

SURA'S

# English

6<sup>th</sup> 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.
- ★ 1<sup>st</sup> Term Common Summative Assessment 2022, 2<sup>nd</sup> Term Common Summative Assessment 2019 and 3<sup>rd</sup> Term Common Summative Assessment 2022 Question Papers are given with Answers.
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2023-24 Edition

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ISBN : 978-93-5330-570-3

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.

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

- Publisher

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# TERM - I

## PROSE

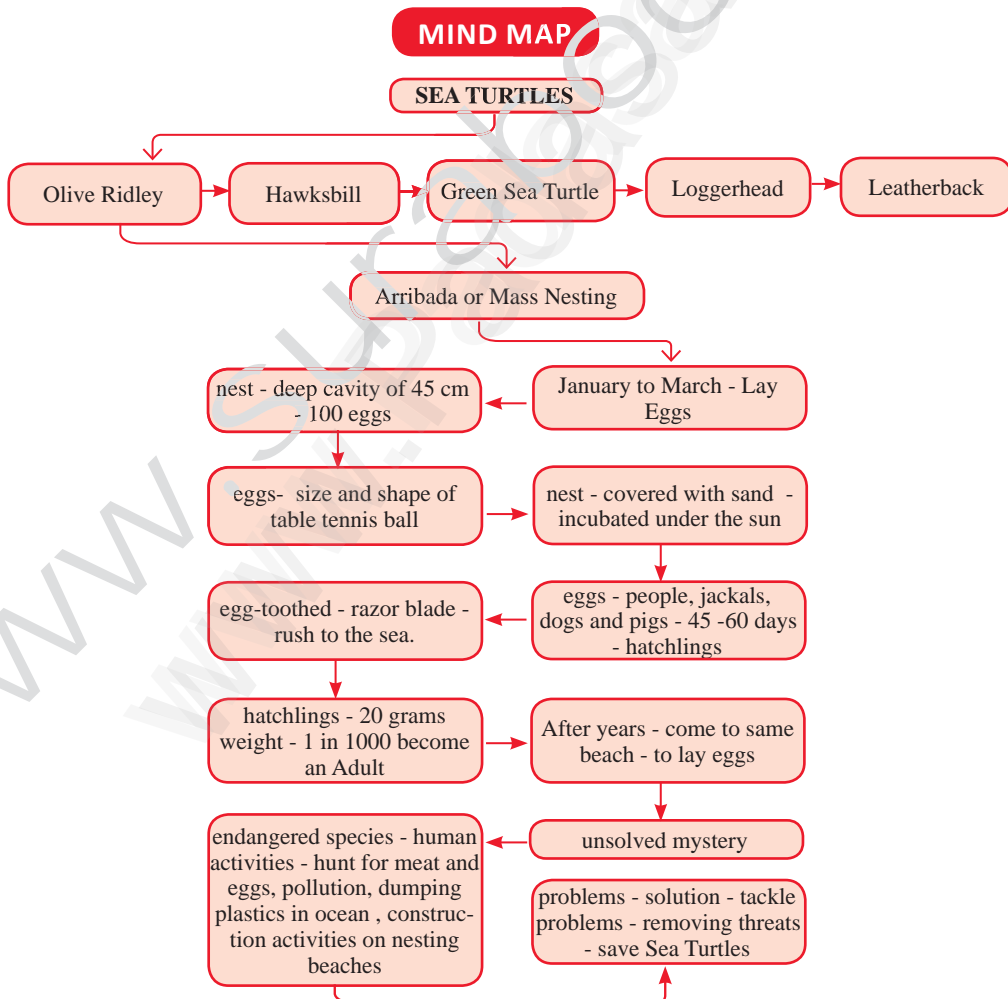
# 1 Sea Turtles



### 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.



**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 Ridelys are the only sea turtles seen on Indian shores.

**SECTION II****SUMMARY**

Between January and March, female Olive Ridelys 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.
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

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	<b>Eat them for food</b>	<b>Protection from predations</b>
3.	Human Activities	<b>Put them in grave danger</b>	<b>Conserve the turtles &amp; make the area, a safe zone for them.</b>



## 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 correct meaning of the sentences.

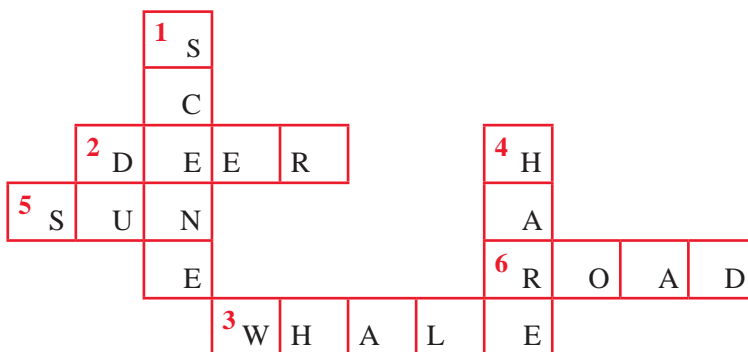
- Tiny hatchlings fall \_\_\_\_\_ (pray / prey) to many predators. **[Ans. prey]**
- Sea turtles live their \_\_\_\_\_ (hole / whole) life in the sea. ⊗ **[Ans. whole]**
- The turtles come ashore only during the \_\_\_\_\_ (night / knight). **[Ans. night]**
- The predators follow the \_\_\_\_\_ (sent / 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 <b>seen</b> .	4. Sounds like <b>hair</b>
2. This animal has two horns and a spotted coat.	5. Shines brightly
3. This is a huge sea animal.	6. Rhymes with <b>load</b>



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.

# SUPPLEMENTARY

## 1 Owlie



### SUMMARY

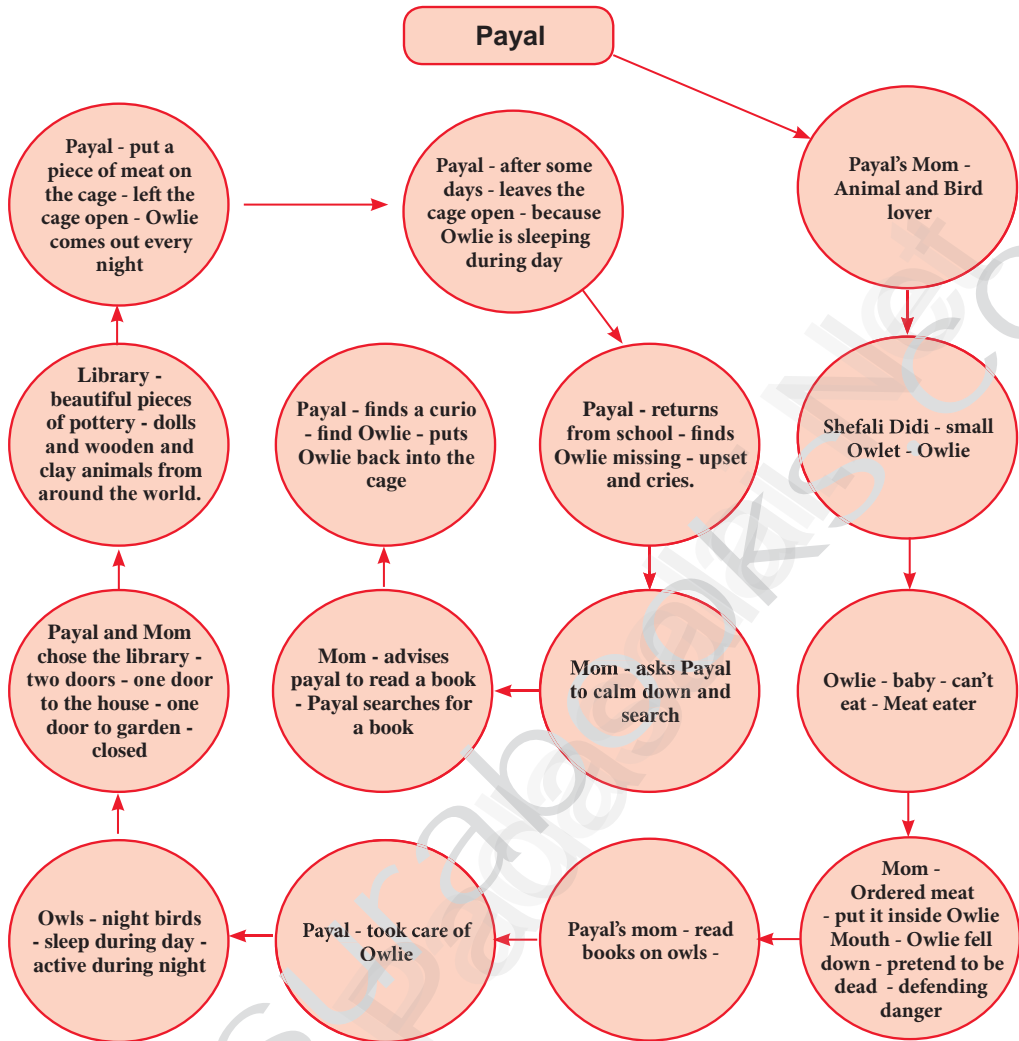
Payal and her mom are fond of birds and animals. Their house was a home to all kinds of abandoned animals, lost dogs, injured cats and lost baby birds. Though not a large house, Payal's mom had a BIG heart. One day Shefali didi had brought a carton. Inside the carton, there was a small Owlet. Payal's Mom picked it up carefully and placed her inside the cage. They named it Owlie. They had to figure out a way to feed the owlet. As Owls eat rats, snakes and frogs, Payal's mom was hesitant to bring meat inside the house. Finally, Mom ordered the meat and put the meat before Owlie. As Owlie was a baby, it didn't know to eat. Mom decided to squish (smash) the meat until it was soft and shoved (forced) the food into Owlie's mouth. In a second, Owlie fell down on the floor of the cage. They thought they had killed Owlie and started talking about burying Owlie. Suddenly, Owlie opened one eye and got onto her feet. That's when Payal and her Mom learnt that it was Owlie's way of defending danger.

Payal's Mom started reading a lot about owls and their habits. Payal took the job of looking after Owlie. Once Owlie learnt to eat on its own, Payal loved it when she offered the meat on her hand and Owlie took the piece. Owls were night birds, so they slept all day and were active during the night. So Payal decided to let Owlie fly when she was bigger. To train her to fly, they had to keep Owlie in closed room. So they chose the library with two doors. One door led to the rest of the house and another into the garden. Payal used to read all kinds of books in her favorite library room. The book shelves also displayed beautiful pieces of pottery, dolls and wooden and clay animals and birds from all around the world.

Once Owlie was moved to the library, it was decided by Mom and Payal not to leave the doors open. Every night, Payal left the cage door open and put a piece of meat on the cage. Owlie would fly out of the cage and find her food. Every morning, Payal used to close the cage door and find minced meats all over the room. So she thought Owlie was flying around in night and returning back to the cage in the morning to sleep. After some days, Payal left the cage door open as Owlie was sleeping during the day. But one day, when Payal returned, the cage was empty and the garden door was left open. Payal panicked and called for her Mom. Mom asked Payal to be calm and search for Owlie. They couldn't find Owlie. Finally they decided that Owlie had gone and left the doors open.

Payal was very upset and was looking sadly at the cage. Mom advised Payal to read a book to cheer herself up. Payal started looking for a book to read. Suddenly she noticed a curio (unusual object) on the shelf. Payal was happy to find out that it was Owlie. Payal scolded the owl and put her back in her cage.

**MIND MAP**



**A. Identify the character / speaker.**

1. **Owlie's gone!**

**Ans.** Payal to Mom.

2. **She opened one eye and then the other.**

**Ans.** Owlie.

3. **Don't panic.** (⊗)

**Ans.** Mom to Payal.

**IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER / SPEAKER : ADDITIONAL**

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. "Well, now Owlie has gone". (⊗)                                  | - Mom to Payal |
| 2. 'Where would she have gone, Payal?'                              | - Mom to Payal |
| 3. 'She was right there, sleeping in her cage, a little while ago'. | - Payal to Mom |
| 4. 'Mom, what shall we call her?'                                   | - Payal to Mom |
| 5. 'How about Owlie?'   | - Payal to Mom |

6. 'Oh, what have I done?' - Mom to Payal
7. 'She must be somewhere around'. - Mom to Payal
8. 'Why don't you find yourself a good book to read?' - Mom to Payal
9. 'Mom! she's back'. - Payal to Mom
10. Tears rolled down Payal's cheeks. - The author
11. 'Don't you ever give me a fright like that again'. - Payal to the owl

**B. Choose the correct answer from the options given.**

1. The owlet was \_\_\_\_\_. (brown and grey / white and grey) **[Ans. brown and grey]**
2. In Payal's family, they were all \_\_\_\_\_. (non-vegetarian / vegetarian). **[Ans. vegetarian]**
3. The cage was shifted to the \_\_\_\_\_. (library / living room). **[Ans. library]**

**MCQ : ADDITIONAL**

1. As Owlie was a baby, it didn't know to \_\_\_\_\_. (eat / dance) **[Ans. eat]**
2. Payal's Mom was hesitant to \_\_\_\_\_ inside the house. (bring Owlie / bring meat) **[Ans. bring meat]**
3. Payal's Mom started reading a lot about \_\_\_\_\_. (owls and their habits / feeding animals) **[Ans. owls and their habits]**
4. Owls were \_\_\_\_\_, so they slept all day and were active during the night. (night birds / day birds) **[Ans. night birds]**
5. In the library, one door led to the rest of the house and another into \_\_\_\_\_. (kitchen / garden) **[Ans. garden]**
6. The book shelves also displayed \_\_\_\_\_, dolls and wooden and clay animals. (beautiful pieces of pottery / glass jars) **[Ans. beautiful pieces of pottery]**
7. Payal left the cage door open as Owlie was \_\_\_\_\_ during the day. (eating / sleeping) **[Ans. sleeping]**
8. Payal panicked because \_\_\_\_\_. (the cage was empty / Owlie had died) **[Ans. the cage was empty]**
9. Payal's Mom advised her \_\_\_\_\_ to cheer up. (to go for a ride / to read some book) **[Ans. to read some book]**
10. Payal noticed a \_\_\_\_\_ on the book shelf. (curio / torn book) **[Ans. curio]**

**C. Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Payal and her mother started talking bravely about where to bury Owlie. Just then, Owlie opened one eye and then the other. She got onto her feet and quietly climbed the perch! Payal learnt later that falling on her back and pretending to be dead was Owlie's way of defending herself against danger.

1. **Why did Payal and her mother want to bury Owlie?**  
**Ans.** They thought that Owlie had died.
2. **What did Owlie do then?**  
**Ans.** Owlie opened one eye and then the other.
3. **What did Payal learn from Owlie's pretence?**  
**Ans.** Owlie learnt the way of defending herself.

**READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS : ADDITIONAL**

1. Owls are hunters. They eat rats and snakes and frogs. And in Payal's house, they were all vegetarian, even the dogs! Payal's mother was totally anti-meat. But now that Owlie had come to stay, she had to get over her dislike for meat. That was another reason why that day was memorable. It was the first day that meat was brought to the house! Payal got the number from her friend and called the meat shop to ask them to deliver half a kilogram of minced meat to the house. They put the meat before Owlie.

a) **What did Payal's Mom dislike to do ?**

**Ans.** Payal's Mom disliked to bring meat into the house.

b) **Why was the day memorable ?**

**Ans.** The day was memorable as it was the first day that meat was brought to the house.

c) **How did Payal get the meat for Owlie ?**

**Ans.** Payal got the number from her friend and called the meat shop to ask them to deliver half a kilogram of minced meat to the house.

2. Reading up more about owls and their habits, Payal discovered that Owlie was a Spotted Owlet. She had the typical grey-brown coat, heavily spotted with white, the pale face, yellow eyes and the white neckband, which looked like a ribbon, Payal decided. Soon, Payal took over the job of looking after Owlie. She saw that the cage was cleaned every day. She filled the water bowl. Once Owlie began to eat by herself, Payal too could feed her.

a) **What did Payal's mom discover by reading books on Owls?**

**Ans.** Payal's Mom discovered that the Owlie was a Spotted Owlet.

b) **Describe the appearance of Owlie ?**

**Ans.** Owlie had a typical grey-brown coat, heavily spotted with white, the pale face, yellow eyes and a white neckband.

c) **What was Payal's job in taking care of Owlie ?**

**Ans.** Payal cleaned the cage and filled the water bowl everyday.

3. Once Owlie was moved to the library, strict rules were laid down for everyone in the house. The two doors were never to be left open – not at night, not in the day. Every night, Payal would leave the cage door open and put a plate of mincemeat on top of the cage. This was so that when Owlie flew out of her cage, she could also learn to find her food.

a) **What were the rules ?**

**Ans.** The two doors were never to be left open - not at night, not in the day. Every night, Payal would leave the cage door open and put a place of mincemeat on top of the cage.

b) **Why was the meat placed on the top of cage ?**

**Ans.** The meat was placed on the top of the cage so that Owlie would fly out of the cage and learn to find her food.

c) **Where was Owlie moved ?**

**Ans.** Owlie was moved into the library.

4. Every day when Payal came back from school, the first thing she did was to peep into the library. Usually, she would find Owlie fast asleep on her perch. But today, it was different. The cage was empty and there was no sign of Owlie! And the door to the garden was

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### I. WRITE THE CORRECT WORD.

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

### II. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.

#### 1. How did Owlie spend her first day at Payal's house?

**Ans.** Payal's mom ordered the meat to feed the owl. As Owlie was a baby, it didn't know to eat. Mom decided to squish the meat until it was soft and forced the food into Owlie's mouth. In a second, Owlie fell down on the floor of the cage. She lay on her back with her feet up in the air. Payal and his Mom thought that they had killed the owl and started talking about burying the bird. Suddenly, Owlie opened one eye and got on to her feet. Payal learnt later that falling on her back and pretending to be dead was Owlie's way of defending herself against danger. So that was Owlie's first day at home.

#### 2. What happened one day, when Payal returned home?

**Ans.** One day, when Payal returned home, the cage was empty and the garden door was left open. Payal panicked and called for her mother. Payal's mother ran into the room and searched for the owl. There was no sign of Owlie. Mom asked Payal to be calm and to search once again all over. They shut the garden door and looked in every corner of the room - Behind doors, on top of the tall book shelves and in every nook and corner. They couldn't find Owlie. Finally, they decided that the Owlie had gone and left the doors open. But Payal hoped secretly that Owlie would come in, if the doors were kept open.

#### 3. How did Payal get back the owl?

**Ans.** Payal was upset after Owlie left their house. She was sitting, gazing mournfully at the Owlie's cage. Mom advised Payal to read a good book to cheer herself up. Payal started looking for a book to read. Suddenly, she noticed a curio on the shelf. She was about to pick it up, when the curio opened an eye. It was Owlie pretending to be a curio. Payal was happy to find out that it was Owlie. Payal scolded the owl not to give her a fright like that again and put her back in her cage.







# 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.

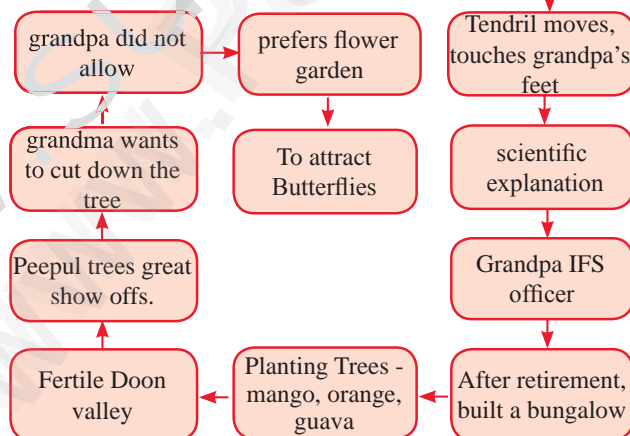
The narrator believes there is a scientific explanation to the plant's behavior. Whenever Grandfather joined the narrator in the garden, the garden became a happy place. The Grandfather served many years in the Indian Forest Service so he liked trees and plants. After his retirement he built a bungalow 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



## 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?

**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 :

- (i) Light & Warmth
- (ii) 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 and 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 that trees growing in the house made it look like a roof brought down by jungle.

2. Why did the author leave town?

**Ans :** The author left town to live with his father.

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 'y' wherever possible. It will not be possible with all the words.**

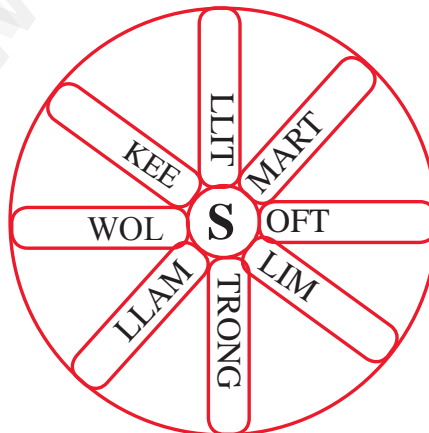
lone	blossom	fertile	vigorous	place	constant	complete
strong	unlike	great	cross	immediate	broad	

**Ans :** lonely,  
 vigorously,  
 constantly,  
 completely,  
 strongly,  
 unlikely,  
 greatly,  
 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 (✓).

- 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! (✗)
 

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

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

(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.

S

2. I want a roof over my head.

S

3. Please do not cut trees. ⊗

R

4. We spent the whole day planting saplings.

S

5. Will you please remove the trees growing on the wall?

R

6. There was a forest on the island.

S

7. Go to the river bed.

C

8. The island was a green paradise.

S

9. Grow more trees to protect nature.

C

10. Grandfather's dream had come true.

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.

## SUPPLEMENTARY

# 2 The Apple Tree and the Farmer

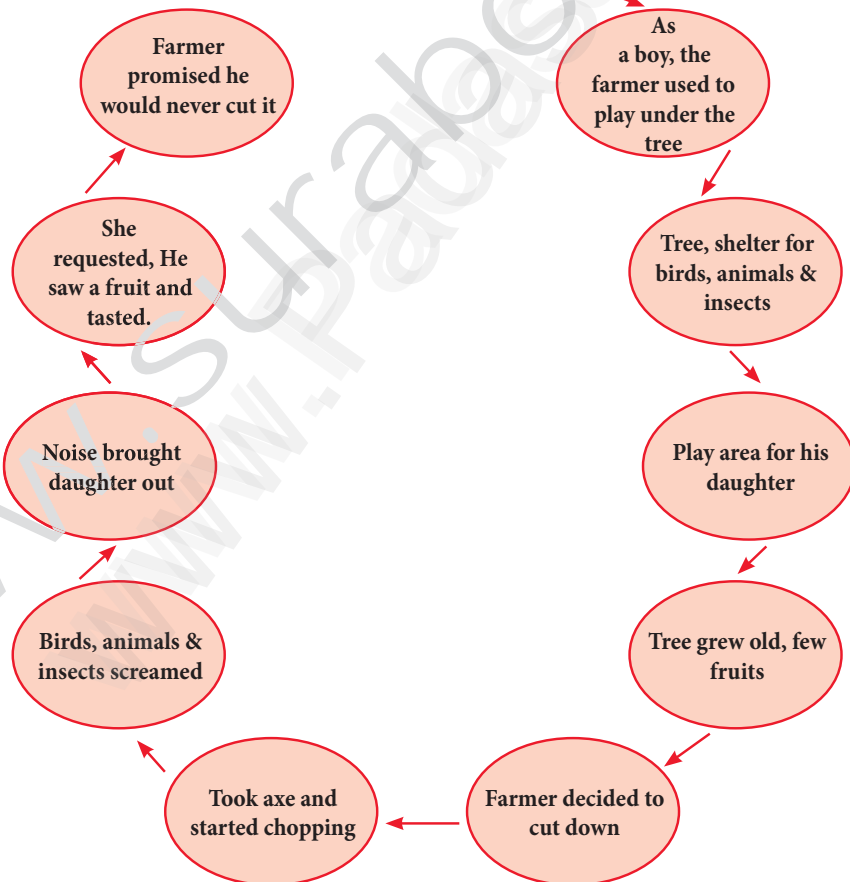


### SUMMARY

A farmer had an apple tree in his farm. Many small animals and birds lived in that tree. The apple tree grew old and bore less fruits. It gave shade, so his daughter and her friends played under it. The farmer decided to cut the tree for timber and more space to grow vegetables. He took his axe and began chopping. The little animals, birds and insects created commotion and brought his daughter out. The daughter pleaded in vain. The farmer saw a small fruit. He plucked it & tasted and recollected his childhood. The farmer put the axe down and promised his daughter that he would never cut the apple tree.

### MIND MAP

Apple tree & Vegetable garden



**A. Read the following statements. Say True or False.**

1. The farmer had spent his childhood playing under the tree. [Ans. True]
2. The farmer felt the space could be used to build a house. [Ans. False]
3. The apple tree requested the farmer not to cut it. [Ans. False]
4. All the little animals were happy about the farmer's decision. [Ans. False]
5. The apple tree was home for all the little animals. [Ans. True]

**B. Identify the speaker / character**

1. **Please don't cut the tree.**  
*Ans.* Farmer's daughter and her friends.
2. **You can enjoy the shade when you become old.**  
*Ans.* Farmer's daughter and her friends.
3. **I promise that I will never cut this tree.** ⊗  
*Ans.* Farmer to his daughter.

**IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER / SPEAKER • ADDITIONAL**

1. 'We play here just like you did'. - The farmer's daughter and her friends.
2. He wanted his little girl to have the childhood that he had had. - The farmer.
3. 'You and your friends will have your tree and your playground'. - The farmer to his daughter.
4. He lived in a village, up in the hills, beside a forest'. - The farmer.
5. They climbed the tree and swung on it. - The farmer and his friends.

**C. Choose the right option.**

1. The animals became worried because
  - (a) there was heavy rain.
  - (b) the farmer began to chop the tree.
  - (c) the farmer chased them away.
  - (d) the tree became old. [Ans. (b) the farmer began to chop the tree.]
2. The farmer's daughter and her friends came out because
  - (a) they wanted to play under the tree.
  - (b) they heard the commotion of the creatures.
  - (c) the farmer called them.
  - (d) they heard the farmer's voice. [Ans. (b) they heard the commotion of the creatures.]
3. The farmer promised that he would ⊗
  - (a) grow more trees.
  - (b) provide shelter to all the little animals.
  - (c) not cut the tree.
  - (d) be thankful to the children. [Ans. (c) not cut the tree.]

## MCQ : ADDITIONAL

- For many years, the farmer and his family
  - enjoyed living in the village
  - enjoyed the tastiest apples from the tree
  - enjoyed farming and cultivation **[Ans. (b) enjoyed the tastiest apples from the tree]**
- The farmer felt he could use the wood from the tree
  - to build a new room in his house
  - to build a new boat
  - to sell it in the market **[Ans. (a) to build a new room in his house]**
- The farmer decided to cut the tree because
  - the tree was big and its branches were entering the house
  - the tree was dying
  - the tree bore fewer and fewer fruits **[Ans. (c) the tree bore fewer and fewer fruits]**
- When the farmer began chopping the tree, the farmer's daughter and her friends
  - pleaded with him not to cut the tree
  - helped the farmer to cut the tree
  - collected the woods from the chopped tree. **[Ans. (a) pleaded with him not to cut the tree]**
- When the farmer bit into the juicy fruit from the tree,
  - he felt it was bitter in taste
  - memories of the fun he had as a boy came rushing back
  - he fainted and fell on the floor. **[Ans. (b) memories of the fun he had as a boy came rushing back]**

## D. Read the passage and answer the following.

All of a sudden, the farmer noticed a small fruit hanging from a branch. It was an apple and looked as delicious as the ones he ate as a boy. He plucked it and bit into the juicy fruit. The memories of the fun he had had as a boy came rushing back. When his daughter saw the changed expression in her father's face, she started pleading harder.

## 1. What did the farmer notice?

**Ans.** The farmer noticed a small fruit hanging from a branch.

## 2. What made him recall his childhood?

**Ans.** The delicious apple made him recall his childhood.

## 3. Why did his daughter start pleading?

**Ans.** When his daughter saw the changed expression in her father's face, she started pleading harder.

## READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS : ADDITIONAL

- For many years the farmer and his family had enjoyed the tastiest apples from the tree. As a boy the farmer and his friends played hide and seek around the apple tree. In the mean time many small animals and birds started living in the tree.
  - What did the farmer and his family enjoy? ⊗

**Ans :** The farmer and his family had enjoyed the tastiest apples from the tree.



## POEM

# I Dream of Spices **3**

### SUMMARY

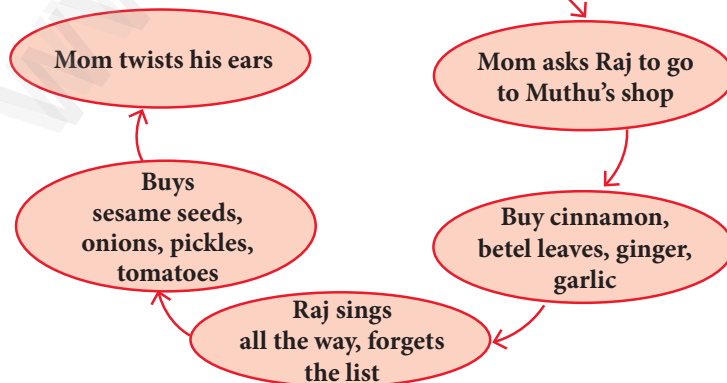
This is a simple and interesting poem by Raj Arumugam on a little boy's memory while shopping for his Mom. One-day when Raj's Mom asks him to buy cinnamon, betel leaves, ginger and garlic Raj bought sesame seeds, onions, tomatoes and pickles. He gets lovingly punished by his Mom.

### POEM OVERVIEW

No.	Poem Line	Explanation
1- 2	<i>My mother would say: "Little boy Raj..."</i>	My mother would call out to me 'Little boy Raj'.
3 - 6	<i>Go to Muthu's and get some cinnamon, betel leaves and ginger and garlic."</i>	She would say to go to Muthu's shop and get some cinnamon, betel leaves and ginger and garlic.
7 - 11	<i>And so I go to the shops singing all the way and when Muthu asks me what I'd want I rattle off a list:</i>	And so I would go to the shops, singing all the way and when Muthu asks me what I would want, I recite to him a list of items.
12 - 13	<i>"Sesame seeds, onions tomatoes and pickles"</i>	Sesame seeds, onions, tomatoes and pickle I forget the things told by my mother.
14-15	<i>And back home, Mother twists my ears Ouch!</i>	And when I go home my mother gets angry and twists my ears. I had forgotten what she has told. I cry in pain.

### MIND MAP

I Dream of Spices





## GLOSSARY

cinnamon	-	the bark of a tree that gives a delicious flavour to food
garlic	-	a small bulb with a strong taste used in cooking
rattle off	-	recite
sesame seeds	-	gingelly seeds
ouch	-	sound that expresses pain



## READ AND UNDERSTAND

### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Who is Raj? (⊗)

**Ans.** Raj is a little boy.

2. Where did Raj's mother send him?

**Ans.** Raj's mother sent him to a shop.

3. Who is Muthu?

**Ans.** Muthu is the owner of a shop.

4. What did mother ask Raj to buy? (⊗)

**Ans.** His mother asked him to buy some cinnamon, betel leaves, ginger and garlic.

5. What did Raj buy?

**Ans.** Raj bought sesame seeds, onions, tomatoes and pickles.

### B. Choose the correct answers.

1. Mother called \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Muthu                      (b) Raj                      (c) Ram                      **[Ans. (b) Raj]**

2. Mother did not ask for \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) cinnamon                      (b) cardamom                      (c) betel leaves                      **[Ans. (b) cardamom]**

3. Raj did not buy \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) onions and sesame (b) ginger and garlic                      (c) tomato and pickles  
**[Ans. (b) ginger and garlic]**

## APPRECIATING THE POEM

### C. Find an example of alliteration in the poem.

sesame                      -                      seed

what                      -                      want

ginger                      -                      garlic

### D. Listen to the poem read by your teacher.

Read the poem aloud in pairs. One person reads out Raj's words and the other reads the mother's. Take turns and read.



(To be done by the students)

E. Tell the story of the poem in three or four sentences with the help of the pictures given below.



Ans :

- Mother asks her son to go to shop and buy a few items.
- The boy goes to shop and buys different items.
- He returns home.
- Mother sees the items and punishes him.



## WRITING

F. Read the jumbled lines from the poem and rearrange them in correct order.

1. cinnamon, betel leaves	9. tomatoes and pickles”
2. and ginger and garlic”	10. “Sesame seeds, onions
3. Go to Muthu’s	11. I rattle off a list:
4. My mother would say :	12. what I’d want
5. and get some	13. and when Muthu asks me
6. “Little boy Raj...	14. my mother twists my ears
7. And so I go to the shops	15. and back home
8. singing all the way	16. ouch!

Ans : (4, 6, 3, 5, 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 15, 14, 16)

- My mother would say:
- “Little boy Raj...
- Go to Muthu’s
- and get some
- cinnamon, betel leaves
- and ginger and garlic.”
- And so I go to the shops
- singing all the way
- and when Muthu asks me
- what I’d want
- I rattle off a list:
- “Sesame seeds, onions
- tomatoes and pickles”
- And back home,
- My mother twists my ears
- Ouch!

**G. Fill in the blanks with different words and write, your own poem.**Your Title for the poem : Me and Mani!My mom would say :“Little boy / girl ManoGo to Mani's

and get some

Tomato, BrinjalCarrot and Onion”And so I go to the Mani'ssinging all the wayand when Mani asks me

what I want

I rattle off a list:

“Biscuit, CandiesCakes and Wafers”

And back home,

My mom twists my ears

Ouch!

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS****I. POEM COMPREHENSION.**1. *My mother would say:**“Little boy Raj...**Go to Muthu's***a) Who would say to go to shop?****Ans.** Raj's mother.**b) How does she call Raj?****Ans.** Little boy2. *get some**cinnamon, betel leaves**and ginger and garlic.”***a) Where will he get the items?****Ans.** Muthu's shop.**b) What should he buy?****Ans.** Cinnamon, betel leaves, ginger, garlic.3. *And so I go to the shops**singing all the way***a) Who goes to shops?****Ans.** Raj goes to shops.**b) How does he go?****Ans.** He goes singing all the way.

4. *when Muthu asks me  
what I'd want  
I rattle off a list:  
"Sesame seeds, onions  
tomatoes and pickles"*

a) What does Muthu ask?

**Ans.** Muthu asks Raj what he would want.

b) List the things he will buy?

**Ans.** Sesame seeds, onions, tomatoes and pickles.

5. *And back home,  
Mother twists my ears  
Ouch!*

a) What does mother do?

**Ans.** Mother twists Raj's ears.

b) Why does she do so?

**Ans.** He forgot the list of items told by her.

## II. POETIC DEVICES.

1. *And back home  
Mother twists my ears.*

What is the poetic device used in the second line?

**Ans.** **Alliteration** - Mother - my

2. *Cinnamom, beetal leaves  
and ginger and garlic*

Pick out the Alliteration. ⊗

**Ans.** **Alliteration** - ginger - garlic.

## III. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.

1. Describe Raj's experience in helping his mom at shopping?

**Ans.** This is a simple and interesting poem by Raj Arumugam on a little boy's memory while shopping for his Mom. One-day Raj's Mom asks him to buy cinnamon, betel leaves, ginger and garlic but Raj bought sesame seeds, onions, tomatoes and pickles. He gets lovingly punished by his Mom.

2. How did Raju react when his mother asked him to buy a list of items?

**Ans.** Raju's mother called him and gave him a list of items to be bought from Muthu's shop. She told him to get some cinnamon, betel leaves, ginger and garlic. But, being a little boy, he goes to the shop, singing happily all the way. When the shop owner asks him what does he want, he forgets what his mother had told him to buy and recites different items like sesame seeds, onions, tomatoes and pickles. When he gets back home, his mother gets angry and twists his ears due to his poor memory.



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) Owlie's gone -  
c) She opened one eye and then the other -



## TERM - II

### PROSE



## UNIT

# 1 Sports Stars

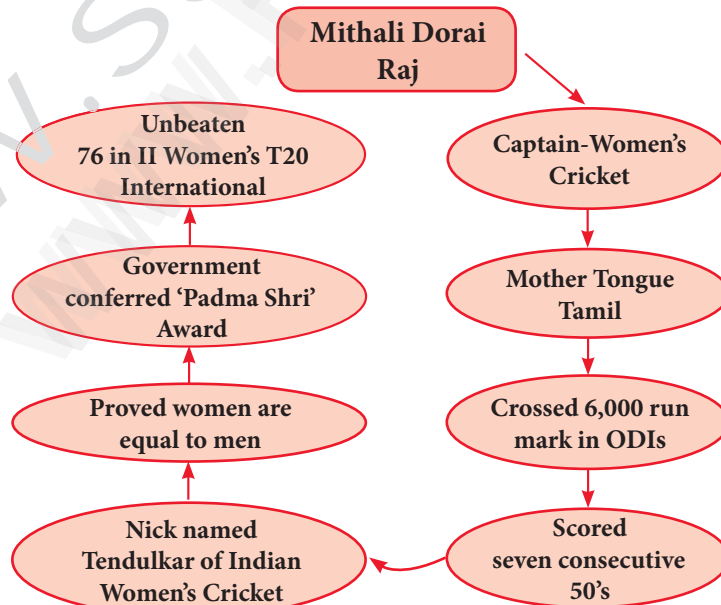
### SECTION I

#### 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 cross 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	-	strong willed
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 Kabbadi.

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. Kabbadi   | 3. Cricket    |
| 2. Badminton | 4. Relay race |

**SECTION III**

**SUMMARY**

This section deals with the biography of P.V. Sindhu, the Badminton player. Pusalra 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).

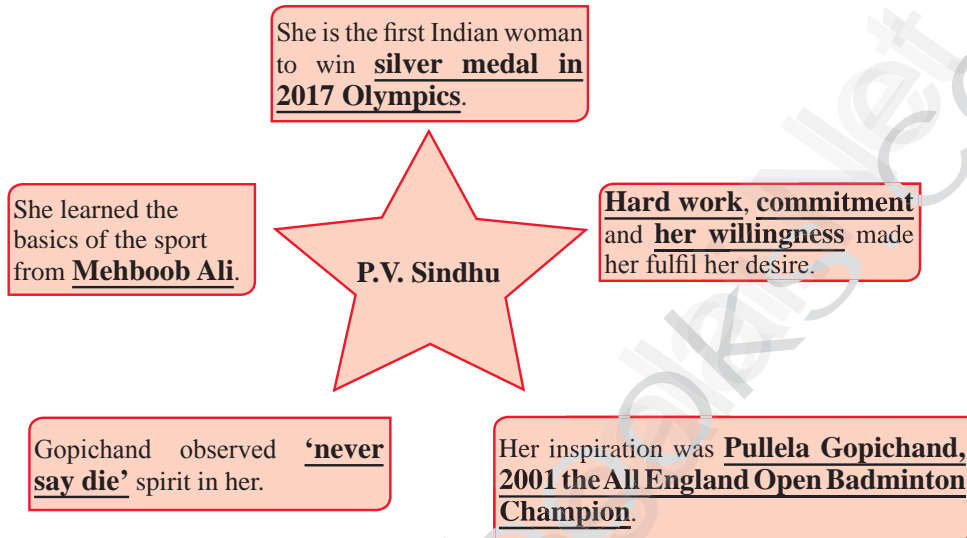
P.V. Sindhu won several titles, awards and cash grants for her contribution. The Government of India has also conferred three awards on her. They are Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award in 2016, Padma Shri in 2015 and Arjuna Award in 2013.

**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.

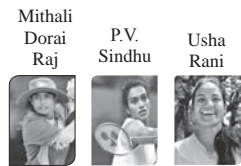


### READ AND UNDERSTAND

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

**II. Read the questions related to the three sports stars you have read about and tick the appropriate boxes.**



- Who won the Olympic 2016 silver medal in badminton?
- Who is the role model for her siblings?
- Whose mother tongue is Tamil?
- Whose attitude is 'never-say-die spirit'?
- Which player works in the Police Department?
- Which player holds the record for the highest individual score in cricket?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**III. Think and answer.**

- Women/ Men can achieve anything, provided they put their heart and soul into it. Discuss in the class. Do you think being a man or a woman makes a difference?**

**Ans :** In this world of competition, everyone can achieve success, if they put their heart and soul into their task. Every person who achieves success in life, has to work hard with dedication and determination. It's no matter, whether they are men or women. That makes no difference. All that matters is only hard work, determination and the willingness to achieve something big. One can always learn something from another person's story. Each one of us should believe in ourselves and follow our passion to win with devotion and dedication. Success will surely embrace us one day.

- How can you balance your academic goals and your passion for sports or arts?**

**Ans :** A person's determination and readiness to cross the obstacles in life, can make him / her to balance his / her academic goals and the passion for sports or arts. P.V. Sindhu is a good example for this. Despite being busy with her training schedules and International tournaments, she managed to attend regular school until class 9, after which all her classes were through correspondence. She did balance both her passion as well as her academics and she holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce (B.Com.). The other sports stars who balanced their passion for sports and academics are Rahul Dravid, Anil Kumble, V.V.S. Laxman, K. Srikkanth, M.S. Dhoni, Murali Vijay and Suresh Raina. All these stars excelled in Cricket. There are also others, who have excelled in the field of sports and academics. Therefore, the determination to surpass both in academics and sports and the ability in balancing both are the prime factors to achieve success in both the fields.



## VOCABULARY

**A. Match the sport and the equipment.**

- eg : Cricket - Bat
- Football - (i) Bow and Arrow
  - Tennis - (ii) Club
  - Golf - (iii) Net
  - Volleyball - (iv) Racquets
  - Archery - (v) Helmet

**[Ans : 1. (v); 2. (iv); 3. (ii); 4. (iii); 5. (i)]**



**B. Find the names of twelve sports and games from the grid.**

A	(K)	A	B	A	D	D	(I)	(T)
S	I	V	W	O	I	M	C	A
D	(T)	E	N	N	I	S	E	B
F	E	(C)	(H)	E	S	(S)	S	L
(G)	F	A	O	(R)	I	W	K	E
O	L	R	C	E	U	I	A	T
L	Y	R	K	L	T	M	T	E
(F)	I	O	E	A	W	M	I	N
P	N	(M)	(Y)	Y	D	I	N	N
P	(G)	P	J	(R)	T	N	(G)	(I)
Y	T	(S)	U	M	O	(G)	R	(S)

**C. Tick the meaning of the italicised word.**

- Being compared to Sachin is an absolute *privilege*.  
 (a) Honour                      (b) Right                      (c) Favour                      (d) Disadvantage  
**[Ans : (a) Honour]**
- The boy was taken by *surprise* when he learnt about Mithali Dorai Raj. ☒  
 (a) Affected                      (b) Moved                      (c) Amazed                      (d) Upset  
**[Ans : (c) Amazed]**
- Usha Rani had to *struggle* all through her life.  
 (a) Fight                      (b) Duel                      (c) Fun                      (d) Work hard  
**[Ans : (d) Work hard]**
- Usha Rani is *expert* at giving leads. ☒  
 (a) Clumsy                      (b) Sharp                      (c) Skilled                      (d) Bad                      **[Ans : (c) Skilled]**
- No *opponent* is too big to defeat.  
 (a) Competitor                      (b) Rival                      (c) Helper                      (d) Enemy  
**[Ans : (a) Competitor]**

**D. Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the words given in brackets.**

- We should learn from our \_\_\_\_\_ (success). **[Ans : failure]**
- Children don't like to read \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) books. **[Ans : uninteresting]**
- Be \_\_\_\_\_ (general) when you are telling us what you need. **[Ans : specific]**
- The teacher asked the children to \_\_\_\_\_ (start) talking. **[Ans : stop]**
- The new boss decided to \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) the lazy workers. **[Ans : dismiss]**





## LISTENING

E. Listen to your teacher and number the pictures accordingly.



a. Scuba diving



b. Water rafting



c. Para gliding



d. Skiing

Write 'T' if the statement is True and 'F' if the statement is False.

1. Himachal Pradesh is an ideal place for paragliding.
2. Skiing offers opportunities to delve into oceans.
3. Paragliding is also a recreational adventure sport.
4. Scuba Diving has a huge following all over the world.
5. The most suitable period for Skiing is from March to June.

T

F

T

F

F



## SPEAKING

F. Look at these images of different kinds of sports. Identify and name as many as you can with your partner.



- Ans :**
- |                |                    |                 |              |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) Football   | (2) Weight Lifting | (3) Cycling     | (4) Swimming |
| (5) Skiing     | (6) Horse Riding   | (7) Basket Ball | (8) Running  |
| (9) Gymnastics | (10) Tennis        | (11) Boat race  | (12) Hockey  |

Describe any one of them to your partner.

➤ Name of the sport.

**Ans :** Cricket

I love to play cricket with my friends. I often watch cricket matches with my father and my brother.

➤ What equipment is used to play the sport?

**Ans :** The equipments used for this sport are pads, chest guard, elbow guard, helmet, abdominal guard, gloves, cricket bat and cricket ball.

➤ What kind of area/ground/field it is played in?

**Ans :** It is played on a field, where there is a rectangular 22-yard long pitch.

➤ How is it played?

**Ans :** It is played between two teams of eleven players. Each team attempts to score runs, while the other team will defend by fielding. I enjoy playing this game whenever I get free time.

✦ I like to play cricket.

✦ I play cricket regularly with my friends.

✦ Cricket is an outdoor game.

✦ This game requires eleven players.

✦ The cricket sport has a bat, ball, leg pads, chest guards, elbow guards, gloves and an abdominal guard.

✦ It is generally played in a ground.

✦ I enjoy playing this game



## GRAMMAR

G. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. There is a play ground in my school.



2. The starry sky looks beautiful at night.



3. The tray has fresh vegetables.



4. It is a hot day.



5. The girl gave her friend a pleasant smile.



H. Put the words in correct order and rewrite each sentence.

1. They have a post-box. (Red, Small, Rectangular)

**Ans :** They have a small rectangular red post-box.

2. I have sticks. (Long, Two, Brown)

**Ans :** I have two long brown sticks.

3. Find me the brushes. (New, Five, Yellow)

**Ans :** Find me five new yellow brushes.

4. Mahesh is a boy. (Thin, Tall, Clever)

**Ans :** Mahesh is a tall thin clever boy.

5. It is a plate. (Round, Pink, Small)

**Ans :** It is a small round pink plate.

**I. Refer to a dictionary for the meanings and circle the odd one.**

- Ans :**
1. Tiny - Small, Enormous, Little, Puny.
  2. Ample - Great, Plentiful, Generous, Restricted.
  3. Kind - Harsh, Concerned, Charitable, Gentle.
  4. Honest - Reliable, Trusty, Sincere, Deceitful.
  5. Cheerful - Bright, Low, Gay, Contented.



## WRITING

**J.(i) Imagine that you are the School Pupil Leader. Write a formal letter inviting the chief guest for the school's Annual Day. Give details of the time and place of the event.**

**Ans :**

**From**

Ravi Teja, School Pupil Leader,  
R. R. K. Hr. Sec. School,  
No. 610, Ram Ngar,  
Villivakkam, Chennai - 600 038.

November 15<sup>th</sup> 2018.

**To**

Mrs. G. Shoba Ranganathan  
(Retired Police Officer)  
3A, First Main Road,  
Adyar, Chennai - 600 020.

Respected Madam,

I am writing this letter on behalf of R.R. K. Hr. Sec. School. Our school is going to conduct its Annual Day on 20th of November. In this connection, we cordially invite you to our 23rd Annual Day to be the chief guest and to address the gathering. We are sure the students will benefit from your ideas and words. We will be privileged to have you in our school on this special day.

We look forward to receiving your acceptance.

Yours sincerely,

Ravi Teja

School Pupil Leader

**J.(ii) Imagine that you are the sports captain of your school. Write a formal letter to the sports captain of another school inviting her/ his team for a friendly match. You may choose any sport. Give details of time and place.**

**Ans :**

**From**

V. Raghav, Sports Captain,  
Aditya Senior Secondary School,  
Kolathur, Chennai - 600 099.

24<sup>th</sup> October 2018.

**To**

Master Ravi Varma,  
Sports Captain,  
VRC Higher Secondary School,  
Athipattu, Ambattur,  
Chennai - 600 053.

Dear Friend,

I am writing this letter on behalf of my school 'Aditya Senior Secondary School' at Kolathur. I am the sports captain of this school. Our school is going to conduct a friendly match on 27<sup>th</sup> October 2018 in our school premises. As the sports captain of my school, I would like to invite your school team for a friendly basketball match on 27<sup>th</sup> October 2018 at 10 a.m. Tea and Lunch will be provided to all the students and the teachers, who accompany them.

We look forward to receiving your acceptance.

Yours sincerely,

V. Raghav

School Sports Captain



## CREATIVE WRITING

**K. Make a diary entry on the impact of a sports personality who is an inspiration to you.**

**Ans :**

**Diary Entry**

Place : XYZ

Date : 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 20xx.

Day & Time : Sunday, 8.00 p.m.

Today I read the biography of P.V. Sindhu, the Badminton player. She was one of the two Indian badminton players to ever win a silver medal in 2017 Olympics. I have watched her playing Badminton with my family members. Now after reading her biography, I am inspired by her hard work and dedication. Despite of her busy training schedules, she managed to attend regular school until class 9. After that, she did her studies through correspondence and now she holds a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce (B.Com.). How well has she balanced her passion to play Badminton, as well as her academics! Really very great! She has become my role model and I will strive to become a sports star like her and also excel in my academics.

*Johny.*

# POEM



# UNIT

## Team Work **1**

– Edgar A. Guest

### SUMMARY

The poet Edgar Albert Guest in his poem ‘Team Work’ insists on the importance of Team work. Team work is very important. When we work together as a team, we become strong and then it is easy to achieve the common goal. It is good to have courage and talent to achieve something. It is also fine to be counted as a star. But that thrilling single act doesn’t tell anyone your abilities. In a game we play, there is no single hand. We must work with a team, helping and coordinating with others in the team to achieve something. Sometimes people praise you, call you great and single you out for fame. But you must work with your team mate or you’ll never win the game. Your work of life is never done with your selfish dream. A battle should be won or lost by the spirit of the team.

You may be praised for your skill. But a greater thing to do is to set your mind and will on the goal that’s in front of you (the game). It is helping your teammate to score, when his changes are hopeless. It is also forgetting about self and fighting for the team till the game is over.

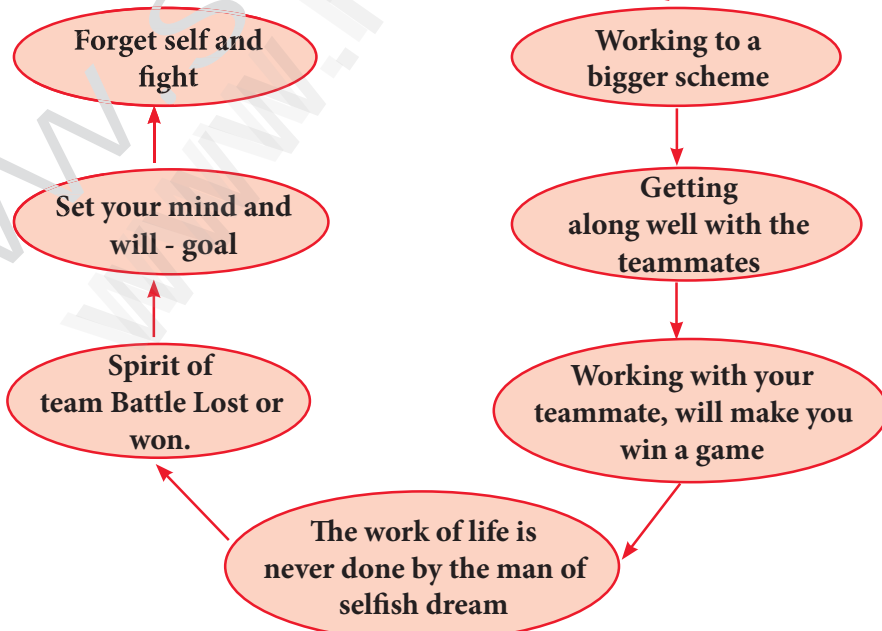
### POEM OVERVIEW

No.	Poem Line	Explanation
1- 2	<i>It’s all very well to have courage and skill And it’s fine to be counted a star,</i>	It’s good to have courage and talent to achieve something. It’s also fine to be counted as a star.
3 - 4	<i>But the single deed with its touch of thrill Doesn’t tell the man you are;</i>	But the thrilling single act doesn’t tell anyone your abilities.
5 - 6	<i>For there’s no lone hand in the game we play, We must work to a bigger scheme,</i>	There is no single hand in the game we play. All of us, as a team, should work to a bigger plan or aim.
7 - 8	<i>And the thing that counts in the world to-day Is, How do you pull with the team?</i>	The thing that matters in the world today is how do you get along with your teammates.
9 - 10	<i>They may sound your praise and call you great, They may single you out for fame,</i>	Sometimes people may praise you, call you great and they may give you special attention from others for fame.

11 - 12	<i>But you must work with your running mate Or you'll never win the game;</i>	But you must work earnestly with your teammate or you will never win the game.
13 - 14	<i>Oh, never the work of life is done By the man with a selfish dream,</i>	Your work of life is never done with your selfish dream. It is a fact that is known to everyone.
15 - 16	<i>For the battle is lost or the battle is won By the spirit of the team.</i>	A battle can be won or lost by the spirit of the team. If they all work together.
17 - 18	<i>You may think it fine to be praised for skill, But a greater thing to do</i>	You may think it is fine to be praised by others for your talent. But a greater thing you should do than this.
19 - 20	<i>Is to set your mind and set your will On the goal that's just in view;</i>	You should set your mind and will on the goal that is in front of you. The aim that is in your view.
21 - 22	<i>It's helping your fellowman to score When his chances hopeless seem;</i>	This goal is helping your fellow men to score more, when his chances seem to be hopeless. Giving him a helping hand.
23 - 24	<i>Its forgetting self till the game is o're And fighting for the team.</i>	It's also forgetting about your selfishness and fighting for the team, till the game is over.

**MIND MAP**

**Team Work**

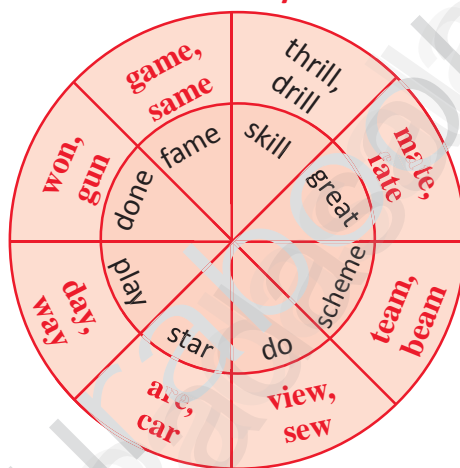




## GLOSSARY

deed	-	act; achievement
scheme	-	plan
fame	-	glory
mate	-	companion; partner
spirit	-	will; determination
O're	-	a (poetic) Abbreviation for 'over'
courage	-	braveness
skill	-	talent
thrill	-	excitement
lone	-	single
single you out	-	giving special attention
sound	-	express

A. Read the poem aloud and fill in the wheel with its rhyming pair. Also try giving your own rhyming word. One is done for you.



B. Fill in the table.

**Contraction** is a shortened form of a word or group of words, with the omitted letters often replaced in written English by an apostrophe (').

It's	It is
Doesn't	<u>Does not</u>
There's	<u>There is</u>
<u>You'll</u>	You will
That's	<u>That is</u>
<u>I've</u>	I have
He'd	<u>He would / He had</u>
Aren't	<u>Are not</u>
<u>He's</u>	He has
Won't	<u>Will not</u>
<u>Can't</u>	Can not

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What qualities are needed to play a game? ⊗

**Ans :** Planning, co-ordination with your teammates, true spirit of the team, setting your mind and will on the goal in front of you, fighting for the team and helping them to score are the qualities needed to play a game.

2. What helps one win the game?

**Ans :** Working with your running mate, the team spirit, setting your mind and will on the game played, helping your fellowmen to score and forgetting self till the game is over, helps one to win the game.

3. How is team spirit created?

**Ans :** Team spirit can be created by recognising the team players, who drive success within any team, treating all of them fairly, trusting them at all times and creating a right environment for them.

**D. Read the lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *It's helping your fellowman to score  
When his chances hopeless seem;  
Its forgetting self till the game is o're  
And fighting for the team.*

a) What does 'it' stand for here? ⊗

**Ans :** It stands for the Team work.

b) Write the rhyme scheme for the above lines.

**Ans :** The rhyming scheme for the above line is 'a b a b'.

2. *They may sound your praise and call you great,  
They may single you out for fame,  
But you must work with your running mate  
Or you'll never win the game;*

a) Whom does 'they' refer to?

**Ans :** 'They' refers to the people around you.

b) Which line talks about team spirit?

**Ans :** The 3<sup>rd</sup> line 'But you must work with your running mate' talks about the team spirit.

c) Pick out the rhyming words from the given lines.

**Ans :** The rhyming words are 'great - mate ; fame - game'.

**E. Pair work. Discuss with your partner and list out any five team games.**

1. Football
2. Hockey
3. Cricket
4. Kho - Kho
5. Volley ball

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### I. POEM COMPREHENSION AND POETIC DEVICES.

1. *It's all very well to have courage and skill  
And it's fine to be counted a star,  
But the single deed with its touch of thrill  
Doesn't tell the man you are;*

a) **What is fine to be counted?**

**Ans :** It is fine to be counted as a star.

b) **Does your single act tell who you are?**

**Ans :** No, your single act doesn't tell the man you are.

c) **What do you mean by the word 'deed'?**

**Ans :** 'Deed' means 'Act' or 'achievement'.

d) **Pick out rhyming words from these lines?**

**Ans :** The rhyming words are skill - thrill ; star - are.

2. *For there's no lone hand in the game we play,  
We must work to a bigger scheme,  
And the thing that counts in the world to-day  
Is, How do you pull with the team?*

a) **Is there a lone hand in the game we play?**

**Ans :** No, there is no lone hand in the game we play.

b) **What is the thing that counts in the world today?**

**Ans :** It is the co-ordination with the teammates.

c) **How must we work according to the poet?**

**Ans :** We must work to a bigger scheme.

d) **Pick out the alliterated words.**

**Ans :** The alliterated words are : the - thing; the - team.

3. *Oh, never the work of life is done  
By the man with a selfish dream,  
For the battle is lost or the battle is won  
By the spirit of the team.*

a) **What is responsible for a battle to win or lose?**

**Ans :** The spirit of team is responsible to win or lose a battle.

b) **What happens to a man of selfish dream?**

**Ans :** His work of life is never done.

c) **What is the rhyming scheme of the above lines?**

**Ans :** The rhyming scheme is 'a b a b'.

d) **Pick out the rhyming words from the given lines.**

**Ans :** 'done - won'; dream - team' are the rhyming words in the given lines.

## II. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

1. **What is very well to have for a player?**  
*Ans :* Courage and skill are good qualities of a player.
2. **Is it easy to become famous with your single deed?**  
*Ans :* No, it is not easy to become famous without your teammates.
3. **Who will call you great and praise you?**  
*Ans :* The spectators will call you great and praise you.
4. **With whom must you work to win the game?**  
*Ans :* You must work with your running mate to win the game.
5. **Why do the people single you out?**  
*Ans :* The people single you out for fame.

## III. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

1. **What should you do to win the game?**  
*Ans :* We should work and co-ordinate with our teammates to win the game. You should work with a team spirit.
2. **How is the life of work done according to the poet?**  
*Ans :* The work of life is never done by the man of selfish dream. He should forget his self till the game is over. Only then, the life of work is done.

## IV. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.

1. **What are the most essential qualities to win the game?**  
*Ans :* The most essential quality to win the game is team work. When we work together as a team, we become strong and then it is easy to achieve the common goal. Your work of life is never done by a man's selfish dream. A battle should be won or lost by the team spirit. You should set your mind and will on the goal that is in front of you. You should help your teammates to score, when their chances seemed to be hopeless. You should forget your self and fight for the team till the game is over.
2. **Why is team work important?**  
*Ans :* The poet insists on the team work in this poem as it is very important. When we work together as a team, we become more strong and have more confidence. It is good to have courage and talent to achieve something. It is also fine to be counted as a star. But that thrilling single act doesn't tell anyone your abilities. There is no single hand in a game, we play. We must work with a team, helping and co-ordinating with others in the team to achieve something in our life. Only then, we will win and achieve great success.



6<sup>TH</sup>  
STD.

II TERM SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 2019 - 20

Reg. No.

ENGLISH

Time : 2.00 hrs.

Marks : 60

1. Choose the synonym for the given words :  $5 \times 1 = 5$
- a) Surprise
    - i) moved
    - ii) amazed
  - b) expert
    - i) sharp
    - ii) skilled
  - c) opponent
    - i) competitor
    - ii) rival
  - d) trumpeting
    - i) making a loud noise
    - ii) low noise
  - e) murmur
    - i) indistinct sound
    - ii) distinct sound
2. Choose the correct antonym for the given words :  $5 \times 1 = 5$
- a) Success
    - i) failure
    - ii) passed
  - b) general
    - i) common
    - ii) specific
  - c) appoint
    - i) dismiss
    - ii) nominate
  - d) interesting
    - i) doubt
    - ii) boring
  - e) start
    - i) initial
    - ii) stop
3. Choose the correct answer :  $5 \times 1 = 5$
- a) The second most popular sport in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.
    - (a) Tennis
    - (b) cricket
    - (c) badminton
    - (d) hockey
  - b) P.V. Sindhu won a silver medal in \_\_\_\_\_ Olympics.
    - (a) 2015
    - (b) 2016
    - (c) 2011
    - (d) 2012
- c) The people were making all kinds of sounds because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) they wanted to move the baby elephant out of the track.
  - ii) they were afraid.
  - iii) they were confused.
  - iv) someone stopped the train.
- d) The teacher asked the children to take their seat because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) the children had to take their breakfast.
  - ii) she wanted to check whether all the children were present.
  - iii) the train was about to move.
  - iv) the train was about to stop.
- e) Merlin was thrilled when the school arranged the trip because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - i) Geetha madam arranged the trip.
  - ii) she had heard about the beautiful journey by the toy train.
  - iii) she wanted to visit Ooty.
  - iv) she loved to go with her friends.
4. Pick the words in correct order and rewrite each sentence :  $3 \times 1 = 3$
- i) I have sticks. (Long, two, Brown)
  - ii) Mahesh is a boy. (Thin, Tall, Clever)
  - iii) It is a plate. (Round, Pink, Small)

5. Circle the odd one :  $3 \times 1 = 3$

- i) Small, Enormous, Little, Puny.
- ii) Harsh, Concerned, Charitable, Gentle.
- iii) Reliable, Trusty, Sincere, Deceitful.

6. Syllabify the following words :  $3 \times 1 = 3$

- i) Bananas                      ii) Behind
- iii) Thud

7. Circle the verbs appropriately :  $3 \times 1 = 3$

- i) Children like / likes ice-creams.
- ii) Bird is flying / are flying in the sky.
- iii) The florist sell / sells flowers on the street.

8. Fill in the blanks with suitable tense form of the verbs given in the brackets:  $3 \times 1 = 3$

- i) The doorbell rang, while I \_\_\_\_\_ < do > my homework.
- ii) The television was on but nobody \_\_\_\_\_ < watch > it.
- iii) Baskaran hurt his hand while he \_\_\_\_\_ < cut > mangoes.

9. Write true or false :  $3 \times 1 = 3$

- i) Mithali's mother tongue is telugu.
- ii) Mithali is one of the women players to score seven consecutive 50s.
- iii) Mithali is happy to be recognised as Tendulkar of Indian women's cricket.

10. Answer the following questions :  $3 \times 1 = 3$

- i) Whose attitude is never - say - die spirit?

ii) Which player holds the record for the highest run scorer in Women's International Cricket?

iii) Which player works in the police department?

- a) Usha Rani    b) P.V.Sindhu

11. Answer the following questions :  $3 \times 1 = 3$

- i) When did Usha Rani start playing kabaddi?
- ii) Where did the boys and girls go?
- iii) Why did the girl scream?

12. Quote from memory :  $5 \times 1 = 5$

Write the first five lines from the poem, "From a railway carriage".

13. Read the lines and answer the questions given below :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

- i) *"It's helping your fellowman to score when his chances hopeless seem; It's forgetting self till the game is o're and fighting for the team".*

- a) What does 'it' stand for here?
- b) Write the rhyme scheme for the above lines.

- ii) *"Here is a child who clambers and scrambles. All by himself and gathering brambles".*

- a) Where do you think the child is?
- b) What does 'gathering brambles' mean?

14. Identify the character / speaker :  $2 \times 1 = 2$

- i) "Use the brake"
- ii) "Don't let us down now, Gulliver; we need your help".



15. Choose the correct answer :

2×1= 2

- i) Springfields is the name of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) team            b) house  
c) company      d) school
- ii) Gulliver managed to reach the land as he was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) a doctor  
b) one of the crews  
c) a swimmer  
d) the caption

16. Letter writing :

1×5= 5

Write a formal letter inviting the chief guest for the school's annual day.



Answers

1. ii) amazed  
ii) skilled  
i) competitor  
i) making a loud noise  
i) indistinct sound
2. i) failure  
ii) specific  
i) dismiss  
ii) boring  
ii) stop
3. a) (b) cricket  
b) (b) 2016  
c) i) they wanted to move the baby elephant out of the track.

- d) iii) the train was about to move.  
e) ii) she had heard about the beautiful journey by the toy train.
4. i) I have two, long, brown sticks.  
ii) Mahesh is a clever, tall, thin boy.  
iii) It is a round, small, pink plate.
5. i) Small, Enormous, Little, Puny.  
ii) Harsh, Concerned, Charitable, Gentle.  
iii) Reliable, Trusty, Sincere, Deceitful
6. i) Ba - nan - as  
ii) Be - hind  
iii) Thud (one syllable)
7. i) Children like / ice-creams.  
ii) Birds- / are flying in the sky.  
iii) The florist- / sells flowers on the street.
8. i) was doing  
ii) was watching  
iii) was cutting
9. i) False  
ii) True  
iii) False
10. i) P.V. Sindhu's attitude is 'never-say-die spirit.'  
ii) Mithali holds the record for the highest run scorer in women's international cricket.  
iii) Usha Rani works in the police department.

11. i) As a school child, Usha Rani started playing Kabbadi.  
ii) The boys and girls of Class VI went on a trip to Ooty.  
iii) The girl screamed because one of the monkeys tried to snatch a banana from her hand.
12. Faster than fairies, faster than witches,  
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;  
And charging along like troops in a battle,  
All through the meadows the horses and cattle:  
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
13. i) a) It stands for the Team work.  
b) The rhyming scheme, for the above lines, is 'a b a b'.  
ii) a) The poet sees a child in the fields climbing up a steepy ground.  
b) He climbs with difficulty and gathers blackberries.
14. i) Vishnu  
ii) The Emperor of Lilliputians
15. i) a) team  
ii) c) a swimmer

16. From  
Ravi Teja, School Pupil Leader,  
R. R. K. Hr. Sec. School,  
No. 610, Ram Ngar,  
Villivakkam, Chennai - 600 038.

November 15th 2019.

To

Mrs. G. Shoba Ranganathan  
(Retired Police Officer)  
3A, First Main Road,  
Adyar, Chennai - 600 020.

Respected Madam,

I am writing this letter on behalf of R.R. K. Hr. Sec. School. Our school is going to conduct its Annual Day on 20th of November. In this connection, we cordially invite you to our 23rd Annual Day to be as the chief guest and to address the gathering. We are sure the students will benefit from your ideas and words. We will be privileged to have you in our school on this special day.

We look forward to receiving your acceptance.

Yours sincerely,

Ravi Teja

School Pupil Leader



## TERM - III

### UNIT

### PROSE

1

# Who Owns the Water?

## SECTION I

### SUMMARY

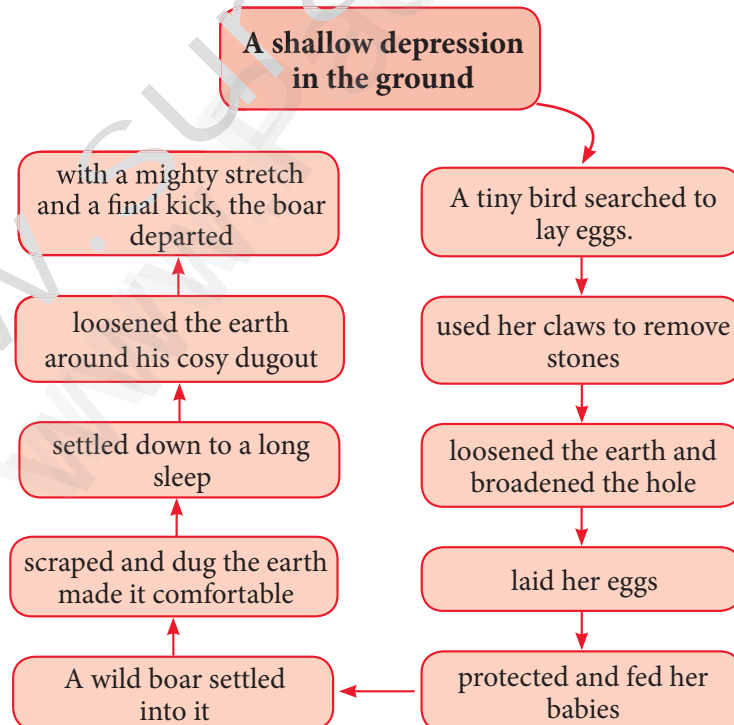
This lesson insists on 'the importance of water', as water is a resource that is shared by all the people of the world. Who owns the water in rivers, sea, lakes and in the ground? Like the air in the atmosphere, it belongs to all of us.

In this section - I, the story begins with a tiny bird searching for a place to lay her eggs. The land was very dry and there wasn't a bush or a tree in sight. Losing hope, the bird finally discovered a shallow depression in the ground. She broadened the hole and loosened the earth. She laid her eggs there. The eggs hatched after some days and the mother protected the babies, until they were big enough to fly.

The hole, where the eggs were laid, remained dusty and not occupied by anyone for some time. One day, a passing wild boar settled into the pit. As the pit was not comfortable enough, he scraped and dug into a more hospitable proportion and settled down to a long sleep. After some time, he got up, moving his hands and feet around, thus loosening the earth in the pit. With a mighty stretch and a final kick, the hungry boar departed from his day bed.



### MIND MAP



## GLOSSARY

<b>cosy</b>	-	<b>comfortable</b>
departed	-	left
depression	-	(here) landslide
<b>desperation</b>	-	<b>losing hope</b>
glance	-	take a quick look
grunt	-	a low inarticulate sound
hospitable	-	good and comfortable
<b>outskirts</b>	-	<b>the outer areas of a city or a town</b>
<b>parched</b>	-	<b>very dry</b>
proportions	-	parts
<b>rumble</b>	-	<b>a low sound like thunder</b>
<b>rump</b>	-	<b>back part of a mammal's body or the part of the body you use to sit</b>
<b>scrabbled</b>	-	<b>moved hands and feet around</b>
snooze	-	to sleep for a short while
<b>untenanted</b>	-	<b>not occupied</b>

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

1. A tiny bird looked for a place to lay her eggs. ✓
2. The land was wet and green. ✗
3. The little bird found a shallow hollow in the ground. ✓
4. The eggs hatched and the babies flew away. ✓
5. The pit was comfortable for the wild bear to sleep in. ✗
6. The wild boar got up from its daybed because it was disturbed by another boar. ✗

## SECTION II

### SUMMARY

A pack of wild dogs catching the scent of boar in the wind, came to the place where he slept for a while. They sniffed that place, made a high pitch cry and an angry noise, searching for the boar. Finally, they left the place, realising that there was no dinner to be found there. The hole was made a little bigger and wider by these wild dogs. After a few days, it rained for three days and nights and the dry earth soaked up the moisture. The whole earth smelled wet and fresh. The hole collected the water that fell and grass grew around its edges. Soon buffaloes spotted the place and rolled in the water, making it muddy. The pit widened and became a little watering hole.



\* Words given in bold in this Glossary are taken from Textbook.

## GLOSSARY

elusive	- rarely seen, evading capture
glee	- joy
hooves	- the feet of buffaloes
laps	- drinks with quick movements
<b>multitude</b>	- <b>a large number</b>
puddly	- dirty and muddy
snarled	- <b>made a deep angry noise</b>
sniffed	- <b>to breathe in air in a noisy way</b>
soaked	- <b>completely wet</b>
trampling	- <b>crushing</b>
wallowed	- <b>to lie and roll in mud</b>
whined	- <b>made a high pitched cry</b>

## Complete the sentences given below with words/phrases.

- The wild dogs came to the spot to catch \_\_\_\_\_. **[Ans : the wild boar]**
- The rains came and poured \_\_\_\_\_. **[Ans : without stopping for three days and three nights]**
- The whole earth smelled \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. **[Ans : wet; fresh]**
- The hole in the ground was filled \_\_\_\_\_. **[Ans : with rain water]**
- The buffalo \_\_\_\_\_ in the hole. **[Ans : rolled in the muddy water which was]**
- The hole became \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. **[Ans : widened; became a little watering hole]**

## SECTION III

## SUMMARY

There was a poor farmer, who tilled the land near the once small depression. During summer months, he travelled far to get water for his crops. His harvest was not good, as there were no rains. One day, his eyes fell on a patch of green grass, closer to his field. He investigated it and was grateful at the sight of the green grass and water, so close to his field. With his pickaxe and spade, he made the pit into a perfectly decent pond. He told his wife about this and called the village priest to bless their fortune. When a rich farmer tried to own this pond, the poor farmer brushed him aside saying that it belonged to him. The buffaloes, the dogs, the boar and the little bird all stopped by and stood around the little jewel of blue and in every mind whether it is a small deed or a big one, came similar thought "Surely, I had something to do with this".



The teacher ends the story shooting a question 'who owns the water?' It is not a moral, but just a thought - a germ of an idea to dig and make bigger.

## GLOSSARY

<b>contentment</b>	- <b>satisfaction</b>
creased	- marked
<b>fortune</b>	- <b>luck</b>
<b>four-square</b>	- <b>solidly</b>
furrow	- wrinkle his eyebrow
<b>gratitude</b>	- <b>thankful</b>

## GRAMMAR - ADDITIONAL

### COMPOUND WORDS

A compound word is a combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of meaning.

e.g. : sun + rise → sunrise  
 after + noon → afternoon  
 post + card → postcard  
 time + limit → timelimit  
 rain + fall → rainfall

Fill in the blanks with words given in the box to make compound words.

sea cow bag pine any shelf pop book fast ball

1. We put the books on the big yellow book. [Ans : book shelf]
2. Jess picks up shells on the beach. [Ans : sea shells]
3. The corn is popping and smells good. [Ans : pop corn]
4. I write about school in my note. [Ans : note book]
5. My Dad loves to watch soccer and base. [Ans : base ball]
6. The boy was riding a horse. [Ans : cow boy]
7. It is very important to always eat break. [Ans : break fast]
8. We have meat and apple on our pizza. [Ans : pine apple]
9. Is there thing I can help you with? [Ans : any thing]
10. My little sister lost her lunch. [Ans : lunch bag]

### INCORRECT / CORRECT WORDS

Incorrect	Correct	Note
There is a table besides the bed.	There is a table beside the bed.	<b>beside</b> means next to/at the side of <b>besides</b> means in addition to
Everyone played games accept Kathir.	Everyone played games except Kathir.	<b>accept</b> means to receive <b>except</b> means to leave out
I see T.V news regularly.	I watch T.V. news regularly.	<b>watch</b> is to look at something with a purpose <b>see</b> is to just look at something in front of us

Choose the correct words.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ makes a man perfect. (Practise / Practice)

Ans : Practice

Practice (*noun*) : Doing a thing repeatedly for skill.

Practise (*verb*) : To do a thing again and again.



**List of Conjunctions :**

- (i) **Co-ordinating conjunctions** : for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.
- (ii) **Correlative conjunctions** : both / and, either / or, neither / nor, not only / but also, whether / or.
- (iii) **Sub ordinating conjunctions** : because, since, as, although, though, while, whereas, as long as, as soon as, unless, until, whenever, wherever, whereas, whether, while.

**I. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.**

- She bought a shirt \_\_\_\_\_ a book. (but, and, so) **[Ans : and]**
- You can write your paper with a pen \_\_\_\_\_ a pencil. (but, or, so) **[Ans : or]**
- I sent him a letter \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't respond. (nor, or, but) **[Ans : but]**
- She laughed \_\_\_\_\_ entered into the room. (and, but, or) **[Ans : and]**
- He sings songs \_\_\_\_\_ he wants to become a singer. (yet, because, but) **[Ans : because]**
- I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ I was driving my car. (unless, while, as) **[Ans : while]**
- I went to a market, \_\_\_\_\_ I saw a joker. (whereas, where, whenever) **[Ans : where]**
- He bought a laptop \_\_\_\_\_ a bag for it. (but, because, as well as) **[Ans : as well as]**
- He came here \_\_\_\_\_ you can meet him. (so that, until, while) **[Ans : so that]**
- He hurried to the station \_\_\_\_\_ missed the train. (for, but, or) **[Ans : but]**

**II. Join the sentence of Column A with Column B using the words given in the box.**

A	B
1. Do you want cakes	short stories.
2. My dog is neither mean	waffers?
3. I read poems	eating daily makes her sick.
4. She is very tired	she came in.
5. Sarah likes ice cream	he was playing football.
6. Please stay at home	you want.
7. I was watching TV	you fail.
8. You can come	afternoon.
9. She asked him	aggressive.
10. You must study hard	she has lots of work to do.

nor
till
when
why
whenever
or
lest
and
yet
but

- Ans :**
- Do you want cakes **or** waffers?
  - My dog is neither mean **nor** aggressive.
  - I read poems **and** short stories.
  - She is very tired **but** she has lots of work to do.
  - Sarah likes ice cream **but** eating it daily makes her sick.
  - Please stay at home **till** afternoon.
  - I was watching TV **when** she came in.
  - You can come **whenever** you want.
  - She asked him **why** he was playing football.
  - You must study hard **lest** you fail.

TEXTUAL ACTIVITIES

Warm Up

Look at the pictures, discuss in pairs, share your answers with the class.



During which season do you see a peacock dance?

**Ans : Rainy Season.**



In which season can you see trees without leaves? Name the country where you can find this season.

**Ans : Autumn Canada.**



Which season is shown in this picture? What are the people doing?

**Ans : Winter Season.**  
The people are warming themselves by lighting a fire.



Which season is shown in this picture? How do you know?

**Ans : Summer Season.**  
People are buying ice-cream. They are quenching their thirst by drinking tender coconut water.



THIRD TERM - SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT (SA) - 2022

6<sup>TH</sup>  
STD

ENGLISH

Register Number

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Time Allowed 2.00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

**Section - A [Vocabulary]**

Answer all the questions as directed.

**I. Choose the correct Synonyms.**

(3 × 1 = 3)

- Leap - a) Jump  
b) drop  
c) dive
- Blaze - a) bright flame  
b) shadow  
c) drak
- dusty - a) grainy  
b) bits of sand  
c) flat

**II. Choose the correct Antonyms:**

(3 × 1 = 3)

- Shady × a) happy  
b) small  
c) sunny
- bored × a) interested  
b) clean  
c) fast
- hasty × a) calm  
b) slow  
c) quick

**III. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box to make compound words.**

(3 × 1 = 3)

[fire, sail, coat]

- We use a rain \_\_\_\_\_ on a rain day.
- The toy \_\_\_\_\_ boat danced on the pond.
- Clean the ashes out of the \_\_\_\_\_ place.

**IV. Complete the following using their group names.**

(3 × 1 = 3)

- I ate a \_\_\_\_\_ of grapes.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ of wolves went hunting in the forest.
- Shalini bought a new \_\_\_\_\_ of shoes for her birthday.

**V. Match the phrases with their meanings.**

(3 × 1 = 3)

- drew level with - ran very quickly in panic
- whoop with glee - rose to an equal level
- beat a hasty retreat - shout with enthusiasm and happiness.

**Section - B (Grammar)**

**VI. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs.**

(3 × 1 = 3)

[neatly, slowly, often]

- The lift is moving \_\_\_\_\_
- Sharvin did his classwork \_\_\_\_\_
- Janu \_\_\_\_\_ helps her mother at home

**VII. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.**

(3 × 1 = 3)

- Our team played well \_\_\_\_\_ won the game. [but, because, and]
- You can use a pen \_\_\_\_\_ a pencil for writing. [or, so, and]
- Velu thanked his friend \_\_\_\_\_ he helped Velu in time. [and, because, but].

**VIII. Read the sentence, insert appropriate articles in the blanks. [a, an, the] (3 × 1 = 3)**

22. Suresh was astonished to see \_\_\_\_\_ huge statue.
23. The Child was playing with \_\_\_\_\_ yellow balloon.
24. Sujatha is reading \_\_\_\_\_ interesting story in the library.

**IX. Read the sentence and Identify the kind of sentences. (3 × 1 = 3)**

[Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory]

25. How many kilos do you want?
26. Don't make noise.
27. Hurrah! we won the match.

**Section - C (Poem)**

**X. Quote from memory: "Indian Seasons". (1 × 5 = 5)**

28. From : "Summer comes ....."  
To : ..... and toads".

**XI. Read the lines and answer the questions given below. (1 × 5 = 5)**

29. *Spring is pretty  
but short and sweet  
when you can smell the grass  
from your garden seat.*
- a) How does the poet describe the spring season?
- b) Who does 'you' refer to?
- c) Write the alliteration words.
30. *Autumn is English  
in red, yellow and brown  
Autumn is Indian  
Whenever leaves fell down.*

- a) How is autumn in India?
- b) Pick out the rhyming words?

**XII. Answer any three from the following questions. (3 × 2 = 6)**

31. Why does the Poet say the 'Spring is Pretty'?
32. What does the Summer bring?
33. Which word refers to 'rain'?
34. Name the seasons mentioned in the poem?

**XIII. Answer in paragraph. [any one].**

(1 × 5 = 5)

35. How does the poet describe the Indian seasons?

[OR]

36. Write a short paragraph on "Summer"?

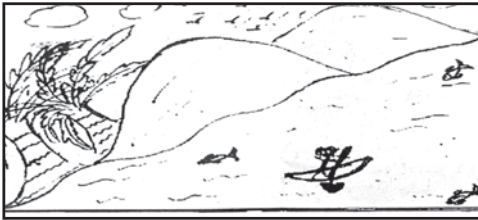
**Section - D (Play)**

**XIV. Match the following. (3×1=3)**

37. Father Wolf - begs for meat and thanks for the meal.
38. Tabaqui - the cheif of the wolves
39. Mother Wolf - the big one from waingunga river with a lame foot  
- with a greynose.....  
feeds her four cubs.

**XV. Answer any two from the following questions. (2×2=4)**

40. Whom does Mother Wolf talk about? How does she describe him?
41. Did Tabaqui receive a warm welcome from the pack of Wolves? How do you know?
42. Who is about to go on a hunt? Do the wolves panic on his arrival?

**Section - E (Writing Skill)****XVI. Picture Comprehension. (5×1=5)**

43. what do you see in the picture?
44. How many birds are flying?
45. What season is this?
46. What do you see in the river?
47. Do you like this picture?

**Answers****Section - A**

- I.**
  1. a) Jump
  2. a) bright flame
  3. b) bits of sand
- II.**
  4. c) sunny
  5. a) interested
  6. b) slow
- III.**
  7. coat
  8. sail
  9. fire
- IV.**
  10. bunch
  11. pack
  12. pair
- V.**
  13. drew level with - rose to an equal level
  14. whoop with glee - shout with enthusiasm and happiness
  15. beat a hasty retreat - ran very quickly in panic

**Section - B**

- VI.**
  16. slowly
  17. neatly
  18. often
- VII.**
  19. and
  20. or
  21. because
- VIII.**
  22. the
  23. a
  24. an
- IX.**
  25. Interrogative
  26. Imperative
  27. Exclamatory

**Section - C**

- X.**
  28. Summer comes in a blaze of heat with sunny smiles and dusty feet

Then seasons change to muddy roads monsoons and mangoes leapfrogs and toads
- XI.**
  29. a) The poet describes the spring season as pretty, short and sweet.
  - b) 'You' refers to 'the person who owns the garden'.
  - c) Short - Sweet
30. a) Whenever the leaves fall down, it is autumn in India.
  - b) Brown - down
- XII.**
  31. The spring is pretty because we can smell the freshness of grass from our garden.
  32. The summer brings sunny smiles and dusty feet.



# TERM - I

## தமிழாக்கம்

Unit

1

### Sea Turtles கடல் ஆமைகள்

PROSE

#### பகுதி - I

#### சுருக்கம்

இந்த பாடம் கடல் ஆமைகளை பற்றியதாகும். மிருக காட்சி சாலையிலோ, உணர்வனங்களின் பூங்காக்களிலும் நாம் காணும் ஆமைகளிடமிருந்து இவை வேறுபட்டவையாகும். கடல் ஆமைகள் ஏழு வகைப்படும். அவற்றுள் ஐந்து இந்தியாவில் காணப்படுகின்றன. அவை, ஆலிவ்ரிடலி, தி ஹாக்கஸ்பில், பச்சை கடல் ஆமை (கிரீன் ஸ்டீட்ட்டில்) லாகர்ஹைட் மற்றும் லெதர் பேக் ஆகியவையாகும். 35 கிலோ முதல் 700 கிலோகிராம் எடைகொண்ட இந்த ஆமைகள் மிகவும் பெரியவை.

2.2 மீட்டர் நீளமும் 700 கிலோ எடையும் கொண்ட லெதர் பேக், ஒரு மிகப்பெரிய கடல் ஆமையாகும். கடல் ஆமைகள் கரைக்கு வந்து முட்டைகளை இடும். ஆலிவ்ரிடலி என்கிற கடல் ஆமையைத் தவிர மற்ற ஆமை இனங்கள் இந்தியாவில் அரிதாகி விட்டன. அரிப்பா எனும் நிகழ்வு ஒரிசாவிலும், உலகில் வேறு இரு இடங்களிலும் நிகழ்கிறது. அங்கு தான் ஆலிவ் ரிடலிக்கள் (கடல் ஆமைகள்) பெருங்கூட்டமாக குழுவாய் முட்டையிடுதல் கரைக்கு வந்து முட்டைகளை இடுகின்றன.

#### பகுதி - II

#### சுருக்கம்

ஜனவரி மற்றும் மார்ச் மாதங்களுக்கிடையே பெண் ஆலிவ் ரிடலிக்கள் (கடல் ஆமைகள்) கரைக்கு வர தம்முடைய துடுப்பு போன்ற முன்னங்கால்களை வேகமாக இழுத்து, கடற்கரையில் பதிக்கின்றன. ஆழியின் பேரலைகளால் பாதிக்கப்படாதவாறு ஒரு இடத்தை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து 45 செ.மீட்டர் பள்ளம் தோண்டி முட்டைகளை இடுகின்றன. ஒரே சமயத்தில் அவை 100 முட்டைகளை இடுகின்றன. பிறகு, மணலால் அவற்றை மூடிய பின் கடலுக்கு திரும்ப சென்று விடுகின்றன. சூரிய ஒளியில் முட்டைகள் அடைக்காக்க விடப்படுகின்றன. 45 முதல் 60 நாட்களுக்குள் குஞ்சு பொறிக்கப்படுகிறது. மக்கள் இந்த முட்டைகளை உணவுக்காக வேட்டையாடுகின்றனர். நரிகளும், நாய்களும், பன்றிகளும் இந்த முட்டைகளை உண்கின்றன. இவற்றிடமிருந்து தப்பிய குஞ்சுகள், முட்டையோட்டை தம் சூரிய பற்களால் உடைத்துக் கொண்டு வெளிவருகின்றன. பிறகு அவை கடலுக்கு விரைந்து சென்று விடுகின்றன.

#### பகுதி - III

#### சுருக்கம்

20 கிராமுக்கும் குறைவான எடை கொண்ட இந்த ஆமைக்குஞ்சுகளில் பலவும் கடலை அடையுமுன்பே நண்டுக்குக்கும் மற்றும் பறவைகளுக்கு இரையாகின்றன. ஆயிரம் ஆமைக்குஞ்சுகளில் ஒன்றே ஒன்று வளர்ந்து வாலிபமடைகிறது. கடலில் பல காலம் நீந்தி வாழ்ந்த பின், பருவமடைந்த பெண் ஆமை, தான் பிறந்த அதே கடற்கரைக்கு வருவது ஒரு புரியாத புதிராகவே உள்ளது! கடலில் ஆமை செல்லும் வழியாதையின் தடம் செயற்கை கோள் மூலம் கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளது. மனிதர்களின் செயல்கள் இந்த கடல் ஆமைகளின் வாழ்வினை ஆபத்துக்குள்ளாக்குகிறது. மக்களால் அவைகளின் முட்டைகள் உணவுக்காக சேகரிக்கப்படுகின்றன. சில நேரங்களில் அவைகளின் கூடுதல் இயந்திர படகுகளால் சேதமடைகின்றன. மாசுபடுத்தல், சமுத்திரத்தில் (கடல்) பிளாஸ்டிக் பொருட்களை இடுதல், கடற்கரையில் அவை முட்டையிடும் இடங்களில் கட்டுமான பணிகளை மேற்கொள்வது ஆகியவற்றால் அவைகளின் வாழ்க்கை அச்சுறுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

இந்த கடல் ஆமைகளை காப்பாற்ற, இப்பிரச்சனைகளை சரியான தீர்வின் மூலமாக நாம் சமாளிக்க வேண்டும். வரும் காலங்களில் ஆமைகளை அச்சுறுத்தல்களிலிருந்து மீட்டு அதன் இனத்தை காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும்.

POEM

Unit

1

### The Crocodile முதலை

#### சரணம் - 1

இந்த சரணத்தில் முதலை எவ்வாறு தன் வாலின் தோற்றத்தை மேம்படுத்த இயலும் என்பதை கவிஞர் விவரிக்கிறார். முதலை நீரிலிருந்து வெளியேறி கரையில் அமர்ந்துள்ளது. அது ஒரு பிரகாசமான (வெளிச்சமான) நாளாகும் என்று தெளிவாகிறது. ஏனெனில், சூரிய ஒளி முதலையின் உடலில் உள்ள செதில்களில் பட்டு அதனை பளபளப்பு ஆக்குகிறது. ஆனால், அதன் தோற்றம் சூரிய ஒளியால் மட்டும் ஒளியூட்டப்படுவதைக் கண்டு கவிஞர் திருப்தி அடையவில்லை. அதன் செதில்களில் சிறிது நீர் உற்றறினால் அது அதன் (முதலை) தோற்றத்தை மேலும் அழகாக காட்டும் என்று முடிக்கிறார். முதலையின் கண்கள் அதன் பின்புறத்துடன் கிடைமட்டமாக அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. அதனால் அதன் கண்கள் கண்ணீரை சுரக்கையில் அந்த நீர் அதன் முதுகில் சுலபமாக பரவ முடிகிறது. இதைத்தான் முதலை செய்கிறது. மனிதர்களைப் போல முதலையின் கண்ணீர் துயர உணர்ச்சியால் வருவதில்லை. அதனால், முதலை அதிக அளவில் கண்ணீரை சுரக்க வைத்து தன் செதில்களில் ஓடவிட்டு, இயற்கையாய் அது சூரிய ஒளியில் பளபளப்பதை விட, அதிகமாய் ஒளிர் வைக்கிறது. நைல் நதியில் நிறைந்துள்ள நீரின் அளவிற்கு முதலை தன் கண்ணீரை சுரக்கிறது என கவிஞர் நையாண்டி செய்கிறார்.



சரணம் - 2

இந்த சரணத்தில் அலைஸ் (Alice), கரையோரம் நீந்த முயலும் மீனைக் கண்டவுடன் முதலை என்ன செய்யும் என்பதை விவரிக்கிறார். முதலையானது, நீரில் வாழும் தன் சக உயிரினங்களை தன் கூடவே நிலத்திற்கு வரவேற்பது போல, பாவனை காட்டி இளிக்கும். மீன்கள் நுழைய இடம் தருவது போல் முதலை தன் தாடைகளை அகலமாக மணற்பரப்பில் பரப்பி கடைசியாக கனிவான வார்த்தைகளை உதிர்க்கப் போவது போல் வாயை அகலமாய் திறக்கும். முதலையின் இந்த செயல்களை மீன்கள் அப்படியே எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், அது தவறாகி விடும். உண்மையில், முதலையின் இந்தச் செயல்கள் அவற்றை ஏமாற்றி பிடிப்பதற்கே தனது பளபளக்கும் வாயை திறப்பது உண்மையில் தன் உடலை நோக்கி நீந்தி வரும் மீன்களை விழுங்குவதற்காகவே!

செய்தி :

இந்த கவிதையில் ஆசிரியர் (கவிஞர்) எச்சரிப்பது என்னவென்றால் உலகில் உள்ள பல மனிதர்கள் வெளியில் நட்பாக இருப்பது போல தோன்றினாலும், அவர்களின் தீய எண்ணங்களை அறியாத அப்பாவிக்களை ஏமாற்றத்தக்க தருணத்திற்காக அவர்கள் காத்திருப்பர் என்பதே உண்மை ஆகும்.

எனவே மற்றவர்களுடன் பழகும் பொழுது அவர்களின் தோற்றத்தையும், இனிய புன்னகையையும் கண்டு ஏமாறாமல் கவனமாக இருக்கும்படி கூறுகிறார்.



SUPPLEMENTARY

Unit

1

OWLIE (அவ்லி)  
(ஆந்தை)

சுருக்கம் :

பாயலும் அலௌடைய தாயாரும் பறவை, மிருகங்களின் பால் விருப்பம் உள்ளவர்கள். பல விதமான, கைவிடப்பட்ட மிருகங்கள், திரியும் நாய்கள், காயப்பட்ட பூனைகள் மற்றும் பறவைக் குஞ்சுகள் ஆகியவற்றிற்கு அவர்கள் வீடு தான் புகலிடம். பெரிய வீடாக இல்லாவிட்டாலும், பாயலின் அன்னைக்கு பெரிய மனது உண்டு. ஒரு நாள் ஷெஃபாலி அக்கா ஒரு அட்டைப்பெட்டியை கொண்டு வந்தார். அதனுள் கிறிய ஆந்தை ஒன்று இருந்தது. அதை பாயலின் தாயார் கவனமாக எடுத்து ஒரு கூண்டிற்குள் வைத்தார். அதற்கு (அவ்லி) owlie என்று பெயரிட்டனர். அதற்கு உணவிட அவர்கள் ஒரு வழி காண வேண்டும். எலிகள், பாம்புகள் மற்றும் தவளைகளை ஆந்தைகள் உண்பதால், வீட்டிற்குள் மாமிசம் கொண்டு வர பாயலின் தாயார் தயங்கினார். முடிவில், பாயலின் தாயார் மாமிசத்தை வாங்கி அவ்லியின் owlie முன் வைத்தார். அவ்லி ஒரு சிறிய குஞ்சாக இருந்ததால், அதற்கு உண்ணத் தெரியவில்லை. அந்த மாமிசத்தை நசுக்கி மிருதுவாய் மாற்றி அதனை அவ்லியின் வாயில் அவர் திணித்தார். ஒரே நொடியில் அவ்லி அதை அடைத்துள்ள கூண்டின் தரையில் விழுந்துவிட்டது. அதை கொண்டுவிட்டதாக எண்ணி, அதை புதைப்பதை பற்றி அவர்கள் (பாயலும், தாயாரும்) பேசிக் கொண்டிருந்தனர். அப்போது திடீரென அவ்லி தன் ஒரு கண்ணைத் திறந்து எழுந்து நின்றது. இது ஆபத்தை எதிர்கொள்ள அவ்லி மேற்கொள்ளும் வழிமுறை என பாயலுக்கும், அவர் தாயாருக்கும் அப்போதுதான் புரிந்தது. பாயலின் தாயார் ஆந்தைகளின் பழக்க வழக்கங்களைப் பற்றி படிக்க ஆரம்பித்தார். owlie ஐ பார்த்துக் கொள்ளும் வேலையை பாயல் தொடங்கினார். தானாக உண்ணத் தொடங்கும் செயலை owlie தொடங்கியவுடன், பாயல் அதன் மீது அன்பு காட்டி, அதற்கு மாமிசத்தை கையில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு நீட்டும் பொழுது, அதை owlie எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும். ஆந்தைகள் இரவு நேரப் பறவைகளாகும், அவை பகலெல்லாம் உறங்கிவிட்டு, இரவில் சுறுசுறுப்பாக இயங்கும். owlie பெரியதானவுடன், அதை திறந்து விட்டு விட பாயல் விரும்பினார். அதற்கு பறக்க கற்றுக்கொடுக்க, அவர்கள் அதனை மூடப்பட்ட அறைக்குள் வைக்க வேண்டி இருந்தது. அதனால், இரு கதவுகள் கொண்ட நூலக அறையை தேர்ந்தெடுத்தனர். அந்த நூலக அறையின் ஒரு கதவு வீட்டின் மற்ற பகுதிகளுக்கும், மற்றொன்று தோட்டத்திற்கும் இட்டுச் செல்லும். தனக்கும் பிடித்தமான நூலக அறையிலுள்ள அனைத்து புத்தகங்களையும் பாயல் படிப்பார். அந்த புத்தக அலமாரிகளில் அழகான மட்பாண்ட பொருட்கள், பொம்மைகள் மற்றும் உலகெங்கிலும் உள்ள, மர, களிமண்ணால் செய்யப்பட்ட விலங்குகள், பறவைகளின் பொம்மைகள் காட்டி தரும்.

அவ்லி (owlie) நூலகத்திற்கு மாறியதும், கதவுகளைத் திறந்து வைக்கக் கூடாதென பாயலும், அலௌடைய தாயாரும் முடிவெடுத்தனர். ஒவ்வொரு இரவிலும் பாயல் அவ்லியின் கூண்டினை திறந்து வைத்து, அதனுள் ஒரு மாமிசத் துண்டை வைப்பார். அவ்லி பறந்து திரிந்து விட்டு பிறகு உணவு உண்ண வரும்.

பாயல் தினமும் காலையில் கூண்டை மூடும் பொழுது, மாமிச உணவுத் துகள்கள் அறையெங்கும் சிதறிக் கிடப்பதை காண்பார். எனவே, இரவு முழுவதும் அங்கும் இங்கும் பறக்கும் owlie விடியும் பொழுது கூண்டிற்கு உறங்குவதற்காக திரும்புகிறது என எண்ணினார்.

பகலில் அவ்லி உறங்குவதால், சில நாட்களுக்குப் பிறகு பாயல் கூண்டின் கதவை திறந்தே வைத்திருந்தார். ஆனால், ஒரு நாள் பாயல் வந்து பார்க்கையில் கூண்டு காலியாக இருந்தது, மேலும் தோட்டக் கதவு திறந்து கிடந்தது.

பாயல் புதறிக்கொண்டு தன் தாயை அழைத்தார். அவர் தாயார், அவளை (பாயல்) பொறுமையாய் இருக்க கூறிவிட்டு அவ்லியை தேடச் சொன்னார். அவர்களால் அவ்லியை கண்டுபிடிக்க இயலவில்லை. கடைசியில், அவ்லி சென்றுவிட்டதாக முடிவெடுத்து கதவுகளை திறந்தே வைத்து விட்டனர்.

பாயல் சோகத்துடன் கூண்டையே பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார். அவர் தாயார் பாயலிடம் ஏதாவது புத்தகத்தைப் படித்து அவளை உற்சாகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும்படி கூறினார். பாயலும் படிப்பதற்காக புத்தகத்தை தேடினார். அப்போது, திடீரென வித்தியாசமாக ஒன்று அலமாரியில் இருப்பதைக் கண்டார். அது owlie தான் என்று கண்டு கொண்ட பாயல் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைந்தார். ஆந்தையை கடிந்து கொண்ட பாயல் அதனை மறுபடியும் அதன் கூண்டிற்குள் அடைத்தார்.



## PROSE

## Unit

## 2

## When the Trees Walked

## மரங்கள் நடக்கையில் ..

## பகுதி - I

## சுருக்கம்

இந்தக் கதையை விவரிப்பவரும் (சொல்பவர்) அவருடைய பாட்டனாரும் வராந்தாவின் படிக்களில் அமர்ந்திருக்கையில் ஒரு சுருள்கொடி\* (மேல் நோக்கி படரும்) பாட்டனாரை நோக்கி வருவதைக் கண்டார். இருபது நிமிடங்களுக்கு பின்னர் அது படிக்களைக் கடந்து பாட்டனாரின் (தாத்தா) பாதத்தை தொட்டது. கொடி இவ்வாறு நடப்பதற்கு.

(இதற்கு) ஒரு அறிவியல் காரணமுண்டென்று கதை சொல்பவர் நம்புகிறார். எப்பொழுது அவருடன் அவருடைய தாத்தா தோட்டத்தில் இணைந்து கொள்கிறாரோ, அப்போது தோட்டம் ஆனந்தமான இடமாகிவிடும். அவருடைய தாத்தா பல வருடங்கள் இந்திய வனத்துறை பணியில் சேவையாற்றியதால் அவருக்கு மரங்களையும், தாவரங்களையும் பிடிக்கும். ஓய்விற்கு பிறகு அவர் டேராடுனின் புறநகர் பகுதியில் ஒரு மாளிகை கட்டினார். வீட்டைச் சுற்றி அவர் எலுமிச்சை, மாம்பழம், ஆரஞ்சு மற்றும் கொடியா மரங்களை பயிரிட்டார். டூன் பள்ளத்தாக்கு வளமுடையதாகையால், எல்லா மரங்களும் உயரமாகவும் வளர்ந்தன.

ஒரு வயதான அரசமரம் வீட்டிற்கு புறத்தே உள்ள பழக்கமற்ற வீட்டின் (abandoned out house) சுவர்களை உடைத்திருந்தது. அரச மரங்களின் கனமான தண்டுப் பகுதியும், மெல்லிய இடை கொண்ட சுழலும் இலைகளும் நம் கவனத்தை ஈர்த்து அவற்றின் நிழலுக்கு வரவேற்கும். பாட்டி அந்த அரச மரத்தை வெட்டச் சொல்லியும், தாத்தா அதைச் செய்யாமல் வேறு OUT house (புற வீடு) கட்டிக் கொள்ளலாம் என எண்ணினார்.

பாட்டி மரங்களுக்கு எதிரானவர் அல்ல, ஆனால் அவர் பூக்கும் செடிகளை வளர்க்க விரும்புபவராவார். அவர் விதைகளை தருவிக்க, தாத்தா தோட்ட வேலைகளில் அவருக்கு உதவினார். பூந்தோட்டத்தின் மீதிருக்கும் விருப்பத்தால் அவர் பாட்டிக்கு உதவவில்லை; பின் ஏனெனில், பூக்களால் கவரப்பட்டு வரும் பட்டாம் பூச்சிகளை காண்பது அவருக்கு பிடிக்கும்.



## பகுதி - II

## சுருக்கம்

ஆற்றுப்படுகைக்கு அப்பால் உள்ள காட்டிற்கு, மழைக்காலத்தில் செடிகள்கன்றுகள் மற்றும் கிளை துண்டுகளுடன் தாத்தா சென்று நடவு செய்துவிட்டு வருவார். அங்கு யாரும் வரமாட்டார்களே என்று கதை சொல்பவர். தாத்தாவை கேட்டால் அதற்கு அவர், இதை நடவு செய்து காட்டிலுள்ள விலங்குகளுக்கும், பறவைகளின் உணவு உறைவிடத்திற்காகவும் என பதிலளித்தார். வறட்சியை தடுப்பதற்கும், மழையை வரவழைக்கவும், நதிகளின் கரைகள் அடித்து செல்லப்படாமல் இருக்கவும், காய், கனி ஆகியவற்றிற்காகவும் மரங்கள் அவசியமென கூறினார்.

தாத்தாவை (இவர் கதை சொல்பவர்) உற்சாகப்படுத்த, தாத்தா அவருக்கும் ஜார்ஜ் மாரிசின் கவிதையை கற்றுத் தந்தார். யாராவது அவற்றை பாதிக்காதவரை, முன்பிருந்து போல் மரங்கள் நடக்கத்துவங்கும் என தாத்தா தெரிவித்தார்.

கோடை காலத்தில் வறண்டு கிடந்து, மழைக்காலத்தில் நீர் நிறைந்திருக்கும் ஒரு தீவை கதை சொல்பவரும், தாத்தாவும் கண்டனர். அங்கு ஒரு சிறிய மாமரம் வளர்வதை கண்ட தாத்தா அங்கு புளியமரம், கொன்றை மரம் (முஞ்சள் பூக்கள் கொண்ட தாவரம்) மற்றும் பவழ மரம் (கல்யாண முருங்கை) ஆகியவற்றை அங்கு நட முடிவு செய்தார்.



## பகுதி - III

## சுருக்கம்

கதை சொல்பவர் (எழுத்தாளர்) தன் தாத்தா, பாட்டியுடன் மழைக்காலத்தை கழித்தார். அப்போது அங்கு மழையால் ஏற்பட்டிருந்த பசுமை வாழ்வின் கண்டார். மேலும் பறந்த இலைகளை கொண்ட கொடிகள், கூரையில் வேர்விட்டிருந்த அரச மரம், ஜன்னலில் முளைவிட்டிருந்த மாவிதை ஆகியவற்றை அவர் கண்டார். இரண்டாம் உலகப் போரின் போது கதை சொல்பவர் (எழுத்தாளர்) தன் தந்தையுடன் வசிக்க டெல்லி சென்றார். பிறகு இரண்டு மூன்று ஆண்டுகளில் இங்கிலாந்து சென்ற அவர் பல வருடங்கள் கழித்தே இந்தியா திரும்பினார். பல வருடங்களுக்கு பின் டேராடுன் திரும்பிய அவர், நதி படுகைக்கு சென்றார். அங்கு அவர்கள் பவழமர செடிகள் நடட தீவு, பார்ப்பதற்கு பிரமாதமாக இருந்ததை கண்டு ஆச்சரியம் அடைந்தார். அங்கு அணில்களும், குயில்களும் நீ யார்? என்று அவரை கேட்டன. அந்த மரங்கள் அவரை அடையாளம் கண்டு நெருங்கி வந்ததை கண்டார். அவருடைய தாத்தா அவரிடம் கூறிய “மரங்கள் மறுபடியும் நடக்கின்றன” என்பதை நினைத்துக் கொண்டார்.



Unit

2

Trees  
மரங்கள்

POEM

சுருக்கம்

மரங்களிலேயே மிகப் பெரியது ஆலமரம். அரசமரம் காற்றில் விரைவாக குலுங்கும். தென்னை மரம், நேராக உயரமாய் வளரும். வேப்பமரத்தின் பழங்கள் மிகச் சிறியவை. புளிய மரத்திலிருந்து நமக்கு மகிழ்விக்கக் கூடிய நிழல் கிடைக்கும். ஈச்ச மரத்தின் இலை பிளேடைப் போன்று கூர்மையானது. தேக்கு மரம் நமக்கு மரப்பலகையும், மாமரம் நல்ல கனிகளையும் தருகின்றன.



Unit

2

The Apple Tree and the Farmer  
ஆப்பிள் மரமும் விவசாயியும்

SUPPLEMENTARY

சுருக்கம்

ஒரு காலத்தில் ஒரு விவசாயி தனது பண்ணையில் ஆப்பிள் மரம் வைத்திருந்தார். அந்த மரத்தில் பல சிறிய விலங்குகளும், பறவைகளும் வசித்தன. ஆப்பிள் மரத்திற்கு வயதாகி விட்டதால் குறைந்த பழங்களே விளைந்தன. அது நிழல் கொடுத்ததால், அதனடியில் அவருடைய மகளும், அவள் தோழிகளும் விளையாடினர். அதன் விறகிற்காகவும், காய்கறிகள் பயிரிட அதிக இடம் கிடைக்கும் என்பதற்காகவும் அந்த மரத்தை வெட்ட அந்த விவசாயி முடிவு செய்தார். தன் கோடரியால் அதை வெட்டத் துவங்கினார். சிறிய விலங்குகளும், பறவைகள், பூச்சிகள் ஆகியவை கூச்சல் குழப்பம் செய்து அவர் மகளை வெளியே வர வைத்தன. அவர் மகளும் (வெட்ட வேண்டாம் என) மன்றாடினார். (அப்போது) விவசாயி ஒரு சிறு கனியை கண்டார். அதை பறித்து, சுவைத்துப் பார்த்தையில் அவருக்கு சிறு வயது ஞாபகங்கள் வந்தன. அவர் தன் கோடரியை வைத்து விட்டு, இனி அந்த ஆப்பிள் மரத்தை வெட்ட மாட்டேன் என்று மகளுக்கு வாக்களித்தார்.



Unit

3

The Visitor from Distant Lands  
தொலைதூர தேசத்திலிருந்து வந்தவர்

PROSE

சுருக்கம்

இந்த பாடம் பூர்வீக மற்றும் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படும் காய்கறிகளை பற்றியதாகும். ஒரு நாள் மணிக்கு பிடித்த உருளைக்கிழங்கு கறியை அம்மா பரிமாறும் போது மணி நிராகரித்தான். உருளைக் கிழங்கு அன்னிய காய்கறி எனவும் தான் பூர்வீகமாக விளைவிக்கப்படுவையே விரும்புவதாக கூறினான். தக்காளி, பைனாப்பிள், (அன்னாசி பழம்) சோளம், வெண்டைக்காய் ஆகிய மற்ற அன்னிய காய்கறிகளாகும். இந்த காய்கறிகள் எவ்வாறு இந்தியாவை அடைந்தன என்று கேட்போது, இவை கடல் மார்க்கமாக வியாபாரிகள் கொண்டு வந்தவை என அவன் தந்தை விளக்கினார். (நறுமண) மசாலா பொருட்களை வாங்க இந்தியாவுக்கு வணிகர்கள் வருவர். அப்போது போர்ச்சுகீசியர் நமக்கு உருளைக் கிழங்குகளை பதிவுக்கு அளித்தனர். தென் அமெரிக்காவில் மிளகாய் விளைவதை கொலம்பஸ் கண்டறிந்தார். பிறகு அது போர்ச்சுகீசியர் மூலம் இந்தியாவிற்கு வந்தது.

மிளகாய் வருவதற்கு முன் நாம் சமையலுக்கு மிளகை பயன்படுத்தி வந்துள்ளோம்.

