



## GRADE 6 ENGLISH YLLABUS APRIL MONTH

### (Honeysuckle Book) Unit 1 - Who Did Patrick's Homework? (Prose) By Carol Moore

*This is the story of a boy named Patrick. He is a boy of your age just like you. But he did not like the homework.*



#### ➤ Summary

Patrick was an active boy who loved outdoor games like hockey and basketball. He was an enthusiastic player but somehow was not interested in studies. Because of his poor interest in studies he shirked work and was warned strictly by his teacher.

One day Patrick observed his cat playing with a doll. But when he looked at it closely, he found that it was a small man-elf (a supernatural being). He was wearing a woollen shirt, a tall hat and breeches. He was scared of a cat and needed help. He pleaded (requested) Patrick to save him and in return he promised to grant him a wish.

Patrick felt happy and called himself a fortunate one. He asked the elf to do his homework in return. Though the elf was not ready for it yet, he offered to do this for him for 35 days (one semester).

However, a problem arose when the elf told that he knew nothing of maths and history. He needed help to do these subjects. Patrick agreed and brought many books to read and consult. He sat next to elf and put in a hard toll to complete the work.

Exactly after 35 days when the semester was over, the elf went away quietly. Patrick scored grade 'A' in all the subjects. Everyone appreciated him. He became a very different person who was hardworking, generous and an exemplary boy.

Patrick thought it is elf who helped him score high but in reality, it was Patrick himself who did all the good and changed his score.

#### ➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Wrinkled  | 5. Puffed   |
| 2. Ignoramus | 6. Bleary   |
| 3. Squeaked  | 7. Amazed   |
| 4. Mystery   | 8. Britches |

#### ➤ WORD MEANINGS

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Boring – dull              | 5. Lucky - fortunate |
| 2. Surprise – astonish, amaze | 6. Slyly - secretly  |
| 3. Amazed – surprised         | 7. Mystery - puzzle  |
| 4. Puffed – swollen           | 8. Job - service     |



➤ **WORKING WITH TEXT**

Answer the following questions.

**1. What did Patrick think his cat was playing with? What was it really?**

**Ans:** Patrick thought that his cat was playing with a little doll but it was really a man of the tiniest size.

**2. Why did the little man grant Patrick a wish?**

**Ans:** The little man granted Patrick a wish because he wanted to get free from cat.

**3. What was Patrick's wish?**

**Ans:** Patrick wanted the little man to do all his homework till the end of the semester, which was for 35 days.

**4. In what subjects did the little man need help, to do Patrick's homework?**

**Ans:** The little man needed Patrick's help in English, Maths and human history.

**5. How did Patrick help him?**

**Ans:** Patrick helped him by consulting a dictionary, guiding the little man in doing sums in arithmetic and read out portions from history book.

**6. Who do you think did Patrick's homework – the little man, or Patrick himself? Give reasons for your answer.**

**Ans:** It was not the little man but Patrick himself had did his homework as little man did not know anything, in English, maths and human history. Patrick had to consult dictionary, guide him with maths and help him to read too. He stayed up at nights and worked hard. Therefore, it was Patrick who did the homework.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

1. Surprise – There was a surprise test in the class.
2. Puffed – He puffed out his cheeks and sat back in his chair.
3. Mystery – Nobody has ever solved the mystery.
4. Slyly – He glanced at her slyly.

➤ **WORKING WITH LANGUAGE**

**A. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with the words or phrases from the box.**

**out of luck, mystery, true to his word, chores, semester, between you and me, look up**

1. Some people find household **chores** a bore, but I like to help at home.
2. Who stole the diamond is still a **mystery**.
3. This **semester** we are going to have a class exhibition.
4. **True to his word**, the elf began to help Patrick.
5. Can you **look up** this word in the dictionary?
6. I started early to be on time, but I was **out of luck**. There was a traffic jam!
7. She says she's got a lot of books, but **between you and me** I think most of them are borrowed.

➤ **ACTIVITY**

**Write a paragraph on “Self Help Is The Best Help”.**

PUNYA

## UNIT – 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.

## A PACT WITH THE SUN ( Supplementary Reader)

### 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.

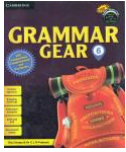
**6. Which one of the following sums up the story best?**

- (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**

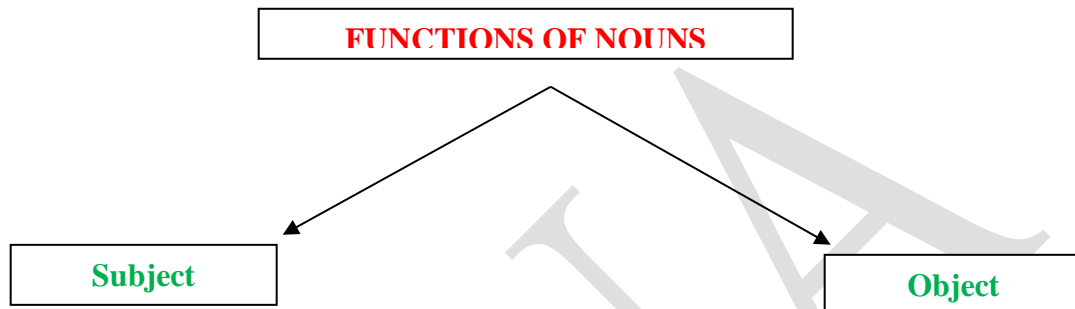
1. Imitate – He can imitate the cries of animals.
2. Blew down – The gale blew down hundreds of trees.
3. Holy – Is this a holy place?
4. Behave – Children must learn to behave at table.
5. Get off – We get off at the next station.



## ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR – GRADE 6)

### CHAPTER 1 – FUNCTIONS OF NOUNS

- **Noun** - A noun is a word for a person, place, or thing.



- **Noun As Subject**  
A subject is the person, place, or thing that performs the action.
- **Noun As Object**  
An object is the person, place, or thing that receives the action.

#### A. UNDERLINE THE SUBJECTS IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. My favourite movie is The Jungle Book.
2. My mother bakes delicious ginger biscuits.
3. We are collecting funds for the show.
4. The route through the forest is very exciting.
5. Roses and jasmines smell so good!
6. You are our leader
7. They have scaled many Himalayan peaks.
8. Stars twinkled in the dark sky.
9. The Indian national flag has three main colours.
10. Hansel and Gretel escaped from the witch.

#### B. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH SUITABLE SUBJECTS.

1. My father painted a beautiful landscape using water colours.
2. Riva always brings sandwiches for everyone.
3. All my toys are inside the cupboard.
4. The batsman has lot of patience playing the game.
5. The magician performed the trick.
6. That is a shooting star.
7. Aliens are supposed to be living on Mars.
8. They like going to classical music concerts.
9. These are domestic animals.
10. The dinosaurs are now extinct.

**C. IDENTIFY AND UNDERLINE THE OBJECTS IN THESE SENTENCES.**

1. The President addressed the nation.
2. I shared my sandwiches with Alice.
3. The scouts helped the flood victims.
4. My aunt has lost her watch.
5. I bought some fresh milk.
6. She spoke five languages fluently.
7. The team won the match.
8. The chauffeur drove the car responsibly.
9. The ship hit a huge iceberg.
10. The children told the truth.

**D. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES BY ADDING SUITABLE OBJECTS.**

1. My mother bought chocolates for all of us.
2. The Principal asked my name.
3. I offered my seat to the old man.
4. The bird was carrying an insect in its beak.
5. Please tell us a bed time story.
6. Please hand me your answer sheet for correction.
7. The farmer gave grass to the buffalo.
8. My grandfather explained the process of photosynthesis to my brother.

## Subject

The naming part of a sentence is the subject. It tells who or what the sentence is about.

## Predicate

The telling part of a sentence is the predicate. It tells what happened.

The rabbit ate the carrot.

subject

predicate



## WRITING SKILLS

### PARAGRAPH WRITING

- Step 1: Decide the Topic of Your **Paragraph**. ...
- Step 2: Develop a Topic Sentence. ...
- Step 3: Demonstrate Your Point. ...
- Step 4: Give Your **Paragraph** Meaning. ...
- Step 5: Conclude. ...
- Step 6: Look Over and Proofread.

❖ Write a paragraph on 'Trees – our best Friends'.



Trees are our best friends. Trees are older than men. It is our duty to take care of our great friend for our own survival and survival of birds, insects and creatures.

Just like a good friend, trees service us in many ways.

-A good friend shares his things with his friends. We get food, fruits, flowers, seeds, medicines from trees.

-A true friend always protect his friends. Trees protect us from sizzling heat of the sun under its shade.

-Trees supply us with wood to manufacture furniture.

-Trees harbour many birds and creatures.

-Trees give shelter to many animals which again in turn serve human beings.

-By means of photo-synthesis trees maintain the supply of oxygen. Trees absorb carbon-dioxide and give up oxygen for us to survive.

-Trees control flood, prevent land erosion, rotten leaves make the land fertile.

Thus, trees never fail to serve the role of good friend. We should not cut trees unreasonably; rather protect them through social forestry.