

SELECTION

⑥ ENGLISH

TERM - III

5 in 1

POEM : Indian Seasons (MEMORITER)

*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*

*Spring is pretty
but short and sweet
when you can smell the grass
from your garden seat*

*Autumn is English
in red, yellow and brown
Autumn is Indian
whenever leaves fall down*

- Nisha Dyrene

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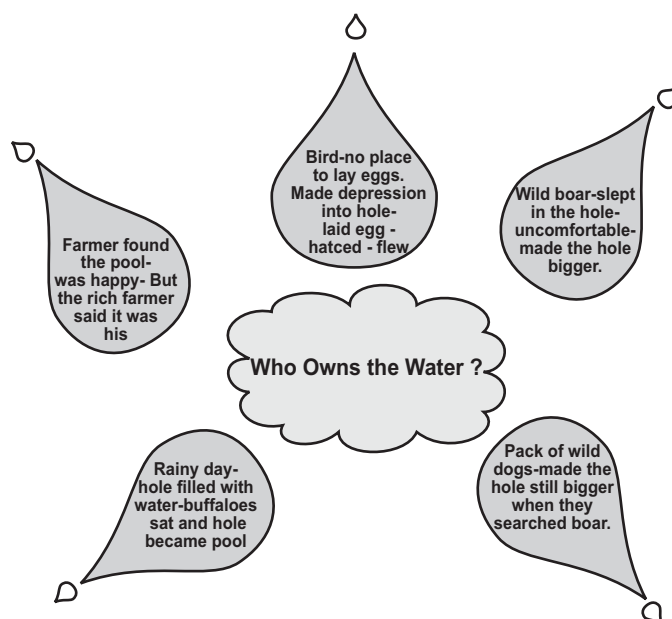
TERM - III

5 in 1

UNIT - 1

Prose : Who Owns the Water ?

MINDMAP



WARMUP:

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

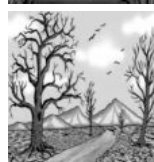
During which season do you see a peacock dance?

We see a peacock dance during rainy season.



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

We can see trees without leaves during autumn season. We can find the season in India.



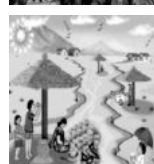
Which season is shown in this picture? What are the people doing?

Winter season is shown in the picture. People are keeping themselves warm near the camp fire.



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

It is summer. Sun is shining brightly.

**SECTION - I****Summary:**

H Once upon a time, in a little village, a tiny bird searched for a place to lay her eggs.

H There was no tree or bush.

H It found a shallow depression in the ground.

H It broadened it using its claws, laid eggs.

H Eggs hatched.

H After some days bird and babies flew away.

H The pit was noticed by a wild boar.

H It wanted to settle its rump in it. But it was uncomfortable.

H So, he scraped and dug the pit and made it bigger.

H Now it was comfortable. The wild boar had a good sleep.

H When it was hungry it left the place.

GLOSSARY:

outskirts	- the outer areas of a city or a town
parched	- very dry
desperation	- losing hope
untenanted	- not occupied
rump	- back part of a mammal's body or the part of the body you use to sit
scrabbled	- moved hands and feet around
cosy	- comfortable
rumble	- a low sound like thunder

SYNONYMS:

1. pit	- hole
2. mighty	- strong
3. depart	- leave
4. hospitable	- accomodating
5. glance	- look
6. tiny	- small
7. discover	- find
8. tale	- story

ANTONYMS:

1. temporary	x Permanent
2. interesting	x boring
3. contentment	x dissatisfaction
4. shallow	x deep
5. finally	x initially
5. depart	x arrive

Put a (✓) for the correct and a (x) for the incorrect statements:

1. A tiny bird looked for a place to lay her eggs.	(✓)
2. The land was wet and green.	(x)
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.	(x)
6. The wild boar got up from its day bed because it was disturbed by another boar.	(x)

Additional questions and answers :**1. What did the tiny bird search for?**

The tiny bird searched for a place to lay eggs.

2. How was the land?

The land was parched and dry and there was no bush or tree.

3. What did the little bird discover?

The little bird discovered a shallow depression in the ground.

4. What did the bird used to loosen up the packed earth?

The bird used her claws to loosen up the packed earth.

5. Where did the bird lay eggs?

The bird laid eggs in the hole.

6. Next to the bird who found the pit?

The wild boar found the pit.

7. Was the boar comfortable with the pit ?

No, it was not.

8. What did the boar do to make the pit comfortable?

The boar scaped and dug, carving a pit of more hospitable proportions.

PARAGRAPH :**1. Where did the bird lay eggs and how did the pit becomes bigger?**

H Once upon a time, on the outskirts, of a dusty little village, a tiny bird searched for a place to lay her eggs.

H She found no tree or bush

H At last she found a depression in the ground.

H She broadened the hole using her claws.

H She laid eggs and it hatched.

H When they grew big enough they all flew away.

H Then a wild boar found the hole.

H He tried to sleep in it.

H He was not comfortable.

H He dug and made the hole bigger.

H He slept comfortably.

H On waking up he left the place in search of food.

SECTION II**Summary :**

H A pack of wild dogs smelled the boar and came to the hole.

H But there was no boar.

H So, they got angry and they whined and snarled and dug the hole bigger and wider.

H Then they left the place. After some days there was heavy rain.

H The hole was filled with water.

H Green grass grew around the hole.

H Buffaloes found the grassy spot.

H They wallowed in the puddly water and turned the hole into a muddy pit.

H Many buffaloes visited the place and hole became bigger and bigger.

GLOSSARY :

sniffed	- to breathe in air in a noisy way
whined	- made a high pitched cry
snarled	- made a deep angry noise
soaked	- completely wet

SYNONYMS :

1. spot	- find
2. indeed	- surely
3. glee	- happy

ANTONYMS :

1. wide	x narrow
2. dinner	x breakfast
3. dry	x wet
4. tiny	x large
5. fresh	x tired
6. gather	x scatter

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 : and poured**
- The whole earth smelled _____ and _____. **Ans : wet, fresh**
- The hole in the ground was filled _____. **Ans : with water**
- The buffalo _____ in the hole. **Ans : wallowed**
- The hole became _____ and _____. **Ans : wide, big**

Additional questions and answers :**1. Who caught the scent of boar?**

A pack of wild dogs caught the scent of boar.

2. What did they do to find the boar?

They dug the ground to find the boar.

3. What did they realise?

They realised there was no dinner.

4. What did they do when they realised there was no dinner?

They departed the place with their noses and tails high in the air.

5. What happened after some days?

It rained for 3 days and 3 nights.

6. How was the earth?

The earth smelled wet and fresh.

7. What was there in the hole?

There was water in the hole.

8. What did the buffaloes do there?

They wallowed in the puddly water, turning hole into a muddy pit.

PARAGRAPH :**1. How was the pit made bigger by wild boar and buffaloes?**

- H A pack of wild dogs smelled the boar.
- H They came to the pit where it was lying.
- H They dug the ground to find the boar.
- H When they knew it was not there, they left the place.
- H After some days it rained heavily.
- H The earth was wet and fresh.
- H The hole was filled with water.
- H Buffaloes came there and wallowed turning the hole into a muddy pit.

SECTION III**Summary :**

- H A poor farmer tilled the land near the once small depression.
- H It was summer. The land was soon becoming dry.
- H He had to travel a long distance to get water for his crops.
- H One day he saw a patch of green.
- H He went closer and found that there was a pond full of water near his land.
- H He was very happy and thanked the ground.
- H He informed his wife.
- H She called a priest to bless their fortune.
- H The news spread fast like fire.
- H All villagers gathered around the pond.
- H Just then, the richest greedy farmer came there and said that the pond belonged to him.
- H As the pond lies in his land and the poor farmer's land ends just near the pond.
- H The author ends with the question, 'Who Owns the Water?' not a moral, just a thought a germ of an idea to dig and make bigger.

GLOSSARY :

wallowed	- to lie and roll in mud
multitude	- a large number of people
trampling	- crushing
tilled	- prepared the land for crops
meagre	- small quantity
gratitude	- thankful
verdant	- green with grass
suspiciously	- doubtfully
summoned	- called
fortune	- luck
contentment	- satisfaction
stuttered	- spoke with difficulty
four-square	- solidly

SYNONYMS :

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| 1. investigate | - | examine |
| 2. pitiful | - | sorrowful |
| 3. gratitude | - | to thank |
| 4. placid | - | calm |
| 5. chant | - | recite |

ANTONYMS :

- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------|
| 1. cruel | x | kind |
| 2. forget | x | remember |
| 3. tired | x | brisk |
| 4. suspect | x | believe |
| 5. bless | x | curse |
| 6. smoothly | x | roughly |
| 7. far | x | near |

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. Why did the farmer have to travel far?

The farmer had to travel to far to get water for the thirsty crops.

2. What sight made the farmer feel thankful?

The sight of the verdant bowl made the farmer feel thankful.

3. Name the tools the farmer brought out. What did he do with them?

The farmer brought pickaxe and spade and dug the hole making it into a decent little pond.

4. Why did the crowd gather by the side of the pond?

The crowd gathered by the side of the pond to see the priest furrow his brow and chant seriously.

5. When did the richest farmer get upset? why?

The richest farmer got upset when he was not invited for something.

Additional questions and answers.

Paragraph questions :**1. What did the poor farmer find and why did he become upset?**

- H A poor farmer tilled the land near the once small depression.
- H There was no rain and his life became hard.
- H He had to travel a long distance to get water for his crops.
- H One day he found a verdant bowl.
- H When he went near, he found a pool of water.
- H He was happy and told his wife.
- H He summoned the priest to bless their fortune.
- H All people of the village gathered there to see the priest chanting.
- H The richest farmer came there.
- H He saw the pond and told that the land belongs to him.
- H This made the poor farmer upset.

A. Choose the correct answer and write it in the blank.

1. The little bird broadened the hole with her
 a. beak b. claws **Ans : b. claws**
2. The wild boar settled down scraping the hole into a
 to have a good sleep.
 a. pit b. hollow **Ans : a. pit**
3. The poor farmer's crop was
 a. meagre b. surplus **Ans : a. meagre**

B. Tick the correct answer :

1. The boar slept until the fading sun sun told him it was time to get up. What does the phrase until the fading sun mean? ☐
 a. until evening ☒ b. until sun fades in colour ☐
Ans : a. until evening
2. The farmer was thankful at the sight of the verdant bowl because ☐
 a. it was a pond of water ☒ b. he wanted green grass ☐
Ans : a. it was a pond of water
3. They all stood around the little jewel of blue means ☐
 a. They stood around the pond ☒ b. They stood around the jewel which was blue ☐
Ans : a. They stood around the pond.
4. The dry earth soaked up the moisture as a hungry puppy laps up milk. It means ☐
 a. The puppy was very hungry. ☐ b. The dry earth absorbed the water very quickly. ☒
Ans : b. The dry earth absorbed the water very quickly

C. Answer the following questions :

1. Pick out the line which tells you about seasons (in Sec II). Which seasons are mentioned?
Ans : Not after long, the rains came. Rainy season is mentioned here.
2. What happened to the hole in the ground after the rain?
Ans : The hole was filled with water and grass grew around it.
3. Identify a sentence and a phrase which tells us that the story took place in summer.
Ans :
 H In summer months he had to travel far to get water
 H The rains were often cruel - sentence
 H Becoming brown again - phrase

VOCABULARY:

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

rain coconut coat sail fire

1. We use a **rain** on a rainy day. **Ans : coat**
2. The toy **boat** danced on the pond. **Ans : sail**
3. We must drink **tender** water in summer. **Ans : coconut**
4. We can see a **bow** after summer showers. **Ans : rain**
5. Clean the ashes out of the **place**. **Ans : fire**

E. Complete the following using their group names.

1. A **pack** of wolves went hunting in the forest. **Ans : pack**
2. She bought a new **pair** of shoes for her birthday. **Ans : pair**
3. A **shoal** of fish swam past our boat. **Ans : shoal**
4. A **swarm** of bees had settled on a mango tree. **Ans : swarm**
5. I ate a **bunch** of grapes. **Ans : bunch**

LANGUAGE CHECK POINT :

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

*** LISTENING :**

F. Listen to the weather report. Read the questions given below, then listen to the weather report again and fill in the blanks.

1. Which season does the weather report show?..... **Ans : spring**
2. What kind of a day is it?..... **Ans : better day**
3. What is the temperature stated in the report?..... **Ans : 15 degrees**
4. Tomorrow it may probably..... **Ans : rain**
5. The weather report suggests to use. **Ans : umbrella**

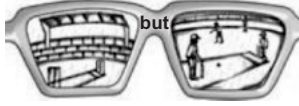
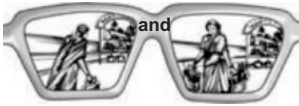
SPEAKING :

G. Imagine that you and your friend have decided to spend a day together in your house. You have planned your schedule from morning till night. Discuss in pairs and speak about it in the class. You can start like this:

I like to go for a walk but my friend wants to work out in the gym. So, we decided to go for a walk in the morning in the park. Then we planned to go to gym and work out there for an hour. Then we would have breakfast at home.

After breakfast we would go to library and spend an hour there. After lunch we would go to the ground and play cricket till 6.00 pm. After that we would go to a hotel with parents and have dinner.

PICTOGRAMMAR :

 He ran fast but he missed the train.	 It rained heavily but the match continued.
 Rani went to the market and bought vegetables.	 He is sick so he is in hospital.

A conjunction is a word that joins two words or sentences.

USE GRAMMAR :

H. Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words or conjunctions :

- Our team played well _____ won the game.
(but, because, and) **Ans : and**
- She slipped badly _____ she did not hurt herself. (but, and, or)
Ans : but
- The box was heavy _____ he could not lift it.
(so, because, and) **Ans : so**
- Rani was late to school _____ she missed the bus.
(because, so, and) **Ans : because**
- You can use a pen _____ a pencil for writing. (but, and, or)
Ans : or

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

A	B	
The clouds moved away	he helped Velu in time.	and but or because
Velu thanked his friend	the sun came out.	
It rained heavily	you will get choked.	
Eats slowly	the match continued.	

Ans :

- *The clouds moved away and the sun came out.
- *Velu thanked his friends because, he helped velu in time.
- *It rained heavily but the match continued.
- *Eat slowly or you will get choked.

WRITING :

J. Write a short paragraph on 'summer' using the hints given. You can begin like this

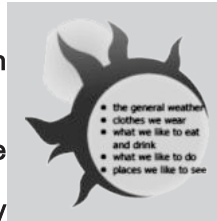
I live in Chennai. The weather is.... very hot there during day time but we get cool breeze in the evening.

H We wear cotton clothes during summer.

H We like to drink cool drink and eat lot of ice creams.

H We go to beach in the evening and enjoy the cool breeze.

H We go to malls and spend our time there.



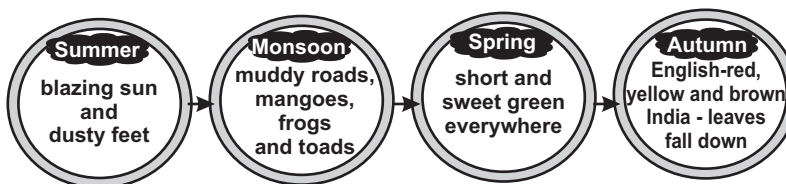
CREATIVE WRITING :

K. Trees can help you recognise seasons. How do the trees look different in each season? Write a short paragraph with the clues given below.

- ❖ **Summer** - Trees stretch their leafy branches towards the sun.
- ❖ **Spring** - Branches are full of new green leaves.
- ❖ **Rain** - Trees absorb water and look green.
- ❖ **Autumn** - Trees shed their leaves.

Ans :

Trees helps us recognise seasons. When the trees stretch their leafy branches towards the sun it is summer. During spring the branches will be full of new green leaves and they will be in full bloom. During rainy season trees absorb water and look green. If the trees shed their leaves then it is autumn.

POEM : Indian Seasons**MIND MAP****WARM UP**

Discuss in pairs, pick out the words related to seasons from the grid and write them in the blanks.

C	K	S	N	O	W	S	K	Y
L	M	U	Y	K	E	M	H	L
O	S	N	S	O	T	Q	O	K
U	P	N	D	S	I	R	T	I
D	R	Y	L	E	A	V	E	S
R	A	I	N	W	I	N	D	M
S	O	T	H	U	N	D	E	R

SNOW SKY

CLOUD

DRY LEAVES

WET

RAIN

HOT

WIND

SUNNY

THUNDER

DRY

What day is it?

1. We feel thirsty on a _____.

Ans : hot day

2. We use an umbrella on a _____.

Ans : rainy day

3. We sail paper boats on a _____.

Ans : rainy day

4. We fly kites on a _____.

Ans : windy day



*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*

*Spring is pretty
but short and sweet
when you can smell the grass
from your garden seat*

*Autumn is English
in red, yellow and brown
Autumn is Indian
whenever leaves fall down*

- Nisha Dyrene

GLOSSARY :

blaze	- bright flame or fire
leap	- to jump high
dusty	- covered with tiny bits of sand
toad	- a small brown animal similar to a frog

A. Read the poem aloud in pairs .

B. Which season am I ? Read the poem, understand and solve the riddle.

1. I make the feet dusty. _____ **Ans : Summer**
 2. Frogs and toads will visit when I am there. _____ **Ans : Monsoon**
 3. I am pretty short and sweet. _____ **Ans : Spring**
 4. I make your garden smell sweet. _____ **Ans : Spring**
 5. Leaves will wither because of me. _____ **Ans : Autumn**
-

READ AND UNDERSTAND :**C. Read the lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *Summer comes
in a blaze of heat with
sunny smiles
and dusty feet*

a. Does the poet welcome the summer? How do you know?

Ans : Yes, the poet welcomes the summer. He welcomes it with 'sunny smiles'

b. Which line tells you that there is no rain in summer?

Ans : 'In a blaze of heat' tells us that there is no rain in summer.

2. *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?

Ans : The spring season is pretty.

b. Which line tells you that the garden is fresh?

Ans : 'When you can smell the grass' tells us that the garden is fresh.

c. Who does 'you' refer to?

Ans : 'you' refers to the readers.

3. *Autumn is English
in red, yellow and brown
Autumn is Indian
Whenever leaves fell down*

a. How is autumn in India?

Ans : During autumn in India leaves wither.

b. Compare the English autumn with the Indian autumn.

Ans : English autumn is colourful whereas Indian autumn is dry and leaves fall down.

D. Pick out the rhyming words from the poem and write them in the table.

Stanza - 1	Stanza - 2	Stanza - 3
heat, feet	roads, toads	sweet, seat

E. Find examples of alliteration and write them in the blanks.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. in a blaze of heat
with sunnysmiles | 2. to muddy roads
monsoons and
mangoes | 3. Spring is pretty
but short and sweet |
|---|--|--|

Ans : sunny smiles monsoons mangoes short sweet

F. Work in pairs, find answers for the questions and share in the class.**1. Name the seasons mentioned in the poem ?**

Four seasons are mentioned in the poem. They are

- * Summer
- * Monsoon
- * Spring
- * Autumn

2. What does the summer bring?

Summer brings smile and heat.

3. Which word refers to 'rain'?

The word 'monsoon' refers to 'rain'

4. Why does the poet say the spring 'spring is pretty' ?

The poet says the 'spring is pretty' because garden will look fresh and green.

5. When is it autumn in India? Why does the poet say this? Is there an autumn season in India?

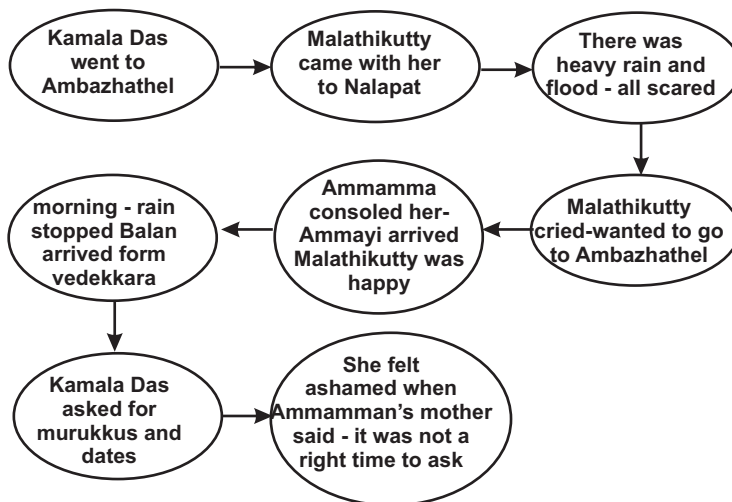
Autumn season comes next to spring. During spring season the trees will be in full bloom. During autumn all leaves will dry and fall down. Yes, there is autumn season in India.

G. How does the poet describe the Indian seasons? Write in your own words in about 50 words.

In the poem the "Indian seasons", the poet Nisha Dyrene describes the four seasons of India. First comes the summer which is very hot. The next is monsoon during which the roads become muddy. Frogs and toads leap happily in water. People enjoy sweet mangoes. Next comes pretty short and sweet spring when all gardens look fresh. Spring is followed by dry autumn when the leaves dry and fall down.

Supplementary
A Childhood in Malabar : A Memoir

MIND MAP



Summary :

H Kamala Das went to Ambazhathel to attend a birthday function.

H She met Malathikutty and Meenakshi Edathi.

H After the feast Malathikutty went along with Kamala Das to Nalapat.

H An hour later they got home, they heard the sound of the gale.

H There was heavy rain with wind.

H All places were flooded.

H All were scared and Malathikutty wanted to go home.

H While Ammamma was consoling her Ammayi and thumbi, the dog arrived there drenched.

H Malathikutty was happy.

H By the morning, the rain had stopped.

H Balan came from vadekkara and Kamala Das asked if he had brought murukku or dates.

H Kamala Das felt ashamed when Ammamma's mother asked was that the time to ask for it.

GLOSSARY :

In Malayalam	In English
Edathi	- brothers wife
Ettan	- elder brother
Ammamma	- mother's mother
Muthassi	- father's mother
theekini	- backyard
Ammayi	- mother-in-law
Cheramma	- chitti (in Tamil)

A. Identify the character / speaker.

1. "Why isn't the snake coming?"

Ans : The narrator / Kamala Das

2. "I wonder whether it's a cyclone."

Ans : Ammamma

3. "I want to see kutti oppu."

Ans : Malathi kutty

4. "Will the house collapse?"

Ans : Muthassi

5. "Is she crazy?"

Ans : Muthassi

B. Write True or False.

1. Droplets of rain glimmered on Ammamma's face. _____

Ans : True

2. Malathi kutty wanted to see kutti oppu. _____

Ans : True

3. Ammayi comforted Malathi kutty when she sobbed. _____

Ans : False

4. The coconut palm crashed down due to heavy rain. _____

Ans : True

C. Choose the correct answer and write it in the blank.

1. Meenakshi Edathi was a _____ relative of the Ambazhathel family.

a. close b. distant c. real **Ans : b. distant**

2. We suddenly heard the sound of the rain from the _____ like a roar.

a. southeast b. southwest c. northeast

Ans : b. southwest

3. The _____ with four pillars began to overflow.

a. central hall b. southern room c. courtyard

Ans : a. central hall

4. _____ arrived drenched to the skin.

a. Ammaman b. Cheramma c. Ammayi **Ans : c. Ammayi**

5. There was knee-deep water in the _____

a. courtyard b. cowshed c. kitchen **Ans : a. courtyard**

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

H The dry leaves that had collected around the pond swirled upwards.

H Branches shook and the seat of the swing fell down from the ilanji tree.

H The wind tore through the coconut palms in the southern compound.

H Meenakshi Edathi was a dark-skinned and middle aged woman.

H Without Meenakshi Edathi Ambazhathel family could not have existed happily for a single day.

Ans :

1. Meenakshi Edathi was a dark-skinned and middle aged woman.

2. Without Meenakshi Edathi Ambazhathel family could not have existed happily for a single day.

3. The wind tore through the coconut palms in the southern compound.

4. The dry leaves that had collected around the pond swirled upwards.

5. Branches shook and the seat of the swing fell down from the ilanji tree.

E. Find answers for the questions given below, identify the person and write a character sketch about her.

1. Who was the important person in the Ambazhathel family?

Meenakshi Edathi was the important person in the Amabazhathel family.

2. Why was she considered an important person?

She was considered as an important person because without her the family could not have existed happily even for a single day. She was the only one who knew what was needed for the family.

3. How did she spend her time?

She spent her time by welcoming the oracle and offering paddy, lighting all the lamps at dusk, churning the curd and taking out the butter for the children and drawing designs with rice batter on the door during Nira festival.

4. Describe her appearance and qualities.

She was dark -skinned and middle aged. She worked sincerely, never stopping to rest.

5. How would the days be without her?

The days may be sad and difficult for the family without her.

manage the situation?

Once my friend and myself went out. While returning home, there was a heavy rain.

We did not what to do. We had some money. My friend's house was nearly.

Some how we managed to get an auto.

The area was flooded with water. The auto driver was very kind.

After great difficulty we reached my friend's house.

Then I made a call to my mother.

It rained heavily all night. So, I stayed in my friend's house itself.

In the morning the rain stopped. My father came there and picked me up.

~~G. Make a fact file on how do we use these resources in our day-to-day life.~~

a) Solar energy

b) Wind energy

c) Hydro energy

Ans:

(a) Solar energy : Solar energy provides power without producing green house gases for our home or business. It is completely renewable source of energy. Electricity from solar plants supplies commercial - grade power, reducing dependence on coal and natural gas. It reduces expenses due to electricity.

(b) Wind energy : Wind energy is also used to generate electricity. The principle of wind turbine is to tap wind flowing energy to rotate the propellers which rotates the turbines to produce electricity. The electricity is used to run electric devices and or stored in the batteries.

(c) Hydro energy : A primary use of hydro power energy is to produce electricity. It is energy collected from flowing water that's converted into electricity or used to power machinery. Centuries ago it was used to turn mill wheels or drive early industrial machinery, best in modern use it typically refers to electrical generation.

CONNECTION TO SELF :**H. Fill in the table given below :**

Seasons	Months	Clothes I wear	Food I eat / drink	Activities I do	Festivals I celebrate
Summer	March to May	Cotton	Curd, water-melon	Play with friends	Chithirai festival
Monsoon	June to September	Rain coat	Idli, sambar	play with paper boats	Adi perukku
Winter	December to February	Woolen	Hot soups	play indoor games	Christmas, pongal
Autumn	September to November	Woolen	whole grains, root vegetables	play indoor games	Diwali

I. During winter season many of us fall sick and suffer from cold, cough and fever. Put a (✓) for the things you will do to keep fit.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Drink cold water. | ☐ |
| 2. Eat home-cooked food. | ☒ |
| 3. I will visit the doctor. | ☒ |
| 4. Never wash my hands. | ☐ |
| 5. I will take medicine and rest. | ☒ |

J. Tick the correct word for the given icon.



- | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| rainy | ☒ | cloudy | ☐ |
| windy | ☐ | sunny | ☒ |
| windy | ☒ | rainy | ☐ |
| thunder | ☐ | lightning | ☒ |
| rainbow | ☒ | downpour | ☐ |

STEPS TO SUCCESS :

K. Relate the sentences with weather / climate / season and write the suitable word in the blanks.

1. _____ forecast is useful for farmers, fishermen, and navigators.

Ans : weather

2. The _____ of a place is permanent in nature.

Ans : climate

3. India has a tropical monsoon _____.

Ans : climate

4. Spring, Summer, autumn and winter are the four _____.

Ans : season

5. Global warming is a change in the world's _____.

Ans : climate

6. Satellite photographs help us predict tomorrow's _____.

Ans : weather

7. Spring is my favourite _____.

Ans : season