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NOTES

QUESTIONS

6th Std English
1st Term

The Crocodile
- Lewis Carroll



6th English – 1st Term – Notes Questions**UNIT – I – Prose****1. Sea Turtles****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:

Marine	- sea	tossing	- throwing
Surprising	- amazing	incubate	- hatch
Entire	- full	warmth	- heat
Species	- kinds	tracks	- paths
Huge	- big	collect	- gather
Oceans	- seas	domestic	- house
Connection	- relation	scent	- smell
Mentioned	- pointed	escape	- flee
Extremely	- greatly	predators	- killers
Rare	- uncommon	slash	- cut
Nesting	- hatching	tiny	- small
Coasts	- shores	tip	- top
Quite	- completely	snout	- nose
Gracefully	- beautiful	surface	- floor
Problem	- hardship	emerge	- appear
Effortlessly	- easily	hurried	- quick

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.

Don't Say	Say	Note
I cannot see much stars in the sky.	I cannot see many stars in the sky.	Use many with countable plural nouns. Use much with uncountable nouns.
I have little friends.	I have few friends.	Use few with countable nouns. Use little with uncountable nouns.
Every test contains about twenty questions.	Each test contains about twenty questions.	Each refers to an individual object or person. Every refers to a group of objects or people.
Is there any lemonade left?	Is there some lemonade left?	Any is used for questions and negatives. Some is used for positive.

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

1. Owlle

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 Owlle?

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

2. What did Owlle do then?

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

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

Payal learnt that falling on her back and pretending to be dead was Owlle'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 his 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 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

Beside	- near	including	- comparing
Noticed	- watched	forced	- thrust
Creeping	- crawling	abandoned	- forsaken
Trailing	- dragging	knocking	- pushing
Soft	- mild	vigorous	- energetic
Crossed	- traversed	breeze	- wind
Probably	- certainly	broad	- wide
Explanation	- description	slim	- thin
Behaviour	- conduct	spin	- rotate
Warmth	- heat	determined	- resolved
Simply	- just	attract	- captivate
Drawing	- moving	attention	- notice
Beneath	- under	invite	- welcome
Lonely	- alone	mind	- detest
Joined	- combined	preferred	- liked
Happy	- joyful	constantly	- regularly
Served	- worked	crazy	- frantic
Natural	- normal	content	- satisfied
Outskirts	- borders	jungle	- forest
Fertile	- productive	saplings	- plants
Protested	- opposed	far	- younger
Simply	- just	flooded	- deluged
Improve	- better	crossed	- traversed

View	- scene	rambling	- wandering
Replied	- answered	sprang	- grew
Shelter	- protection	unlikely	- unbelievable
Added	- said	ceiling	- roof
Desert	- wasteland	sprout	- grow
Prevent	- stop	crossly	- angrily
Banks	- shores	several	- many
Timber	- wood	immediately	- suddenly
Replacing	- supplanting	spectacular	- grand
Sort	- kind	blooms	- flowers
Enthusiasm	- interest	blossom	- flower
Spare	- avoid	contrast	- opposition
Bough	- branch	challenged	- contested
Sheltered	- protected	whispered	- murmured
Protect	- safeguard	beckoned	- signalled
Interfering	- intruding	nearer	- closer
Busybody	- meddler	wild	- uncultivated
Cast	- threw	protection	- safety
Spell	- charm	multiplied	- increased
Rooting	- fixing	corner	- end
Arms	- hands	true	- real
Aerial	- airy		

Antonyms:

Morning	x evening	soft	x hard
Creeping	x running	winter	x summer
Nearby	x far-off	slowly	x quickly

Explanation	x summary	shelter	x exposure
Light	x darkness	prevent	x allow
Warmth	x coldness	great	x small
Sometimes	x always	enthusiasm	x apathy
Beneath	x above	spare	x punish
Lonely	x accompanied	youth	x adulthood
Natural	x unnatural	interfering	x helping
Like	x dislike	aerial	x earthly
Retirement	x service	root	x shoot
Outskirts	x centre	dry	x wet
Fertile	x sterile	common	x uncommon
Tall	x short	foothills	x cliffs
Strong	x weak	completely	x partly
Including	x excluding	new	x old
Abandoned	x occupied	leafless	x leafy
Vigorous	x weak	broad	x narrow
Breeze	x storm	unlikely	x possible
Broad	x narrow	ceiling	x floor
Slim	x stout	crossly	x cheerfully
Attract	x repel	holidays	x workdays
Attention	x inattention	several	x few
Shade	x sunshine	spectacular	x ordinary
Preferred	x disliked	paradise	x hell
Constantly	x rarely	mellow	x harsh
Crazy	x unenthusiastic	whispered	x shouted
Content	x discontent	nearer	x farther

Beyond	x beside	wild	x cultivated
Protested	x approved	multiplied	x reduce
First	x last	corner	x centre
Improve	x worsen	true	x false

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 Dehradun, 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!

- a. How b. Wow **c. What** d. Hurrah

2. _____ play football?

- a. You can **b. Can you** c. Have you d. You could

3. _____ did you go yesterday?

- a. Which **b. Where** c. What d. Who

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 a exclamation.

3. Who's going to see them?

Because this is a question.

Don't say	Say	Note
Who do you want to meet?	Whom do you want to meet?	'Who' for subject and 'whom' for object. If you can replace it with 'he' or 'she', use 'who'. If you can replace it with 'him' or 'her', 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 luggages did you bring?	How much luggages did you bring?	Use how many for countable nouns. Use how much for uncountable nouns.
What colour do you want - red or green?	Which colour do you want - red or green?	'What' is used for unlimited number of choices. 'Which' is used for limited number of choices.

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 |

Upset	- disturb	thin	- slim
Pulled	- took	fat	- stout
Fun	- enjoyment	stubby	- thick
Popular	- well-known	spread	- extended
Spicy	- hot	delicious	- tasty

Antonyms:

Near	x away	pulled	x pushed
Village	x town	long	x short
Like	x dislike	popular	x unknown
Few	x many	sad	x glad
Foreign	x local	first	x last
Bought	x sold	entry	x exit
Small	x big	different	x same
Laughed	x cried	thin	x thick
Black	x white	fat	x lean
Joy	x sorrow	stubby	x tall
Quickly	x slowly	delicious	x tasteless
Far	x near	hot	x cold
Careful	x careless		

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.

Country	Nationality
France	French
China	Chinese
America	American
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan
Spain	Spanish
Burma	Burmese
India	Indian
Thailand	Thai

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

- Red Peppers have _____
 - Vitamin C
 - Vitamin C**
 - Vitamin D
- Red chilli is also called _____
 - Paprika**
 - Carica
 - Pyrus
- One pound is equal to _____ grams.
 - 480
 - 450**
 - 500
- Mint leaves help to cure _____
 - body pain
 - fever
 - 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

நறுமணப் பொருள்களின் வரலாறு	
<p>பொ.ஆ.மு. 3000 to பொ.ஆ.மு. 200</p> <p>அரேபியர்கள் நறுமணமப் பொருள்களையும் மூலிகைகளையும் ஆரம்பகால நாகரிக மக்களிடம் வியாபாரம் செய்தனர்.</p>	<p>பொ.ஆ.மு. 200 to பொ.ஆ.மு. 1200</p> <p>ரோமானியர்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டில் இந்த வணிகம் உள்ளது.</p>
<p>பொ.ஆ. 1200 to பொ.ஆ. 1600</p> <p>கிழக்கிந்திய பகுதிகளான பாதைகளை</p>	<p>பொ.ஆ.1400 to பொ.ஆ. 1600</p> <p>நறுமணப் பொருள்கள் வணிகத்தைக் கைப்பற்றும்</p>

ஐரோப்பியர்கள் ஆராய்ந்தார்கள்.	போர்கள் துவங்குகின்றன.
பொ.ஆ. 1500 to பொ.ஆ. 1700 ஆங்கிலேயர்களின் ஆராய்தல் துவங்குகிறது.	பொ.ஆ.1600 to பொ.ஆ. 1900 அமெரிக்கர்கள் நறுமணப் பொருள் வணிகத்தில் நுழைகிறார்கள்.
இன்று	
மிளகு, ஏலக்காய், இஞ்சி, மிளகாய், கொத்துமல்லி, சீரகம் ஆகியவற்றை நாம் ஏற்றுமதி செய்கிறோம்.	

CE – Common Era

BCE- Before Common Era

பொது ஆண்டு (பொ.ஆ)

பொது ஆண்டுக்கு முன் (பொ.ஆ.மு)

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.

- a. Chinese** b. Indians c. Japanese

4. The Greeks, Romans and Egyptians all bought cinnamon from _____.

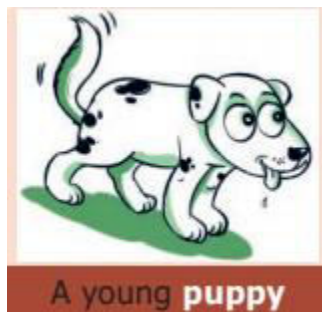
- a. Japan b. South America **c. India**

III. Fill in the blanks.

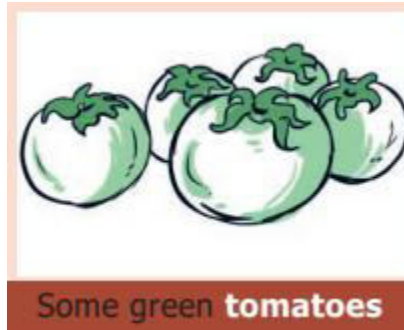
1. The paddy plants are given manure after **90 days**.
2. The plants take **65** days in ripening phase.
3. It takes 10days to **harvest** the rice.
4. The rice grains have to be **tried** and then stored.
5. We **dry** the grain for **100 to 120** days before boiling.

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.

Don't Say	Say	Note
You should go to your house now.	You should go home now.	A house is any building used for dwelling in, and a home is the particular house in which someone lives.
Stand in the middle of the circle.	Stand in the centre of the circle.	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.
It was a long travel.	It was a long journey.	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.