

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN  
CHANDIGARH REGION**

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**STUDY MATERIAL**

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**Class VI SESSION 2021-22(TERM 2)**

**SUBJECT :ENGLISH**



**STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE RESULTS**  
**OF CLASS 6**

➤ **STRATEGIES FOR SECTION-A(READING SKILLS)**

- Read the questions before reading the text.
- Identify the main points of the given text.
- Understand the relation between different parts of a text.
- Analyse, interpret and infer the ideas in a text.
- Recognise the organisation of a text.
- Transcode the information from verbal to visual form.
- Deduce the meaning of unfamiliar lexical items.

➤ **STRATEGIES FOR SECTION-B(WRITING SKILLS WITH GRAMMAR)**

- Keep it brief and to the point.
- Follow proper format with prescribed word limit.
- Avoid use of unnecessary punctuations.
- Write in a simple and clear language.
- Write as you speak.
- Go through the rules of grammar and practice more and more exercises of grammar.

➤ **STRATEGIES FOR SECTION-C(LITERATURE TEXTBOOKS)**

- Self-study.
- Go through the chapter.
- Discuss important, difficult and confusing areas of the chapter.
- Discuss important characters, plot, and themes of the chapters

➤ **GENERAL STRATEGIES**

- Encourage classroom interaction among peers, students and teachers through activities such as role play, group work, etc.
- Attempt all the questions as there is no negative marking.
- Reduce teacher talking time and keep it to the minimum.
- Take up questions for discussion to encourage pupils to participate and to marshal their ideas and express and defend their views.
- Use the performance descriptors scale for conversation skills to test the students for continuous assessment.

- Conduct class tests after completion of every chapter.
- Conduct extra classes for slow bloomers.
- Revision of easy and difficult scoring areas.
- Regular parent teacher meeting for feedback from both the sides.
- Conducting group discussions, extempore, debate and speech in class.
- Encourage students to read newspaper to develop their reading habits.

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN****SPLIT UP SYLLABUS (2021-22)**

<b>SUBJECT: ENGLISH</b>		<b>CLASS: VI</b>	
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Test/Exam</b>	<b>MONTH</b>	<b>CHAPTER</b>
1.	<b>PERIODIC TEST- II (AS PER KVS NOTIFICATION)</b>	<b>OCTOBER</b>	<b>PROSE: 6 WHO I AM</b>
			<b>POEM 6: THE WONDERFUL WORDS</b>
			<b>WRITING SKILLS: NOTICE WRITING (FOUND) LETTER WRITING (FORMAL)</b>
2.		<b>NOVEMBER</b>	<b>PROSE 7:</b> FAIR PLAY
			<b>POEM 7: VOCATION</b>
			<b>SUPPL. READER 6: THE MONKEY AND THE CROCODILE</b>
			<b>SUPPL. READER 7:</b> THE WONDER CALLED SLEEP
			<b>POEM 8:</b> WHAT IF
			<b>WRITING SKILLS: MESSAGE WRITING</b>
3.		<b>DECEMBER</b>	<b>PROSE 8: A GAME OF CHANCE</b>
			<b>SUPPL. READER 8: A PACT WITH THE SUN</b>
			<b>PROSE 9: DESERT ANIMALS</b>
			<b>WRITING SKILLS: LETTER WRITING (FORMAL &amp; INFORMAL) PARAGRAPH WRITING</b>
4.	<b>SESSION ENDING EXAM (AS PER KVS NOTIFICATION)</b>	<b>JANUARY</b>	<b>SUPPL. READER 9: WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REPTILES</b>
			<b>GRAMMAR: PREPOSITIONS</b>
			<b>READING SKILLS: UNSEEN PASSAGE</b>
			<b>SPEAKING SKILLS: SPEECH/RECITATION</b>
5.		<b>FEBRUARY</b>	<b>SUPPL. READER 10: A STRANGE WRESTLING MATCH</b>
			<b>GRAMMAR: ADVERBS, ANTONYMS &amp; SYNONYMS</b> INTEGRATED GRAMMAR EXERCISES (EDITING/SENTENCE REORDERING/GAP FILLING)
			<b>REVISION</b>

**STUDY MATERIAL**  
**CLASS :6 SESSION 2021-22**  
**SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

**BOOK - HONEYSUCKLE**

**CH:6**  
**WHO I AM**

**Gist of the lesson :**

This lesson tells us that all the people on earth are different, yet we are all interesting people in different ways. The author makes his point by describing six persons.

Radha

Radha likes to climb trees. This is her favourite activity. Her mother asks her not to do so. However, one afternoon Radha's mother also climbed with her on the mango tree outside their house. Both of them talked and ate raw mangoes up on the tree. Climbing a tree Radha feels like she can rule the whole world.

Nasir

Nasir has cotton fields in the village. His father spends a lot of money on the seeds to grow the cotton plants. His grandfather had once told him that he used to collect seeds from his own plants which were used to grow new plants, But these days it doesn't work. Nasir wants to know why it is so. He wants to learn to preserve seeds so as to use them again and not spend money on this every year.

Rohit

Rohit likes to travel. If he could afford, he would go round the world. He wants to visit the mountains of New Zealand and the Amazon river in South America. He also wishes to enjoy the beaches of Lakshadweep and the Konark Temple in Orissa. The old city of Beijing in China and the Pyramids of Egypt are also his favourites.

Serbjit

Serbjit is angry with most people around him because they do not trust him when he speaks the truth. His teacher thinks that he is lying when he says that he could not do homework because Ravi had borrowed his look. He tells his parents that it is his little brother who started the fight. But they blame him. Their distrust angers him and he has to make effort to control his anger.

Dolma

Dolma is very ambitious. She wants to do some service for the country. For this she wants to become the Prime Minister. She says that she has leadership qualities. Her classmates come to her when they have a problem. Her teachers trust her when something is to be done in school. As Prime Minister she would try to make things better for everyone.

Peter

Peter loves the second Sunday of every month. For, on that day, his father takes the whole family for an outing. They go to cinema. He loves eating peanuts while seeing a film. After the film, they eat ice-cream. Every one is in a good mood feeling lucky for being such a happy family.

**MCQ BASED QUESTIONS:**

Question 1.

All the people on earth are

- (a) good
- (b) honest
- (c) interesting
- (d) god-fearing

Question 2.

Radha's favourite activity is

- (a) reading books
- (b) climbing trees
- (c) collecting stamps
- (d) polishing shoes

Question 3.

Nasir wants to learn

- (a) how to preserve seeds
- (b) how to play football
- (c) how a car works
- (d) how to stitch

Question 4.

Serbjit's parents blame him

- (a) for cheating them
- (b) for not being obedient
- (c) for having started the fight
- (d) for disobedience

Question 5.

Rohit loves to travel to places like

- (a) Kashmir
- (b) pyramids of Egypt
- (c) Antarctica
- (d) Singapore

**ANSWERS:**

1. (c) interesting
2. (b) climbing trees
3. (a) how to preserve seeds
4. (c) for having started the fight
5. (b) pyramids of Egypt

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE**

Question 1.

Who can be a successful designer or engineer?

Answer:

A child with interest in maps, sketching, understanding picture can be a successful designer or engineer.

Question 2.

What would one be if you are good at solving puzzles & doing mathematical calculation?

Answer:

One can become scientist or accountant.

Question 3.

What does bodily intelligence reflect to?

Answer:

Bodily intelligence reflect to become dancer, actor, craftsperson.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE**

Question 1.

‘One should respect Individuality’. Do you agree or not? Give reasons to support your answer.

Answer:

Every person is born with innate qualities and that should be respected. The individual difference if recognized on time can bring difference in every sphere of his life. A girl can be passionate about climbing or becoming a politician. A boy can aspire to be a farmer by choice. He may bring dynamism in his field of agriculture. A child can be a social reformer or psychologist to assist others to overcome their drawbacks. Thus, genius brings excellence with dynamism in every activity.

Question 2.

Our present education system ‘suppress the talent rather than blooming it’ comment.

Answer:

The education system evaluation leaning capacity rather than judging the caliber. Every child is tested on subjects he is taught. One has to pass every subject instead of working upon his likings. If choice is given to a student he she explore or invent new things.

Assessment should be based on interest and Calibre of a student.

Question 3.

How behaviour study helps-to understands inclination and understanding of a child.

Answer:

If behavioural analysis if done for a child properly, his talent and potential can be groomed. Visual, mathematical, interpersonal intelligence should be given due regard to develop the correct personality. If we recognize the true potential of a child, he will behave with a sense of responsibility. ‘One can reap what he sow’ rather than moulding into ‘all alike’ individuals should be the motto of the society.

### **REFERENCE TO CONTEXT BASED QUESTIONS**

Question 1.

*My favourite activity is climbing trees. Just outside our house, there is a mango tree which I love to go up. Its branches spread out, so it is simple to climb up the tree, and I can sit comfortably in the fork of two branches. My mother tells me it is not sensible for girls to climb trees, but one afternoon she climbed up too, and both of us sat there talking and eating raw mangoes. When I am high up in the tree, I feel like I can rule the whole world.*

- (i) Who is I in the above lines?
- (ii) Where was the mango tree?
- (iii) How was climbing the tree 'simple for her'?
- (iv) What was her mother's opinion about climbing the trees?
- (v) Find the word that means the same as 'extend'.

Answer:

- (i) I is Radha in the above lines.
- (ii) The mango tree was outside her house.
- (iii) Climbing on the tree was simple for her because its branches were spread out.
- (iv) In her opinion, it is not sensible for a girl to climb trees.

Question 2.

*When I grow up, I want to become a seed collector. We have cotton fields in our village and every year, my father spends a lot of money on buying new seeds to grow our cotton plants. My grandfather told me that many years ago, he could collect the seeds from his own plants which could be sown to grow new plants during the next year.*

- (i) Who is I in above paragraph?
- (ii) What is his dream to become?
- (iii) Where does his father spend money?
- (iv) What did his grandfather tell him about seeds?
- (v) Choose the past participle of 'sow' from above passage.

Answer:

- (i) I is Nasir in the above passage.
- (ii) His dream is to become a seed collector.
- (iii) His father spends money on buying new seeds every year.
- (iv) His grandfather told him that they used to save seeds from his yields of cotton.
- (v) 'sown'.
- v) Spread out.

Question 3.

*I want to live on the beaches of Lakshadweep and dive down to see coral. I suppose I should go to the Konark temple in Orissa or the old city in Beijing in China and the Pyramids in Egypt too, but what I actually enjoy is seeing nature more than old buildings.*

- (i) Why does Rohit want to live in Lakshadweep?
- (ii) Where does he want to go in China?
- (iii) Where is Konark temple situated?
- (iv) What does he enjoy the most?
- (v) Choose the adverb from the passage which means 'truly'.



Answer:

- (i) Rohit wants to enjoy the beaches of Lakshadweep and dive down to see coral.
- (ii) He wants to go to old city of Beijing in China.
- (iii) Konark temple is situated in Odisha now.
- (iv) He enjoys seeing nature more than old building.
- (v) Actually.

Question 4.

*When I grow up, I am going to be the Prime Minister of India. People always laugh when I say that, but I am sure that I will do it. Everyone in my class asks me what to do when they have a problem, and my teacher always trusts me when something needs to be done in school. I want to make things better for everyone. I want us to have good hospitals and roads and schools. I want to make sure that there are many good scientists in India who will invent cures for diseases and send a spaceship to Mars.*

- (i) What is Dolma's dream to be?
- (ii) When does her teachers trust her?
- (iii) What is her ambition?
- (iv) Where does she want to send spaceship to?
- (v) What is the noun form of 'Invent'?

Answer:

- (i) Dolma dreams to be the Prime Minister of India.
- (ii) The teachers trust her when something needs to be done in school.
- (iii) Her ambition is to make things better for everyone.
- (iv) She wants to send her spaceship to Mars.
- (v) 'Invention'.

Question 5.

*My favourite day is the second Sunday of every month. On this day our whole family always goes to the cinema hall to see a film. My father gets the tickets in advance and all of us my grandmother, my parents, my two brothers and I take the bus there. In the interval my father buys us peanuts and I love to sit in the darkness of the hall eating and watching the film. Afterwards we always stop to eat ice cream. Everyone is in a good mood and we all feel very lucky that we are such a happy family.*

- (i) Which is Peter's favourite day?
- (ii) Where do they go to on that day?
- (iii) What does his father buy in interval?
- (iv) Why does Peter feel lucky?
- (v) Choose the noun form of 'dark' from the passage.

Answer:

- (i) Peter's favourite day is the second Sunday of every month.
- (ii) They go to a cinema hall to see a film.
- (iii) Peter's father buys peanuts in the interval.
- (iv) Peter feels lucky that he has a happy family.
- (v) Darkness.

**CH: 7**  
**FAIR PLAY**

**Gist of the lesson**

It is a story about two best friends, Jumman Shaikh and Algu Chaudhary. Fair Play Summary will help you understand the chapter in detail. The loyalty and service of Jumman and Algu towards each other are famous throughout the village.

Being friends, they also support each other's families. So, everyone in the village respects them a lot for this. Jumman's aunt transfers her property to Jumman. Her only condition is that he must take care of her for the rest of her life.

Jumman agrees but after some years, his behaviour changes. He does not treat her well and she has to face a lot of trouble. He does not give her food. When things go beyond limits, she asks Jumman to give her some money every month.

It is because she wishes to run her house independently. However, Jumman does not even listen to this and insults her. With no other option left, she takes the matter to the Panchayat.

Jumman's aunt chooses Algu to be the head Panch of her case. As Algu becomes the head Panch, he decides to speak the truth without favouring his best friend. So, the judgement is given in the aunt's favour.

This angers Jumman and he agrees to give her the fixed monthly amount as per the judgement. Nonetheless, Jumman does not take it well and starts hating Algu. Within a few days, Algu finds himself in a tough situation.

One of Algu's pair of bullocks dies so she sells his other bullock to Samjhu Sahu. He had to pay the money within a month's time but the sold bullock died before the expiry of the payment's period.

Thus, Samjhu declines to pay the money to Algu. Now, Algu goes to the Panchayat to get justice. However, Samjhu Sahi appoints Jumman as the head Panch as he knows very well he is now Algu's enemy.

But, when Algu sits at the position of the head Panch, he realizes what the position means and the gravity of the responsibility. He understands how his position is above everything in this world.

Even though Algu is afraid of losing the case, Jumman speaks the truth. Thus, the judgement is passed in the favour of Algu. Consequently, Sahu has to pay the money to Algu.

The feeling of bringing justice was so overwhelming to Algu that he declares how the voice of the Panch is the voice of God.

**REFERENCE TO CONTEXT BASED QUESTIONS**

**MCQ BASED QUESTIONS**

Read the extracts and choose the best option from the given options:

1. Jumman had an old aunt who had some property. This she transferred to him on the understanding that she would stay with him and he would look after her. The arrangement worked well for a couple of years. Then the situation changed.

Question 1.

The old lady was

- (a) Jumman's mother
- (b) Jummans sister
- (c) Jumman's aunt
- (d) none of the above

Answer : ( c ) Jumman's Aunt

Question 2.

When Jumman's aunt transferred her property

- (a) there was an agreement
- (b) there was no agreement
- (c) Jumman turned her out
- (d) Jumman didn't bother

Answer: (a) there was an agreement

Question 3.

According to the 'understanding' the old lady was

- (a) to get some money
- (b) to stay with Jumman
- (c) to forget about her property
- (d) still the owner of property

Answer : (b) to stay with Jumman

Question 4.

The change in situation was that the old lady

- (a) was turned out of the house
- (b) was beaten
- (c) was regularly insulted
- (d) wanted her property back

Answer: ( c ) was regularly insulted

Question 5.

The word 'understanding' is

- (a) gerund
- (b) verb
- (c) adjective
- (d) noun

Answer: (d) noun

2. ' I know that,' replied the aunt, but I also know that you will not kill your conscience for the sake of friendship. God lives in the heart of the Panch, and his voice is the voice of God." And the old lady explained her case,

Question 1.

The aunt was speaking to\_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Jumman
- (b) Algu
- (c) Panch
- (d) Jumman's wife

Answer: Algu

Question 2.

She knew that\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Algu and Jumman were friends
- (b) Algu would never speak against
- (c) Algu was Jumman's enemy
- (d) Jumman could Influence Aigu

Answer : ( a) Algu and Jumman were friends

Question 3.

The old aunt had great faith in

- (a) Jurnman
- (b) Aigu
- (c) Panch
- (d) herself

Answer: Panch

Question 4.

The old lady had a case against\_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Algu
- (b) Jumman's wife
- (c) the villagers
- (d) Jumman

Answer: (d) Jumman

Question 5.

The word conscience' means

- (a) conscious
- (b) awareness
- (c) an Inner sense
- (d) science

Answer: ( c) an inner sense

3. Sahu saw his chance and proposed the name of Jumman. Algu's heart sank and he turned pale. But what could he do?

Question 1.

Sahu saw his chance because he was sure that Jumman would give the decision\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) against him
- (b) against Algu
- (c) against his aunt
- (d) against the bullock

Answer: (b) against Algu

Question 2.

Algu's heart sank because Jumman

- (a) was his friend
- (b) was Sahu's friend
- (c) wanted revenge against him
- (d) was unjust

Answer: ( c) wanted revenge against him

Question 3.

Algu could not do anything because he had

- (a) asked Sahu to nominate the Panch
- (b) asked Jumman to be the Panch
- (c) faith In Jumman's justice
- (d) great friendship with Jumman

Answer: (a) asked Sahi to nominate the Panch

Question 4.

Everybody knew that Justice was on the side of

- (a) Jumman
- (b) Sahu
- (c) Jumman's aunt

(d) Aigu

Answer: (d) Algu

Question 5.

The present form of 'sank is

(a) sink

(b) sinking

(c) sinker

(d) sunk

Answer: (a) sink

4. Soon after. Jumman came to Algu, embraced him and said, 'Since the last panchayat. I had become your enemy. Today I realised what It meant to be a panch. A panch has no friend for energy. He knows only justice. Let no one deviate from the path of Justice and truth for friendship or enmity.'

Question 1.

Jumman came to Algu soon after

(a) his bullock was dead

(b) he was nominated a Panch

(c) the panchayat was over

(d) his aunt brought a case against him

Answer: ( c) the panchayat was over

Question 2.

Jumman had become Algu's enemy because

(a) Aigu had cheated him

(b) Aigu had given a verdict against him

(c) his aunt had gone to Algu's house

(d) Aigu was a bad man

Answer: (b) Algu had given verdict against him

Question 3.

Jumman realised what it was to be a Panch when

(a) he became a Panch himself

(b) Aigu became a Panch

(c) he got verdict against himself

(d) Algu's bullock was dead

Answer: ( a) he became a panch himself

Question 4.

The moral of the passage Is that the most Important thing In life is

(a) friendship

(b) enmity

(c) love

(d) justice

Answer: (d) justice

Question 5.

The word 'deviate' is the opposite of

(a) turn

(b) move

(c) continue

(d) find

Answer: (c) continue

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

Question 1.

What was the problem faced by the Aunt?

Answer:

Jumman got his aunt's property transferred in his name. He promised to support her. But soon they grew tired of her. His wife insulted his aunt and gave her little food.

Question 2.

What was the turning point in the friendship of Jumman and Algu?

Answer:

Jumman and Algu were fast friends. They trusted each other blindly. Jumman had got the property of his old aunt. But after some years he began to ignore and started ill treating her aunt. She demanded a monthly allowance or the return of her land. The panchayat was called to hear the case. Algu as the head panch decided the case in favour of the old aunt.

Question 3 .

How does the relationship between Algu and Jumman change time to time?

Answer:

Once Algu and Jumman were friends. But they became enemies when Algu decided the case in favour of the old aunt. Jumman also got a chance to take revenge. But as head panch he also liked Algu, acted as fair and just. They became friends again.

Question 4.

Algu and Jumman family believed in justice. How?

Answer:

Algu and Jumman belonged to two different religion. Yet both valued their friendship equally. Both had a clean conscience. Neither allowed his personal feeling to affect their love for truth and justice.

Question 5.

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Answer:

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aunt her. She demanded a monthly allowance or the return of her land. The panchayat was called to hear the case. Algu as the head panch decided the case in favour of the old aunt.

Question 6.

What bring the two friends together?

Answer:

When Algu announced his verdict in favour of Jumman's aunt. Algu heard the voice of his conscience and justice. But Jumman waited for his turn to take revenge. He got that chance soon. Algu was being cheated by Sahu. Hence, a panchayat was held. Sahu named Jumman as head panch. But as soon as Jumman occupied that seat of responsibility. He too decided the case on facts and merit. His verdict was in favour of Algu. Their sense of judgments brought them together.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

Question 1.

How does the position and responsibility change a person's perspective?

Answer:

In the story, the circumstances made both the friends head Panch, decision makers, in different times. When Algu became head Panch, he fulfilled the responsibility abided by aunt. However, he lost his friend Jumman. Where the tables turned and Jumman became head Panch, irrespective of ill feeling he had for Algu, Jumman gave a fair judgement. The Sense of responsibility comes with the post and position. One should be trustworthy without being biased. The fair decisions leave indelible mark on the minds. If one use his position unfairly, he could save his friendship but will lose his trust forever.

Question 2.

How should we behave with elders in the society?

Answer:

The elders need to be respected and looked after. They are always an asset for the family. They ask for attention and being busy, one may not look after them well. Even if one wants to spare time, he/ she may get irritated. Tolerance and attention is required by the old members of the family. They had spent years serving their family and are full of experience and wisdom. They can be a guiding source for the new generation.

## **CH: 8**

### **A GAME OF THE CHANCE**

#### **GIST OF THE LESSON**

Rasheed Visits the Eid Fair and Visits a Lucky Shop

A fair was organised every year on the occasion of Eid. The fair lasted for many days and one could buy anything from there. Rasheed's uncle took him to the fair along with their domestic help Bhaiya. There was a big crowd at the fair. His uncle met a few of his friends.



His uncle went away his friends, but warned Rasheed neither to buy anything nor to go far away. Rasheed promised that he would wait for him. the shopkeeper was a middle-aged man. He seemed neither too smart nor too lazy. There were discs on the table with numbers from one ten facing down. One has to pay 50 paise and pick up any six discs, add up the number on the discs and find its total. The article marked with that number will be given to the person. An Old Man and a Boy Tried their Luck so did Rasheed. An old man paid 50 paise and got six discs. He got his number and given a beautiful clock. The old man did not want the clock so the shopkeeper gave him 15. A little boy tried his luck and got a comb worth 25 paise. The boy tried his luck again and got a fountain-pen.

3. The boy tried his luck for the third time and got a table lamp worth more than 10. The boy became happy.

He paid 50 paise and took six discs. He was not so lucky and got two pencils. He tried again and this time he got a bottle of ink. Rasheed took a chance for the third time, but he was not lucky. He hoped to win a big prize, but failed every time. The shopkeeper was kind to him.

Rasheed spent all his money. People were laughing at him and were not sympathetic to him. and Bhaiya went to the place where his uncle has left him. His uncle came and asked the reason behind his sadness.

Rasheed's Uncle Came to Know About the Incident.

Bhaiya told him everything. His uncle was neither angry nor sad. He bought Rasheed a beautiful umbrella, biscuits, sweets and other things. His uncle told Rasheed that the shopkeeper has made him fool. This happened not because of good or bad luck. The old man and the boy, who got costly things, were friends of the shopkeeper. They were playing tricks to tempt Rasheed. They wanted his money and got it. His uncle told him to forget the incident and move forward.

### **REFERENCE TO CONTEXT BASED QUESTIONS**

Read the extract and answer the questions with the best options:

1. Uncle took me to the fair. Bhaiya, who worked for us at home, came with us. There was a big crowd at the fair. Uncle was leading us through the crowd when he met a few of his friends. They wanted him to spend some time with them.

Question 1.

The narrator is

- (a) an old man
- (b) a young boy

- (c) a young girl
- (d) the brother of Bhaiya

Answer: (b) a young boy

Question 2.

This was a fair held on the occasion of

- (a) Diwali
- (b) Holi
- (c) Eid
- (d) Christmas

Answer: (c) Eid

Question 3.

When the Uncle met his friends, he

- (a) took them along
- (b) sent them away
- (c) went away with them
- (d) sent the narrator with them

Answer: (c) went away with them

Question 4.

Bhaiya was

- (a) a domestic servant
- (b) the narrator's brother
- (c) a man in the crowd
- (d) a neighbour of the narrator

Answer: (a) a domestic servant

Question 5.

"Uncle was leading us" means

- (a) Uncle was a leader
- (b) Uncle was the eldest
- (c) Uncle gave the order
- (d) Uncle was showing us the way

Answer: (d) Uncle was showing us the way

2. The shopkeeper obliged him by buying it back for 15 rupees. The old man went away very pleased. Then a boy, a little older than I, tried his luck. He got a comb worth 25 paise. The shopkeeper looked neither happy nor sad. He bought the comb from the

boy for 25 paise. The boy tried his luck again. He now got a fountain-pen worth three rupees. Then he tried a third time and got a wrist watch worth 25 rupees.

Question 1.

The shopkeeper's obligation was

- (a) real
- (b) a drama
- (c) natural
- (d) just what the narrator felt

Answer: (b) a drama

Question 2.

The shopkeeper was buying the prizes back because

- (a) he needed them
- (b) he was getting them cheap
- (c) he wanted to entice the customers
- (d) he was a generous man

Answer: (c) he wanted to entice the customers

Question 3.

The narrator

- (a) was trapped
- (b) was able to see through the game
- (c) went away from there narrow
- (d) called his uncle

Answer: (a) was trapped

Question 4.

What does the word 'pleased' mean?

- (a) Sad
- (b) alone
- (c) friendly
- (d) happy

Answer: (d) happy

Question 5.

The noun form of 'obliged' is

- (a) oblige
- (b) obliging
- (c) obligatory
- (d) obligation

Answer: (d) obligation

3. People were looking at me. Some were laughing at my bad luck, but none showed any sympathy. Bhalya and I went to the place where Uncle had left us and waited for him to return. Presently he came. He looked at me and said, Rasheed. you look upset. What is the matter ?

Question 1.

The people were laughing at the narrator because

- (a) of his looks
- (b) of his dress
- (c) he looked a fool
- (d) he had won many prizes

Answer: (c) he looked a fool

Question 2.

The Uncle had gone

- (a) to roam about
- (b) with his friends
- (c) home
- (d) on business

Answer: (b) with his friends

Question 3.

The passage has been taken from the lesson

- (a) Taro's Reward
- (b) A Different Kind of School
- (c) Fair Play
- (d) A Game of Chance

Answer: (d) A Game of Chance

Question 4.

The narrator looked upset because

- (a) some people were laughing at him
- (b) nobody sympathised with him
- (c) he had lost all his money
- (d) he was feeling home-sick

Answer: (c) he had lost all his money

Question 5.

The word 'presently' In the passage, means

- (a) after a long time
- (b) after some time
- (c) soon
- (d) late

Answer: (c) soon

4. You don't know, child," Uncle said, they were all friends of the shopkeeper. They were playing tricks to tempt you to By your luck. They wanted your money and they got it. Now forget about it, and don't tell anybody of your bad luck or your foolishness."

Question 1.

Uncle was speaking to

- (a) his son
- (b) Bhalya
- (c) the narrator
- (d) a child In the crowd

Answer: (c) the narrator

Question 2.

The friends of the shopkeeper were

- (a) two old persons
- (b) one old man and a boy
- (c) a boy and a girl
- (d) two young people

Answer: (b) one old man and a boy

Question 3.

They got the money

- (a) by cheating
- (b) by selling goods
- (c) by doing service
- (d) gambling

Answer: (a) by cheating

Question 4.

Uncle told him not to tell anybody because

- (a) he could not get his money back
- (b) people have no sympathy
- (c) they would be upset
- (d) they would also laugh at him

Answer: (d) they would also laugh at him

Question 5.

What is the synonym of the word 'tempt'?

- (a) befool
- (b) entice
- (c) sell
- (d) notice

Answer: (b) entice

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

Question 1.

What was Rasheed's fault at the fair?

Answer:

Rasheed's fault was that he did not pay heed to the advice of his uncle. He told him not to buy anything nor to go too far away in his absence.

Question 2.

How did Rasheed lose all his money at the Lucky shop?

Answer:

Rasheed was tempted to try his luck and wanted to win some big prize. He took several chances but won no expensive item. Thus he lost all his money.

Question 3.

Was it Rasheed's fault or he was tricked?

Answer:

Rasheed was neither unlucky nor foolish. He was an innocent boy while the shopkeeper was a cheat.

Question 4.

How did uncle explain the tricks of the shopkeeper?

Answer:

Uncle told Rasheed that the 'Lucky Shop' man had made fool of him. The old man and the boy who won costly things were in fact the shopkeeper's friends. It was all a trick to tempt the customers.

Q. 5. Why was the shop called 'Lucky Shop'?

Answer:

The shop was called 'Lucky Shop' so as to attract the people to try their luck and win prizes.

Question 6.

What trick did the shopkeeper play to allure his customers to play the losing game?

Answer:

The shopkeeper was rewarding the persons who staked their money with costly prizes. The game was played with six numbered discs. The winner claimed the article with the winning

number. The tricky shopkeeper gave handsome prizes to his own friends. Rasheed too was tempted to try his luck. But he lost the last penny in that game of chance.

Q. 7 . What lesson did the narrator learn from his experience at the fair?

Answer:

The narrator Rasheed went to the fair on the occasion of Eid. He was tempted to try his luck at a shop. He was too innocent. The shopkeeper was cheat. He lost all his little money in that game of chance. He learnt the lesson that he can be easily be fooled and robbed of his money by with shopkeepers.

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTION**

1. The owner of the shop played a mind game'. What impact would it have on a child's mind?

Answer:

Children easily believe in what they see. When Rasheed was convinced that others are winning, he went ahead to try his luck as well. Initially he was optimistic to get reward by trying his luck. But later he felt discouraged. Nobody in the gathering came to comfort and console him. He was properly guided only by his uncle. He supported him unconditionally. The child would have personality disorders like lack of confidence. He might consider him unlucky as well. He was shattered by the whole incident. So, the society should own the responsibility of making confident citizens. If they observe anything wrong, they should raise the voice then and there.

## **Ch.9**

### **DESERT ANIMALS**

#### **Gist of the Lesson**

Desert is a place with no water means the driest place on earth and the lesson 'Desert Animals' is all about the animals who live in the desert. It throws light on the ways the animals in the desert adapt themselves to the weather of the desert and the different methods they use to adjust with its harsh life.

Like Gerbils spend the hottest part of the day in their burrows below ground. Darkling beetle drag drops of moisture on their legs , lift them into the air and drop down into their mouth. In the dry, rocky deserts of America lives a snake called 'Rattlesnake'. It is called rattlesnake because it makes a sound with its tail. Another animal which lives in the desert is a Mongoose. Mongooses love to search for food in groups. They are known for their ability to kill snakes without hurting themselves. The Camel is known for its unique ability to live in the desert. They have long shaggy coats to keep warm in winter which falls away and gets shorter in the summer to keep cool. There are two different kinds of camel in the desert 'the Dromedary'( It has only single hump) and 'Bactrian camel' (It has two humps). People usually think that camel's hump is a storage container and it stores water in it. But actually, humps are full of fat. This fat feeds the camels when they have nothing to eat. They can use this fat to fill their stomach for days together when there is nothing to eat.

### **REFERENCE TO CONTEXT BASED QUESTIONS**

Question 1.

But even the desert animals cannot survive without water, or for long periods in the scorching sun, so they have had to find different ways of coping with the harsh conditions. For example, gerbils spend the hottest part of the day in cool underground burrows. And strange insects called darkling beetles are experts at catching drops of moisture on their legs, then lifting them into the air until the drops trickle down into their mouths. Not all deserts are endless seas of rolling sand dunes. Some are rocky or pebbly and dotted with small bushes while others are sprinkled with colourful flowers during the spring.

- (i) What do gerbils do to survive?
- (ii) Do you think desert animals can survive without water?
- (iii) Name the insect that is expert in catching drops of moisture on their legs?
- (iv) What are various types of deserts?
- (v) What are 'sand dunes'?

Answer:

- (i) Gerbils spend the hottest part of the day in cool underground burrows.
- (ii) No, rather they learnt to cope up with harsh conditions.
- (iii) The insect that are expert in catching drops of moisture on their legs are 'darkling beetles'.
- (iv) The desert may be enormous sand dunes, rocky or pebbly surface.
- (v) 'Sand dunes' are heaps of sand formed by the wind in the desert.

Question 2.

But the rattlesnake, or 'rattler' as it is sometimes called, prefers to avoid people if it possibly can. It holds its tail upright and rattles the end whenever it is disturbed, in the hope that the intruder will go away. However, if its warnings are ignored—and it feels threatened—it will coil ready to bite. But the rattler itself cannot hear the noise its own tail makes. Like most snakes, it "hears" things through vibrations in the ground. If a person walks nearby the snake can feel the movement. But if the same person were to shout, it would not hear a thing. Rattlesnakes are very common and widespread animals, living right across the American continent from Canada to Argentina.

- (i) Name the snake discussed in the above passage.
- (ii) What does it do if its warnings are ignored?
- (iii) In what respect does the rattle snake is similar to other snakes?
- (iv) Where do rattlesnakes are commonly found?
- (v) Find the suitable word for 'universal' from the passage.

Answer:

- (i) Rattlesnake or rattle is the name of the snake discussed in the above passage.
- (ii) If its warnings are ignored it coils and get ready to bite.
- (iii) Rattlesnakes can hear things through vibration only as other snakes do.
- (iv) Rattlesnakes are commonly found from Canada to Argentina.
- (v) Widespread.

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**



**1. Deserts have very thin population. Why?**

**Ans.** Deserts have very little water and vegetation. There is greenery only around the water springs or oases. So people don't prefer to live there.

**3. Where are rattlesnakes found?**

**Ans.** Rattlesnakes are very common in American continent. They feed on mice and rats etc.

**4. What does the author tell about mongooses?**

**Ans.** Mongooses are very amusing animals to watch. They are a common sight in Africa. They eat beetles and other small creatures. They themselves are eaten up by hawks, eagles and large snakes. They are famous for killing snakes.

**5. What do you learn in the lesson about camels?**

**Ans.** Camels live mainly in the desert. They can drink upto 30 gallons of water in just ten minutes. They get all the moisture they need from desert plants. Some camels have only one hump, others have two. Humps are full of fat which is used as food.

**II. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**1. How do you define or describe a desert? Name some common desert animals. How do they survive?**

**Ans.** A desert is a very hot and dry place that goes without rain even for years. It is sandy with hardly any vegetation or villages. There is neither water nor greenery. Still some animals are found there. For example, gerbils, beetles, snakes, mongooses and camels. These animals survive the harsh conditions in their own way. Some live in burrows (holes). Camels have winter coats to keep warm and shorter, tidier coats to keep cool in summer.

**2. What information about snakes do you get in the lesson Desert Animals?**

**Ans.** There are more than 2300 different kinds of snakes around the world. Some are harmless, others very poisonous. Some lay eggs, while others give birth to the young-one. The rattler lives in the dry and rocky deserts of America. Large pythons can go without eating for a year or more. Mongooses are famous for their skill in killing snakes. A camel can drink upto 30 gallons of water in just ten minutes. It eats plants. Its humps store fat-food.

**3. What are some of the particular habits of the mongoose and the camel?**

**Ans.** Mongooses like to hunt together. But they are afraid of their enemies like hawks, eagles and snakes. They warn others of the danger by their peculiar calling. They are famous for killing snakes.

Camels were taken as pets long, long ago. They have long or short coats to keep them warm or cool. A camel can drink upto 30 gallons of water at a time. Its humps-single or double-store food that is used as food. They are adapted to desert life.

By Ruskin Bond [slightly abridged]

### Introduction to The Banyan Tree

The author narrates an incident of a fight between a mongoose and a cobra that he witnessed as a young boy while sitting under a banyan tree at his grandparents' house.

### Gist of The Banyan Tree

#### Part I

A boy who came to live with his grandparents became the owner of a large old banyan tree that housed squirrels, snails and butterflies. A squirrel became his friend on the tree. They became so friendly that the squirrel started taking tit bits of food from his hand. In spring, the tree was the noisiest place in the garden with a variety of birds chirruping on it. The boy made a rough platform on which he used to sit and read adventurous books during hot summers. From here, he also watched the world under the tree. One day he watched a fight between a mongoose and a cobra while sitting on the tree.

#### The Banyan Tree – Part II

Because of the hot summer everyone was indoors. The boy was thinking of going to the pond and have a swim with the buffaloes and Ramu. Suddenly, a huge black cobra and a mongoose came out. The cobra was aware of the superb fighting skills of the mongoose. However, the cobra was no less. He was also fast and had sharp fangs of deadly poison. None of them knew that the boy was watching them. Other than the boy, two other spectators, a myna and a crow were also watching them from the clump of cactus. The mongoose opened the attack. The crow and the myna also joined them in the fight and attacked at each other in the air but returned safely to the cactus twice. The third time, the myna returned safely but the crow was hit by the cobra. The injured crow fell on the ground. The fight between the mongoose and the snake was still continued. Finally, the mongoose defeated the snake. The snake resigned and stopped struggling. The mongoose dragged and pushed it inside the bushes. The myna was watching all this. It gave a congratulatory shrill and flew away.

### Reading Extracts

1. Though the house and grounds belonged to my grandparents, the magnificent old banyan tree was mine-chiefly because Grandfather, at sixty-five, could no longer climb it.

Question 1.

The speaker of the passage is a/an

- (a) child
- (b) youngman
- (c) middle aged man
- (d) oldman

Answer : (a) child

Question 2.

The banyan tree was the speaker's because

- (a) he had paid for it
- (b) he was the only one who spent his time on the tree
- (c) he had planted it
- (d) he looked after it

Answer: (b) he was the only one who spent his time on the tree

Question 3.

The speaker's grandfather was at that time

- (a) dead
- (b) young
- (c) old
- (d) middle-aged

Answer: (c) old

Question 4.

A magnificent tree is supposed to be

- (a) small
- (b) mid-sized
- (c) tall
- (d) very tall

Answer: (d) very tall

Question 5.

The verb form of 'magnificent' is

- (a) magnify
- (b) magnitude
- (c) magnifier
- (d) magnum

Answer: (a) magnify

2. In the spring, when the banyan tree was full of small red figs. birds of all kinds would flock into its branches: the red-bottomed bulbul. cheerful and greedy: parrots, myna and crows squabbling with one another. During the fig season, the banyan tree was the noisiest place in the garden.

Question 1.

The passage has been taken from the lesson

- (a) Taro's Reward
- (b) Who I Am
- (c) Fair Play
- (d) The Banyan Tree

Answer: (d) The Banyan Tree

Question 2.

The author of the passage is

- (a) RN. Tagore
- (b) Ruskin Band
- (c) E.V. Lucas
- (d) Caro Moore

Answer: (b) Ruskin Band

Question 3.

In the spring season, a tree is

- (a) at its best
- (b) at its worst
- (c) with leaves fallen
- (d) dry and withered

Answer: (a) at its best

Question 4.

The fig season is the noisiest place because of

- (a) the spring season
- (b) the speaker
- (c) the birds
- (d) the people

Answer: (c) the birds

Question 5.

'Greedy' is

- (a) noun
- (c) adjective
- (b) verb
- (d) adverb

Answer: (c) adjective

3. In a clearing beneath the banyan tree. In bright sunshine, they came face to face. The cobra knew only too well that the grey mongoose, three feet long, was a superb fighter. clever and aggressive. But the cobra, too, was a skilful and experienced fighter.

Question 1.

They' In the passage stands for

- (a) persons
- (b) the speaker and a boy
- (c) a cobra and a mongoose
- (d) some animals

Answer: (c) a cobra and a mongoose

Question 2.

The cobra knew that mongoose was

- (a) poisonous
- (b) weak
- (c) strong
- (d) a fighter

Answer: (d) a fighter

Question 3.

The fight was being watched by

- (a) two birds also
- (b) a cow
- (c) only the narrator
- (d) many persons

Answer: (a) two birds also

Question 4.

Human beings are afraid of

- (a) Squirrel
- (b) cobra
- (c) Crow
- (d) neither

Answer: (b) cobra

Question 5.

The noun form of 'aggressive' is

- (a) aggress
- (b) aggression
- (c) aggrieved
- (d) aggro

Answer: (b) aggression

4. The myna flew on and reached its perch, but the crow tried to pull up in mid-air and turn back. In the second that it took the bird to do this the cobra whipped his head back and struck with great force, his snout thudding against the crow's body.

Question 1.

The crow and myna

- (a) were just flying
- (b) were quietly watching the proceedings
- (c) were quarreling with each other
- (d) wanted to take part in the proceedings

Answer: (d) wanted to take part in the proceedings

Question 2.

The two birds

- (a) collided In mid air
- (b) quarreled
- (c) reached their perches
- (d) died

Answer: (a) collided In mid air

Question 3.

The crow

- (a) was killed by the mongoose
- (b) was killed by the snake
- (c) survived the battle
- (d) killed the myna

Answer: (b) was killed by the snake

Question 4.

The passage has been taken from the lesson

- (a) Fair Play
- (b) A Game of Chance
- (c) The Banyan Tree
- (d) Desert Animals

Answer: (c) The Banyan Tree

Question 5.

Back is

- (a) noun
- (b) verb
- (c) adjective
- (d) adverb

Answer: (d) adverb

Short Answer Type Questions

Q. 1. Why the banyan tree was the noisiest place during the fig season?

Answer:

In the spring, the banyan tree was full of small red figs and the birds of all kinds would flock into the branches. The red bottomed bulbul, parrots, Myna and crows squabbling with one another. Thus, the banyan tree was the noisiest place in the garden during the fig season.

Q. 2. What did he build in the tree and why?

Answer:

He built a crude platform halfway up the tree where he would spend his afternoons and made up the tree his library by reading different kinds of books.

Q.3. What gave the author an endless pleasure?

Answer:

The spreading branches of the banyan tree which hung to the ground and look root again that formed a number of twisting passages gave him endless pleasure.

Q. 4 How do the cobra attacks the animal?

Answer:

Firstly, the cobra assumes a posture of defence and attempts to reach the animal by a sweeping strike and then attacks them..

Q. 5 How does the mongoose attack the snake?

Answer:

The mongoose jumps swiftly and comes at the snake from other direction, before the snake could get into a striking position.

Q. 6.What happened to the cobra at the end?



Answer:

The Cobra was weakening and the mongoose took the chance and raised himself on his short legs and with a lightning snap had the cobra by the snout. He writhed and lashed about in a frightening way but eventually gave up and was put to death.

Q. 7. What did the Myna do after the battle was over?

Answer:

The Myna dropped carefully to the ground and hopped about by walking towards the bushes from a safe distance. And later he congratulated the Mongoose with a shrill cry and flew away.

Long Answer Type Question

Q. 1. What is the significance of the Banyan Tree in the lesson?

The banyan tree was very old, older than author's 65 year old grandfather. Its spreading branches hung to the around and took roots. Among them were squirrels, snails and butterflies. In the spring it was full of small red fruit. It was the noisiest place in the garden.

The author thought that the big banyan tree belonged to him. He enjoyed climbing it, sitting on its branches on a platform, and reading books. He also enjoyed going along the zig-zag passages. formed by the branches. He used to spend afternoons there.

### **POEM 7**

#### **The Wonderful Words**

Mary O'Neill

#### **Gist of the Poem**

Every mind has thoughts. People are constantly trying to translate their thoughts into words. The poet wants these attempts to continue. No thought should die for want of proper words. English is a wonderful language and trying to find suitable words for your thoughts is a wonderful game. New thoughts are always coming. Many beautiful thoughts have not yet found expression. Let everyone try to give his thoughts a body of proper words.

Words are the food and dress of thoughts. They supply the thought its body and energy. Everyone wants to hear something new and beautiful. The thoughts are imprisoned in our mind. We can liberate them only with the help of suitable words. Who knows there may be some splendid and original thought of your mind waiting for proper words!

### **MCQ BASED QUESTIONS**

Question 1.

The words we speak

- (a) are beautiful words
- (b) bring out our thoughts
- (c) should be high sounding
- (d) should heal

Question 2.

English is

- (a) a wonderful game of matching thoughts
- (b) a foreigner
- (c) the dress of soul
- (d) a good language

Question 3.

People are constantly trying

- (a) to translate their thoughts
- (b) to get a transfer
- (c) to transform others
- (d) to improve their performance

Question 4.

No thought should die

- (a) due to arguments
- (b) for want of proper words
- (c) for want of good words
- (d) due to clashes

Question 5.

Words mean

- (a) vocabulary
- (b) the food
- (c) the dress of thoughts
- (d) verbs

Answer

1.(b) bring out our thoughts

2.( a) a wonderful game of matching thoughts

3. (a) to translate their thoughts

4. (b) for want of proper words

5. (c) the dress of thoughts

### **REFERENCE TO THE POEM/ EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS**

Question 1.

All that you do is match the words  
To the brightest thoughts in your head  
So that they come out clear and true  
And handsomely groomed and fed  
For many of the loveliest things  
Have never yet been said.

- (i) How brightest thought' can be expressed?
- (ii) What can come out 'clear and true'?
- (iii) Why is that the thought needs to be groomed?
- (iv) Explain 'Have never yet been said'.
- (v) Change the word 'handsome' to adverb.

Answer:

- (i) The thought can come out clear and true.
- (ii) The thought can come out clear and true.
- (iii) The thought needs to be groomed for better understanding.
- (iv) The poet explains that a lot of thoughts did not come out as they were not expressed in language
- (v) Handsomely.

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1.Q. Where can we find a new surprise?

**Ans.** According to the poet, we can find a marvellous new surprise in our mind which can be expressed through words.

**2.Q.** What do you have to do to play the wonderful game of English?

**Ans.** To play the wonderful game of English, all that you have to do is to select the best words that suit your thoughts and pen them down.

**3.Q. Who can liberate thoughts from our mind?**

**Ans.** It is true that words can liberate thoughts from our mind because thoughts and ideas are captive in our mind which come out through words only.

**Q. Why are words called the ‘food and dress of thought’?**

**Ans.** If you eat good food and dress properly, your personality looks good. Similarly, if you use the best words to express your thoughts, the outcome of your expression will be excellent that is why words are called the ‘food and dress of thought’.

**4.Q. According to the poet “English is a wonderful game”. Why?**

**Ans.** According to the poet, English is a wonderful game because we can play with words and frame many sentences in such a way as to convey the message what we desire.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**1.Q. What are the views of the poet about human thoughts?**

**Ans.** The views of the poet about human thoughts are that one must not let one’s thoughts die if one does not know how to express them. One should always express one’s thoughts with the help of appropriate words. To express the thoughts in a proper way, one should always convey one’s feelings clearly and truly without least hesitation or shyness.

**2.Q. What is your opinion about words being food and dress of thought? Support your answer with appropriate reasons.**

**Ans.** I am of the opinion that words are the food and dress of our thoughts because as a person without food and dress has no identity, in the same way thoughts have no identity and meaning without words. These are only the words that can express our feeling which we can convey to others. Thoughts will remain captive in mind in the absence of words. In this situation they will have no importance at all.

**POEM 8**  
**VOCATION ( POEM)**

By Rabindra Nath Tagore

,The poem "Vocation" is written by Rabindranath Tagore in which a child speaks about his wishes and his aspirations. It shows the innocence of a child's mind; how he gets attracted to the ways of people around him. He is not aware of their tough routine.

**REFERENCE TO THE POEM/ EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS**

**EXTRACT 1**

*When the gong sounds ten in the morning and  
I walk to school by our lane,  
Every day I meet the hawker crying. Bangles.  
crystal bangles!"  
There is nothing to hurry him on. there is no  
road he must take, no place he must go to, no  
tune when he must come home.  
I wish I were a hawker, spending my day in  
the road, crying. 'Bangles, crystal bangles !*

Question 1.

The speaker in the extract is

- (a) a baby
- (b) a young man
- (c) a school-going child
- (d) a school teacher

Answer: (c) a school-going child

Question 2.

The speaker seems to be disgusted with

- (a) the gong
- (b) the hawker
- (c) the school
- (d) the discipline

Answer: (d) the discipline

Question 3.

The speaker seems to love

- (a) his school

- (b) the bangles
- (c) the hawker
- (d) the freedom

Answer: (d) the freedom

Question 4.

The extract has been taken from

- (a) Vocation
- (b) What if
- (c) Beauty
- (d) The Quarrel

Answer: (a) Vocation

Question 5. What does 'the lane' mean?

- (a) Line
- (b) Path
- (c) Road
- (d) Alone

Answer: (c) path

## EXTRACT 2

***When at four in the afternoon I come back from the school.***

***I can see through the gate of that house the  
gardener digging the ground.***

***He does what he likes with his spade, he soils  
his clothes with dust, nobody takes him to  
task, for he gets baked in the sun or gets wet.***

Question 1.

The poet of the poem is

- (a) R.N. Tagore
- (b) Shel Silverstein
- (c) L.M. Hall
- (d) Eleanor Farjeon

Answer: (a) R.N. Tagore

Question 2.

The speaker loves the gardener's

- (a) gardening
- (b) digging
- (c) freedom
- (d) dress

Answer: (c) freedom

Question 3.

The one who is taken to task for getting baked in the sun is

- (a) the gardener
- (b) the bangle-seller
- (c) the speaker
- (d) the watchman

Answer: (c) the speaker

Question 4.

The gardener's tool is his

- (a) trees
- (b) plants
- (c) soil
- (c) the speaker

Answer: (c) the speaker

Question 5.

The noun form of 'see' is

- (a) saw
- (b) sight
- (c) seen
- (d) seeing

Answer: (b) sight

### EXTRACT 3

*I wish I were a gardener digging away at the  
garden with nobody to stop him from digging.  
Just as it gets dark in the evening and my  
mother sends me to bed,  
I can see through my open window the  
watchman walking up and down.*

Question 1.

The common point between a gardener and a watchman is

- (a) job
- (b) poverty
- (c) age
- (d) freedom

Answer: (d) freedom

Question 2.

The speaker wants to become

- (a) gardener
- (b) watchman
- (c) free
- (d) bangle seller

Answer: (a) gardener

Question 3.

The watchman comes on duty when

- (a) the child sleeps
- (b) the gardener comes
- (c) the bangle seller comes
- (d) the sun rises

Answer: (a) the child sleeps

Question 4.

The opposite of the word 'open' is

- (a) big
- (b) close
- (c) wide
- (d) near

Answer: (b) close

Question 5.

The word dark' is

- (a) noun
- (b) verb
- (c) adjective
- (d) adverb

Answer: (c) adjective



#### **EXTRACT 4**

***The Zane is dark and lonely. and the street  
lamp stands like a giant with one red eye In its head  
The watchman swings his lantern and walks  
with his shadow at his side, and never once  
goes to bed in his life.  
I wish I were a watchman walking the street  
all night chasing the shadows with my lantern.***

Question 1.

The lamp is dark because

- (a) it is night
- (b) the people don't like light
- (c) the weather is cloudy
- (d) there is no moon

Answer: (a) it is night

Question 2.

The street is lonely because

- (a) people fear to come out
- (b) people are asleep
- (c) there is curfew
- (d) nobody lives In this lane

Answer: (b) people are asleep

Question 3.

The word giant' refers to

- (a) the watchman
- (b) the shadow
- (c) lantern
- (d) the speaker

Answer: (c) lantern

Question 4.

The speaker

- (a) looks at the watchman
- (b) is a friend of the watchman
- (c) is afraid of the watchman
- (d) likes the life of a watch man

Answer:(d) likes the life of a watch man

Question 5.

The noun form of 'lonely' is

- (a) loneliness
- (b) lone
- (c) loner
- (d) alone

Answer: (a) loneliness

Question 1.

Who is the speaker in the poem? Who are the people the speaker meets? What are they doing?

Answer:

A school-going child speaks in the poem. The speaker meets a hawker, a gardener and a watchman. The hawker sells bangles. The gardener digs the ground. The watchman keeps a watch in the street at night.

Q. 2. Whom did the poet observe while coming back home from school?

Answer:

The gardener digging the ground.

Q. 3 What did the poet think about the gardener?

Answer:

The gardener was free to do work of his choice and none could stop him.

Q. 4 Whom did he see through the open window?What was the watchman doing?

Answer: The child saw the watchman. He, was walking up and down the lane.

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTION**

Question 1

What wishes does the child in the poem make? Why does the child want to be a hawker, a gardener, or a watchman? Pick out the lines in each stanza, which tell us this.

Answer:

Firstly, the poet wished to become a hawker because as he noticed a hawker travelling one place to another without any plan or any time fixed to sell his goods. So he wanted to be a hawker and travel independently everywhere.

Again, he wished to become a gardener because he enjoys what he does and no one could stop him or care about. So, the poet imagined himself to become a gardener to live life independently.

Lastly, he wanted to become a watchman because he walks up and down the dark and lonely streets, and holding a lantern in his hand that follows his shadow on the side. He thought that the watchman never sleeps at night and kept on walking the lane. So, the poet wanted to do all the things the watchman do.

### **Poem 9**

#### **What if (Poem)**

By Shel Silverstein

#### **Gist of the Poem**

When we retire to bed at night, there are a lot of fears that trouble us. In this poem, the poet is filled with anxiety about certain things that might happen to him. He refers to these anxious questions as 'What' if.

The poet wonders what (will happen) if he becomes dumb or if the school closes the swimming pool or if somebody beats him badly or poisons him. What will happen if he falls sick and dies or he fails in the test or if green hair grows on his chest instead of black and nobody likes him. He might be stricken by lightning or he may stop growing or his head starts getting smaller. He is scared of silly happening like what if the fish stop biting (the bait), the wind tears his kite, or his parents get divorced, or his teeth become crooked or if he can never learn to dance.

When he gets up in the morning, everything is normal. When night falls, these 'what if' doubts and fears come again.

## **REFERENCE TO THE POEM/ EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS**

### Extracts

1.Last night while I lay thinking here.  
Some Whatif crawled Inside my ear  
And pranced and partied all night long  
And sang their same old Whatif song:  
Whatif I'm dumb in school?  
Whatif they've closed the swimming-pool?

Question 1.

While the speaker lay thinking, there arose in his mind some questions which were

- (a) intelligent
- (b) foolish
- (c) useless
- (d) troublesome

Answer: (c) useless

Question 2.

Thes' questions haunted his mind

- (a) for an hour
- (b) the whole evening
- (c) all day
- (d) all night

Answer: (d) all night

Question 3.

These questions relate to

- (a) present
- (b) future
- (c) past
- (d) school

Answer: (b) future

Question 4.

"I'm dumb in school" means that the speaker might

- (a) really go dumb In school
- (b) not be able to speak to his friends
- (c) not be able to answer the
- (d) be absent In school teachers' questions

Answer: (d) be absent In school teachers' questions

Question 5.

The noun form of 'sang is

- (a) song
- (b) sing
- (c) sung
- (d) singly

Answer: (a) song

2. Whatif I get beat up?

Whatif there is poison in my cup?

Whatif I start to cry?

Whatif I get sick and die?

Whatif I flunk that test?

Question 1.

The first possibility In the passage is that the speaker might

- (a) be canned
- (b) be depressed
- (c) beat someone
- (d) be beaten by someone.

Answer:

- (b) be depressed

Question 2.

The questions show that the speaker looks at the future with

- (a) fear
- (b) hope
- (c) dismay
- (d) courage.

Answer: (a) fear

Question 3.

The speaker does not want to

- (a) live
- (b) be happy
- (c) die
- (d) succeed.

Answer: (c) die

Question 4.

The last line shows that the author is probably

- (a) policeman
- (b) businessman
- (c) teacher
- (d) student

Answer: (d) student

Question 5.

The word 'flunk' means the same as

- (a) miss
- (b) fail
- (c) top
- (d) succeed.

Answer: (b) fail

3. Whatif green hair grows on my chest?

Whatif nobody likes me?

Whatif a bolt of lightning strikes me?

Whatif I don't grow taller?

Whatif my head starts getting smaller?

Whatif the fish won't bite?

Question 1.

The word 'Whatif' indicates that the speaker is

- (a) in real danger
- (b) thinking of the impossible
- (c) under threat
- (d) wasting his time and energy

Answer: (d) wasting his time and energy

Question 2.

The speaker suffers from

- (a) a sense of insecurity
- (b) a brilliant Imagination
- (c) a threat to his life
- (d) the fear of lightning

Answer: (a) a sense of insecurity

Question 3.

This stanza has been taken from

- (a) Beauty
- (b) Whatif
- (c) The Kite
- (d) Vocation

Answer: (b) Whatif

Question 4.

The poem has been composed by

- (a) Lorraine M. Halli
- (b) Harry Behn
- (c) Shel Silverstein
- (d) Eleanor Farjeon

Answer: (c) Shel Silverstein

Question 5.

The word 'bolt' means the same as

- (a) a lock
- (b) a sudden strike
- (c) door
- (d) a piece of iron

Answer: (b) a sudden strike

4. Whatif the wind tears up my kite?

Whatif they start a war?

Whatif my parents get divorced?

Whatif the bus is late?

Whatif my teeth dont grow ln straight?

Whatif I tear my pants?

Whatif I never learn to dance?

Everything seems sweil and then

The night-time Whatif strikes again!

Question 1.

This stanza has been taken from the poem

- (a) A House, A Home
- (b) Whatif

(c) The Quarrel

(d) Beauty

Answer: (b) Whatif

Question 2.

The name of the poet is

(a) Shel Silverstein

(b) R.N. Tagore

(c) Mary O'Neill

(d) Peter Dixon

Answer: (a) Shel Silverstein

Question 3.

Who might start a war?

(a) the speaker's enemies

(b) terrorists

(c) the foreigners

(d) the people of the world

Answer: (d) the peoples of the world

Question 4.

The speaker's fear was

(a) logical

(b) ill logical

(c) necessary

(d) unnecessary

Answer: (d) unnecessary

Question 5.

The word 'swell' in the passage is

(a) verb

(b) noun

(c) adjective

(d) adverb

Answer (c) adjective

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

Question 1.

What was crawling inside his ear?

Answer:



The 'whatifs' was crawling inside the speaker's ear when he was lying on the bed last night. These song caused him to think about some situation to worry about. For eg – He was worried if he being dumb in the school.

Question 2.

Write the rhyming words of this poem?

Answer:

School – pool

Test – chest

Bite – Kite

Pants – dance

Long – song

Up – cup

Cry – die

Taller – smaller

Late – straight

Question 3.

Q. 3. Mention any two fears of the speaker?

Answer:

(1) If anyone puts poison in his cup

(2) If a bolt of lightning strikes him

Q. 4 What do you understand by 'Whatif song'?

Answer : The 'Whatif song' in the poem means what will happen in case such a change takes place in the child's life.

Q. 5 Do you think the child's fear was unnecessary?

Answer : Yes, the child's fear was unnecessary because she was only assuming things.

Nobody is sure about the future and it is a mystery for everyone. Thinking too much about the future is needless and waste of time.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

1. What is being an optimist or pessimist?

Answer : For a person, being always optimistic is very much essential to lead a happy and healthy life. It is important to understand that life is full of ups and downs. Sometimes we are happy and sometimes sad. There may come different kinds of problems in our life. Instead of being monotonous it is preferred to face the issues and try to find the solution for the same.

Optimism always helps to find a key for any kind of problem. If a person continues to be pessimistic, it becomes difficult to live a peaceful life. The person never gets strength to survive in difficult times. Thus, it is always important to be an optimist rather than a pessimist.

**BOOK-A PACT WITH THE SUN**  
**(SUPPLEMENTARY READER)**

**CH 6:**  
**THE MONKEY AND THE CROCODILE**

**Gist of the lesson**

This chapter tells the story of a monkey and a crocodile. It narrates how the two develop a strong bond of friendship. But a foolish mistake on part of the crocodile ends their friendship. It also shows how the monkey uses his wisdom to save his life.

This is a story of a friendship between a monkey and a crocodile. A monkey lived alone in a fruit-laden tree on a riverbank. He was very happy but used to feel lonely. He wanted to have someone to talk to.

One day, a crocodile came near that tree and the monkey offered him fruit to eat. The crocodile found it delicious and started coming daily. Soon they became very good friends. They both liked each other's company.

They discussed everything around them like birds, animals, villagers and their problems. Their closeness grew day by day.

The crocodile did not just eat the fruit himself but also carried some fruits for his wife. But his wife didn't like his friendship with the monkey. She expressed a wish to eat the monkey's heart. To keep his wife's words he invited his friend monkey to have dinner with him. While taking the monkey to his home, he told him the truth about his wife's wish.

Hearing that the monkey asked the crocodile to return back to the river as he had forgotten his heart on the tree. The crocodile swam back and reached the river bank.

Monkey quickly jumped onto the tree and threw some fruits to the crocodile and bid goodbye to the crocodile.

**MCQs**

Q1. The monkey was

- (i) clever
- (ii) active
- (iii) foolish
- (iv) sensible

Q2. The crocodile was unwilling to invite home

- (i) the birds and animals
- (ii) the villagers nearby
- (iii) the monkey
- (iv) the monkeys

Q3. what is the name of this chapter ?

- (i) Birds And Fishes
- (ii) Fishes And Animals
- (iii) Birds And Animals
- (iv) The Monkey And The Crocodile

Q4. How was the monkey's life on the tree?

- (i) Happy and comfortable
- (ii) Happy but lonely
- (iii) Happy and interesting
- (iv) None of Above

Q5. How did the monkey go to the crocodile's home?

- (i) dived in the water
- (ii) travelled in a boat
- (iii) rode on crocodile's back
- (iv) none of these

**ANSWERS:**

1. (iv) sensible
2. (i) the birds and animals
3. (iv) The Monkey And The Crocodile
4. (ii) Happy but lonely.
5. iii) rode on crocodile's back

**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

Question 1.

Why did the crocodile come near the bank of the river?

Answer:

The crocodile came near the bank of the river in search of food for him and his wife.

Question 2.

How did the monkey react to the crocodile's invitation?

Answer:

The monkey completely trusted the crocodile and agreed to visit his home. He was not a swimmer so rode on the crocodile's back.

Question 3.

Why the crocodile shout at his wife?

Answer:

The crocodile shouted at his wife because she wanted to eat the heart of the monkey.

Question 4.

Where did the crocodile reveal the truth to the monkey?

Answer:

The crocodile revealed the truth that he has brought the monkey to get killed in the middle of the river, where the current was the strongest.

Question 5.

What happened after the monkey come to know that his life was in danger?

Answer:

The monkey kept cool and persuaded the crocodile to swim back to the tree after he came to know that his life was in danger.

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE**

Question 1.

How did the crocodile and the monkey become best friends?

Answer:

The crocodile visited the monkey frequently and ate fruits with him.

The crocodile took some fruits to his home for his wife.

They talked about many things and their bonding resulted into friendship.

Question 2.

Who was in a serious dilemma? Give reasons behind it.

Answer:

The crocodile was in a serious dilemma because his wife wanted to eat the heart of his best friend. He was not able to decide what to do. He loved his wife and was very fond of his friend too. He did not want to kill his friend so he was confused.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE**

Question 1. The trust and faith is the foundation stone of friendship'. Justify your answer with reference to 'the Monkey And the Crocodile'.

Answer:

The monkey was living on a tree. To avoid the loneliness of the monkey, crocodile was happily invited by him. He was offered fruits and they spent time together. But when his wife wanted to eat the monkey, the crocodile could not defy the wish of his wife. He broke the trust of his friend. However, the monkey was clever and came out of the situation.

### **CH :7**

### **THE WONDER CALLED SLEEP**

Gist of the lesson Sleep has its own role to make one feel refreshed. Sleep is termed as the unconscious state of rest. A good sleep gives us rest and calms down our mind and body after a day's tight activities. Our body recovers from all the fatigue through sleep.

A series of things happen to us during sleep. During sleep we dream, muscles are relaxed, brain feels refreshed, heart beat becomes slower, blood pressure and temperature of our body fall down.

Dreams are an important activity of the mind during sleep. They rejuvenate our mind. They are important because they help us to sleep, doctors say that they reveal much about the problems we are facing, and also provide solutions to concerned issues. But the thing to keep in mind is that dreams can not tell our future, though they recover our body and mind from fatigue, they take us away from all the disturbance yet they just can't tell us our future. Sleep has magical power as it takes us into a strange world. It is a pleasant and most common experience for all.

### **MCQs**

Question 1.

A lullaby is sung

- (a) for the little ones to wake up
- (b) for the little ones to go to sleep
- (c) when the little ones are crying
- (d) to make the little ones laugh

Answer

- (b) for the little ones to go to sleep

Question 2.

We sleep so that

- (a) we lead disciplined lives
- (b) the law of nature rules
- (c) the body and brain may rest
- (d) we gain weight

Answer

- (c) the body and brain may rest

Question 3.

A dream

- (a) is the activity of the heart
- (b) is not the activity of the heart
- (c) is the activity of the soul
- (d) is none of the above

Answer

- (b) is not the activity of the heart

Question 4.

The solution to some problems can be provided

- (a) through drivings
- (b) through wild herbs
- (c) through dreams
- (d) through weather

Answer

- (b) is not the activity of the heart

Question 5.

During sleep, we take rest that is

- (a) unconscious
- (b) conscious
- (c) needed
- (d) not needed

Answer

- (a) unconscious

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**1. How does the author define 'sleep'?**

**Ans:** Sleep is a state of rest.

**2. Why is it necessary to enjoy sound sleep?**

**Ans:** Sleep gives rest to our tired body. After a good sleep we feel fresh, alert and active.

**3. What happens when we are asleep?**

**Ans:** We start dreaming. Our muscles relax. Our body temperature falls. Our heartbeat becomes slower. The ever-active brain also slows down.

**4. What is a dream?**

**Ans:** Dream is an activity of the mind that takes place only when we are asleep.

**5. Are all our dreams probable or improbable?**

**Ans:** Some dreams are probable. It means that many of the things that happen in dreams could happen when we are awake. But other dreams are improbable.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

### **1. Why does the author call sleep a wonder?**

**Ans:** Sleep is a good tonic. The body and brain recover from weariness after a good sleep. Sleep is a state of rest. When we wake up, we feel fresh, become alert and ready for the normal activities of the day. During sleep, our muscles relax and the heart beat becomes slower. Sleep is the most common experience. But very few people know how wonderful it is.

## CH 8

### A PACT WITH THE SUN

#### **Gist of the lesson :**

This story revolves around a girl Saeeda whose mother was suffering from fever, body pain, cough, and joint pain etc. for a long time. She was not getting the right treatment. She was denied normal food, sunlight and fresh air. Despite trying varied treatments her illness was relapsing.

Then she consulted a specialist for her treatment, who examined her and suggested some effective medicines. The specialist also told her to sit in the sunlight daily. She then moved her bed to a bigger room to get more sunlight.

But somehow, for a few days the Sun did not appear and it remained cloudy. Saeeda prayed to the rays of the sun to come the next morning as her mother needed the warmth of the sun to get well. The sun rays agreed and promised to help her.

Next morning, the sun rays made way through the clouds to give sunlight to Saeeda's mother. In the end, Saeeda's mother recovered by taking a good amount of sunlight and fresh air.

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

1. What did the physicians ask Saeeda's mother to do to get well? Did their advice help her? If not, why?

A. The Physicians asked Saeeda's mother to move to a place without sunlight and air. No, their advice did not work. It worsened her health.

2. What did the specialist prescribe in addition to medicine?

A. The specialist prescribed sunlight and fresh air in addition to medicine.

3. What did Saeeda tell the sunrays to do?

A. Saeeda asked the sunrays to come the next day with brighter and warmer sunlight.

4. Why were the sunrays keen to go down to the earth the next day?

A. The sunrays were keen to go down to the earth the next day to keep their promise and to help Saeeda's mother recover from her illness.

5. What is your own formula for keeping good health?

A. The formula for keeping good health is to stay closer to nature.

6. Who would you recommend to a patient in your neighbourhood — the physicians contacted first or the specialist contacted next?

Give reasons for your choice.

A. I would recommend the specialist because he advises the right treatment and suggests the right things.

#### **MCQ BASED QUESTIONS**

1. What Sayeeda's mother was not ailing from?

a. Fever and cough

b. Joint Pain

c. Body-ache

d. Cold

2. How was the room of Sayeeda's mother?

a. Well ventilated with sunshine

b. Gloomy and deprived of sunshine

c. Open windowed

d. Large room

3. Why was Sayeeda's mother not on normal food?

a. She was sick

b. There was no normal food in the home

c. Sayeeda's mother did not like the normal food

d. None

4. How did the Sayeeda's mother pay the fee of the specialist?

a. She opened the secret chest

b. She sold her cow

c. She sold her trinket jewellery

d. She took some debt from the relatives

5. What did the specialist say about the room?

a. This room is good

b. Leave this dark hovel and occupy a big room

c. Put a TV in the room

d. Close all the windows

#### **ANSWERS:**

1. d. Cold

2. b. Gloomy and deprived of sunshine

3. a. She was sick

4. c. She sold her trinket jewellery

5. b. Leave this dark hovel and occupy a big room

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

Question 1.

What was 'the pact of the Sun'?

Answer:

The small girl Saeeda made a pact with the Sun. Her mother was not well. She needed the warmth of the Sun and fresh air. So she requested the rays of the Sun to come the next day to cure her mother.

Question 2.

How did the sunrays respond to Saeeda?

Answer:

The sunrays granted Saeeda's request. They promised to reach the Earth at the fixed hour the next morning.

Question 3.

How did the sunrays keep their promise?

Answer:

The pathway to the Earth was blocked by thick, dark clouds. The Sun warned the rays to keep clear of the dark clouds. But all the rays refused to obey their father's command. They got through the clouds and thus kept their word to Saeeda.

#### LONG ANSWER TYPE

Question 1.

'Children can communicate with a secret language'. Elucidate.

Answer:

Saeeda was listening to everything happening around her. She was worried but kept calm. She prayed to the departed rays of the Sun to come with warmth and brightness for well being of her mother. Her innocence and selfless love for her mother compelled the rays to fight with stubborn clouds. Thus her mother was recovered with her care.

Question 2.

'The doctor advised her sunlight and normal diet'. Why the neighbors reacted differently?

Answer:

When a person fall sick, he is confined to a room with closed windows. Normal diet is restricted. But these things worsen the condition of the sick person. The doctor prescribed medicine and asked to provide Saeeda's mother proper sunlight in the morning for faster recovery. The people were dubious. They thought that her cold and cough won't get cured if she is not tended in a closed room. While others supported doctor's advice.

### CH: 9

#### WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REPTILES

##### Gist of the lesson :

This lesson is a story of religious harmony depicted through reptiles who lived in the village of Pambupatti and retold by an old man to a boy named Prem who suffered religious riots in his village and while running to save his life reached Pambupatti. Prem, the narrator of the story was so scared of the riot incident that he was not willing to go back to the place. An old man shared the story of Pambupatti to change his mind.

Pambupatti was the land ruled and lived by reptiles alone. Makara was the crocodile who ruled the forest. He was the most powerful amongst all and was the biggest in size. One day, Makara held a meeting of the reptiles, misusing his power told the tortoises to leave the forest as they were stupid and slow.

After a few months, he repeated the order for snakes to leave the forest. Gradually, he told every animal to leave the forest except crocodiles. No one could ever dare to go against his orders and question him. After some time all the animals left. Consequently, very weird things started happening in the forest. The forest was full of foul smell and the rats and insects started coming out. Seeing the plight of the jungle, other crocodiles made a decision to call back all the animals of the forest .All the animals came back and the forest was back to normal again.



Hearing this , Prem changed his mind and thought of going back to his village and sharing all this with his people to help them have a better perspective of living together in harmony and to understand the unique role of each person in the society.

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

1. In what way is Pambupatti different from any other village?

A. People of varied religions were living together in harmony.

2. Why is Prem determined not to return to his village?

A. He is determined not to return to his village because he has seen a lot of hatred and violent riots in his village where people were not just fighting but were also killing each other.

3. Why did Makara dislike tortoises, snakes and lizards? Write a line about each.

A. Makara disliked tortoises because they were very slow and carried their homes with them.

He disliked snakes because they were slim and venomous and could kill anyone in anger with their venomous spit.

He didn't like lizards because of their habit of changing color of their body.

4. What went wrong when the tortoises, snakes and lizards left the forest?

A. Every animal has its own role so whenever any kind of animals left there was imbalance. When tortoises left the forest was filled with the smell of rotten fruits.

When snakes left the number of rats was increased which was disturbing for other animals as it ate their eggs.

When lizards left there was an increase in the number of frogs and insects. They caused disturbance by eating baby crocodiles.

5. Why do you think Prem wants to tell the story of the reptiles to the people of his village?

A. Prem was impressed by the people of Pambupatti. He found their togetherness exemplary so he thought of sharing it with the people of his village so that he could inspire them to live together joyfully.

**MCQ Based Questions:**

Question 1.

Prem reached Pambupatti which was

(a) a deserted village

(b) a village of forests

(c) a peaceful village

(d) a wild village

Question 2.

People in Pambupatti village believed

(a) in simple living

(b) in fighting in the name of religion

(c) in fighting in the name of

(d) in leading a peaceful living language

Question 3.

The tortoises and the snakes were

(a) scared of the lizards

- (b) tired of living in the jungle
- (c) troubled by other animals
- (d) forcibly sent out of the jungle

Answer

- (d) forcibly sent out of the jungle

Question 4.

Prem wished that he should

- (a) enjoy living without parents
- (b) never go back to his village
- (c) continue playing cricket
- (d) continue to work at the garage

Question 5.

Makara was rated as important as:

- (a) he was the president
- (b) he was the biggest
- (c) he was the wisest
- (d) he was strong and powerful

**Answers:**

1. (c) a peaceful village
2. (d) in leading a peaceful living language
3. (d) forcibly sent out of the jungle
4. (b) never go back to his village
5. (d) he was strong and powerful

### **LONG ANSWERT TYPE**

Q1. A leader should be dynamic and protective'. Give your opinion, by taking example from the text.

Answer:

The leader has the capacity to bring changes in the lives of his followers. He is a torchbearer, so it is his duty to lead with dignity and dynamism. Step taken without thought is disastrous to a great extent. One should think of the consequences first only then he should act for the welfare of masses. Makara should have foreseen the impact of his decision. He should have taken advice of some counsels before implementing on his decisions.

Question 2.

'Nature has given a rightful place for everyone and everything.' Elaborate in context with the story.

Answer:

In the eyes of mother nature no One is superior or inferior. Whether a thing is big or small, has a rightful place. No discrimination is ever tolerated. Makara has taken advantage of his power and threw away other reptiles away from the forest. But he failed miserably.

Discrimination amongst human being is to divide of caste, colour and creed often divide. But essential humanity brings them together.

## **CH: 10**

### **A STRANGE WRESTLING MATCH**

#### **Gist of the lesson :**

Everyone believed that Vijay Singh, the famous wrestler, was just unbeatable. Boasting about big things was his weakness. Once because of this habit of boasting, he was caught up. He told everyone that he was not afraid of ghosts, rather he wished to meet one ghost. Hearing this someone advised him to visit Haunted Desert where ghosts roamed freely. Vijay Singh was ready and walked miles to enter the Haunted Desert. There, a ghost named Natwar appeared in front of him. To hide his fear, Vijay Singh insulted the ghost by calling him a plain and stupid ghost.

Though Vijay was scared, he wanted to win this game psychologically, so he expressed his wish to fight with the ghost to prove his strength. Vijay's words left the ghost speechless. He also told the ghost not to go by his appearance as the appearances of the person are often deceptive.

Seeing his strength and power the ghost thought of defeating Vijay Singh by some other means. So he invited him to his house to spend a night with him.

Vijay agreed to it after some negotiation. At night, the ghost tried to kill him by hitting him. Fortunately, Vijay Singh was not on the bed and was saved. When in the morning, the ghost found him alive, he got scared of Vijay Singh and ran away from the place leaving behind all the wealth he had looted from the people.

After that no visitor haunted the place.

#### **MCQ Based Questions:**

Question 1.

Vijay Singh told the ghost to come closer as

- (a) he wished to kick him
- (b) he wished to see him clearly
- (c) wrestlers wish to see enemies directly
- (d) wrestlers size up enemies

2.The old woman's gift proved

- (a) eccentric
- (b) useful
- (c) better
- (d) worst

3.The crackling of the egg-shells

- (a) was like the crackling of rocks
- (b) sounded like the crushing of stone
- (c) was the breaking of stone
- (d) was but the striking of rocks

4. Vijay Singh wished the ghost to visit the town

- (a) to show that the ghost was stronger
- (b) to show that he was stronger
- (c) to prove that the people were correct
- (d) to prove that he was a boaster

5. Mental strength is more important than

- (a) physical strength
- (b) emotional strength
- (c) Intellectual strength
- (d) social strength

**Answers :**

- 1. (d) wrestlers size up enemies
- 2. (b) useful
- 3. (b) sounded like the crushing of stone
- 4. (b) to show that he was stronger
- 5. (a) physical strength

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Who was Vijay Singh? What did he look like?

Ans: Vijay Singh was a famous wrestler. He was unbeatable. He had big shoulders and strong arms. He was so tall that he looked like a giant.

2. This pahalwan had but one shortcoming. What was that?

Ans: Vijay Singh's one shortcoming was his habit of boasting. He wished to fight with a ghost and teach him a lesson.

3. How did Vijay Singh feel when he was told to go to the Haunted Deserts?

Ans: Vijay Singh was frightened when he was asked to go to the Haunted Deserts. His heart missed a beat or two at the thought of fighting with a ghost.

4. Who really helped Vijay Singh in defeating the ghost? How?

Ans: An old woman really helped Vijay Singh against the ghost. She gave him a packet containing a piece of salt and an egg. These two things helped him befool the ghost.

5. Quote words that Vijay Singh uses to insult and demoralise the ghost.

Ans: A plain, lying ghost, stupid ghost, a worthless ghost, a rascal of a ghost.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. In what respect was the wrestling match strange? Who were the two rivals? Who was the winner?

Ans: The wrestling match was strange because it was a fight between a man and a ghost. The wrestler Vijay Singh had one weakness. He was boastful of his strength. This pushed him into an awkward situation. He accepted the challenge to fight a ghost in a haunted desert. The two gifts given by an old woman proved very useful. One was an egg and the other a lump of salt. It was in fact a trial of wit and wisdom. Finally Vijay Singh won the match and returned home with lots of gold.

2. Give a character sketch of Vijay Singh. How did he outwit the ghost?

Ans: Vijay Singh was a famous wrestler. He was boastful of his physical strength. He declared that he was unbeatable. His tall claim pushed him into trouble. He was challenged to fight a ghost. He went through the Haunted Desert. He carried a small packet containing an egg

and a piece of salt. He used them wisely to befool and frighten the ghost. He crushed easily the lump of salt and cracked the egg. As it was dark, the ghost couldn't understand Vijay's trick and accepted his defeat. Thus Vijay won the match by cheating and

**Support Study Material**  
**Class- VI subject: English**  
**SESSION 2021-22**

**Section- Writing**

**1. NOTICE- LOST/FOUND**

**Instructions: - How to Write.**

1. A Notice is a formal means of communication.
2. The basic purpose of a notice is to disseminate/provide information related to various issues or occasions or regarding an important event that is about to happen.
3. It is used to announce or display **information** to a specific group of people.
4. Notice are generally meant to be pinned up on specific display boards whether in school or in public places.

**Format**

<b>Name of the Organization/ Office issuing the Notice</b>	
Date	Notice Heading
Signature	
Name	
Designation	

**Lost Notice:-**

**Question 1** You are Ram Kumar of class VI A from **DAV Public School, Chennai.**

Draft a notice for your school notice board as you have lost your geometry in Maths lab.

<b>January 18, 20XX</b>	<b>DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL CHENNAI</b> <b>NOTICE</b>
<b>Lost! Lost! Lost!</b>	
<p>This is to inform to all the students that I have lost my geometry box most probably in Maths Lab on January 18, 20XX during the lab period. The make of my geometry is Camlin. It is brand new with all the articles such as compass, scale, divider, protractors, eraser, sharpener, pens, pencils, etc. The finder will be given a suitable reward. My identity-card was also in it. If found kindly contact undersigned.</p> <p>Ram Kumar VI A</p>	

**Question 2.** You are Karan Verma of class VI A from **DAV Public School, Goa.**

Draft a notice for your school notice board as you have lost your pencil box in school playground.

<p style="text-align: center;">DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, GOA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTICE</p> <p>13th August 20xx</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LOST! LOST! LOST!</p> <p>It is informed to all the students that I have lost my pencil box. It is Blue in colour and has metallic frame in the school canteen. It contained two pencils and two blue racer pens. Finder is requested to contact the undersigned. A treat is promised to the finder.</p> <p>Karan Verma</p> <p>VI</p>
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**Found Notice:-**

**Question 3.** You are Joginder Singh of class VI from **Green Public School, Punjab.**

Draft a notice for your school notice board as you have found a watch in school library hall.

<p style="text-align: center;">GREEN PUBLIC SCHOOL PUNJAB</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTICE</p> <p>17th May, 2021</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Found! Found! Found!</p> <p>This is hereby informed that I have found a watch lying on the floor in the library hall on 16th May, 2021 in the seventh period. The genuine owner of the watch can claim it back from the undersigned after giving the necessary particulars/details about it.</p> <p>Joginder Singh</p> <p>VI ..</p>
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**Question 4.** You are Naman of class VI from **Dalhousie Public School.**

Draft a notice for your school notice board as you have found a Maths book in school playground.

Dalhousie Public School

NOTICE

17th May, 2021

Found! Found! Found!

This is hereby informed that I have found a Maths text book lying in the school playground on 16th May, 2021. The genuine owner of the book can claim it back from the undersigned after giving the necessary details about it.

Naman  
VI

**Sample Questions**

1. You are Pawan Kuman of VIth class of K V Dera Baba Nanak. You have lost your wallet somewhere in the school campus. Draft a notice for the school notice board.
2. You are Prachi Bansal of VIth class of K V Kapurthala. You have Lost a wrist watch somewhere in the school campus. Draft a notice for the school notice board.
3. You are Navjot of VIth class of K V Patiala. You have found an umbrella somewhere in the school campus. Draft a notice for the school notice board.

**2. PARAGRAPH WRITING :-**

**Instructions: - How to write**

to write an paragraph, you should generally:

- Decide what kind of essay to write.
- Brainstorm your topic.
- Do research
- Outline your paragraph.
- Focus on the Coherence of idea.
- Edit your writing to check spelling and grammar.

**Paragraphs:-**

**1. Myself:-**

I'm Vipul Konar, and I am 7 years old .I study at K.V No.1 Pathankot in the sixth standard. My father's name is Mr Aditya Konar, and my mother's name is Mrs. Komal Konar. I have one younger sister who studies in the first standard in the same school. I like watching cartoons, and my favourite cartoon character is Shinnchan. I also love playing Indoor games with my sister. And, I love playing cricket with my friends. I am a very honest and decent boy and follow all the instructions from my parents and teachers .I complete my homework regularly and never get late to school. I pay attention and respect to my teachers and elders. Also, I follow every piece of advice from them. I try to help my mother and father by keeping all the toys at the right place after playing with them



## **2. My Pet:-**

My pet dog's name is Tommy. It guards my house. On seeing an unknown person coming inside the house, it starts barking loudly. It becomes alert as soon as a little sound is made. My Tommy is brown. It is a good breed dog. This dog has amazing power and agility. It eats milk, rice, etc. besides bread. I take full care of my dog. When it falls ill, I take it to the doctor. My father bought it when Tommy was a little pup. I take it to the park near my house where it jumps, and sniffs things along the way. Tommy is a clean choice animal. It always likes to be clean and tidy. Tommy is my friend. I and all my family members love it very much.

## **3. Importance of sleep:-**

When we sleep, the brain recharges itself and heals our bodies in whichever parts we need healing. When we sleep, our blood vessels and circulatory system heal themselves. If you have a bruise, you will notice that it has healed a little bit when you go to sleep and wake up in the morning. Sleep does the same thing for the rest of the body as well, and it is essential to allow your batteries to charge while you heal yourself. Many of us struggle with our sleep because of the prevalence of mobile phones and other addictive screens in our lives. Some severe problems can enter our lives when we do not get enough sleep. This can range from mental health problems like depression and anxiety to even physical ailments and issues like diabetes, cardiac arrest, obesity, high blood pressure, etc. We must be careful and get a good 6-8 hours of sleep every night.

## **4. Healthy Mind lives in Healthy Body:-**

The ancient Roman proverb 'Healthy mind in a Healthy body' holds good even in today's modern world. Exercise helps us to keep fit and at the same time maintain an alert mind. Regular exercise increases blood circulation in our bodies and that means an increased supply of oxygen to the brains. Good and sound health would ensure an agile and active mind. Just as a person's mood and emotions are reflected in a person's health, a body that is weak and unfit plays havoc on a person's mental well-being. Recent studies have shown that increasing stress of today's fast paced life is giving rise to a number of health problems. Major among those are heart and neurological problems. A good health helps a person to keep a positive attitude towards work and life in general.

## **5. My Best Friend**

A friend is anyone whom you can trust. It is very tough for everyone to be involved in the true friendship however if one gets it becomes very lucky in a big crowd. It is a divine and most precious gift of the life. Getting true friend is rare and counted as a big achievement of the life. I am lucky as I have a good friend from my childhood. His name is Naveen and he is still with me. I value his friendship a lot. Really, he is my best and true friend. We both are in class six and are studying well.

My best friend is very lovely in nature and loved by everyone such as my parents, my class teacher, my neighbours, etc. He is one of the ideal students of my class. He is very punctual and comes to the school at right time. He always completes his home task timely and regularly as well as helps me too. He keeps his books and copies very clean. His writing is very nice and he promotes me to write well too. I am proud of my friend.

## **6. My Favourite Teacher**

My favourite teacher is Rajani mam. She is my class teacher too and takes attendance daily in the morning. She is a strict teacher. She is also very funny and caring in nature. She is very disciplined and punctual. She does her all the works and projects related to the class at right time without getting late. I like her very much as she tries very easy ways to teach us good things.

We enjoy her class. She teaches us English subject. She makes us laugh by telling lots of jokes in between when she teaches. She also guides us very well during any school or inter-school competition of dance, sports, academic, etc. She teaches us to share things in class among our class mates such as lunch or other needed things. I really like her a lot. May she live long.

## **7. Summer Vacation**

Summer vacation becomes the summer time fun for the kids which begin with the ringing of last bell in the school. Summer vacation becomes the happiest moments for the kids as they get a long break from the daily hectic life of school and school work. It is the time to get entertained by getting away from the homework and nice trip to the home town, hill stations, and other cool places to beat the summer heat very easily and happily.

However, students get lots of home work assignments from the school to complete at home and submit in school after opening. Even after getting assignments to do at home, they feel relaxed and entertained as they get off from the school because of high heat summer. Summer time is the quality time for the kids. It is the time of simple pleasure and excitements. Kids can do anything what they are interested in. They can enjoy with their parents, best friends, neighbours, etc all through the vacation.

## **8. Good Manners**

Good manner is the well-behaving manner of the person which adds good impression on others as well as gives good feeling and confidence about oneself. Practicing good manners is very important for all of us and it is good if we do it from childhood with the help of parents and guardians. We must behave in good manners whether we are at home, school, college, office, tourist places, or with friends. Being polite and courteous to others shows our real behaviour, thinking and mind level.

## **9. My Favourite Cartoon**

My favorite Cartoon character is Doraemon. He is a cat robot from the 22nd Century. He has a pocket on his stomach and many gadgets in it like the "bamboo copter", anywhere door, fast/slow perfume, Gulliver's tunnel, small light and big light etc. His sister's name is Doremee. Doraemon lives with his best friend Nobita. Doremee lives in the 22nd Century with Nobita's grandson in the future world. Doraemon came through the time machine which is in Nobita's drawer. Nobita is a very lazy boy and he asks different gadgets to Doraemon for whatever he has to do.

Nobita doesn't study at all and so gets zero in all his tests. He always falls into some trouble, because he misuses Doraemon's gadgets, but Doraemon always saves him. Nobita's friends always bully Nobita, but when Nobita cries and runs home, Doraemon always teaches them a lesson. This shows Doraemon's love for Nobita. I like Doraemon because he takes care of every one and hence

helps everybody. He shows us the way to success that if we are honest and hardworking, we will be able to overcome all our problems.

### **10. My India**

India is a famous country all over the world. Geographically, our country is located to the south of Asia continent. India is a high population country and well protected from all directions naturally. It is a famous country for its great cultural and traditional values all across the world. It contains a mountain called Himalaya which is biggest in the world. It is surrounded by the three big oceans from three directions such as in south with Indian Ocean, in east with Bay of Bengal and in west with Arabic sea.

India is a democratic country. It ranks second for its population. The national language of India is Hindi however almost fourteen nationally recognized languages are spoken here. It is an amalgamation (mixture) of different religions, languages, foods, flora and fauna. I love my country.

### **11. Visit to a village fair**

Once I visited a village on the festival of Basant. A fair was being held on the bank of a small river. I walked to the fair along with my friend. We met many villagers on the way. They were also going to see the fair. They were wearing new clothes. They looked very happy. The women were going to the fair in groups. They were singing folk songs. There was a great activity in the fair. There were shops of all kinds. There were also merry-go-rounds. We had a joy ride in them. There were rope dancers and magicians. The jugglers were also showing their tricks. There was a small temple in the fair. Many scouts were controlling the traffic. They were guiding the people and controlling the crowd.

## **3. LETTER WRITING**

### **FORMAL LETTER**

#### **Question 1 LEAVE APPLICATION**

Write an application for a week's leave to the Principal of your school as you are unable to attend school because of viral fever.

Answer:

The Principal  
Model School  
Abid Road  
Hyderabad-1

16 March 2007

Sub: Application for leave

Sir

With due respect I wish to state that I am in bed with an attack of viral fever. So I will not be able to attend school for a week. I request you to be kind enough to grant me leave for six days. I shall be absent from 17 March 2007 to 22 March 2007.

Yours obediently

Narsingh Rao  
Class VI  
Sec A

**Question 2.** Write an application to the principal of your school requesting him to grant you two days' leave to attend your brother's marriage.

The Principal  
St. James Public School  
New Delhi  
1.4.2007

Sub : Application for 2 Days Leave

Sir  
With due respect it is to state i want leave for two days from April 5 to April 6. It is on account of the marriage of my elder brother.  
I shall be highly obliged.  
With thanks  
Yours obediently  
Kavita (Class VI)  
Roll No. 10

**Question3.** Write an application to the principal of your school requesting for issuing transfer certificate.

The Principal  
KV. ....  
Pathankot

Sub:- For Issue of Transfer Certificate

Respected Madam,

I want to state that my father, who is an Officer in the Central Government, has been transferred to the Delhi office, and our family will have to shift there soon, I would request you to kindly issue a Transfer Certificate in my favour so that I may seek admission in a school there without any difficulty. All the school dues have been cleared by me.

Yours obediently,

Vaishali  
VI-A

Date:- 12 July 2021

1. Write an application to the Principal of your school for fee-concession.

The Principal  
Kendriya Vidyalaya No.3  
Amritsar

18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021

Subject – **Fee concession.**

Sir

It is stated that my father is a poor man. His monthly income is only three thousand rupees. We are six members in our family. My father is not in a position to pay my fee.

I request you to grant me full fee concession. I shall be highly obliged to you for this act of kindness.

Yours obediently

XYZ

Class VI

**Sample questions**

1. You are Rajat Mittal of Sarvodaya Senior Secondary School, Vikas Nagar, Delhi. You do not have the facility of learning computers in your school. Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him to provide the facility to the students of the school.

2. Write an application to the principal of your school requesting him to change your section giving any genuine reason.

3. You are Suyash of Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Kota. Write an application to your principal asking him to start evening games in your school.

4. You are Akanksha, a student of Smith Public School, Aligarh. Write an application to the librarian of your school asking him to issue a library card to you as you are new to the school.

### **Letter Writing (Informal letter)**

Points to remember:

- Sender's address
- Date
- Salutation
- Content
- Subscription
- Name & Signature

**Question 1.** Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to your birthday party.

A-77 Windsor Garden Soc.  
Indrapuri Colony  
Pathankot,  
13 November 20XX

Dear Paribhasha,

As you know that day after tomorrow that is on 20 November 2021 is my birthday. I am organizing a party for all my friends to celebrate the day.

The venue for the party is my residence in Indrapuri Colony and party starts at 7:00 p.m. with cake cutting followed by games, dance and finally dinner. I will be very pleased if you can join us for the occasion. I am looking forward to your company. Your presence will make the occasion even more cherished for me.

Yours affectionately,  
Trisha

1. Write a letter to your friend thanking him for birthday present he sent for you.

House No. 79  
Banna Enclave,  
Mammon Cantt,  
Pathankot

12<sup>th</sup> March, 2022

Dear Sushila,

I received your letter yesterday. I am glad to know that you are well. I have just received your birthday gift. Thank you very much for this beautiful. The wrist-watch you have sent is splendid. It is very kind of you to give me such a fine present. Hope you are well.  
My best regards to your parents.

Yours ever

#### **Sample Questions**

1. Write a letter to your sister congratulating her on success in the examination
2. Write a letter to your younger brother/ sister advising to take part in sports and not to use mobile phone and glued to televisions all the time.
3. You are Shubham of 36, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. Write a letter to your friend asking him to suggest you the names of some good story books that you should read.

#### **4. MORAL STORIES**

Points For Writing A Story

1. Read the outline very carefully and understand it.
2. Be sure to get hold of important words and phrases in the story.
3. Don't change the story, only reproduce it.
4. Take special care to bring out clearly the chief points of interest in the story.
5. Whenever possible introduce a dialogue or a conversation.

6. As far as possible, write the story in the past tense.
7. A suitable title may be fixed if it is not already given.
8. The moral of the story if any, may be given.

**Question 1.** Write a story with the help of clues given below: -

in the forest ----- a lion \_\_\_\_\_ hungry \_\_\_\_\_ could not find anything to eat \_\_\_\_\_  
saw a mouse \_\_\_\_\_ caught it----- then saw a deer \_\_\_\_\_ released the mouse \_\_\_\_\_  
tried to catch the deer. \_\_\_\_\_ But failed-----disappointed.

**Answer.**

### **The Greedy lion**

Once in the forest, a lion got hungry. He started wandering around in the search of food. But, he couldn't find anything due to which he was very sad. While returning to his den, he finds a small mouse. When the lion was about to kill that mouse, he saw a deer near his den. Seeing the deer, the lion thought that the mouse is too small, it can't quench my thirst. So, he released the mouse and chased the deer. He did his best to catch the deer, but unfortunately he couldn't. As a result, he became very disappointed.

**Moral:-**Be happy with what you have , don't be too greedy.

**Question2 .**Write a story with the help of clues given below:-

Mountain mouse mountain \_\_\_\_\_ thing mouse \_\_\_\_\_ neither big \_\_\_\_\_ nor small  
\_\_\_\_\_ big size \_\_\_\_\_ advantages -----stop the clouds across the sky. agreed the  
mouse. \_\_\_\_\_ can't stop making big holes in foundation \_\_\_\_\_ tiny mouse  
outwitted mighty mountain.

**Answer:**

### **The Mountain and the Mouse**

One day there was a battle of wits between a mountain and a mouse. The mountain said, "What a poor little thing you are!" The mouse snapped, "I know I am not as big as you are. But, then, you are not as small as I am." "Big size has big advantages," said the mountain, "I can stop the clouds sailing across the sky. "So you can," agreed the mouse."But you can't stop me from making big holes in your very foundation, can you?" The tiny mouse outwitted the mighty mountain.

**MORAL: -** Don't judge anyone by its size.

**QUESTION 3** A thirsty bee \_\_\_\_\_ goes to river to drink water \_\_\_\_\_ is carried away by the  
current of water—a tree on the bank of river sitting a dove there—sees drowning bee—plucks a  
leaf, drops near drowning bee-bee climbs it \_\_\_dries wings flies away \_\_\_\_\_ some days later\_\_\_\_  
hunter comes \_\_\_\_\_ sees dove \_\_\_\_\_ aim \_\_\_\_\_ bee sees danger \_\_\_\_\_ stings him \_\_\_\_\_ misses  
aim \_\_\_\_\_ dove flies away and saves.

## The Bee and The Dove

One day it was very hot. A bee was very thirsty. It went to a river to drink water. The water current was very strong. It carried the bee away. It was drowning. There was a tree on the bank of the river. A dove was sitting on it. She saw the drowning bee. She took pity on it. She plucked a leaf and dropped it near the bee. The bee climbed up the leaf. It dried its wings and flew away.

Some days later, a hunter came there. He saw the dove. He aimed at her. The bee saw all this. It flew to the hunter. It stung him on his hand. The hunter missed his aim. The dove flew away. Her life was saved. She thanked the bee. They became fast friends.

Moral: Do good, have good.

**Question 4. Outline:** A poor farmer \_\_\_\_ gets a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ hen \_\_\_\_ lays a golden egg daily \_\_\_\_\_ farmer becomes rich \_\_\_\_ richer \_\_\_\_\_ wants to be richest \_\_\_\_ cuts it \_\_\_\_ finds no gold \_\_\_\_\_

## The Greedy Farmer

Once there lived a farmer in a village. He was very poor. A saint visited the village. He took pity on the farmer. He gave the farmer a wonderful hen that gave one golden egg every day.

The farmer grew rich. But he was greedy. He wanted to get all the eggs for once. So he took a knife and cut the hen's stomach to extract all the golden eggs once for all. But he could find nothing. He was sad and disappointed. But it was no use repenting. The farmer could get no more gold. He grew poor again.

Moral: Greed is a Curse

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**Question 5 Outline:** A vain stag was thirsty \_\_\_\_\_ reached a pool \_\_\_\_ saw his own reflection glad to see his horns \_\_\_\_ hated his thin and ugly legs \_\_\_\_ hounds ran after him \_\_\_\_ stag ran for life \_\_\_\_ his leg carried him out of danger but his horns got stuck in bushes \_\_\_\_ provided to be the cause of his death.

## The Vain Stag

There was a stag in a jungle. He was very vain and proud. One day, he felt thirsty. He reached a pool of water. There he saw his own reflection. He was happy to see his horns. But he did not like his thin and ugly legs. Once a hunter came there. He set his hounds after the stag. The stag ran fast for life. His legs carried him to a place of safety. Just then his horns got stuck in a bush. The hounds came there. They attack the stag. They killed him then and there. Thus his horns became the cause of his death.

Moral: All that glitters is not gold.

## 1.POT FULL OF WIT

Akbar was once infuriated with Birbal and ordered him leave his kingdom. Birbal travelled to a faraway village. He assumed a new identity and started working as a farmer. Akbar started to miss Birbal and asked his soldiers to find where Birbal is and bring him back to the kingdom. The soldiers searched him but could not find Birbal.

Akbar thought and thought and came up with an idea to find Birbal. He sent word across the kingdom that the head of each village has to send him a pot full of wit. Anyone who cannot send the pot full of wit can instead fill up the pot with gold and diamonds and send it to him.



People in Birbal's village found the announcement strange. They were wondering how to fill the pot with wit. Birbal helped them. He put a small watermelon into the pot without separating it from its vine. He watered it every day and grew it big enough so that all the space in the pot was taken up.

Birbal then separated the watermelon from the vine and sent the pot to the king. The instruction that was sent with the pot read, "You can find the wit in the pot if you carefully remove the watermelon without cutting it." Akbar realised that only Birbal could have sent the pot. He travelled to the village himself and brought Birbal back to the capital.

**Moral:** Even the toughest questions can be answered cleverly if you think hard.

## **2. TWO FRIENDS AND A BEAR**

Once two friends were walking through the forest. They knew that anything dangerous can happen to them at any time in the forest. They promised each other that they would remain united in any case of danger.

Suddenly, they saw a large bear approaching them. One of the friends at once climbed a nearby tree. But the other one did not know how to climb. So he laid flat on the ground breathless, pretending to be a dead man.

The bear came near the man lying on the ground. It smelt his ears, and slowly left the place. Because the bears do not touch the dead creatures. Now the friend on the tree came down and asked his friend on the ground, "Friend, what did the bear tell you into your ears?" The other friend replied, "The bear advised me not to believe a false friend."

**Moral:** True Friend is the one who always supports and stands by you in any situation.

Or

A friend in need is a friend indeed

### **PRACTICE STORIES**

#### **3. King Bruce and the Spider**

Robert Bruce .....King of Scotland .....defeated by the English .....tried to free his country.....in vain...fled to the caves.....sad and disappointed...saw a spider trying to reach the ceiling.....the spider tried again and again.....succeeded in the tenth attempt...Bruce learnt a lesson.....tried again.....succeeded.

**Moral:**

#### **4. The Faithful Mongoose.**

A woman in a village.....had a pet mongoose and a small baby.....woman went to the market.....baby left in the care of mongoose.....a snake entered the house.....attacked the baby.....the mongoose fought the snake....killed it.....baby saved.....woman returned.....saw blood on mongoose mouth....killed it.....repented on seeing the baby alive.....to late.

**Moral:**

#### **5. Write a story based on the given clues. Also suggest a suitable heading**

A woman going to town..... carrying a pail of milk....sell the milk in the town.... Starts dreaming will buy some hens from the money earned by selling milk..... the hens will lay eggs everyday.....will sell eggs and earn more money.....purchase new dress....is anyone asks her the secret of earning so much money.....she will nod her head.....and she nodded her head..... the pail of milk fell down.

**Moral:**

#### **6. With the help of given clues write a story.**

Mahatma Gandhi was on country expedition - was urging people to donate funds for freedom struggle- went to Odisha – addressed a crowd there – after the speech a poor old woman with

torn clothes got up – tried to reach him, but was shoved away – finally reached him and placed a copper coin at his feet – went away quietly – he took the coin and kept it safely – his accomplice asked the reason – Gandhiji replied –this coin is too precious – given by a poor, old woman who has nothing - in service of the country.

### **Diary Writing**

Points to remember:

- Heading / Title
- Date
- Time
- Subject matter / content
- Writer's name
- Should be boxed

1. Imagine that you have won the inter house badminton tournament. Write a diary entry about that memorable day, narrating your feelings of nervousness and how you conquered them to win the championship.

20 January 20XX

9.30 pm

Dear Diary,

When I woke up this morning, I never thought that this day would be of so much happiness and excitement. It started like any other day. I reached school early in the morning in my sports uniform. I was both nervous and thrilled because I was going to represent my school in the inter house badminton tournament for the first time. I greeted the sports coach, and joined the other players. The game began and I started playing well. My opponent was a well-trained player who had won many championships. When it was half time, she had scored 2 points and I had scored none. I was starting to lose hope, but then I remembered by coach's words, 'If you think you can, you can.'

I regained confidence and when we resumed the game, I clearly had an edge over her. I scored 3 points consecutively and when the game ended I had 5 points and she had 3. I couldn't believe that I had won. As the chief guest handed over the trophy to me, everybody was cheering and I felt so proud and happy. The impossible had been achieved.

Simran

2. Write a diary entry expressing your feelings on your birthday.

Birthday Celebration

25<sup>th</sup> December

I have turned 12 today. My parents were the first one to wish me a happy birthday. I went to school. It was a usual day at school, but I was very excited as it was my birthday! I gave my friends a small party in the lunch time. They wished me and thanked me for the party. My parents had organised a party at my home. Friends from my neighbourhood came to the party. I cut the cake and distributed among them. They gave me gifts and thanked me for the wonderful treat. When the party was over, I opened the gifts.

Amit

### **Sample Questions**

1.. Your School just celebrated children's day and you also participated in many cultural activities. Make a diary entry about it.

2. Independence day was celebrated with great fervour and enthusiasm in your locality. Write a diary entry about how it was celebrated and what you have learnt from this glorious day.

3. You visited your sister in London. Write a diary entry describing your visit abroad and what cultural differences you found between the two countries i.e. United Kingdom and India.

5. Imagine yourself Vijay Singh and describe your journey in the form of diary entry through the Haunted Desert.

## MESSAGE WRITING

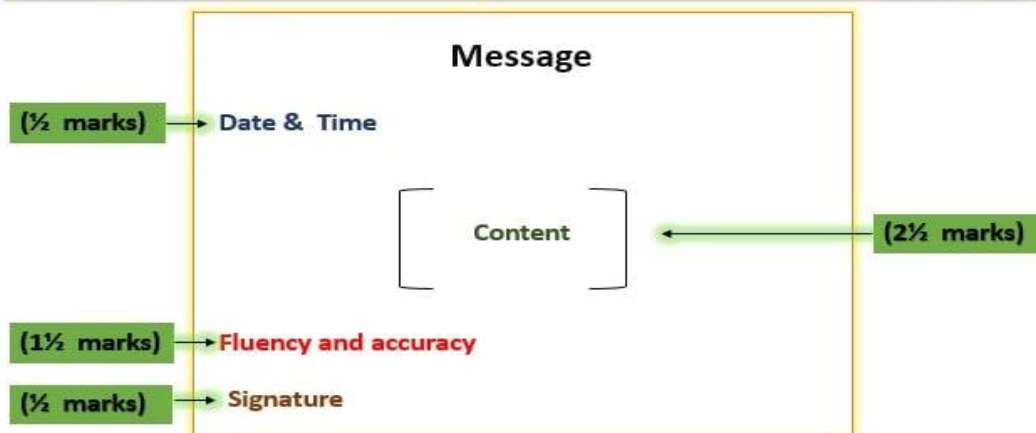
Many a time, **messages** are based on telephonic conversations between two people in the absence of a third person for whom the message is noted.

### Points, Tips remember while writing a message

- Use brief salutation.
- Write the date and time on the left-hand corner (top)
- Clearly mention the names (from and to)
- Be precise and brief.
- Adhere to the word limit as given in question paper. (50 words)
- Don't add unnecessary information.
- Receive your answers finally.

Message writing format

## Message writing format for class 6



## Sample message writing Solved Questions

### Question 1

You are Anurag and you forgot to inform the mother about your best friend Nikhil's birthday party. Now your mother is in the office and your phone is out of order. **You want to leave a message for your mother and the keys of the house with your neighbor. Write the message, on behalf of Anurag, also telling her that Nikhil's father will drop you home at about 9 p.m.**

### Message

15<sup>th</sup> July 20xx

5.00 p.m.

Mummy

I forgot to inform you about my best friend Nikhil's birthday party. I'm going to attend the party at Invitation Banquet. They are with Mrs. Rama. I'll have my dinner there only.

Nikhil's father will drop me back home by 9.00 p.m.

Anurag

### Questions 2 (Message writing from a conversion)

**Read the given telephonic conversation between Aman's Mother, Abha, and Kunal:**

**Kunal:** Hello! May I speak to Aman, please?

**Abha:** I'm sorry, he's not at home. May I know who's calling?

**Kunal:** I'm Kunal, his classmate. Who is there?

**Abha:** I', Aman's mother.

**Kunal:** Namaste aunty.

**Abha:** Namaste. How are you?

**Kunal:** I'm fine aunty. Could you please convey my message to him?

**Abha:** Sure, why not!

**Kunal:** Please inform him that the Science Exam has been postponed from 6<sup>th</sup> December to 8<sup>th</sup> December, Saturday.

**Abha:** Anything else?

**Kunal:** That's all, thank you.

**Abha:** O.K. I'll inform him.

As Aman has gone for his tuition classes and his mother has to leave for her kitty party, she leaves Kunal's message for him. Write this message on behalf of Abha.

### Message

1<sup>st</sup> December 20xx

4.00 p.m.

Aman

Kunal rang up to inform that your science exam has been postponed from 6<sup>th</sup> December to 8<sup>th</sup> December, Saturday. I am going to my kitty party. The keys are with Rama Aunty. The food is lying in the fridge. Please take it out and heat it. See you at 8.00 p.m. in the evening.

Mummy

### Exercise 2

Sunil was on his way to Singapore to spend holidays with his Aunt and Uncle. At the airport, just before his plane was due to depart, he remembers that it was his grandmother's 75<sup>th</sup> birthday next week. He called up at home to tell his elder sister, Ankita, to take out the present, at home so Sunil left the message with his younger brother, Vishwas. **As Vishwas write a message for Ankita.**

### Exercise 3

Sheila finds her friends Anus's umbrella and water bottle in her lawn after she had left for her house. She rings up at Anjus's place to inform her about it. The call is received by her brother, Nikhil. Nikhil has to leave for his college and as Anuj is not at home, he leaves a message for his sister. **Write this message for Anuj.**

#### **Exercise 4**

**Read the given telephonic conversation between Neha and Vandana:**

**Naha:** Hello! This is Neha calling. Can I speak to Pooja?

**Vandana:** Neha! Pooja is not at home. She has gone to the market. You can tell me. I'll convey your message.

**Neha:** O.k. but it's urgent. There is a shooting going on at Noida Film City, for which I have two passes. Sharukh Khan and Rani Mukherjee are featuring in it. Tell her to meet me at ISBT Metro Station at 11:30 a.m. sharp so that we can proceed for Noida and reach there by 12:30 p.m.

**Vandana:** Sure, I'll tell her that.

**Vandana has to leave for her work. So she leaves a message for Pooja. Write the message to her.**

#### **Exercise 5**

Rishabh called his friends Pulkit to tell about the Semi-final T-20 match and invite him to go along with him. Pulkit was not at home and his sister Neelam took the message. **As Neelam write the message for Pulkit.**

**STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL**  
**CLASS VI SUB- ENGLISH 2021-22**  
**UNSEEN PASSAGE**  
**SECTION: READING**

**Q1. Read the passage given below and write the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.**

Once there was a miser who sold all his possessions and, with the money, bought a great lump of gold, dug a deep hole at the edge of the garden, and there he buried his gold. Once a day, thereafter, the miser went to the garden, dug up his gold, and embraced it lovingly. One of the miser's workmen wondered why his master spent so much time in the garden. One day, he hid behind a tree and soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure. That night, when the miser was fast asleep, the workman crept into the garden and stole the lump of gold. When the miser found that his gold was gone, he tore his hair and cried aloud in his despair. A neighbour came running to see what the matter was, and the grief-stricken miser told him what had happened. Then the neighbour said, "Pray stop your weeping. Go and find a stone. Place the stone in the hole and imagine that it is your lump of gold. The stone will serve your purpose, for you never meant to use the gold anyway." "To a miser, what he has is of no more use than what he has not."

**1. How did the miser get the lump of gold?**

- a. By selling all he had
- b. While digging the garden?
- c. from his ancestors
- d. from his neighbour

**2. Why did miser spend so much time in the garden?**

- a. He was a nature lover
- b. He liked watching children playing in the garden.
- c. To keep an eye on his hidden treasure
- d. To change the place of his lump of gold.

**3. By whom was the gold stolen?**

- a. a thief
- b. His neighbour
- c. The miser's workman
- d. The miser himself

**4. The neighbour advised the miser to put a stone in the hole because \_\_\_\_.**

- A. Gold is like a stone only.**

- B . The miser would never use the gold hence no difference between the two.
- C. The stone will become gold after some time.
- D. For a wise man gold and stone have equal worth.

5. Choose the most appropriate title for this story.

- A .Gold and Stone'
- B . The Miser and His Gold'
- C. The Miser and His Neighbour'
- D. The Miser and His workman'

**Q2. Read the passage given below and write the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.**

My next pet was a pigeon, the most revolting bird to look at, with his feathers pushing through the wrinkled scarlet skin, mixed with the horrible yellow down that covers baby pigeons and makes them look as though they have been peroxidizing their hair. Because of his repulsive and obese appearance, we called him Quasimodo. Since he had an unorthodox upbringing, without parents to teach him, Quasimodo became convinced that he was not a bird at all, and refused to fly. He walked everywhere. He was always eager to join us in anything we did.

He would even try to come for walks with us. So you had to either carry him on your shoulder, which was risking an accident to your clothes, or else you let him walk behind. If you let him walk, then you had to slow down your own pace to suit his, for should you get too far ahead you would hear the most frantic and imploring coos and turn around to find Quasimodo running desperately after you.

**Question 1.**

The narrator describes the pigeon as a 'revolting bird' because

- (a) he could not fly
- (b) he had to be carried everywhere
- (c) he had wrinkled skin covered with yellow feathers
- (d) he was fat

**Question 2.**

Quasimodo got his name because

- (a) he was a fat and ugly
- (b) he was attractive
- (c) he could not fly,
- (d) he love behaving like human beings

**Question 3.**

We know that Quasimodo was always eager to go on walks because

- (a) he walked everywhere

- (b) he did not know how to fly
- (c) he complained loudly if he was not taken along
- (d) he always copied whatever humans did

**Question 4.**

Quasimodo protested when he was

- (a) left at home
- (b) lifted on human shoulders
- (c) taken for a walk

**Question 5.**

The phrase 'risking an accident to your clothes' means

- (a) the bird pecked at their clothes
- (b) there was a chance of the bird soiling their clothes
- (c) the bird risked a fall
- (d) the bird did not like their clothes
- d) left behind during walks.

**Q 3. Read the passage given below and write the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.**

A telephone conversation between two friends, Sanjay and Pankaj, took place on a Thursday afternoon. Sanjay: Hello Pankaj. How are you? You have been absent from school for the last 2 days. Pankaj: Hi Sanjay! I had food poisoning. Anyway, I'm better now and will be going back to school tomorrow. Sanjay: Did you eat something which was contaminated? Pankaj: Well, I took fried oyster and some noodles at the food centre on Tuesday night. Most likely, it was the former.

It could not have been the chicken rice or fishballs I took at our school canteen during recess. Sanjay: Oh, I see. Pankaj: Can you please tell me if there's any homework to be done? Sanjay: Yes, Mrs. Boon is going to conduct a Science test for our class tomorrow. Pankaj: Thanks for letting me know. Did she say which chapters will be tested? Sanjay: Yes, she did. The test is going to cover the chapters on "Magnets", "Classification of Materials" and "Life Cycles of Plants". Pankaj: That's a relief. I am only unfamiliar with the chapter on "Magnets". A quick revision is all I'll need. Thanks and see you tomorrow. Sanjay: You're welcome. Bye and take care.

**Question 1.**

Why did Pankaj call Sanjay? She called Sanjay to find out if

- (a) Mrs. Boon had given the class any homework.
- (b) Mrs. Boon was going to conduct a class test.
- (c) there was going to be a class test.
- (d) there was any homework.

**Question 2.**

Sanjay and Pankaj are



- (a) Best friends
- (b) schoolmates
- (c) neighbors
- (d) classmates

page 3

**Question 3.**

Why was Pankaj relieved upon learning the chapters to be tested? She was relieved because

- (a) she had already studied all the chapters thoroughly
- (b) she was good at the subject
- (c) she had already studied one of the chapters to be tested
- (d) she was familiar with two of the chapters to be tested

**Question 4.**

What did Pankaj suspect was the cause of her food poisoning? She suspected that it was the \_\_\_\_ which she had eaten.

- (a) Noodles
- (b) fishballs
- (c) fried oysters
- (d) chicken rice

**Question 5.**

On which days were Pankaj absent from school? She was absent on

- (a) Monday and Tuesday
- (b) Tuesday and Wednesday
- (c) Wednesday and Thursday
- (d) Thursday and Friday

**Q4. Read the passage given below and write the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.**

Newspapers are our good friends. Life without Newspapers is a waste. Newspapers bring us news and views from all corners of the world. Any incident of occurrence of importance that takes place is reported by the newspapers. The word "NEWS" is interpreted as North, East, West and South. It means that the newspaper provide us information and news regarding various subjects from all the directions. Newspapers also give us articles on all kinds of topics such as political, social, economic monetary, business, commerce, sports, education, health etc. Newspapers publish advertisements which attract the attention of the customers. They also contain book reviews of literary, historical and other books by the scholars. Newspapers are of different types. Some newspapers are published daily. They are called

“Dailies” We must cultivate the habit of reading newspapers to know what is happening around the globe. The one who reads newspapers and interprets editorial page can only be master in current affairs and general knowledge. Reading newspaper helps you to find out what news is and how it is written. The one who dreams to be a journalist should not spare a day without reading the newspaper. They should be aware about the editorial and to be well versed with vocabulary. We will get to know news from all the countries if we read newspapers regularly. If we are reading the newspapers seriously, it will also help to shine in competitive examinations.

**Read the following questions and choose the correct option from the multiple choices given.**

**Q1.** What kind of articles is published in newspapers?

- A) educational and health related
- B) political, social ,sports and games related**
- C) economic monetary, business, commerce related
- D) All the above.

**Q2.** What are the benefits of reading editorial page?

- a) one can become a business man
- b) one can become a poet
- c) one can get mastery in current affairs
- d) one can pass the elite exam

**Q.3** Newspapers publish advertisements attract-

- a) Attentions of foreigners
- b) Attentions of tourists
- c) Attentions of customers.
- d) Attentions of air hostess

**Q4.** How do newspapers help the students?

- a) He can get knowledge of current affairs
- b) He can shine in competitive examinations
- c) He can enhance his vocabulary
- d) All the above

**Q.5 Who is a journalist?**

- a) Daily news reader
- b) Press reporter
- c) Book reviewer
- (d) Script editor

**5. Read the passage given below and answer the questions.**

Mirrors have been used since ages. It is said that Archimedes used huge mirrors to focus the heat of the sun’s rays on the enemy ships to burn them. The same principle is used in solar cookers where mirrors are used to reflect and focus the sun’s rays on to cooking containers. Astronomers use huge

concave mirrors to focus starlight. The mirrors used in telescopes are polished by giving a thin coat of silver or aluminum to the glass. With the telescopes, astronomers can see the heavenly bodies but even without the telescopes one can see the moon. A full moon shining overhead is a beautiful sight, but it is also a puzzle because if the sun and the moon both give the same sunlight, then why is the moonlight more pleasant?

The reason is that the moon reflects very little sunlight, in fact, only seven percent of the light is received. The earth reflects about half of the radiation that it receives from the sun. Imagine how bright the earth will look from the moon? One can even read a book on the moon in the earth light. However, you do not have to travel all the way to the moon to realise how strong the earthlight is. Observe the crescent moon soon after the new moon. The bright crescent is illuminated by the sun. The rest of the moon is illuminated by earthlight in other

page 5

words, the light reflected by the earth is falling on the moon which is being reflected back to us and is strong enough to show the moon faintly as the crescent increases in size. Fresh snow is the best reflector of sunlight in nature, the bright light reflected by it can dazzle and harm the eyes of mountaineers, and therefore, they use dark glasses.

**Choose the correct option.**

1. Archimedes used mirrors to focus the heat of the sun's rays:

- (a) to bake some pots
- (b) to create a warm environment
- (c) to burn enemy ships
- (d) to boil water

1

2. Mirrors used in telescopes are polished by giving the glass a thin coat of:

- (a) gold
- (b) silver and gold
- (c) silver or aluminums
- (d) tin and white paint

3. The principle of focusing the sun's rays is used in:

- (a) solar cookers
- (b) radio
- (c) public address system
- (d) computers

4. The bright light reflected by fresh snow can:

- (a) harm your body
- (b) dazzle and harm your eyes
- (c) harm and dazzle your heart
- (d) dazzle and harm your liver

5. How much of the radiation received from the sun does the earth reflect?

- (a) about half

- (b) about one – fourth
- (c) about three – fourth
- (d) all of the above

### Reading passage 6

Lifestyle refers to a way of living that reflects the attitude and personality of a person. Lifestyle is mainly based on a person's daily habits that we impose on our daily routine. **How mental health affects physical health?** You may ask. Lifestyle can also be said as the products of daily habits. As we all know that living a healthy life is a typical quiet task because a lot of bad habits that lead to skipping of a various healthy lifestyle.

In addition, if you want to live a healthy life, then you should avoid eating junk food and playing different sports on daily bases that help you to stress-free. Also, you must follow these steps that will help you to achieve your fitness goals, and you will live a better lifestyle as desired.

page 6



Choose the best option .

Q.-1 Mental health effects our physical health if we (1 marks)

- A. Use mobile phone at work place.
- b. sitting by bending our shoulders on chair

- c. we put mask on our face.
- d wash our hands for 20 minutes.

Q.2 To live healthy life we need nutritional meals in our work place – (1 marks)

- A) Having coffee when we are tired
- b) Eating healthy junk food and skipping regular meals
- c) Proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and fats
- d) Burger, pizzas and ice-cream.

Q'3 To keep our life stress free and healthy. (1 marks)

- a) We should avoid breathing exercises like long walk and running
- b) We should take part in sports and Yoga activities
- c) We should have sleep more than 10 hours daily.
- d) Watching T.V and focusing more on playing Video games. page 7

Q 4. Healthy life style reflects (1 marks)

- a) Good manners and habits of a person
- b) Attitude and personality of a person
- c) Behaviour and dressing sense.
- d) Aesthetic sense and good tastes

Q 5. Right Posture while standing helps to produce (1 marks)

- a) Carbohydrates in our body
- b) Proteins in our body
- c) Enzyme and fats in our body
- d) Minerals and antioxidants in our body

### **Reading passage -7**

Dry fruits are useful in various diseases of the brain, muscles and tissues. Particularly almond has got unique properties to remove brain weakness and strengthen it. Almond preserves the vitality of the brain, strengthens the muscles, destroys diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders. Walnut is another dry fruit that possesses wonderful qualities of curing brain weakness. According to Dr. Johnson, almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples, and oranges are rich in phosphoric element and should normally be used by brain workers. Phosphorus nourishes the vital tissues of the body. It keeps the mind full of enthusiasm for more work.

**Source:** Wisdom

**Answer the following questions by choosing correct options:**

1. **Dry fruits are useful because they**
  - (a) strengthen our heart
  - (b) cure various diseases of the brain, muscles and tissues
  - (c) give confidence to us
  - (d) empower us to do challenging tasks.
2. **Which one is not a property of almond?**
  - (a) It preserves the vitality of the brain
  - (b) It strengthens the muscles
  - (c) It destroys diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders
  - (d) It strengthens our digestive system.
3. **Phosphoric element is profusely found in**
  - (a) almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples and oranges
  - (b) almonds, figs, papayas, guavas and pineapples
  - (c) all the green vegetables
  - (d) seasonal fruits.
4. **Brain workers should take fruits rich in phosphoric element because**
  - (a) they remove brain weakness
  - (b) they nourish the vital tissues of the body
  - (c) they keep the mind full of enthusiasm
  - (d) all the above.
5. **The word unique means the same as**
  - (a) ordinary
  - (b) highly qualified
  - (c) unusual
  - (d) enlightened.

**Reading passage 8.**

Patriotism is an old concept, as old perhaps as the earliest of humans civilisations. But all through the history of mankind, it has been narrowly understood. Today people have begun to realise that patriotism is an essential part of human instinct. Patriotism has its negative sides particularly when it exceeds its proper bounds. People who think their own country to be the best and are blind to its weaknesses are not patriots at all.

We are the members of a large human family and so cannot neglect our duties and responsibilities towards it. Our love for the country should be conditioned by respect for the whole community. Narrow prejudice can do nothing except to bring misfortune. In trying to overlook others' interest in the modern world, we harm our own.

Patriotism should be tempered with reason so that it may not be an evil.

1. **Today what is the belief of people regarding patriotism?**
  - (a) It is narrowly understood
  - (b) It is not needed

- (c) It is a part of human instinct  
(d) None of the above.
2. **Which type of the people can be categorised as patriots?**  
(a) Those who think others' country greater than their own  
(b) Those who think their own country to be the best inspite of its weaknesses  
(c) Those who keep a neutral attitude towards their country  
(d) Those whose love for the country is conditioned by respect for the entire community.
3. **Narrow prejudices always bring**  
(a) misfortune  
(b) good opportunity  
(c) good luck  
(d) huge amount of money.
4. **Patriotism is an evil when it is**  
(a) tempered with reason  
(b) not tempered with reason  
(c) beyond narrow feelings  
(d) None of the above.
5. **The word in the passage means opposite to positive**  
(a) Proper  
(b) Narrow  
(c) Negative  
(d) Reason.

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### Reading passage 9

#### Sympathy

I lay in sorrow deep distressed:  
My grief a proud man heard,  
His looks were cold, he gave me gold.  
But not a kindly word.  
My sorrow passed I paid him back  
The gold he gave to me,  
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks  
And blessed his charity.  
I lay in want and grief, and pain  
A poor man passed my way  
He bound my head, he gave me bread;  
He watched me night and day;  
How shall I pay him back again  
For all he did to me?  
Oh, gold is great, but greater far  
Is heavenly sympathy.

**Now answer the following questions by choosing correct options:**

1. **One day the poet was in**  
(a) trouble  
(b) need of money  
(c) need of a friend  
(d) depression.
2. **The proud rich man offered the poet**  
(a) sympathy  
(b) money  
(c) bread  
(d) tea.
3. **The poet was in a fix because**  
(a) he didn't know how to pay back to the rich proud man  
(b) he didn't know the poor man who served him so much  
(c) he wanted to give money to the poor man but he had no money  
(d) he didn't know how to pay back to the poor man's service to him.
4. **The poet realised in the last that**  
(a) the poor man was better than the rich man  
(b) sympathy was more valuable than gold  
(c) the rich man was better than the poor man  
(d) money was the most important thing in the world. page 10
5. **The word that means opposite to sorrow is**  
(a) carelessness  
(b) ability  
(c) joy  
(d) beauty.

**Reading passage 10.**

The coconut is an unusual food for many reasons. It is technically a seed, produced by the coconut palm tree, and as such is one of the largest edible seeds produced by any plant. Its unusual contents also make it unique in the seed- world. The interior consists of both 'meat' and 'water'. The meat is the white pith with which we are all familiar, as it is used extensively for cooking and flavourings. The coconut water is a white liquid that is very sweet and thirst -quenching.

Portuguese explorers gave the nut its name in the 15th century, referring to it as a meaning "ghost" in their language. The three dimples and the hairy texture reminded them of a ghost's face, and the tree has retained that name ever since.

The coconut has many varied uses. It is used to make margarine, as well as various cooking oils, and these cooking oils are used by fast-food restaurants around the world to make staple diets such as French fries. The coconut fluid is a favourite drink in hot climates, providing a cool and refreshing leverage right off the tree. This water is also used by manufacturers of various sports drinks because



of its isotonic electrolyte properties. Even the shell itself has many uses, including cattle food and fertilizer.

Yet the coconut is also useful in many ways that have nothing to do with food. Coconut oil is used for cosmetics, medicines, and can even be used in place of diesel fuel. Dried coconut shells are used in many countries as a tool, such as a buffer for shining wood floors. The shells are also used for shirt buttons, and are commonly found on Hawaiian clothing. They are even used for musical instruments and bird houses!

Choose the best option

**1. Which part of coconut is used for cooking? \*1 point**

- a) shell
- b) pith
- c) husk
- d) leaves

**2. In which language does the word 'coconut' means 'ghost'? \*1 point**

- a) medical
- b) Portuguese
- c) Persian
- d) Hindi

**3. What makes a coconut look like a ghost? \*1 point**

- a) its shell and pith
- b) its name itself
- c) its pith and hairy texture
- d) its hairy texture and three dimples

**4). Which property of coconut water makes it a sports drink? \*1 point**      page 11

- a) isotonic electrolyte
- b) hypertonic
- c) fertilizers
- d) margarine

**5. Dried coconut shells are used for \_\_\_\_\_. \*1 point**

- a) cooking ,medicines and cosmetics
- b) quenching thirst, cooking and diesel fuel
- c) shining wood floors, musical instruments and bird houses
- d) shirt buttons, cosmetics and flavouring

## **Answer Keys**

### **Reading Passage 1.**

#### **Answers:**

1. a. By selling all he had
2. c. To keep an eye on his hidden treasure
3. c. The miser's workman
- 4 **B** . The miser would never use the gold hence no difference between the two.
- 5 . **B** . The Miser and His Gold'

### **Reading passage 2**

#### **Answers:**

1. Answer: (c) he had wrinkled skin covered with yellow feather
- 2 . Answer: (a) he was a fat and ugly
- 3 Answer:(c) he complained loudly if he was not taken along
- 4 Answer:(d) left behind during walks
- 5 Answer:(b) there was a chance of the bird soiling their clothes

### **Reading Passage 3.**

#### **Answers:**

- 1 (d) there was any homework.
2. (d) classmates.
3. (c) fried oysters
4. (d) she was familiar with two of the chapters to be tested
5. b) Tuesday and Wednesday

### **Reading Passage 4.**

#### **Answers:**

- 1.d All the above
2. c) one can get mastery in current affairs
3. c) attentions of customers
- 4.d) All the above
5. b) Press reporter

### **Reading Passage 5**

#### **Answers:**

- 1.(c) to burn enemy ships
2. c) silver or aluminums
3. (a) solar cookers

4. (b) dazzle and harm your eyes
5. (b) about one – fourth

**Reading passage 6.**

**Answers:**

1. A . Use mobile phone at work place.
2. c) Proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and fats
3. b) We should take part in sports and Yoga activities
- 4.a) Good manners and habits of a person.
- 5.c ) Enzyme and fats in our body

**Reading passage 7.**

**Answers:**

1. (b ) cure various diseases of the brain, muscles and tissues
2. (c) It destroys diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders
3. (a) almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples and oranges
4. (d) all the above.
5. (d) enlightened.

**Reading passage 8.**

**Answers:**

1. (c) It is a part of human instinct
2. d) Those whose love for the country is conditioned by respect for the entire community.
3. (a) misfortune
4. (b) not tempered with reason
5. (c) Negative

**Reading passage 9**

**Answers:**

1. (a) trouble
2. (b) money
3. (d) he didn't know how to pay back to the poor man's service to him
4. b) sympathy was more valuable than gold
5. 5. (c) joy

**Reading passage 10**

**Answers:**

- 1 b) pith
  2. b) Portuguese
  3. d) its hairy texture and three dimples
  4. a) isotonic electrolyte
  5. c) shining wood floors, musical instruments and bird houses
- page 12

**STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL**  
**CLASS VI SUB- ENGLISH 2021-22**  
**Section Grammar**

**Articles**

—‘a’, ‘an’ and ‘the’ are called articles. They are divided in two groups.

**A. The Definite Article (The) :**

1. Use of Definite Article: ‘ the ’ is used before a specific noun.

(a) Put ‘the’ before the words which mean the inhabitants of a country.

Eg :- The English live in England and the Indians in India.

(b) But do not put ‘the’ before the names of the language.

Eg:- English is spoken in England and Hindi in India.

Exception

Plural nouns of a country’s inhabitants do not take the if they are thought of individually.

Eg: Indians are generally vegetarians.

Russians drink vodka.

(c) Put ‘the’ before the names of mountain ranges.

The Alps, the Himalayas

But do not put ‘the’ before the names of single mountains or hills.

Everest, Mont Blanc (not the Everest, the Mont Blanc)

(d) Use ‘the’ before the names of rivers, canals, seas, oceans, valleys, deserts and forests :

Lucknow is on the Gomati. (not on Gomati)

Similarly we say—

The North Sea, The Indian Ocean, The Ganges, The Sahara

(e) Use ‘the’ before the names of ships and trains :

The Rajdhani Express runs fast.

The Titanic was a very big ship.

But do not use ‘the’ before the vehicles when they indicate a means of transport :

I will go to Delhi by bus. (not ‘the bus’ )

We are going to Mumbai by train. (not ‘the train’)

## **2. Omission of the Definite Article**

(a) Do not put 'the' before the names of substances if they are used in a general sense.

Eg :- Gold is a precious metal. (not the gold)

Bread is made from flour. (not the bread ... the flour)

Lead is very heavy. (not the lead)

But 'the' must be used if the reference is to a particular kind or type.

The thieves stole the gold from that ship.

The bread in this hotel is of poor quality.

(b) Do not put 'the' before the names of meals if they refer to the meals generally.

Eg :- When do you have dinner ?

Have you had breakfast ?

Lunch is at 2.00 p.m.

But use 'the' when the meal is a particular one.

Eg:- The dinner will be taken at Ashoka.

We enjoyed the lunch given by the school.

(c) Do not use 'the' before plural nouns when they are used in a general sense.

Books are necessary for students.

Apples grow in Simla.

Cars can run fast.

(d) Do not use 'the' before the names of games.

Sania Mirza plays Tennis.

Chess is a game which requires skill.

(e) Do not put 'the' before the names of the countries unless the name denotes that it is made of parts.

India, Italy, France and China are all republics.

But

The United States is very rich.

The U.S.S.R. has broken into smaller units.

(f) Do not use 'the' before the names of the offices if these follow the names of the officers :

Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh

President Dr. Abdul Kalam

D.C. Miss. Rajni Kothari

But if the names are not mentioned 'the' must be used.

The Prime Minister, The President etc.

### **Exercise 1 (Solved)**

Fill in the blanks with 'the' where necessary.

1. The table was made of ..... wood.
2. .... water in that pot is not fit for drinking.
3. .... sweets we took after meals were tasty.
4. When do you have ..... breakfast ?
5. Are you attending ..... dinner tonight ?
6. Why do we wear ..... clothes ?

#### **Answers:**

1. × (No article)    2. The    3. The    4. × (No article)    5. The    6. × (No article)

### **B. The Indefinite Article (A and An)**

(a) 'A' is used before words beginning with a consonant sound, and 'an' before words beginning with a vowel sound or with a letter 'h' which is not sounded. The following are the main words which are spelt with unsounded 'h'.

Eg:- heir    heiress heirloom    honest

Honesty    honorarium    honorary    honour

honourable    honoured    hour    hour

(b) If a word begins with a vowel but is pronounced in the way as 'y' in yet, write 'a' and not 'an' before it.

a university, a European.

(c) A/an are to be used only before singular countable nouns.

a book, a city, an animal.

A/an should be used before the adjective if these singular countable nouns have an adjective before them.

a big city, a fine book, an ignorant person.

(d) Use 'a' after the word such when it is applied to things which are countable.

I have never known such a cold winter.

Such a thing has never happened before.

(e) If instead of such, there is the word so, then put a after the adjective, just before the noun.

I have never known so cold a winter. (not a so cold winter)

## **Exercise 2 (Solved)**

Fill in the blanks with 'a' or 'an'.

1. .... man and .... woman were sitting opposite me.

2. During our holiday, we stayed at .... hotel.

3. For our dinner, we went to .... restaurant.

4. As it was raining. I took .... umbrella.

5. On the way, I saw .... elephant.

6. I am .... Indian whereas you are .... Chinese.

Answers:

1. a, a    2. a    3. a    4. an    5. an    6. an, a

## **Exercise 3 (For Practice)**

Fill in the blanks with 'a' or 'an'.

1. Have you ever seen .... lion ?

2. Does Sohan have .... car ?

3. Is there .... bank nearby ?

4. There isn't .... airport nearby.

5. Ram is .... honest man.

6. He will return in .... hour.

#### Exercise 4 (For Practice)

Insert 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

Once there was ..... mouse . The mouse was always afraid of ..... cat. A magician took pity on ..... mouse. He turned it into ..... cat. Now cat was afraid of dogs. So, ..... magician turned ..... cat into ..... dog and finally into ..... tiger ..... tiger began to fear hunters in forest.

Then ..... magician said, "Be ..... mouse again. You are no better than mouse at heart.

#### Exercise 5 (For Practice)

Fill in the blanks with a few, a little, the few, the little.

1. Just ..... persons were present there.
2. I cannot prepare tea ; there is ..... milk in the house.
3. I have consumed ..... sugar you gave me.
4. .... water of the pond will not last the year.
5. The class was not held as ..... students were present.
6. Don't worry. I have ..... money in the bank.

#### Exercise 6 (For Practice)

Fill in the blanks with 'the' where necessary.

1. Some soaps are made of ..... oils and some of only ..... chemicals.
2. .... iron is found in India.
3. In India more people drink ..... milk than ..... wine.
4. .... mangoes are grown in India. Pakistan and Srilanka.
5. Will you play ..... cricket ?
6. She plays ..... basketball very well.

#### Multiple Choice Questions on articles

Read the statements given below and tick the correct option :

Question 1. Identify the definite article

(i) a



(ii) an

(iii) the

(iv) it

Question 2. Identify the indefinite articles

(i) a, the

(ii) an, the

(iii) a, an

(iv) both (i) and (ii)

Question 3. .... English is spoken in England

(i) A

(ii) The

(iii) An

(iv) None of these

Question 4. Such .... thing has never happened

(i) a

(ii) the

(iii) an

(iv) none of these

Question 5. The tourist is .... European

(i) a

(ii) the

(iii) an

(iv) none of these

Question 6. .... ignorant person needs to learn

(i) A

(ii) The

(iii) An

(iv) None of these

Question 7. .... money was in my purse

- (i) A
- (ii) The
- (iii) An
- (iv) None of these

Question 8. Choose the correct option :

- (i) A water in the pot is unfit
- (ii) The water in the pot is unfit
- (iii) An water in the pot is unfit
- (iv) Its water in the pot is unfit

Question 9. . Choose the correct option :

- (i) The table is made of the wood
- (ii) The table is made of wood
- (iii) The table is made of a wood
- (iv) That table is made of a wood

Question 10.

- (i) It is great honour for me
- (ii) It is a great honour for me
- (iii) It is some great honour for me
- (iv) It is more great honour for me

Answers

- |          |          |         |          |        |          |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1. (iii) | 2. (iii) | 3. (iv) | 4. (i)   | 5. (i) | 6. (iii) |
| 7. (ii)  | 8. (ii)  | 9. (ii) | 10. (ii) |        |          |

## **Proposition**

**1. A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else**

(The word Preposition means 'that which is placed before.')

Examples:

The bird is **in** the cage.

He will meet me **on** Sunday in the evening.

His house is **within** municipal limits.

The cat jumped **off** the window.

**2. A preposition is usually placed before its object, but sometimes it follows it; as:**

Here is the book you asked **for**.

What are you looking **at**?

What are you thinking **of**?

**3. Preposition may be divided into the following categories:**

**(a) Simple Prepositions:**

e.g. at, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with.

**(b) Compound Prepositions**

e.g. about, above, across, along, amidst, among, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath within, without.

**(c) Phrasal Prepositions:**

These are groups of words used with the force of single preposition: e.g. according to; along with; away from; because of; by means of; by way of; for the sake of; with regard to; in accordance with; in addition to; on behalf of; in favour of; in order to; in place of; in spite of; instead of; on account of; owing to; with reference to etc.

So, prepositions are usually put before the words they control; they show relations of different kinds, the commonest being of space (position, direction etc.), time, and various mental attitudes.

## **Correct Uses of Some Prepositions**

**The preposition 'to' and 'from' indicate direction; as:**

Mohan took Anil to his home.

Mohit has copied the words from the blackboard.

**Preposition 'in' is used with names of countries and large towns; 'at' is more often used when speaking of small towns and villages; as:**

They live in Mumbai.

He lives at PaschimVihar in Delhi.

I met him at Haridwar in Uttar Pradesh.

He is in London these days.

**'In' and 'at' are also used in speaking of things at rest; 'to' and 'into' are used in speaking of things in motion; as:**

He is in his room.

Mohan jumped into the river.

He ran to school.

He is at the top of the class.

**With reference to time 'at' is used for a point of time; 'in' is used for a period of time in which something happens; as**

I will start my work at 10 o'clock in the morning.

My brother was born in 2005.

**'On' is used often in speaking of things at rest and 'upon' of things in motion; as;**

He sat on a stool.

The cat jumped upon the table.

**Till is used of time and to is used of place; as:**

I slept till seven o'clock.

He walked to the end of the park.

**'With' often denotes the instrument and by the agent; as;**

He killed two birds with one stone.

He was stopped by a lunatic with a dagger.

**'Since' is used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time; in the past, 'for' is used to denote a period of time in the present, past or future as:**

I have been waiting for Ramesh since four o'clock.

He has been sleeping for two hours.

**'between' is used with two persons or things; 'among' with more than two; as:**

There is a lot of difference between good and bad.

There are many good sportsmen among our class students.

**Beside means by the side of, while besides means in addition to;**

Besides scolding him, she hit him.

Beside his house there is a beautiful park.

### **Exercise 1**

**Fill in the blanks with at / on / in:**

1 ..... 12 September.

2 ..... the evening.

3 ..... half past four.

4 ..... Wednesday.

5 ..... 2006.

6 ..... September.

7 ..... 25 August.

8 ..... Friday.

9 ..... 12.35.

10 ..... Christmas Day.

### **Answers:**

1 on    2 in.    3 at.    4. on.    5 in.    6 in.    7 on.    8 on.    9 at.

10 on

### **Exercise 2      Fill in the following with at / on / in:**

Where were you ..... 16 January?

I got up ..... 7.30 this morning.

I like getting up early ..... the morning.

My uncle got married ..... October.

Mohan and me first met ..... 2005.

Did you go out ..... Friday evening?

Did you meet me ..... Saturday evening?

Do you often play games ..... the evening?

Let us meet ..... 5.30 tomorrow morning.

I often go away ..... the weekend.

**Answers:**

on. at. in. in. in. on. on. in. at. At

**Exercise 3                      Fill in the blanks with    until / since / for:**

Mr. and Mrs. Khanna have been married ..... 1995.

I was tired this morning. I stayed in bed ..... 9 o'clock.

We waited for Sarika ..... half an hour but she did not come.

Have you just arrived?' 'No, I have been here ..... half past six'.

'How long did you stay at the party last night?' ..... midnight'.

Mohan and I are good friends. We have known each other ..... five years.

I'm tired. I'm going to lie down ..... a few minutes.

Don't open the door of the train ..... the train stops.

This is my house. I've lived here ..... I was seven years old.

Vikas has gone away. He'll be away ..... Friday.

**Answers:**

since.

until.

for.

since.

Until.

for.

for.

until.

since.

until.

**Exercise 4**

**Complete the following with in / at/ on:**

Don't sit ..... the grass. It's wet.

What have you got ..... your bag?

Look! There's a man ..... the roof. What's he doing?

There are a lot of fish ..... this river.

Our house is number 205—the number is ..... the door.

Is the cinema near here?' 'Yes, turn left ..... the traffic lights'.

I usually do my shopping ..... the Shastri Market.

My aunt lives ..... Mumbai.

There's a small park ..... the top of the hill.

I think I heard the doorbell. There's somebody ..... the door.

**Answers:**

on.

in.

on.

in.

on.

at.

in.

in.

at.

at.

### **Exercise 5**

**Complete the sentences using opposite, beside, by, under, above, below, on, in front of and behind:**

The cat is ..... the table.

There is a big tree ..... the house.

The plane is flying ..... the clouds.

She is standing ..... the piano.

The cinema is ..... the right.

She is sitting ..... the phone.

The switch is ..... the window. .

The cupboard is ..... the sink.

There are some shoes ..... the bed.

The plant is ..... the piano.

**Answers:**

under.

behind.

above.

in front of.

on.

by/beside.

below/under.

above.

under.

by/beside.

**Exercise 6**

**Complete the sentences using on, at, by, with, about:**

In tennis, you hit the ball ..... a racket.

She cuts vegetables ..... a sharp knife.

Do you know anything ..... computers?

My grandmother died ..... the age of 94.

I did not go to the football match, but I watched it ..... television.

My house is the one ..... the red door on the right.

These trains are very fast. They can travel ..... very high speed.

I don't use my car very often. I prefer to go ..... bike.

Can you give me some information ..... hotels in this town.

He was arrested ..... two policemen and taken to the police station.

**Answers:**



with.

with

about.

at.

on.

with.

at.

by

about.

by.

### Exercise 7

**Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:**

I am sorry ..... what I have done.

O God! Keep me ..... sin.

I bought it ..... fifteen rupees.

He broke the jug ..... a hundred pieces.

It has been raining ..... yesterday.

I have been working hard ..... arithmetic.

We suffered ..... your neglect.

The exercise was written ..... me ..... a ball pen.

“Will you walk ..... my parlour?” said the spider ..... the fly.

It is ten o'clock ..... my watch.

### Answers:

for.

from / off.

for.

into.

since.

at.

from.

by, with.

into, to.

by.

### **Jumbled Words**

Re-arrange the following words/phrases to make meaningful sentences:

Ex 1

- (a) control/over/self-control/is/exercised/self/one's
- (b) power/it/having/emotions/one's/mind/and/control/under/is/the/of
- (c) clears/it/strengthens/mind/the/and/will-power
- (d) elevates/it/character/our
- (e) gives/freedom/it/us/peace/joy/and/bliss

Ex 2

- (a) bring/ festivals / life / colours / to / the / human / of/ a
- (b) many/festivals/celebrated/in/types/India/of/are
- (c) these/Holi/some/Diwali/of/are/Id/Christmas/and
- (d) festival/Holi/the/colours/is/of
- (e) celebrated/India/it/over/all/is

Ex 3

- (a) peacock/a/beautiful/is/a/bird
- (b) neck/feathers/covered/is/lovely/its/with
- (c) green/blue/its/and/body/is
- (d) glory/its/tail/long/is/its
- (e) it/national/our/is/bird.

Ex 4

- (a) called/rose/the/queen/the/is/flowers/of
- (b) widely/it/grown/is/the/all/world/over
- (c) 500/there/about/are/species/roses/of
- (d) the/rose/persian/best/is/the

(e) brought/from / there / was /it/ India/ to

Ex5

(a) person/a/healthy/exercise/makes

(b) important /in/ life / it/ one's /is

(c) exercises/physical/person/make/physically/a/fit

(d) mental/makes/fresh/the/exercise/mind

(e) mind/it/sharp/makes/the/too.

Ex 6

(a) keep/vitamins/fit/body/our.

(b) appetite/they/and/improve/body's/increase/ability/fight/to/diseases

(c) help/minerals/growth/the/body/of/in/the

(d) vegetables/fresh fruits/sources/and/are/vitamins/of/minerals/and

(e) roughage/body/helps/undigested/get rid of/to/the/food

Ex 7

(a) useful/camel/is/animal/desert/the/most/the/in/the

(b) heavy/it/ through/ carry/ can/loads/ sand /hot

(c) feet/adapted/walk/are/its/to/sand/on

(d) without/live/it/water/food/many days/can/an/for

(e) the ship of the desert/camel/called/is/the

Ex 8

1. watched I movie yesterday an interesting

2. my mother us her native took place last week to

3. the first the girl everybody praised who won prize

4. work harder the teacher them to and harder advised

5. next the woman doors is an who lives architect

6. wants my brother to play at the basketball national level

7. our we must betray country never

8. should children to their parents listen and elders

9. want I to be worker I grow up a social when

10. you whom meet there did?

11. the other we had a experience day strange

12. was raining it we reached home when

**Answers:**

Ex1

(a) Self-control is control exercised over one's self.

(b) It is the power of having one's emotions and mind under control.

(c) It clears mind and strengthens will power.

(d) It elevates our character.

(e) It gives us freedom, peace, bliss and joy.

Ex2.

(a) Festivals bring colours to the life of a human.

(b) In India many types of festivals are celebrated.

(c) Some of these are Holi, Diwali, Id and Christmas.

(d) Holi is the festival of colours.

(e) It is celebrated all over India.

Ex3

(a) A peacock is a beautiful bird.

(b) Its neck is covered with lovely feathers.

(c) Its body is green and blue.

(d) Its glory is its tail.

(e) It is our national bird.

Ex4

(a) The rose is called the queen of flowers.

(b) It is widely grown all over the world.

(c) There are about 500 species of roses.

(d) The persian rose is the best.

(e) From there it was brought to India.

Ex5

(a) Exercise makes a person healthy.

(b) It is important in one's life.

(c) Physical exercises make a person physically fit.

(d) Mental exercise makes the mind fresh.

(e) It makes the mind sharp too.

Ex6

(a) Vitamins keep our body fit.

(b) They improve appetite and increase body's ability to fight diseases.

(c) Minerals help in the growth of the body.

(d) Fresh fruits and vegetables are sources of vitamins and minerals.

(e) Roughage helps the body to get rid of undigested food.

Ex7

(a) The camel is the most useful animal in the desert.

(b) It can carry heavy loads through hot sand.

(c) Its feet are adapted to walk on sand.

(d) It can live without food and water for many days.

(e) The camel is called the ship of the desert.

Ex 8 Answers

1. I watched an interesting movie yesterday.

2. My mother took us to her native place last week.

3. Everybody praised the girl who won the first prize.

4. The teacher advised them to work harder and harder.

5. The woman who lives next doors is an architect.

6. My brother wants to play basketball at the national level.

7. We must never betray our country.

8. Children should listen to their parents and elders.

9. I want to be a social worker when I grow up.

10. Whom did you meet there?

11. We had a strange experience the other day.

12. It was raining when we reached home.

### **Adjectives ; Degrees Of Comparison Exercises**

Look at the following sentences:

Naina is a tall girl.

Jolly is taller than Naina.

Saumya is the tallest of the three.

What do you notice in the above sentences? Adjectives change in form (tall, taller, tallest) to show comparison. These three forms are known as the three Degrees of Comparison.

The adjective 'tall' denotes the simple quality. It is called the Positive Degree.

When comparing two objects or persons and saying that one possesses a certain quality in a greater degree than the other, we use the comparative form of the adjective. Thus, the adjective 'taller' is the Comparative Degree of tall.

Note: The Comparative Degree is generally followed by 'than'.

When an object or a person possesses a quality in the greater degree of all that are being compared, then the superlative form of the adjective is used. Thus, the adjective 'tallest' is the Superlative Degree of tall. Note: (i) The Superlative form of the adjective is used when we compare more than two objects or persons.

(ii) The Superlative Degree is preceded by 'the' and is generally followed by 'of'.

Formation of Degrees of Comparison

Comparative and Superlative degrees are formed:

**(i) by adding '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree; as**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
Bold	bolde	boldest
short	shorter	shortest
deep	deeper	deepest
cold	colder	coldest
strong	stronger	strongest

poor                  poorer                  poorest

rich                  richer                  richest

**(ii) by adding only 'r' and 'st' when the positive ends in 'e'; as**

**Positive      Comparative      Superlative**

large      larger      largest

wise                  wiser                  wisest

brave      braver      bravest

fine      finer      finest

**(iii) by changing 'y' into 'i' and adding 'er' and 'est' if positive ends in 'y' preceded by a consonant; as**

**Positive      Comparative                  Superlative**

noisy    noisier    noisiest

ugly    uglier    ugliest

holy    holier    holiest

**(iii) by doubling the final consonant before adding '-er' and 'est' if the positive ends in one consonant preceded by a vowel; as**

**Positive      Comparative                  Superlative**

fat      fatter    fattest

big      bigger    biggest

hot      hotter    hottest

thin    thinner    thinnest

**(iv) by placing 'more' and 'most' before all adjectives of more than two syllables and many adjectives of two syllables; as**

**Positive                  Comparative                  Superlative**

intelligent      more intelligent      most intelligent

beautiful      more beautiful                  most beautiful

dangerous      more dangerous      most dangerous

**(v) Some adjectives form their Comparative and Superlative in an irregular way; as**

**Positive                  Comparative      Superlative**

good      better                  best

bad worse worst

little less least

far farther farthest

much more most

many more most

late later, latter latest, last

**(vi) The words like senior, junior, superior, inferior are always followed by to instead of than; as**

Incorrect : Mr. Sharma is more inferior than me.

Correct : Mr. Sharma is inferior to me.

Incorrect: I am junior than you.

Correct: I am junior to you.

**Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks:**

1. Positive Comparative Superlative
2. Many \_\_\_\_\_ most
3. Happy more famous happiest most famous
4. bad worse \_\_\_\_\_
5. fat fatter \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ gayer gayest

**Answers**

1. more 2. happier 3. famous 4. worst
5. fattest 6. gay

**Exercise 2 Choose the right word from within the brackets:**

1. He is cleverer ..... me. (than, to)
2. He is senior ..... me by five years. (than, to)
3. Reeta is the most intelligent ..... all the students of the class. (than, of)
4. Choose the ..... (better, best) of the two.
5. Uttar Pradesh is the ..... populated state of India. (more, most)



6. Make ..... noise. (little, less)
7. Shabana is the ..... painter of the two. (good, better)

**Answer:**

1. than      2. to      3. of      4. better
5. most      6. less      7. better

**Exercise 3      Fill in the blanks with proper form (Comparative or Superlative) of adjectives.**

1. Kavita is the \_\_\_\_ girl in the class. (good)
2. Mt. Everest is the \_\_\_\_ mountain peak in the world. (high)
3. Delhi is \_\_\_\_ than Chennai. (hot)
4. Diamond is the \_\_\_\_ of all gems. (costly)
5. Iron is the \_\_\_\_ of all metals. (heavy)
6. My doll is \_\_\_\_ than yours. (pretty)
7. Sarita is the \_\_\_\_ girl in the class. (popular)
8. Africa is the \_\_\_\_ of all the five continents. (hot)

**Answer:**

1. best                      2. highest      3. hotter                      4. costliest
5. heaviest                      6. prettier      7. most popular      8. Hottest

## **ADVERBS**

An adverb is a word that is used to modify or qualify words like an adjective, a verb , a clause and another adverb expressing a relation of place,time,circumstance,manner,cause,degree,etc.

### **Types of Adverb**

1. Adverbs of time
2. Adverbs of place
3. Adverbs of degree
4. Adverbs of manner
5. Adverbs of frequency

#### **1. Adverbs of Time**

An adverb of time gives more information about when a verb takes place. We usually see this kinds of adverbs placed at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

Adverbs of time usually include - annually, daily, monthly, recently, during, yet, soon, etc.

#### Examples

- *Lately*, you have been coming early to football practice.
- We *recently* bought a puppy.
- We go out for morning tea *daily*.

## 2. Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of place tells us more about where the verb took place. These usually come after the main verb or direct object of the sentence.

Adverbs of place usually include - here, there, nowhere, everywhere, out, in, above, below, etc.

#### Examples

- The girl who took my phone was *nowhere* to be found.
- There were blue butterflies *everywhere* in the garden.
- Clearly there aren't any Pokemon *here*.

## 3. Adverbs of degree

Adverbs of degree tell us more about the intensity of the verb in the sentence. They can be categorized as low degree (e.g. somewhat), medium degree (e.g. fairly), and high degree (e.g. extremely). Adverbs of degree can also modify adjectives and other adverbs and are placed before the word they modify.

Adverbs of degree usually include - almost, quite, nearly, too, etc.

#### Examples

- You have *hardly* read that chapter.
- His health is *extremely* critical.
- I am *so* excited to go to the new amusement park.

## 4. Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner tell us how, or in what manner, something was carried out. They mostly modify verbs and can often be found at the end of a clause. They're easy to spot too. Most of them will end in -ly.

Some common adverbs of manner are - neatly, slowly, quickly, sadly, etc.

#### Examples

- She ironed and folded the clothes *neatly*.
- We can discuss this matter *calmly*.
- He *carefully* labelled all the files given to him.

### 5. Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency let us know how often the verb occurs. Therefore they mostly modify verbs. These adverbs tend to appear right before the main verb in the sentence.

Some of the commonly used are - never, always, rarely, sometimes, usually, again, etc.

#### Examples

- I *always* call my mother before I sleep.
- She *rarely* talks to anyone these days.
- They *usually* go to restaurants on weekends.

An adverb is a word that describes a verb. It tells you about an action or the way something is done. A lot of adverbs end in -ly

Adjective	Adverb
-----------	--------

beautiful	beautifully
-----------	-------------

brave	bravely
-------	---------

bright	brightly
--------	----------

fierce	fiercely
--------	----------

happy	happily
-------	---------

heavy	heavily
-------	---------

#### Examples

The dog is barking **fiercely**.

The prince and the Princess lived **happily** ever after.

The birds are singing **sweetly**.

It is raining **heavily**.

The old man walked **slowly**.

**2 Some adverbs describe the way something is done. They are called adverbs of manner.**

**For example:**

I went to school **cheerfully**.

He runs **fast**.

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
------------------	---------------

**Some adverbs describe when something happens. They are called adverbs of time.**

Point of time—now, then, today, tomorrow, tonight, yesterday, last week, last night, next year, etc.

Relationships in time (when)—already, before, early, after, while, earlier, finally, first, just, last, late, later, later, next, previous, recently, since, soon, till, yet, etc.

**For example**

We went out for dinner last night.

I shall go to the dentist tomorrow.

Next year my sister will be in college.

Now is the time for children.

**Some adverbs tell you where something happens. They are called adverbs of place.**

**For example**

They were coming here.

Some is talking outside.

Please come inside.

They live somewhere in Paris.

**Adverbs of Degree tell us the extent and the intensity of an action.**

They answer the question how much. Some common adverbs of degree are almost, nearly, quite, just, too, enough, hardly, scarcely, very and extremely.

**For example**

This is **just** the book I want.

I have **nearly** finished my dinner.

**Adverb Exercises**

**Question 1. Fill in the blanks with a suitable adverb.**

- (i) I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed at 10 o'clock. (Once / ever / usually)
- (ii) I have \_\_\_\_\_ been to the USA. (Never / ever)
- (iii) I have been to Australia just \_\_\_\_\_ (one / once / ones)
- (iv) I \_\_\_\_\_ take a bath before I go to bed. (once / always / ever)
- (v) My grandparents live in Kerala. I visited them \_\_\_\_\_ (once / often)
- (vi) My friends are \_\_\_\_\_ non-smokers. (Most / mostly)
- (vii) I was \_\_\_\_\_ impressed with her performance. (Too / such / very)

**Answer:**

- (i) I usually go to bed at 10 o'clock. (adverb of frequency)
- (ii) I have never been to the USA. (frequency adverb)
- (iii) I have been to Australia just once. (frequency)
- (iv) I always take a bath before I go to bed. (frequency)
- (v) My grandparents live in Kerala. I visited them often. (frequency)
- (vi) My friends are mostly non-smokers. (focusing adverb)
- (vii) I was very impressed with her performance. (degree adverb)

**Question 2. Identify adverbs**

- (i) Pihu has written a very beautiful poem.
- (ii) We have never been to Bhopal earlier.
- (iii) The Prime Minister visits Nepal next week.
- (iv) The story, she told is quite interesting.
- (v) Sagarika has recently returned from UK.
- (vi) I will quickly finish with my work.
- (vii) You can keep it anywhere in the room.

**Answer:**

- (i) very
- (ii) never, earlier
- (iii) next week
- (iv) quite

(v) recently

(vi) quickly

(vii) anywhere

**Question 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs.**

[quite, swiftly, very, badly, equally, regularly, well, ago, rudely, clearly]

(i) Sudha was a \_\_\_\_\_ sincere student.

(ii) This job is very \_\_\_\_\_ done.

(iii) She comes here \_\_\_\_\_ often.

(iv) Two years \_\_\_\_\_ there was no such market here.

(v) We all missed you \_\_\_\_\_.

(vi) You must attend the classes \_\_\_\_\_.

(vii) Tanu is so young, but speaks very \_\_\_\_\_.

(viii) The car ran \_\_\_\_\_.

(ix) You should not talk \_\_\_\_\_ to anybody.

(x) Akbar treated his subject \_\_\_\_\_.

**EDITING**

Editing is a stage of the writing process in which a writer improves a draft by correcting errors and by making words and sentences clearer, more precise and more effective.

**EXERCISE:**

Correct the following sentences.

1. She was carrying too many luggages.

2. Have you got any informations?

3. Betty is more nice than her sister.

4. The father of Karthik is an engineer.

5. That is theirs house.

6. We watched movie yesterday. Movie was very good.

7. Bill Gates is richest man in the world.

8. That laptop costed me 500 dollars.

9. Spider has eight legs.
10. Rohan and Sania likes to play the violin.
11. She invited my husband and myself.
12. The honesty is the best policy.
13. Can you get me a glass of water, please.
14. They has got two cars.
15. He swimmed across the river.

#### Answers

1. She was carrying too much luggage. (Luggage is an uncountable noun. It should be used with much.)
2. Have you got any information? (The noun information is uncountable; it does not have a plural form.)
3. Betty is nicer than her sister. (Adjectives of one or two syllables form their comparative and superlative forms by adding -er and -est to the positive.)
4. Karthik's father is an engineer.
5. That is their house. / That house is theirs.
6. We watched a movie yesterday. The movie was very good. (A singular countable noun requires an article or another determiner with it.)
7. Bill Gates is the richest man in the world.
8. That laptop cost me 500 dollars.
9. A spider has eight legs. / The spider has eight legs.
10. Rohan and Sania like to play the violin.
11. She invited my husband and me.
12. Honesty is the best policy. (Honesty is an abstract noun. Articles are not normally used with abstract nouns.)
13. Can you get me a glass of water, please?
14. They have got two cars. (The third person plural pronoun 'they' requires the verb have.)
15. He swam across the river. (The three forms of the verb swim are - swim, swam and swum)

### Gap Filling

A gap-fill test is an exercise in which words are removed from a text and replaced with spaces. The student has to fill each space with the missing word or a suitable word. It may be a verb, determiner, preposition, conjunction or any other part of speech.

#### **EXAMPLES:**

1. I .....like to watch movies. (doesn't, don't, isn't)
2. My father ..... watching a movie yesterday. (is , was, were)
3. ....is the name of your uncle?( Who, what, how)
4. The cat jumped.....the well. (on, in, into)
5. My father has gone to meet.... brother. (hers, his, him)
6. The boys were running.....(fast, fasting, faster)
7. He is the ..... boy in the class.( tall, taller, tallest)
8. Honesty is.....best policy.( A, an, the)
9. ....was a beautiful day.(This,that,those)
10. My mother has.....living here for many years. (Being, been, be)

#### **ANSWERS**

1. don't
2. was
3. what
4. into
5. his
6. fast
7. tallest
8. the
9. That
10. **Been**

### Prepositions

Prepositions are the words that are to link the nouns, pronouns with the different parts of the sentence. They are used to make the relationship between the sentence and the noun or pronoun. Some of the words that are used as prepositions are – by, at, in, on, across, under, with, of, between, behind, above, etc.

#### **Examples of prepositions**

Rohit sat **on** the chair.

Anusha lost her bag **at** the beach.

This book belongs **to** Amit.

They were sitting **under** the tree.



Raisha will be joining the gym **by** tomorrow.

There are many clouds **in** the sky.

He drew the painting **with** colors.

They walked **across** the lake.

Anju is sitting **between** Vidhi and Diya.

### **Fundamentals**

1. Prepositions are words which show the relationship between two words in a sentence.
2. Prepositions are used to connect nouns, pronouns and phrases in any sentence. The relationship can include direction, place (or a particular point or location), time, manner, cause and amount (or degree).
3. The preposition almost always comes before the noun or pronoun and hence it is called a preposition.

### **Forms of Prepositions**

**Simple Prepositions:** Simple Prepositions are used in simple sentences.

Example:

- In, on, at, to, from, with, by, etc.
- She is not going with her mother.

**Compound Prepositions:** When we join two nouns, pronouns or phrases then we use compound prepositions.

Example:

- About, across, among, between, beside, before, etc.
- We will reach the station before the train leaves.

**Double Prepositions:** A double preposition is two (prepositional) words used in a sentence to connect nouns, pronouns and phrases with other words in a sentence.

Example:

- Outside of, out of, from behind, because of, etc.
- It was just because of you that they went to school.

### **Prepositions Exercise**

**Select the correct prepositions from the list to fill in the blanks.**

In, off, on, from, by, under, through, on, of, over

1. The dog was hiding \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

2. The cat jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

3. Ankita drove \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge.
4. They went \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel.
5. Manisha got a package \_\_\_\_\_ her friend.
6. I like the songs \_\_\_\_\_ 80s.
7. Manisha put the flowers \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
8. The pastry was placed \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
9. He first met him \_\_\_\_\_ 2009.
10. I was born \_\_\_\_\_ May 3, 2007.

**Answers:**

1. Under
2. Off
3. Over
4. Through
5. From
6. Of
7. By
8. On
9. In
10. On

**List of Antonyms/synonyms**

	<b>Antonyms/Synonyms</b>	
	<b>Synonyms: Words having similar meanings.</b>	<b>Antonyms: Words having opposite meanings.</b>
<b>Word</b>	<b>Synonyms</b>	<b>Antonyms</b>
Domestic	Local, Internal, Native	imported, Alien, Outsider
Amaze	Surprised, Astonish, Bewilder, Stun, flabberghast	
Brave	Courageous, Valiant, Fearless	Coward, Timid, Weakling
Bravery	Courage, Valour	Cowardice, Fearfulness, Timidity
Love	Affection, Fondness	Hatred, Dislike
Praise	Admiration, Adore, Glorify	Criticize, Condemn
Friend	Pal, Buddy, Companion, Ally	Enemy, Foe, Rival, Opponent
Enemy	Enemy, Foe, Rival, Opponent	Pal, Buddy, Companion, Ally
Rough	Uneven, irregular, bumpy	flat, smooth, sleek

Happy	Cheerful, Joyful, Jovial, Merry, Jolly, delighted	Unhappy, sorrowful, dejected, miserable
Angry	Irate, irritated, annoyed, displeased	Happy, glad, delighted, pleased
Victory	Success, triumph, win, conquest	Failure, Defeat
Cold	Chilly, Freezing	Balmy, summery, scorching
Faithful	Loyal, staunch, resolute	Unfaithful, disloyal, treacherous
Rich	Wealthy, Affluent, Prosperous	Poverty-stricken, Beggarly, Needy
Old	Elderly, aged, senior	Young, Youthful
Beast	Wild animal, creature, brute, monster	Domestic animal, Hero, Saint, Angel
Hilarious	Very funny, Amusing	Serious
Ridiculous	Laughable, Absurd, Humourous	Serious, sensible, reasonable
Serious	Serious, sensible, reasonable	Funny, Amusing, Ridiculous, Hilarious
Huge	Enormous, vast, immense, colossal	Minute, mini, tiny, insignificant
Tiny	Minute, mini, insignificant	Enormous, vast, immense, colossal, huge
Scared	Frightened, afraid, fearful, panicky, worried	Calm, composed, confident
Innocent	blameless, guiltless, clear	Guilty, culpable, blameworthy
Difficult	Hard, strenuous, heavy, tough	Easy, straightforward, simple
Boring	Dull, tedious, monotonous	Interesting, absorbing, fascinating, gripping
Pain	suffering, agony, affliction	comfort, solace, peace
Trust	Belief, faith, assurance	Distrust, mistrust, skepticism
Tired	Exhausted, fatigued, worn out, weary, spent	Energetic, fresh, lively, spirited, bubbly, active, tireless

#### WORD

#### ANTONYM

#### WORD

#### ANTONYM

Accept

reject

Active

passive

Advantage

disadvantage

Agree

differ

Allow

disallow

Attack

protect

Beautiful

ugly

Attract

repel

Beginning	end	Belief	Disbelief, doubt
Care	neglect	Clean	Dirty
Clever	Stupid	Cold	hot
Comedy	Tragedy	Difficult	Easy
Disease	health	Divide	Unite
Bitter	sweet	Blessing	curse
Bold	timid	Bright	Dull
Buy	sell	Broad	narrow
Exterior	interior	Fair	Foul, unfair
Fortune	misfortune	Freedom	slavery
Fresh	stale	Friend	enemy, foe
Full	empty	Gain	loss
Give	take	Glad	sad
Confess	deny	Domestic	wild
Dry	wet	Equal	unequal
Evil	good	Joy	sorrow
Lend	borrow	Knowledge	ignorance
Lenient	strict	Literate	illiterate
Living	dead	Long	short
Love	hate, hatred	Loyal	disloyal
Natural	artificial , unnatural	Negative	positive
New	old	Partial	impartial
Peace	war	High	low
Honest	dishonest	Honour	Dishonour
Hope	despair	Humble	proud, haughty
Increase	decrease	In	out
Innocent	guilty	Sharp	dull, blunt
Sweet	sour	Timid	fearless
Top	bottom	Praise	Blame

Presence	absence	Profit	loss
Public	private	Punctual	late
Pure	impure	Regular	irregular
Remember	forget	Right	wrong, left
Rough	smooth	Sure	doubtful

### SYNONYMS

WORD	SYNONYMS	WORD	SYNONYMS
Acknowledge	admit	Narrate	tell
Actual	real	Perfect	excellent
Answer	reply	Permit	allow
Benefit	advantage	Queer	strange
Bold	brave	Stupid	foolish
Brief	short	Rare	uncommon
Cease	stop	Map	plan
Certain	sure	Mock	redicule
Conceal	hide	Native	original
Cost	price	Obey	submit
Defect	fault	Old	ancient
Defend	protect	Ruin	destroy
Dense	thick	Rash	careless
Depart	leave	Ugly	hideous
Effect	result	Weak	feeble
Flourish	prosper	Yearn	long
Fortunate	lucky	yield	produce
Gain	profit	Zone	area
Gay	cheerful	Zeal	passion
Grateful	thankful	Wicked	heartless
Heal	Cure	Zenith	top
Junk	Trash	Safe	secure

Justice	fairness	Timid	cowardly
Kind	tender	Plead	argue
Lazy	idle	Vanish	disappear
Labour	toil	Mute	dumb
Profit	gain	Wonder	amazement
Hearty	sincere	Triumph	victory
Heed	attention	Savage	wild
Humble	modest	Quiet	calm
Illegal	unlawful	Poor	needy
Jest	joke	Zeal	passion
Liberty	freedom	Timid	cowardly
Merry	happy	Obvious	clear
Method	way	urge	press

### **VERBS**

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Abide	abode	abode
Bend	bent	bent
Bless	blessed	blessed
Burn	burnt	burnt
Buy	bought	bought
Breed	bred	bred
Begin	Began	begun
Bleed	bled	bled
Boil	boiled	boiled
Bring	brought	brought
Build	built	built
Catch	caught	caught
Compel	compelled	compelled

Deal	dealt	dealt
Dip	dipped	dipped
Die	died	died
Dream	dreamt	dreamt
Feed	fed	fed
Kneel	knelt	knelt
Light	lighted	lighted
May	might	might
Sell	sold	sold
Smell	smelt	smelt
Spend	spent	spent
Stay	stayed	stayed
Shoot	shot	shot
Tell	told	told
Weep	wept	wept
Fill	filled	filled
Laugh	laughed	laughed
Mean	meant	meant
Send	sent	sent
Sleep	slept	slept
Sweep	swept	swept
Teach	taught	taught
Think	thought	thought
Work	worked	worked
Awake	awoke	awoken
Bind	bound	bound
Become	became	become
Creep	crept	crept
Dig	dug	dug

Draw	drew	drawn
Drive	drove	driven
Find	found	found
Fly	flew	flown
Fight	fought	fought
Forget	forgot	forgotten
Arise	arose	arisen
Be	was	been
Bear	bore	born , borne
Bite	bit	bitten
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Take	took	taken
Come	came	come
Break	broke	broken
Blow	blew	blown
Choose	chose	chosen

**Q1 . Fill in the blanks with correct form of verb.**

- 1.I ..... my hands because they were dirty, (wash)
2. Somebody has ..... this window pane, (break)
3. I feel good. I ..... very well last night, (sleep)
4. We ..... a very good film yesterday, (see)
- 5.It ..... a lot while we were on holiday, (rain)
6. I have ..... my bag. (lose). Have you it? (see)
7. Harish's bicycle was ..... last week, (steal)
8. I ..... to bed early because I was tired, (go)
9. Have you ..... your work yet? (finish)
10. This house was ..... about 15 years ago. (build)
11. Parth ..... to drive when he was 18. (learn)



12. I have never ..... a horse, (ride)

13. Sushma is a good friend of mine. I have ..... her for a long time, (know)

14. Yesterday I ..... (fall) and my leg. (hurt)

Q 1 Answers:

1. washed.
2. broken.
3. slept.
4. saw.
5. rained.
6. lost, seen.
7. stolen
8. went.
9. finished.
10. built
11. learnt.
12. ridden.
13. known.
14. fell, hurt.

**Q2. Complete the sentences. Choose from the list and put the verb into the correct form.**

damage	eat	enjoy	go	go away	
listen	open	pronounce	rain	understand	use

1. I am going to take an umbrella with me. It is .....
2. Why are you so tired? Did you ..... to bed late last night?
3. Where are the chocolates? Have you ..... them all?
4. How is your new job? Are you..... it?
5. My uncle's car was badly..... in the accident but I was OK.
6. Mrs. Kapur has got a car but she does not ..... it very often.
7. Shalini is not at home. She has ..... for a few days.
8. I don't ..... the problem. Can you explain it again?
9. Nikhil is in his room. He's ..... to music.
10. I don't know how to say this word. How is it ..... ?
11. How do you ..... this window? Can you show me?

Q2 Answers:

- 1.raining.
2. go.
- 3.eaten.
- 4.enjoying.
- 5.damaged.
- 6.use.
- 7.gone away.
- 8.understand.

- 9.listening.
- 10.pronounced.
- 11.open.

**Q3. Put the verb into the correct form, to ... or -ing:**

- 1.When I am tired, I enjoy ..... television, (watch)
- 2. It was a nice day, so we decided ..... for a walk, (go)
- 3.It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ..... for a walk, (go)
- 4.I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ..... (wait)
- 5.They don't have much money. They can't afford ..... out. (go)
- 6 .I wish that dog would stop ..... It is driving me mad. (bark)
- 7.Our neighbour threatened ..... the police if we did not stop fighting (call)
- 8.We were hungry, so I suggested ..... dinner early, (have)
- 9.Hurry up! I don't want to risk ..... the train, (miss)
- 10.I'm still looking for a job but I hope ..... something soon, (find)

**Q 3. Answers:**

- 1.watching.
- 2. to go.
- 3. going.
- 4. waiting.
- 5. to go.
- 6. barking.
- 7. to call.
- 8. having.
- 9. missing.
- 10. to find

**STUDY MATERIAL**

**ENGLISH**

**CLASS VI (CCT BASED QUESTIONS)**

**TERM 2 2021-22**

**Question-1:** Choose the most suitable option on the basis of the text given below.

1. Earth is the only known planet that has usable water.
  2. Even though we get sufficient water for our needs,
  3. we should really understand the value of water and use it in a proper manner.
  4. Unfortunately, many people waste water without thinking twice.
  5. They are ignorant that there are billions of people who do not get enough water to drink.
1. **Usable** in line 1 means –  
A. of much use    B. that can be used    C. to be reused    D. used by many people
  2. Which of the following is the correct spelling of underlined word in line 2?  
A. Suficient    B. Sufficeant    C. Sufficient    D. Suficiant
  3. Which of the following could best replace **value** in line 3?  
A. Price    B. Scarcity    C. Importance    D. Necessity
  4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **without thinking twice** in line 4?  
A. Thoughtlessly    B. Thoughtfully    C. Considerably    D. Unknowingly
  5. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to **ignorant** in line 5?  
A. Wise    B. Aware    C. Cautious    D. Careful

**Question-2:** Choose the most suitable option on the basis of the text given below.

1. Fresh vegetable juices are **power-packed** with nutrients.
2. They are **rich in iron**
3. Which is an important **component** of Red Blood cells, present in our blood.
4. Raised level of hemoglobin improves the blood circulation
5. Gives our body and mind a **boost** of energy

1. '**Power-packed**' in line 1 can be best described as –

- A. Enriched    B. Strong    C. Powerful    D. Wholesome
2. Line 3 means that vegetable juices –
- A. are costly    B. have only iron    C. don't have sugar    D. have sufficient quantity of iron

3. **Component** in line 3 means-

A. feature B. Part C. Colour D. Quality

4. The word that means opposite to '**raised**' is –

A. declined B. increased C. low D. updated

5. What is the meaning of **boost** in line 5 ?

A. improve B. make brave C. make intelligent D. release

Question-3: RIDDLES

1. What belongs to you, but other people use it more than you?
2. I make two people out of one. What am I?
3. This is as light as a feather, yet no man can hold it for long. What am I?
4. Before Mount Everest was discovered, what was the highest mountain on Earth?
5. What is the end of everything?
6. What has toes but no feet or legs?

Question-4: HUMOUR : A RACE BETWEEN HARE AND TORTOISE

Once upon a time, there was a hare and a tortoise. They lived in a huge jungle, with other animals like tigers, elephants, deer, and crocodiles. The hare was very fast on his feet. He took part in many races, and always came first, no matter who the opponent was. Over time, his constant victory turned him into a very proud hare. He began to put in lesser effort in the races he took part in because he was winning them all anyway. Now, in the same forest, was a wise tortoise. Unlike the hare, the tortoise was extremely slow. In fact, he was one of the slowest animals in the jungle. He kept observing the hare, and he saw that the hare's success was getting to his head. So, he decided to teach the hare a lesson. He called all the animals of the jungle, including the hare, and openly challenged the hare to the race. When the animals heard this, they all began to laugh.

Animals that were faster than the tortoise had lost to the hare. How was the tortoise, which was the slowest animal in the jungle, going to defeat the hare? But they all were curious, and the hare loved a challenge. So, he accepted it.

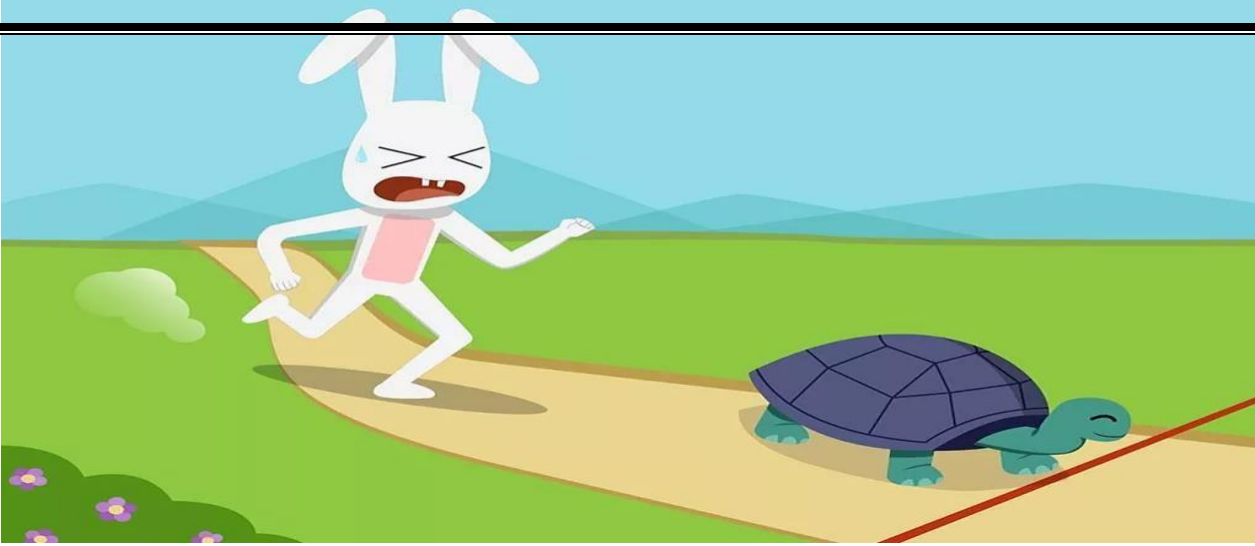
The next day, the hare and the tortoise were all set to begin the race "On your mark, get ready, and GO!" The monkey of the jungle said, waving a white flag.



The hare took off immediately. The hare kept running and had already covered a distance, but the tortoise was still barely across the starting line. After a while, the hare stopped running and thought to himself. The tortoise was going to take forever to reach the end of the race. It was obvious that the tortoise was going to lose. So, the hare decided to take a short nap.



He found a shady, comfortable spot and fell asleep. Meanwhile, the tortoise never gave up. He kept running. By the end of the day, to everyone's surprise, the tortoise was the winner!



The hare, because of his pride and overconfidence, had lost the race. The moral of this story is, slow and steady wins the race.

**QUESTIONS:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ took part in many races, and always came first, no matter who the opponent was.

2. Who decided to teach the hare a lesson?

- (A) Elephant
- (B) Tiger
- (C) Tortoise

(D) Crocodile

3. Who won the race?

- (A) Tortoise
- (B) Hare
- (C) Elephant
- (D) Tiger

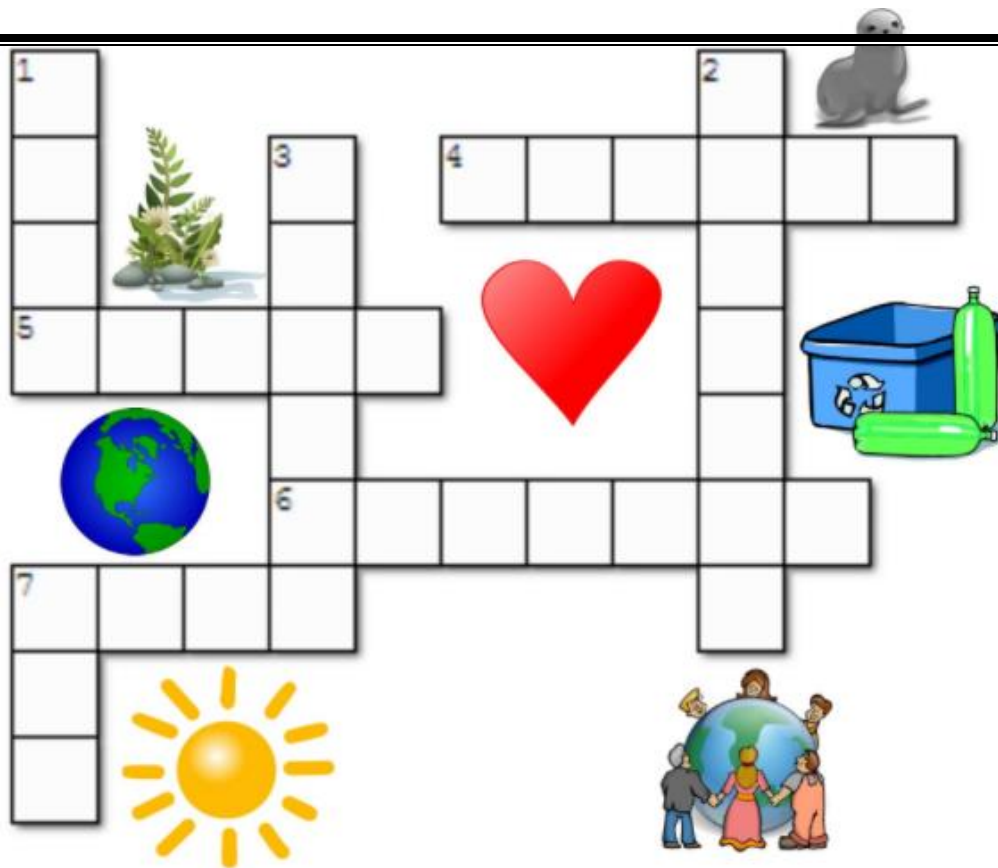
4. What have we learned from the story?

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**Question-5: Crossword on Nature**



#### Across

4. We have flowers, fruits, vegetables and other \_\_\_\_\_ in our garden.
5. We live on planet \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Reduce, Reuse, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Together we can \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth.

#### Down

1. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ and take care of the Earth.
2. Dogs and cats are types of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Plants, trees and birds are a part of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is so bright I have to wear dark glasses.

#### **Question-6: World's Largest Seal by Guy Belleranti**

In the freezing ocean waters of Antarctica, the planet's largest seals make their home in a frozen world. These giants are southern elephant seals, and they can grow as long as the length of a car and weigh as much as two cars combined. The name "elephant seal" comes from both the males' enormous size and from their giant trunk-like nose, called a proboscis. Females do not have a proboscis and they are much smaller.

A thick layer of blubber keeps southern elephant seals warm in their icy habitat. The seals are clumsy on land, but in water they're graceful swimmers and incredible divers. They can easily dive 1,000 to 4,000 feet to hunt for squid, octopus, and various kinds of fish. Elephant seals are able to stay underwater for 20 minutes or more. The longest underwater session researchers observed is an amazing two hours!

When they return to the surface to breathe, it's only for a few minutes. Then they dive again. While elephant seals spend most of their time swimming, they also gather on beaches in groups called colonies. One reason they come to land is to give birth and breed. Males arrive before females. They battle for dominance, deciding who will have large harems of females. Raising their enormous bodies, the males inflate their snouts and bellow. Usually these confrontations end quickly. However, sometimes only a physical battle can settle the matter. These fights can be bloody, but permanent injury is rare.

Females arriving on land give birth to a single pup they've been carrying since the previous year. Newborns weigh about 90 pounds. The mother nurses her pup for a little over three weeks. After this she breeds with a dominant male and then returns to the sea to feed. Her pup now weighs well over

200 pounds and is on its own. If it survives, it too will enter the sea within a couple of months. A second reason elephant seals come to land is to molt. When they molt, they shed old skin and fur and new skin and fur grows.

A smaller species, the northern elephant seal, lives in the Pacific Ocean, dispersed from Baja, California to Alaska. Both northern and southern elephant seals were once hunted nearly to extinction. However, under legal protections both have made incredible comebacks

**World's Largest Seal by Guy Belleranti**

1. Based on the information in the article, describe how an elephant seal's movements are different on land than in the water.

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2. Why do male elephant seals arrive on land before females during the breeding season?

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3. According to the information in the article, describe two reasons why elephant seals come on land.

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4. How does an elephant seal obtain its food? What foods are parts of an elephant seal's diet?

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5. Based on what you read in the article, are elephant seals in danger of becoming extinct today? Why or why not?

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**Question-7:** Fill in the missing letters to create a vocabulary word from the article. Then write the full word on the line. Be sure you spell each word correctly.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ n \_\_\_\_\_ m o \_\_\_\_\_ s

hint: extremely large

2. \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_ i n \_\_\_\_\_ n \_\_\_\_\_ e

hint: power or superiority over others

3. c \_\_\_\_\_ u \_\_\_\_\_ y

hint: awkward; ungainly



4 e r a e n  
hint: lasting indefinitely

5. \_\_\_\_\_ l \_\_\_\_\_ n i e \_\_\_\_\_

hint: groups of elephant seals

6. e \_\_\_\_\_ i n . t \_\_\_\_\_ n

hint: disappearance from the planet

### Question-8: Education

" Training the Hand the Head, and the Heart": Indian Education at Hampton Institute”

Paulette Fairbanks Molin

I left home to come here at Hampton on Sept. 14,'97 on Monday evening and arrived here at Hampton. Thursday evening, coming on my way I saw some of the largest cities I ever saw and was greatly surprised such as Milwaukee, Racine, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Richmond capital of Virginia." Thus Alexander La Rock, one of the first Chippewa (Ojibway) to attend Hampton Institute in Virginia, described his 1897 trip from Wisconsin to the school. He continued:" Coming over the Alleghany [sic] Mountains I got scared sometimes the limited we were on was going 58 seconds a mile running right on the edges of the mountains. I expect it would run off the track every minute. Anyhow I arrived safely and thank God for it very much as everybody ought to do." 1 Journeys of American Indian students to the school, located on an arm of Chesapeake Bay, began in 1878. At that time, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, already an established school for blacks, began an experiment in Indian education. Its Indian Department became the forerunner of a system of government schools designed to assimilate Indians into the dominant culture. The aim of the private, nondenominational school was to train" the hand, the head and the heart" of selected youths" to be examples to, and teachers of, their people."

Answer the following questions :

1: \_\_\_\_\_, one of the first Chippewa (Ojibway) to attend Hampton Institute in Virginia, described his 1897 trip from Wisconsin to the school.

2: \_\_\_\_\_LEFT HOME to come here at Hampton on Sept. 14,'97 on Monday evening and arrived here at Hampton.

A) Maria Montessori B) Paulette Fairbanks Molin C) Paulette Molin D) None of the above

3: The aim of the private, nondenominational school was;

\_\_\_\_\_

4: The beginning year of journey of American Indian students in the school located on an arm of Chesapeake Bay was: A) 1879 B) 1789 C) 1987 D) 1878

5: At that time, Hampton \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ and Agricultural \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_, already an established school for \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_, began an experiment in Indian education. A) 1.Normal, 2. Black 3. Institute

B) 1. Black, 2.Normal, 3. Institute

C) 1. Normal, 2 Institute, 3 Black

D) 1 Institute, 2 Black, 3 Normal

### QUESTION 9      Media and Technology

Of, all the inventions of Science, Solar Rickshaw is perhaps the most useful on the practical side of life. It is not just any rickshaw but an optimally designed pedal operated and motor assisted three wheeler. This zero carbon, urban transport vehicle or 'Pedicab' was designed and developed by a team of engineers from the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, West Bengal.

Like Solar Rickshaw, the gorgeous green phone is the another wonderful invention of scientific mind. We all know mobile phones are 'must haves' these days. In fact according to statistics six out of ten people in this world own a cell phone. So imagine the energy consumed and the e-waste generated by these devices, realizing the side effects of mobile phones, many handset manufactures are going green while some are even going solar.

Samsung for instance has unveiled the solar powered phone - 'Blue Earth'- It is a touch phone that has a full solar panel on its back which can generate enough power to charge the phone. It is made from recycled plastic from water bottles and has a built in pedometer to keep a tab on your carbon dioxide emissions. And it is small enough to fit into your pocket.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or sentence.**

(1) State the advantage of 'solar inventions'?

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(2) Name the device that enables a solar phone to function?

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**Choose the correct option:**

(3) Solar rickshaw are suitable for \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Urban areas
- (b) Rural areas
- (c) Semi-urban area
- (d) All of the above

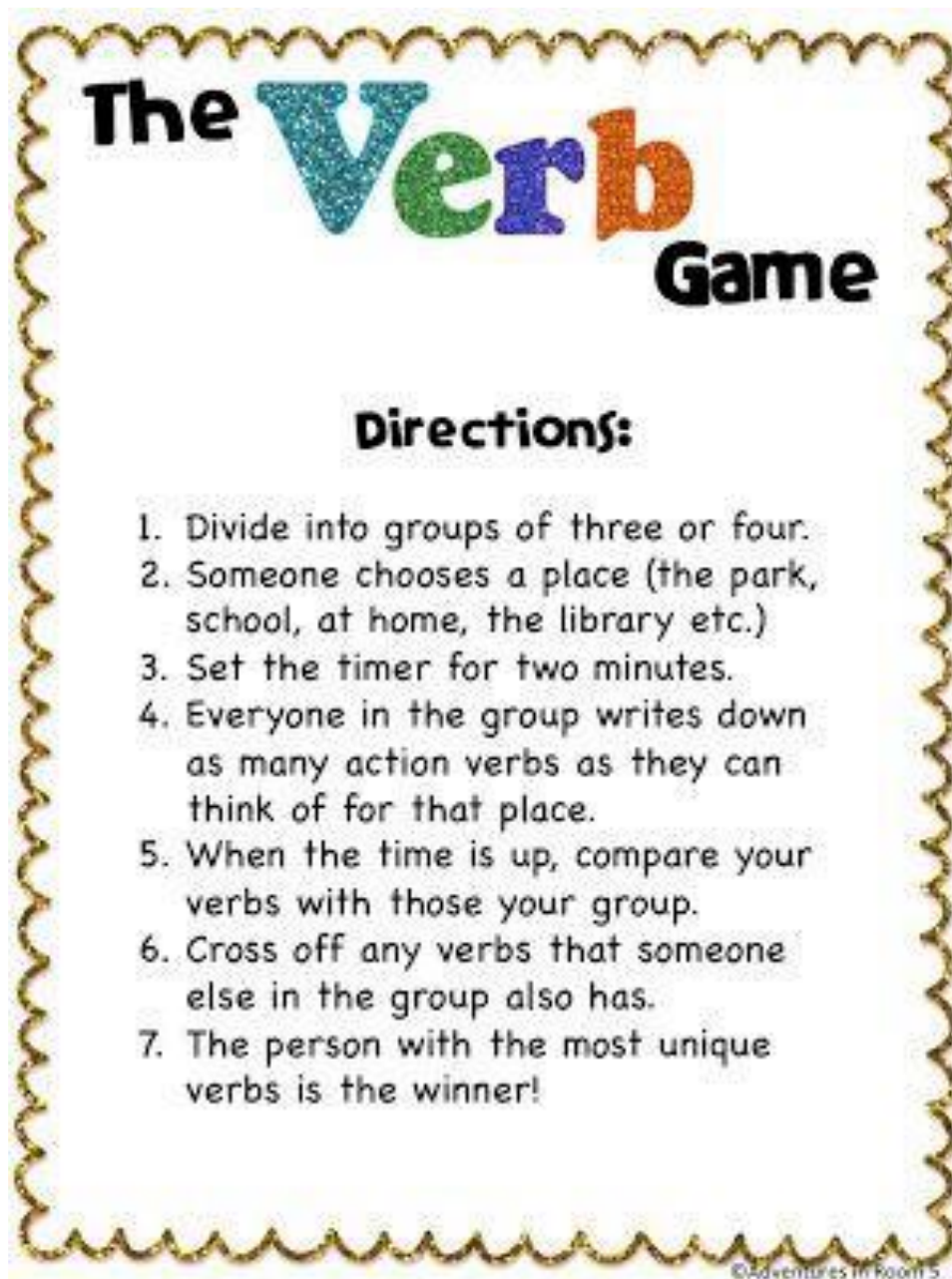
(4) Name material that is used to manufacture solar power phones?

- (a) Plastic
- (b) Batteries
- (c) Recycled plastic
- (d) Recycled glass

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ mean the same as 'best possible'?

- (a) Phenomenal
- (b) Unveiled
- (c) Optimally
- (d) Rescue

**Question 10:** STUDENTS WILL WRITE VERBS RELATED TO PARK, SCHOOL, HOME AND LIBRARY.  
FOR SELF ATTEMPT (TEACHER WILL ASSIST)



## ANSWER KEY

Ans-1

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

Ans-2.

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

Ans-3.

1. Your name.
2. A mirror.
3. Your breath
4. Mount Everest. (Discovered or not, it was still there!)
5. The letter "g".
6. Tomatoes.

Ans-4:

1. hare
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. We should not consider anyone slow. We should not stop working before completion.
5. Any positive answer by students.

Ans-5:

1. Love
2. Animal
3. Nature
4. Plants
5. Earth
6. Recycle
7. **(across)** Save
8. **(down)** sun

**Ans-6:**

- 1. On land, an elephant seal is clumsy and has a difficult time moving around, but in the water, an elephant seal moves easily and gracefully.**
- 2. Males come ashore before females to fight for dominance. Their fights decide**

which males will have the largest harems of females.

3. Elephant seals come on land to breed and give birth, and to molt.

4. An elephant seal obtains food by diving to depths of around 1,000 to 4,000 feet to hunt. Elephant seals eat squid, octopus, and a variety of fish.

5. Today, elephant seals are not in danger of becoming extinct. This is because laws are now in place to protect their populations.

Ans-7:

1. **e n o r m o u s** **enormous**  
**hint:** extremely large
2. **d o m i n a n c e** **dominance**  
**hint:** power or superiority over others
3. **c l u m s y** **clumsy**  
**hint:** awkward; ungainly
4. **p e r m a n e n t** **permanent**  
**hint:** lasting indefinitely
5. **c o l o n i e s** **colonies**  
**hint:** groups of elephant seals
6. **e x t i n c t i o n** **extinction**

**hint:** disappearance from the planet

Ans-8.

1. Our educationists have to face the problems of—1. religious and moral education and, 2. the problem arising out of a large variety of languages.
2. Types of differences in our country are different faiths and belongings, diverse way of life and different forms of worship , different religions
3. (C) they practice different faiths
4. (A) Learning more languages
5. (D) evade

**Question 9      Media and Technology**

**Q 1 Credit Pattern**

**Full Credit:** 2

**Nil Credit:** 0

Explain expected answer and the respective credits

**Full Credit:** They are environment friendly

**Nil Credit:** No response

**Q 2 Credit Pattern**

**Full Credit:** 2

**Nil Credit:** 0

Explain expected answer and the respective credits

**Full Credit:** A Solar panel

**Nil Credit:** No response or any other response.

**Q 3 Credit Pattern**

**Full Credit:** 2

**Partial Credit:** 1

Explain expected answer and the respective credits

**Full Credit:** Option (a) Urban areas

**Partial Credit:** Any other option

**Q 4 Credit Pattern**

**Full Credit:** 2

**Nil Credit:** 0

Explain expected answer and the respective credits

**Full Credit:** Option (c) Recycled plastic

**Nil Credit:** Any other options

**Q 5.Credit Pattern**

**Full Credit:** 2

**Nil Credit:** 0

Explain expected answer and the respective credits

**Full Credit:** Option (c) Optimally

**Nil Credit:** Any other options