

Orangutans are apes belonging to the family of chimpanzees and gorillas. In the Malay language orangutan means 'person of the forest'.



Art Integration



Environmental Literacy



In Southeast Asia, the islands of Borneo and Sumatra once boasted of a huge population of orangutans. But now there are only a few of these apes left in the wild. Soon, they are going to disappear from the face of the Earth and become extinct. Wild orangutans have been marked as 'critically endangered species'. It is estimated that there are around 104,700 orangutans living in Borneo now while Sumatra may have around 14,000 of these apes.

Who are to blame for this depressing turn of events? Of course, us, the humans. Humans exploit the animal kingdom and capture young orangutans and sell them. Humans have also destroyed their natural habitats and made them homeless. The destruction of the rainforests is robbing these animals of their homes, but we do not care! Statistics show that in the last 20 years, 80% of the rainforests where orangutans live have been destroyed!

It is a known fact that rainforests in Borneo and Sumatra are being demolished to create palm oil plantations. This must be stopped immediately. We have to create awareness among the masses regarding the destruction of forests and its inhabitants.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Chimpanzees are:

a. orangutans

b. apes

c. gorillas

2. The phrase 'once boasted of' refers to:

a. the past

b. the present

c. the future

3. The synonym of 'endangered' is:

a. dangerous

b. threatened

c. variety

4. Which word in the third paragraph means 'imprison'?

a. capture

b. exploit

c. natural

5. Another word for 'habitat' is

a. forest

b. trees

c. home

B. Fill in the blanks with information from the passage.

- Humans are to be blamed for the disappearance of orangutans.
- Orangutans can be found in the islands of Borneo and Sumatra.
- The destruction of the rainforests are ruining the habitats of orangutans.

# Reading Comprehension

4. The rainforests of Borneo and Sumatra are being demolished for palm oil plantations.

5. Orangutans are soon going to become extinct.

C. Arrange the following sentences in the order in which they appear in the above passage.

- 5 This must be stopped immediately.
- 4 Statistics show that in the last 20 years, 80% of the rainforests where orangutans live have been destroyed!
- 2 Wild orangutans have been marked as 'critically endangered species'.
- 3 It is estimated by scientists that there are around 104,700 orangutans living in Borneo.
- 1 Orangutans are apes belonging to the family of chimpanzees and gorillas.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the estimated number of orangutans living in Borneo?  
 → It is estimated by scientists that there are around 104,700 orangutans living in Borneo.
2. How are humans exploiting orangutans?  
 → Humans capture young orangutans to sell them. Humans have also destroyed
3. Why do you think orangutans are referred to as 'person of the forest'?  
 → Orangutans have been referred to as 'person of the forest' as they live and belong to the forest.
4. How can we return the orangutans' homes to them?  
 → We can save orangutans' homes by not cutting trees or destroying rainforests for our selfish needs and greed.

Ans continue  
 Orangutans' natural habitats for palm oil cultivation and made the home less.



The teacher will recite a poem.

Listen to the poem carefully and answer the following questions.

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The poet knows how flowers grow because:

a. he had planted them

b. he had watched them grow

c. he had read about it

2. 'Sunbeams' mean:

a. the Sun's warmth

b. the Sun's shadow

c. sunrays

3. The word 'leaflet' means:

a. a tiny leaf

b. a fallen leaf

c. fully grown leaves

4. The name of the poet is:

a. Gabriel Marquez

b. Gabriel Setoun

c. Gabriel Macht

5. Which word mentioned in the poem means 'a baby flower'?

a. petal

b. blade

c. bud

B. Rewrite these lines from the poem in the correct order:

4 1. Breezes from the west and south

Lay their kisses on its mouth;

2 2. Then the sunbeams find their ways

To the sleeping bud and say,

3 3. And the leaflet opening wide

Shows the tiny bud inside,

1 4. First above the ground is seen

A tiny blade of purest green

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Which direction does the tiny green blade peep in?

*The green blade peeps in all directions - east, west, North and South.*

2. What is the relation between the Sun and the sunbeams?

*The sunbeams are the children of the sun.*

3. What message do the sunbeams bring from the Sun?

*The sunbeams say that they have been sent by the sun to wake up the buds.*

4. Why do you think the poet says that the buds peep through half-opened eyes?

*The buds are still half asleep and they find the sunlight to be strong.*

5. Listen to the poem again. Identify four pairs of rhyming words from the poem

and write them down.

*grow / know, seen / green, forth / month, way / say*

*strong. so they peep through half opened eyes.*

### Prefixes and Suffixes

A prefix is a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word.

A letter or letters added to the end of a word to form a new word is called a suffix.

A. Add prefixes and suffixes from the given box to the highlighted words to make meaningful sentences. Some prefixes or suffixes can be used more than once.

re- im- -ship un- over- ir- -ness dis- -ly -ful

1. Be grateful for all the lovely things in your life.
2. You can undo the untidy word by re writing it neatly.
3. Lily is a graceful dancer. Her attendance is ir regular though.
4. True friendship will overcome all hurdles.
5. It is not impossible to be kind and helpful.
6. When I uncovered the truth, I was very disappointed.
7. An act of kindness never goes unappreciated.

B. What's the good word?

1. Write a word using the prefix 'in' that means 'not complete'.
2. Write the adverb form of 'happy' using the suffix 'ly'.
3. Write another word with the suffix 'ly'.
4. Write a word that has the prefix 'dis'.
5. Write a word that has the suffix 'ness'.
6. Write a word using the prefix 'non'.
7. Write a word that begins with the prefix 'multi'.
8. Write a word that ends with the suffix 'able'.

incomplete  
happily  
closely  
disappeared  
politeness  
non-profit  
multimedia  
comfortable

### Words used as Nouns and Verbs

Some words can be used as both nouns and verbs.

For example:

- Plants need sunlight to grow.

Here, plant is used as a noun.

- She decided to plant a grapevine in her garden.

Here, plant is used as a verb.

- Everyone should keep a record of their expenses. (noun)
- Record the entire performance. (verb)

# Vocabulary

C. The underlined words in the following sentences have been used as verbs. Make sentences using the same word as a noun.

- 1. You must water the lawn twice a week.
- 2. I will present her a board game on her birthday.
- 3. The children saw a heap of presents piled up under the Christmas tree.
- 4. Let's park the car here and walk to the market.
- 5. We decided to take the children to the nearby park in the evening.
- 6. You will be punished if you trap a wild animal.
- 7. The hunter made a trap to capture the deer.
- 8. Plant the seed in a pot and place it in the sun.
- 9. She waters the plants in her garden everyday.
- 10. Don't run so fast, you'll fall down.
- 11. He asked his elder sister to go for a run with him.
- 12. The roses smell so sweet at this time of the year.
- 13. There was smell of fresh flowers in the air.

## Spelling

D. Strike out the wrong spelling.

1. separate/sepparate ✓	2. habit/habbit ✓	3. literature/litreture ✓
4. tomorrow/tomorow ✓	5. truble/trouble ✓	6. whistle/whisle ✓
7. secrat/secret ✓	8. thirsty/thersty ✓	9. February/February ✓
10. sandwitch/sandwich ✓	11. woollen/woolen ✓	12. switch/swich ✓

E. Make as many words as you can using the letters given below. The letter at the centre must be there in all the words you make:

1. E, h, i, z, s, i, t, r, a, i, d, p  
 A S I  
 T H

2. X f, u, r, f, o, r, f, o, o,  
 f, a, n  
 N F U  
 R A

3. O b, o, y, e, b, u, t, x  
 b, u, z, t, u, b  
 Y B U  
 S T

4. y, c, a, t, c, a, t, c, u, p, u,  
 z, a, p  
 T C P  
 R A

5. B m, u, t, s, u, t, U  
 v, a, t, c, u, t.  
 A T C  
 R N

6. A s, e, u, m, m, a, r, R  
 t, e, a, m, s, m, a, p, N  
 R M N  
 E T

Rahat  
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