



**LITTERA PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
**CLASS – 3                      ENGLISH**  
**CHAPTER – 7**  
**FOREIGN LANDS**

**Learning Outcomes :-**

- Comprehend the poem and read it aloud with fluency and expression
- Learn new words and their meanings
- Draw from personal experiences or real life situations
- Understand the use of similes
- Learn the use of subordinate conjunctions
- **About the Poet** :- ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is a literary icon from Scotland. He was a novelist, poet, essayist and a travel writer! He is most famous for his adventure novels like Treasure Island and Kidnapped, and his poetry for children.
- **Theme of the Poem** :-

In the First stanza, the child is climbing up a tree and looks around on foreign lands.

In the second stanza, the child sees the garden next door that is adorned with beautiful flowers and other pleasant places he had never seen before.

In the third stanza, the child climbs higher and sees a blue river and dusty roads on which people are walking.

In the fourth stanza, the child wishes that if he could go higher he would have loved to see where the river merges into the sea.

In the last stanza, the child continues imagining how the roads could lead to a fairyland where all children have lots of fun.

- **Hard Words** :-

1. trunk
2. cherry
3. abroad
4. foreign
5. adorned
6. pleasant
7. dimpling
8. dusty
9. tramping
10. fairy

- **Word meanings** :-

1. abroad :- out of doors; about
2. adorned :- decorated
3. dimpling :- shiny
4. looking glass :- mirror
5. tramping :- the activity of going for long walks over rough country, carrying all the food and equipment that one needs.

- **Synonyms** :-

1. trunk:- stem
2. abroad:- overseas
3. adorned :- embellish
4. pleasant:- enjoyable
5. dusty:- dirty
6. fairy :- sprite

- **Antonyms** :-

1. trunk:- bottom
2. abroad:- internal

3. adorned :- dislike
4. pleasant:- awful
5. dusty:- clean
6. fairy :- demon

- | <u>Present Tense</u> | <u>Past Tense</u> |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Shall                | Should            |
| Look                 | Looked            |
| See                  | Saw               |
| Climb                | Climbed           |

- | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Cherry          | Cherries      |
| Land            | Lands         |
| Flower          | Flowers       |
| Ship            | Ships         |
| Child           | Children      |

- **Conjunction** :- A Conjunction is a joining word. It joins words or sentences together. A conjunction is also known as linker or connector.

**Examples :- but, and, because, although, yet, since, unless, or, nor, while, where etc....**

1. She usually eats at home, because she likes cooking.
2. I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty.
3. She is very funny whereas he is boring.
4. Jack is completely unlike his father.

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A conjunction is a word used to connect words, clauses or sentences. A conjunction is a joining word and is also known as linker.

**Read the following examples :**

1. Kriti is honest. Kriti is kind.

Kriti is honest **and** kind.

2. Supriya is beautiful. Supriya is cruel.

Supriya is beautiful **and** cruel.

3. Do you want coffee? Do you want tea?

Do you want coffee **or** tea?

4. I trust him. He speaks the truth.

I trust him **because** he speaks the truth.

5. He is poor. He is honest.

He is poor **but** honest.

6. Work hard. You will fail.

Work hard **or** you will fail.

In the above sentences we find that the words in colour— and, but, or, because join two sentences. These words are called conjunctions.