

Don

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ENGLISH

6

FULL YEAR BOOK

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- ❖ As per the Latest Syllabus
- ❖ All Textual Tasks Solved
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Don Publications (P) Ltd.

Don

SCORE SERIES

ENGLISH

FIRST TERM

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SECOND TERM

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THIRD TERM

6

FULL YEAR BOOK

2024-2025

FULLY REVISED EDITION

- ❖ Based on the Latest Textbook
- ❖ All Textual Tasks Solved
- ❖ Enormous Exercises
- ❖ Unit Question Papers
- ❖ Model Question Papers



Don Publications (P) Ltd.

Don**English Score Series****6th Standard**

(3 terms combined)

(Under Uniform System of School Education)

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Director, Academics.**PREFACE**

This **Don English Score Series** for the VI Std. students is brought out entirely on the basis of term-wise syllabus. This book is prepared as per the Tamil Nadu Government latest pattern.

In this book the units pertaining to Prose, Poetry and Supplementary Reader have been dealt carefully and accurately to aid the students in achieving high marks.

Enough exercises graded from simple to hard have been provided so as to train the students of average standard as well as to cater the needs of the bright students. Understanding and knowledge of the grammar points given in every heading will lead the students to apply the concepts to solve the assignments automatically.

It is our robust optimism that our workbook would provide an impetus to the students' growth potential and serve as a useful guidance to the teachers.

S.A. Suresh Kumar, MCA., MBA.,
for **Don Publications (P) Ltd.**

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* marked poem is memoriter poem

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POEM - FIGURE OF SPEECH

GENERAL GUIDANCE

SIMILE

Simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two things. Similes explicitly use connecting words such as 'like' 'as'

(eg.): *And charging along **like** troops in a battle*

ALLITERATION

Alliteration is repetition of the consonant sound at the beginning of two or more words in a line.

(eg.): ***M**other twist **m**y ears.*

RHYMING WORDS

Rhyming words is the repetition of the same sound in two or more words. Usually they come at the end of lines in poems and songs.

(eg.): *The banyan is the larges of **trees**,*

*The peepal quivers in the **breeze***

RHYMING SCHEME

A rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhyme at the end of each line of a poem or song. We can find it with the help of rhyming words.

(eg.): <i>It 's helping your fellowman to score</i>	a	} abab
<i>When his chances hopeless seem;</i>	b	
<i>Its forgetting self till the game is o're</i>	a	
<i>And fighting for the team</i>	b	

CONTRACTION

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

(eg.): ***It's** all very well to have courage and skill*





MEMORITER POEM

TREES



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,
The Date's leaf is as sharp as a blade,
The Teak tree gives us useful wood,
The Mango gives us fruit that is good.

Adapted and based on a poem by Sara Coleridge

I. PROSE, POETRY & SUPPLEMENTARY READER

1

UNIT



PROSE

SEA TURTLES



Warm up



The Loggerhead



The Olive Ridley

The Olive Ridley:

The Olive Ridley turtle is named for the generally greenish colour of its skin and shell

The Green Sea Turtle:

It is named as it has the green colour of the fat under its shell.



The Hawksbill



The Green Sea Turtle



The Leatherback



Talk About

1. Have you seen turtles? Where do they live?	Yes, I have seen turtles. Sea turtles live in almost every ocean basin throughout the world.
2. What do you know about turtles?	Sea turtles live in almost every ocean basin throughout the world. They nest on tropical and subtropical beaches. They migrate long distances to feed and cross entire oceans.
3. Why do you think the turtles in the picture have names such as Leatherback and Hawksbill?	The turtle is named as Hawksbill because of its narrow head and hawk-like beak. The turtle is named as Leatherback for its unique shell which is composed of a layer of thin, tough and rubbery skin.

SUMMARY

The sea turtle is the marine relative of a tortoise. There are seven species of marine or sea turtles in the world, of them, five are found in the Indian coastal waters. The sea turtles are huge. Even the smallest species, the Olive Ridley, weighs up to 35 kg when fully grown. The largest, the Leatherback weighs as much as 700 kg. Sea turtles live their entire life in the Oceans. They come ashore to lay eggs. Four of the sea turtle species have become rare in India. The Olive Ridelys are seen nesting on sandy beaches all along our coasts.

The female Olive Ridelys come ashore between January and March. They lay eggs in the night. A turtle's front flippers enables it to swim gracefully and effortlessly. It chooses a spot well away from the high tide line. It scoops out a nest cavity 45 cm deep. It lays about 100 eggs. The eggs are the size of a table tennis ball. The turtle camouflages the nest by tossing sand on it using its flippers.

The local people follow the tracks of the turtle and collect the eggs for eating. The eggs hatch 45 - 60 days later. When most of the eggs are hatched, they push upward and emerge on the surface of the beach. They dash hurriedly to the sea.

The tiny hatchlings weigh less than 20 grams each. Many fall prey to crabs and birds. Many will be eaten by the predators in the sea. The scientists estimate that only one in every thousand hatchlings becomes an adult. Hence the sea turtles lay many eggs. The female hatchlings that have become adults return to the same beach where they were born. They come there to lay their own eggs. It is a mystery as to how they find the place after so many years in the sea. They are among the wonderful creatures we share this planet with. They have survived natural dangers for millions of years. Their survival is threatened. People hunt them for their meat and eggs. Pollution of the Ocean is also a threat to their life.

Text Book Glossary

1. marine = found in the sea
2. species = group of animals with common features
3. coastal = land by the edge of a sea
4. flippers = broad, flat limbs used for swimming
5. predators = animals that kill other animals for food
6. haul = pull with force
7. slash = cut
8. laboriously = with great effort / tiresome
9. snout = pointed nose of an animal
10. cavity = a hollow space
11. emerge = come out
12. camouflage = hide or disguise something
13. incubate = hatch eggs using warmth
14. survive = continue to live
15. mysteries = facts that are difficult to understand
16. fascinating = attracting greatly
17. decade = a period of ten years



List of Synonyms

SECTION - I		
1.	coastal	= seaside
2.	entirely	= fully / wholly
3.	surprise	= shock
4.	mention	= indicate
5.	ashore	= on land opposite to sea

6.	extremely	= exceedingly
7.	nesting	= sheltering
8.	connection	= relationship
SECTION - II		
9.	gracefully	= elegantly
10.	effortlessly	= easily
11.	hightide	= high level

12.	spot	=	place
13.	scoop	=	create
14.	domestic	=	homely
15.	tossing	=	throwing
16.	tiny	=	small
17.	tracks	=	footprints
18.	scent	=	perfume
SECTION - III			
19.	trapped	=	caught
20.	pollution	=	contamination
21.	fact	=	truth
22.	prey	=	victim
23.	estimate	=	calculate

24.	ensure	=	confirm
25.	manage	=	control
26.	survive	=	live
27.	threaten	=	terrorize
28.	accidentally	=	unexpectedly
29.	grave	=	serious / fatal
30.	systematically	=	orderly
31.	tackle	=	deal
32.	slash	=	slit
33.	dumping	=	depositing
34.	tackling	=	dealing with
35.	found	=	discovered



List of Antonyms

SECTION - I			
1.	entire	×	partial
2.	huge	×	small
3.	smallest	×	largest
4.	rare	×	common
SECTION - II			
5.	useful	×	useless
6.	deep	×	shallow
7.	warmth	×	coolness
8.	reach	×	depart
9.	female	×	male
10.	same	×	different
11.	surface	×	bottom

SECTION - III			
12.	tiny	×	big / huge
13.	prey	×	predator
14.	survive	×	die
15.	open	×	close
16.	adult	×	infant
17.	fascinating	×	uninteresting / unattractive
18.	dangers	×	safety
19.	natural	×	unnatural
20.	threaten	×	protect
21.	exist	×	die
22.	few	×	many

I. Choose the synonym of the words underlined in the following sentences:

- However, not many would have seen its marine relative.
a) island b) swamp c) land d) sea
- Five species are found in India's coastal waters.
a) discovered b) seen c) determined d) stay
- Sea turtles live their life entirely in the ocean.
a) generally b) partly c) fully d) shortly
- Four species of the sea turtle have become extremely rare in India.
a) usually b) exceedingly c) occasionally d) hardly

5. A turtle's front flippers enables it to swim gracefully.
a) elegantly b) awkwardly c) forcefully d) silently
6. The turtle has to haul itself laboriously on to the beach.
a) move b) pull c) push d) roll
7. It scoops out a nest.
a) creates b) builds c) digs d) makes
8. It camouflages the nest by tossing sand on it.
a) marks b) piles c) opens d) hides
9. The egg-tooth is at the tip of a hatchling's snout.
a) nose b) mouth c) flippers d) head
10. The eggs are left to incubate under the warmth of the sun.
a) break b) hatch c) drop d) shatter
11. How they manage to find the place is a mystery of these fascinating reptiles.
a) ugly b) odd c) meaningless d) attracting
12. Human activities during the last few decades have put them in grave danger.
a) five years b) twenty years c) ten years d) fifty years
13. They are accidentally trapped in the nests of motorboats.
a) struggled b) caught c) held d) died
14. Problem like pollution, also hurt their survival.
a) contamination b) clarification c) clearance d) attraction
15. The local people follow the tracks of the turtle to its nest.
a) footprints b) street c) road d) lane

II. Choose the antonym of the words underlined in the following sentences:

1. These reptiles spend almost their entire life in the sea.
a) fully b) partial c) whole d) complete
2. Sea turtles are huge.
a) small b) gigantic c) big d) large
3. The smallest Olive Ridley weighs up to 35 kg when fully grown.
a) more b) less c) largest d) most
4. Four of the sea turtle species have become extremely rare in India.
a) common b) special c) same d) quietly
5. The flipper's are not very useful for moving on land.
a) benefit b) helpless c) helpful d) useless
6. It scoops out a nest cavity 45 cm deep.
a) floor b) shallow c) beneath d) above
7. The eggs incubate under the warmth of the sun.
a) heat b) coolness c) brightness d) sunny
8. Many of the tiny hatchlings will not even reach the sea.
a) come b) depart c) arrive d) move

9. They will fall prey to crabs or birds.
a) be food b) be eaten c) predator d) victim
10. They will be eaten in the first few days of their lives.
a) little b) least c) many d) minimum
11. One in every thousand hatchlings becomes an adult.
a) grown up b) infant c) elderly d) older
12. to ensure that enough hatchlings survive.
a) die b) live c) continue d) stay
13. After swimming in the open sea.
a) show b) reveal c) expose d) close
14. The female hatchlings become adults.
a) woman b) man c) male d) child
15. They return to the same beach.
a) different b) similar c) xerox d) duplicate

III. Choose the correct answers:

1. Tortoises are seen in a
a) zoo / reptile park b) homes c) rivers
2. The is the smallest species of sea turtle.
a) Hawksbill b) Green Sea Turtle c) Olive Ridley
3. The largest sea turtle is the
a) Loggerhead b) Leatherback c) Green Sea Turtle
4. They still have connection with
a) land b) river c) lake
5. The Olive Ridelies are seen nesting all along our
a) beach b) riverbed c) coasts
6. The turtle's front flippers enable them to swim
a) gracefully b) quickly c) elegantly
7. Each egg is the shape and eye of a ball.
a) foot b) cricket c) table tennis
8. The eggs incubate under the of the sun.
a) brightness b) warmth c) heat
9. The local people follow the of the turtle.
a) footmarks b) footprints c) tracks
10. The egg tooth is like a
a) razor blade b) cake knife c) scissors
11. They fall to crabs and birds.
a) pray b) prey c) down
12. As adults they return to the same beach where they were
a) living b) growing c) born

13. They have survived natural dangers for of years.
a) millions b) billions c) thousands
14. There are many factors that their survival.
a) harm b) cause c) threaten
15. activities on nesting beaches also hurt their survival.
a) fishing b) construction c) demolishing

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. How many species of sea turtles are there? How many are found in India?

There are seven species of sea turtle of which five are found in India.

2. Write about the life of sea turtles.

Sea turtles live their entire life in the Oceans. But they come ashore to lay eggs.

3. Where are Olive Ridleys seen in India?

Olive Ridleys are commonly seen nesting on sandy beaches all along our coasts.

4. When do the Olive Ridleys lay eggs?

Olive Ridleys lay eggs between the months of January and March. They come ashore at night to lay their eggs.

5. How do the front flippers help the turtles?

The front flippers help the turtle to swim gracefully and effortlessly.

6. Describe the nest of the Olive Ridley.

The nest cavity is 45cm deep and is at a spot well away from the high tide line.

7. Why do most of the tiny hatchlings not reach the sea?

The tiny hatchlings fall prey to crabs or birds before they reach the sea.

8. Why do the adult lay so many eggs?

The adult lays many eggs to ensure that enough hatchlings become adults to keep the species alive.

9. Which is the smallest sea turtle?

Olive Ridley is the smallest sea turtle.

10. Which is the largest sea turtle? What is its weight?

The Leatherback is the largest sea turtle. It weighs about 700 kg.

11. Why do the sea turtles come ashore?

The sea turtles come ashore to lay eggs.

12. What does the turtle do after laying eggs?

The turtle fills the eggs in the cavity and hides the nest by tossing sand on it using its flippers.

13. How do people and the animals know the place of the eggs?

The people follow the tracks of the turtle. Jackals, domestic dogs and pigs follow the scent left by the turtle.

14. What do the scientists estimate about the hatchlings?

Scientists estimate that only one in every thousand hatchlings becomes an adult.

15. What are the factors that threaten the survival of the sea turtle?

People hunt the turtles for their meat or collect their eggs. Pollution, dumping of plastics into the ocean and construction activities on nesting beaches also threaten the survival of the sea turtle.

V. Answer the questions in a paragraph:1. What are sea turtles?

Sea turtles are the marine relative of the tortoises. They spend almost their entire life in the sea. There are seven species of marine sea turtle. Five of them are found in India's coastal waters. Compared to most tortoises, sea turtles are huge. The smallest species, the Olive Ridley, weighs up to 35 Kg. The largest is the Leatherback, which weighs as much as 700 kg. They have a connection with land too. They must come ashore to lay eggs. Today, four of the sea turtle species have become extremely rare in India. The Olive Ridelys are still commonly seen nesting on sandy beaches all along our coasts.

2. How do the Olive Ridelys breed?

The Olive Ridelys come ashore at night to lay their eggs between the months of January and March. They choose a spot well away from the high tide line. It scoops out a nest cavity 45 cm deep. It lays about 100 eggs. Each egg is in the shape and eye of a table tennis ball. After laying the eggs, they camouflage the nest by tossing sand on it using its flippers. The eggs are left to incubate under the warmth of the sun. The eggs hatch 45 - 60 days later. The hatchlings slash open the leathery egg shell with the help of a tiny 'egg tooth'. This is like a razor blade at the top of a hatchling's snout when the eggs are hatched, the hatchlings push themselves upward through the sand and emerge on the surface of the beach. From here they dash to the sea.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES



SECTION - I



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

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



SECTION - II



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

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.
The eggs of an Olive Ridley are in the shape and size of a **table tennis** ball.
3. Ridelys come to lay their eggs in the month of January.
Ridelys come to lay their eggs in the month of **January and March**.
4. The turtles use their flippers and make a hollow for their nests.
5. The hatchlings use a tiny egg-tooth to come out of the eggs.



❖ ❖ ❖ SECTION - III ❖ ❖ ❖

Fill in the table given below:

1.	S.No.	Problems faced by the hatchling	Effects	Solutions
	1.	Pollution	survival of sea turtles becomes difficult.	Reduce the usage of plastics.
	2.	Predators	sea turtles fall prey before reaching the water.	ensure that enough hatchlings survive.
	3.	Human Activities	hurt the survival of sea turtles	remove threats causing danger to the sea turtles.



Read and Understand

A. Choose the correct answers:- (Answers are given in bold letters)

- The is a biological relative of tortoises.
a) **sea turtle** b) fish c) **reptile**.
- In India's coastal waters we can see a species of
a) tortoises b) **sea turtles** c) **dolphin**
- Sea turtles come to the shore to
a) visit their birth place b) **lay eggs** c) go back to sea
- 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**
- A turtle's flippers help it to
a) **swim** b) **dig a nest** c) climb
- 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**



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.

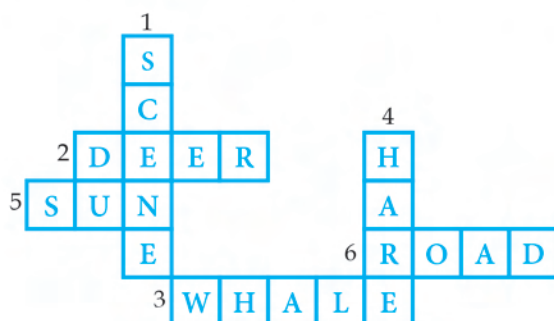
- Eg : **beach** ➤ We like to play in the sandy **beach**.
Marine ➤ Our country is rich in **marine** products.
Coastal ➤ It is likely to rain in the **coastal** areas.
Ashore ➤ A small dolphin was found **ashore** yesterday.
Ocean ➤ The sound of a roaring **ocean** filled the chamber.
Waters ➤ The scented bathing **waters** were still warm.

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

(Answers are given in colour)

1. Tiny hatchlings fall (pray / **prey**) to many predators.
2. Sea turtles live their (hole / **whole**) life in the sea.
3. The turtles come ashore only during the (**night** / knight).
4. The predators follow the (sent / **scent**) of the turtles to eat their eggs.
5. The female turtles lay eggs and go back to the (see / **sea**).

D. Use the clues and fill in the Crossword Puzzle.



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



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 ☐ a monkey ☒
When did it escape?	at 10 p.m ☐ at 10 a.m ☒
How did it escape?	pushed out of the fence ☒ went over the fence ☐
What did the zoo - keeper do?	rang up the police ☒ rang up the warden ☐

When should you call or dial 180345778?

when you see the monkey



to report the escape of the monkey



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

Volunteers of the students' Sea Turtle Conservation Network (SSTCN) release Olive Ridley hatchlings into the sea.



The sea turtles are seen nesting on the sandy beaches all along the coasts. As soon as the local people see the turtles they collect the eggs for eating. Volunteers of the students' Sea Turtle Conservation Network boys enjoy collecting the eggs. They bring baskets to collect the eggs at night. The collected eggs are kept to incubate in the hatchery at a temperature of 29° - 30°C. The hatchlings are taken and left in the sea after a period of time. The rough sea scatters the hatchlings on to the sand. So many fall prey to the crabs or birds.



Pictogrammar

1. The batsman hits the ball.
S P
2. We are going to the zoo.
S P
3. Raju has to rest.
S P



Use Grammar

G. Make meaningful sentences from the table given below:

A turtle	live in the sea. is huge. have a connection with the land.	1. A turtles is huge. 2. A turtle has flippers to swim. 3. Turtles live in the sea.
Turtles	are found in coastal waters. are wonderful creatures. has flippers to swim.	4. Turtles have a connection with the land. 5. Turtles are found in coastal waters. 6. Turtles are wonderful creatures.

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

1. The boy broke a glass.
2. The boy goes on foot to school.
3. The girl points at the bag.

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|-----|
| 1. Sea turtles | - | i) threaten the survival of the sea turtles. | iii |
| 2. Hatchlings | - | ii) uses its front flippers to swim. | iv |
| 3. A turtle | - | iii) come ashore to lay eggs. | ii |
| 4. Many factors | - | iv) cut open the leathery egg shell. | i |



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

Answers	
Similarities	Differences
reptile family	Land animal / sea animal
long life	tiny feet to walk / flippers to swim
food	grass, weed, flowers / insects and bugs

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.

The turtle is a sea animal but the tortoise is a land animal. Both of them have a long life. The tortoise uses its tiny feet to walk where as the turtle uses its flippers to swim in water. Tortoise eats grass, weeds and flowers but the turtle feeds on insects and bugs.

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

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



God has created the universe with innumerable flora and fauna. In His creation the sea animals attract us to a great extent. There are varieties of species found in the deep. Their wonderful movements keep one in awe and great excitement. Fishes in different sizes, in different colours, varieties of turtles, plants growing under the sea make us all wonder at God's magnificent work.





POEM

THE CROCODILE



Warm up



What do crocodiles eat?

Crocodiles eat only meat. In the natural environment, they feast on fish, birds, and frogs. At the zoo, they eat small animals that have already been killed for them, such as rats, fish or mice.

SUMMARY

Lewis Carroll was an English writer. His most famous book is 'Alice in the Wonderland' This poem, 'The Crocodile' appears in it.

The crocodile enhances the physical appearance of its tail. The day being sunny, its body shines. The secretion of the crocodile tears is compared to the water in the River Nile.

The crocodile attracts the fellow creatures of the sea by grinning, spreading his claws, welcoming little fishes with gently smiling faces.

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, in fact, it gobbles up all the fish that come swimming up towards its body.

Text Book Glossary

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. doth | = an expression of old English for 'does' |
| 2. improve | = to become better than before |
| 3. cheerful | = happy |
| 4. gently | = softly, mildly |
| 5. Nile | = river in Africa |
| 6. claws | = nails of birds and some mammals |
| 7. jaws | = upper and lower part of the mouth |

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

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

file din caws nail while paws mail thin

- claws, jaws, caws, paws
- grin, in, din, thin
- crocodile, Nile, file, while
- tail, scale, nail, mail

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

1. "How cheerful he seems to grin"

(i) Who does 'he' refer to?

'He' refers to the crocodile.

2. "And pour the water of the Nile".

(i) What does the Nile refer to? Where is it?

The Nile refers to a river. It is in Egypt.

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

(i) Who welcomes the fish? Why?

The crocodile welcomes the fish for it is hungry.

(ii) Which line tells you that the crocodile is hungry?

The line "And welcomes little fishes in", tells us that the crocodile is hungry.

**Additional**

4. "How doth the little crocodile,
Improve his shining tail,
And pour the water of the Nile,
On every golden scale".

(i) What is the meaning of 'doth'?

The word 'doth' means 'does'.

(ii) Why does the crocodile improve his tail?

The crocodile pretends to attract the little fish to come closer to him.

(iii) What is the name of the river mentioned in the poem?

The name of the river mentioned in the poem is 'Nile'.

(iv) Why does the poet use the words 'golden scale'?

The yellow colour of the crocodile shines like gold when water is poured on it.

5. "How cheerful he seems to grin,
How neatly spreads his claws,
And welcomes little fishes in,
With gently smiling jaws!"

(i) Why does the crocodile grin at the little fishes?

The crocodile pretends to create a scene as though it is friendly with the little fishes.

(ii) Do you think the action of the crocodile is genuine?

No, I don't think so. It acts as though it welcomes the little fishes but it hides its true nature.

6. "How doth the little crocodile
Improve his shining tail"

(i) What is the size of the crocodile?

The crocodile is small.

(ii) What is shining?

The crocodile's tail is shining.

7. "How neatly spreads his claws"

(i) *How are its claws?*

Its claws are neatly spread.

(ii) *What does 'claws' mean?*

Claws means nails.

(iii) *How is it used?*

It is used to tear its prey.

8. "With gently smiling jaws!"

(i) *What is seen on the jaws?*

A gentle smile is seen on the jaws.

(ii) *Why is the crocodile smiling?*

As little fishes are seen near by, the crocodile is smiling.

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

1. *What is the poem about?*

The poem is about a crocodile in the river Nile.

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

The crocodile's tail is shiny.

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

"Improve his tail", means, make it look better.

4. *How does he spread his claws?*

He spreads his claws neatly.

5. *Why does he welcome little fishes?*

He welcomes little fishes because he is hungry.

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

The line, "With gently smiling jaws" talks about the crocodile's mouth and his shape.



Writing

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

The crocodile enhances the physical appearance of its tail. The day being sunny, its body shines. The secretion of the crocodile tears is compared to the water in the River Nile. The crocodile attracts the fellow creatures of the sea by grinning, spreading his claws, welcoming little fishes with gently smiling faces. 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, in fact it gobbles up all the fish that come swimming up towards its body.



1

UNIT



SUPPLEMENTARY

OWLIE

SUMMARY

Payal's house was home to all kinds of abandoned creatures. Payal's Mother found the smallest of owl in a carton. She gently placed her in a cage. Payal named her Owl. Owl was a mischievous owl. She fell down and pretended to be dead. Mom had to force Owl to eat. Payal took over the job of looking after Owl. They wanted Owl to learn to fly. They left her in the library with the cage door open. One day Payal found the cage empty Payal wept. Mom told Payal to read books to change her mood. When she went to the library, she noticed a curio on a shelf. When she was about to pick it up, the curio opened one eye. It was Owl and Payal put her back in the cage.

Identify the character:

PAYAL

The door to the garden is open.

Mom, what shall we call her?

How about Owl?

You have killed her!

She's back!

Don't you ever give me a fright like that again.

MOTHER

"Where would she have gone, Payal?"

"She was right there, sleeping in her cage a little while ago".

"You choose a name".

"She must be somewhere around".

"Well, now Owl has gone".

"Why don't you find yourself a good book to read?"

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Payal discovered that Owl was a
a) fearsome owl b) brave owl c) spotted owl
- Owl was shifted to the
a) living room b) cage c) library
- was Payal's favourite room.
a) library b) kitchen c) living room
- Payal's house was home for animals.
a) domestic b) stray c) abandoned
- Payal's mom had a heart.
a) big b) soft c) kind

6. Payal's mother placed her inside a
a) den b) cage c) box
7. She had to get over her dislike for
a) yeast b) meat c) beef
8. Owlle fell off her on to the floor of the cage.
a) box b) perch c) bough
9. This meant lots of fingers for Payal and her mother.
a) bitten b) cut c) broken
10. Payal kept the cage
a) covered b) open c) shut
11. There were beautiful pieces of
a) wood carving b) pottery c) handicraft
12. They looked for her in every nook and
a) corner b) shelf c) cranny
13. Mom left on her errands.
a) evening b) afternoon c) morning
14. She noticed a curio on a
a) drawer b) shelf c) book
15. It was pretending to be a curio.
a) Owl b) Puppy c) Owlle

II. Comprehension:

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 Owlle 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.

a) What are Owls?

b) What do they eat?

c) How were the members of Payal's house regarding food?

d) What had Payal's mother to get over?

e) Why was that day a memorable one?

2. Reading up more about owls and their habits, Payal discovered that Owlle was a Spotted Owllet. 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 Owlle.

- a) What did Payal discover about Owlle?
- b) How was her coat?
- c) What was seen around the neck? What was it compared to?
- d) What job did Payal take over?
- e) How did she discover about Owlle?

3. She noticed a curio on a shelf that she had never noticed before. Hello? Where did this one come from, she wondered. Where did her mother get the owl from? She was about to pick it up when the curio opened one eye... It was Owlle pretending to be a curio opened one eye... 'Mom' bawled Payal. 'She's back! 'Don't you ever give me a fright like that again,' she scolded the owl as she put her back in her cage. Payal swore later that Owlle winked back at her. She probably did.

- a) What did she notice?
- b) What happened when she was about to pick it up?
- c) Who was the curio?
- d) Who had frightened Payal?
- e) What did she do to the owl?

III. Rearrange the sentences:

1. 1. What was an owl doing in a house?
2. Payal's Mom had a BIG heart.
3. Owlle's advent had been memorable.
4. Payal's house was home for abandoned animals.
5. Payal's house wasn't even large.
2. 1. You've killed her!
2. Payal and her mother cried.
3. Oh, what have I done?
4. She quietly climbed the perch.
5. Owlle opened her eyes.
3. 1. Owlle's cage was shifted to the library.
2. Payal spent hours there reading all kinds of books.
3. The bookshelves also had lots of little knick knacks.
4. It was also Payal's favourite room.
5. It was a lovely room.

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IV. Answer the questions in brief:**1. Who brought Owlle to Payal's house?**

Shelfali didi brought Owlle to Payal's house.

2. What were the animals found in Payal's house?

Lost dogs, injured cats, baby birds and an owllet were the animals found in Payal's house.

3. What is the food habit of owls?

Owls are hunters. They eat rats, snakes and frogs.

4. How did Payal's mother feed Owlle?

Payal's mother picked up a tiny bit of meat and with her right hand she squashed it up until it was soft. Then with the left hand, she pressed open Owlle's beak and shoved the food down.

5. What was Owlle's way of defending herself against danger?

Owlle would fall off her perch on to the floor of the cage. She would be on her back with feet up in the air pretending to be dead. This was Owlle's way of defending herself against danger.

6. Describe Owlle.

Owlle was a spotted owllet. She had the typical grey brown coat, heavily spotted with white. Her face was pale with yellow eyes and a white neckband which looked like a ribbon.

7. Why did they move Owlle to the library?

They wanted Owlle to learn to fly, for this she had to be in a closed room. So, they moved her into the library.

8. Was Owlle really missing?

No. She was pretending to be a curio on a shelf in the library.

V. Answer in a paragraph:**1. What was Payal's reaction to Owlle's absence and how did she feel on finding her?**

Payal cried bitterly and her tears ran down her cheeks. She wanted Owlle to fly away. but not so soon. She did not know to hunt for her food. Payal felt that a kite or eagle may swoop down on her. She sat gazing mournfully at Owlle's cage. She realised that reading a book would only cheer her up. So, she went into the library. She noticed a curio on a shelf that she had never noticed before. She wondered where it had come from. She was about to pick it up, the curio opened one eye. It was Owlle pretending to be a curio. She scolded the Owl and put her back in her cage. Her joy knew no bounds on seeing Owlle there.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES



Talk About

A. Identify the character / speaker.1. *Owlie's gone!*

The speaker is Payal.

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

The character is Owlie.

3. *Don't panic.*

The speaker is Payal's mother.

B. Choose the correct answer from the options given.

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

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?*

They thought that Owlie was dead because she was lying on her back.

2. *What did Owlie do then?*

Owlie opened one eye and then the other.

3. *What did Payal learn from Owlie's pretence?*

From Owlie's pretence, Payal learnt that pretending to be dead was Owlie's way of protecting herself against danger.

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

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

1

6

4

5

2

3

E. Discuss in pairs. Then write the answers.

1. *What kind of a girl was Payal? What did she like? How did she behave with animals and people?*

Payal was a caring, gentle girl. She liked reading books. She was kind and loving to both animals and people.

2. *Do you think Owlle was happy to be with Payal? Give reasons for your answer.*

Owlle was happy to be with Payal. She ate the pieces of meat that Payal fed her. Even when the library doors were left open, Owlle did not fly away.



Connecting To Self

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

1. Help the needy.
2. Say 'no' to plastic bags.
3. Go green. Grow trees.
4. Save water.



Steps To Success

H. Find their group names and write them down.

Eg: elephant, tiger, lion, monkey

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. eel, seal, walrus, seahorse | - Land animals |
| 2. pearl, coral, conch, oil | - sea animals |
| 3. submarine, ship, yacht, ferry | - sea resources |
| 4. kite surfing, scuba diving, parasailing | - water transport |
| 5. albatross, penguin, pelican, fish hawk | - aquatic sports |
| | - sea birds |



6

SELF EVALUATION - QUESTION PAPER

Time : 1.00 hr.

UNIT - I

Marks : 30

I. a) Choose the synonyms for the words underlined from the options given below: $2 \times 1 = 2$

- It scoops out a nest.
a) creates b) builds c) digs d) makes
- They are accidentally trapped in the nests of motorboats.
a) struggled b) caught c) held d) died

b) Choose the opposite for the words underlined from the options given below: $2 \times 1 = 2$

- They will fall prey to crabs or birds.
a) be food b) be eaten c) predator d) victim
- They have survived natural dangers.
a) manufactured b) unnatural c) artificial d) man made

c) Frame sentences for the following words: $2 \times 1 = 2$

- rare
- coastal

II. a) Fill in the blanks with words that convey the correct meaning of the sentences: $1 \times 1 = 1$

- The Manager gave me a (cheque/ check)

b) Complete the sentence: $1 \times 1 = 1$

- _____ are playing in the ground.

c) Punctuate the sentence: $1 \times 1 = 1$

between the months of january and march female olive ridleys come ashore at night to lay their eggs

III. a) Answer the following: $2 \times 1 = 2$

- Describe an egg of an Olive Ridley.
- Write about the life of sea turtles.

b) Answer in a paragraph: $1 \times 4 = 4$

- What are sea turtles?

IV. a) Read the line carefully and answer the questions given below: $2 \times 1 = 2$

- "How neatly spreads his claws"
(i) How are its claws? (ii) How is it used?

b) Answer the following question in a paragraph: $1 \times 4 = 4$

- What does the poet say about the crocodile?

V. Choose the best answer: $2 \times 1 = 2$

- Payal's house was home for _____ animals.
a) domestic b) stray c) abandoned
- Owlie was shifted to the _____.
a) living room b) cage c) library

VI. Answer in a paragraph: $1 \times 3 = 3$

- What was Payal's reaction to Owlie's absence and how did she feel on finding her?

VII. Write a letter to your father asking for money to buy a dictionary: $1 \times 4 = 4$ 

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