



English

VI Standard

TERM - I

Based on the Updated New Textbook for 2019-20.

Salient Features

- ✦ Term-wise Guide for the year 2019-20, for Term-I.
- ✦ 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 are incorporated and marked as ⊗ at appropriate sections.
- ✦ Govt. Summative Assessment 2018-19 Question Paper with Answers.



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NOTE FROM PUBLISHER

It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Trimester Guide English [Term I] - VI standard** based on the updated New Textbook for the year 2019, on Uniform Syllabus System of Education.

As per the new syllabus and new textbook, we have prepared this guide to facilitate the student's understanding and learning processes, using very simple English words.

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

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

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

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

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

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PROSE

1 SEA TURTLES

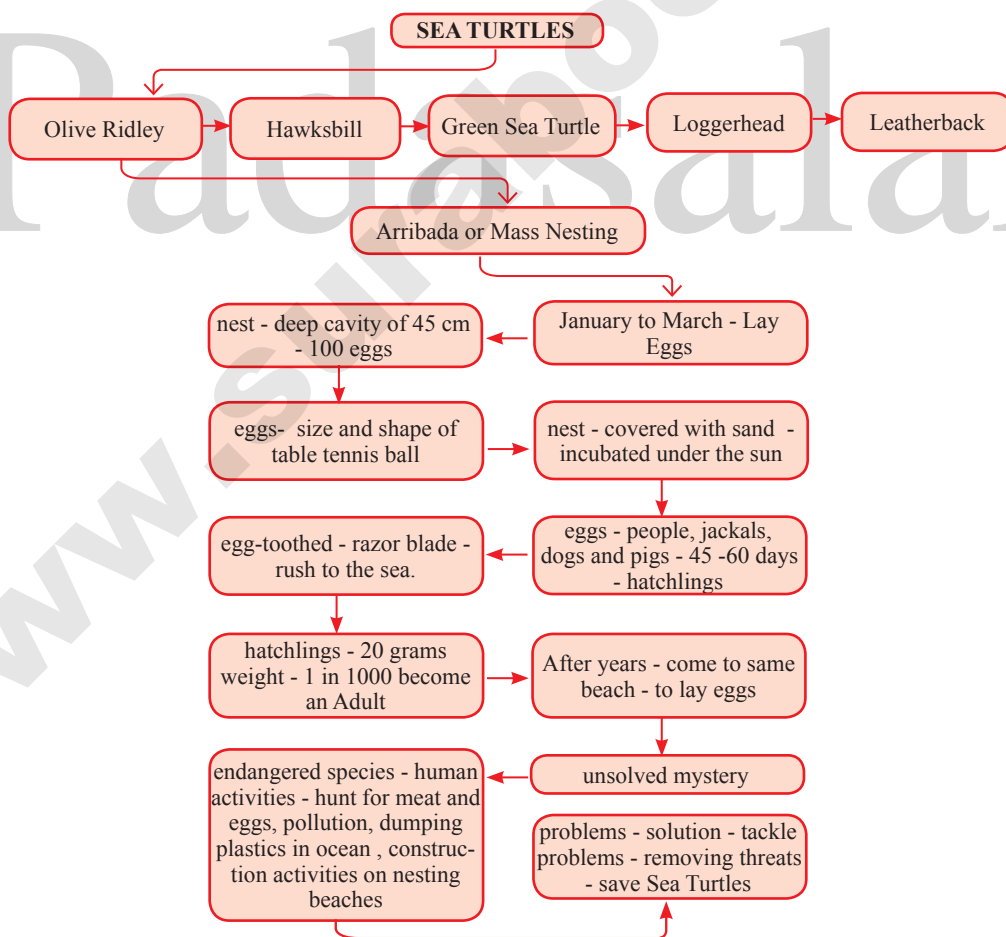


SECTION I

SUMMARY

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

MIND MAP



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 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 Ridelys 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. Ridelys come to lay their eggs in the month of January.
4. The turtles use their flippers and make a hollow for their nests.
5. The hatchlings use a tiny egg-tooth to come out of the eggs.



SECTION III

SUMMARY

Weighing less than 20 grams, many of these hatchlings fall prey to crabs or birds before they reach the sea. It is estimated that one in a thousand hatchlings become an adult. After swimming for years in the sea, the adult female returns to the same beach where they were born which is an unsolved mystery. Human activities have endangered the survival of sea turtles. Problems like pollution, dumping of plastics in to the ocean and the construction activities on nesting beaches endanger their survival. We have to tackle these problems to save the sea turtles.

GLOSSARY

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

Fill in the table given below.

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



READ AND UNDERSTAND

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

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



VOCABULARY

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

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

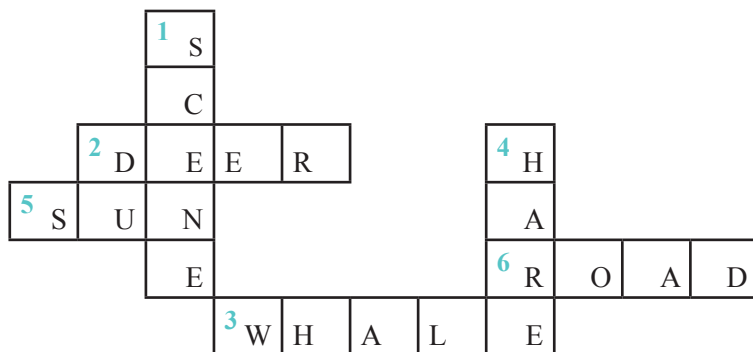
C. Fill in the blanks with words that convey correct meaning of the sentences.

- Tiny hatchlings fall _____ (pray / prey) to many predators. [Ans. prey]
- Sea turtles live their _____ (hole / whole) life in the sea. (X) [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. (X) [Ans. scent]
- The female turtles lay eggs and go back to the _____ (see / sea). [Ans. sea]

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

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

Ans :



LISTENING

- E. Listen to the flash news. Read the questions given below, then listen to the flash news again and complete the responses. *

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



SPEAKING

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

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

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



GRAMMAR

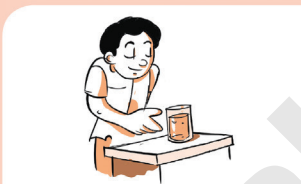
G. Make meaningful sentences from the table given below.

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

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

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

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



The boy is taking the glass.



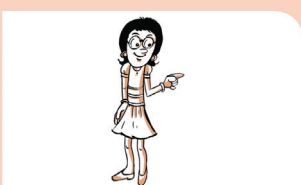
The glass breaks.



The boy is going to school.



The gate is open.



The girl is seeing her bag.



The bag is closed.

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

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

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



WRITING

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

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

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

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

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

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



CREATIVE WRITING

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

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



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

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. SELECT THE SUITABLE SYNONYMS.

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

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

II. SELECT THE SUITABLE ANTONYMS.

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

17. conservation
(a) preservation (b) depletion (c) control [Ans. (b) depletion]
18. famous
(a) infamous (b) acclaimed (c) eminent [Ans. (a) infamous]
19. estimate
(a) guess (b) appraise (c) exact [Ans. (c) exact]
20. own
(a) possess (b) rent (c) dominate [Ans. (b) rent]
21. adult
(a) juvenile (b) grown-up (c) mature [Ans. (a) juvenile]

III. STATE TRUE OR FALSE.

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

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING THE HOMOPHONES.

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

V. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS (MCQ).

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

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

VI. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. **Where do they go to lay eggs?**

Ans : They must come ashore to lay their eggs.

5. **How much does an Olive Ridley weight?**

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

VII. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

3. **How do the hatchlings reach the shore?**

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

4. **Where does nesting takes place?**

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

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

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

VIII. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

3. What are the problems that affect the survival of turtles? (X)

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

**PICTO GRAMMAR****SUBJECTS AND PREDICATE**

Identify the subject and the predicate in the following sentences.

1. The sun was shining brightly.

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

2. The dogs were barking loudly.

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

3. The pretty girl was wearing a blue frock.

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

4. My younger brother serves in the army.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. We will no longer tolerate this.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example : John went to the movies with his friends.

Ans : John went to the movies with his friends.

1. The horse appeared at the starting line.

Ans : The horse appeared at the starting line.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. The air in the classroom smelled fresh.

Ans : The air in the classroom smelled fresh.

6. I felt exhausted from the anticipation.

Ans : I felt exhausted from the anticipation.

7. The owners grew flowers all around their house.

Ans : The owners grew flowers all around their house.

Underline the simple subjects in the following sentences.

1. I want a new car.

Ans : I want a new car.

2. James is nice.

Ans : James is nice.

3. The sun is moving.

Ans : The sun is moving.

4. Max wrote the letter.

Ans : Max wrote the letter.

5. The letter was written by Max.

Ans : The letter was written by Max.

The simple predicate is the main verb in the sentence.

Example : Mary plays the piano.

Ans : Plays the piano.

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

Example : Josephine is having a nice day.

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

Underline the simple predicates in the following sentences.

1. I run with my dog.

Ans : I run with my dog.

2. We made a cake.

Ans : We made a cake.

3. The cake was made by us.

Ans : The cake was made by us.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The baby weighed 7.2 pounds at birth.

Ans : The baby weighed 7.2 pounds at birth.

3. We need to make a new plan.

Ans : We need to make a new plan.

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

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

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

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

Now try to write three complete sentences of your own.

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

1. I go to school by bus

2. My Mother loves cakes.

3. We are going to a picnic.

Choose a subject from the box to complete each sentence.

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

1. _____ looked for nectar in the flower. [Ans. A buzzing bee]
2. _____ has lots of clothes in it. [Ans. My closet]
3. _____ checked my vision. [Ans. The eye doctor]
4. _____ needs soil, water, and sunlight. [Ans. The houseplant]
5. _____ landed the UFO. [Ans. The space alien]
6. _____ jumped in the sea. [Ans. A gray dolphin]
7. _____ was upset because I broke her favorite vase. [Ans. My mother]
8. _____ is filled with stories that I wrote. [Ans. My notebook]
9. _____ spun a web in the doorway. [Ans. A big spider]

Choose a predicate from the box to complete each sentence.

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

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



CREATIVE WRITING

I. Make sentence of your own : ⊗

1. Beach 2. Breeze 3. Swimming

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

II. Picture Composition :

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

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



Ans :

Theme park

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

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

activities	classroom	student	building
discussing	Everyone	useful	answers
skit			



Ans :

Drawing Class

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

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

monkey	picture	entrance,	snakes
people	animals,	welcome	bears lions



Ans.

Zoo

This is a zoo. There are plenty of animals seen in the **picture**. I can see monkey, elephants, **lions**, rabbits, giraffe, **snakes**, **bears**, tigers and birds. They are all at the **entrance** of the zoo. I can see some **animals** on top of the board 'zoo'. It seems that they are all ready to **welcome** the **people**, who visit the zoo.

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

bird	nest	hungry	mother
food	sitting	near	

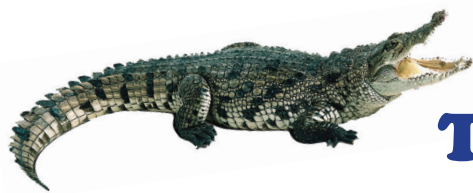


Ans.

Nest

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





POEM

THE CROCODILE 1

SUMMARY

STANZA 1

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

STANZA 2

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

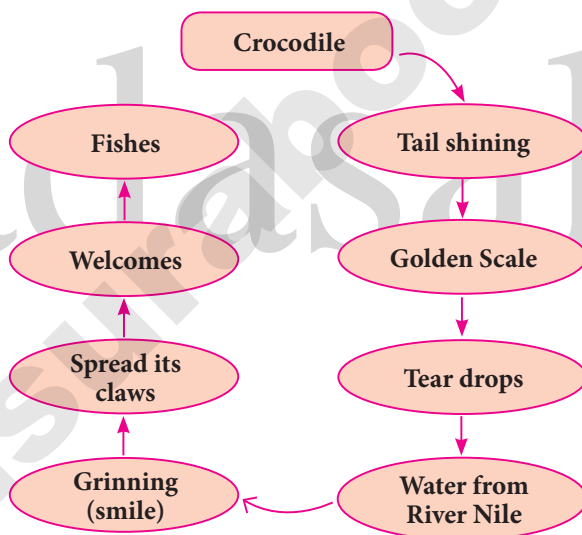
Message : The poem also draws our attention to the various people in the world, who outwardly seem friendly but wait for an opportunity to strike at innocent people who may be unaware of their real malicious intentions.

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

POEM OVERVIEW

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

MIND MAP



GLOSSARY

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

A. Read the poem aloud in pairs.

(To be done by the students)

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

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

1. claws, jaws, _____, _____

[Ans. caws, paws]

2. grin, in, _____, _____

[Ans. din, thin]

3. crocodile, Nile, _____, _____

[Ans. file, while]

4. tail, scale, _____, _____

[Ans. nail, mail]

C. Read these lines and answer the questions given below.1. *How cheerful he seems to grin***Who does 'he' refer to?****Ans :** He refers to the crocodile.2. *And pour the water of the Nile***What does the Nile refer to? Where is it?** ☒**Ans :** The Nile is the longest river in the world. It flows in Northeastern Africa, covering eleven countries, including Egypt.3. *And welcomes little fishes in**With gently smiling jaws!***a. Who welcomes the fish? Why?****Ans :** The Crocodile welcomes the fish. It welcomes the fish as they would become its food.**b. Which line tells you that the crocodile is hungry?****Ans :** The line 'when you can smell the grass from your garden seat' tells us The second line "with gently smiling jaws"**D. Work in pairs. Share your answers with your partner.**1. **What is the poem about?****Ans :** The poem is about a crocodile.2. **How does the crocodile's tail look?****Ans :** The tail looks shining.3. **What does 'improve his tail' mean?****Ans :** To become better than before.4. **How does he spread his claws?****Ans :** He spreads his claws neatly.

5. Why does he welcome little fishes?

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

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

Ans : The last line with gently smiling jaws.



WRITING

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

Ans : "How doth the little crocodile" is a children's poem by Lewis Carroll. It discusses the looks of a crocodile. It uses rhyming words. In the first stanza, the poet talks about the tail of the crocodile and the scales of it. The scales are so, shiny like the waters of the river Nile. The second stanza speaks of the crocodile's smile (grin) and claws. The crocodile is cheerful to welcome the little fishes to consume them.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. POEM COMPREHENSION.

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

a) What is referred as water of the Nile ?

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

b) Why is the scale golden ?

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

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

a) Who is 'he' referred here?

Ans : The crocodile.

b) Why is he cheerful ?

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

II. POETIC DEVICES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.

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

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



SUPPLEMENTARY

1 OWLIE



SUMMARY

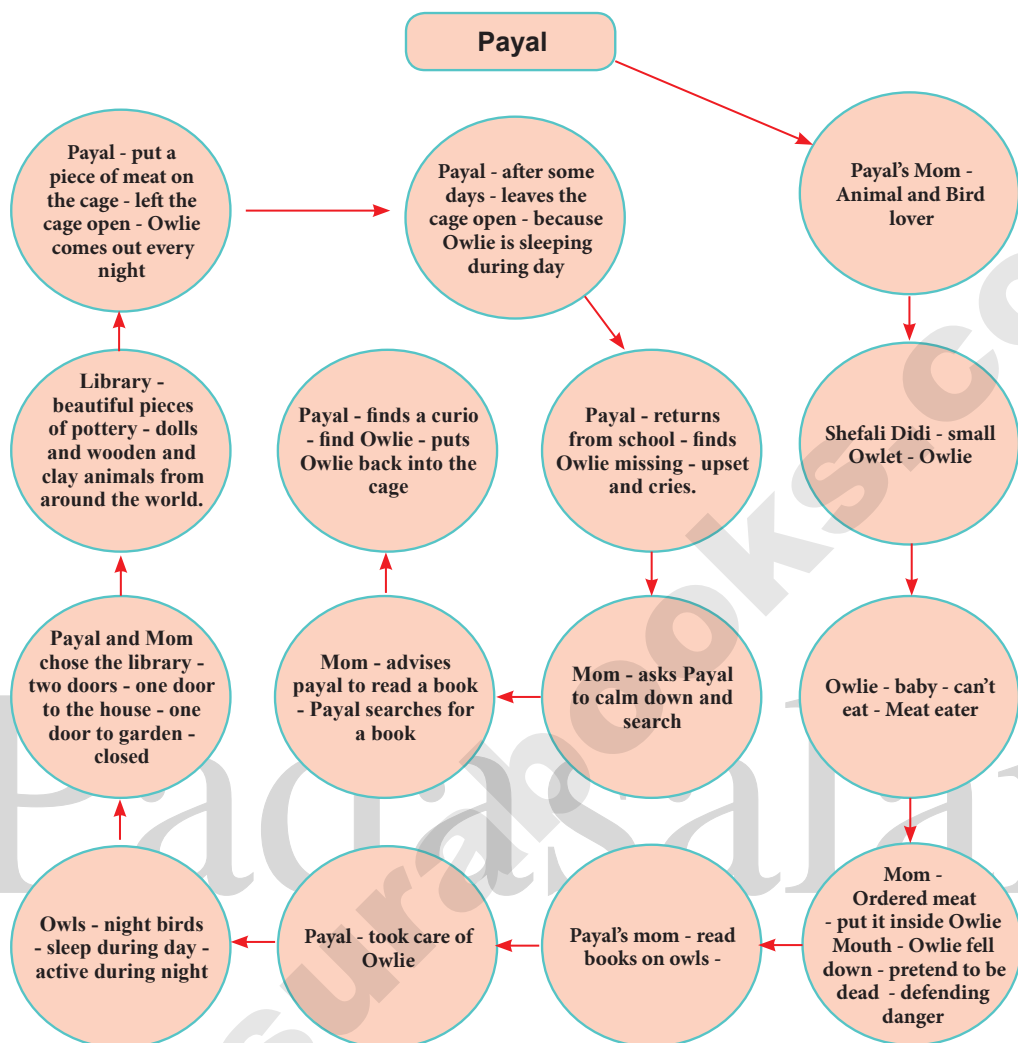
Payal and her mom are fond of birds and animals. Their house was a home to all kinds of abandoned animals, lost dogs, injured cats and lost baby birds. Though not a large house, Payal's mom had a BIG heart. One day Shefali didi had brought a carton. Inside the carton, there was a small Owlet. Payal's Mom picked it up carefully and placed her inside the cage. They named it Owlle. 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 Owlle. As Owlle 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 Owlle's mouth. In a second, Owlle fell down on the floor of the cage. They thought they had killed Owlle and started talking about burying Owlle. Suddenly, Owlle opened one eye and got onto her feet. That's when Payal and her Mom learnt that it was Owlle's way of defending danger.

Payal's Mom started reading a lot about owls and their habits. Payal took the job of looking after Owlle. Once Owlle learnt to eat on its own, Payal loved it when she offered the meat on her hand and Owlle took the piece. Owls were night birds, so they slept all day and were active during the night. So Payal decided to let Owlle fly when she was bigger. To train her to fly, they had to keep Owlle 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 Owlle 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. Owlle 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 Owlle 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 Owlle 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 Owlle. They couldn't find Owlle. Finally they decided that Owlle 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 Owlle. 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 |

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- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 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.

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

MCQ : ADDITIONAL

- As Owlle was a baby, it didn't know to _____. (eat / dance) **[Ans. eat]**
- Payal's Mom was hesitant to _____ inside the house. (bring Owlle / bring meat) **[Ans. bring meat]**
- Payal's Mom started reading a lot about _____. (owls and their habits / feeding animals) **[Ans. owls and their habits]**
- Owls were _____, so they slept all day and were active during the night. (night birds / day birds) **[Ans. night birds]**
- In the library, one door led to the rest of the house and another into _____. (kitchen / garden) **[Ans. garden]**
- The book shelves also displayed _____, dolls and wooden and clay animals. (beautiful pieces of pottery / glass jars) **[Ans. beautiful pieces of pottery]**
- Payal left the cage door open as Owlle was _____ during the day. (eating / sleeping) **[Ans. sleeping]**
- Payal panicked because _____. (the cage was empty / Owlle had died) **[Ans. the cage was empty]**
- Payal's Mom advised her _____ to cheer up. (to go for a ride / to read some book) **[Ans. to read some book]**
- 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 Owlle. Just then, Owlle 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 Owlle's way of defending herself against danger.

1. Why did Payal and her mother want to bury Owlle?

Ans. They thought that Owlle had died.

2. What did Owlle do then?

Ans. Owlle opened one eye and then the other.

3. What did Payal learn from Owlle's pretence?

Ans. Owlle 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 open. 'Mom!' Payal howled. 'Who left the garden door open? How will we find Owlie

now? 'Don't panic,' said Mom. 'She must be somewhere around.' They shut the garden door and looked in every corner of the room. Behind doors, on top of the tall bookshelves, in every nook and cranny. No Owlie.

a) **What did Payal do everyday when she returned from school ?**

Ans. Everyday Payal would peep into the library and find Owlie fast asleep on her perch inside the cage.

b) **What was different today when Payal returned from School ?**

Ans. Today, the cage was empty and there was no sign of Owlie when Payal returned from School.

c) **What did Payal and Mom do when they found that Owlie was missing ?**

Ans. Payal and Mom shut the garden door and looked in every corner of the room. They searched behind the doors, on top of the tall bookshelves and in every nook and cranny .

D. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in the correct order.

- Payal's house was a home for abandoned animals.
- It was a small ball of brown and grey.
- She found an owlet in one corner.
- Payal's mother picked her up gently.
- Payal's mother opened the carton.
- One day they got a carton.

Ans.

- Payal's house was a home for abandoned animals.
- One day they got a carton.
- Payal's mother opened the carton.
- She found an owlet in one corner.
- It was a small ball of brown and grey.
- Payal's mother picked her up gently.

REARRANGE THE FOLLOWING JUMBLED SENTENCES : ADDITIONAL

- A. 1. When the owl got used to her, and seemed relaxed enough, Payal's mother placed her inside a cage.
2. When Payal's mother opened the carton, there was the smallest of owlets sitting in one corner, a small ball of brown and grey.
3. There were always empty cages in Payal's house – just in case a bird dropped in!
4. She had never handled owls before, so she was very careful not to get pecked.
5. Payal's mother picked her up gently and placed her in her lap, talking to her just as she would to the dogs.

Ans : 2, 5, 4, 1, 3

2. When Payal's mother opened the carton, there was the smallest of owlets sitting in one corner, a small ball of brown and grey.
5. Payal's mother picked her up gently and placed her in her lap, talking to her just as she would to the dogs.

2. The farmer promised that he would _____
 (a) grow more trees (b) Provide shelter to animals
 (c) not cut the tree
3. Pepper is also known as _____
 (a) liquid gold (b) black gold (c) White gold

XV. Read the passage and answer the following questions : (3×1=3)

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 mean time many small animals and birds started living in the tree.

Questions :

1. What did the farmer and his family enjoy?
2. What is the game mentioned in the passage.
3. Who lived in the tree?

XVI. Write a paragraph on any one of the topic : (1×5=5)

- (a) My favourite dish (b) My favourite teacher
- (c) Uses of trees

XVII. Picture Composition : (1×5=5)

Write five sentences on your own using the picture given :



XVIII. Complete the given dialogue : (3×1=3)

- Priya : Good Morning (i) _____ ?
 Sowmiya : I am watching T V dear.
 Priya : Shall we go for a movie today?
 Sowmiya : (ii) _____ .
 Priya : I will come and pick you up at 5 p.m.
 Sowmiya : (iii) _____ .
 Priya : Ok. See you then.



Answers

- I.** 1. well known
2. opposed
3. interesting
- II.** 1. smallest
2. few
3. big
- III.** 1. True
2. False
3. True
- IV.** 1. We like to the play in the sandy beach.
2. The trees swayed in the breeze.
3. I like swimming.
- V.** 1. Scent
2. whole
3. sun
- VI.** 1. Request / imperative sentence
2. Question / Interrogative sentence
3. Exclamation / Exclamatory sentence
- VII.** i. (b) Raju
ii. (b) What
iii. (c) Where
- VIII.** 1. Sea turtles live in the oceans.
2. (a) We need trees to keep the desert away.
(b) To attract rain.
3. Portuguese first brought vegetables to India.
4. The teacher told the class that they should buy and eat locally grown food.
5. The island became a small green paradise.
- IX.** 1. People hunt them for their meat or collect their eggs. Sometimes, they are accidentally trapped in the nests of motor boats. Problems like pollution, dumping of plastics into the ocean and construction activities on nesting beaches also hurt their survival.
2. Black pepper also known as 'Black gold'. It was the most prized spice traded from the Kerala coast. Indians have been using black pepper for a very long time. Farmers began growing it in around 5000 years ago. They exported it to North and West Asia. The trade soon spread to Greece, Rome, Europe, and China, and also became popular in the Islamic empire. Recipes from rich Roman households show the value of the spice in ancient Rome. The Romans sent 120 ships a year from Egypt to trade with India and bring back enormous quantities of pepper.

3. The author's grandfather planted trees all around his bungalow. He told that trees would give food and shelter to the birds and animals. In a small rocky island, he planted a number of tree saplings. After some years, the author went to the island. The island looked like a small green paradise. Birds were living there. The trees had multiplied. It was because of his grandfather's effort. Thus grandfather's dream came true.

- X.** The Banyan is the largest of trees,
The Peepul quivers in the breeze,
The Coconut grows up straight and tall,
The Neem tree's fruits are very small,
The Tamarind gives us pleasant shade,

- XI.** 1. (a) The rhyming words : wood, good.
2. (a) Alliteration : ginger - garlic.
3. (a) Nile is a long river. It is in Egypt.

- XII.** 1. "How doth the little crocodile" is a children's poem by Lewis Carroll. It discusses the looks of a crocodile. It uses rhyming words. In the first stanza, the poet talks about the tail of the crocodile and the scales of it. The scales are so shiny like the waters of the river Nile. The second stanza speaks of the crocodile's smile (grin) and claws. The crocodile is cheerful to welcome the little fishes to consume them.
2. The trees mentioned in the poem are the Banyan tree, the Peepul tree, the Coconut tree, the Neem tree, the Tamarind tree, the Date, Teak and the Mango trees. The Banyan tree is the largest tree, which provides pleasant shade to the tired people. The Peepul tree also gives cool breeze, as its leaves shake in the breeze.
3. Raj is a little boy. Raj bought sesame seeds, onions, tomatoes and pickles.

Section - E

- XIII.** 1. Mom to Payal
2. Farmer
3. Mom

- XIV.** 1. (b) Library
2. (c) not cut the tree
3. (b) black gold

- XV.** 1. The farmer and his family had enjoyed the tastiest apples from the tree.
2. The game mentioned in the passage is hide and seek.
3. Many small animals and birds lived in the tree.

- XVI.** (a) My favourite dish is Briyani. I know it is yummy due to the spices in it. It is made with tasty spices, rice, meat (chicken, goat, prawn, or fish), vegetables or eggs. My mother uses garlic, ginger, curd, cumin seeds, pepper, chillies etc. She uses a little curd and lemon juice to get a tangy taste.

- (b) My favorite teacher is Mrs. Nalini who teaches me English. She studied in Delhi and came back Chennai to be an English teacher. She has skills at teaching, sense of humour, friendly, patient and easygoing. She would give us lots of assignments which were for improving our English. She is very patient and enthusiastic to teach us whenever we had questions in her classes.
- (c) Trees provide food, notably fruit trees such as apple, pear, apricot, peach, cherry, lemon, orange and grapefruit. They also provide shade and protect us from solar radiation. They offer habitation and food for birds, insects, lichen, etc. They help to prevent flooding and soil erosion. They absorb carbon dioxide and help to slow the rate of global warming.

XVII. I see a bird and two nestlings in the picture.

The nestlings are seemed to be in hungry.

The mother bird has fetched some food.

It is sitting near the nestlings.

The nestlings eagerly open their beaks for the food.

XVIII. (i) Sowmiya! What are you doing?

(ii) With pleasure. I am ready to see a movie.

(iii) Thank you. I will wait for you.

