



ENGLISH(HONEYSUCKLE)

GRADE – 6

UNIT – 3. TARO'S REWARD (Prose)



➤ SUMMARY

There lived a woodcutter named Taro in a village of Japan with his family. He earned his living by wood – cutting and lived on a hill side. His income was meagre; he could fulfill the basic needs of the family.

One day, through the cracks of his hut cold winds shivered Taro's father. At this Taro's father wished for a cup of sake', a drink to warm his body. Taro was sad as he could not afford to get the drink.

So he decided to work harder to earn more money. Next day he got up early to cut more woods. He went to drink water from a nearby fountain as he was thirsty.

He found that the taste of the water was different. Then he realized that it was sake'. He filled the pitcher with it. He brought it along and gave it to his father. After taking a sip of it, the father stopped shivering and danced a little.

That day a visitor came and Taro offered the sake to her and told the whole story about sake'. Next morning all the villagers reached there before Taro.

The village went to the waterfall with pitchers etc. But they found that it was only water. So they were very angry with Taro. Taro had to save himself from the anguish of the villagers. But when he tasted himself. It was again the same sake'.

The news reached the ears of the Emperor, Taro was rewarded by the emperor of Japan for being good and kind.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Whistled | 6. Delicious |
| 2. Expensive | 7. Tricked |
| 3. Cracks | 8. Disappointment |
| 4. Thoughtful | 9. Muttering |
| 5. Kneeling | 10. Encourage |

➤ WORD MEANINGS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Honour – respect | 11. Crack – broken down |
| 2. Intended – wished | 12. Sweat – body odour |
| 3. Delicious – tasty | 13. Delighted - happy |
| 4. Kneeling – bending on knees | 14. Pitcher – thing in which we fill water |
| 5. Chopped – cut into pieces | 15. Shivering – trembling |
| 6. Lonely – deserted | 16. Whistled through – passed through with a whistling sound |
| 7. Saké – a hard drink | 17. Muttering – speaking unclearly |
| 8. Extra – additional | 18. Sent for – called |
| 9. Expensive - costly | |
| 10. Tricked – deceived | |

➤ **WORKING WITH TEXT**

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Taro run in the direction of the stream?

Ans: Taro ran in the direction of the stream because earlier he had never heard or seen a rushing stream in the forest also he was thirsty.

2. How did Taro's father show his happiness after drinking sake?

Ans: After drinking saké, Taro's father showed his happiness by doing a little dance in the middle of the floor.

3. Why did the waterfall give Taro saké and others water?

Ans: The waterfall gave Taro saké and others water because he was a thoughtful son who honoured and obeyed his parents always while others were greedy.

4. Why did the villagers want to drown Taro?

Ans: The villagers wanted to drown Taro because they thought that he had tricked them.

5. Why did the Emperor reward Taro?

Ans: The emperor rewarded Taro for he honoured and obeyed his parents.

B. Mark the right item.

1. Taro earned very little money because

- (i) he didn't work hard enough.
- (ii) the villagers didn't need wood.
- (iii) the price of wood was very low.**

2. Taro decided to earn extra money

- (i) to live a more comfortable life.
- (ii) to buy his old father some saké.**
- (iii) to repair the cracks in the hut.

3. The neighbour left Taro's hut in a hurry because

- (i) she was delighted with the drink.
- (ii) she was astonished to hear Taro's story.
- (iii) she wanted to tell the whole village about the waterfall.**

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

1. Expensive – The diamond ring is expensive.
2. Thoughtful – She is a very kind and thoughtful person.
3. Encourage – His parents encourage him in his studies.
4. Intended – it is not clear to us what you intended.
5. Greedily – he ate the bread greedily.
6. Tricked – I think Jerry tricked us.

➤ **WORKING WITH LANGUAGE**

A. Strike off the words in the box below that are not suitable.

Taro wanted to give his old parents everything they needed.

Ans: This shows that he was ...thoughtful, loving, considerate, kind.

B.1. “This made Taro sadder than ever.”

‘This’ refers to

- (i) a strong wind that began to blow.
- (ii) Taro’s father’s old age.
- (iii) Taro’s inability to buy expensive saké for his father.**

2. “This, said the emperor, was to encourage all children to honour and obey their parents.”

‘This’ refers to

- (i) the most beautiful fountain in the city.
- (ii) rewarding Taro with gold and giving the fountain his name.**
- (iii) sending for Taro to hear his story.

C. Arrange the words below in pairs that rhyme.

young, sad, money, chop, last, wax, could, sound, way

bad, axe, wood, lung, stop, sunny, fast, round, day

Ans: Young – Lung

Wax – Axe

Sad – Bad

Could – Wood

Money – Sunny

Sound – Round

Chop – Stop

Way – Day

Last – Fast

D.1. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

lonely, little, hard, young thoughtful, delicious, beautiful

Ans: A young wood cutter lived on a lonely hillside. He was a thoughtful son who worked hard but earned little money. One day he saw a beautiful waterfall hidden behind a rock. He tasted the water and found it delicious.

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2. Find these sentences in the story and fill in the blanks.

- (i) This made Taro sadder than ever.
- (ii) He decided to work harder than before.
- (iii) Next morning, Taro jumped out of bed earlier than usual.
- (iv) He began to chop even faster.
- (v) Next morning, Taro started for work even earlier than the morning before.

➤ **Dictation**

1. Your teacher will speak the words given below. Write against each two new words that rhyme with it.

1. bed

Ans: fed, red

2. wax

Ans: tax, axe

3. fast

Ans: last, vast

4. chop

Ans: crop, drop

5. young

Ans: hung, lung

➤ **ACTIVITY**

The story of 'Taro's Reward' highlights the importance of respecting our parents and taking care of them. Write things that you do to make your parents feel special.





ENGLISH(HONEYSUCKLE)

GRADE – 6

UNIT – 3. THE QUARREL (POEM)

By : Eleanor Farjeon

➤ SUMMARY

One day the sister quarrelled with her brother. The reason was very petty. But they shouted at each other. The quarrel was mild at first. But it became strong in the end. Both claimed that they were right.

They began to hate each other. They did not talk to each other till evening. Then suddenly the brother realised his mistake. He decided to make up with the narrator. He walked up to her, and patted on her back. He suggested that they should patch up. He admitted that he was at fault. The narrator also forgot and forgave him.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Petty
2. Quarrelled
3. Slight
4. Thumped

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Quarrelled – fell out
2. Slight – petty
3. Turned Black – sad
4. Thumped – patted
5. Come along – to accompany

➤ WORKING WITH POEM

1. With your partner try to guess the meaning of the underlined phrases.

(i) And somehow we fell out.

Ans. started quarrelling

(ii) The afternoon turned black.

Ans. was spoiled due to bad mood

2. Read these lines from the poem and write what it means

(i) One thing led to another

Ans (i) One reason led to another reason.

(ii) The start of it was slight

Ans (ii) The quarrel was started on small issue.

(iii) The end of it was strong

Ans (iii) The end turned into a big fight

(iv) The afternoon turned black

Ans (iv) The quarrel spoiled our mood. The afternoon became unbearably bad.

(v) Thumped me on the back

Ans (v) The quarrel came to an end.





ENGLISH(HONEYSUCKLE)

GRADE – 6

UNIT – 4. AN INDIAN – AMERICAN WOMAN IN SPACE (Prose)

➤ SUMMARY

As a child, Kalpana never dreamt of space travel. It was not sufficient for her to graduate from an engineering college. After graduating as an aeronautical engineer from Punjab Engineering College, she went for a master's degree to the United States, in spite of her father's opposition. Later, she did her P.hD in the subject. She had the pride of being the first India born American woman Astronaut to blast off from Florida and be a part of the successful space mission. Kalpana was born in Karnal, Haryana but was a naturalised U.S Citizen. She married a flight instructor - Jean Pierre Harrison. Apart from being an astronaut, she was also trained to fly single and multi engine land airplanes, single seaplanes and gliders. She was a certified flight instructor. After qualifying as a pilot, she decided to apply to NASA'S SPACE SHUTTLE PROGRAM and was selected for training as an Astronaut. She was an extraordinary woman who thought differently and was an enthusiastic and optimistic. Her first space mission was 16 days long. During this time, she travelled 10.45 million kilometres in 252 orbits. The crew had seven members and they conducted 80 experiments. They also checked if food could be grown in space, how stronger metals and faster computer chips could be created. The news of Columbia disaster made everyone grief stricken. A shock wave was spread everywhere. A journalist called her a heroine. She had enormous potential and wide information - encyclopaedic knowledge of each subject. Her achievements were actually marvellous. She created history and became an inspiration for everyone. Her life is a testimony that dreams can get success. The only thing we need to make them a reality is courage and vision.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Astronaut | 6. Mission | 11. Blast off |
| 2. Space shuttle | 7. Cheered | 12. Unprecedented |
| 3. Tragedy | 8. Disaster | |
| 4. Gliders | 9. Inspiration | |
| 5. Certified | 10. Courage | |

➤ WORD MEANINGS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Astronaut – a person who travels in a space | 8. Broke apart: crashed |
| 2. Certified – approved legally | 9. Blast off : take off from a launching site |
| 3. Crew – those on board | 10. Gliders : fixed- wing aircraft |
| 4. Pollinating – fertilising with pollen | |
| 5. Journalist – news reporter | |
| 6. Enormous – huge | |
| 7. Encyclopaedic – vast | |

➤ **WORKING WITH TEXT**

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Where was Kalpana Chawla born? Why is she called an Indian – American?

Ans: Kalpana Chawla was born in Karnal, Haryana. She was called an Indian-American because she went to US and became its naturalised citizen.

2. When and why did she go to the U.S.? Who did she marry?

Ans: She went to US after completing a Bachelor of Science degree in aeronautical engineering for pursuing master's degree. She married flight instructor Jean-Pierre Harrison.

3. How did she become an astronaut? What gave her the idea that she could be an astronaut?

Ans: After qualifying as a pilot, Chawla applied to NASA space shuttle program. She was first hired as a research Scientist at NASA. In 1994 she was selected at NASA for training as an astronaut. It was her success as a pilot which gave her the idea that she could become an astronaut.

4. What abilities must an astronaut have, according to the journalist?

Ans: According to the journalist, it takes enormous ability to be an astronaut. An astronaut must know a lot about everything, from biology to astrophysics to aeronautical engineering. In this age of super-specialisation, you must have encyclopedic knowledge to be an astronaut.

5. Describe Kalpana Chawla's first mission in space.

Ans: Kalpana Chawla's first mission was in the space shuttle Columbia. It was a 15 days, 16 hours and 34 minutes. During this time, she went around the earth 252 times travelling 1.45 million km. The crew performed experiments such as pollinating plants to observe food growth in space. It also made test for making stronger metals and faster computer chips. It was all done for a price tag of 56 million dollars.

6. What does Kalpana Chawla say about pursuing a dream? Do you agree with her that success is possible?

Ans: Kalpana Chawla said that the path from dreams to success does exist. One needs to have the vision to find it, and the courage to get onto it. Yes, success is possible.

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➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

1. Astronaut – Raj wants to become an astronaut.
2. Inspiration – He is an inspiration to all of us.
3. Cheered – We cheered to show support for our team
4. Tragedy – The traffic accident is really a tragedy.
5. Mission – The army was on mission.
6. Disaster – The Prime Minister will drop in at the disaster area.

➤ **WORKING WITH LANGUAGE**

A. Match the Following:

Ans.

1. unprecedented space tragedy	a sad accident of a kind that has never happened before in space
2. certified flight instructor	a person with the correct qualification to teach people to fly planes
3. space mission	a set of jobs to be done in space by a group
4. super specialisation	great expertise in a limited field or a particular subject
5. encyclopaedic knowledge	having knowledge of a wide variety of subjects
6. awe-inspiring	something that causes feelings of respect and wonder
7. in this age	nowadays, in these times

B. Use these phrases in sentences of your own, after finding out their meanings.

1. broke apart: break violently

The laptop broke apart when it slipped from the hands.

2. streaked over: went over it quickly

A meteor streaked over cloud in the night.

3. spread across: distributed over a given area

Pollution is spread across the world.

4. lifted off: start flying

Pilot finally lifted off the aeroplane.

5. blast off: take off

The rocket blasted off yesterday.

6. went on: to continue

He went on reciting his poems.

7. cheered along: encourage

Audience cheered along for their favourite participant.

8. on board: participation

Children were on board for the picnic.

9. carry on: continue

Scientists carried on their research work.

C. We add 'un-' to make opposites.

For example, true — untrue.

Add 'un'— to the words below to make their opposites. Then look up the meanings of the words you have formed in the dictionary.

1. identified — unidentified

6. educated — uneducated

2. controlled — uncontrolled

7. interesting — uninteresting

3. attended — unattended

8. qualified — unqualified

4. successful — unsuccessful

9. trained — untrained

5. important — unimportant

10. answerable — unanswerable

➤ **WRITING**

Given below are some words that are spelt differently in British and American English. Fill in the blanks accordingly.

British	American
Colour	Color
Labour	Labor
Traveller	Traveler
Counsellor	Counselor
Centre	Center
Theatre	Theatre
Organise	Organize
Realise	Realize
Defence	Defense
Offence	Offense

➤ **ACTIVITY**

Make the model of space shuttle.



GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)

UNIT – 4. BEAUTY (POEM)

➤ **SUMMARY**

Beauty can be seen, heard and felt. It is seen in the sunlight, the trees, the birds, and the growing corn. It is also seen in the working people or those people who dance for their harvest.

Beauty can be heard in the night. It is heard when the wind sighs, rain falls or a singer chants in earnest.

Beauty can be felt. It is felt in one's own self. It is felt in the mind when we think of good deeds and happy thoughts. They repeat themselves, in dreams, in work or even rest.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Harvest | 4. Conviction |
| 2. Sighing | 5. Sincere |
| 3. Earnest | |

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Harvest - crop
2. Chanting - singing
3. Sighing - breathing out slowly
4. Earnest - seriously
5. Deeds - actions

➤ **Answer the following questions**

Q1. What do we see in sunlight?

Ans. We see beauty.

Q2. How does the poet define beauty?

Ans. Beauty lies in the objects of nature. All good things, good actions and all that pleases are beautiful.

Q3. Why do people dance for their harvest?

Ans. They dance because they are pleased to harvest their crops.

Q4. When is the beauty heard?

Ans. Beauty is heard in the night; whistling of wind, rain falling and playing music.

Q5. Which objects of nature are beautiful?

Ans. The singing wind and the rainfall are beautiful.

Q6. Where does beauty lie?

Ans. Beauty lies in happy thoughts, good deeds.



GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)

UNIT – 5. A Different Kind Of School (Prose)

➤ SUMMARY

The narrator had heard a lot of good things about Miss Beam and her school. Miss Beam was known for using simple teaching methods in a perfect way.

The narrator visited the school. He posed some questions to the teacher. She told him that she taught nothing special but simple calculations and writing. The boys and girls were taught how to do things independently without any help. Few things were read to them. Interesting talks were held to raise their interest. The main objective and aim of the school was to make students more thoughtful and responsible citizens.

The narrator went to the school gardens which were beautifully maintained. There, he noticed a poor little girl being helped by a boy. He also saw a girl with a crutch. He thought the one was blind and the other was lame. But Miss Beam explained that the school observes one blind, one lame, one deaf, one injured and one dumb day for every child in a term. These activities make the children more thoughtful and concerned.

On the blind day eyes were bandaged of one child and other children helped the blind throughout the day. This game became a great learning for both the blind and their helpers. Thereafter, Miss Beam took the narrator to one of the bandaged girls. The girl shared her feelings and learning with him. She related how she felt scared of being hit at every moment and this feeling was the most painful one. After this experience the narrator realized that he had also developed a concerned attitude towards the disabled. He told Miss Beam that he was sorry to leave her school. She felt happy to know that the system in her school was good and her teaching style and way of imparting values was marvellous.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Cripple | 8. Thoughtfulness |
| 2. Misfortune | 9. Troublesome |
| 3. Crutch | 10. Overlooked |
| 4. Bandage | 11. Appreciate |
| 5. Authority | 12. Frightening |
| 6. Homesick | 13. Gradually |
| 7. Practically | 14. Plump |

➤ WORD MEANINGS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. In sight – to be seen | 11. Lame day – day on which she acts as if she is lame |
| 2. Kindly – friendly | 12. Their eyes are bandaged – they are blindfolded |
| 3. Plump – stout, pleasantly fat | 13. Are on their honour – have promised |
| 5. Responsible – aware of their duties | 14. Misery – unpleasantness, difficulty |
| 6. At play – playing | |
| 7. Hopeless – unfortunate, without hope | |

- 8. Misfortune – bad luck
- 9. Thoughtless – careless
- 10. Awful - bad

- 15. Come to talk – who has come to talk
- 16. Troublesome – difficult

➤ **WORKING WITH TEXT**

A. Put these sentences from the story in the right order and write them out in a paragraph.

- I shall be so glad when today is over.
- Having a leg tied up and hopping about on a crutch is almost fun, I guess.
- I don't think I'll mind being deaf for a day — at least not much.
- But being blind is so frightening.
- Only you must tell me about things.
- Let's go for a little walk.
- The other bad days can't be half as bad as this.

Ans: (A) Let's go for a little walk. Only you must tell me about things. I shall be so glad when today is over. The other bad days can't be half as bad as this. Having a leg tied up and hopping about on a crutch is almost fun, I guess. I don't think I'll mind being deaf for a day – at least not much. But being blind is so frightening.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think the writer visited Miss Beam's school?

Ans: The writer visited Miss Beam's school because he had heard a great deal about the school.

2. What was the 'game' that every child in the school had to play?

Ans: The 'game' that every child in the school had to play was that each term every child had one blind day, one lame day, one deaf day, one injured day and one dumb day.

3. "Each term every child has one blind day, one lame day..." Complete the line. Which day was the hardest? Why was it the hardest?

Ans: "Each term every child has one blind day, one lame day, one deaf day, one injured day and one dumb day." The dumb day was the hardest because the children's mouths could not be bandaged, so they really had to exercise their will power to remain silent. 16

4. What was the purpose of these special days?

Ans: The purpose of these special days was to teach the children thoughtfulness – kindness to others, and how to be responsible citizens. These days make the children appreciate and understand misfortune by making them share in the misfortune of others.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

- 1. Cripple – It is wrong to make fun of cripple.
- 2. Authority – Policemen have authority to arrest lawbreakers.
- 3. Plump – The nurse was a cheerful plump woman.
- 4. Misery – The family lived in misery for several years.
- 5. Gradually – The balloon descended gradually as the air came out.
- 6. Troublesome – He is a troublesome person.
- 7. Awful – There is an awful smell in here.

➤ **WORKING WITH LANGUAGE**

A. Match the words and phrases with their meanings in the box below.

Ans: (A)

1. homesick – wanting to be home
2. practically – Almost
3. it pains me – it hurts me
4. appreciate – understanding the difficulties
5. thoughtless – not very caring
6. exercise – test the strength of
7. relief – a welcome change
8. ghastly – terrible

B. Re-word these lines from the story:

1. I had heard a great deal about Miss Beam's school.

Ans: I had come to know a lot about the school run by Miss Beam.

2. Miss Beam was all that I had expected — middle-aged, full of authority.

Ans: Miss Beam was middle-aged authoritative as I had thought her to be.

3. I went to the window which overlooked a large garden.

Ans: I walked towards a window from which one could see a garden of a large size.

4. "We cannot bandage the children's mouths, so they really have to exercise their will-power."

Ans: "It is not possible to put bandages on children's mouths so an exercise of will power is required on their part."





GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)

UNIT – 5. Where Do All The Teachers Go? (Prose)

➤ SUMMARY

For a little child, his/her teacher is special, not an ordinary person. So he wonders where the teachers go after the school hours.

He wants to know if they live in houses and also wash their clothes. He wonders if they feel relaxed at home, wear pyjamas and watch TV. He is also eager to know if the teachers have their parents at home, and if they too were naughty at school, spelt the words wrongly, ate chocolates in the class, and were told to stand in the corner as punishment.

The child compares his own habits with those of the teachers in their childhood. They too must have lost their prayer book, wore dirty jeans and scribbled on the desktops.

The child plans to follow his teacher to find out what he/she does at home. He will then record that in a poem. The teacher will read that poem to other children as a fun.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Pyjamas
2. Chocolate flakes
3. Hymn
4. Pinched
5. Scribble

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Four o'clock – the time when the school gets over
2. Pick their noses – clean their nose with the little finger
3. With other people – in a joint family
4. Bad – naughty
5. Hymn books -a collection of devotional songs
6. Follow-go after

➤ WORKING WITH POEM

1. Answer these questions.

(i) Why does the poet want to know where the teachers go at four o'clock?

Ans: The poet wants to know where the teachers go at four o'clock because that was the time when school got over. However, he wonders where they go after school.

(ii) What are the things normal people do that the poet talks about?

Ans: The things normal people do that the poet talked about are living in houses, washing socks, wearing pyjamas, watching TV, picking their noses, living with their parents, not spelling right, being bad, making mistakes, getting punished, losing books, scribbling on desk tops, wearing old dirty jeans.

(iii) What does he imagine about

(a) where teachers live?

Ans: In houses

(b) what they do at home?

Ans: washed their socks, wore pyjamas, picked their noses, and watched TV.

(c) the people with whom they live?

Ans: lived with other people and if they also had mothers and fathers.

(d) their activities when they were children in school?

Ans: they were also bad, made mistakes, never spelled right, and were punished in the corner for pinching the chocolate flakes. They ever lost their hymn books, scribbled on the desk tops, or wore old dirty jeans.

(iv) Why does the poet wonder if teachers also do things that other people do?

Ans: The poet wondered if teachers also do things that other people do because he had seen them as super humans. They are strict, did not make any mistakes and punish those who did.

(v) How does the poet plan to find out? What will he do once he finds out?

Ans: The poet plans to follow one of the teachers on the way back home that day to find out what they did. Once he succeeds in doing so, he would compose it into a poem, which then those teachers would read to their students.

2. What do you think these phrases from the poem mean?

(i) punished in the corner

Ans: getting punishment of standing in the corner of the classroom

(ii) leave their greens

Ans: Leaving the playground after the bell strikes for the next class to begin

➤ **ACTIVITY**

Write a paragraph on My Favourite Teacher.





ENGLISH(SUPPLEMENTARY READER)

GRADE – 6

CHAPTER - 4. THE OLD CLOCK SHOP

➤ SUMMARY

It was Christmas eve and was closing time for shops. An old-clock shop owner, Ray was still working on a clock. Two men, one in his twenties and one in his fifties entered Ray's shop. Ray gave them a notepad and a pencil telling them that he was deaf and dumb through his sign language. Ray noticed that the man had a gun in his pocket. He thought that he had come to his shop to rob him. Understanding their dire need of money, Ray told the old man that he exchanged good sum of money with people against their watches or wall clocks. He did this for goodwill and not in want of earning interest or security against the things.

That old man showed his old wrist watch to Ray and Ray in return offered him a fifty dollar note. Both of them knew in their hearts that the watch was not of that high a price. But this made the man happy as he got money without hurting Ray and Ray also escaped from being hurt. Before leaving, the old man wrote to Ray that he would be back soon to get his watch.

The story concluded peacefully, giving a sweet and simple message of "Peace on earth and goodwill towards all".

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Approached
2. Friendliness
3. Goodwill
4. Pawnbroker
5. Timepieces

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Approached – come towards; speak to
2. Goodwill – goodness.
3. Pawnbroker – moneylender
4. Timepieces – clocks

➤ Answer the following questions

1. What made Ray think the visitor was not really a shopper?

Ans: Ray saw two men, one in his twenties, the other closer to fifty, enter his shop. The younger one remained at the door. The older man approached the counter with no sign of friendliness in his eyes. This made Ray think that the visitor was not really a shopper.

2. Why do you think he had come to the shop?

Ans: The man was down on his luck and had come to rob Ray's shop.

3.How did Ray communicate with him?

Ans: Ray was old and deaf. He communicated with the man with the help of a pencil and a notepad.

4. What do you think the man said to his friend who waited at the door?

Ans: There was a look of surprise on the older man's face when he came to know that Ray was deaf. He would have passed on this information to his younger friend standing at the door. Also, he might have discussed with him what they needed to do next.

5. Ray was not a pawnbroker. Why then did he lend money to people in exchange for their old watches and clocks?

Ans: Ray was not a pawnbroker, but at the same time he could not say no to the needy people who placed their old watches or clocks before him for anything they could get. Therefore, he lent them money.

6. “The watch was nothing special and yet had great powers.” In what sense did it have ‘great powers’?

Ans: The watch was nothing special, but it had great powers because it was something to exchange, a way out of a bad situation. It saved the two men from doing something they would later be sorry for.

7. Do you think the man would ever come back to pick up the watch?

Ans: Yes, the man would come back to pick up the watch. He himself said that he would be back to pick it up as soon as he could. It was not necessary for him to say so, but he did. Therefore, we can say that he would be true to his word.

8. When did “the unfriendly face” of the visitor turn truly friendly?

Ans: The “unfriendly face” of the visitor turned truly friendly when Ray offered him a way out by accepting the old watch for fifty dollars. Both knew that the watch was not worth that much.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

1. Friendliness – He treated me with friendliness.
2. Approached – The train slowed as it approached the station.



GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (SR)

CHAPTER – 5. TANSEN

➤ SUMMARY

This is the story of the famous Indian musician named, Tansen. He was the only child of singer Mukandan Mishra. They lived in the village Behat near Gwalior. Tansen was a naughty but wise and talented child. One day, in the forest, Swami Haridas found Tansen roaring like a tiger. Then, Tansen started learning music from him. He learnt music for eleven years and became a great singer afterwards. His father's last wish was to send Tansen to Mohammed Ghaus of Gwalior. There, Tansen got married to Hussaini. Soon after Tansen became a famous Musician. He became the official singer in Emperor Akbar's court. Being a favourite of Akbar, he was a victim of jealousy of the few courtiers. Courtiers even planned to kill Tansen. Shaukat Mian, a courtier in Akbar's court requested Akbar to make Tansen sing Raga Deepak.

Tansen knew that Raga Deepak could produce heat around the singer and turn him into ashes and Raga Megh could bring Rain. So, he prepared his daughter Saraswati and her friend Rupvati to sing Raga Megh in the court.

The girls sang Raga Megh when fire spread out near Tansen and lamps were alighted as per the plan. Tansen's life was saved when drops of rain fell down on him. After this incident Tansen became sick. Akbar punished the courtiers. Tansen recovered from his illness and people rejoiced and celebrated his recovery.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Frighten | 8. Ruined |
| 2. Musician | 9. Downcast |
| 3. Disciples | 10. Assembled |
| 4. Grove | 11. Perspiration |
| 5. Scattered | 12. Pilgrimage |
| 6. Devoted | 13. Rejoiced |
| 7. Jealous | |

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Frighten – make someone fear
2. Disciples – followers
3. Grove – group of trees
4. Scattered – spread
5. Devoted – having great love for somebody
6. Ruined – damaged
7. Downcast – sad
8. Assembled – to come together as a group
9. Pilgrimage – a journey to a holy place
10. Rejoiced – to express happiness

➤ **Answer the following questions.**

1. Why did Swami Haridas say Tansen was ‘talented’?

Ans: Swami Haridas was once travelling through the forest with his disciples. Hidden behind a tree, Tansen scared them by roaring like a tiger. This made Swami Haridas say that Tansen was talented.

2. Why did Akbar ask Tansen to join his court?

Ans: Sometimes Tansen sang before Emperor Akbar. Akbar was very impressed by him and so he insisted that Tansen should join his court.

3. How do we know that Akbar was fond of Tansen? Give two reasons.

Ans: Tansen was a great favourite of Akbar. Akbar would call upon Tansen to sing at any time during the day or night. Quite often he would walk into Tansen’s house to hear him practice. He also gave him many presents.

4. What did the other courtiers feel about Tansen?

Ans: The other courtiers were jealous of Tansen. They declared that they would never be able to rest till Tansen was ruined.

5. (i) What happens if Raga Deepak is sung properly?

Ans(i) If Raga Deepak is sung properly, it makes the air so hot that the singer is burnt to ashes.

(ii) Why did Tansen’s enemies want him to sing the Raga?

Ans(ii) Tansen’s enemies wanted him to sing Raga Deepak because they knew he was a good singer and if he sang it, then he would die.

6. Why did Tansen agree to sing Raga Deepak?

Ans: Tansen agreed to sing Raga Deepak because he could not disobey the king.

7. (i) What steps did he take to save himself?

Ans (i) Tansen had an idea that if someone sang Raga Megh at the same time when he was singing Raga Deepak, then it would rain and he would not get burnt. He taught his daughter Saraswati and her friend, Rupvati to sing Raga Megh. He told them to begin singing when the lamps start burning.

(ii) Did his plan work? How?

Ans (ii) Yes, his plan worked. As he continued singing Raga Deepak the leaves on the trees dried up and fell. Birds fell dead due to the heat and the water in the rivers began to boil. Flames shot up out of nowhere and lighted the lamps. At once, Saraswati and Rupvati began singing Raga Megh. The sky clouded over and the rain came down. As a result, Tansen was saved.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

1. Frighten – I didn’t mean to frighten her.
2. Disciple – Your disciple failed to welcome you.
3. Devoted – Mother Teresa devoted all her life helping poor.
4. Downcast – He looked so downcast.
5. Ruined – The bad weather ruined our trip.
6. Rejoiced – His family rejoiced on his success.