

THE GREEN AUTO-RICKSHAW

Learning Outcomes

- To learn that breaking rules is not a good practice
- To become aware of the importance of following rules on the road
- To learn the names of a few vehicles
- To recognise the importance of traffic policemen



Pre-reading

The Pre-reading task focusses on *assessment for learning*. Students learn about the different vehicles that ply on the road, the auto-rickshaw being one of them.

Ask students to name some of the vehicles they notice on their way to school. Encourage them to think beyond buses, cars, scooters and bicycles. Allow them to explore new words like trucks, road engines, bulldozers,

motorbikes and so on, as these are also seen on the road. Next, ask them how they come to school.

Now ask them how one should drive on the road.

Should we drive fast on roads or should we drive carefully?

Why should we follow traffic rules?

READING

Students read to comprehend, scan for details and sequence events

Play the audio through the course of the reading exercise and pause at specified points to explain and check comprehension.

Read the text. / Explain and check comprehension.

Let students sequence the events as they read and comprehend the text. This will help them scan for details and apply.

Put forth questions that help draw out the relevant details. Write their responses on the board.

For the teacher's reference

Questions to help draw out the relevant responses	Sequence of Events
1. What did Raj want to do? Why?	Raj wanted to drive fast. He did not want to be last.
2. What did Raj do when he saw the scooter?	Raj wanted to go past the scooter.
3. What did Raj do next?	Raj wanted to go past the large car and so he went past the scooter and the large car.
4. What did Raj see after this and what did he do and why did he want to do this?	Raj did not want to be last and so he went past the scooter, the small car and the large car.
5. Who stopped Raj and what did he tell him?	A policeman stopped Raj. He told Raj that he would take away his auto-rickshaw the next time he drove fast.
6. What did Raj promise the policeman?	Raj was sorry and promised to not do it again.

- *Raj has a green ... very very fast.*

Ask students:

What is the colour of Raj's auto? What did Raj like to do with his green auto-rickshaw? What is the colour of the auto rickshaw that you see in your town? (Point out that the colour of rickshaws is different in some towns) How does Raj want to go on the road? Do you think he should go very fast on the road? What may happen if one does that? Is Raj a careful or a careless man?

Have you sat in an auto-rickshaw? Did you like it? (Free response)

- *One day, Raj got into ... and the large car.*

Ask students:

What did he want to go past? Why do you think he wanted to go past the scooter? (He did not want to be last.) Do you think he was right in thinking so? When and where should we think of coming first? (In races and studies) What does this tell us? (That there is a time and

place for everything) What did Raj see next? What did Raj do when he saw the small car and the large car? What do you think will happen now? (Let students look at the pictures and deduce. Write their deductions on the board—The policeman may charge Raj for it / The policeman may take him away...)

- *"Stop!"... being last!"*

The policeman tells Raj to stop because _____ . (Raj is going very fast)

Ask students:

Who finally stopped Raj? What did the police man tell Raj? Here, take it further by asking students about the role of a traffic policeman. Did Raj feel sorry for his mistake? Do you think he will drive fast from now onwards?

Post-reading

Work with your partners and write a few rules that we should follow when we are

- walking:
- in a vehicle:

GRAMMAR

Preposition

Preposition of place

Tell students that you are going to give them some fun instructions to follow.

Customise the instructions and questions, taking into consideration your classroom arrangement.

You may use some of these instructions:

Place your left foot *under* the desk. / Put your English book *in* your bag. / Put your right hand *on* your head. Lay stress on the prepositions when you call out these sentences.

Ask students:

Where did you place your left foot? Where did you put your English book? Where did you put your right hand?

When they provide the answers, write only the phrases on the board: *under the desk / in the bag / on my head* and so on.

Ask them to identify the things in each phrase and the word which talks about their positions.

Circle all the prepositions on the board. Explain that these words tell us where a person, a place or a thing is.

You can also show pictures of an object in different places and ask students to say where it is. *Example:* a ball in the box...

Tell students:

In, on, under, above, behind and *between* tell us about the **position** of the things / nouns.

Practice

Place a few objects in different places. (a box, water bottle, ...)

Ask students where you have placed the objects. Encourage them to use prepositions of place.

List their answers on the board and conduct a choral drill.

VOCABULARY

Transport words

Familiarise students with different modes of transport and the correct words for using them.

On the board, write the different words that we use to move/manoeuvre these vehicles like *ride, drive, sail, fly, row*.

Ask students to read the first line in the Reader.

Now ask students:

How does Raj move his auto-rickshaw? (He drives)

Explain to the class that we do not use the word 'ride' for all vehicles. We use certain verbs like the ones mentioned for certain vehicles.

Call out the names of a few vehicles and brainstorm for the appropriate verbs.

Lorry (drive), boat (row), ship (drive) cycle (ride) helicopter (fly).

SPEAKING

Saying sorry

This focusses on *assessment as learning*. The speaking task helps students not only learn to say sorry but accept people's apologies and develop a forgiving nature in oneself.

Students learn communicate correctly while they role-play the tasks.

Ask students:

When do we say sorry? What should we do when someone says sorry?

Explain that:

- saying sorry is a nice way of making up to the person whom we may have hurt or upset in some way, sometimes without realising it.



- we should forgive people when they say sorry by saying 'It is okay' 'That is alright' and so on.

Play the audio track / Read the conversation aloud laying stress on the intonation and expression. Let students repeat the conversation after you.

Let the class work in pairs and do the task.

Monitor the activity.

WRITING

Describe an object

To help students comprehend this concept, begin with a practice session.

Place:

a bag on the table.

a book on the bag.

two water-bottles on the shelf and so on.

Write the target nouns and suitable adjectives on the board: *bag, blue* (or any other colour of the water bottle / bag), *big, small...*

Now write a few sentences leaving blank spaces in place of the target words.

Example: 1. *There is a _____ on the table. It is _____ in colour. It _____ . I use it to carry _____*

2. *There are _____ water bottles on the shelf...*

Let students refer to the words on the board and answer orally.

You may proceed with the exercise in the Reader, after students have warmed up to the concept.

STUDENTS' BOOK ANSWER KEY

The Green Auto-rickshaw

Pre-reading

1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. f 6. e

Comprehension

A. 1. auto-rickshaw 2. fast 3. stop 4. policeman 5. last

B.

- The policeman is angry. - 5
- Raj says that he must go very fast. - 1
- Raj goes past a small car. - 3

- Raj goes past a scooter. - 2
 - Raj goes past a very large car. - 4
 - Raj says that he will not drive fast. - 6
- C.** 1. *Answers may vary. Please accept all logical answers. Suggested answer:* If Raj goes very fast, he can get hurt or hurt others.
2. *Answers may vary. Please accept all logical answers. Suggested answer:* No, Raj will not go fast now. He does not mind being last. He does not want the policeman to take away his auto-rickshaw.

Grammar

A. 2. in 3. under 4. above 5. behind 6. on

B. *Answers may vary Please accept all logical answers. Suggested answers:*

The cat is in the box. The vase is on the table. The flowers are in the vase. The painting is on the wall. The ball is under the table. The toys are in the box. The horse is behind the box of toys. The sun is behind the house.

Vocabulary

1. bicycle 2. engine 3. aeroplane 4. motor-bike 5. bus 6. boat

Listening

Listening Text

The first light is red.
Red light! Red light!
What do you say?
I say stop! stop!
Stop right away.

The second light is yellow.
Yellow light! Yellow light!
What do you mean?
I mean wait! wait!
Even if you are late.

The third light is green.
Green light! Green light!
What do you say?
I say go and go right away.

Answers

top – red, middle – yellow, bottom – green

Speaking

Answers may vary. Accept all logical answers. Suggested answers.

1. I'm sorry, I forgot to bring my book.
That's all right. You can share with your friend.

2. I'm sorry I broke your crayon.
That's all right.

Writing

1. bus 2. school 3. small 4. driver 5. window

Spelling

1. green 2. apple 3. yellow 4. little 5. rabbit
6. scooter 7. bunny 8. carrot

Life Skills

Tick - 1, 4; Cross – 2, 3

ANSWER KEY TO WORKSHEET 3

A. 1. large 2. cold 3. pretty 4. sharp 5. small
B. 1. in 2. above 3. under 4. on 5. behind
C. 1. train 2. ship 3. bicycle 4. aeroplane 5. auto-rickshaw 6. car
D. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

QUESTION BANK

The Green Auto-rickshaw

A. Answer the questions.

1. What does Raj have and what does he want to do when he gets into it?
Ans: Raj has a green auto-rickshaw and when he gets into his auto-rickshaw he wants to go very fast.
2. What happened when he saw a man riding a scooter one day?
Ans: One day, when he saw a man riding a scooter, he did not want to be last, so he zoomed past that scooter.
3. What happened when he saw a very large car?
Ans: When he saw a very large car, he did not want to be last, so he zoomed past the scooter, the small car and the large car.
4. What happened after the policeman stopped Raj?
Ans: The policeman said that the next time he would take away his auto-rickshaw. Raj said he was very sorry and promised not to drive fast.
5. Do you think Raj was doing the right thing by driving so fast? What will happen if we drive fast?
Ans: Raj was not doing the right thing by driving so fast. If we drive fast, we will hurt ourselves or others on the road.

B. Choose the right answer.

Raj's autorickshaw went past the other vehicles. This was because

- a. he drove his auto rickshaw very fast.
- b. the other vehicles could not move fast.
- c. the policeman let him go first.

Ans: a

C. Read the lines and answer the question.

1. *"I don't want to be last."*
 - a. Who did not want to be last?
 - b. What did he do every time he did not want to be last?
 - c. Who stopped him?**Ans:** a. Raj, the auto-rickshaw driver did not want to be last.
b. He zoomed past a scooter, a small car and a big car, every time he did not want to be last.
c. An angry policeman stopped him.
2. *"You can't go so fast," he said.*
 - a. Who said this and to whom?
 - b. What did he say he would do, if Raj drove fast?
 - c. What did Raj say?**Ans:** a. The policeman said this to Raj.
b. He said that he would take away his auto rickshaw.
c. Raj said that he was very sorry.