The Crocodile
- Lewis Carroll
Introduction

The sea turtle lives in the oceans and it is a biological relative of tortoises. But a sea turtle is bigger than a tortoise and it spends almost its entire in the sea. It comes to the shore only to lay eggs. There are seven species of sea turtles. The Leatherback is the largest of sea turtles and the Olive Ridley is the smallest. Recently the sea turtles face extinction and so they are listed as endangered species. Poachers collect the eggs of turtles and eat them. Hatchlings are killed by birds, crabs and animals. In the sea they face threat from sharks, boats, fish line and fishing nets. We should create awareness among people to protect these marine reptiles.

Synonyms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine</th>
<th>sea</th>
<th>tossing</th>
<th>throwing</th>
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<td>amazing</td>
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<td>heat</td>
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<td>gather</td>
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<td>floor</td>
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<td>Problem</td>
<td>hardship</td>
<td>emerge</td>
<td>appear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effortlessly</td>
<td>easily</td>
<td>hurried</td>
<td>quick</td>
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</table>
Haul - pull
dash - run
Laboriously - strenuously
prey - victim
Choose - selects
estimate - calculate
Spot - place
survive - live
Scoops - digs
mysteries - puzzles
Cavity - hollow
fascinating - interesting
Camouflages - covers
grave - serious
Factors - reasons
hurt - injure/harm
Threaten - endanger
systematically - regularly
Trapped - caught
threats - dangers
Dumping - heaping
exist - live
Construction - building

**Antonyms**

Surprising x anticipated
high x low
Entire x part
deep x shallow
Huge x small
fills x empties
Smallest x biggest
camouflages x exposes
Fully x partly
under x above
Largest x smallest
warmth x coldness
Length x breadth
local x foreign
Live x die
follow x precede
Connection x disconnection
collect x disperse
Above x below
predator x prey
Extremely x slightly
open x close
Rare x common
tiny x big
Alone x accompanied
tip x bottom
Night  x  day  push  x  pull
Female  x  male  upwards  x  downwards
Particular  x  general  emerge  x  disappear
Front  x  back  surface  x  bottom
Enable  x  disable  hurried  x  slow
Swim  x  sink  dash  x  crawl
Gracefully  x  awkwardly  inside  x  outside
Effortlessly  x  strenuously  equal  x  unequal
Useful  x  useless  precisely  x  approximately
Haul  x  push  less  x  more
Laboriously  x  easily  before  x  after
Away  x  near  first  x  last
Adult  x  baby  pollution  x  purity
Survive  x  die  construction  x  destruction
Same  x  different  hurt  x  heal
Fascinating  x  boring  survival  x  death
Wonderful  x  ordinary  systematically  x  irregularly
Natural  x  artificial  threats  x  promises
Sadly  x  gladly  continue  x  discontinue
Grave  x  mild  exist  x  die
Accidentally  x  intentionally

I. Short questions

1. **How many species of sea turtles are there in the world?**

   There are seven species of sea turtles in the world.

2. **Name the sea turtles found in India.**
The Olive Ridley, the Hawksbill, the Green Sea Turtle, the Loggerhead and the Leatherback are found in India.

3. Which is the largest sea turtle? Which is the smallest one?

The Leatherback is the largest sea turtle. The Olive Ridley is the smallest one.

4. Where do sea turtles live?

Sea turtles live in the oceans but they come ashore to lay eggs.

5. What is ‘mass nesting’ or Arribada?

On certain nights thousands of female sea turtles come ashore simultaneously. They lay their eggs on particular beaches. This is called mass nesting or Arribada.

6. What are the threats to the eggs of sea turtles?

The local people collect the eggs for eating, Jackals, dogs and pigs eat the eggs.

7. What are the dangers that await the hatchlings of sea turtles?

Many hatchlings fall prey to crabs or birds. Most of them that reach the water are eaten by predators.

8. What are the things that threaten the survival of sea turtles?

People hunt the sea turtles for their meat. They also collect their eggs for eating. Some sea turtles are trapped in the nets of motorboats. Pollution thrown into the sea and construction activities on nesting beaches hurt their survival.

9. What do you know about sea turtles in general?

Sea turtles live in the oceans. But they come ashore to lay eggs. There are seven species of sea turtles. The Olive Ridley, the Hawksbill, the Green Sea Turtle, the Loggerhead and the Leatherback are found in India. The Leatherback is the largest sea turtle and the Olive Ridley is the smallest one.

10. What is mass nesting or Arribada.

On certain nights thousands of female turtles gather. They come ashore at the same time. They lay their eggs on particular beaches. This strange happening is known as mass nesting or Arribada. In our country it takes place in Odisha.

11. How does the female turtle lay its eggs?

Female turtles come ashore at night. Using their flippers they move on the beach. Each turtle scoops a nest cavity. It lays about 100 eggs into it. Then it hides the eggs by filling them with sand. After that all the female turtles return to the sea. The eggs are left to incubate in the warmth of the sun.
12. Describe how the eggs of the sea turtle hatch.

The eggs of the sea turtle hatch 45-60 days later. The eggshell is leathery. The hatchlings slash open it. For that purpose the hatchlings uses its egg-tooth. The egg-tooth is like a razor blade. It is the eggs of the hatching’s snout. When the eggs are hatched the hatchlings make a hurried dash to the sea.

13. What are the threats to the survival of sea turtles?

People hunt the sea turtles for meat. They also collect their eggs. Sometimes the turtles are trapped in the nets of motorboats. Pollution and dumping of plastics into the ocean threaten their survival. Construction activities on nesting sites pose a threat to the survival of sea turtles.

II. True or False

1. Turtles are different from tortoises. True
2. Turtles are sea animals. True
3. There are seven kinds of sea turtles in the world. True
4. Sea turtles are very small. False
5. Turtles come ashore to lay eggs. True
6. Sea turtles come to rest on land. False
7. Olive Ridleys are the only sea turtles seen on Indian shores. True
8. Female Olive Ridleys come ashore at night to lay eggs. True
9. The eggs of an Olive Ridley are in the shape and size of a cricket ball. False
10. Ridleys come to lay their eggs in the month of January. True
11. The turtles use their flippers and make a hollow for their nests. True
12. The hatchlings use a tiny egg-tooth to come out of the eggs. True

III. Fill in the table given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Problems faced by the hatchlings</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pollution</td>
<td>Survival of sea turtles becomes difficult.</td>
<td>Reduce the usage of plastics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Predators</td>
<td>Eggs and hatchings are destroyed.</td>
<td>Provide fences to keep off animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Human Activities</td>
<td>Eggs, hatchlings and turtles destroyed.</td>
<td>Take steps to prevent pollution and construction in nesting sites. The nesting sites should be made protected site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Choose the correct answer. If may choose more than one answer if needed.

1. The _________ is a biological relative of tortoises.
   a. sea turtle    b. fish   c. reptile
2. In India’s coastal waters we can see a species of _________
a. tortoises  

b. sea turtles  

c. dolphin

3. Sea turtles come to the shore to ________
   a. visit their birth places  
   b. lay eggs  
   c. go back to sea

4. 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

5. 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.

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

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

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

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

Answer

1. Sea turtles come ashore to lay eggs.
2. Hatchlings cut open the leathery egg shell.
3. A turtle uses its front flippers to swim.
4. Many factors threaten the survival of sea turtles.
UNIT – I

1. Poem

The Crocodile

How doth the little crocodile
Improve his shining tail
And pour the water of the Nile
On every golden scale!
How cheerful he seems to grin,
How neatly spreads his claws,
And welcomes little fishes in,
With gently smiling jaws!

Lewis Carroll

Lewis Carroll was an English writer. His most famous book is ‘Alice in Wonderland’. This poem appears in it.

doth - an expression of old English for ‘does’
improve - to become better than before
cheerful - happy
gently - softly, mildly
I. Read these lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *How cheerful he seems to grin*

   **What does ‘he’ refer to?**
   
   ‘He’ refers to the crocodile.

2. *And pour the water of the Nile*

   **What is the Nile? In which country is it?**
   
   The Nile is a river. It is in Africa.

3. *And welcomes little fishes in*

   **With gently smiling jaws!**
   
   **Who welcomes the fish? Why?**
   
   The crocodile welcomes the fish because he wants to eat them.

   **Which line tells you that the crocodile is hungry?**
   
   With gently smiling jaws.

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

1. **What is the poem about?**

   This poem is about a hungry crocodile.

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

   The crocodile’s tail is shining. It is covered with golden scale.

3. **What does ‘improve his tail’ mean?**

   It means that the crocodile makes his tail shining in order to welcome little fish.

4. **How does he spread his claws?**

   He spreads his claws neatly.

5. **Why does he welcome fishes?**

   He welcomes little fishes in order to eat them.

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

   With gently smiling jaws.
UNIT – I - Supplementary

I. Choose the correct answer from the options given.

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

II. Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. Why did Payal and her mother want to buy Owlie?

   Payal and her mother thought that Owlie was dead. So they wanted to bury Owlie.

2. What did Owlie do then?

   Just then, Owlie opened one eye and then the other.

3. What did Payal learn from Owlie’s pretence?

   Payal learnt that falling on her back and pretending to be dead was Owlie’s way of defending herself against danger.

III. Find their group name and write them in the blanks. One is done for you.

1. eel, seal, walrus, seahorse - **Sea animals**
2. pearl, coral, conch, oil - **Sea products**
3. kite surfing, scuba diving, parasailing - **Water games**
4. submarine, ship, yacht, ferry - **Water transport**
5. albatross, penguin, pelican, fish hawk - **Seabirds.**

UNIT – II

2. Prose

When the Trees Walked

**Introduction**

The author’s Grandfather served in the Indian Forest Service. And a boy, the author was happy to be with him. He learnt to share him Grandfather’s love for trees and plants. Both of them used to go into the jungle with saplings and cuttings. The author helped his Grandfather the plant them. Once both of them planted some saplings on a rocky island. The author came to the place after several years. He was...
happy to see that the plants had grown and multiplied. The rocky island had become a small green paradise.

**Synonyms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beside</th>
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<th>Comparing</th>
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<td>Crawling</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>Forsaken</td>
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<td>Dragging</td>
<td>Knocking</td>
<td>Pushing</td>
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<td>Warmth</td>
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<td>x disliked</td>
<td>paradise</td>
<td>x hell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantly</td>
<td>x rarely</td>
<td>mellow</td>
<td>x harsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crazy</td>
<td>x unenthusiastic</td>
<td>whispered</td>
<td>x shouted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>x discontent</td>
<td>nearer</td>
<td>x farther</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Short questions.

1. What is the scientific explanation for the movement of plants?
   Plants move for light and warmth.

2. What were the trees in the bungalow built by Grandfather?
   There were lime, mango, orange, guava, eucalyptus, jacaranda and Persian lilacs in the bungalow.

3. What was Grandmother interested in?
   Grandmother was interested in growing flowers.

4. Why did Grandfather help Grandmother with growing flowers?
   Grandfather liked watching butterflies that came to flower gardens. So he helped Grandmother with growing flowers.

5. What did Grandfather do in the jungle?
   During the rains, Grandfather went into the jungle. He planted cuttings and saplings in the forest.

6. Why did Grandfather plant trees in the forest?
   The animals and birds in the forest need more food and shelter. So Grandfather built trees in the forest.

7. What will happen if we go on cutting trees?
   If we go on cutting trees the world will be changed into a great desert.

8. How does the banyan tree move?
   The banyan tree has travelling aerial roots. With them the tree manages to get quite far.

9. What did the author and his father plant on the island?
   The author and his Grandfather planted tamarind, laburnum and coral tree saplings and cuttings on the island.

10. What do the peepul in the ceiling and a mango on the window-sill do to a house?
Their roots would go into the wall and cause the house to fall down. So they must be removed.

11. How did Grandfather’s dream come true?

The trees planted by Grandfather long ago had multiplied. They were walking again. Thus Grandfather’s dream came true.

II. Select the most appropriate option.

1. According to the author the tendril was moving towards grandfather because it
   a. needed light and warmth   b. did not like the light and warmth
   c. wanted to be near Grandfather   d. wanted to escape from the winter
2. Grandmother had wanted the peepul tree cut down because
   a. she did not like trees   b. she wanted to grow flowers
   c. it was an old tree   d. it was knocking down the bricks of the outhouse
3. Grandfather helped grandma out with the gardening because he
   a. liked gardening   b. wanted to grow flowers to attract butterflies
   c. wanted to beautify the garden   d. wanted to make the house green.
4. The author did not want to plant saplings in the forest because
   a. no one would come to see them   b. it was dangerous to enter the forest
   c. it would not be of any use to them   d. no one would appreciate them
5. Grandfather felt planting trees would help the forest because
   a. he wanted to make the view beautiful
   b. the river-bed was dry.
   c. animals and birds in the forest would love him.
   d. the animals and birds would find it easier to live
6. When the author returned from England to Dehradum, he found Grandfather’s dream had come true because the
   a. old house had changed   b. river was full
   c. trees had red flowers   d. forest covered the island

Grammar

A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop or a question mark or an exclamation mark.

A sentence can do four things.

When a sentence is a **statement**, it gives a fact or an opinion and we end it with a full stop.

   Ducks swim in water.

When a sentence asks a **question** we end it with a question mark.

   What do you want?
When a sentence makes a **request** or gives an instruction or a command we end it with a full stop.

Take this road.

When a sentence expresses surprise, wonder or some strong emotion we end it with an exclamation mark.

How good these flowers smell!

**I. Select the right option to fill in the blanks.**

1. ________ a beautiful flower!

2. ________ play football?
   a. You can      b. Can you      c. Have you      d. You could

3. ________ did you go yesterday?

4. ________ us go for a walk.
   a. Shall        b. May          c. Let          d. Can

5. ________ like to play hide and seek.
   a. He           b. She          c. I            d. Muthu

**II. Look at the punctuation of these sentences. Why are the punctuated differently? Discuss in class.**

1. One always felt like drawing close to him.
   *Because this is a statement.*

2. But no one ever comes here!
   *Because this is an exclamation.*

3. Who’s going to see them?
   *Because this is a question.*
UNIT – II

2. POEM

Trees

The Banyan is the largest of trees,

The Peepul quivers in the breeze,

The Coconut grows up straight and tall,

The Neem tree's fruits are very small,

The Tamarind gives us pleasant shade,

The Date’s leaf is as sharp as a blade,

The Teak tree gives us useful wood,

The Mango gives us fruit that is good.

Adapted and based on a poem by Sara Coleridge

GLOSSARY

quivers - shakes quickly
pleasant - enjoyable

I. Read the following statements. Say True or False
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 requested the farmer not to cut it. **False**
4. All the little animals were happy about the farmer’s decision. **False**
5. The apple tree was home for all the little animals. **True**

II. Choose the right option

1. The animals became worried because
   a. there was heavy rain
   b. the farmer began to chop the tree
   c. the farmer chased them away
   d. the tree became old

2. The farmer’s daughter and her friends came out because
   a. they wanted to play under the tree
   b. they heard the commotion of the creatures
   c. the farmer called them
   d. they heard the farmer’s voice

3. The farmer promised that he would
   a. grow more trees
   b. provide shelter to all the little animals
   c. not cut the trees
   d. be thankful to the children

III. Read the passage and answer the following

1. What did the farmer notice?
   The farmer noticed a small fruit hanging from a branch.

2. What made him recall his childhood?
   A small fruit hanging from a branch made him recall his childhood.

3. Why did his daughter start pleading?
   His daughter saw the changed expression in her father’s face. She felt that he would give up cutting down the tree. So she started pleading.

UNIT – III

3. PROSE

A Visitor from Distant Lands

Introduction
In this lesson a discussion is going on between the members of a family. The parents tell their children interesting information about fruits, vegetables and spices that came to India from foreign countries. A sailor by name Vasco da Gama came from Portugal and landed at Kozhikode in Kerala. He found black pepper there and took it back with him. Another sailor by name Christopher Columbus found chilli in South America and took it to Portugal. Potatoes, tomatoes, pineapple, corn, ladies’ finger and chilli came to India from other countries.

I. For each item write the word that has the same relationship as pair on the left.

1. creeper : tendril  tree : ________
   a. leaf  b. bough  c. flower  d. fruit

2. river : flow  mountain : ______
   a. beautiful  b. high  c. trees  d. still

3. breeze : gentle  storm : ______
   a. violent  b. wind  c. sea  d. rain

4. mango : sweet  lime : ______
   a. fruit  b. sour  c. tree  d. juice

5. bark : timber  flower : ______
   a. branch  b. plant  c. fruit  d. stem

Synonyms

Distant - far-off  foreign - alien
Served - supplied  order - ask
Curry - dish  watch - see
Movie - cinema  actually - really
Merchants - traders  sad - unhappy
Especially - particularly  packed - bundled
Sailed - rowed  cultivate - grow
Imagine - guess  learnt - studied
Joy - happiness  entry - arrival
Quickly - speedily  kinds - sorts
Antonyms:

- Near: away
- Village: town
- Like: dislike
- Few: many
- Foreign: local
- Bought: sold
- Small: big
- Laughed: cried
- Black: white
- Joy: sorrow
- Quickly: slowly
- Far: near
- Careful: careless

- pulled: pushed
- long: short
- popular: unknown
- sad: glad
- first: last
- entry: exit
- different: same
- thin: thick
- fat: lean
- stubby: tall
- delicious: tasteless
- hot: cold

II. Short questions.

1. Where did Mani live? What vegetable did he like very much?

Mani lived in a village near Senji in Villupuram district. He liked potatoes and ladies’ finger very much.

2. What are the vegetables that came from other countries?

Potatoes, ladies’ finger, tomatoes and corn came from other countries.

3. Who came from Portugal and what did he find in Kozhikode?
A sailor by name Vasco do Gama came from Portugal. He found black pepper in Kozhikode.

4. Who found chilli? Where?

Christopher Columbus found chilli in South America.

5. Where is chilli cultivated more in our state?

Chilli is cultivated more in Ramanathapuram district in our state.

6. Where was chilli brought into India first? What was used before the entry of chilli for cooking?

In India, chilli was first brought into Goa. Before the entry of chilli pepper was used for cooking.

7. What were chillies known first?

Chillies were first known as Govai-Mirchi.

8. Who first brought these vegetables to India?

The merchants first brought these vegetables to India.

9. Who came to India from Portugal in search of pepper?

A sailor named Vasco da Gama came to India from Portugal in search of pepper.

10. What did Amma mean when she said tomatoes, ladies’ finger and corn came from other countries?

Mani said that his teacher had told him to eat locally grown food. Amma said that he could not eat tomatoes, ladies’ finger and corn. She meant that these vegetables were not locally grown and Mani could not eat them.

III. Work in pairs. Select the best option.

1. When Amma said, ‘Don’t upset our foreign visitor’ she meant_____
   a. potatoes      b. pepper      c. chilli

2. Selvi asked, ‘Did they come in an aeroplane?’ because ______
   a. was joking      b. did not understand her mother     c. thought it would be fun

3. Amma bought the vegetables from the_______
   a. shops      b. shopping mall    c. super market

Vocabulary

V. Add ‘r’, ‘er’ or ‘or’ to get the name of the person who does the activity. Take turns in class to make sentences with the words you have formed.
A **user** is a person who uses something.  Use + er – User

A **buyer** is a person who buys something.  Buy + er – Buyer

A **sailor** is a person who sails in a boat.  Sail + or – Sailor

A **watcher** is a person who watches carefully.  Watch +er – Watcher

A **operator** is a person who operates a machine.  Operate + or – Operator

A **foreigner** is a person who comes from another country.  Foreign +er – Foreigner

A **baker** is a person who bakes cakes.  Bake + er – Baker

A **writer** is a person who writes articles.  Write + er – Writer

A **governor** is a person who governs a state.  Govern + or – Governor

A **actor** is a person who acts on a stage.  Act + or – Actor

IV. Complete this table with the help of the given example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Sri Lankan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>Burmese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Listen to some interesting facts about spices and choose the best option.

1. Red Peppers have________
   a. Vitamin C  b. Vitamin C  d. Vitamin D
2. Red chilli is also called ________
   a. Paprika   b. Carica    c. Pyrus
3. One pound is equal to ________ grams.
   a. 480   b. 450  c. 500
4. Mint leaves help to cure________
   a. body pain  b. fever  c. upset stomach

UNIT – III
3. Poem

I Dream of Spices

My mother would say:

“Little boy Raj...

Go to Muthu’s

and get some
cinnamon, betel leaves
and ginger and garlic.”

And so I go to the shops

singing all the way

and when Muthu asks me

what I’d want

I rattle off a list:

“Sesame seeds, onions
tomatoes and pickles”

And back home,

Mother twists my ears

Ouch!

Raj Arumugam
CE – Common Era                      BCE- Before Common Era

Cinnamon - the bark of a tree that gives a delicious flavour to food
Garlic - a small bulb with a strong taste used in cooking
Rattle off - recite
Sesame seeds - gingelly seeds
Ouch - sound that expresses pain

I. Short question

1. Write a brief note about spices in India.

    Cumin, mustard, pepper, cloves, fennel, cinnamon and turmeric are some spices used in Indian food. They make the food tasty and healthy without fat or calories.

2. What is ‘spicy curry’?

    In Tamil, kari means sauce. It is cooked with spices, condiments and herbs. It can be mild or spicy. Flowers, leaves, roots, seeds and bulbs are combined to make different flavours. Spicy curry may be sweet, sharp, hot, spicy, sour, mild or pungent.

3. Describe the voyages made to conquer spice trade.

    In 1492 Columbus ran into America and found the chilli. Six years later, Vasco da Gama went around Africa. He reached Kozhikode. Here he found black pepper. These voyages ended the profitable trade of the Arabs and Romans. They set the stage for a new world.

4. Describe the role played by spices in Indian trade.

    Spices played an important role in Indian trade. They were traded with Mesopotamia, China, Sumeria, Egypt and Arabia. Spices were traded before Greek and Roman civilisations. Indian epics and writings dating back to the Roman Empire talk about cloves. Spices were listed in Ayurveda for cooking and in medicines.
5. Write a note on black pepper.

Black pepper is known as ‘black gold’. It was traded from Kerala coast. Farmers grew it in around 5000 years ago. It was exported to North and West Asia. The trade soon spread to Greece, Rome, Europe and China. Pepper found a place in Roman recipes. The Romans imported large quantities of pepper from India.

II. Choose the best option.

1. People say curry comes from a Tamil word ‘kari’ which means______
   a. soup  b. sauce  c. sambar
2. Pepper is also known as_______
   a. liquid gold  b. black gold  c. white gold
3. ______ wrote about cinnamon in 2700 BCE.
4. The Greeks, Romans and Egyptians all bought cinnamon from______.
   a. Japan  b. South America  c. India

III. Fill in the blanks.

1. The paddy plants are given manure after 90 days.
2. The plants take 65 days in ripening phase.
3. It takes 10days to harvest the rice.
4. The rice grains have to be tried and then stored.
5. We dry the grain for 100 to 120 days before boiling.

Grammar

Nouns are words that name people, places, animals or things: e.g. chilli, boy, box, puppy.

we mostly add s or es or ies to the noun to make the nouns plural boxes, tomatoes, chillies, puppies.
In a sentence some words come before the noun to tell us more about the noun. These words together form a noun phrase.

**Example** : a chilli; a green chilli; some green chillies; a round chilly; many tomatoes, some red tomatoes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Don't Say</th>
<th>Say</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You should go to your house now.</td>
<td>You should go home now.</td>
<td>A house is any building used for dwelling in, and a house is the particular house in which someone lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand in the middle of the circle.</td>
<td>Stand in the centre of the circle.</td>
<td>Centre is the point that is equidistant from the edge of a circle. Middle is the area equidistant from two sides eg. Middle of the road, row, page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was a long travel.</td>
<td>It was a long journey.</td>
<td>Travel is the general term to describe going from one place to another. A journey is one single travel. You make journeys when you travel from one place to another. You cannot say a travel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>