

Prose

Sea Turtles

Warm-Up (Text Book Page No. 86)



The Loggerhead



The Olive Ridley



The Leatherback



The Hawksbill



The Green Sea Turtle

1. Have you seen turtles? Where do they live?

Yes, I have seen turtles. They live in the Oceans.

2. What do you know about turtles?

Turtles spend their entire life in the sea. They are big in size.

They come ashore to lay eggs.

3. Why do you think the turtles in the picture have names such as Leatherback and Hawksbill?

I think that the shells of the turtles are like leather and hawksbill.

Section – I

Textual Exercises

Put a Right (✓) for the correct and a Wrong (X) for the incorrect statements (Text Book Page No. 89)

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. (X)
5. Turtles come ashore to lay eggs. (✓)
6. Sea turtles come to rest on land. (X)
7. Olive Ridleys are the only sea turtles seen on Indian shores. (✓)

Section – II

Textual Questions

Are these statements right? Discuss with your partner and (✓) them if they are correct. Correct (X) them if they are wrong. Share your answers in class. (Text Book Page No. 93)

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. (X)
3. Ridleys come to lay their eggs in the month of January. (X)
4. The turtles use their flippers and make a hollow for their nests. (X)
5. The hatchlings use a tiny egg-tooth to come out of the eggs. (✓)

Section – III

Textual Questions

Fill in the table given below: (Text Book Page No. 94)

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		

Answer:

Problems faced by the hatchlings	Effect
1. Pollution	Reduce the usage of plastics.
2. Predators	Prevent the predators from killing the hatchlings
3. Human Activities	Construction activities must be prohibited

Read and Understand (Text Book Page No. 94)

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

Answer:

- a) sea turtle

2. In India's coastal waters we can see a species of

- a) tortoises
- b) sea turtles
- c) dolphin

Answer:

- b) sea turtles

3. Sea turtles come to the shore to

- a) visit their birthplace
- b) lay eggs
- c) go back to sea

Answer:

- b) lay eggs

4. It is a problem for sea turtles to come ashore because of.....

- a) they find it difficult to walk on the sand
- b) they don't know their way to the shore
- c) animals and people hunt them

Answer:

- c) animals and people hunt them

5. A turtle's flippers help it to

- a) swim
- b) dig a nest
- c) climb

Answer:

a) swim

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

Answer:

b) incubate eggs in the warmth of the sun

Vocabulary (Text Book Page No. 95)

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 on the sandy beach.

Answer:

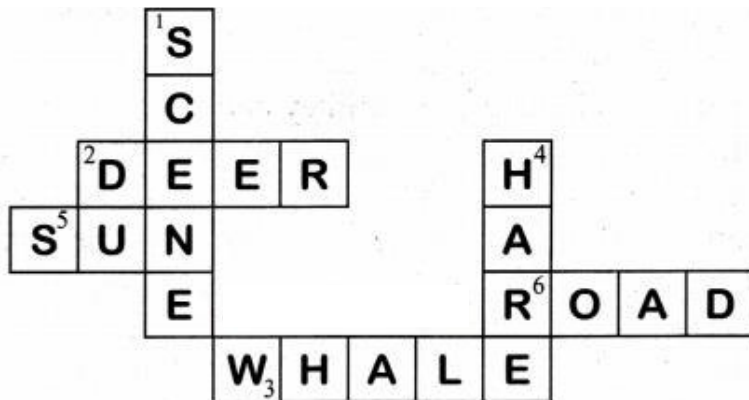
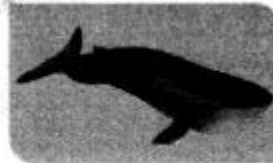
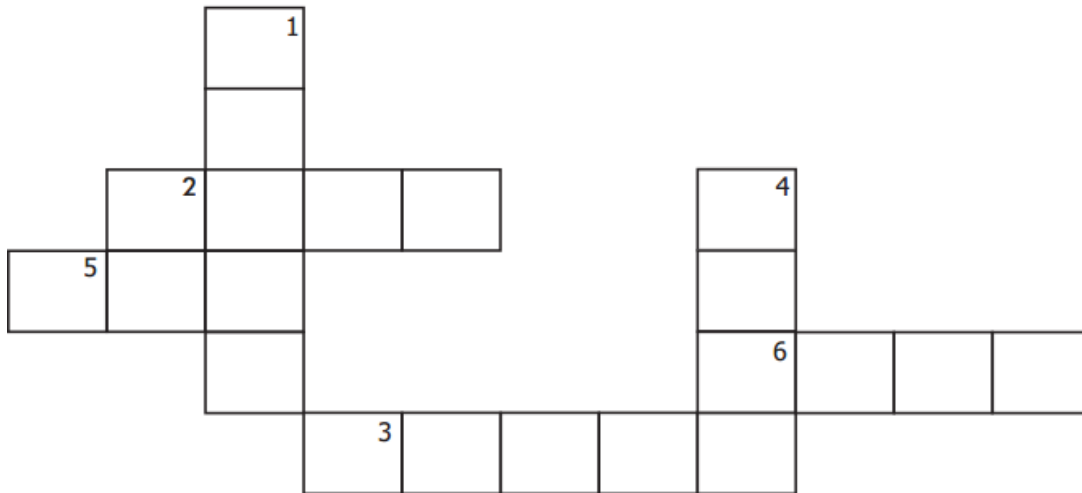
- Turtle – Turtle lives in India's coastal areas.
- Coastal water – We find turtles in India's coastal water.
- Ashore – The fishermen keep their boats ashore.
- Coast – They find the coconut trees all along the sea coast.
- Sand – Children play on the sandy beach

C. Fill in the blanks with words that convey the correct meaning of the sentences. (Text Book Page No. 95)

1. Tiny hatchlings fall prev (pray / prey) to many predators.
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).

D. Use the clues and fill in the crossword puzzle. (Text Book Page No. 95)

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





Listening (Text Book Page No. 97)

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 <input type="checkbox"/> a monkey <input type="checkbox"/>
When did it escape?	at 10 p.m <input type="checkbox"/> at 10 a.m <input type="checkbox"/>
How did it escape?	pushed out of the fence <input type="checkbox"/> went over the fence <input type="checkbox"/>
What did the zoo-keeper do?	rang up the police <input type="checkbox"/> rang up the warden <input type="checkbox"/>
When should you call or dial 180345778?	when you see the monkey <input type="checkbox"/> to report the escape of the monkey <input type="checkbox"/>

Answer:

Questions	Responses
What escaped from the zoo?	a tiger <input type="checkbox"/> a monkey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
When did it escape?	at 10 p.m <input type="checkbox"/> at 10 a.m. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Questions	Responses
How did it escape?	pushed out of the fence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> went over the fence <input type="checkbox"/>
What did the zoo-keeper do?	rang up the police <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rang up the warden <input type="checkbox"/>
When should you call or dial 180345778?	When you see the monkey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to report the escape of the monkey <input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking (Text Book Page No. 97)

F. Look at the picture. Work in groups and give a short talk about it using the words given below.

sand waves when as soon as collect enjoy hatchlings basket boys
night rough sea many eggs incubate hatchery after



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

The boys in the picture are the Volunteers of the Students' Sea Turtle Conservation. They are letting the Olive Ridley hatchlings into the sea. Female Olive Ridley comes ashore at night to lay eggs. They select a place away from the rough sea. The turtle scoops out a nest cavity. The turtles lay eggs in the cavity and fill the cavity with sands. The eggs are incubated under the warmth of the sun. They are hatched and come out to the surface. They hurry up to the sea. The boys enjoy in collecting the hatchlings in the basket and let them into the waves.

Use Grammar (Text Book Page No. 98)

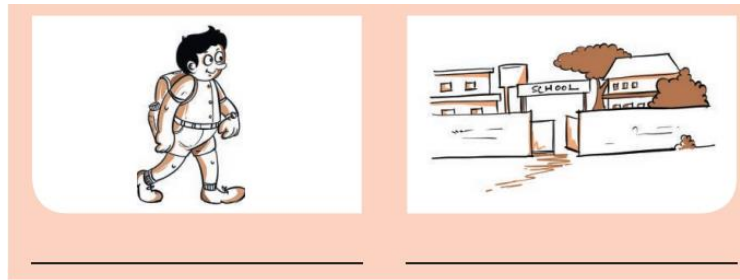
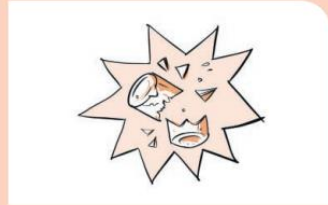
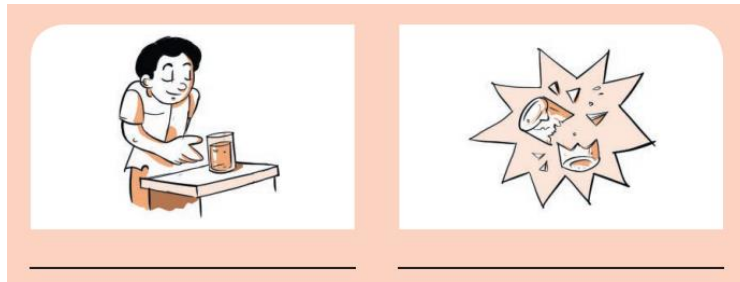
G. Make meaningful sentences from the table given below.

A turtle	lives in the sea. is huge. have a connection with the land.
Turtles	are found in coastal waters are wonderful creatures, has flippers to swim.

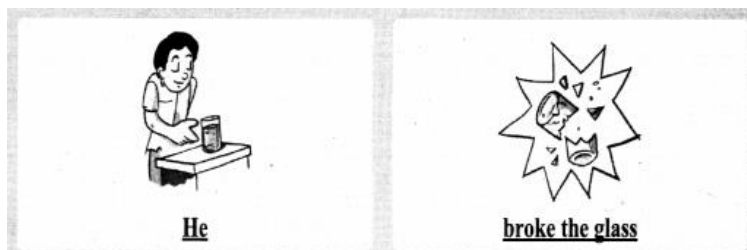
A turtle is huge. It uses flippers to swim. Turtles live in the sea. They have a connection with the land. They are found in coastal waters. They are wonderful creatures.

Textual Exercise

H. Write a suitable sentence for the pictures given below. (Text Book Page No. 99)



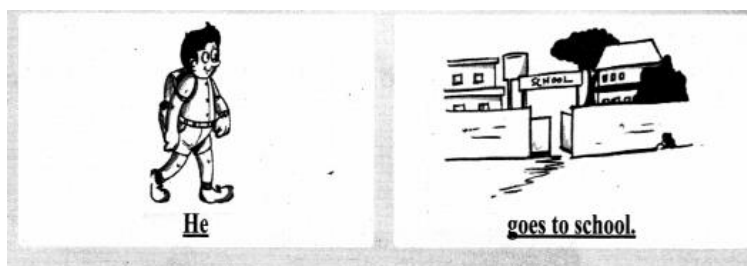
Answer:



He



broke the glass



He



goes to school.



She



has a bag.

I. Match the two halves of the sentences and read them. (Text Book Page No. 99)

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 eggshell.

Answer:

1. Sea turtles	c. come ashore to lay eggs
2. Hatchlings	d. cut open the leathery eggshell.
3. A turtle	b. uses its front flippers to swim.
4. Many factors	a. threaten the survival of sea turtles.

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

Answer:

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	
both reptile family	Tortoise land animal	Turtle sea animal
both has a long life	uses tiny feet to walk. Eats grass, weeds and flowers	use flippers to swim. Eats insects and bugs

K. Write a paragraph from the contents of the table given above. Frame sentences with these words – but, as well as, whereas. (Text Book Page No. 100)

e.g. 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. Tortoise uses its tiny feet to walk but turtle uses its flippers to swim. Tortoise eats grass, weeds, and flowers whereas turtle eats insects and bugs. Both have a long life.

Creative Writing

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

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



There are many sea animals. There are many rare species. They live in the deep sea. Fishes living under the sea. They are in different colours and sizes. There are varieties of sea animals.

Sea Turtles Summary in English

There are seven species of turtles in the world. Five in India's coastal water Olive Rid seen all along our coasts. Between January to March female Olive Ridleys come ashore their eggs. They will prey to crabs or birds even before they reach the water. If we systematically tackle their problem and remove the threats, we can ensure their lives.

Poem

The Crocodile

Warm Up (Text Book Page No. 99)

What do crocodiles eat? Talk about it. (Text Book Page No. 99)



Crocodiles is a carnivorous reptile. They eat fishes, birds small animals, and even man. They live in the rivers, the river-dams, the lakes, etc. They live both on land and in water.

Textual Exercise (Text Book Page No. 101)

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

file din caws nail while paws mail thin

1. claws, jaws,,

Answer:

paws, caws

2. grin, in,,

Answer:

din, thin

3. crocodile, Nile,

Answer:

file, while

4. tail, scale,,

Answer:

nail, mail

C. Read these lines and answer the questions given below. (Text Book Page No. 102)

1. How cheerful he seems to grin

Who does 'he' refer to?

Answer:

He refers to the Crocodile.

2. And pour the water of the Nile

What does the Nile refer to? Where is it?

Answer:

The Nile is a river. It flows in Egypt. Here in this poem Nile refers to the tear drops of the crocodile.

3. And welcomes little fishes in

With gently smiling jaws!

Who welcomes the fish? Why?

Answer:

The Crocodile welcomes the fish to eat it.

Which line tells you that the crocodile is hungry?

Answer:

The first line tells us that the Crocodile is hungry.

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

1. What is the poem about?

Answer:

The poem is about a crocodile.

2. How does the crocodile's tail look?

Answer:

The crocodile's tail looks shining.

3. What does 'improve his tail' mean?

Answer:

To become better than before.

4. How does the spread his claws?

Answer:

He spreads his claws very neatly.

5. Why does he welcome little fishes?

Answer:

He is hungry and he feeds on them. So he welcomes them.

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

Answer:

The last line talks about the crocodile's mouth and its shape.

Writing

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

The Crocodile is a large meat-eating reptile living near rivers. The little Crocodile grows and develops his bright tail. The water of the Nile is poured on every scale of the crocodile. He appears cheerful when he grins. He welcomes fishes with his jaws open. An adult crocodile is very long and powerful.

1. How cheerful he seems to grin.

How neatly spreads his claws.

a. Who spreads his claws?

Answer:

b. What is the meaning of the word cheerful?

Answer:

It means happy.

2. And pour the water of the Nile

On every golden scale!

a. Why is the scale golden?

Answer:

The scale in the tail is shining like gold because of the Nile water poured on it.

b. What is referred to as the water of the Nile?

Answer:

The tears of the crocodile are referred to as the water of the Nile.

3. How cheerful he seems to grins.

How neatly spreads his claws.

What is the poetic device used in this line? Explain your answer.

Answer:

He refers to the crocodile with the word “he” rather than the word “it”. He acknowledges that the crocodile’s tears are not the result of emotional distress, but also shows how the crocodile generates them with the intention of capturing his prey.

The Crocodile Summary in English

The poet is talking about the crocodile that lives in the River Nile. He tells us that the crocodile improves his looks by pouring water on his body which makes it shine and the scales appear golden under the rays of the sun. This will make him look very attractive to the fishes that he wants to prey on.

Moral:

People seems friendly but wait for an opportunity to strike at innocent one who may be unaware of their red malicious intentions. So the poet warns us to be very carefully while dealing with others and not yet carried away by their sweet or attractive looks.

The Crocodile Summary in Tamil

நைல் நதியில் வாழும் முதலைப் பற்றி கவிஞர் பேசுகிறார். முதலை தனது உடலில் தண்ணீர் ஊற்றுவதன் மூலம் தனது தோற்றத்தை மேம்படுத்துகிறது. அது பிரகாசிக்க வைக்கிறது மற்றும் சூரியனின் கதிர்களின் கீழ் செதில்கள் தங்கமாகத் தோன்றும் என்று அவர் நமக்குச் சொல்கிறார். இது அவர் வேட்டையாட விரும்பும் மீன்களுக்கு மிகவும் கவர்ச்சியாகத் தோன்றும்.

ஒழுக்கநெறி:

மக்கள் நட்பாக தோன்றுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களின் சிகப்பு மெல்லிய நோக்கங்களை அறியாத அப்பாவி மீது தாக்குதல் நடத்தும்வரை காத்திருக்கிறார்கள். எனவே மற்றவர்களுடன்

பழகும்போது கவிஞர் அவரை மிகவும் கவனமாக
வெளிப்படுத்துகிறார். ஆனால் அவர்களின் பிரமிப்பு அல்லது
கவர்ச்சியான தோற்றத்தால் இன்னும் விலகிச் செல்லவில்லை.

The Crocodile About the Author in English

Charles Luteridge Dodgson known by his pen name Lewis Carroll was (1832[^]s 1898) – bora in England. He is the author of the famous children's books. "Alice's Adventures in the Wonderland" and " Through – the Looking-Glass". He was excellent in Mathematics and won many prizes for his mathematical intelligence. He was an avid photographer and had written many essays, political pamphlets, and poetry. Carroll loves to entertain Children. So he had written many books for children. His " Alice's Adventures in the Wonderland" became the most popular children's book in England and by 1932 it was one of the most popular in the world.

The Crocodile About the Author in Tamil

லெவிஸ் கரோல் என்ற புனைப்பெயரால் அழைக்கப்படும் சார்லஸ் லியூட்ரிட்ஜ் டாட்சன் (1832 – 1898), இங்லாந்தில் பிறந்தார். இவர் புகழ்பெற்ற குழந்தைகள் புத்தங்களான " Alice's Adventures in the Wonderland" மற்றும் "Through the looking – Glass" ஆகியவற்றின் ஆசிரியர் ஆவார். இவர் தன்னுடைய சிறந்த கணித அறிவிற்கு பல பரிசுகளை வென்றுள்ளார். இவர் ஒரு தீவர புகைப்படக் கலைஞர். இவர் பல கட்டுரைகள், அரசியல் துண்டு பிரசுரங்கள் மற்றும் கவிதைகளை எழுதியுள்ளார். கரோல் குழந்தைகளை மகிழ்விக்கவே பல குழந்தைகள் புத்தங்களை எழுதியுள்ளார். அவரது 'Alice's Adventures in the Wonderland' புத்தகம் இங்கிலாந்தில் மிகவும் பிரபலமான புத்தமாகவும், 1932ஆம் ஆண்டில் அது உலகளவில் மிகவும் பிரபலமானதாக மாறியது.

Supplementary Owlie

Textual Exercise (Text Book Page No. 106)

A. Identify the character/speaker.

1. Owlie's gone!

Answer:

PayaitoMom

2. She opened one eye and then the other.

Answer:

The author

3. Don't panic.

Answer:

MomtoPayal

B. Choose the correct answer from the options given.

1. The owlet was (brown and grey/white and grey)

Answer:

brown and grey

2. In Payal's family, they were all (non-vegetarian/vegetarian)

Answer:

vegetarian

3. The cage was shifted to the (library/living room)

Answer:

library

C. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Payal and her mother started talking bravely about where to bury Owlie. Just then, Owlie opened one eye and then the other. She got onto her feet and quietly climbed

the perch! Payal learnt later that falling on her back and pretending to be dead was Owlle's way of defending herself against danger.

1. Why did Payal and her mother want to bury Owlle?

Answer:

Payal and her mother thought that Owlle was dead so they wanted to bury her.

2. What did Owlle do then?

Answer:

After some time Owlle opened one eye and then the other.

3. What did Payal learn from Owlle's pretence?

Answer:

Payal learnt from Owlle's pretence that it was the way of defending herself against danger.

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

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

Answers:

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

E. Discuss in pairs. Then write the answers.

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

Answer:

Payal was a kind girl to all. She like abandoned birds and animals. She behaved with animals and people kind-heartedly.

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

Answer:

Yes, Owlle was happy to be with Payal. Payal looked after the Owlle. She gave food to her on time. One day Owlle flew away from the cage. At that time Payal cried so much and searched every nook and comer. After some time Owlle returned to her, she scolded Owlle and put it into the cage. This incident showed both were kind to each other.

Project (Text Book Page No. 106)

F. Listen to the teacher read the passage. Watch this website:<https://sstcn.org/> / Then write a paragraph on Students' Turtle walk Chennai 2017.

Listening text is on page – 155

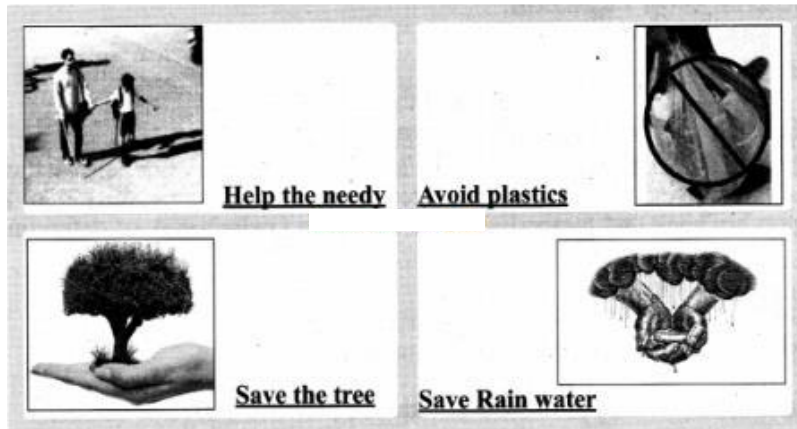
The Students' Sea Turtle Conservation Network beaches (SSTCN) is a voluntary group mainly comprising students who have been working in the beaches of Chennai since 1987 trying to conserve and create awareness about the endangered Olive Ridley sea turtle. They nest on our beaches at night, between January and March every year. During this season we walk on the beaches every night looking for their eggs which we collect and relocate to a safe place. When the turtle hatchlings emerge after 45 days, we release them safely into the sea. On Friday and Saturday nights we conduct a walk for interested people. We use this opportunity to interact with them and create awareness about the plight of an endangered species and the state of the environment. The walks are not for entertainment.

Connecting to Self (Text Book Page No. 107)

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



Answer:



Step to Success (Text Book Page No. 107)

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

eg: elephant, tiger, lion, monkey – Land animals

1. eel, seal, walrus, seahorse

Answer:

sea/aquatic animals

2. pearl, coral, conch, oil

Answer:

sea products

3. submarine, ship, yacht, ferry

Answer:

sea vehicles

4. kite surfing, scuba diving, parasailing

Answer:

sea games

5. albatross, penguin, pelican, fish hawk

Answer:

sea birds

Owlie Summary in English

An Owl named Owlie who is rescued by Payal and her mother. The Owlet was brought to Payal's by a neighbour. They gave minced meat to the Owlet. Payal took over the job of looking after the owl. In order to make the owl learn to fly, she was kept in the library with the cage open and all other doors closed. But one day, she was nowhere to be found in the library, as the garden gate was also found open. After a long time of grieving over the missing owl, Payal, in order to forget about the Owl, wanted to read a book, when she came to shelf, she noticed a curio. Suddenly the curio opened its eyes, the Owl was pretending to be a curio. She excitedly shouted to her mom that the Owl has returned back.

Owlie Summary in Tamil

பாயல் மற்றும் அவரது தாயால் மீட்கப்பட்ட ஆந்தை. ஆந்தை அவ்வி ஓர் அண்டை வீட்டாரால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. அவர்கள் துண்டுதுண்டாக வெட்டப்பட்ட இறைச்சியை கொடுத்தார்கள். பாயல் ஆந்தையை கவனிக்கும் வேலையை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார். ஆந்தை பறக்க கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்காக கூண்டு திறந்த நிலையில் நூலகத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்டு மற்ற கதவுகள் அனைத்தும் மூடப்பட்டன. ஆனால் ஒரு நாள், தோட்டவாசலும் திறந்தநிலையில் காணப்பட்டதால், நூலகத்தில் அவள் எங்கும் காணப்படவில்லை. காணாமல் போன ஆந்தை குறித்து நீண்ட நேரம் துக்கமடைந்த பிறகு ஆந்தை பற்றி மறக்க பேயல் ஒரு புத்தகத்தை வாசிக்க விரும்பினார். அவர் அலமாரியில் வந்தபோது ஒரு விந்தையான பொருளைக் கவனித்தார். திடீரென்று விந்தையான பொருள் கண்களைத் திறந்தது. ஆந்தை ஒரு விந்தையான பொருளாக நடித்தது. ஆந்தை திரும்பி விட்டதாக அவள் அம்மாவிடம் உற்சாகமாக கத்தினாள்.