



English

VI Standard

**FULL
YEAR
GUIDE**

**TERM I + TERM II +
TERM III**

Based on the updated New Textbook

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.
- ✦ Govt. Summative Assessment 2019-20 Question Papers with Answers for Term - I and II.
- ✦ Sura's Model Question Paper with Answers.



SURA PUBLICATIONS

Chennai

2021-22 Edition

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ISBN : 978-81-8449-677-2

Code No. : FY-6-E

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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.

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TERM - I

PROSE

1 SEA TURTLES

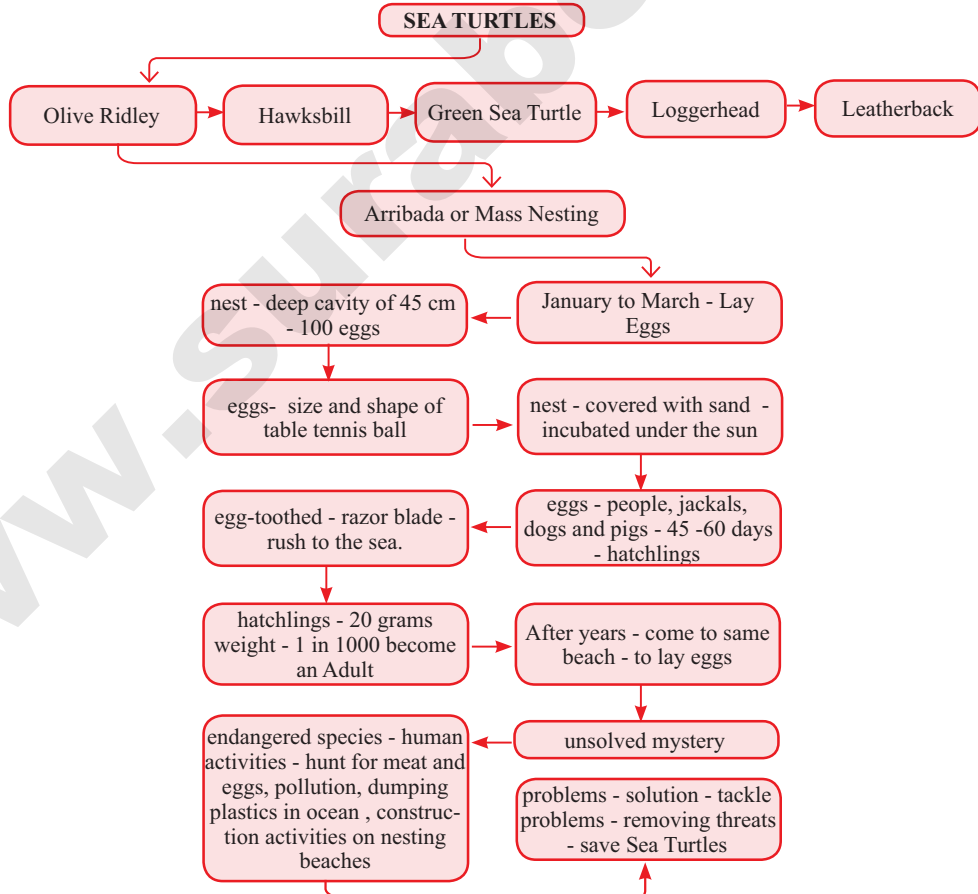


SECTION I

SUMMARY

This lesson is about Sea Turtles which are different from Tortoise that we see in a zoo or a reptile park. There are seven species of sea turtles -out of which 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 Ridelys, 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 Ridelys come ashore alone to lay their eggs.

MIND MAP



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.

1. Turtles are different from tortoises.
2. Turtles are sea animals.
3. There are seven kinds of sea turtles in the world. ⊗
4. Sea turtles are very small.
5. Turtles come ashore to lay eggs.
6. Sea turtles come to rest on land.
7. Olive Ridleys are the only sea turtles seen on Indian shores.



SECTION II

SUMMARY

Between January and March, female Olive Ridleys 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 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.
3. Ridleys come to lay their eggs in the month of January.
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

Weighing less than 20 grams, many of these hatchlings fall prey to crabs or birds before they reach the sea. It is estimated that one in a thousand hatchlings become an adult. After swimming for years in the sea, the adult female returns to the same beach where they were born which is an unsolved mystery. Human activities have endangered the survival 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 beach

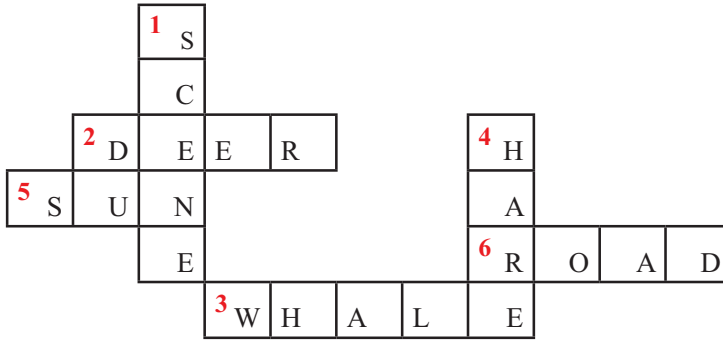
C. Fill in the blanks with words that convey correct meaning of the sentences.

- 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.

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

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

- Sea turtles - a. threaten the survival of sea turtles.
- Hatchlings - b. uses its front flippers to swim.
- A turtle - c. come ashore to lay eggs.
- 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 long 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 Ridelys 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 weight?

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 emerge on the surface of the beach. From there, they make a hurried dash to the sea.

4. Where does nesting takes place?

Ans : Mass nesting takes place on the shore. Odisha is one of the only 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 subjected to them, 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 mysterious 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 fascinating 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.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The gardener _____. | [Ans. watered her flowers] |
| 2. The pilot _____. | [Ans. flew the airplane] |
| 3. The little puppy _____. | [Ans. barked all night long] |
| 4. The barber _____. | [Ans. cut the boy's hair] |
| 5. James' baby sister _____. | [Ans. slept in her crib] |
| 6. The flag _____. | [Ans. blew in the wind] |
| 7. The lizard _____. | [Ans. ate crickets] |
| 8. The plumber _____. | [Ans. fixed the sink] |
| 9. The bus driver _____. | [Ans. drove me to school] |



CREATIVE WRITING

I. Make sentence of your own : ⊗

1. Beach 2. Breeze 3. Swimming

- Ans :**
- We like to play in the sandy beach.
 - The trees swayed in the breeze.
 - 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 **colourful boy**. Some children are playing on the giant **wheel**. A circus show is also being **performed** there. The **park** is full of trees and **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** about their activity. **Everyone** is busy doing something **useful answers**.

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

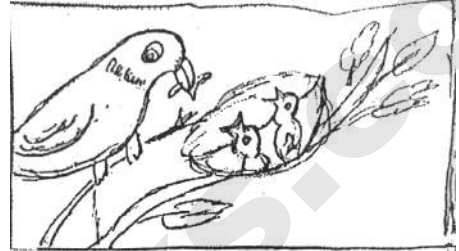


Ans. Zoo

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.



K

COMMON FIRST TERM SUMMATIVE EXAMINATION - 2019

STANDARD - VI

Reg. No.

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Time : 2.00 Hours

ENGLISH

Marks : 60

1. Choose the correct synonym for the given words : 4 × 1 = 4
- a) marine -
i) found in sea ii) found in land
 - b) emerge -
i) go out ii) come out
 - c) spectacular -
i) eye - catching ii) beautiful
 - d) delicious -
i) tasteless ii) tasty
2. Choose the correct antonym for the given words : 4 × 1 = 4
- a) big
i) small ii) sad
 - b) fast
i) far ii) slow
 - c) hide
i) side ii) seek
 - d) weak
i) strong ii) strange
3. Choose the correct answers : 4 × 1 = 4
- a) A turtle's flippers help it to _____.
i) swim ii) dig a nest iii) climb
 - b) When the author returned from England to Dehradun, he found Grandfather's dream had come true because the _____.
i) old house had changed
ii) river was full
iii) forest covered the island
 - c) When Amma said, "Don't upset our foreign visitor" she meant _____.
i) Potatoes ii) Chilli iii) Pepper
 - d) Amma bought vegetables from the _____.
i) shops ii) shopping mall iii) super market
4. Fill in the blanks with words that convey the correct meaning of the sentences. 4 × 1 = 4
- a) Sea turtles live their _____ (hole / whole) life in the sea.
 - b) Tiny hatchlings fall _____ (pray / prey) to many predators.
 - c) The predators follow the _____ (sent/ scent) of the turtles.
 - d) The female turtles lay eggs and go back to the _____ (see / sea).

5. Match the words to make new words : 3 × 1 = 3
a) sun - hill
b) compound - shine
c) foot - wall
6. Add 'er' or 'or' to get the name of the person who does the activity : 3 × 1 = 3
i) teach ii) govern
iii) sail
7. Answer the following questions : 3 × 2 = 6
a) Who came to India from Portugal in search of Pepper?
b) Why do we need trees? List two reasons that Grandfather gives.
c) What made Grandfather plant saplings on the rocky island?
8. Quote from memory the first four lines of the poem "Trees". 4 × 1 = 4
9. Answer the following questions : 5 × 1 = 5
a) Who is Raj?
b) Where did Raj's mother send him?
c) What is as sharp as blade?
d) How does the coconut tree grow?
e) Fill in the blanks with rhyming words : grin, in, _____, _____.
10. Make three meaningful sentences : 3 × 1 = 3
- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| A turtle | is huge |
| Turtles | are wonderful creatures |
| | has flippers to swim |
11. Write for command for request and for statement : 4 × 1 = 4
a) The tendril moved towards grand father.
b) Please do not cut trees.
c) Go to the river bed.
d) There was a forest on the island.
12. Choose the correct nouns for the describing words given below : 3 × 1 = 3
(Chilli, table, mountain)
a) tall icy _____.
b) red hot _____.
c) round wooden _____.
13. Identify the character / speaker : 2 × 1 = 2
a) Please don't cut the tree -
b) Owl's gone -
c) She opened one eye and then the other -
14. Choose the correct answers : 5 × 1 = 5
a) Mother called _____.

- i) Muthu ii) Raj
iii) Ram
- b) Raj didnot buy _____.
- i) onions and sesame
ii) ginger and garlic
iii) tomato and pickles
- c) The farmer promised that he would _____.
- i) grow more trees
ii) be thankful to the children
iii) not cut the tree
- d) The owlie was _____.
- i) brown and grey
ii) white and grey
- e) The cage was shifted to the _____.
- i) library ii) living room

15. Say 'True' or 'False' :

3 × 1 = 3

1. The farmer had spent his childhood playing under the tree.
2. The farmer felt the space could be used to build a house.
3. The apple tree was home for all the little animals.

16. Read the passage and answer the following questions :

3 × 1 = 3

All of a sudden, the farmer noticed a small fruit hanging from a branch. It was an apple tree and looked as delicious as the ones he ate as a boy.

1. What did the farmer notice?
2. What tree was it?
3. Was the fruit delicious?



Answer

1. a) i) found in sea
b) ii) come out
c) i) eye - catching
d) ii) tasty
2. a) i) small
b) ii) slow
c) ii) seek
d) i) strong
3. a) i) swim
b) iii) forest covered the island
c) ii) Chilli
d) i) shops
4. a) whole
b) prey
c) scent
d) sea

5. a) sun - shine
b) compound - wall
c) foot - hill
6. i) teacher
ii) governor
iii) sailor
7. a) Vasco da Gama came to India from Portugal in search of pepper.
b) 1. We need trees to keep the desert away.
2. To attract rain.
c) A small mango tree was growing on the island. So grandfather planted saplings there.
8. The Banyan is the largest of trees,
The Peepul quivers in the breeze,
The Coconut grows up straight and tall,
The Neem tree's fruits are very small,
9. a) Raj is a little boy.
b) Raj's mother sent him to a shop.
c) The date's leaf is as sharp as a blade.
d) The coconut tree grows up straight and tall.
e) thin, thin
10. A turtle is huge.
A turtle has flippers to swim.
Turtles are wonderful creatures.
11. a) The tendril moved towards grandfather.
b) Please do not cut trees.
c) Go to the river bed.
d) There was a forest on the island.
12. a) tall icy **mountain**.
b) red hot **Chilli**.
c) round wooden **table**.
13. a) Farmer's daughter and her friends.
b) Payal to Mom.
c) Owlie.
14. a) ii) Raj
b) ii) ginger and garlic
c) iii) not cut the tree
d) i) brown and grey
e) i) library
15. 1. The farmer had spent his childhood playing under the tree. (True)
2. The farmer felt the space could be used to build a house. (False)
3. The apple tree was home for all the little animals. (True)
16. 1) The farmer noticed a small fruit hanging from a branch.
2) It was an apple tree.
3) Yes, The fruit was delicious.



TERM - II

PROSE

UNIT

1 Sports Stars



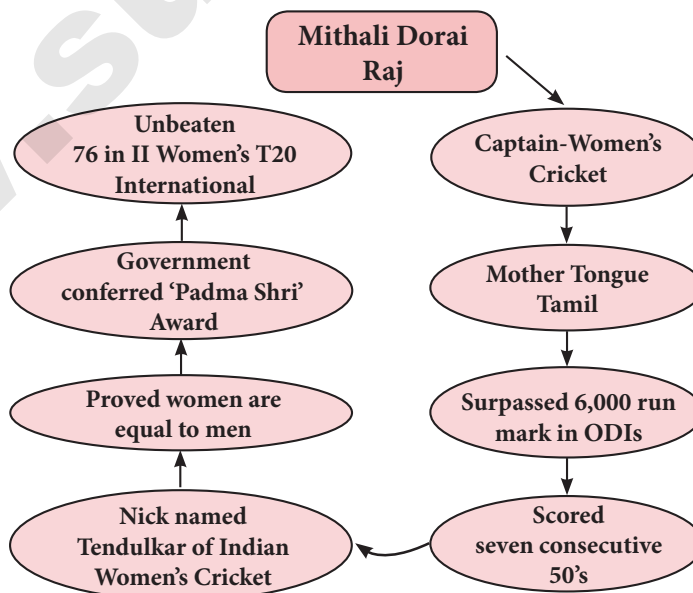
SECTION I

SUMMARY

This lesson is about sports stars of our country. They have been widely recognised and acknowledged. They have received awards and medals for their excellence in sports. In this section, the teacher reads a diary account of a school boy. This school boy loves Cricket. One day, his teacher tells him about Mithali Dorai Raj, who is the captain of the Indian women's cricket team in Tests and One Day Internationals [ODIs]. He was surprised to hear from his teacher that Mithali, started to play cricket from the age of 10, and she was selected for the Indian team at the age of 17 years. The boy had never let his sister play cricket. Though Mithali lived in Hyderabad, her mother tongue was Tamil. She was the highest run scorer and the only woman cricketer to surpass the 6,000 run mark in ODIs. She was also the first player to score seven consecutive 50s. She is nick named as 'Tendulkar of Indian Women's Cricket'. But she says that women should not be compared with men in Cricket. She broke the traditional barriers of many people, who think cricket is only for men. She proved that women are equal to men in every field. The government conferred on her the 'Padma Shri' Award. Recently, in the second women's T20 International, Mithali led her side to a comfortable nine-wicket victory with an unbeaten 76 runs.

The boy was so inspired by Mithali and he changes his attitude. He felt happy and allowed his little sister to play cricket.

MIND MAP



GLOSSARY

recognised	-	known
acknowledged	-	accepted
privilege	-	honour
consecutive	-	one after another
identify	-	who / what a person is or how a person is known
inspiration	-	Here, a person who is looked by someone
passion	-	desire
unfold	-	open or spread out
surpass	-	exceed; be greater than
nicknamed	-	a familiar name given to a person or place
quote	-	(here) repeat
compliment	-	praise or admiration
absolute	-	complete
achieved	-	reached
humble	-	low
secure	-	obtain
on par	-	equal to
conferred	-	gave an honour

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

1. A school-going girl writes the diary account. ✗
2. The boy was so inspired by Mithali that he was happy for his sister to play cricket. ✓
3. Mithali Raj is happy to be recognised as Tendulkar of Indian Women's Cricket. ✗
4. Women should not be compared with men in cricket, says Mithali. ✗
5. Mithali Raj was not encouraged to play cricket by her family members. ✗
6. Mithali is one of the women players to score seven consecutive 50s. ✓
7. Mithali's mother tongue is Telugu. ✗

SECTION II

SUMMARY

This is a report on Usha Rani, cop-cum Kabbadi champion. She was from a poor town of Subedarpalaya in Yeshwanthpur near Bengaluru in Karnataka. To fulfil her mother's dream, she became determined and practised Kabbadi from a young age. Soon she started playing Kabbadi at National level in sub-junior category. She used to sell flowers for her daily living and to support her family. She had to struggle hard all through her life, until she became the youngest cop in the Karnataka State Police Force.

At the age of 29 years, she won a Gold Medal in Kabbadi. She is now working hard and practising every day to win the Gold Medal at the Asian Games in 2018. She has also become the role model to her brothers, sisters and other fellow sports persons.

GLOSSARY

shanty town	-	a poor area
unfulfilled	-	unrealised
prominent	-	noticeable
determined	-	will powered
armed	-	loaded

excellence	-	extremely good
acclaimed	-	publicly praised
raiding	-	attacking
consistently	-	always behaving or happening in a similar way
role model	-	a person looked to by others, as an example to be imitated

Answer the following briefly.

1. When did Usha Rani start playing Kabaddi? ⊗

Ans : As a school child, Usha Rani started playing Kabaddi.

2. What did she sell to support her family? ⊗

Ans : She sold flowers to support her family.

3. Find out the idiom that relates to 'whatever the circumstances', from the first paragraph.

Ans : 'Armed with her mother's unfulfilled dream', is the idiom related to 'whatever the circumstances'.

Identify and write the sport's name respectively.



- Ans :**
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Kabaddi | 3. Cricket |
| 2. Badminton | 4. Relay race |

SECTION III

SUMMARY

This section deals with the biography of P.V. Sindhu, the Badminton player. Pusarla Venkata Sindhu is one of the two Indian badminton players to ever win a silver medal in 2017 Olympics. She is one of the top five shuttlers in the women's singles category. She drew inspiration from the success of Pullela Gopichand, the 2001 All England Open Badminton Champion. Sindhu joined Gopichand's Academy and practised her training schedules earnestly. She balanced both her passion as well as her academics. Now, she holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce (B.Com).

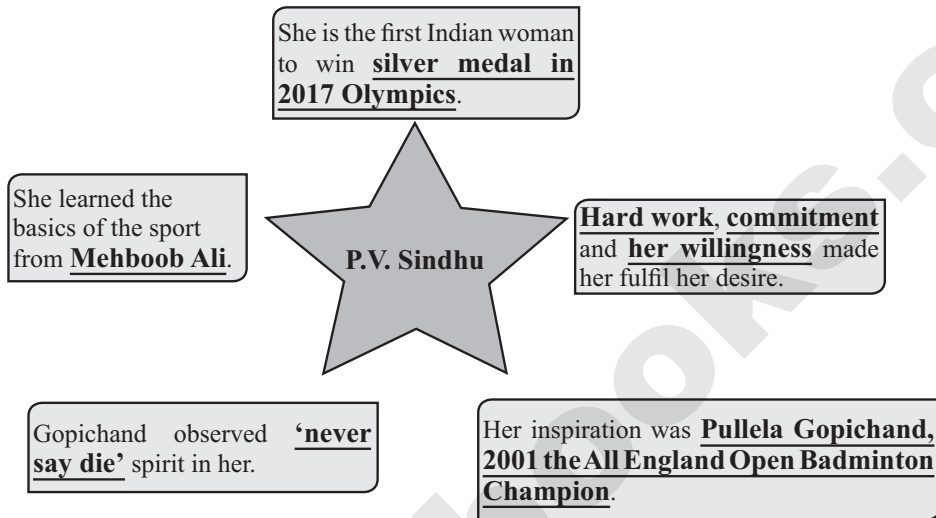
P.V. Sindhu won several titles, awards and cash grants for her contribution. The Government of India has also conferred three awards on her. They are Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award in 2016, Padma Shri in 2015 and Arjuna Award in 2013.

GLOSSARY

correspondent	-	reporter
commitment	-	dedication
never-say-die	-	don't stop trying
civilian	-	ordinary people
instantly	-	at once


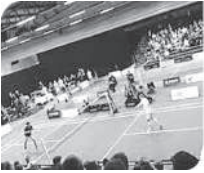

shuttlers	-	badminton players
profiling	-	the activity of collecting information about someone
reflection	-	thought
seconded	-	supported
attitude	-	outlook
passion	-	a strong desire
guidance	-	advice

Complete the mind map given below.



READ AND UNDERSTAND

I. Identify the sports and the sports personalities from the lesson and fill in the table.

Sports	Name of the player & Field of sports	Awards
	Usha Rani, Kabbadi	Gold Medal in Kabbadi.
	P.V. Sindhu, Badminton	1. Silver Medal in 2017 Olympics. 2. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in 2016. 3. Padma Shri in 2015. 4. Arjuna Award in 2013.
	Mithali Dorai Raj, Cricket	Padma Shri Award