



English

VI Standard

**FULL
YEAR
GUIDE**

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

Based on the updated New Textbook

Salient Features

- ★ Term wise Guide as per updated Tri-mester.
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- ★ All the lines of the poems are explained clearly.
- ★ Unit-wise Mind Maps for all the Units.
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NOTE FROM PUBLISHER

It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Trimester Guide English - VI standard** based on the updated Textbook on Uniform Syllabus System of Education.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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TERM - I

PROSE

1 SEA TURTLES



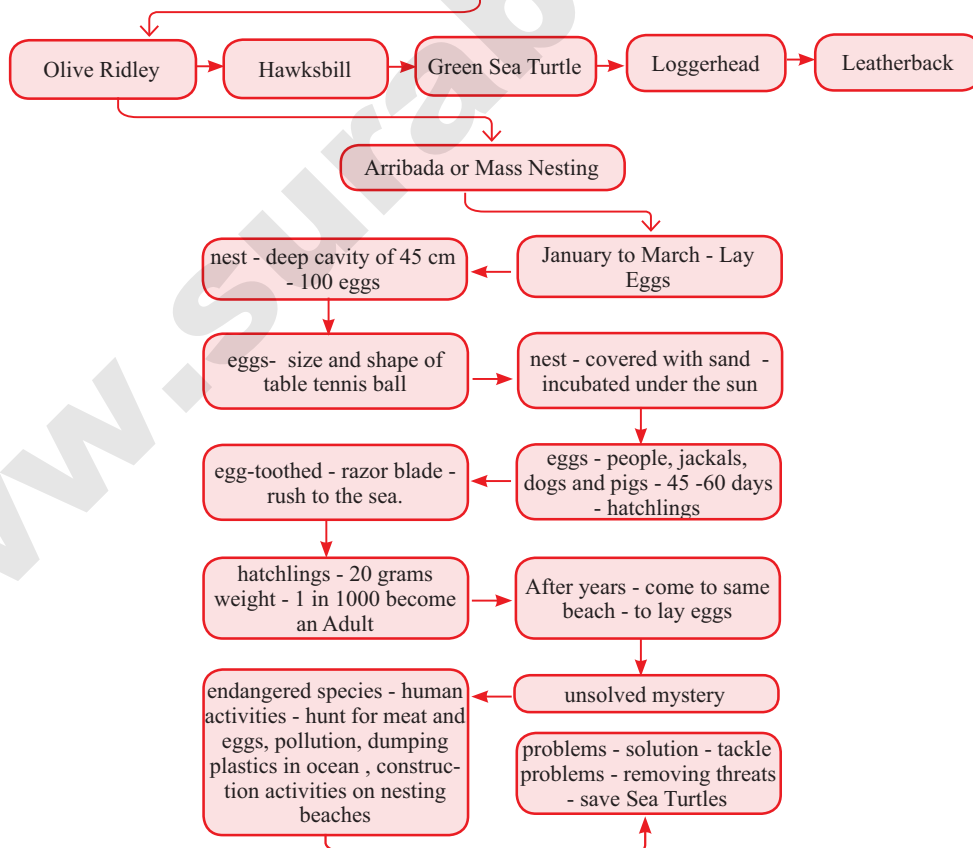
SECTION I

SUMMARY

This lesson is about Sea Turtles which are different from Tortoise that we see in a zoo or a reptile park. There are seven species of sea turtles -out of which five are seen in India - the Olive Ridley, the Hawksbill, the Green Sea Turtle, the Loggerhead and the Leatherback. The turtles are huge and weigh between 35 kg and 700 kg. The largest sea turtle is the Leatherback which is 2.2m long and 700 kg in weight. Sea turtles come to the shore to lay their eggs. Except Olive 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

SEA TURTLES



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? (X)

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 (X) for the incorrect statements.

- Turtles are different from tortoises.
- Turtles are sea animals.
- There are seven kinds of sea turtles in the world. (X)
- Sea turtles are very small.
- Turtles come ashore to lay eggs.
- Sea turtles come to rest on land.
- Olive Ridleys are the only sea turtles seen on Indian shores.



SECTION II

SUMMARY

Between January and March, female Olive Ridleys come ashore and haul (pull with force) using their front flippers onto the beach. They choose a spot away from the high tide and dig 45 cm into which they lay their eggs. They lay about 100 eggs at one time. After covering the nest with sand it returns to the sea. The eggs are left to incubate under the sun. People collect these eggs for eating. Jackals, domestic dogs and pigs eat the eggs. After escaping from the predators, the hatchlings (little ones) come out the egg shell with the help of egg-tooth. After they come out they make a dash into the sea.

GLOSSARY

flippers	-	broad, flat limbs used for swimming
predators	-	animals that kill other animals for food
haul	-	pull with force
slash	-	cut
laboriously	-	with great effort
snout	-	pointed nose of an animal
cavity	-	a hollow space
emerge	-	come out
camouflage	-	hide or disguise something

incubate	- hatch eggs using warmth
ashore	- towards the shore as if from water
scoops	- take out or up with a hollow concave bucket
hatchling	- recently hatched animal / bird
scent	- perfume
aspect	- a characteristic
incubate	- grow & develop

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

1. Female Olive Ridleys come ashore at night to lay eggs.
2. The eggs of an Olive Ridley are in the shape and size of a cricket ball.
3. Ridleys come to lay their eggs in the month of January.
4. The turtles use their flippers and make a hollow for their nests.
5. The hatchlings use a tiny egg-tooth to come out of the eggs.



SECTION III

SUMMARY

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

GLOSSARY

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

Fill in the table given below.

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



READ AND UNDERSTAND

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

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



VOCABULARY

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

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

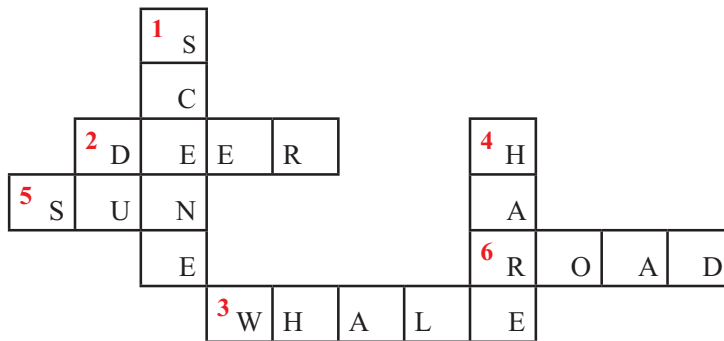
C. Fill in the blanks with words that convey correct meaning of the sentences.

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

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

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

Ans :



LISTENING

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

Questions	Responses
What escaped from the zoo?	a tiger ☐ 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		

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

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

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

3. What are the problems that affect the survival of turtles? ⊗

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



PICTO GRAMMAR

SUBJECTS AND PREDICATE

Identify the subject and the predicate in the following sentences.

1. The sun was shining brightly.

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

2. The dogs were barking loudly.

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

3. The pretty girl was wearing a blue frock.

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

4. My younger brother serves in the army.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. We will no longer tolerate this.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example : John went to the movies with his friends.

Ans : John went to the movies with his friends.

1. The horse appeared at the starting line.

Ans : The horse appeared at the starting line.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. The air in the classroom smelled fresh.

Ans : The air in the classroom smelled fresh.

6. I felt exhausted from the anticipation.

Ans : I felt exhausted from the anticipation.

7. The owners grew flowers all around their house.

Ans : The owners grew flowers all around their house.

Underline the simple subjects in the following sentences.

1. I want a new car.

Ans : I want a new car.

2. James is nice.

Ans : James is nice.

3. The sun is moving.

Ans : The sun is moving.

4. Max wrote the letter.

Ans : Max wrote the letter.

5. The letter was written by Max.

Ans : The letter was written by Max.

The simple predicate is the main verb in the sentence.

Example : Mary plays the piano.

Ans : Plays the piano.

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

Example : Josephine is having a nice day.

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

Underline the simple predicates in the following sentences.

1. I run with my dog.

Ans : I run with my dog.

2. We made a cake.

Ans : We made a cake.

3. The cake was made by us.

Ans : The cake was made by us.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The baby weighed 7.2 pounds at birth.

Ans : The baby weighed 7.2 pounds at birth.

3. We need to make a new plan.

Ans : We need to make a new plan.

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

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

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

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

Now try to write three complete sentences of your own.

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

1. I go to school by bus
2. My Mother loves cakes.
3. We are going to a picnic.

Choose a subject from the box to complete each sentence.

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

1. _____ looked for nectar in the flower.

[Ans. A buzzing bee]

2. _____ has lots of clothes in it.

[Ans. My closet]

3. _____ checked my vision.

[Ans. The eye doctor]

4. _____ needs soil, water, and sunlight.

[Ans. The houseplant]

5. _____ landed the UFO.

[Ans. The space alien]

6. _____ jumped in the sea.

[Ans. A gray dolphin]

7. _____ was upset because I broke her favorite vase.

[Ans. My mother]

8. _____ is filled with stories that I wrote.

[Ans. My notebook]

9. _____ spun a web in the doorway.

[Ans. A big spider]

Choose a predicate from the box to complete each sentence.

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

1. The gardener _____.
2. The pilot _____.
3. The little puppy _____.
4. The barber _____.
5. James' baby sister _____.
6. The flag _____.
7. The lizard _____.
8. The plumber _____.
9. The bus driver _____.

[Ans. watered her flowers]

[Ans. flew the airplane]

[Ans. barked all night long]

[Ans. cut the boy's hair]

[Ans. slept in her crib]

[Ans. blew in the wind]

[Ans. ate crickets]

[Ans. fixed the sink]

[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



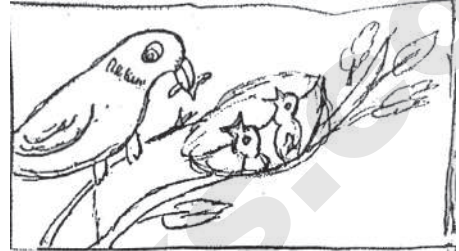
Ans. Zoo

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. (X)

bird	nest	hungry
mother	food	sitting
near		



Ans. Nest

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

K

COMMON FIRST TERM SUMMATIVE EXAMINATION - 2019

STANDARD - VI

Reg. No.

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Time : 2.00 Hours

ENGLISH

Marks : 60

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

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

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

15. Say 'True' or 'False' :

3 × 1 = 3

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

16. Read the passage and answer the following questions :

3 × 1 = 3

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

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



Answer

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

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



TERM - II

PROSE

UNIT

1 Sports Stars



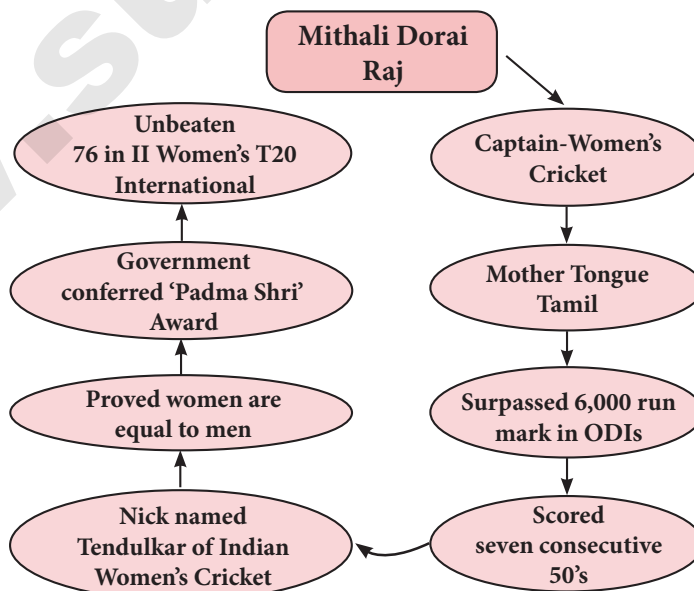
SECTION I

SUMMARY

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

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

MIND MAP



GLOSSARY

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

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

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

SECTION II

SUMMARY

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

Answer the following briefly.

1. When did Usha Rani start playing Kabaddi? ⊗

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

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

Ans : She sold flowers to support her family.

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

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

Identify and write the sport's name respectively.



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

SECTION III

SUMMARY

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

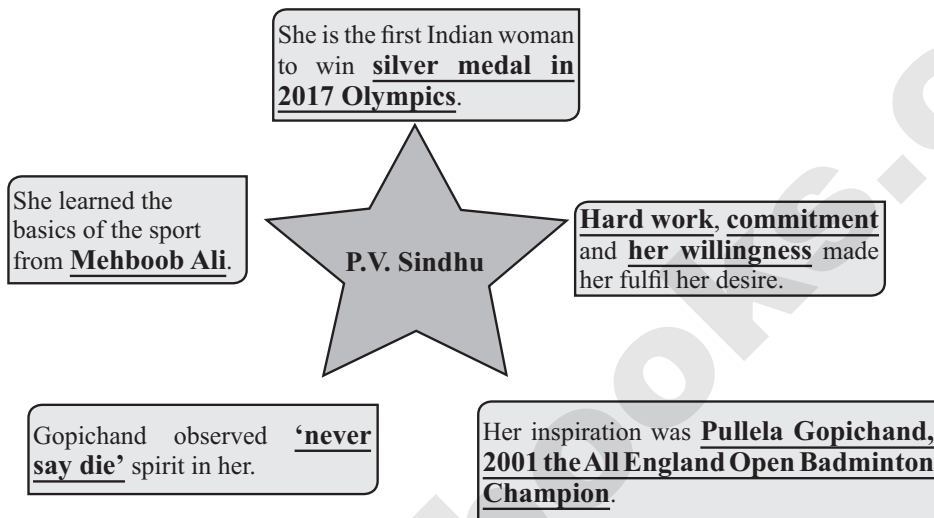
P.V. Sindhu won several titles, awards and cash grants for her contribution. The Government of India has also conferred three awards on her. They are Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award in 2016, Padma Shri in 2015 and Arjuna Award in 2013.

GLOSSARY

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

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

Complete the mind map given below.



READ AND UNDERSTAND

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

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

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

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

Mithali Dorai Raj	P.V. Sindhu	Usha Rani
		
☐	☒	☐
☐	☐	☒
☒	☐	☐
☐	☒	☐
☐	☐	☒
☒	☐	☐

III. Think and answer.

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

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

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

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



VOCABULARY

A. Match the sport and the equipment.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| eg : Cricket | - | Bat |
| 1. Football | - | (i) Bow and Arrow |
| 2. Tennis | - | (ii) Club |
| 3. Golf | - | (iii) Net |
| 4. Volleyball | - | (iv) Racquets |

5. Archery - (v) Helmet

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

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

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

C. Tick the meaning of the italicised word.

1. Being compared to Sachin is an absolute *privilege*.

- (a) Honour (b) Right (c) Favour (d) Disadvantage

[Ans : (a) Honour]

2. The boy was taken by *surprise* when he learnt about Mithali Dorai Raj. ☒

- (a) Affected (b) Moved (c) Amazed (d) Upset

[Ans : (c) Amazed]

3. Usha Rani had to *struggle* all through her life.

- (a) Fight (b) Duel (c) Fun (d) Work hard

[Ans : (d) Work hard]

4. Usha Rani is *expert* at giving leads. ☒

- (a) Clumsy (b) Sharp (c) Skilled (d) Bad

[Ans : (c) Skilled]

5. No *opponent* is too big to defeat.

- (a) Competitor (b) Rival (c) Helper (d) Enemy

[Ans : (a) Competitor]

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

1. We should learn from our _____ (success).

[Ans : failure]

2. Children don't like to read _____ (interesting) books.

[Ans : uninteresting]

3. Be _____ (general) when you are telling us what you need.

[Ans : specific]

4. The teacher asked the children to _____ (start) talking.

[Ans : stop]

5. The new boss decided to _____ (appoint) the lazy workers.

[Ans : dismiss]



LISTENING

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



a. Scuba diving



b. Water rafting



c. Para gliding



d. Skiing

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

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

T

F

T

F

F



SPEAKING

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



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

Describe any one of them to your partner.

➤ Name of the sport.

Ans : Cricket

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

➤ What equipment is used to play the sport?

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

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

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

➤ How is it played?

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

✦ I like to play cricket.

✦ I play cricket regularly with my friends.

✦ Cricket is an outdoor game.

✦ This game requires eleven players.

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

✦ It is generally played in a ground.

✦ I enjoy playing this game



GRAMMAR

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

1. There is a play ground in my school.



2. The starry sky looks beautiful at night.



3. The tray has fresh vegetables.



4. It is a hot day.



5. The girl gave her friend a pleasant smile.



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

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

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

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

Ans : I have two long brown sticks.

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

Ans : Find me five new yellow brushes.

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

Ans : Mahesh is a tell thin clever boy.

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

Ans : It is a small round pink plate.

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

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



WRITING

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

Ans :

From

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

November 15th 2018.

To

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

Respected Madam,

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

We look forward to receiving your acceptance.

Yours sincerely,
Ravi Teja
School Pupil Leader

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

Ans :

From

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

24th October 2018.

To

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

Dear Friend,

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

We look forward to receiving your acceptance.

Yours sincerely,

V. Raghav

School Sports Captain



CREATIVE WRITING

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

Ans :

Diary Entry

Place : XYZ

Date : 22nd October, 20xx.

Day & Time : Sunday, 8.00 p.m.

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

Johnny.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. SELECT THE SUITABLE SYNONYMS.

1. co-ordinate
(a) organize (b) disturb (c) scatter **[Ans : (a) organize]**
2. unfold
(a) open (b) close (c) bring **[Ans : (a) open]**
3. surprised
(a) unmoved (b) raged (c) amazed **[Ans : (c) amazed]**
4. introduced
(a) acquainted with (b) ignored (c) withheld **[Ans : (a) acquainted with]**
5. formats
(a) chapters (b) documents (c) patterns **[Ans : (c) patterns]**
6. complimented
(a) scorned (b) despised (c) praised **[Ans : (c) praised]**
7. quote
(a) repeat (b) speak (c) warn **[Ans : (a) repeat]**
8. achieved
(a) scared (b) reached (c) retrieved **[Ans : (b) reached]**
9. recognised
(a) unknown (b) known (c) identified **[Ans : (b) known]**
10. barriers
(a) preventions (b) hurdles (c) movements **[Ans : (b) hurdles]**
11. secure
(a) react (b) spread (c) obtain **[Ans : (c) obtain]**
12. humble
(a) high (b) low (c) proud **[Ans : (b) low]**
13. mention
(a) refer (b) narrate (c) notice **[Ans : (a) refer]**
14. anchored
(a) fixed (b) unbound (c) unconfined **[Ans : (a) fixed]**
15. passion
(a) dream (b) methods (c) desire **[Ans : (c) desire]**
16. prominent
(a) unnoticed (b) noticeable (c) hideous **[Ans : (b) noticeable]**
17. determined
(a) will powered (b) upset (c) strong **[Ans : (a) will powered]**

18. unfulfilled
(a) unfashioned (b) unrealised (c) unrefined **[Ans : (b) unrealised]**
19. events
(a) gatherings (b) occasions (c) meetings **[Ans : (b) occasions]**
20. instantly
(a) immediately (b) abruptly (c) slowly **[Ans : (a) immediately]**
21. Profiling
(a) collecting information (b) going through
(c) analyzing **[Ans : (a) collecting information]**
22. reflection
(a) study (b) reason (c) result **[Ans : (c) result]**
23. schedules
(a) plans (b) activities (c) appointments **[Ans : (a) plans]**
24. commitment ⊗
(a) appointment (b) dedication (c) betrayal **[Ans : (b) dedication]**
25. privilege
(a) honour (b) disgrace (c) insult **[Ans : (a) honour]**

II. SELECT THE SUITABLE ANTONYMS.

1. beginning
(a) starting (b) heralding (c) ending **[Ans : (c) ending]**
2. same
(a) correct (b) different (c) immediate **[Ans : (b) different]**
3. batting
(a) bowling (b) hitting (c) scoring **[Ans : (a) bowling]**
4. today
(a) last Monday (b) the same day (c) yesterday **[Ans : (c) yesterday]**
5. success ⊗
(a) outcome (b) failure (c) victory **[Ans : (b) failure]**
6. many
(a) several (b) few (c) countless **[Ans : (b) few]**
7. proud
(a) humble (b) sad (c) merry **[Ans : (a) humble]**
8. first
(a) last (b) least (c) prime **[Ans : (a) last]**
9. highest
(a) best (b) utmost (c) lowest **[Ans : (c) lowest]**
10. forgot
(a) thought (b) remembered (c) liked **[Ans : (d) remembered]**

11. interesting ⊗
(a) exciting (b) uninteresting (c) pleasing **[Ans : (b) uninteresting]**
12. comfortable
(a) uncomfortable (b) safe (c) cosy **[Ans : (a) uncomfortable]**
13. follows
(a) plans (b) implements (c) chases **[Ans : (c) chases]**
14. general ⊗
(a) specific (b) over all (c) universal **[Ans : (a) specific]**
14. soon
(a) early (b) late (c) instantly **[Ans : (b) late]**
15. started
(a) commenced (b) began (c) stopped **[Ans : (c) stopped]**
16. something
(a) everything (b) nothing (c) more **[Ans : (b) nothing]**
17. defeat
(a) avoid (b) lose (c) win **[Ans : (c) win]**
18. most
(a) highest (b) least (c) lowest **[Ans : (b) least]**
19. regular
(a) irregular (b) orderly (c) planned **[Ans : (c) irregular]**
20. several
(a) few (b) many (c) most **[Ans : (a) few]**

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING. ⊗

1. Tennis - (a) Club
2. Golf - (b) Bow and Arrow
3. Archery - (c) Racquets **[Ans : 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b)]**

IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS (MCQ).

1. It has so much to _____.
(a) cover (b) show (c) open (d) unfold **[Ans : (d) unfold]**
2. She indeed is an _____ to all of us.
(a) motivation (b) inspiration (c) example (d) role model **[Ans : (b) inspiration]**
3. I was interested to learn that her mother tongue is _____.
(a) Telugu (b) Hindi (c) Urdu (d) Tamil **[Ans : (d) Tamil]**
4. Mithali anchored the innings to _____ with an unbeaten 76.
(a) perfection (b) excellence
(c) achievement (d) a completion **[Ans : (a) perfection]**
5. She was just 29 years old, when she won a _____ in Kabbadi.
(a) Silver Medal (b) Gold Medal
(c) merit (d) Cheque **[Ans : (b) Gold Medal]**

6. She has also become _____ to her brothers and sisters at home and other fellow sports persons.
(a) an example (b) an opponent
(c) a role model (d) a player **[Ans : (c) a role model]**
7. Believe in yourself and follow your _____.
(a) passion (b) aim (c) will power (d) goal **[Ans : (a) passion]**
8. Sindhu started playing badminton at the age of _____.
(a) nine (b) ten (c) twelve (d) eight **[Ans : (d) eight]**
9. Sindhu first learned the basics of the sport with the _____ of Mehboob Ali.
(a) help (b) support (c) coaching (d) guidance **[Ans : (d) guidance]**
10. After joining Gopichand's badminton academy, Sindhu won several _____.
(a) awards (b) merits (c) titles (d) honours **[Ans : (c) titles]**

V. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

1. What did the teacher read?

Ans : The teacher read a diary account of a school boy.

2. Who is Mithali Dorai Raj?

Ans : She is the captain of the Indian Women's Cricket Team.

3. Who is the first player to score seven consecutive 50s?

Ans : Mithali Dorai Raj was the first player to score seven consecutive 50s.

4. When did Usha Rani won a Gold Medal?

Ans : When Usha Rani was just 29 years old, she won a Gold Medal.

5. From which town did Usha Rani come?

Ans : Usha Rani came from the town of Subedarpalaya in Yeshwanthpur.

6. Can one learn something from another person's story?

Ans : Yes, one can learn something from other person's story.

7. From where does P.V. Sindhu drew inspiration?

Ans : She drew inspiration from the success of Pullela Gopichand.

8. What did Gopichand observe in P.V. Sindhu?

Ans : He observed 'a never say die spirit' in her.

9. Who is one of the top five shuttlers in the women's singles category?

Ans : P.V. Sindhu is one of the top shuttlers in the women's singles.

10. Who was the sports officer at Karnataka State Police Sports Promotion Board?

Ans : E.S. Sumanth was the sports officer at Karnataka State Police Sports Promotion Board.

VI. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

1. Why did the school boy not allow his sister to play cricket?

Ans : He never thought that a woman could play cricket so well. That's why he had never allowed his sister to play cricket.

2. What was the nick name given to Mithali? Why?

Ans : Mithali was nick named as Tendulkar of Indian women's cricket, as she is presently the all-time leading run scorer for India, in all formats, including Tests, ODIs and T20s.

3. What does Mithali want people to know about her?

Ans : As a woman cricketer, she wanted people to know her for her own identity.

4. What did the government of India confer on her?

Ans : The Government of India in recognition of her contribution to cricket conferred on her the Padma Shri Award.

5. What was Usha Rani's mother's unfulfilled dream?

Ans : Her mother's unfulfilled dream was to become an athlete. So Usha Rani became determined and practised Kabbadi thoroughly.

6. What did the sports officer E.S. Sumath say about Usha Rani?

Ans : 'Despite a well paid job, Usha participated in national events every year without a miss. She is an expert in giving leads, raiding opponents and consistently playing a prominent role in the Indian Kabbadi team.'

7. For what is Usha Rani working hard now?

Ans : She is now working hard and practising Kabbadi everyday to win the Gold Medal at the Asian Games in 2018.

8. What should a person do to achieve success?

Ans : Every person has to work hard with dedication and determination to achieve success in life. He / she should believe in himself / herself and follow his / her passion.

9. Who won the Silver and the bronze medals in 2017 and 2012 Olympics respectively?

Ans : P.V. Sindhu won the silver medal in 2017 Olympics. Saina Nehwal won the bronze medal in 2012 Olympics.

10. How did Gopichand supported a correspondent's opinion about P.V. Sindhu?

Ans : He seconded the correspondent's opinion by saying 'The most striking feature in Sindhu's game is her attitude and the 'never say die spirit'.

VII. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. When and how did Mithali Dorai Raj start her career as a cricketer?

Ans : Mithali Dorai Raj actually started playing Cricket with her brother. When she was young, she used to go with her father to the grounds, where he practised. She used to stand outside the ground, and returned the ball when it came her way. Though it was a humble start, she managed to secure a name and a place for herself. She broke the traditional barriers that cricket is for men and proved that women are on par with men in every field.

2. Given an account of Mithali Dorai Raj's contribution to cricket?

Ans : Mithali Dorai Raj was the captain of the Indian women's cricket team in Tests and One Day Internationals. She started to play cricket at the age of 10 and was selected for the Indian team at the age of 17. She was widely recognized and acknowledged as one of the best cricketers. She was the highest run scorer in Women's International Cricket and the only woman cricketer to surpass the 6,000 run mark in ODI's. She was also the first player to score seven consecutive 50s. She is nick named as 'Tendulkar of Indian women's cricket', as she is presently the all time leading run scorer for India in all formats, including Tests, ODIs and T20s.

3. How did Usha Rani become a role model to her brothers and sisters at home and to other sports persons?

Ans : Usha Rani, Cop-cum-Kabbadi champion rose from a poor town of Subedarpalaya in Yeshwanthpur near Bengaluru in Karnataka. As she was determined to become a

Kabbadi player, she practised Kabbadi every morning whether it rained or shined. As a school child, she grew up watching Kabbadi at a club in front of her house. She joined the club and started playing Kabbadi at National level in Sub-Junior category. She used to sell flowers for her daily living and was a source of support for her family. She got a job as a police person for her excellence in sports and was the youngest in the Karnataka State Police Women Kabbadi team. She won a Gold medal at the age of 29 years. Now, she is working hard to win the Gold Medal at the Asian Games in 2018. She has also become a role model to her brothers, sisters and other fellow sports persons. All this was achieved by her, through her dedication and her consistency in playing a prominent role in the Indian Kabbadi team.

4. Write any 3 points about your favourite sports. ⊗

Ans : My favourite sports : Cricket

1. I love to play cricket with my friends.
2. It is an outdoor game.
3. It is played between two teams of eleven players.

5. How did P.V. Sindhu managed to balance her passion as well as her academics?

Ans : P. V. Sindhu started playing badminton at the age of eight. Though her parents were professional volleyball players, Sindhu chose badminton over volleyball because she drew inspiration from the success of Pullela Gopichand, the 2001 All England Open Badminton Champion. Despite her busy training schedules and international tournaments, she managed to attend regular school until class 9, after which all her classes were through correspondence. She balanced both her passion as well as her academics. Now, she holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce (B.Com.). Her commitment and the required hard work has fulfilled her desire to be a good badminton player.

GRAMMAR - ADDITIONAL

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. They may be classified as :

(a) **Proper Adjectives :**

Russian, American, Chinese, Japanese.

(b) **Adjectives of quality :**

little, huge (garden), nice (colour), kind (lady), good (man), beautiful (house).

(c) **Adjectives of quantity :**

same, little, much, enough.

(d) **Adjectives of number :**

first, second, third, all, a few, several, many, some.

(e) **Demonstrative Adjectives :**

This (dog), that (box), those (pencils), these (girls), such (men).

(f) **Distributive Adjectives :**

each (boy), every (girl), either, neither.

(g) **Interrogative Adjectives :**

Which (child), what (task), whose (book).

(h) **Possessive Adjectives :**

my (watch), his (pen), our (child), their (buffallo), your (cow).

(i) **Present and Past Participles functioning as adjectives.**

burnt (hut), **running** (water)

Adjectives are usually placed before the nouns they describe.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He is a _____ boy. | 2. She bought a _____ watch. |
| 3. Raju likes to have a _____ tea. | 4. My father is _____ man. |
| 5. My family doctor is a _____ gentleman. | 6. Latha is a _____ girl. |
| 7. I like _____ chocolates. | 8. We saw a _____ bear. |
| 9. There is a _____ hole here. | 10. Our school has a _____ play ground. |
| 11. He is an _____ painter. | 12. _____ work leads to success. |
| 13. She is a _____ model. | 14. Listen to his _____ story. |
| 15. He is the _____ ranker. | |

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. smart | 2. lovely | 3. hot | 4. sturdy | 5. kind |
| 6. good | 7. milk | 8. big | 9. tiny | 10. large |
| 11. excellent | 12. Hard | 13. role | 14. sad | 15. top |

II. Refer to dictionary for the meanings and circle the odd one.

- great - big, large, tiny, vast.
- success - victory, failure, award, win.
- happiness - mirth, joy, laugh, sadness.
- sports - games, play, brooding, run.
- school - children, birds, classroom, teachers.
- wonderful - amazing, great, small, grand.
- sorrowful - sad, depressed, gloomy, merry.
- cute - pretty, ugly, lovable, charming.
- summary - synopsis, resume, shortened, detail.
- athlete - player, runner, idler, active

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

1. She has pens. (six, black, good)

Ans : She has six good black pens.

2. Get me water. (cool, some, pure)

Ans : Get me some cool pure water.

3. This is an book. (old, interesting, big)

Ans : This is an interesting big old book.

4. It is a table. (brown, big, one)

Ans : It is one big brown table.

5. I saw elephants in this jungle (great, old, six)

Ans : I saw six great old elephants in this jungle.

6. They went to temples. (big, Amazing, two)

Ans : They went to two Amazing big temples.

7. Buy me dress. (green, one, attractive)

Ans : Buy me one attractive green dress.

8. Look at the birds. (colourful, tree, young)

Ans : Look at the three colourful young birds.

9. Here is the book. (brown, great, big)

Ans : Here is the great big brown book.

10. I love ice-creams. (two, creamy, chocolate)

Ans : I love two creamy chocolate ice-creams.

IV. Choose the correct adjectives.

1. Latha stays _____ than Rani. (farther / further)

[Ans : further]

2. He is _____ than his friend. (popular / more popular)

[Ans : more popular]

3. My father is six feet _____. (tall / high)

[Ans : tall]

4. Raju is _____ than Ravi. (more stronger / stronger)

[Ans : stronger]

5. This school has many trees that are _____. (tall / high)

[Ans : high]

6. He is _____ than his neighbour. (richer / more rich)

[Ans : richer]

7. The brides were much _____ than the grooms. (young / younger)

[Ans : younger]

8. Shakespeare is the _____ playwright in English. (great / greatest)

[Ans : greatest]

9. Jane was the _____ player of all. (good / best)

[Ans : best]

10. We saw _____ animals at the zoo. (many / much)

[Ans : many]

11. I don't have _____ friends. (more / many)

[Ans : many]

12. The _____ turtle swims slowly. (big / bigger)

[Ans : big]

13. I love the _____ cat. (blacker / black)

[Ans : black]

14. She runs _____ than him. (fast / faster)

[Ans : faster]

15. Her dress looks _____ than Latha's dress. (prettier / pretty)

[Ans : prettier]



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

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

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

- i) Bananas ii) Behind
- iii) Thud

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- iii) Which player works in the police department?

a) Usha Rani b) P.V.Sindhu

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Choose the correct answer :

2×1= 2

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

16. Letter writing :

1×5= 5

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



Answers

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

- d) iii) the train was about to move.
e) ii) she had heard about the beautiful journey by the toy train.

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

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

16. From

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

November 15th 2019.

To

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

Respected Madam,

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

We look forward to receiving your acceptance.

Yours sincerely,

Ravi Teja

School Pupil Leader



TERM - III

UNIT

PROSE

1

Who Owns the Water?

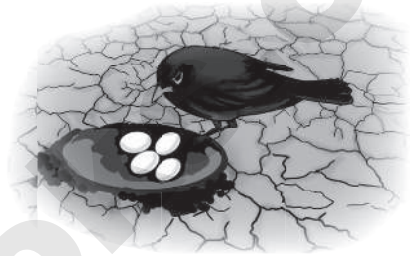
SECTION I

SUMMARY

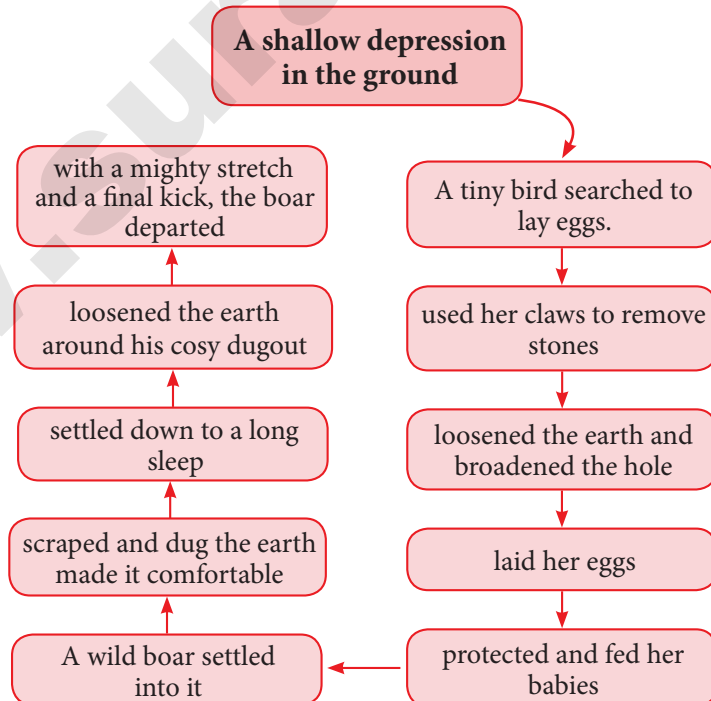
This lesson insists on 'the importance of water', as water is a resource that is shared by all the people of the world. Who owns the water in rivers, sea, lakes and in the ground? Like the air in the atmosphere, it belongs to all of us.

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

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



MIND MAP



GLOSSARY

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

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

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



SECTION II

SUMMARY

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



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

GLOSSARY

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

Complete the sentences given below with words/phrases.

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

SECTION III

SUMMARY

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

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



GLOSSARY

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

horizon	-	the line, where the earth seems to meet the sky
investigate	-	look into
meagre	-	small quantity
oiled	-	covered with
placid	-	calm
stuttered	-	spoke with difficulty
summoned	-	called
suspiciously	-	doubtfully
tilled	-	prepared a land for crops
verdant	-	green with grass

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. Why did the farmer have to travel far?

Ans : The farmer had to travel far to get water for his thirsty crops.

2. What sight made the farmer thankful?

Ans : The sight of water with green grass, near his land made the farmer thankful.

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

Ans : The farmer brought out his pickaxe and spade. He cleaned the buffaloes' picnic spot into a perfectly decent little pond.

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

Ans : The crowd gathered by the side of the pond to see the priest wrinkle his eyebrows and chant something serious, which nobody understands.

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

Ans : The richest farmer got upset, when the poor farmer called the village priest to bless their fortune. He was upset because he was not invited for it.



READ AND UNDERSTAND

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 : (b) hollow]

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** 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 ☐

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 ☐

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. ☐
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. ☒

C. Answer the following questions.

1. **Pick out the line which tells you about seasons (in Sec II). Which seasons are mentioned?**

Ans : The line "It rained without stopping for three days and three nights and the dry earth soaked up the moisture, as the hungry puppy laps up milk" tells about seasons. The summer and the rainy seasons are mentioned here.

2. **What happened to the hole in the ground after the rain?**

Ans : The hole in the ground collected the water that fell and the grass grew into a brighter green around its edges.

3. **Identify a sentence and a phrase which tells us that the story took place in summer.**

Ans : 'In summer months, he had to travel far to get water for his thirsty crops'. This sentence tells us that the story took place in summer. The phrase is 'thirsty crops'.



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

E. Complete the following using their group names.

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



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 : clear warmy 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.

Ans : I like to go for a walk, but my friend wants to work out in the gym. After spending an hour in the gym, we planned to go to my house, take a bath and have breakfast. Next, we planned to discuss some points about our projects. Then we can relax for some time by watching TV or playing video games. After lunch, we planned to watch a new movie in the home theatre. In the evening, we decided to play cricket with our friends in our backyard. Then we planned to spend some time with my family members. Finally, my friend would go to his house, after having his dinner.



GRAMMAR

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

1. Our team played well _____ won the game. (but, because, and) [Ans : and]
2. She slipped badly _____ she did not hurt herself. (but, and, or) [Ans : but]
3. The box was heavy _____ he could not lift it. (so, because, and) [Ans : so]
4. Rani was late to school _____ she missed the bus. (because, so, and) [Ans : because]
5. 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.
Velu thanked his friend	the sun came out.
It rained heavily	you will get choked.
Eat slowly	the match continued.

and
but
or
because

- Ans :**
1. The clouds moved away **and** the sun came out.
 2. Velu thanked his friend **because** he helped Velu in time.
 3. It rained heavily **but** the match continued.
 4. 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...

Ans :

SUMMER

I live in Chennai. The weather is too hot here. The summer season begins in the month of March and continues till May or June. The temperature goes up to 40°C. We prefer to wear cotton clothes as they keep us cool. We stay hydrated during summer and we drink a lot of fruit juices and eat fruits like water melon, oranges, cucumbers and also consume more vegetables. We avoid going out frequently. We stay indoors at home or at workspot. During summer, we go to the beach quite often and hilly places to keep ourselves cool and pleasant.



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 play an important role in the world. They help to purify the air, water and soil. Trees help us to recognise seasons. We can identify seasonal changes by watching trees. During summer, trees stretch their leafy branches towards the sun, as the temperature is ideal for trees. They produce their buds at the end of summer. During spring, they bloom and flower. Their branches are full of new green leaves. During rainy season, they absorb water and look green, whereas in the autumn season, the trees shed their leaves. Their leaves turn into pretty colours of maroon, red and slightly purple. The leaves get hardened and shed. Thus, the trees can help us to recognise the seasons.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. SELECT THE SUITABLE SYNONYMS.

1. outskirts

(a) interior of a town

(b) the outer areas of a city

(c) the centre of a place

[Ans : (b) the outer areas of a city]

2. parched

(a) rough

(b) cracked

(c) very dry

[Ans : (c) very dry]

3. shallow

(a) deep

(b) not deep

(c) profound

[Ans : (b) not deep]

4. scrabbled
(a) moved hands and feet around (b) screamed loudly
(c) made a noise **[Ans : (a) moved hands and feet around]**
5. sniffed
(a) to breathe in slightly (b) to breathe quickly
(c) to breathe in air in a noisy way **[Ans : (c) to breathe in air in a noisy way]**
6. soaked up
(a) increased (b) dried (c) absorbed **[Ans : (c) absorbed]**
7. glee
(a) sorrow (b) joy (c) hatred **[Ans : (b) joy]**
8. gratitude
(a) thankfulness (b) ungratefulness (c) thanklessness **[Ans : (a) thankfulness]**
9. summoned
(a) sent (b) called (c) brought **[Ans : (b) called]**
10. suspiciously
(a) doubtfully (b) innocently (c) confidently **[Ans : (a) doubtfully]**
11. contentment
(a) dissatisfaction (b) displeasure (c) satisfaction **[Ans : (c) satisfaction]**
12. wallowed
(a) rolled in the mud (b) played happily
(c) took a bath **[Ans : (a) rolled in the mud]**
13. meagre
(a) large quantity (b) surplus (c) small quantity **[Ans : (c) small quantity]**
14. untenanted
(a) occupied (b) not occupied (c) inhabited **[Ans : (b) not occupied]**
15. glance
(a) quick look (b) turn (c) start **[Ans : (a) quick look]**
16. stuttered
(a) spoke fluently (b) spoke with difficulty
(c) spoke harshly **[Ans : (b) spoke with difficulty]**
17. beloved
(a) dear (b) close (c) happy **[Ans : (a) dear]**
18. horizon
(a) The line where the earth and the sky seems to meet
(b) The interior
(c) The centre of the sky **[Ans : (a) The line where the earth and the sky seems to meet]**
19. elusive
(a) easily available (b) difficult to find
(c) convenient to trace out **[Ans : (b) difficult to find]**
20. whined
(a) made a terrible noise (b) screamed
(c) made a high pitched cry **[Ans : (c) made a high pitched cry]**

II. SELECT THE SUITABLE ANTONYMS.

1. protected
(a) attacked (b) sheltered (c) safeguarded **[Ans : (a) attacked]**
2. comfortable
(a) uncomfortable (b) convenient (c) good **[Ans : (a) uncomfortable]**
3. dusty
(a) refined (b) clean (c) smooth **[Ans : (b) clean]**
4. discovered
(a) found (b) detected (c) lost **[Ans : (c) lost]**
5. broadened
(a) widened (b) narrowed (c) flattened **[Ans : (b) narrowed]**
6. realising
(a) imagining (b) harmonising (c) disbelieving **[Ans : (c) disbelieving]**
7. collected
(a) scattered (b) accumulated (c) gathered **[Ans : (a) scattered]**
8. brighter
(a) duller (b) glimmer (c) cleaner **[Ans : (a) duller]**
9. rarely
(a) hardly (b) barely (c) frequently **[Ans : (c) frequently]**
10. cruel
(a) kind (b) inhuman (c) harsh **[Ans : (a) kind]**
11. straightened
(a) neatened (b) curved (c) untwisted **[Ans : (b) curved]**
12. pitiful
(a) sorrowful (b) hopeful (c) hateful **[Ans : (b) hopeful]**
13. tiredness
(a) liveliness (b) weakness (c) weariness **[Ans : (a) liveliness]**
14. decent
(a) good (b) proper (c) bad **[Ans : (c) bad]**
15. serious
(a) funny (b) earnest (c) sincere **[Ans : (a) funny]**
16. upset
(a) disturbed (b) pleased (c) bothered **[Ans : (b) pleased]**
17. smoothly
(a) gently (b) placidly (c) roughly **[Ans : (c) roughly]**
18. moral
(a) noble (b) immoral (c) honest **[Ans : (b) immoral]**
19. searched
(a) hunted (b) ignored (c) looked **[Ans : (b) ignored]**
20. enquire
(a) ask (b) question (c) reply **[Ans : (c) reply]**

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS (MCQ).

- The tiny bird used her _____ to remove the stones and loosen up the packed earth.
(a) beak (b) claws (c) feet (d) hooves **[Ans : (b) claws]**
- The mother bird fed her _____ until they were big enough to fly away.
(a) children (b) kids (c) babies (d) little ones **[Ans : (c) babies]**
- One day, a passing wild boar settled his rump into the _____.
(a) hole (b) depression (c) hollow (d) pit **[Ans : (b) depression]**
- Not by a long shot. Our story has just _____.
(a) started (b) finished (c) ended (d) begun **[Ans : (d) begun]**
- A pack of _____ dogs caught the scent of boar in the wind and came to that spot.
(a) wild (b) domestic (c) street (d) varied **[Ans : (a) wild]**
- They left the hole a little bigger and _____ than they had found it.
(a) wider (b) larger (c) broader (d) greater **[Ans : (a) wider]**
- It poured and poured and only those of us who have seen the _____ will know what that means.
(a) rains (b) showers
(c) monsoons (d) cyclones **[Ans : (c) monsoons]**
- The dry earth soaked up the moisture, as a hungry _____ laps up milk.
(a) cat (b) lion (c) puppy (d) monkey **[Ans : (c) puppy]**
- Here was water to be had, and so close to his _____.
(a) field (b) land (c) holding (d) crop **[Ans : (c) holding]**
- Just then, the richest farmer in the village pushed his way to the _____ of the group.
(a) back (b) middle (c) side (d) front **[Ans : (d) front]**

IV. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

- What did the tiny bird search for?**
Ans : The tiny bird searched for a place to lay her eggs.
- How was the land in the little village?**
Ans : It was very dry and there wasn't a bush or tree in sight.
- How did the tiny bird remove the stones in the depression?**
Ans : The tiny bird used its claws to remove the stones in the depression.
- Was the pit comfortable for the wild boar?**
Ans : No, the pit was not comfortable enough for the wild boar.
- What did the boar do in its sleep?**
Ans : The boar turned and scrabbled in his sleep.
- Who came to the spot, where the boar had lain?**
Ans : A pack of wild dogs came to the spot, where the boar had lain.

7. What did they do?

Ans : They sniffed the circle that was rich with the smell of the animal.

8. How many days did it rain?

Ans : It rained without stopping for three days and three nights.

9. Where did the poor farmer till the land?

Ans : The poor farmer tilled the land near the small depression.

10. What did he see one day?

Ans : One day he saw a patch of green, close to his land.

V. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

1. How did the little bird manage to lay its eggs?

Ans : The little bird discovered a shallow depression in the ground. Using her claws to remove the stones and loosen up the packed earth, she broadened the hole and there she laid her eggs.

2. What signified the boar that it was time to get up?

Ans : The fading sun and a rumble in his stomach signified the boar that it was time to get up.

3. Why did the wild dogs come to the spot of the depression?

Ans : A pack of wild dogs came to the spot of the depression because they caught the scent of the boar in the wind.

4. What did they do, after realising that there was no dinner to be found there?

Ans : After realising that there was no dinner to be found there, the wild dogs departed with their noses and tails high in the air.

5. How did the people in the village react, after it rained for three days?

Ans : Even the normally serious-looking people in the village went around with smiles on their faces.

6. How did the hole look after the rain?

Ans : The hole in the ground collected the water that fell and the grass grew into a brighter green around its edges.

7. What did the buffaloes do in the pit?

Ans : The buffaloes rolled in the puddly water, turning the hole into a muddy pit.

8. What did the poor farmer do, at the sight of the verdant bowl?

Ans : The farmer fell to the ground with gratitude at the sight of the verdant bowl. The water was so close to his holding.

9. What did the farmer do, after spotting the water near his field?

Ans : He raced home and brought out his pickaxe and spade and cleaned the pond into a perfectly decent one.

VI. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. What happened on the outskirts of a dusty little village?

Ans : On the outskirts of a dusty little village, a tiny bird searched for a place to lay her eggs. The land was very dry over there. There wasn't a bush or a tree in sight. The bird was on the verge of losing hope. Suddenly, it discovered a shallow depression in the ground. Using her claws to remove the stones and loosen up the packed earth, she broadened the hole and there, underneath the hot sun, she laid her eggs. After some days, the eggs hatched. The mother bird protected the babies and fed them, until they were big enough to fly away.

2. How did the wild boar settled himself in the pit? When did he depart from that place?

Ans : The pit remained dusty and unoccupied for some days, until one day, a passing wild boar settled himself into the depression. As the pit was not comfortable enough, the wild boar scraped and dug, carving a pit of more hospitable proportions. He tried to sit into this hollow, by turning around a few times and then with a satisfied grunt settled down to a long sleep. In his sleep, the boar turned and moved his hands and feet around, thereby loosening the earth. In the evening, the fading sun and a low sound in his stomach told him that it was time to get up. With a mighty stretch and a final kick, the hungry boar departed his daybed without a backward glance.

3. How did the wild dogs react, after they searched for the wild boar?

Ans : A pack of wild dogs caught the scent of the wild boar in the wind and came to the spot, where he had slept. They sniffed the circle that was rich with the smell of the animal. They cried in a high pitch and made an angry noise, searching aggressively for the wild boar all over the place. Finally, when they realised that there was no dinner to be found there, they left the place with their noses and tails high in the air. And in doing so, they left the hole a little bigger and wider, than they had found it.

4. What was 'the little Jewel of blue' and who owns it?

Ans : The little Jewel of blue refers to the small pond full of water.

A poor farmer's life was hard, as there were no rains. During the summer months, he had to travel far to get water for his thirsty crops and even then, his harvest was of small quantity. One day, after the season's rain, he happened to see a patch of green grass. Going closer to it, he was grateful at the sight of water over there with the green grass around it. He cleaned the pond and called the village priest to bless their fortune. When the richest farmer in the village said that the land with the pond belonged to him, the poor farmer insisted that the land with the pond belonged to him. But the question is 'who owns the water?' The little bird, the boar, the wild dogs and the buffaloes - all stood around 'the little jewel of blue', which is the water. In every one's mind, whether it was a small or a big deed, came a similar thought - 'Surely, I had something to do with this!' It was just a thought - germ of an idea to dig and make bigger.

GRAMMAR - ADDITIONAL

COMPOUND WORDS

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

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

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

sea cow bag pine any shelf pop book fast ball

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

INCORRECT / CORRECT WORDS

Incorrect	Correct	Note
There is a table besides the bed.	There is a table beside the bed.	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

Choose the correct words.

- _____ makes a man perfect. (Practise / Practice)

Ans : **Practice**

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

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

2. The country side has vast _____ where people could go for a quiet walk. (plane / plains)

Ans : plains

plane : aeroplane.

pains : a piece of level ground.

3. India has been working for international _____. (peace / piece)

Ans : peace

peace : a state of quiet, calm.

piece : a portion or part of anything.

4. She fetched a _____ of water. (pale / pail)

Ans : pail

pale : not bright.

pail : a bucket.

5. Ramesh wanted to buy a _____ book. (knew / new)

Ans : new

knew : (Past tense of 'know') understood.

new : not old.

6. There was a sports _____ yesterday in my school. (meet / meat)

Ans : meet

meet : a gathering of people.

meat : flesh of animals.

7. Valuable _____ were given for winners on the college day. (price / prize)

Ans : prize

price : the value or cost of a thing.

prize : a reward.

8. Always _____ to God before you go to bed. (prey / pray)

Ans : pray

pray : offer worship

prey : victim

9. This _____ leads you to the hospital. (rode / road)

Ans : road

rode : (Past tense of ride) carried on horseback or vehicle.

road : Highway.

10. The _____ told by the old woman kept the children spell-bound. (tale / tail)

Ans : tale

tale : story

tail : the projecting end of an animal behind.

GROUP NAMES

Animals / birds

Group Names

Bat	:	a colony of bats or a camp of bats
Bee	:	a swarm of bees
Buffalo	:	a gang of buffaloes
Dog	:	a pack of dogs
Donkey	:	a drove of donkeys
Elephant	:	a parade of elephants
Fish	:	a school of fish
Gorilla	:	a band of gorillas
Lion	:	a pride of lions
Owl	:	a parliament of owls
Parrot	:	a pandemonium of parrots
Rabbit	:	a herd of rabbits
Snake	:	a nest of snakes
Tiger	:	an ambush of tigers
Wolf	:	a pack of Wolves
Zebra	:	a zeal of zebras

I. Complete the following using their group names.

1. A _____ of lions roamed in the jungle. **[Ans : pride]**
2. A _____ of sailors arrived at the harbour. **[Ans : crew]**
3. A _____ of musicians enlightened the day with their wonderful music. **[Ans : band]**
4. I saw a _____ of bees on my way to school. **[Ans : hive]**
5. The sky is clear with a _____ of stars. **[Ans : galaxy]**
6. My teacher brought a _____ of paper to the examination hall. **[Ans : ream]**

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words that link other words, phrases or clauses together,

Examples :

1. I like cooking **and** eating, **but** I don't like washing dishes.
2. I can stay out **until** the clock strikes twelve.
3. You cannot succeed, **unless** you work sincerely.

List of Conjunctions :

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

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

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

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

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

nor
till
when
why
whenever
or
lest
and
yet
but

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

TEXTUAL ACTIVITIES

Warm Up

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



During which season do you see a peacock dance?

Ans : Rainy Season.



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

**Ans : Autumn
Canada.**



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

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



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

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



POEM

IMPORTANT POETIC DEVICES

1. **Alliteration** : It is the repetition of the **initial consonant sound** in several words in the same line.
eg. 1. with sunny smile
2. monsoons and mangoes } (Poem 1)
3. but short and sweet
4. And though he twist and twirl, and tack } (Poem 2)
2. **Rhyme Scheme** : It is the pattern of rhyme that comes at the end of each line in the poem. In other words, it is the structure of end words of a line that a poet needs to create when writing a poem.
eg. The seasons change a
to muddy roads b
monsoons and mangoes c } (Poem - 1)
leapfrogs and toads b
Rhyme scheme of the given stanza is - a b c b.
3. **Rhyming Words** : A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounding words occurring at the end of lines in poems.
eg. The seasons change
to muddy roads
monsoons and mangoes } (Poem - 1)
leapfrogs and toads
The Rhyming words are roads - toads.
4. **Repetition** : 'The pigtail hung behind him'. This line is repeatedly used in the last line of each stanza. (Poem - 2)
5. **Assonance** : It is the repetition of **vowel** sounds in the nearby words.
eg. Then round and round, and out and in
(Assonance of 'o') (Poem - 2)
6. **Hyperbole** : Hyperbole are exaggerated statements. Several words such as 'mystery', 'curious case', 'mused' are used to exaggerate the situation.
eg. He mused upon this curious case
(Poem - 2)
7. **Irony** : It is a difference between appearance and reality. Here the words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning.
eg. 'sage' means wise man. But in the poem, "A tragic story", the sage is portrayed as a fool. A pigtail hanging behind is a normal thing. But the sage thinks that it is a 'curious case', and wants to change its place.

MEMORITER POEM

Indian Seasons

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

UNIT

POEM

1

INDIAN SEASONS

- Nisha Dyrene

SUMMARY

The poet Nisha Dyrene in this poem 'Indian seasons' describes the four seasons prevalent in India. The poem begins with the summer season starting with intense heat. It comes like a bright flame or fire. It brings cheerfulness to people and makes their feet dusty. Then the seasons change, after a certain period of time. The roads become muddy at the onset of monsoons, which is a rainy season. We can see ripe mangoes everywhere. The frogs play in the water and jump high, where as the toads hop happily.

Next comes the spring season which is pretty, but its duration is short. It is also sweet because you can smell fresh grass from your garden. The poet compares autumn in the West to autumn in India. She says when the leaves are red, yellow and brown, then it signifies autumn in the West. But when the leaves shed, it is autumn in India.

POEM OVERVIEW

Line Nos.	Poem Lines	Explanation
1 - 2	<i>Summer comes in a blaze of heat</i>	The summer season starts with intense of heat. It is like a bright flame or fire.
3 - 4	<i>with sunny smiles and dusty feet</i>	It brings cheerfulness to people. Though it brings smiles on their faces, it makes their feet dusty.
5 - 6	<i>Then seasons change to muddy roads</i>	After a period of time, the seasons change. Monsoons come in bringing muddy roads everywhere.
7 - 8	<i>monsoons and mangoes leapfrogs and toads</i>	The Monsoons cause rainfall everywhere and ripe mangoes are seen in abundance. The frogs play in the water and jump high. Toads hop happily around.
9 - 10	<i>Spring is pretty but short and sweet</i>	Spring is pretty with freshness and blossoms every where. But it is short and sweet.
11 - 12	<i>when you can smell the grass from your garden seat</i>	The spring is sweet because its freshness can be smelt from your garden.
13 - 14	<i>Autumn is English in red, yellow and brown</i>	Autumn is different in the West. The flowers and leaves of the trees become red, yellow and brown.
15 - 16	<i>Autumn is Indian whenever leaves fall down</i>	But in India, during Autumn season, leaves fall down.