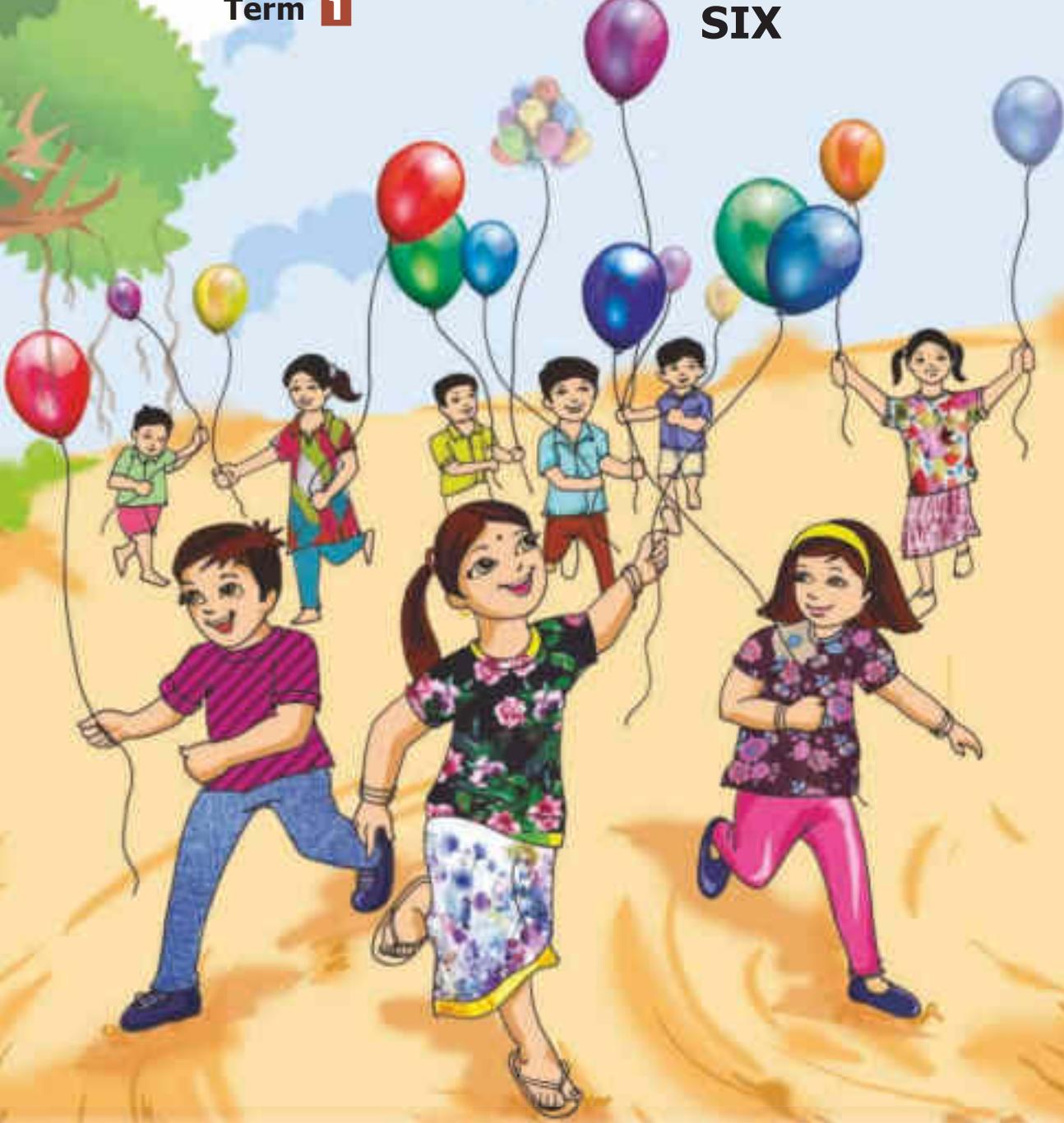


ENGLISH

Term **1**

STANDARD
SIX



PREFACE

The English textbook for standard six has been prepared following the guidelines given in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005. It has been created to make English language learning both effective and interesting. The aim has been to balance learning the structures and vocabulary of the language with learning their use in everyday life.

The activities have been carefully graded to allow a gradual building of language proficiency. The lessons provide effective individual and collaborative learning in pairs and groups and enable differentiation in multilevel classrooms. Each unit focuses on the themes of natural and social world to stimulate curiosity and imagination, engaging both heart and mind. An ICT Corner has been introduced in each unit for the first time to enhance digital literacy skills.

How to use the book

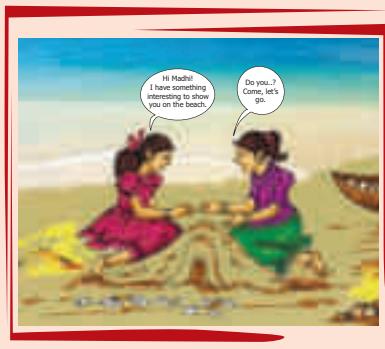
- The First Term English Book for Standard VI has three units.
- Each unit is planned for a month.
- Each unit is divided into **sections** and each section is designed to initiate and sustain the **Active Learning** process.

Section II

Take turns and read this section aloud. Work in pairs and underline the new words. Find out their meanings from the dictionary.

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. So, it has to turn itself upside down onto the beach. Then it chooses a spot well away from the high-tide line. Here, it scoops out a nest **cavity** 45 cm deep, into which it lays about 100 eggs. Each egg is in the shape and size of a table tennis ball. Once all the eggs are laid, the turtle fills in the cavity, then it **camouflages** the nest by tossing sand on it using its flippers. That done, it returns to the sea. The eggs are left to **incubate** under the warmth of the sun.

Olive Ridley laying eggs



- Each unit starts with an **introduction of the theme** anchored by two girls **Ayesha** and **Madhi**.
- The **pictorial warm up page** will help activate students own knowledge and ideas of the topic.
- The **digital warm up** can be used for visualizing the theme to motivate and interest learners.

- **In-Text questions** in each section can be used for discussion and to check and develop comprehension skills.
- **Digital glossary** can be used for hearing correct pronunciation and visualizing words.
- The '**Do You Know?**' box can be used to enhance general knowledge while initiating spoken language.

We found an island, a small rocky island in a dry river-bed. It was one of those river-beds that dry up in the foothills, which are completely dry in summer but flooded during the monsoon rains. A small mango was growing on the island. 'If a small tree can grow here,' said Grandfather, 'so can others.' As soon as the rains set in and while rivers could still be crossed, we set out with a number of tamarind, laburnum, and coral tree saplings and cuttings and spent the day planting them on the island.

Do you know?

The Western Ghats is home to nearly 325 globally-threatened flora, fauna, bird, amphibian, reptile and fish species.

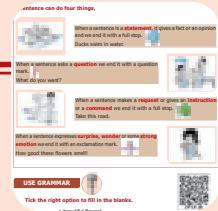
Discuss and answer.

1. Why do we need trees? List four reasons that Grandfather gives.
2. Why did the author help his Grandfather plant trees?
3. What made Grandfather plant saplings on the rocky island?

GLOSSARY

protested	- opposed or disagreed
nightmare	- a frightening dream
interfering	- stopping

- The illustrations in **Picto Grammar** will enable understanding of grammar terms in a fun and easy way.
- Digital Grammar Games** can be used to reinforce learning and encourage students to learn by doing.
- Language Check Point** can highlight points of usage to avoid the common mistakes.



LANGUAGE CHECK POINT

Don't say	Say	Note
Who do you want to meet?	Whom do you want to meet?	'Who' is for subject and 'whom' for object.
If you can replace it with 'he' or 'she', use 'who'.	If you can replace it with 'they', use 'whom'.	If you can't replace it with either, use 'whom'.
Did not you meet him yesterday?	Didn't you meet him yesterday?	Use contracted form of verbs like 'is', 'do' or 'have' in questions.
How many luggage did you bring?	How much luggage did you bring?	Use 'many' for countable nouns.
What colour do you want - red or green?	Which colour do you want - red or green?	Use 'how many' for uncountable nouns.
What's is used for unlimited number of choices. 'Which' is used for limited number of choices.		



- Students can be taken through all the steps of writing with the help of **pictures and prompts**.
- Creative writing** can be used to bring out their writing skill.
- Students can be encouraged to **present** or display their writings in the class .

- The **warm up picture** at the head of the section can be used to discuss the theme of the poem.
- The Focus should be on the **enjoyment** of the poem through exploring **imagery** and **rhythm**.
- The supplementary section encourages extensive reading and **appreciation of literature**.

THE CROCODILE

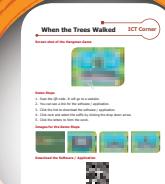


- Connecting to Self** is based on the **values** of each lesson.
- Project** is meant for working in groups and to develop **collaborative learning**.
- The development of **higher order thinking skills** is facilitated by the **Steps to Success and Think and Answer** sections.

- Students can be encouraged to extend their reading activity through **e-links** and **Reference Books**.
- The activities in **ICT Corner** will ensure acquiring language skills through doing.

Let's use the QR code in the text books ! How ?

- Download the QR code scanner from the Google PlayStore/ Apple App Store into your smartphone
- Open the QR code scanner application
- Once the scanner button in the application is clicked, camera opens and then bring it closer to the QR code in the text book.
- Once the camera detects the QR code, a url appears in the screen. Click the url and goto the content page.



CONTENT

UNIT	TOPIC	PAGE
1. Prose	Sea Turtles	86
Poem	The Crocodile	99
Supplementary	Owlie	101
2. Prose	When the Trees Walked	108
Poem	* Trees	123
Supplementary	The Apple Tree and the Farmer	125
3. Prose	The Visitor from Distant Lands	131
Poem	I Dream of Spices	144
Supplementary	Spices of India	147
* Memoriter		



Textbook



Assessment



Digi Links

Unit 1

Sea Turtles



Prose

1

Sea Turtles

WARM UP



The Loggerhead



The Olive Ridley



The Leatherback



The Hawksbill



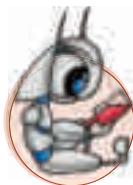
The Green Sea Turtle

Talk about ...

1. Have you seen turtles? Where do they live?
2. What do you know about turtles?
3. Why do you think the turtles in the picture have names such as Leatherback and Hawksbill?

Section I

READING



Listen to the teacher reading this section.

Most of us have seen a tortoise in a zoo or a reptile park. However, not many would have seen its **marine** relative, the sea turtle. This is not surprising, since these reptiles spend almost their entire life in the sea.

There are seven **species** of marine or sea turtles in the world. Of them, five are found in India's **coastal** waters: the Olive Ridley, the Hawksbill, the Green Sea Turtle, the Loggerhead and the Leatherback. Compared to most tortoises, sea turtles are huge. Even the smallest species, the Olive Ridley, weighs up to 35 kg when fully grown. The largest of them all, the Leatherback, grows to a length of 2.2m and each could weigh as much as 700 kg!



The Olive Ridley

Sea turtles live their life entirely in the oceans. But they still have a connection with land – they must come ashore to lay eggs. Today, four of the sea turtle species mentioned above have become extremely rare in India. The Olive Ridleys, however, are still commonly seen nesting on sandy beaches all along our coasts.

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

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

GLOSSARY

marine	- found in the sea
species	- group of animals with common features
coastal	- land by the edge of a sea



Arribada

In most parts of the world, Olive Ridleys come ashore alone to lay their eggs. However, Odisha is one of only three places in the world where a phenomenon known as 'mass nesting' or Arribada takes place. On certain nights during the nesting season, thousands of female turtles come ashore simultaneously to lay their eggs on particular beaches.

Section II

Take turns and read this section aloud. Work in pairs and underline the new words. Find out their meanings from the dictionary.



Olive Ridley laying eggs

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. Here, it scoops out a nest **cavity** 45 cm deep, into which it lays about 100 eggs. Each egg is in the shape and size of a table tennis ball. Once all the eggs are laid, the turtle fills in the cavity, then it **camouflages** the nest by tossing sand on it using its flippers. That done, it returns to the sea. The eggs are left to **incubate** under the warmth of the sun.

In many places around the world, local people follow the tracks of the turtle to its nest. They collect the eggs for eating. Jackals, domestic dogs and pigs too dig up and eat the eggs by following the scent left by the turtle. Those eggs that escape such people and **predators** hatch 45–60 days later. The hatchlings **slash** open the leathery eggshell with the help of a tiny 'egg-tooth'. This is like a razor blade at the tip of a hatchling's **snout**. When most of the eggs have hatched, the hatchlings push themselves upwards through the sand and **emerge** on the surface of the beach. From here they make a hurried dash to 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 |

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.

Do you know

There is an interesting aspect of sea turtle biology. The temperature inside the egg determines the sex of the embryo while it is growing. When the eggs develop at 27°– 28°C only male hatchlings are produced. At 30°C only female hatchlings are produced. An equal mix of male and female hatchlings is produced only when the eggs incubate at precisely 29° – 30°C!

Section III

Read this section in pairs.

Many of these tiny hatchlings, which weigh less than 20 grams each, will not even reach the sea. They will fall prey to crabs or birds even before they reach the water. Most of those that do make it into the water will also be eaten by many predators in the sea within the first few days of their lives. In fact, scientists estimate that only one in every thousand hatchlings becomes an adult. It is perhaps to ensure that enough hatchlings **survive** to keep the species going that sea turtles lay so many eggs.

After many years of swimming in the open ocean, the female hatchlings that have become adults return to the same beach where 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!



Olive Ridley hatchling in the hand

Sea turtles are among the many wonderful creatures we share this planet with.

They have survived natural dangers for millions of years. But, sadly, human activities during the last few **decades** have put them in grave danger. There are many factors that threaten their survival. People hunt them for their meat or collect their eggs. Sometimes they are accidentally trapped in the nests of motorboats. Problems like pollution, dumping of plastics into the ocean and construction activities on nesting beaches also hurt their survival. Only by systematically tackling these problems, and removing these threats, can we ensure that sea turtles will continue to exist in the years to come.

Shekar Dattatri

Shekar Dattatri writes popular articles on wild life, conservation and film making. He has been interested in nature from childhood. He is an award-winning wildlife and conservation filmmaker. For more information on him visit www.shekardattatri.com

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		
3.	Human Activities		

GLOSSARY

survive - continue to live
 mysteries - facts that are difficult to understand
 fascinating - attracting greatly
 decade - a period of ten years



READ AND UNDERSTAND

A. Choose the correct answers. You 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 place
 - 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 turtle's flippers help it to _____.
 - a. swim
 - b. dig a nest
 - c. climb

6. A sea turtle camouflages its nest by tossing sand on it to _____.
 - a. hide its eggs from predators
 - b. incubate eggs in the warmth of the sun
 - c. keep the hatchlings safe

VOCABULARY



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

eg: beach – We like to play in the sandy **beach**.

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

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