



ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)

GRADE 6

U- 1. A HOUSE A HOME (POEM)

LORRAINE M. HALLI

➤ **SUMMARY**

A house and a home are not the same thing. They differ in many ways. A house is just a set of rooms made of brick and stone, wood and glass. It has an open ground, tile floors, cement, plaster on the walls, windows and doors. But it is a lifeless structure.

A home is a living unit. It means a family, a set of members. It has parents and children. They are bonded with ties of love and respect. They take care of each other. They share each other's joy and sorrow. They work selflessly and co-operate to meet their basic needs.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Brick | 5. Unselfish |
| 2. Stone | 6. Eaves |
| 3. Stucco | 7. Chimney |
| 4. Yard | |

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Chimney – passage for carrying off smoke
2. Sharing – working together
3. Stucco – a fine plaster or cement
4. Yard – a small enclosed ground
5. Eaves – the overhanging edge of a roof

➤ **WORKING WITH THE POEM**

Q1. Do you agree with what the poet says? Talk to your partner and complete these sentences.

1. A house is made of lifeless brick and stone.
2. It has window glasses, a courtyard, tile floors, doors and a roof.
3. A home is made by loving and caring parents and children.
4. It has members who understand each other. They love and care for one another selflessly.

Q2. Now complete these sentences about your house and home.

1. My house is a structure of bricks, marbles and tiles. It has beautiful windows, ventilators and doors.
2. The best thing about my home is that all the members are very loving and caring. There are no disputes or quarrels among us.



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ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)

GRADE 6

U- 2. HOW THE DOG FOUND HIMSELF A MASTER? (PROSE)

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Frightened
2. Ill pleased
3. Kinsman
4. Cliffs



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Masters – owners
2. Sick – bored
3. Frightened – afraid
4. kinsman – relative
5. Ill pleased – unhappy
6. Herd – group
7. Cliffs – rocks
8. Faithfully - sincerely
9. Crept - went

➤ **WORKING WITH TEXT**

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the dog feel the need for a master?

Ans: The dog felt the need for a master because he was sick and tired of wandering about alone, looking for food and afraid of those who were stronger than him.

2. Who did he first choose as his master? Why did he leave that master?

Ans: The dog first chose a big, strong and fierce wolf as his master. Once, the dog saw that the wolf was afraid of the bear. Since the dog wanted to serve only the strongest, he left the wolf and asked the bear to be his master.

3. Who did he choose next?

Ans: He chose the bear to be his next master.

4. Why did he serve the Lion for a long time?

Ans: He served the Lion for a long time because he found there was no more powerful and stronger than lion in the forest and so no one dared to touch the dog or offend him in any way. Therefore, the dog lived happily by serving the lion for a long time.

5. Who did he finally choose as his master and why?

Ans: He finally chose man as his master because one day he realised that lion was afraid of man. As he wanted to serve someone who was the most powerful and stronger than anyone on earth, he chose man as his master.

B. A summary of the story is given below. Fill in the blanks to complete it taking appropriate phrases from the box.

This is the story of a dog, who used to be his own master. He decided to find a master stronger than anyone else. First he found a wolf, but the wolf was afraid of the bear. The dog thought that the bear was the strongest of all. After some time, the dog met a lion, who seemed the strongest. He stayed with the lion for a long time. One day he realised that the lion was afraid of man. To this day, the dog remains man's best friend.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

1. Herd – we saw a herd of deer.
2. Kinsman – He is my kinsman.

➤ **WORKING WITH LANGUAGE**

A. Each word in the box given below indicates a large number of... For example, 'a herd of cows' refers to many cows. Complete each of the following phrases with a suitable word from the box.

school, fleet, brood, bundle, bunch, pack, flock, herd

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a <u>fleet</u> of ships | 5. a <u>bundle</u> of sticks |
| 2. a <u>bunch</u> of flowers | 6. a <u>flock</u> of sheep |
| 3. a <u>brood</u> of chicks | 7. a <u>school</u> of fish |
| 4. a <u>herd</u> of cattle | 8. a <u>pack</u> of wolves |

B. Make nouns from the words given below by adding –ness or –ity. (For some words we need to add just –ty, or –y.)

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. honest | honesty | 7. creative | creativity |
| 2. kind | kindness | 8. sincere | sincerity |
| 3. cruel | cruelty | 9. cheerful | cheerfulness |
| 4. calm | calmness | 10. bitter | bitterness |
| 5. sad | sadness | 11. sensitive | sensitivity |
| 6. active | activity | 12. great | greatness |

D. 1. Find the opposites of these words in the text above.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (i) ancestor | descendants |
| (ii) wild | tame |
| (iii) ancient | modern |
| (iv) near | distant |
| (v) suddenly | gradually |

➤ **ACTIVITY**

Make a list of the different breeds of the dogs (along with the pictures).



GRADE – 6 ENG(HONEYSUCKLE)

UNIT- 2. THE KITE (POEM)

UNIT – 2. The Kite (Poem)

Harry Behn

➤ SUMMARY

A new kite looks bright when the sky is clear and blue. The kite takes a plunge and bends sideways. Its tail produces a cracking noise. Then suddenly the kite rises high like a ship with a sail cloth. The kite has only one sail of string. It rides Over the strong winds and climbs to their top like a ship. It pulls forward when the wind is strong. But as the wind falls, it also rests for a while.

When the thread tied to the kite becomes loose, the flier rolls the thread back. Then again the flier runs until the kite is filled with wind and goes up.

On a clear blue sky, the new kite shines. But it gets torn badly when it flaps on the tree top.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. Soars | 4. Crest |
| 2. Gust | 5. Slack |
| 3. Flaps | 6. Ragged |

➤ WORD MEANINGS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Dive – plunge | 5. Crest – top |
| 2. Dip – bend | 6. Gust – stormy wind |
| 3. Snaps – makes a cracking | 7. Slack – loose |
| 4. Soars – rises | 8. Flaps – flutter |

➤ WORKING WITH THE POEM

Q1. List out the action words in the poem

dive, dip, snaps, soars, rides, pulls, flaps

Find out the meanings of these words.

dive-to plunge

dip-bend

snaps-makes a sharp sound

soars-rises

rides-climbs, sits on the back

pulls-drives forward

flaps-flutters

Q2. Read these lines from the poem.

Then soars like a ship.

With only a sail

The movement of the tailless kite is compared to a ship with a sail. This is called a simile.

Can you suggest what or who the following actions may be compared to?

Ans:

1. He runs like a deer.
2. He eats like a wolf.
3. She sings like a nightingale.
4. It shines like a glow-worm.
5. It flies like a kite.

➤ ACTIVITY

Try to make a kite with your friends. Collect the things required such as colour paper/newspaper, thread, glue, a thin stick that can be bent. After making the kite see if you can fly it.



ENGLISH (A PACT WITH THE SUN(SR))

GRADE 6

CHAPTER 1. A TALE OF TWO BIRDS

➤ Introduction to 'A Tale Of Two Birds'

This story speaks and depicts the importance of the company one keeps. How one's company can impact one's behaviour and build a character.

➤ Summary

This story is all about a mother bird and her two newborn birds. The mother died in a storm and the sons got separated from each other in the thunderstorm. Due to the strong wind the tall tree that they lived on also fell and they were blown away to the other side of the forest. One of them reached near a gang of robbers and the other one landed near the Rishi's ashram.

One day, a king got exhausted while following a deer. He came and sat under the tree near the cave of robbers. There, the king heard a big brown bird's voice. It was calling the robbers to rob the king. The king hurriedly got up from there and rode away. He reached near the Rishi's ashram.

Here, again he heard the bird's voice. But it was a complete contrast to what he heard earlier. This bird asked the king to take rest inside the ashram and wait for the Rishi to come. The King was amazed to see the similar appearance of the birds but this voice was too gentle. The bird told the king that his brother had learnt that language from the robbers. When the Rishi came, the king shared the story of the birds with him. The Rishi smiled and said that it was the impact of the company that was being reflected on the behaviour of the birds. That bird was not at fault. He was just repeating what he had heard and the forest was full of varied surprises.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. Shady | 5. Holy |
| 2. Blew down | |
| 3. Get off | |
| 4. Imitates | |

➤ WORD MEANINGS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Shady – dense | 6. Landed – touched the ground |
| 2. Storm – a strong wind | 7. Get off - dismounted |
| 3. Blew down – uprooted | 8. Holy - pious |
| 4. Blew them away – took them away | 9. Imitates - copies |
| 5. Gang – group of evil people | 10. Behave – conduct |

➤ **Answer the following questions.**

1. How did the two baby birds get separated?

Ans: One day, there was a big storm, and the wind blew down many trees including the tall tree in which the birds lived. A big, heavy branch hit the nest and killed the bird. But the strong wind blew the baby birds away to the other side of the forest. Both landed at different places. This is how the two birds were separated.

2. Where did each of them find a home?

Ans: One baby bird found a home near a cave where a gang of robbers lived, the other landed outside a rishi's ashram a little distance away.

3. What did the first bird say to the stranger?

Ans: The first bird cried out to the stranger to hurry up and come quick as there was someone under the tree. It said come and take away his jewels and his horse in a hurry, or else he would slip away.

4. What did the second bird say to him?

Ans: The second bird welcomed the stranger in a gentle voice to the ashram, and requested him to go inside and rest. He then said that the rishi would be back soon, and asked him to drink some cold water and make himself comfortable.

5. How did the rishi explain the different ways in which the birds behaved?

Ans: The rishi smiled and explained the different ways in which the birds behaved by saying after all one is known by the company one keeps. The first bird has always heard the talk of robbers, imitates them and talks about robbing people. The other bird repeats what he always hears and so welcomes people to the ashram.

6. Which one of the following sums up the story best?

- (i) A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.**
- (ii) One is known by the company one keeps.**
- (iii) A friend in need is a friend indeed.**

Ans: The line that sums up the story best is "One is known by the company one keeps".

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

- 1. Imitate – He can imitate the cries of animals.
- 2. Blew down – The gale blew down hundreds of trees.
- 3. Holy – Is this a holy place?
- 4. Behave – Children must learn to behave at table.
- 5. Get off – We get off at the next station.