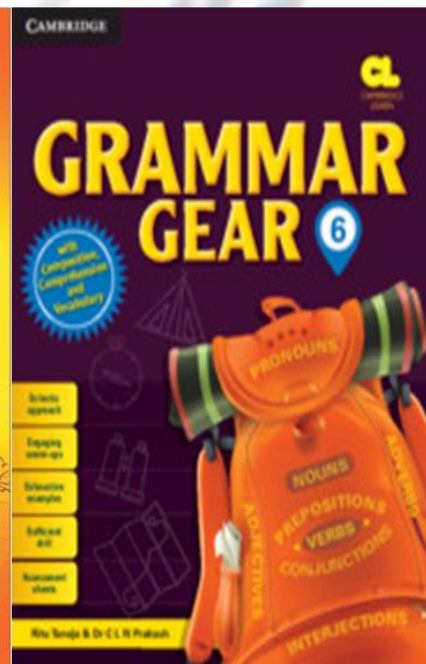
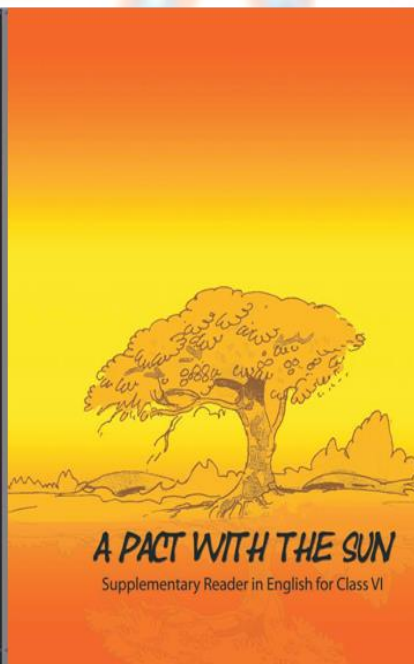
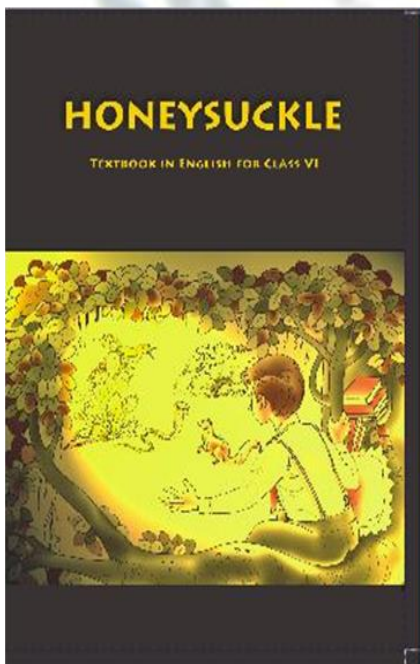




पुर्णिमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE - VI
English
Specimen Copy

APRIL/MAY - 2021-2022



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GRADE 6. ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)
U- 1. WHO DID PATRICK'S HOMEWORK? (PROSE)

By Carol Moore



➤ **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 that 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 |

➤ **MCQs**

1. What did Patrick hate?

- A. Playing games
- B. Doing his homework**
- C. Watching T.V.
- D. Going to school

2. In which subject Patrick was out of luck?

- A. Maths
- B. History
- C. Geography
- D. English

3. The tiniest man wore a little _____.

- A. wool shirt
- B. old fashioned britches
- C. a high tall hat
- D. **all of the above.**

4. The little man granted Patrick a wish because Patrick _____.

- A. **saved his life**
- B. served him well
- C. loved him
- D. none of these

5. Patrick helped the little man _____.

- A. **by staying up nights**
- B. in fetching water
- C. in preparing meals
- D. in making his bed

6. Who yelled and said “save me”?

- A. A cat
- B. **A tiniest size man**
- C. A boy
- D. A poet

7. Patrick was now the _____ kid.

- A. Naughty
- B. **Model**
- C. Happy
- D. Honest

8. Who is not a part of this chapter?

- A. **Dog**
- B. Cat
- C. Tiniest man
- D. Patrick

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Why did the little man grant Patrick a wish?

Ans. The little man granted Patrick wish because he saved the tiny man from the cat.

2. What was Patricks wish?

Ans. Patrick wanted the little man to do all his homework till the end of the semester for 35 days.

3. What did Patrick like to do instead of doing homework?

Ans. Patrick liked to play hockey, basketball and Nintendo instead of doing his homework. He found it very boring and wanted to avoid it.

4. Why did Patrick consider himself lucky?

Ans. Patrick considered himself lucky because he found a solution to all his problems. The little elf would solve all his problems.

5. Write about the appearance of the tiny man.

Ans. The man was tiny in size and was wearing a woollen shirt with old-fashioned trousers and high tall hat like a witch.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

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, It was not a doll. But a tiny man (elf) wearing woollen shirt with old-fashioned trouser.

2. In what subjects did the little man need help?

Ans. To do Patrick's homework the little man needed help in finding the meaning of a word from the dictionary. He needed help in English, Mathematics and History.

3. How did Patrick help him?

Ans. Patrick worked harder and visited the library many times. He was working till day nights and was going to school with his eyes puffed and bleary.

4. What was the little man's reaction about Mathematics?

Ans. The elf liked Mathematics and never used time tables. In fact, he never needed it. The little man did not like addition, subtraction, division and fractions. He got angry and told Patrick to sit near him and help him solving the sums.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

1. How did Patrick manage to score good grades in the class.

Ans. Patrick worked hard to score good grades in the class. He thought that the elf was helping him doing all his homework. But the little elf made him read books, look for word meanings from the dictionary and solve his sums on his own. The elf did not like Mathematics. He had no idea about time table. He did not like addition subtraction, division and fractions. He told Patrick to help him.

➤ **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.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Write a letter to your father requesting him to buy you a cycle.

70, Shastri Nagar
Bhiwani

25th April 2021

Dear Papa

You will be glad to know that I have secured 86 per cent marks in class V. Let me remind you of your promise that if I score good marks, you will get me a bicycle. Now the time has come. So, please do let me have a cycle in this summer vacation. It will save my precious time. I want to devote more and more time to my studies.

I look forward eagerly. I am very keen to have my very first bicycle.

Yours affectionately
Deepak

➤ **ACTIVITY**

Write a paragraph on "Self Help is The Best Help".



GRADE 6. ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)
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

➤ **MCQs**

1. **A house is built:**
 - (a) of white marble
 - (b) on home-loans
 - (c) of bricks, stone, wood and iron**
 - (d) near the lake
2. **A real home is made up of:**
 - (a) tiled floors
 - (b) loving family**
 - (c) glass ware
 - (d) happiness
3. **The members of a family work:**
 - (a) to make it a palace
 - (b) to make lot of money
 - (c) for the happiness of one another**
 - (d) to keep peace
4. **Members share:**
 - (a) food and fruit
 - (b) joy and sorrow**

- (c) cheese and bread
- (d) secrets

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Who all are parts of a family?

Ans. Parents, Sisters and brothers are parts of family. They stand together in all ups and downs in life.

2. Define a house

Ans. A house is a non-living structure made up of bricks, stones and woods. It consists of windows doors and a yard.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Differentiate between a house and a home on the basis of the poem.

Ans. A house is a structure made up of bricks and stones. It has windows, doors, chimneys and a roof. On the other hand, a home is a place where family members live together selflessly. They love and care for each other.

➤ **WORKING WITH THE POEM**

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

A house is made of lifeless brick and stone.

It has window glasses, a courtyard, tile floors, doors and a roof.

A home is made by loving and caring parents and children.

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.

My house is a structure of bricks, marbles and tiles. It has beautiful windows, ventilators and doors.

The best thing about my home is that all the members are very loving and caring. There are no disputes or quarrels among us.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Write a letter to your friend, inviting him/her to spend his/her holidays with you.

41, Dwarka Bungalows
New Delhi

21st April 2021

Dear Riya

I am very happy to get your nice letter after a long time. Everyone here had been waiting for news about you. Your school is going to close for Diwali holidays. Father and I would like you to spend at least the first week of your holidays with us here. We will have a very nice time here.

Days and nights will not be too cold or too hot. We can play, study and walk together. We can enjoy life in full. We are sure you will be able to come. Mother sends you love. Everyone wishes you good luck at the examination. Please do come here.

With love,

Your friend
Siya

➤ **ACTIVITY**

Draw a picture of your dream house.



GRADE 6 - ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)
UNIT – 2. How The Dog found Himself A Master (Prose)

➤ **SUMMARY**

Dog is man's most loyal and dependable servant. He joined man and accepted him as his master a long time ago. He felt lonely and unsafe in the world. So once he set out to find a powerful master, stronger than any other animal. He first accepted the wolf as his master. But seeing the wolf afraid of the bear, the dog joined the bear. Then he discovered that bear accepted the lion as the strongest beast. So the dog changed his master again. But finding the lion also afraid of man, the dog finally took up service with man. This interesting imaginary story gives us a list of powerful animals-the wolf, the bear, and the lion. But man has proved himself the strongest creature. He is the ruler of the earth.

➤ **NEW WORDS**

1. Ill-pleased
2. Kinsman
3. Dashed
4. Dared
5. Domesticated
6. Sniffed
7. Offend
8. Bare
9. Amid
10. Hastily



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Ill-pleased – not happy
2. Kinsman – A relative
3. Fierce – Violent
4. Take up service with – Become the servant of
5. Dashed – Moved quickly
6. Domesticated – Kept as pets
7. Wondering – Roaming aimlessly
8. Set out – Started
9. Offend – Annoy
10. Amid – Between
11. Panic – Fear
12. Readily – At once
13. Hastily – Speedily

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **The dog needed a master:**
 - (a) who would give him security
 - (b) who was rich
 - (c) who was loving
 - (d) to give him food



2. **The dog was sick of:**
 - (a) remaining frightened by stronger foes
 - (b) himself
 - (c) barking
 - (d) bad food
3. **The dog served the lion:**
 - (a) as his faithful servant
 - (b) for a long time
 - (c) to be equal to him
 - (d) for a selfish reason
4. **Dogs were tamed by:**
 - (a) Giants
 - (b) humans
 - (c) Lions
 - (d) fairies
5. **Where did bear take dog?**
 - (a) To the forest
 - (b) to share his honey
 - (c) to meet his friends
 - (d) to find cows
6. **The lion was the best choice for dog because ____**
 - (a) He was safe
 - (b) He was the strongest animal
 - (c) He got enough food
 - (d) All of these
7. **The lion was stopped as he ____**
 - (a) was angry
 - (b) he smelled a man
 - (c) was roaring
 - (d) was walking
8. **The lion decided to ____ the man.**
 - (a) encounter
 - (b) run away from
 - (c) surrender to
 - (d) become a master

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

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. Why did the wolf move suddenly into the bushes and crept deeper into the forest?

Ans. The wolf moved suddenly out of fear as he saw a bear, who might eat up both of them.

3. How did the dogs live earlier?

Ans. Earlier, the dogs were their own master and were free to live the way they wanted.

4. What was wrong with a dog once?

Ans. The dog was not happy with his life and was afraid of animals who were stronger

then him.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

1. 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.

2. How did the dog come to know that the bear was stronger than the wolf?

Ans. The dog came to know that the bear was stronger than the wolf because the wolf moved quickly into the bushes and crept deeper into the forest out of fear after seeing the bear that could have killed both of them.

3. 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.

4. 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.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

1. Give the list of animals served by the dog. Why did the dog leave them one-by- one?

Ans. The dog was looking for the strongest creature on the Earth who could protect him throughout his life. In order to find one, he stayed with a wolf, a bear and a lion before finding his final master human beings. The dog left the animals one-by-one because he found that the wolf was afraid of the bear. He stayed with the bear but later found that the lion was stronger than him. He requested the lion to be his master and found that he was afraid of human beings.

➤ **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 fleet of ships
2. a bunch of flowers
3. a brood of chicks
4. a herd of cattle
5. a bundle of sticks
6. a flock of sheep
7. a school of fish
8. a pack 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

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Write an application to the Principal of your school to allow you to change your section.

The Principal
Puna International School
Ahmedabad

16 April 2021

Subject: Request for changing section.

Madam

I am a new student of VI standard of your school. My father has recently been transferred to this place. I have been allotted section D. The students of this section are all good but I have some personal problem for which I want to get my section changed. Two of my neighbours are in section B. They help me in a variety of ways.

As I am new to this school and place, I need their help at every step. Here in section D, I have to face so many difficulties. Therefore, I request you to kindly consider my case and do the favour. I also feel lonely and unsafe.

I shall be grateful if you change my section from 'D' to section 'B'.

Thanking you

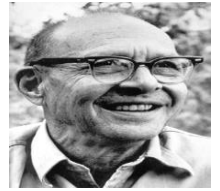
Yours obediently
Raman
Roll No. 20
Class VI

➤ **ACTIVITY**

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

GRADE – 6 ENG(HONEYSUCKLE)
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 |

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

- A new kite looks**
 - pale in the bright light
 - bright in the blue sky**
 - lovely with Its colours
 - attractive but sober
- It soars high due to**
 - the power of the wind**
 - the absence of the wind
 - the dream of a winner
 - favourable breeze
- When the wind falls**
 - the kite dies
 - the kite seems to rest**
 - the kite lifts itself
 - the kite sleeps
- Find the antonym of the word 'bright'.**
 - dark**
 - shine
 - movement
 - clear



5. **Give synonym for the word 'slack'.**
 - (a) loose
 - (b) tight
 - (c) easy
 - (d) slim
6. **Find a word which rhymes with 'crest' in the given lines.**
 - (a) chair
 - (b) below
 - (c) hollow
 - (d) rest
7. **"And up it goes" who is being referred to in the poem?**
 - (a) kite
 - (b) bird
 - (c) leaf
 - (d) smoke
8. **'Breeze' is associated with ...**
 - (a) water
 - (b) wind
 - (c) mountain
 - (d) snow

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How does the kite look in the sky?

Ans. The kite looks bright in the clear blue sky.

2. When does the kite take rest?

Ans. The kite seems to take rest when the wind falls. It waits for the wind to blow so that it can fly again.

3. What happens to the thread when it gets loose?

Ans. The master of the kite, who controls it, rolls back the thread when it gets loose.

4. When does the kite lose its beauty?

Ans. The kite loses its beauty and shine when it gets trapped in the branches of a tree.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Describe the upward movement of a kite.

Ans. A new kite looks very bright in the blue sky. The kite jumps in the air and moves up in the sky. It shakes its tail with a noise. It soars high like a ship in the air, it moves upward in the air as a ship rides in the strong wave of the sea.

2. What happened when the kite got trapped in a tree?

Ans. The kite looked dull after it was trapped in a tree. It fluttered when its string was caught in the tree branches. The master of the kite could no longer control the kite and its string. The kite could no longer move upward in the air.

➤ **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.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Write an application to your Principal requesting him to grant you leave for ten days as you have to attend your brother's marriage.

The Principal
Puna International School
New Delhi

15 May 2021

Subject: Leave application

Sir

Most humbly I beg to say that my brother's marriage ceremony will be performed on 22nd May, 2021 at my native village. All my family members will have to reach there a week before to make proper arrangements. As I'll have to accompany them,

I would like to request you to grant me leave for at least ten days for the purpose.

My leave will start from 16 May and will extend upto 25 May.

I shall be highly obliged to you for this.

Thanking you
yours obediently

Ratan

➤ **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))
Chapter 1. A tale of Two Birds



➤ **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
2. Blew down
3. Get off
4. Imitates
5. Holy

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

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

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **The new born babies lived**
 - (a) in comfort
 - (b) with their mother**
 - (c) in a lovely cave
 - (d) in an ashram
2. **The two baby birds got separated as**
 - (a) the rishi took one of them
 - (b) the mother took one of them
 - (c) the king took one of them
 - (d) the strong wind blew them away**

3. **The cave was inhabited by**
 - (a) the lions
 - (b) the rabbits
 - (c) the robbers**
 - (d) the rishi
4. **The two babies grew up**
 - (a) to be wild
 - (b) to become the owners
 - (c) in different environments**
 - (d) in the mother's nest
5. **The king got afraid as**
 - (a) the bird talked like robbers**
 - (b) a bullet was shot
 - (c) a strong wind blew
 - (d) his horse was lost



➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Why did the king visit the forest?

Ans. The king of the county visited the forest to hunt. He saw a deer in the forest and rode after it.

2. How did the mother bird die?

Ans. The mother died as a result of a strong wind which uprooted many trees in the forest and destroyed her nest.

3. What made the king sit down under a tree?

Ans. The King rode on for a long time in the forest. He was very tired so he came near a tree and sat down under it. The bird told him to take rest and make himself comfortable.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE 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”.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Describe the king’s encounter with those birds in the forest.

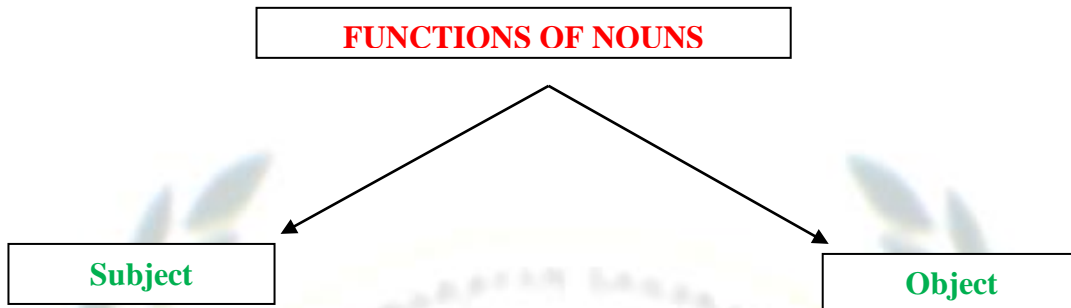
Ans. The king came to the forest to hunt. He followed a deer and lost his way. He became tired and sat under a tree. He was shocked when he heard that a brown bird called robbers to take his jewels away. He became afraid and ran away from the place. The king reached the ashram and sat down under another tree. A bird welcomed him and asked him to take rest. The bird told him to have some water and make himself comfortable. He noticed that the bird looked like the same brown bird. The bird told the king that the brown bird was his brother and lives with robbers.

➤ **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.

GRADE 6. ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
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. Riya 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.

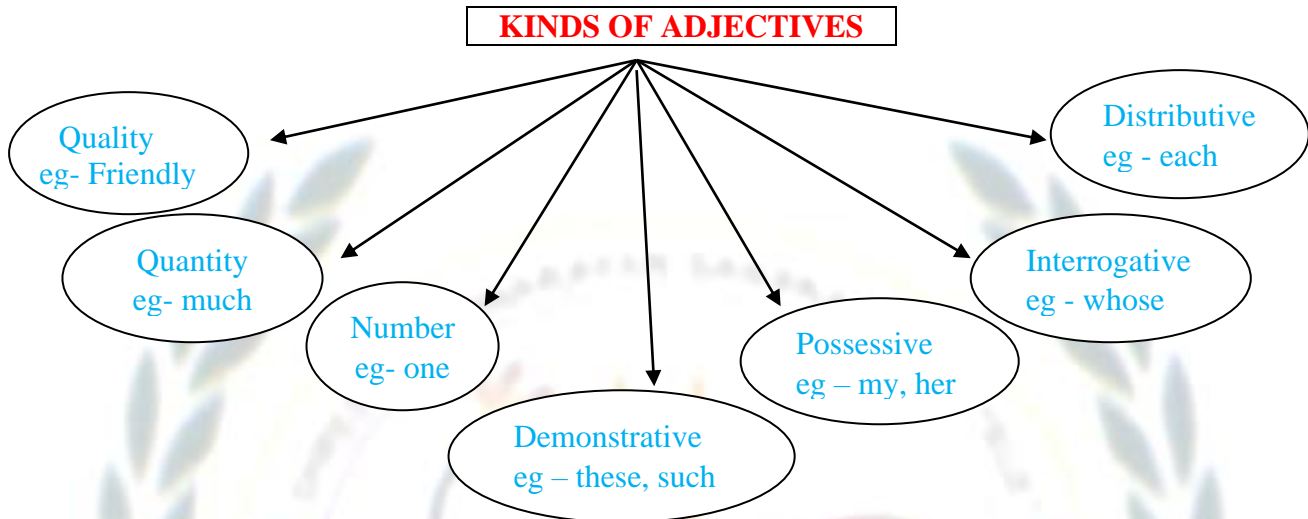
Predicate

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

The rabbit ate the carrot.
subject predicate

GRADE 6. ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER 2. ADJECTIVES

- **Adjectives** : Words that describe or modify a noun or pronoun are called adjectives.
Eg – Creative children have great ideas.



A. ADD SUITABLE ADJECTIVES TO COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES.

1. The tomato soup tastes good.
2. The flowers smell lovely.
3. The glass is transparent.
4. The tunnel was short and well-lit.
5. The car drove up a steep path.
6. The grass is denser here though it is not green.
7. Coloured hair makes her look older.
8. I do not like solid medicines.
9. Earthworms are harmless creatures that one usually sees in the rainy season.
10. Fast trains need to have powerful brakes.

B. IDENTIFY THE KIND OF EACH UNDERLINED ADJECTIVES.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Watching a football was <u>wonderful</u> experience. | Quality |
| 2. The stadium had only <u>70</u> spectators. | Number |
| 3. I had never seen <u>such</u> a crowd. | Demonstrative |
| 4. The <u>whole</u> stadium looked so festive. | Quantity |
| 5. Both teams seemed <u>confident</u> of winning. | Quality |
| 6. <u>Each</u> team had 15 players. | Distributive |
| 7. All the players had <u>many</u> fans. | Quantity |
| 8. The people of the winning team cheered <u>their</u> team loudly. | Possessive |
| 9. I was <u>disappointed</u> because my country lost the match. | Quality |
| 10. <u>Which</u> team would you have supported – the home team or the visiting one? | Interrogative |

C. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE KINDS OF ADJECTIVES MENTIONED IN BRACKETS.

1. Hema made a **lame** excuse. (quality)
2. **12** months make a year. (number)
3. **Those** villas are for sale. (demonstrative)
4. She has **little** love for animals. (quantity)
5. **Each** shirt was ironed and packed. (distributive)
6. **Which** chapter are you reading? (interrogative)
7. I like **his** handwriting. (possessive)
8. We will be travelling with them in **their** car. (possessive)
9. There is **enough** work to keep you all busy. (quantity)
10. **Empty** vessels make most noise. (quality)

D. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING THE CORRECT DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF THE WORDS GIVEN IN BRACKETS. DO NOT FORGET TO USE THAN OR THE, AS APPROPRIATE.










1. My shoe size is **bigger than** yours. (big)
2. Hot air is **lighter than** cold air. (light)
3. The air in the hills is **the freshest** of all. (fresh)
4. A stream is **narrower than** a river. (narrow)
5. Goldilocks found the baby bear's bed **the softest** of all. (soft)
6. K2 is **the highest** peak in India. (high)
7. Sachin Tendulkar is one of **the best** batsmen in the world. (good)
8. We find playing chess **more enjoyable than** watching TV. (enjoyable)
9. A sleeping bag will be **more useful than** just a mat. (useful)
10. Villas are **the costliest** among houses. (costly)

E. COMPLETE THESE RIDDLES USING THE CORRECT DEGREE OF COMPARISON OF THE ADJECTIVES IN BRACKETS.

1. What gets **wetter** as it dries? (wet)
2. What is the **easiest** way to double your money? (easy)
3. What gets **sharper** the more you use it? (sharp)
4. What starts tall but gets **shorter** the longer it stands? (short)
5. Which is **heavier** – a pound of bricks or a pound of feathers? (heavy)
6. What is as light as air, yet the **strongest** man cannot hold it for more than five minutes? (strong)
7. Which moves **faster** – hot air or cold air? (fast)
8. Which is the **biggest** letter that contains the most water in the world? (big)
9. What is **the longest** word in the dictionary? (long)
10. What is **more colourful** (colourful) than black but still **the least colourful** thing in the world?(colourful)

GRADE 6. ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER 3. ADJECTIVES (ORDER AND POSITION)

Order of Adjectives									
Determiner	Opinion	Size	Shape	Age	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
A		small			red				suitcase 
The				new	blue		silk		T-shirt 
An	ugly						wooden		chair 
This		round		new				kitchen	table 
A	comfortable			new			velvet		dress 
These	lovely			old			ceramic		mugs 
That	beautiful					German		sports	car 
Those	amazing	heart-shaped			red				balloons 
A	wonderful			old		French			clock 

B. UNDERLINE THE ADJECTIVES IN THESE SENTENCES WITH THE ADJECTIVES IN THE CORRECT ORDER.

1. The queen wore a silken beautiful evening gown.
➤ **The queen wore beautiful silken evening.**
2. Sea horses grasp their food with their helpful curly flexible tails.
➤ **Sea horses grasp their food with their helpful flexible curly tails.**
3. Somebody picked up my brown leather new shoes.
➤ **Somebody picked up my new brown leather shoes,**
4. An electric big red bus took us around the city.
➤ **A big red electric bus took us around the city.**
5. Lobsters have large sharp claws.
➤ **Correct sentence.**
6. I tucked myself under my velvet brown soft quilt.
➤ **I tucked myself under soft brown velvet quilt.**
7. We ran in the park on the circular paved dusty path.
➤ **We ran in the park on the dusty circular paved path.**
8. My mother surprised me with a black little cuddly kitten.
➤ **My mother surprised me with a little black cuddly kitten.**
9. My father has a small silver fancy key ring to keep his car keys.
➤ **My father has a small fancy silver key ring to keep his car keys.**
10. We asked for a Spanish cheesy hot omelette.
➤ **We asked for a hot cheesy Spanish omelette.**

C. USE AT LEAST THREE ADJECTIVES IN THE CORRECT ORDER TO COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES. THE FIRST ONE IS DONE FOR YOU.

1. I like the city of Jaipur because it is warm, ancient and colourful.
2. I like my school because it is beautiful, big and new.

3. I like my house because it is **comfortable, airy and wooden.**
4. I like spinach because it is **healthy, green and leafy.**
5. I like my school uniform because it is **elegant, comfortable and casual.**
6. I like flowers that are **fresh, fragrant and yellow.**
7. I like Dolphins because they are **friendly, cute and sleek.**
8. I like monkeys because they are **naughty, small and hairy.**
9. I like apple because it is **healthy, juicy and sweet.**
10. I like computers because they are **communicative, controllable and New Age.**

D. UNDERLINE THE ADJECTIVES THAT DESCRIBE THE SEA CREATURES. THEN, USE COMMAS BETWEEN THE ADJECTIVES, WHEREVER REQUIRED.

1. Sea manatees eat algae, weeds, and water grasses.
2. The white sharks generally prey on sea lions, seals, small-toothed whales, sea turtles and carrion.
3. The common octopus has a massive, bulbous head, large eyes and eight arms.
4. The beautiful, sparkling angelfish can lay up to 1000 eggs at a time.
5. The most poisonous, deadliest and meanest of all the jellyfish is the box jellyfish.
6. Tuna is a popular, sleek and active game fish.
7. The endangered weighty green turtles come onto land to sunbathe.
8. Dolphins are the most intelligent, friendly and playful sea creatures.
9. Corals have hard protective limestone skeletons which form the structure of coral reefs.
10. The calcium-rich oysters also provide us iron and protein.

