hemal : Yes, *it's* Nandana Pirivena in Medawachchiya.

Thisal : Can we meet the chief monk of this temple?

Hemal : Yes, *where's* he?

Thisal : He might be in the shrine room.

(b) Answer the following questions.

1. Who visited the Thanthirimale Rajamaha Viharaya?
2. What are the names of the two boys?
3. Where is the Nandana Pirivena?

Learning Point

Did you see the **highlighted** words in the dialogue above?

I've, you've, what's, it's, where's

They all are in **contracted forms (short forms)** and see their formation;

I have	➤	I've
you have	➤	you've
what is	➤	what's
it is	➤	it's
where is	➤	where's

Formation of contractions:

am	→	'm	(e.g. I am	→	I'm)
are, were	→	're	(e.g. you are	→	you're)
is	→	's	(e.g. he is	→	he's)
let us	→	's	(e.g. Let us go	→	Let's go)
has	→	's	(e.g. she has	→	she's)
have	→	've	(e.g. you have	→	you've)
had	→	'd	(e.g. you had	→	you'd)
would	→	'd	(e.g. you would	→	you'd)
will	→	'll	(e.g. you will	→	you'll)
not	→	n't*	(e.g. do not	→	don't)

* i. Learn the different contractions given below.

will not → **won't**

shall not → **shan't**

ii. We can use some negative contractions in two ways;

He is not → i. He's not ii. He isn't

I will not → i. I'll not ii. I won't

You have not → i. You've not ii. You haven't

Activity 2 - Grammar

Write the contracted forms for the following.

1.	I am	_____	6.	let us	_____
2.	he is	_____	7.	she has	_____
3.	we are	_____	8.	here is	_____
4.	it is	_____	9.	there is	_____
5.	you are	_____	10.	you have	_____

Activity 3

Rewrite two contracted forms for the following.

e.g.	we will not	i. we'll not	ii. we won't
1.	you have not	i. _____	ii. _____
2.	we are not	i. _____	ii. _____
3.	he is not	i. _____	ii. _____
4.	you were not	i. _____	ii. _____
5.	she would not	i. _____	ii. _____

Activity 4

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct contracted forms.

- I. Who is your best friend?
.....
- II. Where is your bag?
.....
- III. How is your father now?
.....
- IV. How is my driving?
.....
- V. What has happened?
.....

Activity 5 - Reading

Read aloud and identify different sound patterns of 'i'.

"i"	"ei"	"ai"	"oi"
lease	raise	rice	noise
read	praise	mice	voice
meal	waist	wise	coin
team	weight	lice	oil
lead	straight	dice	coin

Activity 6

Find and write out the correct sound pattern of 'i', 'ii', 'ei', 'ai', 'oi'.

e.g. rice	"ai"
lease	
praise	
meal	
straight	

lead	
mice	
voice	
dice	
noise	
leave	

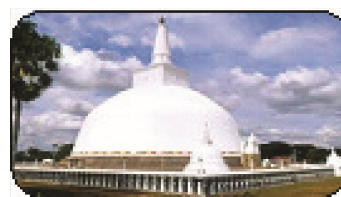
Activity 7 - Listening

Listen to your teacher and match.

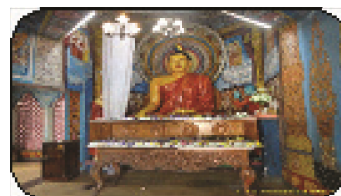
then



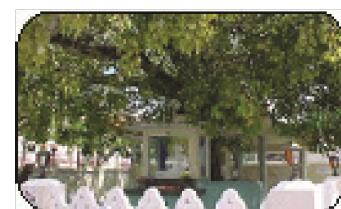
finally



first



next



Activity 8 - Reading

Read aloud.

Similar words or ***synonyms*** are words or phrases which have the same or nearly the same meaning.

Synonyms

little	→	small
big	→	large
delicious	→	tasty
beautiful	→	pretty
new	→	modern

Activity 9 - Grammar

Underline the correct synonym.

1. I have a little toy car. (small, long, short)
2. Mother brought a big jakfruit. (fat, thin, large)
3. This salad is delicious. (sour, bitter, tasty)
4. I can draw a beautiful flower. (pretty, ugly, dirty)
5. That's a new building. (deep, wide, modern)

Activity 10 - Reading

(a) Read the story.



The Greedy Crow

Once upon a time there was a pigeon. It lived in a nest close to a kitchen. The cook in the kitchen liked it very much. He often fed grain to it. One day, a crow saw the pigeon. It saw that the pigeon was getting **wonderful** food from the kitchen. The crow decided to get **friendly** with the pigeon. Pretending to be friends, the crow somehow made the pigeon share the nest with it.

The crow wanted meat and all the other food in the kitchen. But the pigeon got only grains from the kitchen. The crow could not wait any longer. At the end, it decided to take some food from the kitchen.

Thinking so, it crept down the chimney into the kitchen. He saw some cooked fish in a pan. It smelt delicious. It felt **greedy** and tried to get the fish. Suddenly, a ladle fell down and made a noise. The cook heard this noise. He came to the kitchen quickly. Finally, he caught the crow and removed its feathers.

(b) Read the story “The Greedy Crow” and mark “✓” or “✗”.

1. The Greedy Crow is the topic of the story.

☐

2. The pigeon lived close to a jungle.

☐

3. The crow wanted to be friendly with the pigeon.

☐

4. The pigeon often got bread from the cook.

☐

5. Finally, the cook caught the crow.

☐

Learning Point

Read the highlighted words in the story again. All these words are **adjectives**.

wonderful

friendly

greedy

We can form adjectives from **verbs** and **nouns**:

☞ Forming adjectives from nouns:

[Noun + **ful**] ➤ wonder → wonderful → **-ful**

[Noun + **ly**] ➤ friend → friendly → **-ly**

[Noun + **y**] ➤ greed → greedy → **-y**

☞ Forming adjectives from verbs:

[Verb + **able**] ➤ pay → payable → **-able**

[Verb + **ent**] ➤ differ → different → **-ent**

[Verb + **ive**] ➤ attract → attractive → **-ive**

★ Remember the word endings given above are only a few of the common endings of adjectives.

★ However, there are more endings such as **-ous, -al, -ern, -ary, -ic, -ive, -en, -ish, -ate, -ite and -ar**. Find them and learn as a **self-learning activity**.

Activity 11 - Grammar

Find adjectives from the box and complete the table. Then underline the word endings as in examples given.

skillful

urgent

agreeable

greedy

creative

friendly

selective

monthly

handful

dependent

Adjectives from nouns [-ful / -ly / -y]		Adjectives from verbs [-able / -ent / -ive]	
e.g.	beauty	beautiful	
	hand		
	friend		
	greed		
	month		
	skill		
		attract	attractive
		agree	
		depend	
		create	
		select	
		urge	

Learning Point

We usually **do not use** the definite article '**the**' and the indefinite articles '**a, an**' with uncountable nouns.

- e. g. **He often fed grain to her.** ☒ No articles (a, an, the) \
- I ate rice. ☒ No articles (a, an, the) — Zero article
- I drank water. ☒ No articles (a, an, the) /

But remember the following occasions:

☆ We can use 'the' before uncountable nouns when they are used in a particular sense.

e.g. **The grain** (that the cook gave to the pigeon) was good.

The rice (that my father brought) was delicious.

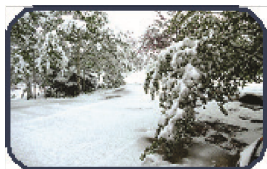
The water (that was in the flask) was not hot.

☆ We can use 'a' with uncountable nouns according to the given structure below.

- | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---|----|---|------------------|-------------------|
| | a + noun | + | of | + | uncountable noun | |
| e.g. | a + glass | + | of | + | milk | → a glass of milk |
| | a + bit | + | of | + | news | → a bit of news |
| | a + bowl | + | of | + | rice | → a bowl of rice |

Activity 12

(a) Read the following sentences and mark “✓” or “✗”.



The snow is white. ☐



The milk is in a cup. ☐



The sugar in the bowl is brown. ☐



I spent all the money in my pocket. ☐



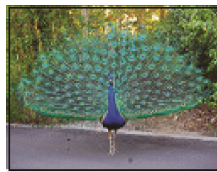
Thisal drank all the water in the glass. ☐

(b) Make phrases correctly. (*a + noun + of + uncountable noun*)

e.g.	glass – water	a glass of water
1.	piece – advice	_____
2.	sheet – paper	_____
3.	drop – water	_____
4.	pot – milk	_____
5.	pane – glass	_____

Activity 13 - Reading

(a) Thisal's English teacher described the following pictures. Read the sentences aloud.



The quail is **big**.

The peacock is **bigger than** the quail.

The ostrich is **the biggest** of all the birds in the world.

The quail is powerful.

The peacock is **more powerful than** the quail.

The ostrich is **the most powerful** bird in the world.

Learning Point

All the highlighted words in the above sentences are *adjectives of comparison*.

big, bigger, biggest

beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful

There are three degrees of comparison.

1. The Positive : - It is the simple form of the adjective.
e.g. big, powerful

2. The Comparative : - We use it to compare two things or persons.
e.g. bigger, more powerful

3. The Superlative* : - We use it to compare more than two things or persons.
e.g. biggest, most powerful

There are different ways of forming comparative and superlative adjectives:

We often add '*er*' and '*est*' to one-syllable adjectives.

e.g. *big* *bigger* *biggest*

We usually add '*er*' and '*est*' to two-syllable adjectives that end in "er", "y" or "ly".

e.g. *clever* *cleverer* *cleverest*
 pretty *prettier* *prettiest*
 lovely *lovelier* *loveliest*

We usually add 'more' and 'most' to adjectives that end in *ful* or *re*. Some adjectives form the comparative and the superlative form as follows.

e.g. *faithful* *more faithful* *most faithful*
 mature *more mature* *most mature*
 powerful *more powerful* *most powerful*

* Don't forget to use the definite article '*the*' before superlative adjectives.

e.g. Venerable Piyananda is *the* tallest in the class.

Irregular Comparisons

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest (of distance only)
far	further	furthest
many/ much*	more	most
little	less	least
old	older	oldest
old	elder	eldest (of people only)
* We use ' <i>many</i> ' with countable nouns and ' <i>much</i> ' with uncountable nouns.		

(b) Complete the following table.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big		
	more dangerous	
		highest
clever		
	worse	
		most useful
educated		
	greater	
		cleverest
fast		

Activity 14 - Reading

(a) Read the dialogue.

- Teacher : **What does** your brother **look like**?
- Thisal : He's thin. He's got curly hair and a round face.
- Teacher : **Can you tell me about** your sister?
- Thisal : She is tall. She has long hair and an oval face.
- Teacher : **Tell me about** your best friend.
- Thisal : He's smart. He's got black hair and blue eyes.

(b) Practise with your friend.

You may use the following.

What does your..... look like? (father/ mother/ sister/ etc.)

Can you tell me about your? (father/ mother/ sister/ etc.)

Tell me about your (father/ mother/ sister/ etc.)

He/ She is...

☞ old, very old, young, middle aged

☞ tall, slim, thin, well-built, overweight

☞ dark, smart, beautiful, funny, cute, rich, gorgeous

He has/ She has... / has got... He has got/ She has got ...

☞ (a/an) oval/ round/square/ thin

☞ long/ black/ straight/ curly/ grey hair

☞ blue eyes/ fair skin/ straight

(c) Write a paragraph about the person you described.