

## 2. Bukka Learns a Lesson

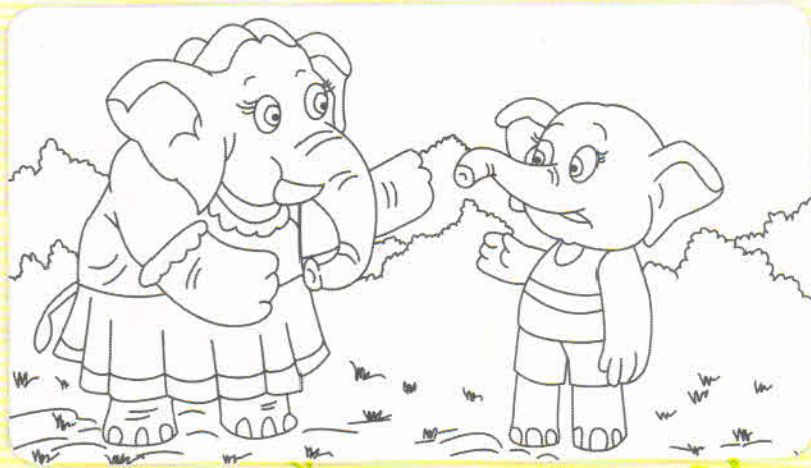
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**Warm-up**

**Colour the picture. Discuss what you see in class.**



“Remember, you are all big animals,” the older elephants warn the juniors.

“When lying down on the ground, you must watch out for snails. See that you don’t crush them under your weight. It is the snail that tells you when flood water enters the forest.”

“Check to see if there are baby squirrels in the hollows of trees when you shake the branches of a tree to pick the fruits. Then these animals will be the first ones to give you news of any danger. The squirrel will bring you news of an approaching forest fire.”

**crush**

to press something very hard till it breaks down

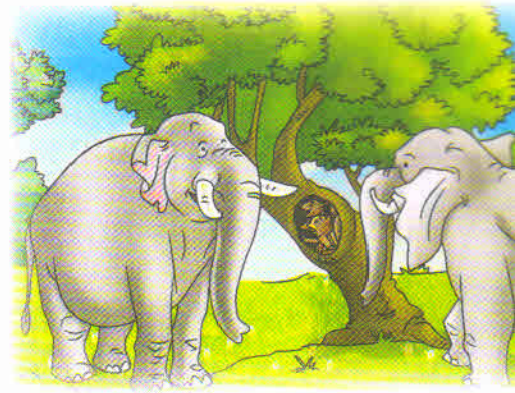
**hollows**

having a hole or empty space inside

**approaching**

coming near something

The older elephants do not only teach the young elephants how to live in **harmony** with others, but also teach them how to live in harmony among their own kind.



“When you get news of good food,” the elders tell the juniors, “you must not eat alone. You must send a message to others. And if any member of the herd faces danger, everyone must rush to help. You should always remember, however big you are, you might face danger if you are alone.”

The young elephants listen to their elders with **rapt** attention.

Only Bukka does not like to listen to all this. Bukka knows that one day he will become the leader of the herd. He will become huge and have those big tusks. Everyone in the jungle will be afraid of him. So Bukka doesn't bother to make friends with those small creatures at all!

“Am I a fool that I will share any good food that I find!” thinks Bukka. “In fact, I should be eating all that good food, shouldn't I? I have to grow up quickly. After all, I have to become the leader one day.”

So Bukka breaks off flowers and also branches with nests.

He crushes snails underfoot.

He squirts water into rabbit holes with his trunk.

All the animals are tired of his **mischief**.

One day they complain to the leader of the elephant herd, “Please do something!” they tell the leader. “Bukka is becoming very naughty!” The leader hears them out and realises that naughty Bukka needs to be taught a lesson.

**harmony** a peaceful situation where everyone agrees with each other  
**rapt** giving complete attention  
**mischief** unruly behaviour that is not intended to cause harm



That night, like always, Bukka goes to sleep next to his mother's warm side. But in the morning, he wakes up surprised. He finds himself all alone on the banks of the small pool.

There is simply no one!

Bukka jumps up and searches near the pool. No, there is no sign of the elephant herd. He lifts his trunk to catch the smells floating in the breeze. No luck there. Bukka feels frightened. He starts crying. What will happen now? Where will he find his parents in such a huge and dense forest?

Poor Bukka turns to the birds, animals and insects in the forest for help. But they all turn away.

The squirrel says, "Have you forgotten how you shook the branches and made us fall?"

The rabbit mother says, "Don't you remember how you poured water down our hole? We nearly died. Now see how it feels! Serves you right!"

The butterflies too refuse to help him.

Bukka starts crying. And then he falls asleep crying beside the pool.

Next day when he wakes up, he finds himself sleeping right in the middle of his herd, next to his mother's warm belly.

"Was that a dream?" thinks Bukka to himself. After that day, no one complains about Bukka ever again.



**dense**  
**shook**

*thick*  
*to move backwards and forwards in quick short movements*

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# Reading

(reading for main ideas)

## A. Tick (✓) the right options to answer these questions.

1. What did Bukka not like doing?  
a. listening to elders      b. sleeping      c. crushing snails
2. Who did all the animals complain to?  
a. Bukka's mother  
b. the leader of the elephant herd  
c. the king of the forest

## B. Complete these sentences.

1. It is the snail...
2. The squirrel will bring...
3. And if any member of the herd faces danger...
4. The leader hears them...
5. The butterflies...

## C. Put a tick (✓) against the sentences that are true or a cross (×) against the ones that are not true.

1. The young elephants listen to their elders.
2. Bukka made friends with the small creatures.
3. He breaks off branches with nests.
4. He does not crush snails underfoot.
5. Bukka starts crying when he does not see his family in the morning.

## D. Think and answer.

(reading for inference; HOTS)

1. Why do you think the older elephants ask the juniors to check for baby squirrels in the hollows of trees?
2. Why do you think all the animals refuse to help Bukka?



### E. Discuss in class.

(value-based question)

"Was that a dream?" thinks Bukka to himself. After that day, no one complains about Bukka ever again.

Do you think Bukka changed after that day? What made him change his actions?

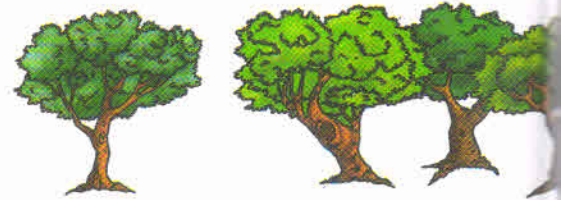
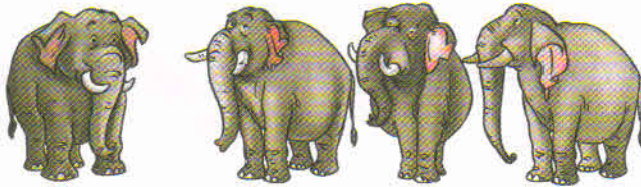


## Using Grammar

(singular and plural)

We can have **one** of something (**singular**) or **many** (**plural**). For some things, we add **-s** to show that they are more than one.

- one elephant – many elephants
- one tree – many trees



### A. Change these nouns from one to many.

1. book
2. desk
3. bag
4. pencil
5. chair
6. pen



For some things, we add **-es** to show that they are more than one.

- one bunch – many bunches
- one dress – many dresses

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## B. Change these nouns from one to many.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. glass | 2. brush |
| 3. class | 4. peach |
| 5. match | 6. fox   |
| 7. bench | 8. bus   |



### (indefinite and definite articles)

When we refer to something in general, we use one of these two words—**a** or **an**.

The words **a** and **an** are known as **indefinite articles**.

Look at these words.

- **a** forest
- **a** message
- **an** elephant
- **an** animal

Now, look at these words.

- the animals
- the rabbit
- the butterflies

We use **the** to refer to something in particular.

- **the** animals are tired of his mischief
- **the** rabbit mother says
- **the** butterflies too refuse to help him

The word **the** is called the **definite article**.

We use **a** before words beginning with a consonant sound and **an** before words beginning with a vowel sound.

Note: We say **an** umbrella, but **a** uniform.

## C. Complete these sentences with **a**, **an** or **the**.

1. My uncle gave me \_\_\_\_\_ book.
2. There was \_\_\_\_\_ orange in the basket.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ sky is blue.
4. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ large house on my way.
5. She needs \_\_\_\_\_ eraser.



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6. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ pencil.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ owl sat on \_\_\_\_\_ branch  
of \_\_\_\_\_ mango tree.
8. Show me \_\_\_\_\_ blue dress.
9. I want to have \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ sun rises in \_\_\_\_\_ east.



## Using Words

When you look up at the sky at night, what are some of the things you see? Do you see the moon and the stars? What shapes do they have?

Some things in nature are shaped like a star.

For example, a starfish.

Look around you. You will find things of different shapes.

### A. Choose the right options according to the pictures.

1. The moon is  
a. square.      b. round.



2. The chessboard is  
a. round.      b. square.



3. The table top is  
a. oval.      b. round.



### B. Name one thing that is shaped like this:

1. round
2. square
3. oval
4. triangle



C. Look at this picture and complete the paragraph. (colours)



The next morning, Bukka goes out for a walk. How colourful everything looks! He looks at the houses with the \_\_\_\_\_ roofs, the \_\_\_\_\_ fence, the \_\_\_\_\_ grass and the \_\_\_\_\_ flowers. The sky is \_\_\_\_\_ with fluffy, \_\_\_\_\_ clouds. But best of all is the rainbow in the sky!

**D. Read this passage.**

“Can you name the colours in a rainbow?” Bukka asks Mother. “That’s easy,” says Mother. “Just remember VIBGYOR—violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.” “Indigo? What’s that?” asks Bukka. “Oh, that’s a dark blue.”





“VIBGYOR, VIBGYOR, VIBGYOR...” says Bukka many times. Now you say it too!

**Work in pairs. Look at the rainbow in the picture on the previous page and name the colours.**

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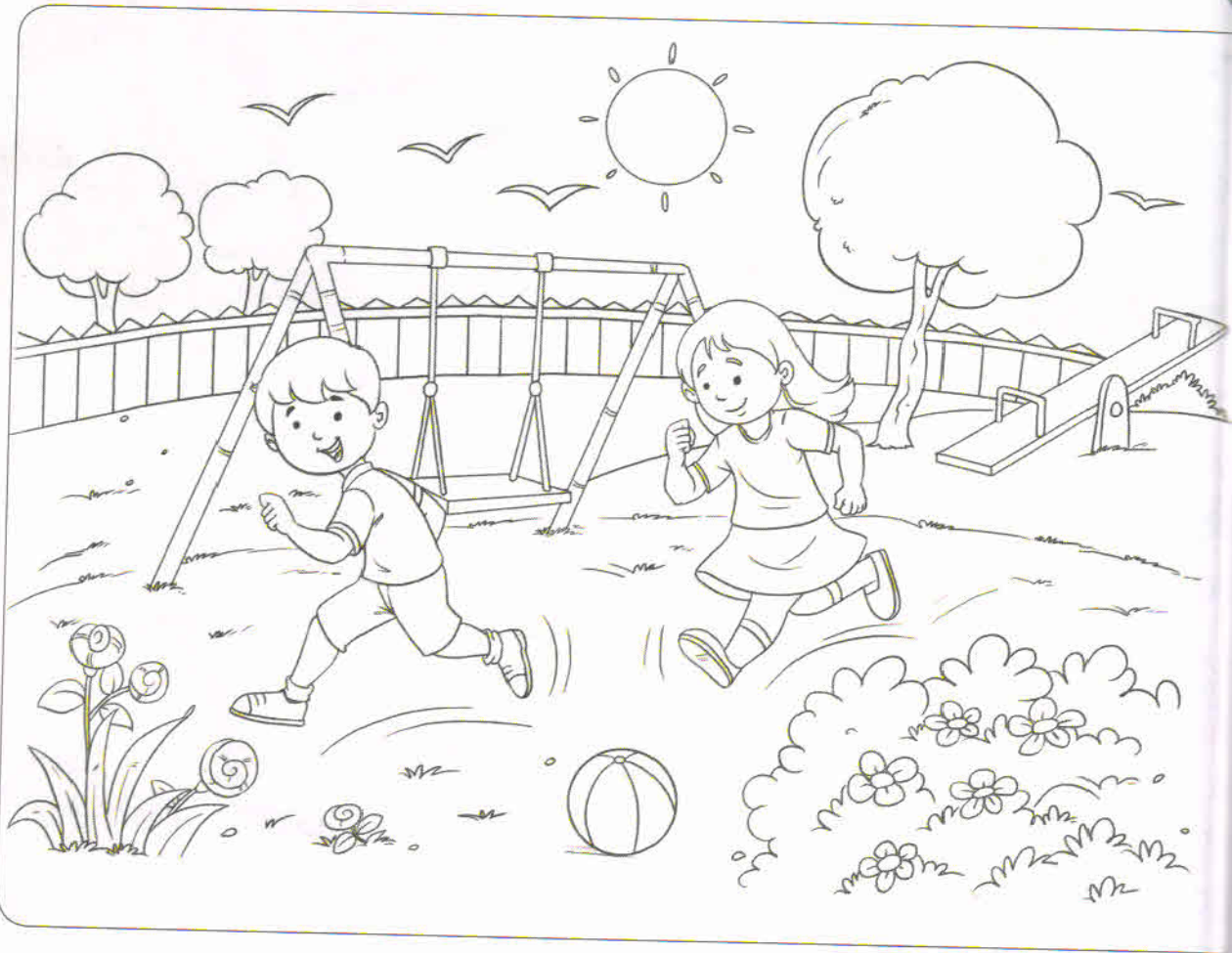
## Assessment of Speaking and Listening



### Listening

(connecting aural and visual information)

**Listen to the instructions. Colour the picture as directed.**



## Pronunciation

(vowel sounds in stop and walk)

**A. Say these words aloud. Notice that the letters in bold in these words have the same sound.**

stop      drop      frog  
frock      blob      dog



Vowel sounds in bold are short.

**B. Now say these words aloud. Notice that the letters in bold in these words have the same sound.**

walk      talk      chalk  
ball      tall      torch



Vowel sounds in bold are long.

## Speaking

(expressing concern)

Read this dialogue from the story.

“And if any member of the herd faces danger, everyone must rush to help. You should always remember, however big you are, you might face danger if you are alone.”

Here, the elder elephants are showing concern for their herd. The lines show that they care for their group and are warning them from the dangers in the forest.

Read these sentences. They too show concern.

- How are you feeling now? Did you take some medicine?
- You must be tired. Can I carry that bag?
- I am sorry if I hurt you. Please accept my apology.
- Are you feeling better today?
- You look starved. What would you like to eat?

**Work in pairs. Make sentences that show concern. Discuss the situations described below.**

1. Your friend has fallen down.



2. Your mother needs help in cleaning.
3. Your grandfather has a headache.
4. Your brother has lost his book.



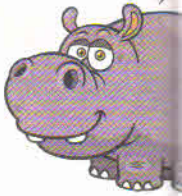
## Writing

(describing an animal)

Look at this paragraph describing a hippopotamus. Some words are missing. Fill in the missing details using the words from the box.

thick, dark grey – very large – short – huge – tiny

The hippopotamus is a \_\_\_\_\_ animal. It has \_\_\_\_\_ skin. It has \_\_\_\_\_ legs and a \_\_\_\_\_ mouth. It has a \_\_\_\_\_ tail.



## Punctuation

(capital letters and full stops)

A sentence starts with a **capital letter** and ends with a **full stop**.

An elephant eats the leaves of plants and trees.

We use capital letters for proper nouns.

- Bukka
- India
- Wednesday

Rewrite these sentences correctly. Use capital letters and full stops.

1. the children in class were well behaved
2. tom is a naughty cat
3. river kaveri flows through karnataka
4. my best friend is nandita
5. garima is the captain of the football team



**HOLY TRINITY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

Melpalai, Edaicode, K.K District

Grade – II

Subject - English

Worksheet - Bukka Learns a Lesson

32

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ informs the animals about the flood water.  
a. Squirrel      b. Rat      c. Snail
2. Squirrels will bring the news of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. forest fire      b. flood      c. rain
3. \_\_\_\_\_ does not like to listen to the words of the elder elephant.  
a. Squirrel      b. Bukka      c. Rat
4. Bukka is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. kind      b. gentle      c. naughty
5. Bukka crushes \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. squirrels      b. snails      c. butterflies

**II. State whether the following statements are True or False.**

1. Animals should not share good food.
2. Everyone must rush to help others.
3. All the animals are happy with Bukka.
4. Animals complain about Bukka to the leader of the herd.

**III. Write the meanings of the following words.**

1. Crush -
2. Hollows -
3. Approaching -
4. Harmony -
5. Rapt -
6. Mischief -
7. Dense -
8. Shook

**IV. Write the opposites of the following words.**

1. Naughty      x
2. Up      x
3. Rush      x
4. Fool      x
5. Forget      x

**V. Frame sentences on your own by using the following words.**

1. Crush -
2. Leader -
3. Quickly -
4. Naughty -

