Literacy
For 11 to 14 year-olds
Screen-free learning resources that build multiple skills.

Content Partners
Check if this Workbook is right for you.

Answer the following questions in 20 minutes.

1. **Sheela bought a red top. Sheela likes it.**
   Re-write the sentences using a pronoun and conjunction.

2. **Finish the new assignment quickly!**
   Identify the verb, noun, adjective, and adverb in the sentence.

3. Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem:
   
   I looked for you by the front door,  
   Under my bed and by the bathroom floor  
   And even in the drawers with my socks  
   Next to the table and out in the sandbox  
   My mother is calling me, I’m calling you  
   As brown as wood, where is my shoe?

4. Identify the simile in the poem above.

5. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper to express your concerns about the increasing amount of garbage on the streets of your village.

6. **The girl whose phone rang is there.** Circle the relative pronoun.

7. Create dialogues for these characters.

Check your answers using the key on the next page.
1. Sheela bought a red top and she likes it.  
   0.5 marks each

2. Verb: finish, Adverb: quickly,  
   Adjective: new, Noun: assignment  
   0.5 marks each

3. AABBCC
   1 mark

4. ‘As brown as wood’ is the simile.  
   1 mark

5. (Accept a logical story that has a clear beginning, middle, and end.)  
   Correct Format (as on Page 50 of this book) – 0.5 marks  
   Introduction and Conclusion – 0.5 marks  
   2 Supporting Details – 0.5 marks each  
   2 Solutions – 0.5 marks each  
   3 marks

6. The girl whose phone rang is there.  
   1 mark

7. (Accept appropriate dialogues that match the expressions.)  
   0.5 marks each

   It is my turn to use the phone. Give it to me!  
   Let me finish watching this funny video!

If your score is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 or less</td>
<td>Use the Literacy Workbook 1 for Level 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or more</td>
<td>This workbook is right for you!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
My Learning Journey

Name: ______________________

Draw yourself here.

Week 1

Day 1
Day 2
Day 3
Day 4
Day 5
DONE!

Week 2

Day 1
Day 2
Day 3
Day 4
Day 5
DONE!

Week 3

Day 1
Day 2
Day 3
Day 4
Day 5
DONE!

Week 4

Day 1
Day 2
Day 3
Day 4
Day 5
WOW
Daily Routine

My Emotions

Write how you feel every day in your notebook. Think about why you feel a certain way.

Today, I feel _____ because ________

- excited
- happy
- joyful
- calm
- hurt
- confused
- nervous
- lonely
- frightened
- annoyed
- enraged
**Story Prompts**
Narrate a story using interesting prompts.

**Storyboarding**
Create a storyboard for your own story.

**Punctuation**
Learn and use the right punctuation in your story.

**Many Moods**
Think about your character’s feelings and yours too!

**Story Time**
Read a story about Srini learning to laugh!

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**Materials Needed**
- Paper
- Pencil/Pen

---

**Be Your Own Author**
Create your own Story Book!
Be Your Own Author

What makes a story interesting?

1. Re-read or recall a story you know.
2. Identify and make the plot diagram of the story:

Middle

**Exposition**
The characters and setting are introduced.

**Conflict**
The main character faces a problem.

**Climax**
The turning point of the story with a lot of suspense.

**Rising Action**

**Falling Action**

**Resolution**
The character tries to solve the problem.

**Solution**
How the problem gets solved.

**Beginning**

**End**

How did you feel at different parts of the story?
Day 1  Activity

Story Prompts

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns take the place of nouns or pronouns. They are called so because they always relate to something else.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relative Pronoun</th>
<th>RELATION TO</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>The person who wrote this is French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whom</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>I know the lady whom I want to interview.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which</td>
<td>animals/objects</td>
<td>This is the cake which Mary made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>The day when it happens is Friday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>reason</td>
<td>The strike is why the shop is closed today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>places</td>
<td>This is the house where he was born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose</td>
<td>possessions</td>
<td>The girl whose phone rang is there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That</td>
<td>people/animal/things</td>
<td>I have the bag that she gifted to me on my birthday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identify 5 relative pronouns in a story, newspaper or magazine. What do they relate? Which nouns or pronouns do they replace?

Ask a family member or friend to give you a story prompt.

**Examples**

- One day, I woke up and was invisible.
- I’m a turtle living in a pond, I ....
- That day was the best day ever.
- There was a law that said ..... 
- I wish I could forget the time I ...
- Older people are ....

Narrate a story using the prompt.

Use adverbs, and relative pronouns in your story.
Day 2 Project-Based Learning

Be Your Own Author

1. Choose any topic to create a story about.
2. Build your story! Begin by drawing its plot diagram.

Middle

climax

Beginning

Exposition

Conflict

Rising Action

Falling Action

Resolution

Solution

End

3. Tell the story to someone:

- Did the listener like the story?
- Did you get ideas to change the story?
- How can you make it more interesting?
Storyboarding

Storyboards are visual representations of a story. They also help us summarise long stories easily. You can add dialogues too!

**Example:** Percy Jackson

Exposition: Percy Jackson, a kid who always finds trouble in school, learns that his father is actually a Greek god, and he is a demi-god. He travels to Camp Half-Blood to seek refuge from the monsters that are always after him.

Conflict: At Camp Half-Blood, he meets many other half-bloods, born of the Olympian gods. Percy trains with the other campers. He learns that someone has stolen Zeus' lightning bolt, and as the son of Poseidon, he is blamed for it!

Climax: Percy begins a quest with Annabeth, daughter of Athena, and his satyr friend Grover, to recover the lost master bolt and prevent war between Zeus and Poseidon. Percy has only had a few days of training, but he has to save the world.

Resolution: The trio travel far and wide and battle many monsters. They reach the Underworld in Hollywood and confront Hades about the missing master bolt. Hades does not have it and accuses Percy of stealing his own helm of darkness.

Solution: The heroes escape Hades and discover Ares on the beach. Ares had stolen the helm of darkness and master bolt from the original thief. Percy wounds Ares and wins the helm of darkness. Percy and friends return the helm and bolt to their owners.

Make a storyboard for your story.
Write adjectives and adverbs to describe the following in your story:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Places</th>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Ex: dark, spacious)</td>
<td>(Ex: joyful, nervously)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things that happen</th>
<th>Objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Ex: surprising, excitedly)</td>
<td>(Ex: green, tiny)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use these to write the beginning and middle parts of your story (10 to 12 sentences each) with the help of the questions below.

Note: This is not the final version of your story.

**Beginning**

- How do the characters look?
- How does the setting look? What time is it?
- What is the normal life of the characters like?
- What problem does the character face?

**Use adjectives!**

It was a **green** park with **beautiful** flowers. The storm was the most **surprising** thing that summer.

- What would make the story more interesting for the reader?
- What do the characters do now?
- Is the setting the same or has it changed?

**Middle**

- Exposition
- Conflict
- Climax
How do punctuation marks guide a reader?

- **Apostrophe**
  - Used in the short form of a longer word
  - Example: I don’t like cats.

- **Exclamation Mark**
  - Shows a strong emotion – anger, surprise, etc.
  - Example: Such a cute puppy!

- **Comma**
  - Breaks a sentence into smaller parts or lists things.
  - Example: They are small, fluffy, and friendly.

- **Quotation Marks**
  - Shows the start and end of a dialogue.
  - Example: I said, “Close the door!”

- **Semicolon**
  - Connects separate but related sentences.
  - Example: My cat is cute; he loves to cuddle.

- **Colon**
  - To announce or introduce something.
  - Example: Ann gave me a book: The Happy Prince

Punctuate the sentence in different ways to change its meaning!

Go through your writing so far and check the punctuation.
Write the end of your story in 10 – 12 sentences.

- How do you want the readers to feel at the end?
- How did the problem in the story get solved?
- Is the setting the same or has it changed?
- What are the characters doing at the end?

Think about how your characters feel at different points in the story. Add a few sentences to describe it. Use punctuation marks, adjectives, adverbs, and dialogues to show the feelings.

**Beginning**
Tim was **hopeful** about today. He was looking forward to having a great day at the park.

**Middle**
The mighty storm ruined his plans! **Disappointed,** Tim dragged himself back home. “What am I going to do now?” exclaimed Tim.

**End**
At home, Tim was **surprised** to find his siblings making their own storybook. He wanted to join them too. **Excitedly,** he asked, “Can I make a storybook with you?”
Many Moods

1. Think of a time when you felt some of these emotions. What happened? Why did you feel that way?

2. If the main character in your story was feeling sad or angry, what would make them feel better?

3. Make a list of 5 or more things that can make you feel better or cheer you up.

Use this list whenever you need to cheer up!
Day 5  Project-Based Learning

Be Your Own Author

**Linking Words** connect the ideas in a story to show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contrast</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Addition</th>
<th>Emphasis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unlike</td>
<td>Then</td>
<td>Also</td>
<td>Undoubtedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>However</td>
<td>Next</td>
<td>Besides</td>
<td>Indeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despite</td>
<td>Later</td>
<td>Moreover</td>
<td>Clearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Even so</td>
<td>Soon</td>
<td>Along with</td>
<td>Especially</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Review your story and use at least 5 linking words in it.
- Write the final story on different pages and add illustrations on each page.

**Cover Page**

- Make the storybook’s cover page. Include a catchy title, drawing, and your name.
- Tie or staple all the pages together to make your book.
- Write the page number at the bottom of each page.

**Presentation**

- Share your book with family and friends.
- What did the readers like?
- Make changes to your story to make it better.

**Think:** What makes a story interesting?
Srini was a good farmer. He grew the best bananas in the village, but he also had the scariest frown in the world. When he was angry, his forehead became full of deep lines.

His nose became red. His eyes became very sharp. When he frowned, everyone ran away from him. His wife, his children, and his friends tried to hide. His cows and his dogs ran away. Even the crows in the field flew away when Srini frowned.

And Srini frowned often. When his crops were not growing well. When his barber had no time to cut his hair. When the TV did not work. And so on. And on.

One day, Srini went into his field to look at his banana harvest. He was in a bad mood. No one knew why.

He walked quickly to his biggest banana plant. There were big bunches of lovely fruit. Just then, a troop of monkeys came swinging from a tree nearby. The biggest one jumped exactly onto the plant that Srini was looking at proudly.
This made him frown again. His frown grew and grew. It was his biggest frown ever. It began from his head and spread right to his toes.

The monkey had never seen a frown like that. He dropped a half-peeled banana on the ground and leaped from plant to plant to escape.

Srini chased the monkey angrily to teach him a lesson. On the way, he slipped on a banana peel. Swoosh! He went down, and his slippers got stuck in the mud. He sat up and tried to chase the monkey again. Swoosh! He slipped again and fell with his face down. Somehow, he sat up again, his mouth full of leaves and mud and twigs. When he looked up, the monkeys were gone.

Srini looked down at himself. His nice shirt was brown. His hands were dirty and scratched. He could not even find his own legs. They were all mixed up in the soil.

Suddenly, he realised that he looked very funny.
Srini Learns to Laugh

Srini, the famous farmer, was now sitting all by himself on a pile of leaves, mud, and bananas. It was all very funny indeed!

Srini began to laugh. It was a little laugh at first. Hee Hee. Then it became bigger. Ha Ha! The more he laughed, the more Sringeri Srinivas wanted to laugh. The laugh grew bigger.

HA HA HA! Soon, he was clutching his stomach. HA HA HA HAAAA! Tears were rolling out off his eyes uncontrollably!

People nearby came to listen to this laugh. Even the monkeys came back! Soon, everyone began to laugh! Even the tiger sleeping in his cave smiled into his whiskers.

Suddenly, Srini finished laughing. Everyone around him looked so happy. He felt happy too and headed back home. Srini still frowns sometimes. But now, he also likes to laugh. And he has the biggest laugh in the village.

• Make a Plot diagram for this story.
• Create your own story where Srini learns to laugh.
• Make sentences with 2 adjectives and 2 adverbs from the story.
Weekly Reflection

Did I enjoy learning this week?

What are some new things I learned?

What did I do well?

What can I do better next week?

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Week 2 Overview

Project

Make Your Own Poem
Create your own poems and do these activities!

1. Found Poem
Create poems using words and objects you find around you.

2. Exploring Figurative Language
Learn about personification, hyperboles, and idioms.

3. Miss You!
Write a poem for someone you miss dearly.

4. Poetry Circle
Deep dive into poems while also practicing math!

5. Poetry Time
Read a poem about a boy’s world turning upside down!

Materials Needed
- Paper
- Pen or Pencil
Day 1

Project-Based Learning

Make Your Own Poem

What makes poems interesting?

Read the following poems.

**Narrative Poem**
It tells a story with a beginning, middle, and end.

My teacher took my phone
She said they had a rule
I couldn’t bring it to class
Or even to our school

She said she would return it
I’d have it back that day
But then she tried my earphones on
And gave a click on ‘Play’

She looked a little startled
But after just a while
She made sure we were occupied
And cracked a wicked smile

Her body started swaying
Her toes began to tap
She started grooving in her seat
And rocking to the rap

My teacher changed her mind
She thinks it is now okay
To bring my music to class
As long as we all dance to it every day!

- Ken Nisbitt

**Stanza**

**Limericks**
It is a funny, rhyming poem, usually 5 lines long.

There was an old shark with a smile.
So broad you could see it a mile
He said to his friends
As he sewed up the ends
It was really too wide for the style

- Carolyn Wells

**Free Verse**
It is a poem that does not rhyme, but often follows a beat or rhythm.

The forest was alive
Only at night
When the humans said goodbye
And left nature to be right
The animals came out of hiding
And the trees began to sing
Then the eerie night
Turned loud
Filled with beauty
Filled with life
Hey, diddle, diddle,
The cat and the fiddle
The cow jumped over the moon;
The little dog laughed
To see such sport
While the dish ran with the spoon

White is a cool breeze,
Wind on my cheek
A whisper
Sandwiches at lunch,
Wholesome and full milk
Soft, puffy marshmallows
My little sister’s laughter
Echoing down the white halls
Lacey angel wings
Mounds of snow
And excited snowball fights
Clouds that drift across the sky
On this beautiful bright morning.

The backward folks in backward town
Live inside and upside down
They work all night and sleep all day
They love to work and hate to play

Which was your favourite poem? Why?

What makes poems special?

- Do all poems rhyme? List 5 pairs of rhyming words from the poems you read.
- Which poems helped you create an image in your mind? Draw the image.
- Which poems sounded musical? Tap or clap to the beat of the poem.
Day 1  Activity

Found Poem

- Chose any book or written text and select random words.
- Try to make a poem using these words!
  **Hint:** Use rhyming words.

Think:
- What was easy for you to do?
- What was challenging for you?

Paper Bag Poetry

- Put 10 to 12 household items in a bag.
- Without looking, reach for an object and observe how it feels – shape, texture, etc.
- What are some words that come to your mind? Note them down!
- Look at the object and create a poem about it.

Example

A rectangle with so much magic  
I can write stories – happy and tragic  
My notebook has so many pages  
It frees my thoughts from its cages  
Yellow cover and lines on white  
On which my poems I will write!
Make Your Own Poem

Which sentence requires us to imagine or make connections to understand it?

- There was a lot of white snow on the forest floor.
- A blanket of white covered the sleeping forest.

**Literal Language**
It uses words as per their usually accepted meaning.

**Figurative Language**
It uses words in a way that is different from their usually accepted meaning.

Why do you think figurative language is used?

**Writing a Sensory Poem**

1. Choose your favourite colour.
   Describe it using your 5 senses.
   - White makes me feel calm and peaceful.
   - White looks similar to clean paper.
   - White sounds like a soft melodious tune...

2. Use figurative language to make comparisons.

   - **Simile**
     Compares 2 ideas directly using ‘like’ and ‘as _____ as’
     - White is as vast as an ocean.
     - White’s vastness is like an ocean.

   - **Metaphor**
     Compares 2 ideas indirectly by saying one IS the other.
     - White is an ocean.
     - White is an angel.

Write a sensory poem on your favourite colour.
Include similes and metaphors.
Exploring Figurative Language

Use the following types of figurative language in your sensory poem:

**Personification**
Gives human traits to a non-human thing.

- **The trees** danced in the wind.
- **White** hugs me and I feel at peace.

Pick up any 2 objects around you.
Write 2 sentences to personify them!

**Hyperbole**
Exaggerates (makes something bigger than it seems) to emphasize a point or for humour.

- **My bag weighs a ton!**
- **Red is as hot as the blazing sun.**

**Idioms**
An expression which has a completely different meaning from those of the individual words in it.

- **kick the habit**
  stop doing something that one has done for a long time
  I will kick the habit of biting my nails.

- **when pigs fly**
  something which will never happen
  “Rani will clean her room when pigs fly,” said Aliya.

- **see eye to eye**
  agree with someone
  They finally saw eye to eye on the business deal.

What are some common idioms in your mother tongue?
Day 3 Project-Based Learning

Make Your Own Poem

Subject of a Poem
1. Choose a topic to write a poem about.

Purpose of a Poem
2. Why do you want to write a poem on this topic?

3. Make a mind map - write your thoughts/words around the topic.

Example ➔ Topic: Tiger

4. Identify rhyming words for some words in your mind map.

Fierce - Pierce
Hunted - Wanted

5. Write a poem using ideas from the mind map. Include similes, metaphors, and the following types of figurative language:

Onomatopoeia
A word that sounds like the action it describes.

Buzz
Ring
Yawn

List 5 more onomatopoeia. Find rhyming words for each.

Alliteration
A sentence where neighbouring words start with the same letter.

Peter picked some pretty pots
Black bug bit a big brown bear

Create your own tongue twister using alliteration.
Day 3  Mindfulness

Miss You!

- Think about 2 people you miss a lot.
- Write their names at the centre of each flower.
- Write what you miss about them in the petals.

Use a simile or a metaphor to describe them.
Read the poem aloud and clap to its beat.

Underline the syllables you stress on as shown.

Try stressing on other syllables. How does it sound?

A syllable is a group of letters that comes out with a single effort.

Blue
1 syllable

Reading
2 syllables

Banana
3 syllables

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle-light.
In summer, quite the other way,
I have to go to bed by day.
I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the grown-up people's feet
Still going past me in the street.

- Robert Stevenson

Writing a Haiku
Haikus are short poems with 17 syllables arranged like this:

1st Line: 5 syllables
The tree shape I blew

2nd Line: 7 syllables
From a little drop of paint

3rd Line: 5 syllables
Looks like a dancer

Create your own haiku!
Poetry Circle

- Make paper chits from 1 to 8 and fold them.
- Select any 4 poems you have read or written.
- Pick a chit randomly and answer the corresponding question below for any poem. Repeat this 10 times.

- What is the probability of getting an even number?
- What is the probability of getting an odd number?
- Record the different numbers you get each time.
  Calculate the mean, median, and mode.
Make Your Own Poem

Rhyme Scheme

It is the pattern of rhyming words at the end of each line of a poem.

1. Underline the ending words in each line.
2. Assign the same letter to rhyming words. (‘A’ for eyes-skies-size)
3. Identify the pattern for each stanza.

When the sun opens his eyes
The birds wake up along
And chirp in the blue skies
And they sing their song

When the sun opens his eyes
The animals wake up along
And stretch to full size
Drowsy eyes and legs, long

Rhyme Scheme: ABAB

Writing a Narrative Poem

1. Think of a simple story with a beginning, middle, and end.
2. Ideate using a mind map and note some rhyming words.
3. Think of all the types of figurative language you can use.
4. What is the rhyme scheme you want your poem to have?

Now, write the narrative poem in 3 stanzas (12 to 15 lines)

Reciting Poems

Recite the poems you wrote in this project to your family members and friends.

Which one did they like the most? Why?

Think: What makes poems interesting?
Topsy Turvy

I do not know why I woke up very early today
Soon I saw that it was a strange new day!
Nothing at all was as it really should be
And I could hear someone shouting loudly at me!

Our cot had climbed right up the wall
And my little clock had grown very tall!
Our umbrella was twirling madly round and round
My red and blue cap was making a clicking sound!

What on earth has happened to our little room?
I fear for my life, I will faint very soon!
The fan has turned into a big octopus
My sister's doll is eating food without a fuss.
Topsy Turvy

Our cat is sitting up in Papa’s chair
Look! A mouse is reading the news on the air!
In the mirror - Aah! See! I am seven feet high!
I know I am going to loudly cry!

But now look! Here comes a magic man
“Sorry! Sorry!” he says, “I will do what I can!”
“Yes, yes! It was I who made this little mess
It was not so nice of me, I do confess!”

The Magic Man closed his eyes
And said the magic words after many tries
“Abra-ca-da-dabra chin chin choo!
Room! Get back in order - one - three - two!”

- Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem.
- How many stanzas does the poem have?
- Is Topsy Turvy a narrative poem? Why or Why not?
- Write a limerick about your room being topsy-turvy!
- ‘I fear for my life, I will faint very soon!’ Which type of figurative language is being used here?
Weekly Reflection

Did I enjoy learning this week?

What are some new things I learned?

What did I do well?

What can I do better next week?

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Week 3 Overview

**Project**

Act it Out

Become an actor over the week and do these activities!

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**Story Time**

Read a story about a singer with stage fright!

---

**Invitation Card**

Design invitation cards for your play!

---

**Voice Box**

Practise deep breathing through sounds.

---

**Cause and Effect**

Explore the cause and effect of different events around you.

---

**3D Shapes**

Explore and create 3D Shapes. Use this concept to make your own props!

---

**Materials Needed**

- Paper
- Pen/Pencil
- Dough / Clay
- Small Sticks / Toothpicks
Day 1  Project-Based Learning

Act it Out

How can drama communicate an idea?

• What are some words that come to your mind when you think of ‘drama’?

A drama is a story that is told through dialogues between characters.

• How is drama different from reading a story?
• Which one do you think is better? Why?

Imitation Game

1. Act like a person from your family or friends without talking.
2. Others must guess who it is and earn 1 point for a correct guess.

After 1 round, act like a person by adding dialogues (what they say often).
Imitate their voice too!

1. In what ways can we communicate?
2. What difference did it make when you used voice and dialogues?
**Day 1 Activity**

**Freeze Activity**

Actors stand in a line and act/react to each other as shown:

- **Player 1**
  - Gets a scenario to act
  - Example: A boxing move

- **Player 2**
  - Reacts to Player 1
  - Being hit and falling

- **Player 3**
  - Reacts to Player 2
  - Trying to catch Player 1

The game ends when all the players have acted. Then, you can unfreeze and act out a new scenario.

**Cause And Effect**

Every event in a story or the world around us has a reason why it happens (cause) and a result of it (effect).

**Linking Words**

- Because
- Since
- That is why

List 5 events that happen around you. For each event, write its cause and effect.
Think of a story you want to enact.
Create a Plot Diagram for it.
Explore the cause and effect of different events in your story.

How do actors know what to say and how to act on stage?

Write the script for your play as dialogues between characters.

Narrators give the audience additional information.
Stage Directions are instructions for the team and the actors.

Open Curtain. Enter Sara. Enter Ali.
Sara and Ali talk to each other while walking in.

Narrator: It was a bright summer morning in 2008. Ali and his sister, Sara, were discussing how they should spend their holidays at home.

Sara: We could build a tree house! Or make new games! Or go to our grandparents' place!

Ali: (Sad) I just want to stay alone, Sara.

Sara: (Holding his hand) Are you alright, Ali?

You can also write the emotions or actions with which the dialogues should be delivered.
Math Game

3D Shapes

- A player says a 3D shape.
- Use dough/clay and small sticks to create the shape.
- The player to finish the model first, earns 1 point.

Minimum 2 players

Identify the number of faces, sides and vertices for each shape.

Who won the most points? They win the game!

You can use these shapes to create the objects used in your play, called props.
Day 3  Project-Based Learning

Act it Out

Speaking with Emotions

Say each sentence with the given emotions and notice how different it is. **Do not use hand actions.**

- Can you help me out?
- I completed my work today.
- I have to tell you something.

Think of 2 to 3 scenarios. Below are some examples:

- Teacher asking a student why the homework wasn’t done.
- Doctor examining a patient.
- Talk show host interviewing a famous actor.
- Police talking to a suspect.

Enact these scenarios with a family member or friend with these different emotions: **bored, fearful, energetic, angry**

- How does your body language change with different emotions?
- Do our emotions affect the way we speak? How?
- Add the emotions for different dialogues to the script.
Mindfulness

Voice Box

Stand with your feet slightly apart. Close your eyes.

- Breathe in. As you breathe out, say: 
  Aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa (Repeat 3 times)

- Breathe in. As you breathe out, say: 
  Ooooooooooooooooooo (Repeat 3 times)

- Breathe in. As you breathe out, say: 
  Mmmmmmmmmmmmm (Repeat 3 times)

You can also try saying these sounds loudly and softly.

How do you feel after doing this activity?

- happy
- bored
- sad
- angry
- I don't know!
- peaceful
- calm
- fresh

Something else
Day 4  Project-Based Learning

Act it Out

Voice Exercises

- **Speak only so that Person 1 can hear you.**
  Then, Person 2 and Person 3.
- **Pretend you are sharing a secret.**
  Person 3 should be able to hear you.
- **Say something angrily.**
  Person 1 should not feel like you are shouting.

Practise Time

1. Decide who will play the characters in your script.
2. Practise delivering the dialogues with appropriate voice qualities, emotions and actions.

Sound as Gesture

Imitate the sounds below only with your voice. Others guess them.

- bite
- overturn a chair
- a pair of scissors
- chop wood
- sweep the floor
- suspense
- dripping water
- fruit seller
- moving car

What are we able to understand just with sound?
Add sounds, music, or songs to your play to make it more interesting.
Invitation Card

Design an invitation card to invite your family members and friends to watch your play.

What are some key details an invitation should have?

Dear Mr. Smith,

You are invited to watch the play 'Sara and Ali’s Adventure' on Thursday, 26th January 2022.

**Time:** 5:00 pm to 6:00 pm

**Venue:** House 12, Hills Compound, Atlas Street, Doha – Qatar

We look forward to your presence.

Regards,

Momina R.
(Mob:3766621)

You can also add additional details.

Decorate and distribute the invitation cards to the invitees.
Day 5

Project-Based Learning

Act it Out

Preparation Needed:

Select the costumes.

Practise the dialogues with emotions.

Add some background music.

Keep the set and the props ready.

Presenting the Play

1. Present the play in front of the audience.
2. Once done, collect feedback from them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did they enjoy the play?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are 2 things that went well?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What could be improved?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Think: What can drama communicate an idea?
Champa loves singing more than anything else in the whole wide world. When she sings, she is filled with the most marvellous feeling in the world.
She sang in the bathroom.
And on the roof.
She sang to the hills.
And to the moon.
She sang like a lion. And like a bee.
She sang through rain. And through heat.

One day, when Champa sang, Basant’s eyes lit up. “I have an amazing idea!” he said. Basant is Champa’s best friend, and he was always bursting with ideas. Some were terrific. And some were terrible.

“You should sing on Annual Day!” said Basant. “What a terrible idea!” said Champa. “Why not! You love to sing.” Champa hadn’t told Basant about the only time she got on stage and nearly fainted with fear.

“I...I can’t sing in front of so many people. I don’t even sing in front of Ma and Pa!” exclaimed Champa.

“You do sing around me! All you need is a little practice, Champa.” said Basant.

“What if Mahi and Paras laugh at me?” Basant said, “If they do, it just makes them silly and mean. You’re an amazing singer.”
Stage Fright

The very thought of singing in front of a crowd filled her stomach with butterflies. Champa was excited and terrified at the same time, but she loved singing so much! So, she decided to give it a try. So, Champa practiced diligently for days. She trained her voice to be the best it can be!

Everyone was excited about Champa’s big day. They gave her advice:

The day before her performance, Champa even held a special rehearsal. It was a roaring success!

Finally, it was the Annual Day. When it was her turn to sing, her tongue felt rubbery. The stage is too big! The lights are too bright! There are too many people in the audience! Champa’s throat tightened, and her hands were clammy.
Stage Fright

She remembered to smile at the audience. When she began to sing, out came a whisper. It was as if someone had swallowed her voice! Champa took a long and deep breath and tried again...

And out came a SQUEAK! There was a loud gasp from the audience. Champa’s heart pounded loudly. Thud! Thud! Thud! Her head started to spin.

That’s when she saw Basant, waving wildly at her. She was so glad to see him. So, she tried again.

At first, the song came softly. Although her voice was shaky, it sounded somewhat right. Then slowly, the music flowed out of her, smooth and strong and melodic. It did not matter that the stage was too big. Or that the lights were too bright. Or even that the audience had a LOT of people. Champa let her voice go wild and free. And as she did, she was filled with the most marvellous feeling in the world.

1. Create a plot diagram for this story.
2. Have you or someone you know experienced stage fright? Why do you think it happens?
3. What does the phrase “butterflies in my stomach” mean?
4. Imagine you are Champa. Write a diary entry before your performance in the Annual Day showing how you feel.
Weekly Reflection

Did I enjoy learning this week?

What are some new things I learned?

What did I do well?

What can I do better next week?

If you liked this, go to our IFERB website for hundreds of more such resources. Visit https://resources.educationaboveall.org
Week 4 Overview

Project
Write an Issue Letter
Find solutions to big problems through letter-writing.

Story Time
Read the story of our Earth and where we are headed.

Representing Data
Use data to improve your writing skills.

Looking at Myself
Draw yourself from a different point of view.

Formalities
Explore the use of formal and informal language.

Which Genre?
Explore the various literary genres.

Materials Needed
- Paper
- Pen/Pencil
Write an Issue Letter

How can you solve an important issue?

1. Brainstorm 5 to 8 issues in your community or country that you would like to see changed. Some ideas:

   **Education**
   - Improve the library
   - Why and where students should volunteer more of their time

   **Sports**
   - Start an annual tournament
   - Improve the playgrounds
   - Train promising athletes

   **Culture**
   - Host free music lessons for kids
   - Raise funds for a local dance group

   **Environment**
   - Reduce the use of plastic
   - Clean up a community area

2. Pick 3 to 4 issues and note down the following:

   **Target Audience**
   Who should know about the issue?
   *(Ex: leaders, students, family, etc.)*

   **Solutions**
   What is the change you would like to see? Why?

   **Concerns**
   What are the possible concerns people may have? How can you solve them?
Day 1

Activity

Formalities!

Informal Language

Formal Language

• How can you differentiate between formal and informal language?
• Note 5 situations where formal and informal language are used.

How would you say the following formally?

1. My mom is a nurse.  My mother is a nurse.
2. There were tons of people here!  It was crowded here.
3. Hi! What’s up?
4. I paid 20 bucks for the cap.
5. This problem is crazy!
6. That movie was awesome!
7. Thanks for the help, man.
8. No way Peter is going to complain about us.
9. Sorry we’re late!
Write an Issue Letter

Review your drafts from Day 1. Pick **one issue** and write a persuasive letter in the format below:

| Sender’s Address | 12, Beverly Hills  
| Doha-Qatar |
| Date | 21st July 2021 |
| Receiver’s Address |  |
| Subject | Improving the School Library |
| Greeting | Respected Sir, |
| Body of the Letter | **Introduction** |
| | State the purpose of the letter. |
| | **Supporting Detail** |
| | Write 2 – 3 reasons why the issue is important or its effects. |
| | **Solutions** |
| | Write 2 – 3 solutions to the issue. |
| | **Conclusion** |
| | Summarize with a call to action. |
| Subscription |  |
| Signature | Sincerely, |
| Full Name | Abdul Shaaz |
Day 2 Activity Which Genre?

Literary genres group texts (written things) according to their characteristics:

**Drama**
A play for the theatre told through dialogues.

**Fiction**
A story that did not happen in real-life.

**Non-Fiction**
Writing about what is real, has opinions, or is factual.

**Poetry**
Writing using language and sounds in special ways to express ideas.

1. Think of an example for each genre!
2. Identify the genre of the following written pieces:

Which genre will an issue letter fall under?
Day 3  Project-Based Learning

Write an Issue Letter

1. Read your letter out loud to a family member/friend.
2. Ask them to think of 3 to 5 reasons **against** your proposal.

**Debate**

Share and listen to opinions in the following format:

1. **You**
   - State and explain why your proposal is important and feasible.

2. **Family Member**
   - Counter the point you made by asking questions and explaining their reasons.

3. Address their concern by coming up with a better solution until the family members are convinced.

4. Repeat this for each solution you suggested in your letter.

**Let's Reflect!**

- Did you speak in a respectful tone throughout the debate?
- How can different points of views strengthen your proposal?

Note down ideas from the debate you can use to strengthen your letter.
Day 3  Mindfulness

Looking At Myself

- Close your eyes and touch your face. Notice the shape of your eyes, nose, mouth, and ears.

- Now, open your eyes. Draw your face below based on what you felt only.

- Does it look like you? In what ways?

Different people look at you from different points of views. However, what you think of yourself is most important. Feel beautiful, just the way you are!
Write an Issue Letter

Enhance your issue letter through the ARMS strategy.

A Add points to strengthen the arguments in your letter.
R Remove unnecessary words. Your letter should be crisp.
M Move sentences so that it is logical and easy to follow.
S Substitute words with better ones (formal tone).

Edit your issue letter through the CUPS strategy.

C Capitalize correctly.
U Use relative pronouns and linking words.
P Punctuate correctly.
S Spell all the words correctly.

Rewrite the final letter on a fresh page and in the correct format.
Day 4 Math Activity

Representing Data

Share your issue letter with 6 to 7 family members/friends.

Ask them to give you a rating from 1 to 5 for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persuasiveness</td>
<td>The letter persuades the reader to think about the issue and take action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>The arguments and solutions are strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing Quality</td>
<td>Formal language is used well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluency</td>
<td>It has a logical flow and is easy to follow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add your own category!

1. Find the average rating of each parameter.
2. Plot it in the bar graph.

- What are your writing strengths?
- What are areas where you need to improve?
- Note 2 learnings for your next issue letter.
Day 5  Project-Based Learning

Write an Issue Letter

Congratulations on writing your issue letter! I am persuaded to work on a solution to your issue. Help me create a plan of action!

Draft a plan for your proposal and include the following:

- How long it will take to implement your solution?
- How many people it will take (and who)?
- How much will it cost?
- The action steps you are going to take with all the details.

Make a Commercial

Let us share our plans with the public through a compelling radio or TV commercial!

- Design a commercial for your issue and proposal.
- You can include rhymes, music, dance, etc. to make it interesting.

Perform the commercial for friends and family!
Did they understand the issue and main ideas of your plans?

Think: What can you do to create a change?
Our Beautiful World

We live in a beautiful world. A world filled with wonders. A world of soaring mountains, of deep oceans, a world teeming with life and joy. It is a world we call home.

Here, we reign supreme. We design new technological miracles, we shoot for the stars, we build amazing things. We study the world and the universe. We try to make our lives easier, and easier and easier, with new gadgets, that aim to make everything better.

Easier, yes. But is it better? Our home is paying a terrible price.

About 12,000 years ago, the Earth entered a new geological era called the Holocene. This is when the gigantic sheets of ice that covered much of the northern and southern hemispheres retreated towards the north and south poles, and the world entered a new era of plenty. It was paradise.

New forests grew, and life flourished. Ever since then, for about the last 11,000 years, the Earth’s climate has been stable and calm. Humans have been around for about 200,000 years. But before the Holocene, we never had it this good.
In the past 11,000 years, we have thrived. We discovered agriculture, we settled down in villages and towns, we created art, and built grand civilizations. However, our ancestors started clearing forests to grow more crops and, slowly, their footprint expanded.

It all happened very slowly, over thousands of years. The effect of human beings on the environment was still very small. The Earth still had enough resources to replenish what was depleted. But as the centuries went by, we started using up the Earth’s resources faster and faster.

By around 500 years ago, Europe’s ancient forests were mostly gone, and even in other parts of the world, forests were in retreat. Humans have always used the Earth’s resources, be it trees, minerals like iron, or animals for domestication and food. But we have always wanted more.

Then, about 250 years ago, something happened - The Industrial Age - the age of machines. For the first time, we started using machines to mass produce goods for trade. We burned fossil fuels like coal and oil to power machines to do our work for us.

Every aspect of our lives today comes from the Industrial Revolution. Cars, planes, mobile phones, space flight, computers, all this lit the fire of human progress. It also unleashed its dark shadow: climate change.
Our Beautiful World

The more coal and oil we burn, the more carbon dioxide we release. This gets stored in the atmosphere. The carbon dioxide traps the sun’s heat, and the world grows hotter. It is now 1.2 degrees Celsius hotter than two hundred years ago. If we continue like this, by 2050, the world will be 2.4 degrees Celsius hotter.

If that happens then the sea level will rise, and cities will be submerged. Rivers will be flooding all the time. And when the glaciers vanish, the rivers will dry up.

Heatwaves will make it impossible to go out during the day. Super cyclones will rise out of the sea. Drinking water will be harder and harder to get. Forests will burn every year. From the deepest jungles to the highest mountains, animals will starve. Pandemics like COVID-19 might become more common. It is a scary future for the whole world.

Yet, there is hope. We don’t need to keep burning coal and oil. Humans are smart, and we have already built technologies which can draw clean energy from the sun, wind, and water. If every country around the world says NO to fossil fuels, we can defeat the climate change monster.

Based on what you read, write an issue letter urging your community or government to adopt clean sources of energy.
Weekly Reflection

Did I enjoy learning this week?

What are some new things I learned?

What did I do well?

Did I do better based on last week’s learnings?

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