



## Teacher Activity

I. A sentence is a group of words that make complete sense. Based on purpose, sentences are of four types:

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Declarative Sentence | 2. Interrogative Sentence |
| 3. Imperative Sentence  | 4. Exclamatory Sentence   |

1. Declarative Sentence: Tells something or gives information & ends with a full stop (.)  
Example: The sky is blue.

2. Interrogative Sentence (Question): Asks a question & ends with a question mark (?)  
Example: Where are you going?

3. Imperative Sentence (Command, Request, Advice): Gives an order, request, instruction or advice & usually begins with a verb  
Example: Close the door. (command), Please sit down. (request)

4. Exclamatory Sentence (Strong Feeling): Shows strong emotions like surprise, joy, anger, fear and ends with an exclamation mark (!)  
Example: What a beautiful flower!, Oh no! I lost my keys!

II. Identify the kind of sentence in the given list.

Write: Declarative / Interrogative / Imperative / Exclamatory

1. Please help me with this bag.
2. Where do you live?
3. The children are playing outside.
4. What a fantastic match!

III. Punctuate and rewrite correctly. (Mark the correct punctuation and the type of sentence.)

1. What a lovely morning
2. Do you like ice cream
3. The train is late
4. Please open your notebook
5. How funny this is



**Teacher Activity**



**I. Rearrange the jumbled words to form a meaningful sentence.**

1. bright/big/splashed/a/ tear/down/nose/her.
2. am/scared/I/go/to/school/to.
3. next/the/she/day/school/the/ reached.
4. saw/teacher/the/Jahnvi/steps/their/gate/up/to/next/the/evening/walking.
5. Polynesia/the /was/in/the/sitting/window/parrot.
6. know/that/you/animals/talk/did/can?
7. day/a/ plough/one/horse/to/him/brought/was.

**II. Fill in the blanks with Prepositions.**

1. The cat is \_\_\_ the table. (on/in / under)
2. I live \_\_\_ Hyderabad. (in/at)
3. She went \_\_\_ school. (to/from)
4. There is a big tree \_\_\_\_\_ of my school. (in front/ behind)
5. He is swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge. (under/ above)
6. She ran \_\_\_\_\_ (up/on) the stairs.
7. She found a seat \_\_\_\_\_ (among/between) two friendly classmates.

**III. Fill in the blanks with correct form of verb.**

1. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) running in the corridor.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (am / is) drawing a picture.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (is / are) watering the plants.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (are / am) listening to music.
5. A pair of sunglasses \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) essential.
6. Neither Ravi nor Susmitha \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) aware of the situation.
7. The information about the expenses \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) useful.

**IV. Use the Present Continuous (verb + ing) form of the 'Be' form in brackets:**

1. Sarala \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a story right now.
2. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the playground.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) my homework.
4. The birds \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in the tree.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a movie with my uncle.
6. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner now.
7. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (bark) loudly.
8. Harish \_\_\_\_\_ (help) his sister in cycling.



**Teacher Activity**



**I. Greetings:-Tick the correct greeting:**

- Morning greeting: (Good night / Good morning)
- Afternoon greeting: (Good evening / Good afternoon)
- Evening greeting: (Good night / Good evening)
- Your friend is celebrating his/ her birthday: (I am sorry / Many Happy Returns of the day)
- Your friend has won a competition: (All the best / Congratulations)

**II. Requests: (Using Please.../Could you please....)**

Fill in the blanks with please or could you please.

- \_\_\_\_\_ open the door?
- \_\_\_\_\_ give me a pen?
- \_\_\_\_\_ help me in completing the project work?
- \_\_\_\_\_ pass the water, I am thirsty?

**III. Giving Advice (simple) Use You should.../ You should not.**

- Harita is sick. Advise her to take rest \_\_\_\_\_
- Syam is late to school. Advise him not to be late \_\_\_\_\_
- Your friend is not doing homework. Advise him/her to complete homework. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Conjunctions: Join with and / but.**

- He is tall. He is strong.
- She is rich. She is unhappy.
- She worked hard. She won the spell bee.
- He studied hard. He got a job.
- Srinu is fair. His siter is dark.

**V. Match the request with the suitable response.**

Request		Response
1. May I come in	( )	a. Yes, of course
2. Could you help me?	( )	b. Indeed, I will help you
3. Can I borrow your pen?	( )	3. Please come in
4. Excuse me, please	( )	4. Yes, here you are



## Teacher Activity

**1. Read the text and answer the exercises.**

“The Day the River Spoke” is a touching story about Jahnavi, a girl who dreams of going to school. Her family follows an old tradition that allows only boys to study, while girls must stay at home and do the chores. Jahnavi watches her brothers read and wishes she could also learn.

One day, feeling sad, she goes to the riverbank. As she cries, the river seems to speak to her gently. The river tells her that girls are just as capable as boys and encourages her to be brave. Inspired by this magical guidance, Jahnavi gathers courage and secretly walks to the school. She listens from the back of the classroom, and the teacher notices her interest.

The teacher visits her home and talks to her parents. Jahnavi's mother, remembering her own unrealised dream of studying, convinces her father to let Jahnavi attend school. Her father finally agrees, and Jahnavi's dream of education begins to come true. The story highlights the power of courage, self-belief, and the importance of education for all children—especially girls. The river becomes a symbol of wisdom, hope, and strength.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Why was Jahnavi not allowed to go to school?
2. What did Jahnavi do when she felt sad and helpless?
3. How did the river encourage Jahnavi?
4. What brave step did Jahnavi take after talking to the river?
5. How did the teacher help change Jahnavi's situation?

**II. Prepositions -A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.**

Choose the suitable preposition.

- 1 . Jahnavi believed \_\_\_ (in / on) the river's message.
2. Her mother stood \_\_\_ (beside/between) her during the discussion.
- 3 . The teacher talked \_\_\_ (to/at) her father calmly.
- 4 . She dreamed \_\_\_ (of/for) learning like her brothers.
5. The story is \_\_\_ (about / along) courage and education.



Teacher Activity

1. Asking & Giving Advice

**Asking for advice** means requesting someone's help or opinion about what you should do.

You ask for advice when:

- You are unsure about a decision
- You have a problem
- You want suggestions or guidance
- You want to make a better choice

Common phrases to ask for advice:

- What should I do?
- Can you give me some advice?
- What would you suggest?
- Do you think I should...?
- Could you guide me on this?

Example: "I'm scared to join the music club. What should I do?"

**Giving advice** means 'offering someone suggestions to help them solve a problem or make a good decision.'

You give advice when:

- Someone asks for your opinion
- You want to help them
- You see someone struggling
- You have useful experience or knowledge

Common phrases to give advice:

- You should...
- You shouldn't...
- You could...
- Why don't you...?
- I advise you to...
- It's better to...

Example: "You're good at singing. You should join the music club."

**Speaking Activity :**

Exercise 1: Short Situations – Give Advice

1. Mira wants to join the school's science club, but her cousins tease her, saying science is "for boys." What advice would you give Mira?

2. Arjun loves reading stories, but he is afraid to borrow books from the library because he thinks the librarian will scold him. Give him some advice.

3. Lakshmi sits in the class but never speaks up in class, even when she knows the right answer. Advise Lakshmi.



Teacher Activity



I. Choose the synonym that best fits the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

- When Jahnavi tossed a pebble into the river, the water splashed gently against the rocks. ( )  
a) dried                                      b) scattered                                      c) tightened
- A small snake slithered through the grass near the riverbank as Jahnavi sat listening.  
a) crawled smoothly                      b) jumped quickly                      c) froze suddenly ( )
- She could hear the river murmuring softly as if speaking to her. ( )  
a) shouting                                      b) whispering                                      c) laughing
- A sudden movement in the bushes startled Jahnavi, making her step back. ( )  
a) frightened suddenly                      b) amused                                      c) comforted
- Jahnavi pushed aside a thick thicket to make a small path toward the river. ( )  
a) desert                                      b) open field                                      c) dense bushes

II. Fill in the blanks with a synonym that fits the context.

(Use: whispering, dense bushes, shocked, slid, soft crackling, screamed, scattered water)

- The children \_\_\_\_\_ water at each other as they played near the river.
- The leaves made a \_\_\_\_\_ sound when the breeze passed through them.
- A lizard \_\_\_\_\_ across the rock when it sensed movement.
- The girl was \_\_\_\_\_ when the bird flew out suddenly.
- Someone was \_\_\_\_\_ from behind the classroom door, so Jahnavi paused to listen.
- The forest path was blocked by \_\_\_\_\_ that no one had cleared for years.
- The baby \_\_\_\_\_ when the loud thunder crashed outside.

III. Choose the suitable antonym of the underlined word in the sentence.

- The children splashed joyfully in the pond until their clothes were soaked. ( )  
a) baked                                      b) soaked                                      c) filled
- The snake slithered quietly toward the shade. ( )  
a) jumped                                      b) walked firmly                                      c) dug
- Jahnavi heard the river murmuring, as if it were singing to her. ( )  
a) shouting                                      b) humming                                      c) echoing
- Jahnavi was startled by the sudden gust of wind. ( )  
a) calm                                      b) tired                                      c) curious



**Teacher Activity**



Write a letter to your friend, who feels discouraged after failing an exam. Use the ideas from the poem “Try Again” to encourage your friend. Fill in the gaps with suitable words or sentences.

To address \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

I am good, and hope you are doing well. I received your message, and I'm really sorry to hear that you are feeling upset because you couldn't \_\_\_\_\_. I know it must be disappointing, but I want to remind you of something important.

Do you remember the poem, “Try Again”, we studied? It teaches us that failure is not the end. In fact, it is just the \_\_\_\_\_. The poem says, “If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.” This means you should never \_\_\_\_\_ when things don't go your way.

I know you have worked hard, and I believe that if you try once more, you will definitely \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of feeling sad, you should focus on \_\_\_\_\_. Every time you try, you become stronger and wiser.

Always remember:

- Success comes to those who \_\_\_\_\_.
- Giving up only makes the challenge \_\_\_\_\_.
- But trying again shows your \_\_\_\_\_.

I hope you feel better after reading this letter. I am always here to support you. Let me know how your next attempt goes—I'm sure it will be \_\_\_\_\_.

Yours lovingly,

\_\_\_\_\_.



### 1. Read the text and answer the tasks

Dr. John is a gentle, kind doctor who prefers the company of animals to that of humans. He lives in a small English village with many pets—dogs, ducks, cats, a parrot, and even goldfish. Although he is a good doctor, people begin to avoid him because his house is always full of animals.

One day, Dr. John's wise old parrot, Polynesia, and a friendly cat-food seller suggest that he should become an animal doctor instead, since animals love him and understand him better than people do. Dr. John likes this idea, but worries because he does not know how to speak to them.

Polynesia begins teaching him the language of animals and birds—their sounds, their words, and even their body movements like tail-wagging, scratching, or ear-twitching, which also carry meaning. As he learns more, Dr. John discovers that animals have a real, organised way of talking.

Once he becomes skilled at understanding them, animals from all over come to him for help. He treats many creatures, such as a plough horse with weak eyesight, for whom he makes green spectacles to help him see better.

By the end of the story, Dr. John becomes the world's first true animal doctor, respected and loved by all living creatures for his kindness, empathy, and ability to communicate with them.

### Comprehension Questions

#### Short-Answer Questions

1. Why did people stop visiting Dr. John for medical treatment?
2. Who suggested that Dr. John should become an animal doctor?
3. How did Polynesia help Dr. John communicate with animals?
4. What did Dr. John learn about animal communication besides spoken sounds?
5. What treatment did Dr. John give to the plough horse?
6. How does the story show the theme of empathy?

## II. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form

1. Polynesia \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) him many animal-language words.
2. Animals \_\_\_\_\_ (have) trouble see clearly, by the end of the story.
3. The parrot \_\_\_\_\_ (help) him understand body movements.
4. Soon, animals \_\_\_\_\_ (trust) him completely.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (become) famous as an animal doctor.

### Present Perfect Tense Tasks

#### (has/have + past participle)

#### Fill in the blanks. Use has/have + past participle:

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) her homework.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) my lunch already.
3. Raju \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that movie before.
5. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us a new project.
6. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my house.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) his pen.

### 3. Palindrome

**A palindrome is a word that reads the same forward and backward.**

#### Examples: level, noon, madam

1. Identify the palindromes in the list:  
dog, level, noon, parrot, pop, horse, civic, tail, eye, peep  
Write the palindromes: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Circle the palindromes hidden in the sentences
  - a. The civic centre near Dr. Dolittle's village was very old.
  - b. The cat sat with Mom while he treated other animals.
  - c. The horse made a sound like wow after getting spectacles.



**Teacher Activity**



I. A phrasal verb is a verb + preposition/adverb that changes the meaning of the original verb.

- Example:
- take (normal meaning) = hold something
  - take off (phrasal verb) = remove or an areoplane leaving the ground

**PHRASAL VERBS**

**TAKE**

1. take off – remove / plane starts flying
2. take up – start a new hobby
3. take care of – look after
4. take out – remove from something

**LOOK**

1. look at – see something
2. look after – take care of
3. look for – search
4. look up – search for information in a book/dictionary

**RUN**

1. run away – escape
2. run out of – have no more left
3. run over – hit by a vehicle
4. run into – meet someone by chance

**PUT**

1. put on – wear
2. put off – postpone
3. put out – extinguish (fire)
4. put up with – tolerate (bear)

**BREAK**

1. break down – stop working (machine/car)
2. break into – enter by force
3. break up – separate / end
4. break out – suddenly begin (fire, fight, disease)

**CALL**

1. call back – return a phone call
2. call off – cancel
3. call out – shout / announce loudly
4. call up – phone someone

II. Fill in the blanks with phrasal verbs.

(Choose the correct phrasal verb from the brackets.)

1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ milk; go buy some more. (run out of / break out / call off)
2. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your shoes before entering the house. (take off / look for / put on)
3. The teacher asked us to \_\_\_\_\_ the new words in the dictionary.  
(look up / call back / put off)

III. Choose the suitable phrasal verb.

1. The meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ because of heavy rain. ( )  
a) called off      b) put out      c) taken up



I. A binomial is a pair of words joined by and/or that is always used together in a fixed order. The order cannot be changed.

safe and sound

far and wide

bread and butter

black and white

lost and found

give and take

high and low

quiet and still

day and night

neat and tidy

**Examples:** Jahnavi searched high and low near the river.

Dr. John worked day and night to help animals.

II. Fill in the correct binomial:

1. The river was quiet and \_\_\_\_\_ (still / silent) that day.
2. Dr. Dolittle travelled far and \_\_\_\_\_ (away/wide) to help animals.
3. Keep the books neat and \_\_\_\_\_. (tidy/clean)
4. The children were safe and \_\_\_\_\_ (silent/sound) after the storm.

III. Choose the correct binomial:

1. Jahnavi searched (high and low/low and high).
2. The forest was (calm and cool/cool and calm).
3. The teacher said the work must be done (step by step/step after step).

IV. Make sentences using:

1. now and then
2. give and take
3. bread and butter



**Teacher Activity**



**I. Words that sound like the noise they describe.**

These are very common in nature stories like *The Day the River Spoke*.

Examples:

- a) rustle (sound of leaves), b) splash (water falling), c) buzz (bee sound),
- d) chirp (bird sound) e) hiss (snake sound) f) murmur (soft water/voice sound),
- g) The river murmured to Jahnavi h) Leaves rustled in the forest.

**II. Match the following.**

Sound Word		Action
1. chirp	( )	a) water flowing softly
2. murmur	( )	b) insects making noise
3. buzz	( )	c) small birds singing
4. splash	( )	d) sound of leaves

**III. Identify the onomatopoeic word in each sentence.**

1. The snake hissed loudly.
2. The children shouted and clapped.
3. The rain pattered on the roof.
4. The parrot squawked angrily.

**Match the following:**

Sound		Source
1. Buzz	( )	a. a lion
2. Thud	( )	b. metal objects hitting
3. Roar	( )	c. laughing children
4. Giggle	( )	d. a falling heavy object
5. Clang	( )	e. a bee



Teacher Activity



I. An idiom is a group of words that has a meaning different from the literal meaning.

Example: “Break the ice” does NOT mean breaking real ice.

It means “to start a friendly conversation.”

Idiom	Meaning
A piece of cake	very easy
Break the ice	start talking
Once in a blue moon	very rarely
Under the weather	feeling sick
Hit the nail on the head	say exactly right
In hot water	in trouble
leave the coast clear	remove obstacles or people so that someone can act freely
get on our nerves	to irritate or annoy someone
fall over ourselves	to do something eagerly / try too hard to impress
frightened me half to death	to scare someone extremely
get a shelling	to be heavily scolded or criticized

II. Now fill in the blanks with the correct idiom.(Use each idiom once)

1. When the teacher stepped out of the class, it \_\_\_\_\_ for the boys to start talking loudly.
2. My little brother keeps tapping the table, and it really \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We all \_\_\_\_\_ trying to help the guest speaker, just to impress her.
4. That loud thunderbolt at night \_\_\_\_\_!
5. Ravi \_\_\_\_\_ from his mother for breaking her favourite vase.



## Teacher Activity

**1. Read the text and answer the tasks that followed.**

“The Wit That Won Hearts” is a delightful story from the Vijayanagara Empire, showing how Tenali Rama uses his sharp mind and gentle humour to settle a conflict between King Krishnadeva Raya and Queen Thirumalambal. The trouble begins when the Queen yawns while the King proudly recites his poetry. Hurt by this, the King assumes that she did it out of disrespect. The Queen tries to explain, but he refuses to listen, and both of them become upset.

When things become tense, Tenali Rama steps into help. With his clever wit, he gently tells a story comparing the King's poetry to seeds that must be planted carefully. He explains that just like seeds grow naturally, yawning is also a natural action and does not mean disrespect. The King finally understands the truth. Realizing his mistake, he apologizes to the Queen, and peace returns to the palace.

This shows how Tenali's smart thinking and calm way of speaking helps solve problems that pride and anger cannot.

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Why did the King feel offended during the poetry recitation?
2. What did the Queen do when the King became upset?
3. How did Tenali Rama explain the Queen's yawning?
4. What change took place in the King after listening to Tenali Rama?
5. What qualities of Tenali Rama helped solve the problem?

**II. Compound Words**

A compound word is formed when two smaller words join to make a new word with a new meaning.

Examples:

- sun + light = sunlight
- king + dom = kingdom
- every + day = everyday

Compound words can be:

1. Closed compounds – written as one word (e.g., notebook).
2. Hyphenated compounds – written with a hyphen (e.g., mother-in-law).
3. Open compounds – written as two words but work as one idea (e.g., dining table).

### III. Choose the Correct Compound Word

Choose the correct compound word from the brackets.

1. The king ruled a vast \_\_\_\_\_. (kingdom/king house)
2. Tenali Rama was known for his quick \_\_\_\_\_. (clever mind/cleverness / clever-hand)
3. The queen wrote an \_\_\_\_\_ to explain her side. (apology letter / apology-letter / apology letter)
4. We should practise yoga \_\_\_\_\_. (everyday / every day)
5. The king sat in the \_\_\_\_\_ to solve people's problems. (courtroom/court hall)

### IV. "If" Clauses (Type 1 – Real Condition/Open condition)

We use If + present tense to talk about possible future results.

Structure: If + present tense, will + verb

Examples:

- If you listen carefully, you will understand better.
- If the king controls his pride, he will solve the problem peacefully.

### V. Complete the Sentences.

Complete using 'will + verb'.

1. If the queen explains her problem, the king \_\_\_\_\_ (understand).
2. If Tenali uses humour, he \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) the issue.
3. If you speak kindly, people \_\_\_\_\_ (respect) you.
4. If we control our anger, we \_\_\_\_\_ (avoid) fights.
5. If the king apologizes, the queen \_\_\_\_\_ (forgive) him.

### VI. Choose the right option from the brackets.

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (listen / listened), you will learn something new.
2. If the king acts with pride, he \_\_\_\_\_ (will hurt/hurts) others.
3. The queen will smile if the king \_\_\_\_\_ (says / will say) sorry.
4. Tenali Rama will help if they \_\_\_\_\_ (ask/asked) him.
5. If we show empathy, we \_\_\_\_\_ (will win/win) hearts.

## LET US PRACTISE

### I. Choose the correct option:

1. Select the interrogative sentence from the following given sentences. [ ]  
A) We have an English class today. B) Listen carefully to the teacher.  
C) Where are you going? D) What a beautiful flower it is!
2. Choose the exclamatory sentence from the following given sentences. [ ]  
A) Do you like ice cream? B) The sun rises in the east.  
C) Do not make noise in the class. D) How fast the train is running!
3. Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence. [ ]  
every / to / goes / morning / school / my / brother / bus / by  
A) My brother goes to school by bus every morning.  
B) My brother every morning goes to school by bus.  
C) My brother goes every morning to school by bus.  
D) My brother goes to school every morning by bus.
4. Identify the suitable 'Be' form to fill in the blank. [ ]  
Kiran \_\_\_\_\_ my classmate.  
A) am B) is C) are D) were
5. Identify the correct Preposition to fill in the blank. [ ]  
The children are playing \_\_\_\_\_ the playground.  
A) on B) in C) under D) through
6. Choose the suitable present tense 'Be' form to fill in the blank. [ ]  
The students \_\_\_\_\_ English grammar.  
A) are learning B) is learning C) am learning D) was learning
7. Identify the suitable greeting to fill in the blank from the options given below. [ ]  
\_\_\_\_\_, I am late because of heavy traffic.  
A) Congratulations B) Welcome C) Good luck D) I am sorry
8. Select the suitable polite form to fill in the blank. [ ]  
\_\_\_\_\_ tell me the way to the bus stop?  
A) Hello B) Hello dear C) Could you please D) Nice to see you
9. Choose the suitable form to give advice to fill in the blank. [ ]  
You \_\_\_\_\_ speak loudly in the classroom.  
A) might B) could C) should D) should not
10. Choose the suitable usage of conjunction to fill in the blank. [ ]  
Venkat is poor. Venkat is honest.  
A) Venkat is poor and honest. B) Venkat is poor because he is honest.  
C) Venkat is poor but honest. D) Venkat is poor after he is honest.

11. Why does Jahnavi wish to go to school? [     ]  
A) to play with her friends                      B) to avoid household work  
C) to learn like her brothers                    D) to please her parents
12. What tradition does Jahnavi's family follow? [     ]  
A) Children study only at home                B) Only boys are allowed to study  
C) Girls study first, then boys                 D) No child goes to school
13. Where does Jahnavi go when she feels sad? [     ]  
A) her room                      B) the school                    C) the riverbank                D) the fields
14. What message does the river give Jahnavi? [     ]  
A) to obey her parents silently                B) to forget her dream  
C) that girls are as capable as boys         D) to leave her village
15. How does the teacher come to know about Jahnavi? [     ]  
A) Her mother tells him.                        B) She answers a question loudly.  
C) He notices her listening from the back. D) Her brothers complain it.

**II. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why was Jahnavi unhappy at home?
2. What does the river symbolize in the story?
3. How does the teacher play an important role in Jahnavi's life?
4. Why is Jahnavi's mother able to understand her daughter's feelings?
5. How does Jahnavi show courage in the story? Explain in your own words.
6. Imagine the river could speak to all girls in the village. What message do you think it would give them?
7. Why was Dr. John worried about becoming an animal doctor?
8. How did Polynesia help Dr. John understand animals?
9. Why do you think animals trusted Dr. John more than humans did?
10. If you could talk to animals like Dr. John, which animal would you like to help first and why?
11. Why did King Krishnadevaraya misunderstand Queen Thirumalambal's action?
12. How did Tenali Rama's explanation change the King's thinking?
13. Why is yawning described as a natural action in the story?
14. What does the story teach us about handling anger and pride?
15. Imagine you were Tenali Rama. How would you calm the King in your own words?