



English

6th Standard

**FULL
YEAR
GUIDE**

Based on the Updated New Textbook

TERM - I

TERM - II

TERM-III

Salient Features

- ★ Term wise Guide as per updated Tri-mester.
- ★ Summary for all the Units.
- ★ All the lines of the poems are explained clearly.
- ★ Unit-wise Mind Maps for all the Units.
- ★ Exhaustive Additional Questions & Answers in all sections of Prose, Poem and Supplementary.
- ★ Questions from Govt. Summative Question Papers of Term - I, II and III are incorporated and marked as ⊗ at appropriate sections.
- ★ 1st Term Common Summative Assessment 2024-25, 2nd Term Common Summative Assessment 2024-25 and 3rd Term Common Summative Assessment 2023-24 Question Papers are given with Answers.
- ★ Tamil Translation for all Units.



SURA PUBLICATIONS

Chennai

For Orders Contact



**80562 94222 / 81242 01000 / 81243 01000
96001 75757 / 98409 26027**

© Reserved with Publishers

Code No. : FY-6-E

Authors :

- Mrs. D. Sai Ram, M.A., English, B.Ed.,
- Mr. K. Mani, B.A., B.Ed.,

Our Guides for Std VIII to X

GUIDES

- ★ கராவின் தமிழ் உரைநூல்
- ★ Sura's Smart English Guide
- ★ Sura's Mathematics Guide (EM & TM)
- ★ Sura's Science Guide (EM & TM)
- ★ Sura's Social Science Guide (EM & TM)

Our Guides for Std XI & XII

GUIDES

- ★ கராவின் தமிழ் உரைநூல்
- ★ Sura's Smart English
- ★ Sura's Mathematics (EM/TM)
- ★ Sura's Physics (EM/TM)
- ★ Sura's Chemistry (EM/TM)
- ★ Sura's Bio-Botany & Botany (EM/TM)
(Short Version & Long Version)
- ★ Sura's Bio-Zoology & Zoology (EM/TM)
(Short Version & Long Version)
- ★ Sura's Computer Science (EM/TM)
- ★ Sura's Computer Applications (EM/TM)
- ★ Sura's Commerce (EM/TM)
- ★ Sura's Economics (EM/TM)
- ★ Sura's Accountancy (EM/TM)
- ★ Sura's Business Maths (EM)

NOTE FROM PUBLISHER

It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Trimester Guide English - VI standard** based on the updated Textbook on Uniform Syllabus System of Education.

As per the latest syllabus and updated textbook, we have

prepared this guide to facilitate the student's understanding and learning processes, using very simple English words.

The Trimester system and CCE (Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation) system have already been introduced.

Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the Units under study.

The Teacher's Handbook given to teachers along with this guide will be a handy reference for CCE implementation and executing additional activities.

I also sincerely believe all students will learn the units and recognize what it teaches to lead a practical life.

I also humbly thank all the teachers for their selfless effort and dedication in guiding students to achieve their true potential.

Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.

- Publisher

Sura Publications

All the Best

Head Office

Sura Publications

1620, 'J' Block, 16th Main Road,
Anna Nagar, Chennai - 600 040.

Phone : 044 - 4862 9977, 044 - 4862 7755.

E-mail : orders@surabooks.com

Website : www.surabooks.com

For Orders Contact



80562 94222

81242 01000

81243 01000

96001 75757

98409 26027

CONTENTS

TERM - I

	* Memory Poem			
Units	Chapters		Page No.	Month
1.	Prose - Sea Turtles Poem - The Crocodile Supplementary - The Friendship		1 - 16 17 - 20 21 - 26	June
2.	Prose - When the Trees Walked Poem - *Trees Supplementary - The Apple Tree and the Farmer		27 - 43 44 - 47 48 - 55	July
I MID TERM TEST				
3.	Prose - A Visitor from Distant Lands Poem - I Dream of Spices Supplementary - Stone Soup		56 - 67 68 - 72 73 - 78	August
I TERM EXAM				
Tamil Translation - Term I			79 - 84	
Common First Term Summative Examination - 2024-25 with Answers			85 - 88	

TERM - II

1.	Prose - Sports Stars Poem - Team Work Supplementary - Think to Win		89 - 106 107 - 112 113 - 122	October
II MID TERM TEST				
2.	Prose - Trip to Ooty Poem - *From A Railway Carriage Supplementary - Gulliver's Travel		123 - 140 141 - 147 148 - 157	November
II TERM EXAM				
Tamil Translation - Term II			158 - 162	
Common Second Term Summative Examination - 2024-25 with Answers			163 - 166	

TERM - III

1.	Prose - Who Owns the Water? Poem - *Indian Seasons Supplementary - A Childhood in Malabar : A Memoir		167 - 182 183 - 187 188 - 196	January
2.	Prose - That Sunday Morning Poem - A Tragic Story Supplementary - Brought to Book		197 - 211 212 - 217 218 - 227	February
3.	Play - The Jungle Book		228 - 242	March
III MID TERM TEST				
III TERM EXAM				
Tamil Translation - Term III			243 - 248	
Third Term Summative Assessment (SA) - April 2023-24 with Answers			249 - 252	

TO ORDER WITH US

SCHOOLS and TEACHERS:

We are grateful for your support and patronage to '**SURA PUBLICATIONS**'
Kindly prepare your order in your School letterhead and send it to us.
For Orders contact: 81242 01000 / 81243 01000

DIRECT DEPOSIT

A/c Name : **Sura Publications**
Our A/c No. : **36550290536**
Bank Name : **STATE BANK OF INDIA**
Bank Branch : Padi
IFSC : SBIN0005083

A/c Name : **Sura Publications**
Our A/c No. : **21000210001240**
Bank Name : **UCO BANK**
Bank Branch : Anna Nagar West
IFSC : UCBA0002100

A/c Name : **Sura Publications**
Our A/c No. : **6502699356**
Bank Name : **INDIAN BANK**
Bank Branch : Asiad Colony
IFSC : IDIB000A098

A/c Name : **Sura Publications**
Our A/c No. : **1154135000017684**
Bank Name : **KVB BANK**
Bank Branch : Anna Nagar
IFSC : KVBL0001154

A/c Name : **Sura Publications**
Our A/c No. : **13240200032412**
Bank Name : **FEDERAL BANK**
Bank Branch : Anna Nagar
IFSC : FDRL0001324

A/c Name : **Sura Publications**
Our A/c No. : **50200031530945**
Bank Name : **HDFC BANK**
Bank Branch : Cenotaph Road, Teynampet
IFSC : HDFC0001216

After Deposit, please send challan and order to our address.

email to : orders@surabooks.com / Whatsapp : 81242 01000.



For Google Pay :
98409 26027



For PhonePe :
98409 26027



DEMAND DRAFT / CHEQUE

Please send Demand Draft / cheque in favour of '**SURA PUBLICATIONS**'
payable at **Chennai**. The Demand Draft / cheque should be sent with your order
in School letterhead.

STUDENTS :

Order via Money Order (M/O) to



SURA PUBLICATIONS

1620, 'J' Block, 16th Main Road, Anna Nagar, Chennai - 600 040.

Phone : 044-4862 9977, 044-4862 7755.

Mobile : 96001 75757 / 81242 01000 / 81243 01000.

Email : orders@surabooks.com **Website :** www.surabooks.com

TERM - I

PROSE

1 Sea Turtles



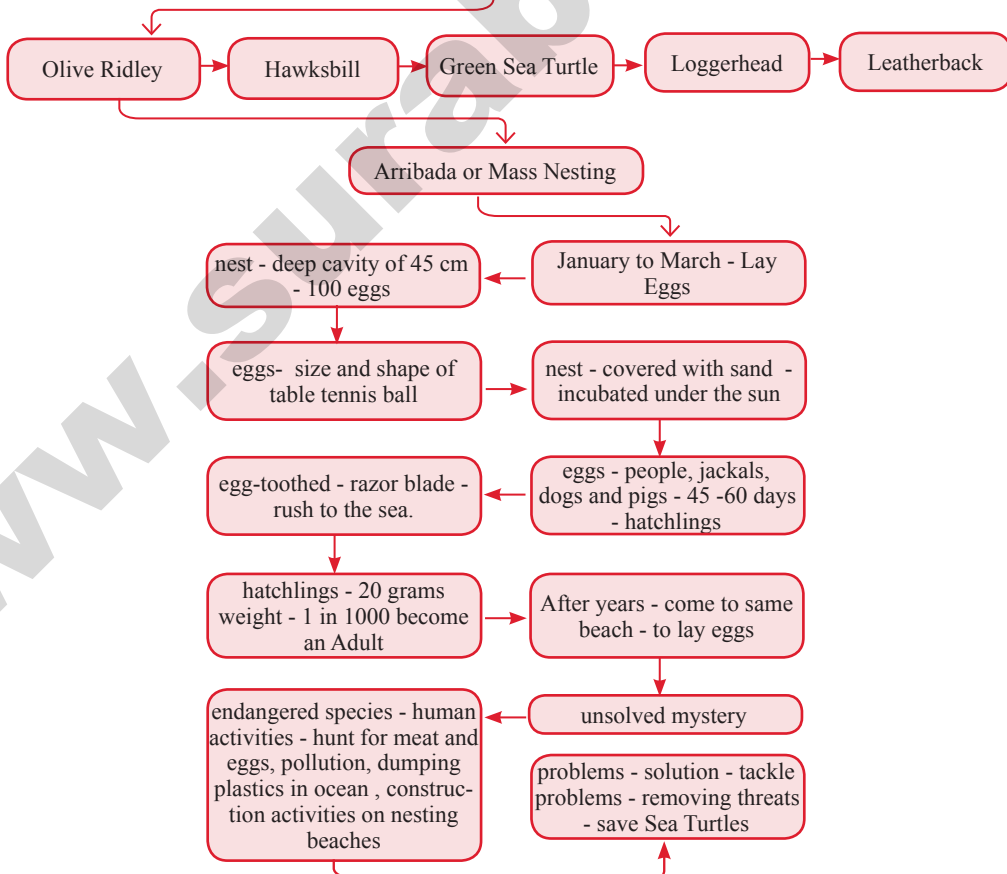
SECTION I

SUMMARY

This lesson is about Sea Turtles. They are different from Tortoise that we see in a zoo or a reptile park. There are seven species of sea turtles. Five are seen in India - the Olive Ridley, the Hawksbill, the Green Sea Turtle, the Loggerhead and the Leatherback. The turtles are huge and weigh between 35 kg and 700 kg. The largest sea turtle is the Leatherback which is 2.2m long and 700 kg in weight. Sea turtles come to the shore to lay their eggs. Except Olive Ridleys, other species have become rare in India. Mass Nesting or Arribada is a phenomenon that occurs in Odisha and other two places in the world where Olive Ridleys come ashore alone to lay their eggs.

MIND MAP

SEA TURTLES



GLOSSARY

marine	- found in the sea
species	- group of animals with common features
coastal	- land by the edge of a sea
Arribada	- mass nesting
simultaneously	- at the same time

Talk about..

1. Have you seen turtles? Where do they live? ⊗

Ans : Yes, I have seen turtles. They live in the Oceans.

2. What do you know about turtles?

Ans : I know that turtles live long.

3. Why do you think the turtles in the picture have names such as Leatherback and Hawksbill?

Ans : I think that the shells of the turtles are like leather and hawksbill.

Put a (✓) for the correct and a (✗) for the incorrect statements.

- Turtles are different from tortoises.
- Turtles are sea animals.
- There are seven kinds of sea turtles in the world. ⊗
- Sea turtles are very small.
- Turtles come ashore to lay eggs.
- Sea turtles come to rest on land.
- Olive Ridelies are the only sea turtles seen on Indian shores.

**SECTION II****SUMMARY**

Between January and March, female Olive Ridelies come ashore and haul (pull with force) using their front flippers onto the beach. They choose a spot away from the high tide and dig 45 cm into which they lay their eggs. They lay about 100 eggs at one time. After covering the nest with sand it returns to the sea. The eggs are left to incubate under the sun. People collect these eggs for eating. Jackals, domestic dogs and pigs eat the eggs. After escaping from the predators, the hatchlings (little ones) come out of the egg shell with the help of egg-tooth. After they come out they make a dash into the sea.

GLOSSARY

flippers	- broad, flat limbs used for swimming
predators	- animals that kill other animals for food
haul	- pull with force
slash	- cut
laboriously	- with great effort
snout	- pointed nose of an animal
cavity	- a hollow space
emerge	- come out
camouflage	- hide or disguise something

incubate	- hatch eggs using warmth
ashore	- towards the shore as if from water
scoops	- take out or up with a hollow concave bucket
hatchling	- recently hatched animal / bird
scent	- perfume
aspect	- a characteristic
incubate	- grow & develop

Are these statements right? Discuss with your partner and (✓) them if they are correct. Correct them if they are wrong. Share your answers in class.

1. Female Olive Ridleys come ashore at night to lay eggs. ☒
2. The eggs of an Olive Ridley are in the shape and size of a cricket ball. ☐
Correct Statement: The eggs of an Olive Ridley are in the shape and size of a tennis ball.
3. Ridleys come to lay their eggs in the month of January. ☐
Correct Statement: Ridleys come to lay their eggs in the month between of January and March.
4. The turtles use their flippers and make a hollow for their nests. ☒
5. The hatchlings use a tiny egg-tooth to come out of the eggs. ☒

SECTION III

SUMMARY

The weight of a hatchling is 20 gms. Many of these hatchlings are eaten up by crabs or birds before they reach the sea. It is estimated that one in a thousand hatchlings becomes an adult. After swimming for years in the sea, the adult female returns to the same beach where it was born. This is a mystery. Human activities have endangered the life of sea turtles. Problems like pollution, dumping of plastics in to the ocean and the construction activities on nesting beaches endanger their survival. We have to tackle these problems to save the sea turtles.

GLOSSARY

estimate	- calculate approximately
grave	- serious
trapped	- caught
dumping	- throw away
tackling	- take on
conservation	- preservation
survive	- continue to live
mysteries	- facts that are difficult to understand
fascinating	- attracting greatly
decade	- a period of ten years

Fill in the table given below.

S. No	Problems faced by the hatchlings	Effect	Solution
1.	Pollution	Survival of sea turtles becomes difficult.	Reduce the usage of plastics.
2.	Predators	Eat them for food	Protection from predations
3.	Human Activities	Put them in grave danger	Conserve the turtles & make the area, a safe zone for them.



READ AND UNDERSTAND

A. Choose the correct answers. You may choose more than one answer if needed.

- The _____ is a biological relative of tortoises.
(a) sea turtle (b) fish (c) reptile [Ans. (a) sea turtle]
- In India's coastal waters we can see a species of _____.
(a) tortoises (b) sea turtles (c) dolphin [Ans. (b) sea turtles]
- Sea turtles come to the shore to _____.
(a) visit their birth place (b) lay eggs
(c) go back to sea [Ans. (b) lay eggs]
- It is a problem for sea turtles to come ashore because _____.
(a) they find it difficult to walk on sand (b) they don't know their way to the shore
(c) animals and people hunt them [Ans. (a) they find it difficult to walk on sand]
- A turtle's flippers help it to _____.
(a) swim (b) dig a nest (c) climb [Ans. (a) swim]
- A sea turtle camouflages its nest by tossing sand on it to _____.
(a) hide its eggs from predators (b) incubate eggs in the warmth of the sun
(c) keep the hatchlings safe [Ans. (b) incubate eggs in the warmth of the sun]



VOCABULARY

B. Find any five words related to sea from the text (Sections I & II). Write them below. Then use the words to frame sentences of your own.

- eg : beach - We like to play in the sandy beach.
- Swimming - I like swimming
- Motorboat - We went on a motorboat
- Crabs - People eat crabs as sea food
- Sand - Children play on sand
- Cavity - There are cavities in the beach

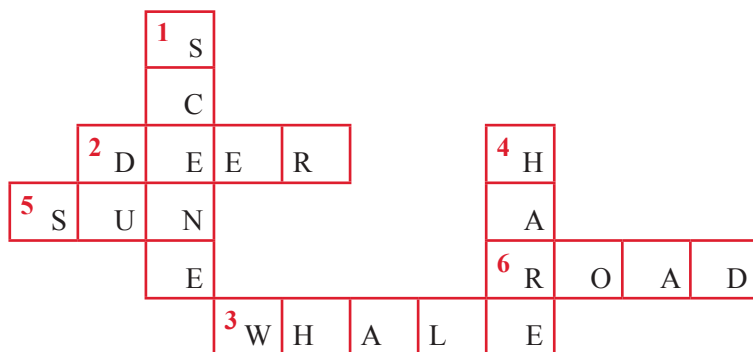
C. Fill in the blanks with words that convey the correct meaning of the sentences.

- Tiny hatchlings fall _____ (pray / prey) to many predators. [Ans. prey]
- Sea turtles live their _____ (hole / whole) life in the sea. [Ans. whole]
- The turtles come ashore only during the _____ (night / knight). [Ans. night]
- The predators follow the _____ (sent / scent) of the turtles to eat their eggs. [Ans. scent]
- The female turtles lay eggs and go back to the _____ (see / sea). [Ans. sea]

D. Use the clues and fill in the crossword puzzle.

1. This word rhymes with seen .	4. Sounds like hair
2. This animal has two horns and a spotted coat.	5. Shines brightly
3. This is a huge sea animal.	6. Rhymes with load

Ans :

**LISTENING**

- E. Listen to the flash news. Read the questions given below, then listen to the flash news again and complete the responses. [Textbook page no.150]

Questions	Responses
What escaped from the zoo?	a tiger <input type="checkbox"/> a monkey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
When did it escape?	at 10 p.m. <input type="checkbox"/> at 10 a.m. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How did it escape?	pushed out of the fence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> went over the fence <input type="checkbox"/>
What did the zoo-keeper do?	rang up the police <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rang up the warden <input type="checkbox"/>
When should you call or dial 180345778?	when you see the monkey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to report the escape of the monkey <input type="checkbox"/>

**SPEAKING**

- F. Look at the picture. Work in groups and give a short talk about it using the words given below.

sand	waves	when	as soon as	collect	enjoy
hatchlings	basket	boys	night	rough sea	many
eggs	incubate	hatchery	after		

Good morning to one and all. I am going to speak about the Students' Sea Turtle Conservation Network and its activities. This voluntary group protects the Olive Ridley turtles. The **boys collect many eggs** and **incubate** in a **hatchery**. Thus they **enjoy** doing this service. **As soon as** the **hatchlings** come out, they safely take them in a **basket** of **sand**. **After** that they leave them near the sea at **night**. The little turtles rush into the sea **waves**. However, **rough sea** conditions affect the turtles.



GRAMMAR





G. Make meaningful sentences from the table given below.

A turtle	live in the sea. is huge.
Turtles	have a connection with the land. are found in coastal waters. are wonderful creatures. has flippers to swim.

- A turtle**
- is huge.
 - has flippers to swim.

- Turtles**
- live in the sea.
 - have a connection with the land.
 - are found in coastal waters.
 - are wonderful creatures.

H. Write a suitable sentence for the pictures given below.

 <p><u>The boy is taking the glass.</u></p>	 <p><u>The glass breaks.</u></p>
 <p><u>The boy is going to school.</u></p>	 <p><u>The gate is open.</u></p>
 <p><u>The girl is seeing her bag.</u></p>	 <p><u>The bag is closed.</u></p>

I. Match the two halves of the sentences and read them.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Sea turtles | - a. threaten the survival of sea turtles. |
| 2. Hatchlings | - b. uses its front flippers to swim. |
| 3. A turtle | - c. come ashore to lay eggs. |
| 4. Many factors | - d. cut open the leathery egg shell. |

[Ans. 1-(c); 2-(d); 3-(b); 4-(a)]



WRITING

- J. **Tortoises and Turtles are not the same. Read the facts given below. List the similarities and differences between them.** 

Tortoise	Turtle
reptile family	reptile family
land animal	sea animal
has a long life	lives for many years
uses tiny feet to walk	uses flippers to swim
eats grass, weeds and flowers	eats insects and bugs

Similarities	Differences Tortoise / Turtle
reptile family	land / sea
long life	feet / slippers
-	grass, weeds and flowers / insects and bugs
-	uses feet to walk / uses flippers to swim

- K. **Write a paragraph from the contents of the table given above. Frame sentences with these words - but, as well as, whereas.**

eg. A turtle as well as a tortoise belongs to the reptile family.

A turtle as well as a tortoise belongs to the reptile family. A tortoise is a land animal whereas a turtle is a sea animal. Both a tortoise and a turtle lives for many years. A tortoise uses its tiny feet to walk but a turtle uses flippers to swim. A tortoise feeds on grass, weeds and flowers but a turtle eats insects and bugs.



CREATIVE WRITING

- L. **Describe the picture in about fifty words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words / phrases given below.**

many sizes	sea animals varieties	wonders rare species	ocean deep sea	fishes under the sea	different colours
------------	-----------------------	----------------------	----------------	----------------------	-------------------



There are **many sea animals** in the **ocean**. They are beautiful and **wonderful** in varied **sizes**, shape and structure. The **fishes** are in **different colours** and are of different **varieties**. Many **rare species** of fishes are found in **deep sea**. Most corals and exotic species are **under the sea**.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. SELECT THE SUITABLE SYNONYMS.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. entire | | | |
| (a) small | (b) partial | (c) whole | [Ans. (c) whole] |
| 2. huge | | | |
| (a) large | (b) little | (c) dwarfed | [Ans. (a) large] |
| 3. connection | | | |
| (a) separation | (b) link | (c) division | [Ans. (b) link] |
| 4. extremely | | | |
| (a) majorly | (b) initially | (c) slowly | [Ans. (a) majorly] |
| 5. commonly | | | |
| (a) individually | (b) usually | (c) urgently | [Ans. (b) usually] |
| 6. haul | | | |
| (a) pull force | (b) push force | (c) twist force | [Ans. (a) pull force] |
| 7. slash ⊗ | | | |
| (a) join | (b) cut | (c) merge | [Ans. (b) cut] |
| 8. emerge | | | |
| (a) disperse | (b) submerge | (c) come out | [Ans. (c) come out] |
| 9. camouflage | | | |
| (a) seek | (b) colour | (c) hide | [Ans. (c) hide] |
| 10. scent | | | |
| (a) stink | (b) perfume | (c) heat | [Ans. (b) perfume] |
| 11. aspect | | | |
| (a) characteristic | (b) respect | (c) perfect | [Ans. (a) characteristic] |
| 12. prey | | | |
| (a) winner | (b) victim | (c) survivor | [Ans. (b) victim] |
| 13. tiny | | | |
| (a) large | (b) huge | (c) small | [Ans. (c) small] |
| 14. estimate | | | |
| (a) calculate | (b) exact | (c) appropriate | [Ans. (a) calculate] |
| 15. adult | | | |
| (a) young | (b) pre-mature | (c) matured | [Ans. (c) matured] |
| 16. survive | | | |
| (a) die | (b) exist | (c) kill | [Ans. (b) exist] |
| 17. fascinating ⊗ | | | |
| (a) interesting | (b) surprising | (c) enjoying | [Ans. (a) interesting] |
| 18. mystery | | | |
| (a) interesting | (b) story | (c) puzzle | [Ans. (c) puzzle] |
| 19. wonderful | | | |
| (a) amazing | (b) ordinary | (c) casual | [Ans. (a) amazing] |

20. accidentally
(a) wantedly (b) deliberately (c) unintentionally **[Ans. (c) unintentionally]**
21. construction
(a) destruction (b) creation (c) confusion **[Ans. (b) creation]**

II. SELECT THE SUITABLE ANTONYMS.

1. entire
(a) absolute (b) integral (c) partial **[Ans. (c) partial]**
2. largest ⊗
(a) biggest (b) smallest (c) tallest **[Ans. (b) smallest]**
3. commonly
(a) rarely (b) frequently (c) regularly **[Ans. (a) rarely]**
4. after
(a) later (b) next (c) before **[Ans. (c) before]**
5. life
(a) soul (b) death (c) spirit **[Ans. (b) death]**
6. tiny ⊗
(a) big (b) small (c) little **[Ans. (a) big]**
7. predators
(a) hunters (b) killers (c) rescuers **[Ans. (c) rescuers]**
8. cavity
(a) crater (b) bulge (c) dent **[Ans. (b) bulge]**
9. camouflage
(a) expose (b) mask (c) cover **[Ans. (a) expose]**
10. scent
(a) aroma (b) fragrance (c) stink **[Ans. (c) stink]**
11. emerge
(a) arise (b) submerge (c) appear **[Ans. (b) submerge]**
12. haul
(a) push (b) lift (c) pull **[Ans. (a) push]**
13. natural
(a) normal (b) common (c) artificial **[Ans. (c) artificial]**
14. accidentally
(a) unintentionally (b) deliberately (c) unwittingly **[Ans. (b) deliberately]**
15. sadly
(a) happily (b) gloomily (c) cheerlessly **[Ans. (a) happily]**
16. interested ⊗
(a) keen (b) concerned (c) uninterested **[Ans. (c) uninterested]**
17. conservation
(a) preservation (b) depletion (c) control **[Ans. (b) depletion]**
18. famous
(a) infamous (b) acclaimed (c) eminent **[Ans. (a) infamous]**

19. estimate
(a) guess (b) appraise (c) exact **[Ans. (c) exact]**
20. own
(a) possess (b) rent (c) dominate **[Ans. (b) rent]**
21. adult
(a) juvenile (b) grown-up (c) mature **[Ans. (a) juvenile]**

III. STATE TRUE OR FALSE.

1. Turtles and tortoises are the same. **[Ans. False]**
2. The Leatherback is the largest sea turtle. **[Ans. True]**
3. Jackals, dogs and pigs will not eat the eggs of Olive Ridley. **[Ans. False]**
4. Crabs and birds will eat the tiny hatchlings. **[Ans. True]**
5. Human activities have put the turtles in grave danger. **[Ans. True]**

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING THE HOMOPHONES.

1. The eggs are left to incubate under the warmth of the _____ (sun/son). **[Ans. sun]**
2. Most of us have _____ (scene/seen) a tortoise in a zoo or a reptile park. **[Ans. seen]**
3. This is _____ (quiet/quite) a problem for female Olive Ridleys for moving on land. **[Ans. quite]**
4. Human activities during the _____ (lost/last) few decades have put sea turtles in grave danger. **[Ans. last]**
5. The Olive Ridley weighs up to 35 kg when fully _____ (grown/groan). **[Ans. grown]**

V. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS (MCQ).

1. The hatchlings open the egg shell using their _____.
(a) egg-tooth (b) flippers (c) body **[Ans. (a) egg-tooth]**
2. It is estimated by scientists that only one in every _____ hatchlings become an adult
(a) 5000 (b) 1000 (c) 500 **[Ans. (b) 1000]**
3. Female hatchlings that have become adults _____.
(a) find a new beach to lay their eggs (b) return to the same beach to lay their eggs
(c) lay their eggs in the ocean **[Ans. (b) return to the same beach to lay their eggs]**
4. Sea Turtles are _____ species
(a) endangered (b) out of danger (c) extinct **[Ans. (a) endangered]**
5. The only way to solve the problems faced by Sea Turtles is _____.
(a) to not allow the sea turtles to come ashore
(b) to systematically tackle the problems and removing threats
(c) to dig the eggs laid on shore and put it back into the sea.

[Ans. (b) to systematically tackle the problems and removing threats]

VI. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

1. Where do the reptiles spend, almost their entire life?

Ans : Amamma asked the children to sit upstairs in the middle room and gave.
The Reptiles spend almost their entire life in the sea.

2. How many species of marine or sea turtles are there?

Ans : There are seven species of marine or sea turtles in the world.

3. Name the five sea-turtles found in India's coastal waters.

Ans : The Oliver Ridley, the Hawksbill, the Green sea turtle, the Loggerhead and the Leatherback.

4. Where do they go to lay eggs? ☒

Ans : They must come ashore to lay their eggs.

5. How much does an Olive Ridley weigh?

Ans : It weighs up to 35kg, when fully grown.

VII. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.**1. How do the local people, Jackals and domestic dogs identify the turtle's eggs?**

Ans : Jackals, domestic dogs and pigs dig up and eat the eggs by following the scent left by the turtle. Even the local people follow the tracks of the turtle to its nest and collect the eggs for eating.

2. What happens to the eggs, that escape from the people and predators?

Ans : The eggs that escape from the people and predators hatch 45 - 60 days later. The hatchlings slash open the leathery eggshell with the help of a tiny egg - tooth.

3. How do the hatchlings reach the shore?

Ans : When most of the eggs have hatched, the hatchlings push themselves upwards through the sand and come to on the surface of the beach. From there, they make a hurried dash to the sea.

4. Where does nesting take place?

Ans : Mass nesting takes place on the shore. Odisha is one of the three places in the world, where a phenomenon known as mass nesting or Arribada takes place. Thousands of female turtles come ashore simultaneously to lay their eggs on particular beaches.

5. How can we ensure that the sea turtles will continue to exist in the years to come?

Ans : Only by systematically tackling the problems faced by the sea turtles and removing the threats to their lives, can we ensure that sea turtles will continue to exist in the years to come.

VIII. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.**1. What problems are faced by the female turtles, when they come ashore to lay their eggs?**

Ans : Between the months of January and March, female Olive Ridelys come ashore at night to lay their eggs. This is quite a problem for them, as a turtle's front flippers enable it to swim gracefully and effortlessly, but are not very useful for moving on land. The turtle has to haul itself laboriously onto the beach. Then it chooses a spot well away from the high tide line. There, it scoops out a nest cavity, 45 cms deep, into which it lays about 100 eggs. Then it fills the cavity and hides the nest with the sand. Finally, it returns to the sea, leaving the eggs to incubate under the warmth of the sun.

2. Describe one of the many mysteries of these fascinating reptiles.

Ans : After many years of swimming in the open ocean, the female hatchlings that have become adults return to the same beach, they were born. They come there to lay their own eggs. How they manage to find the place after so many years in the sea is one of the many mysteries of these interesting reptiles. It is also a wonder that they have survived natural dangers for millions of years.

3. What are the problems that affect the survival of turtles? ☒

Ans : People hunt the sea turtles for their meat. They collect their eggs. Some times the turtles are trapped in the nets of motorboats. Pollution and dumping of plastics into the ocean affect their survival. Construction activities on nestling beaches also hurt their survival.



PICTO GRAMMAR

SUBJECTS AND PREDICATE

Identify the subject and the predicate in the following sentences.

1. The sun was shining brightly.

Ans : The sun (subject) / was shining brightly (predicate).

2. The dogs were barking loudly.

Ans : The dogs (subject) / were barking loudly (predicate).

3. The pretty girl was wearing a blue frock.

Ans : The pretty girl (subject) / was wearing a blue frock (predicate).

4. My younger brother serves in the army.

Ans : My younger brother (subject) / serves in the army (predicate).

5. The man and his wife were working in their garden.

Ans : The man and his wife (subject) / were working in their garden (predicate).

6. My mother and my aunt are trained classical dancers.

Ans : My mother and my aunt (subject) / are trained classical dancers (predicate).

7. You don't have to wait for me.

Ans : You (subject) / don't have to wait for me (predicate).

8. We will no longer tolerate this.

Ans : We (subject) / will no longer tolerate this (predicate).

9. The little tree was covered with needles instead of leaves.

Ans : The little tree (subject) / was covered with needles instead of leaves (predicate).

10. A rich merchant was passing by the shoemaker's window.

Ans : A rich merchant (subject) / was passing by the shoemaker's window (predicate).

For each sentence given below, underline the subject once and the predicate twice.

Example : John went to the movies with his friends.

Ans : John went to the movies with his friends.

1. The horse appeared at the starting line.

Ans : The horse appeared at the starting line.

2. The student arrived late to class because he woke up late.

Ans : The student arrived late to class because he woke up late.

3. John looked out of the window to check the sky.

Ans : John looked out of the window to check the sky.

4. The audience grew very restless waiting for the play to start.

Ans : The audience grew very restless waiting for the play to start.

5. The air in the classroom smelled fresh.

Ans : The air in the classroom smelled fresh.

6. I felt exhausted from the anticipation.

Ans : I felt exhausted from the anticipation.

7. The owners grew flowers all around their house.

Ans : The owners grew flowers all around their house.

Underline the simple subjects in the following sentences.

1. I want a new car.

Ans : I want a new car.

2. James is nice.

Ans : James is nice.

3. The sun is moving.

Ans : The sun is moving.

4. Max wrote the letter.

Ans : Max wrote the letter.

5. The letter was written by Max.

Ans : The letter was written by Max.

The simple predicate is the main verb in the sentence.

Example : Mary plays the piano.

Ans : Plays the piano.

In this example, the verb phrase "plays the piano" is the predicate.

Example : Josephine is having a nice day.

In this example, the verb phrase "is having a nice day" is the predicate.

Underline the simple predicates in the following sentences.

1. I run with my dog.

Ans : I run with my dog.

2. We made a cake.

Ans : We made a cake.

3. The cake was made by us.

Ans : The cake was made by us.

4. Jessica and Rebecca are playing the piano and singing.

Ans : Jessica and Rebecca are playing the piano and singing.

5. We will be running in the race this Sunday.

Ans : We will be running in the race this Sunday.

Underline the simple subjects and draw a box around the simple predicates in the following sentences.

Example : Elise is going to sing in the concert tomorrow.

1. The dentist charges \$6200 for an office visit.

Ans : The dentist charges \$6200 for an office visit.

2. The baby weighed 7.2 pounds at birth.

Ans : The baby weighed 7.2 pounds at birth.

3. We need to make a new plan.

Ans : We need to make a new plan.

4. I want to go to the concert, but I don't have enough money.

Ans : I want to go to the concert, but I don't have enough money.

5. My friend and I are going to the movies tonight.

Ans : My friend and I are going to the movies tonight.

Now try to write three complete sentences of your own.

Try to underline the simple subjects and circle the simple predicates.

1. I go to school by bus

2. My Mother loves cakes ⊗

3. We are going to a picnic ⊗

Choose a subject from the box to complete each sentence.

A big spider, A buzzing bee, My notebook, A gray dolphin, My mother,
My closet, The houseplant, The eye doctor, The space alien

1. _____ looked for nectar in the flower.

[Ans. A buzzing bee]

2. _____ has lots of clothes in it.

[Ans. My closet]

3. _____ checked my vision.

[Ans. The eye doctor]

4. _____ needs soil, water, and sunlight.

[Ans. The houseplant]

5. _____ landed the UFO.

[Ans. The space alien]

6. _____ jumped in the sea.

[Ans. A gray dolphin]

7. _____ was upset because I broke her favorite vase.

[Ans. My mother]

8. _____ is filled with stories that I wrote.

[Ans. My notebook]

9. _____ spun a web in the doorway.

[Ans. A big spider]

Choose a predicate from the box to complete each sentence.

watered her flowers, barked all night long, drove me to school, blew in the wind, ate crickets, cut the boy's hair, fixed the sink, slept in her crib, flew the airplane.

- The gardener _____.
- The pilot _____.
- The little puppy _____.
- The barber _____.
- James' baby sister _____.
- The flag _____.
- The lizard _____.
- The plumber _____.
- The bus driver _____.

[Ans. watered her flowers]

[Ans. flew the airplane]

[Ans. barked all night long]

[Ans. cut the boy's hair]

[Ans. slept in her crib]

[Ans. blew in the wind]

[Ans. ate crickets]

[Ans. fixed the sink]

[Ans. drove me to school]



CREATIVE WRITING

I. Make sentence of your own : ☒

1. Beach 2. Breeze 3. Swimming

- Ans :** 1. We like to play in the sandy beach.
2. The trees swayed in the breeze.
3. I like swimming.

II. Picture Composition :

1. Describe the picture in about fifty words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words / phrases given below.

children	playing	park
boy	hand in hand	colourful
flowers	wheel	girls
performed		



Ans : Theme park

There are **children** playing in a theme **park**. Two **girls** are playing by the swing each **hand in hand**. A boy is playing with a **boy**. Some children are playing on the giant **wheel**. A circus show is also being **performed** there. The **park** is full of trees and **colourful flowers**.

2. Describe the picture in about fifty words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words / phrases given below.

activities	classroom	student
building	discussing	Everyone
useful	answers	skit



Ans : **Drawing Class**

These children are doing various **activities** with enthusiasm outside their **classroom**. A **student** is drawing and two other students are playing with the **building** blocks. Three children are enacting a **skit**. There are four children sitting and **discussing** answers. **Everyone** is busy doing something **useful**.

3. Describe the picture in about fifty words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words / phrases given below.

monkey	picture	entrance,
snakes	people	animals,
welcome	bears	lions

**Ans.** **Zoo**

This is a zoo. There are plenty of animals seen in the **picture**. I can see monkey, elephants, **lions**, rabbits,

giraffe, **snakes**, **bears**, tigers and birds. They are all at the **entrance** of the zoo. I can see some **animals** on top of the board 'zoo'. It seems that they are all ready to **welcome** the **people**, who visit the zoo.

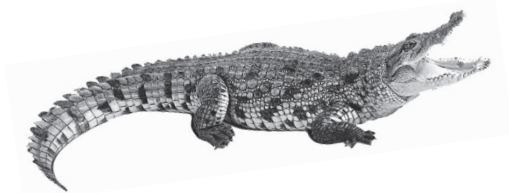
4. Describe the picture in about fifty words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words / phrases given below. ⊗

bird	nest	hungry
mother	food	sitting
near		

**Ans.** **Nest**

I see a bird and two nestlings in the picture. The nestlings are seemed to be in hungry. The mother bird has fetched some food. It is sitting near the nestlings. The nestlings eagerly open their beaks for the food.





The Crocodile 1

SUMMARY

STANZA 1

In this stanza, the poet describes how a crocodile may improve the looks its tail. The crocodile has come up out of the water and is sitting on the shore. It is a sunny day. The light of the sun falls on the scales of the crocodile's body, making it shine. However, the poet does not seem to be content with just the sunlight brightening up its appearance. He concludes that a certain amount of water poured on its scales would further beautify its appearance. As we know, the eyes of the crocodile are placed in a horizontal relation with its back. Therefore, when it secretes tears, the water from the tears can easily spread over its back. This is exactly what the crocodile does. The crocodile's tears are not only caused by emotional distress, as they are in the case of human beings. Hence, it is easy for the crocodile to secrete a large amount of teardrops and have them roll down the scales of its body, making them shine to a larger extent than they naturally would in the sunlight. The poet jokes that the crocodile secretes enough teardrops for them to seem like they equal all the water in the River Nile.

STANZA 2

In this stanza, Alice describes what the crocodile does when it spots the fish in the water trying to swim near the shore. The crocodile seems to start grinning, as if it was welcoming its fellow creatures of the sea onto land along with itself. The crocodile also spreads his claws out on the sand, as if to create space for the fish to move in. The last thing the crocodile does is to open its mouth wide, as if to utter a kindly word. However, the fish are sorely mistaken if they guess the crocodile's actions in this way. In fact, all these actions on the crocodile's part are designed to trick them and to trap them. When it opens its shining mouth, it in fact gobbles up all the fish that come swimming up towards its body.

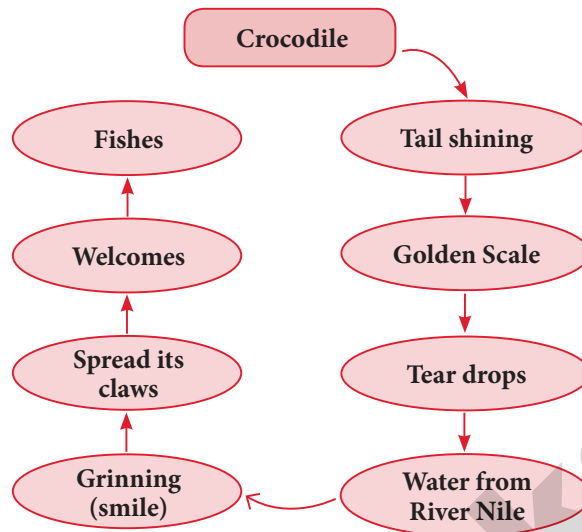
Message : The poem also draws our attention to the various people in the world, who outwardly seem friendly but wait for an opportunity to strike at innocent people who may be unaware of their real wicked nature.

So the poet is warning us to be very careful while dealing with others and not get carried away by their sweet smile or attractive looks.

POEM OVERVIEW

No.	Poem Line	Explanation
1- 2	<i>How doth the little crocodile Improve his shining tail</i>	The poet questions how the little crocodile uses water from its tears to improve the shining of its tail. The tail is already shining because of the water poured on its scales.
3 - 4	<i>And pour the water of the Nile On every golden scale!</i>	The poet jokes that the crocodile secretes enough teardrops for them to seem like they equal all the water in the River Nile.
5 - 6	<i>How cheerful he seems to grin, How neatly spreads his claws,</i>	The crocodile seems to start grinning, as if it were welcoming its fellow creatures of the sea onto land along with itself. The crocodile also spreads his claws out on the sand, as if to create space for the fish to move in.
7 - 8	<i>And welcomes little fishes in, With gently smiling jaws!</i>	In fact, all these actions on the crocodile's part are designed to trick them and to trap them. When it opens its shining mouth, it in fact gobbles up all the fish that come swimming up towards its body.

MIND MAP



GLOSSARY

doth	- an expression of old English for 'does'
improve	- to become better than before
cheerful	- happy
gently	- softly, mildly
scale	- thin horny things on the skin of crocodile
grin	- smile meaninglessly showing the teeth

A. Read the poem aloud in pairs.



(To be done by the students)

B. Choose the rhyming words from the box and write them in the correct blanks.

file	din	caws	nail	while	paws	mail	thin
------	-----	------	------	-------	------	------	------

1. claws, jaws, _____, _____

[Ans. caws, paws]

2. grin, in, _____, _____

[Ans. din, thin]

3. crocodile, Nile, _____, _____

[Ans. file, while]

4. tail, scale, _____, _____

[Ans. nail, mail]

C. Read these lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *How cheerful he seems to grin***Who does 'he' refer to?****Ans :** He refers to the crocodile.2. *And pour the water of the Nile***What does the Nile refer to? Where is it?** ☒ ☒**Ans :** The Nile is the longest river in the world. It flows in Northeastern Africa, covering eleven countries, including Egypt.

3. *And welcomes little fishes in
With gently smiling jaws!*

a. **Who welcomes the fish? Why?** ☒

Ans : The Crocodile welcomes the fish. It welcomes the fish as they would become its food.

b. **Which line tells you that the crocodile is hungry?**

Ans : The line 'when you can smell the grass from your garden seat' tells us The second line "with gently smiling jaws"

D. **Work in pairs. Share your answers with your partner.**

1. **What is the poem about?**

Ans : The poem is about a crocodile.

2. **How does the crocodile's tail look?**

Ans : The crocodile's tail looks shining.

3. **What does 'improve his tail' mean?**

Ans : To become better than before.

4. **How does he spread his claws?**

Ans : He spreads his claws neatly.

5. **Why does he welcome little fishes?**

Ans : He is hungry and he feeds on them. So he welcomes them.

6. **Which line talks about the crocodile's mouth and his shape?**

Ans : The last line with gently smiling jaws.



WRITING

E. **What does the poet say about the crocodile? Write in your own words. (in about fifty words).** ☒

Ans : The poet is talking about the crocodile. It lives in the rive Nile. Crocodile improves its look by pouring the Nile river water on its body. It makes the crocodile shine and the scales appear golden under the rays of the sun. It will make the crocodiles look very attractive to the fishes that it wants to eat.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. **POEM COMPREHENSION.**

1. *And Pour the water of the Nile
On every golden scale !*

a) **What is referred as water of the Nile ?**

Ans : The tears of the crocodile is referred as water of the Nile.

b) **Why is the scale golden ?**

Ans : The scale in the tail is shining like gold due to water poured on it.

2. *How cheerful he seems to grin*
How neatly spreads its claws

a) Who is 'he' referred here?

Ans : The crocodile.

b) Why is he cheerful ?

Ans : He is cheerful because he is onto the land and going to eat the fishes.

II. POETIC DEVICES.

1. *How cheerful he seems to grin*
How neatly spreads his claws

What is the poetic device used in this line ? Explain your answer.

Ans : **Personification.** He refers to the crocodile with the word "he" rather than the word "it". He acknowledges that the crocodile's tears are not the result of emotional distress, but also shows how the crocodile generates them with the intention of capturing his prey.

2. *And pour the water of the Nile*
On every golden scale !

What is the poetic device used in this line ? Explain your answer

Ans : **Metaphor.** This poetic device is used when a covert comparison is made between two different things or ideas. Here the poet compares the tears of the crocodile with the waters of the River Nile.

III. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

1. What does the crocodile uses to improve the shining of its tail?

Ans : It uses its tears to spread over its back, so that it can improve the shining of its tail.

2. How does the poet comment on the crocodile's tear drops?

Ans : He says that the crocodile secretes enough tear drops, so that they seem to equal all the water in the river Nile.

3. What does the poet say in the second stanza?

Ans : The poet describes what the crocodile does, when it spots the fish in the water, tries to swim near the shore.

4. How does the crocodile create space for the fish to move in?

Ans : It spreads his claws out on the sand, as if to create space for the fish to move in.

5. What actions are being designed by the crocodile to trick and trap the fish?

Ans : It welcomes the fish by grinning at it and also spreads his claws out on the sand, as if to create space for the fish to move in.

IV. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.

1. The crocodile seems to have cruel intentions. Justify.

Ans : The crocodile does have cruel intentions of using deception (cheating) and tricking its prey. It fakes the tears as if the killing of the prey is causing it emotional distress. However it isn't so. The crocodile is a crafty creature that tricks its prey into surrendering itself. The shedding of tears is not related to emotional status in any way as the poet shows us in the poem. Rather it is aimed at enhancing the physical appearance of the crocodile so that it can attract its prey and cheat the prey into offering itself up for the crocodile's to eat. Thus crocodile has cruel intentions to cheat and trick its prey.



SUPPLEMENTARY

1 The Friendship



SUMMARY

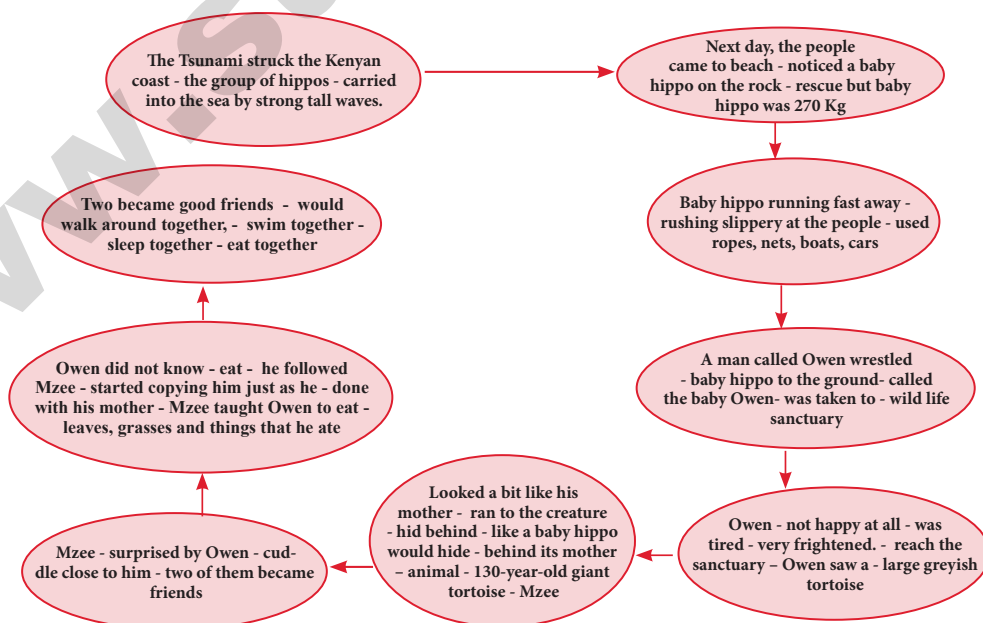
On December 26, 2004, in the African country of Kenya a group of hippopotamuses (hippos) were swimming by the ocean. At that time, the Tsunami struck the Kenyan coast. The hippos were carried away into the sea by the tall, strong waves. The next day the people came to the beach to look at the damage. They see the baby hippo on the rock. A number of people came down the beach to rescue the baby hippo. But it was not easy. Because, the baby was 600 pounds or about 270 Kg. No one could carry him like a baby. He was tired and frightened and hungry. So, he kept running away and rushing at the people. He was fast and slippery and was not easy to catch.

They used ropes, nets, boats and cars. But they were able to catch him only after a man called Owen wrestled the baby hippo to the ground. So, they called the baby Owen. Owen was taken to a wild life sanctuary. Everyone thought he could be well looked after there. But Owen was not happy at all. He was tired and very frightened. As soon as he reached the sanctuary, he saw a large greyish tortoise. It looked a bit like his mother. He ran to the creature and hid behind it. Just like a baby hippo would hide behind its mother. The animal he chose was a 130-year-old giant tortoise called Mzee. Mzee was very surprised by Owen. But he let Owen cuddle close to him. Soon the two of them became friends.

At first, Owen did not know what to eat and how to eat. But he followed Mzee and started copying him just as he would have done with his mother. And Mzee taught Owen to eat the leaves, grasses and things that he ate. The two became good friends and would walk around together, swim together, sleep together and eat together. Soon they learnt to tell each other what they wanted to do.

This friendship astonished the people in the wild life park. It was unusual for a mammal and a reptile to bond and become friends. But that is what happened. Owen lost his mother and adopted a giant tortoise and learned to survive.

MIND MAP



A. Choose the correct answer from the options given.

- The baby hippo was named after the ----- (a) Rescuer (b) tsunami (c) storm [Ans. (a) Rescuer]
- Which sentence is correct?
(a) Mzee did not know why Owen came close to him but he let him stay.
(b) Mzee let Owen come close but he did not like it.
[Ans. (a) Mzee did not know why Owen came close to him but he let him stay]
- What did Mzee teach Owen in the wild life sanctuary.
(a) To swim (b) to eat (c) to play [Ans. (b) to eat]

MCQ : ADDITIONAL

- The next day the people came to the _____ to look at the damage. (beach / sea) [Ans. beach]
- The baby was about _____ kg. (270 / 170) [Ans. 270]
- They were able to catch him only after a man called _____. (Owen / browne) [Ans. Owen]
- The Owen was tired and _____. (frightened / afraid) [Ans. frightened]
- As soon as he reached the sanctuary, he saw a large _____ tortoise. (brownish / grayish) [Ans. grayish]
- The tortoise was _____ (130 years old / 150 years old) [Ans. 130 years old]
- The baby hippo saw the male tortoise as his _____. (friend / mother) [Ans. mother]
- The name of the tortoise is _____. (Mzee / Mzea) [Ans. Mzee]
- This _____ astonished the people in the wild life park. (friendship / relationship) [Ans. friendship]
- The Indian Ocean tsunami struck the _____ coast. (Kenyan / Africa) [Ans. Kenyan]

B. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Owen was taken to a wild life sanctuary. Everyone thought he could be well looked after there. But Owen was not happy at all. He was tired and very frightened. As soon as he reached the sanctuary, he saw a large greyish tortoise. It looked a bit like his mother. He ran to the creature and hid behind it. Just like a baby hippo would hide behind its mother. The animal he chose was a 130-year-old giant tortoise called Mzee. Mzee was very surprised by Owen. But he let Owen cuddle close to him. Soon the two of them became friends.

1. Why was Owen taken to the wild life sanctuary?

Ans. Owen was separated from his mother during the tsunami. So, Owen taken to the wild life sanctuary.

2. Why did Owen hide behind Mzee?

Ans. Mzee was looked a bit like his mother. So Owen hide himself behind the Mzee.

3. Who is Mzee?

Ans. Mzee was a 130-year-old giant tortoise.

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS : ADDITIONAL

1. On December 26, 2004, the Tsunami struck the Kenyan coast. The hippos were carried away into the sea by the tall, strong waves. The next day the people came to the beach to look at the damage. They see the baby hippo on the rock. A number of people came down the beach to rescue the baby hippo. But it was not easy. Because, the baby was 600 pounds or about 270kg. No one could carry him like a baby. He was tired and frightened and hungry. So, he kept running away and rushing at the people.

a) When and where the tsunami affected?

Ans. On December 26, 2004, the Tsunami struck the kenyan coast.

b) What do they see on the rock?

Ans. They see the baby hippo on the rock.

c) How much pound and kg of the baby hippo?

Ans. The baby hippo was 600 pounds or about 270kg.

2. The people were able to catch him only after a man called Owen wrestled the baby hippo to the ground. So, they called the baby Owen. Owen was taken to a wild life sanctuary. Everyone thought he could be well looked after there. But Owen was not happy at all. He was tired and very frightened. As soon as he reached the sanctuary, he saw a large grayish tortoise. It looked a bit like his mother.

a) Who caught the baby hippo and what it is called?

Ans. Owen caught the baby hippo. So, it is called as baby Owen.

b) Did Owen was happy?

Ans. No, he was not happy.

c) After reaching sanctuary, what did he saw and how it looks?

Ans. The baby hippo reaching the sanctuary, he saw a large grayish tortoise. It looked a bit like his mother.

3. Owen to the creature and hid behind it. Just like a baby hippo would hide behind its mother. The animal he chose was a 130-year-old giant tortoise called Mzee. Mzee was very surprised by Owen. But he let Owen cuddle close to him. Soon the two of them became friends. At first, Owen did not know what to eat and how to eat. But he followed Mzee and started copying him just as he would have done with his mother. And Mzee taught owen to eat the leaves, grasses and things that he ate.

a) Where did Owen hide?

Ans. Owen hide behind the Mzee.

b) Who surprised Owen?

Ans. Mzee surprised Owen.

c) Who taught Owen to eat the leaves and grasses?

Ans. Mzee taught Owen to eat the leaves and grasses.

C. Rearrange the following sentences in the correct order.

- Owen was taken to a wild life sanctuary.
- Owen and Mzee became good friends.
- The villagers in Kenya struggled to rescue the hippo.
- Owen (a baby hippo) was separated from his family by a tsunami in 2004.
- Owen meets a 130 –year- old tortoise named Mzee.
- A young man named Owen helped catch the hippo and it was named after him.

Ans.

- Owen (a baby hippo) was separated from his family by a tsunami in 2004.
- The villagers in Kenya struggled to rescue the hippo.
- A young man named Owen helped catch the hippo and it was named after him.
- Owen was taken to a wild life sanctuary.
- Owen meets a 130 –year- old tortoise named Mzee.
- Owen and Mzee became good friends.

REARRANGE THE FOLLOWING JUMBLED SENTENCES : ADDITIONAL

- A.
1. A number of people came down the beach to rescue the baby hippo.
 2. The Tsunami struck the Kenyan coast.
 3. They see the baby hippo on the rock.
 4. He was tired and frightened and hungry.
 5. The hippos were carried away into the sea by the tall, strong waves.

Ans : 2, 5, 3, 1, 4

2. The Tsunami struck the Kenyan coast.
5. The hippos were carried away into the sea by the tall, strong waves.
3. They see the baby hippo on the rock.
1. A number of people came down the beach to rescue the baby hippo.
4. He was tired and frightened and hungry.

- B.
1. Owen was taken to a wild life sanctuary.
 2. So, they named the baby hippo as baby Owen.
 3. He was tired and very frightened.
 4. He saw a large greyish tortoise. It looked a bit like his mother.
 5. They were able to catch him only after a man called Owen wrestled the baby hippo to the ground.

Ans : 5, 2, 1, 3, 4

5. They were able to catch him only after a man called Owen wrestled the baby hippo to the ground.
2. So, they named the baby hippo as baby Owen.
1. Owen was taken to a wild life sanctuary.
3. He was tired and very frightened.
4. He saw a large greyish tortoise. It looked a bit like his mother.

- C.
1. Mzee was very surprised by Owen.
 2. At first, Owen did not know what to eat and how to eat.
 3. But, he let Owen cuddle close to him.
 4. And Mzee taught Owen to eat the leaves, grasses and things that he ate.
 5. But he followed Mzee and started copying him just as he would have done with his mother.

Ans : 1, 3, 2, 5, 4

1. Mzee was very surprised by Owen.
3. But, he let Owen cuddle close to him.

2. At first, Owen did not know what to eat and how to eat.
5. But he followed Mzee and started copying him just as he would have done with his mother.
4. And Mzee taught Owen to eat the leaves, grasses and things that he ate.

D. Discuss in pairs and write the answers.

1. Do you like the story? Why or why not?

Ans. Yes, I like the story, because it shows the friendship between the Owen (baby hippo) and the Mzee (giant tortoise).

2. Identify the similarities and differences of Owen and Mzee.

Ans. The similarities between Owen and Mzee, they are same in size, shape, colour, eat leaves, love the water surface, affectionate, gentle and trust one another.

Differences between Owen and Mzee:

Owen	Mzee
1. It is a mammal.	1. It is a reptile.
2. They don't accept others into their pod.	2. They are friendly with others.
3. It moves fast.	3. It moves slow.



PROJECT

Draw a comic strip for the story. If time is available, share your project with class.



(To be done by the students)



CONNECTING TO SELF

G. Write a caption for these pictures. One is done for you.



Help the needy



No Plastic Zone



Save Trees



Save Rain Water





STEPS TO SUCCESS

H. Find their group name and write them in the blanks. One is done for you.

eg: elephant, tiger, lion, monkey - Land animals

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. eel, seal, walrus, seahorse | [Ans. sea / aquatic] |
| 2. pearl, coral, conch, oil | [Ans. sea products] |
| 3. submarine, ship, yacht, ferry | [Ans. sea vehicles] |
| 4. kite surfing, scuba diving, parasailing | [Ans. sea games] |
| 5. albatross, penguin, pelican, fish hawk | [Ans. sea birds] |

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. WRITE THE CORRECT WORD.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. river : bank | sea : | [Ans. shore] |
| 2. horse : trot | fish : | [Ans. swim] |
| 3. land : terrestrial | water : | [Ans. aquatic] |
| 4. ship : harbour | aeroplane : | [Ans. airport] |
| 5. car : drive | boat : | [Ans. row] |

II. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.

1. What happened on December 26th and people rescued whom?

Ans. The tsunami struck the Kenyan coast on December 26th, 2004. The hippos were carried away into the sea by the tall, strong waves. The next day the people came to the beach to look at the damage. They see the baby hippo on the rock. A number of people came down the beach to rescue the baby hippo. But it was not easy. Because, the baby was 600 pounds or about 270 kg. No one could carry him like a baby. He was tired and frightened and hungry. So, he kept running away and rushing at the people. He was fast and slippery and was not easy to catch. They used ropes, nets, boats and cars. But they were able to catch him only after a man called Owen wrestled the baby hippo to the ground. So, they called the baby Owen.

2. Explain how the relationship was built between Owen and Mzee.

Ans. Mzee was very surprised by Owen. But he let Owen cuddle close to him. Soon the two of them became friends. At first, Owen did not know what to eat and how to eat. But he followed Mzee and started copying him just as he would have done with his mother. And Mzee taught Owen to eat the leaves, grasses and things that he ate. The two became good friends and would walk around together, swim together, sleep together and eat together. Soon they learnt to tell each other what they wanted to do. This friendship astonished the people in the wild life park.



PROSE



2 When the Trees Walked

SECTION I

SUMMARY

The story starts with the narrator and his Grandfather sitting on the veranda steps when the narrator notices a tendril (a climbing plant) creeping towards the Grandfather. After twenty minutes the tendril crosses the step and touches Grandfather's feet.

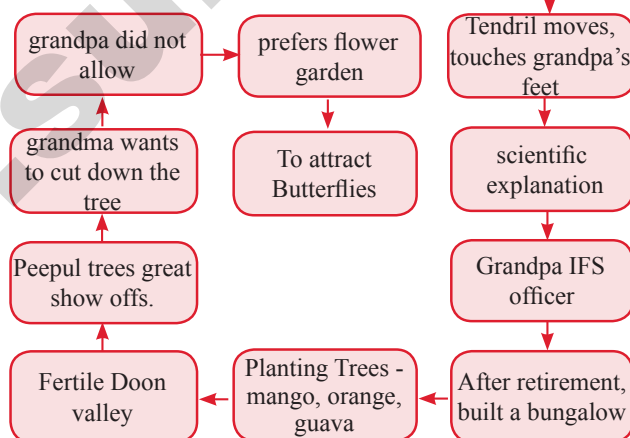
The narrator believes there is a scientific explanation to the plant's behavior. Whenever Grandfather joined the narrator in the garden, the garden became a happy place. The Grandfather served many years in the Indian Forest Service so he liked trees and plants. After his retirement he built a bungalow on the outer area of Dehradun. He planted trees like lime, mango, orange and guava around the house. The Doon valley was fertile, so all the trees grew tall and strong.

An old peepul tree broke through the walls of an abandoned outhouse. Peepul trees have broad-chested trunk and slim-waisted leaves that spin like tops which attract our attention and invites us into their shade. Grandmother wanted to cut down the peepul tree but Grandfather decided not to as he thought he could build another outhouse.

Grandmother was not against trees but fond of growing flowers. She ordered seeds and Grandfather helped her out in gardening. Grandfather helped her not because he liked flower garden but he liked watching butterflies attracted towards the flowers.

MIND MAP

Narrator & grandfather



GLOSSARY

fertile	-	able to produce a lot of plants or crops
abandoned	-	left without care
vigorous	-	healthy and strong
tendril	-	slender stem
creeping vine	-	a plant with weak stem

WARM UP

Look at the pictures.



A. Describe the picture.

- This picture is about a tree and its uses.
- In this picture, we can see children are playing under the tree.
- There are birds and monkeys on the tree.
- The tree is far away from the settlements.
- There are lot of fruits on the tree.

B. Discuss and answer.

1. What are the children doing? Describe their activities.

- Ans.** (i) The children are playing. One boy is swinging with the shoots of the banyan tree.
- (ii) Another boy is sitting on the tree and reading a book.
- (iii) Three children are climbing on top of each other and are trying to climb the tree with the help of the roots.
- (iv) One of the girl is watching a bird with binocular.
- (v) One of the boy is trying to pluck a fruit from the tree.
- (vi) Two children are playing 'swing'.
- (vii) Two boys are jumping over each other.

2. Would you like to be in their place? If so what would you enjoy the most?

Ans. Yes, I would like to be in their place. I will enjoy playing 'swing' the most.



READING

Listen to your teacher read the first part of the story. Many things described in the story can be seen in the picture. Find and name them.



- Ans :**
- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Mango Tree | 2. Bungalow | 3. Author |
| 4. Grandpa | 5. Plants | 6. Butterflies |

Discuss and answer.

1. When did the garden become a happy place for the author? (X)

Ans : The garden became a happy place for the author when his grandfather joined him.

2. What are the two reasons the author gives for the plants moving towards grandfather?

Ans : The two reasons the author gives for the plants moving towards grandfather are :

- Light & Warmth
- They liked to be near grandpa.

3. Why does the writer think that the peepul tree is a great show off?

Ans : Even when there is no breeze, their road-chested, slim-waisted leaves will spin like tops determined to attract your attention and invite you into the shade.

SECTION II

SUMMARY

Grandfather, during the rains, would walk into the jungle beyond the river-bed with saplings and cuttings, which he would plant in the forest. The Narrator questioned Grandfather that no one would come there. Grandfather replied that he was planting them for the forest and for the animals and birds for more food and shelter. He also explained that trees are required to keep the desert away, to attract rain, to prevent the banks of rivers from being washed away, for fruits and flowers.

The Narrator helped Grandfather with enthusiasm while Grandfather taught the narrator a George Morris poem. Grandfather said trees would start to walk again like they did earlier until some busybody (a mischief) cast a spell on them.

The narrator and Grandfather saw an island that was dry in summer but flooded during rains. Grandfather saw a small mango tree growing there and decided to plant tamarind, laburnum and coral tree saplings on the island.

GLOSSARY

protested	-	opposed or disagreed
nightmare	-	a frightening dream
interfering	-	stopping

Read this section silently. Underline the most important events of the story. Discuss what you have underlined with your partner. Did you underline the same sentences? Discuss in class.



(To be done by the students)

Discuss and answer.

1. Why do we need trees? List four reasons that Grandfather gives. ⊗ ⊗

Ans :

1. We need trees to keep the desert away.
2. To attract rain.
3. To prevent banks of rivers being washed away.
4. For fruits and flowers
5. For timber.

2. Why did the author help his Grandfather plant trees?

Ans : The thought of a world without trees became a sort of nightmare to the author. So he helped his Grandfather in his tree-planting with greater enthusiasm.

3. What made Grandfather plant saplings on the rocky island?

Ans : There was a mango tree on the island. So grandfather planted saplings there.

SECTION III

SUMMARY

The narrator spent the monsoon season with his Grandparents, where he saw life and greenness brought by the rains. He also saw broad-leaved vines, peepul trees taking root in the ceiling, a mango sprout on the window-sill. During Second World War, the narrator went to live with his father in Delhi. After two or three years he left for England and returned to India after several years. When he returned to Dehradun after many years, he walked towards the river bed. He was surprised to see the spectacular (amazing) view of the island where they had planted coral tree saplings. He could hear squirrels and koel asking him who he was?. The narrator could see that the trees recognized him and came nearer. He thought of what his Grandfather had said, "Trees are walking again".

GLOSSARY

rambling	-	wandering
sprout	-	when seeds begin to grow small plants
spectacular	-	eye-catching
beckoned	-	to signal (someone) with your hand to ask the person to come closer or follow

Take turns and read this section aloud. Work in pairs, discuss, describe and list the three main events in this section.



(To be done by the students)

Discuss and answer.

1. What did Grandmother feel about trees growing in the house?

Ans : Grandmother felt angry about trees growing in the house.

2. Why did the author leave town? ⊗

Ans : The author left the town due to the Second World War.

3. How did Grandfather's dream come true? ⊗

Ans : The island became a small green paradise.

4. Describe what the author saw when he went back to the Island.

Ans : When he went back to the island, the author noticed smaller trees, wild plants and grasses had sprung up under their protection. The trees they had planted long ago had multiplied.



READ AND UNDERSTAND

A. Tick the most appropriate option.

- According to the author the tendril was moving towards grandfather because it
 - needed light and warmth .
 - did not like the light and warmth.
 - wanted to be near Grandfather. ☒
 - wanted to escape from the winter
- Grandmother had wanted the peepul tree cut down because
 - she did not like trees.
 - she wanted to grow flowers.
 - it was an old tree.
 - it was knocking down the bricks of the outhouse. ☒
- Grandfather helped grandma out with the gardening because he
 - liked gardening.
 - wanted to grow flowers to attract butterflies. ☒
 - wanted to beautify the garden.
 - wanted to make the house green.
- The author did not want to plant saplings in the forest because
 - no one would come to see them ☒
 - it was dangerous to enter the forest.
 - it would not be of any use to them.
 - no one would appreciate them.
- Grandfather felt planting trees would help the forest because ⊗
 - he wanted to make the view beautiful.
 - the river-bed was dry.
 - animals and birds in the forest would love him.
 - the animals and birds would find it easier to live. ☒
- When the author returned from England to Dehradun, he found Grandfather's dream had come true because the
 - old house had changed.
 - river was full.
 - trees had red flowers.
 - forest covered the island. ☒

B. Read the story on your own. Discuss in a group and complete the story map below.

A story map is the main events of the story given in a flow chart.

Grandfather built a bungalow and planted trees around it.

During the rains Grandfather walked into the jungle and planted cuttings & saplings.

During the second world war the author was sent to a boarding school.

They found a small rocky island and Grandfather planted a number of tamarind, laburnum and coral tree saplings.

Some years later, the author returned and saw the Island.

He looked around and noticed a beautiful small green paradise.

C. Work in groups of five. Tell the story in ten sentences.

You can begin the story like this :

The author's Grandfather served in the Indian Forest Service.

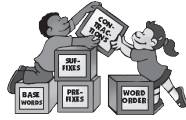
After his retirement he built _____.

Now continue the story. Each one should say one sentence.

- Ans :**
- (i) Grandfather built a bungalow.
 - (ii) He planted trees around it.
 - (iii) During the rains Grandfather walked into the jungle.
 - (iv) He planted cuttings & saplings.
 - (v) They found a small rocky island.
 - (vi) Grandfather planted a number of tamarind, laburnum and coral tree saplings.
 - (vii) During the second world war, the author was sent to a boarding school.
 - (viii) Two or three years later he went to England.
 - (ix) Some years later, the author returned and saw the island.
 - (x) He looked around and noticed a beautiful small green paradise.

D. Write a summary based on the story map.

Ans : Grandfather built a bungalow and planted trees around it. During the rains grandfather walked into the jungle. He planted cuttings & saplings. They found a small rocky island and grandfather planted a number of tamarind, laburnum and coral tree saplings. During the second world war, the author was sent to a boarding school. Two or three years later he went to England. Some years later, the author returned and saw the island. He looked around and noticed a beautiful small green paradise.



VOCABULARY

E. Look at the words in the boxes. Match the words to make as many new words as possible. One is done for you. Eg. out house.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| (i) Out | - | a. root |
| (ii) river | - | b. wall |
| (iii) water ☒ | - | c. garden |
| (iv) flower ☒ | - | d. body |
| (v) sun ☒ | - | e. hill |
| (vi) aerial | - | f. bed |
| (vii) busy | - | g. sill |
| (viii) window | - | h. house |
| (ix) foot | - | i. shine |
| (x) compound | - | j. fall |

[Ans. i-(h); ii-(f); iii-(j); iv-(c); v-(i); vi-(a); vii-(d); viii-(g); ix-(e); x-(b)]

F. Look at the words in the box. Make new words by adding 'ly' wherever possible. It will not be possible with all the words.

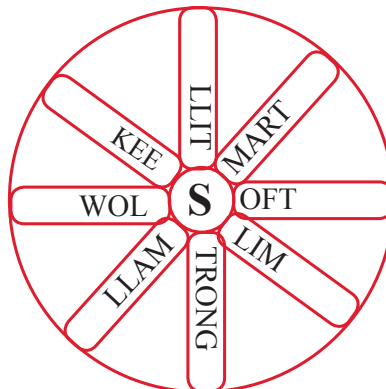
lone	blossom	fertile	vigorous	place	constant	complete
strong	unlike	great	cross	immediate	broad	

Ans : lonely,
vigorously,
constantly,
completely,
strongly,
unlikely,
greatly,
crossly,
immediately,
broadly.

G. Look at the words in the box. Fill the wheel with their antonyms.

All the words begin with 'S' and are from the text.

hard fat weak big fast hide rough dull



hard	×	soft
fat	×	slim
weak	×	strong
big	×	small
fast	×	slow
hide	×	seek
rough	×	soft/still
dull	×	smart



LISTENING

H. Listen to your teacher read out what happened to Nandhu. Some of the statements given below are correct. Tick them (✓). [Textbook Page No. 150]

- The truck went over a stone.
- The box fell out of a truck.
- The brass lamp was in the truck.
- Nandhu wanted to play with the lamp.
- It was like the lamp Nandhu had at home.
- Nandhu pressed a button.



SPEAKING

I. Take something from your school bag. Describe it in three sentences. Ask the class to find out the thing you have described.

- I have a thin wooden piece.
- It has graphite in it.

[Ans. Pencil]

J. Discuss in groups of five. Make a story about the comic strip. Then share it in the class.



(To be done by the students)



USE GRAMMAR

K. Tick the right option to fill in the blanks.

1. _____ a beautiful flower! (X)

(a) How	(b) Wow	(c) What	(d) Hurrah	[Ans. (c) What]
---------	---------	----------	------------	-----------------
2. _____ play football?

(a) You can	(b) Can you			
(c) Have you	(d) You could			[Ans. (b) Can you]
3. _____ did you go yesterday? (X)

(a) Which	(b) Where	(c) What	(d) Who	[Ans. (b) Where]
-----------	-----------	----------	---------	------------------
4. _____ us go for a walk.

(a) Shall	(b) May	(c) Let	(d) Can	[Ans. (c) Let]
-----------	---------	---------	---------	----------------
5. _____ like to play hide and seek.

(a) He	(b) She	(c) I	(d) Muthu	[Ans. (c) I]
--------	---------	-------	-----------	--------------

L. Look at the punctuation of these sentences. Why are they punctuated differently? Discuss in class.

1. One always felt like drawing close to him.

Ans. This sentence is a statement. So, we end it with a full stop.

2. But no one ever comes here!

Ans. This sentence expresses surprise. So, we end it with an exclamation mark.

3. Who's going to see them?

Ans. This sentence asks a question. So, we end it with a question mark.

4. Come here.

Ans. This sentence gives a command. So, we end it with a full stop.

M. Work in pairs and say the sentences to each other. Do you hear any difference in the way it is spoken? Discuss and share with the class. Discuss the difference in the meaning of the sentences.

1. This is a banyan tree.

Ans. Statement / Declarative Sentence.

2. Is this a banyan tree? ⊗

Ans. Question / Interrogative Sentence.

3. What a beautiful banyan tree! ⊗

Ans. Exclamation / Exclamatory Sentence.

4. Look at this banyan tree.

Ans. Command / Imperative Sentence.

N. Read these sentences from the story carefully. Do they give commands or requests or make statements? Write 'C' for command and 'R' for request and 'S' for statement.

1. The tendril moved towards grandfather.
2. I want a roof over my head.
3. Please do not cut trees. ⊗ ⊗
4. We spent the whole day planting saplings.
5. Will you please remove the trees growing on the wall?
6. There was a forest on the island.
7. Go to the river bed.
8. The island was a green paradise.
9. Grow more trees to protect nature.
10. Grandfather's dream had come true.

S
S
R
S
R
S
C
S
C
S



WRITING

O. Look at the picture and write a paragraph using the clues in the picture.



Ans.

Trees are most essential. They are the homes to different birds & insects. They give us medicine. They give fruits and provide shade. They prevent soil erosion & landslides. Trees bring rain and keep the temperature cool.



CREATIVE WRITING

Look at the picture and write a story.



Ans. Man needs oxygen to live. A man cuts trees for his needs but one day he realises that there is no good air to survive. The man needs oxygen cylinder. He pays the fees of cutting down trees.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. SELECT THE SUITABLE SYNONYMS.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. beside | (a) above | (b) next to | (c) below | [Ans. (b) next to] |
| 2. creeping | (a) crawling | (b) summing | (c) moving | [Ans. (a) crawling] |
| 3. beneath | (a) above | (b) under | (c) front | [Ans. (b) under] |
| 4. fertile | (a) barren | (b) worthy | (c) productive | [Ans. (c) productive] |
| 5. trailing | (a) making | (b) tracking | (c) stopping | [Ans. (b) tracking] |
| 6. abandoned | (a) deserted | (b) habited | (c) occupied | [Ans. (a) deserted] |
| 7. vigorous | (a) quick | (b) slow | (c) energetic | [Ans. (c) energetic] |
| 8. invite | (a) refuse | (b) welcome | (c) decline | [Ans. (b) welcome] |
| 9. determined | (a) confused | (b) set | (c) done | [Ans. (b) set] |
| 10. constantly | (a) rare | (b) never | (c) always | [Ans. (c) always] |
| 11. content | (a) plenty | (b) satisfied | (c) few | [Ans. (b) satisfied] |
| 12. protested (X) | (a) opposed | (b) dispose | (c) destroy | [Ans. (a) opposed] |
| 13. prevent | (a) stop | (b) allow | (c) send | [Ans. (a) stop] |

14. nightmare
(a) interesting dream (b) terrific dream (c) pleasant dream **[Ans. (b) terrific dream]**
15. enthusiasm
(a) fast (b) dull (c) excited **[Ans. (c) excited]**
16. spare
(a) pull (b) leave (c) change **[Ans. (b) leave]**
17. sheltered
(a) protected (b) demolished (c) cut **[Ans. (a) protected]**
18. interfering
(a) putting (b) stopping (c) letting **[Ans. (b) stopping]**
19. completely
(a) moderately (b) partially (c) totally **[Ans. (c) totally]**
20. rambling
(a) walking (b) running (c) wandering **[Ans. (c) wandering]**
21. sprang
(a) rose (b) jumped (c) fall **[Ans. (a) rose]**
22. spectacular ⊗
(a) eye-catching (b) wonderful (c) unpleasant **[Ans. (a) eye-catching]**
23. beckon
(a) to chase (b) to follow (c) to call **[Ans. (c) to call]**
24. paradise
(a) hell (b) forest (c) heaven **[Ans. (c) heaven]**
25. contrast
(a) variation (b) liken (c) same **[Ans. (a) variation]**

II. SELECT THE SUITABLE ANTONYMS.

1. slowly
(a) lazily (b) fast (c) moderately **[Ans. (b) fast]**
2. soft
(a) cozy (b) smooth (c) hard **[Ans. (c) hard]**
3. lonely
(a) accompanied (b) isolated (c) destitute **[Ans. (a) accompanied]**
4. broad
(a) large (b) narrow (c) extensive **[Ans. (b) narrow]**
5. including
(a) containing (b) along with (c) excluding **[Ans. (c) excluding]**
6. attract
(a) repel (b) entice (c) bring **[Ans. (a) repel]**
7. happy
(a) elated (b) sad (c) merry **[Ans. (b) sad]**