



GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER – 18. PHRASES – KINDS

Phrase--Definition

A **phrase** is a group of words

- that is used as a **single part of speech**
- that does NOT contain a **verb** and its **subject**

Examples:

with soft brown fur

under the dining table

after the high school football game

A. Underline the noun phrases in these sentences.

1. Tourists of the world visit India.
2. We used the rolling escalators.
3. The crossword puzzle was quite challenging.
4. At the fair, we saw fast-moving merry-go-rounds.
5. I could not answer the difficult questions.
6. Feeding the animals is not allowed in the sanctuary.
7. The loud cheering crowds were difficult to control.
8. The growl of the tiger; scared away the visitors in the zoo.
9. I have outgrown both my favourite dresses.
10. The village nearby has been flooded by the rains.

B. Circle all the nouns first. Then underline the adjective phrases that may precede or follow some nouns.

1. I was woken up by the beautifully singing larks in the morning.
1. adjective phrase: beautifully singing noun: larks; morning
2. Very few children had come in properly ironed uniforms.
2. adjective phrase: Very few; properly ironed noun: children; uniforms
3. The best seasonal fruits grow in my garden.
3. adjective phrase: best seasonal noun: fruits; garden
4. Freshly baked bread smells delicious.
4. adjective phrase: Freshly baked noun: bread

5. The pistol owned by the hijacker was a fake.
5. adjective phrase: owned by the hijacker; fake noun: pistol
6. Shops on the main street usually have better merchandise.
6. adjective phrase: on the main street noun: Shops; merchandise
7. The most amazing gymnast won the gold.
7. adjective phrase: most amazing noun: gymnast
8. They are rebuilding the houses in the flood areas.
8. adjective phrase: in the flood areas noun: houses
9. The most interesting part of the movie is when characters shrink.
9. adjective phrase: The most interesting; of the movie noun: movie
10. The highest peak has been climbed by a twelve-year-old schoolgirl.
10. adjective phrase: The highest; a twelve-year-old noun: peak; schoolgirl

C. Read these geographical facts and underline the prepositional phrases.

1. with a rich history.
2. through New York.
3. on our planet is the Nile.
4. of many beautiful countries.
5. under the surface of the earth.
6. in the world.
7. into four hemispheres.
8. in the Dead Sea of life.
9. near the banks of rivers.
10. in a different season in another country of the world.

D. Complete the dialogue with suitable prepositional phrases.

Ahmed: Yesterday, I went to watch an interesting movie. It was called Frozen.

Bidya: What kind of a movie is it?

Ahmed: Well, it is a movie about Anna's dangerous and mysterious journey to find her sister Elsa.

Bidya: But, where is Elsa?

Ahmed: Elsa is endowed with an extremely dangerous, secret ability to create ice and snow. She has run away after accidentally causing an endless winter in her homeland.

Bidya: How sad!

Ahmed: Anna must face several challenges to save her homeland from a permanent winter. She needs to find her sister and ask her to break the magic spell.

Bidya: Is she all alone?

Ahmed: No, she makes some helpful friends during the harsh journey. The rugged iceman Kristoff, with his trusted reindeer Sven, and the magic snowman Olaf, keep her company all along.

Bidya: Does she succeed in her mission?

Ahmed: Yes, not only does she save her homeland from a permanent winter but also reunites with Elsa in true sisterly love.





Purnima International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GR)

CHAPTER – 19.VOICE

Active voice

Tells us what a **person or thing does**.
The subject performs the action (verb) on the object.

Subject + verb + object

Example:

- Anna painted the house.
- The teacher always answers the students' questions.
- Ali posted the video online.

Passive voice

Tells us what is **done to someone or something**.

The subject is being acted upon.

Object + verb + subject

Example:

- The house was painted by Anna.
- The students' questions are answered by the teacher.
- The video was posted online by Ali.

A. Write A for sentences in active voice and P for those in passive voice.

1. A
2. A
3. P
4. P
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. P
9. A
10. A

B. Rewrite these sentences in passive voice.

1. We have lighted the lamps for the festival.
1. The lamps have been lighted by us for the festival.
2. My grandfather rode a motorcycle when he was young.
2. A motorcycle was ridden by my grandfather when he was young.
3. My neighbours organised a bonfire party.
3. A bonfire party was organised by my neighbours.

4. An accident has slowed the traffic movement.
4. The traffic movement has been slowed down by an accident.
5. They are carrying out repairs in the fort.
5. Repairs are being carried out by them in the fort.
6. The juggler performed many tricks.
6. Many tricks were performed by the juggler.
7. Mishti and Mithoo had played chess last night.
7. Chess had been played by Mishti and Mithoo last night.
8. The musicians were setting up their instruments.
8. Instruments were being set up by the musicians.
9. The government is setting up smart cities.
9. Smart cities are being set up by the government.
10. The mountaineers will climb the peak tomorrow.
10. The peak will be climbed by the mountaineers tomorrow.

C. Rewrite these sentences in passive voice.

1. You polish your shoes every day.
1. Your shoes are polished by you every day.
2. I heard a loud noise.
2. A loud noise was heard by me.
3. She upset the table by accident.
3. The table was upset by her by accident.
4. You gave advice to me.
4. Advice was given by you to me.
5. He attacked the enemy.
5. The enemy was attacked by him.
6. They cleaned their cupboards.
6. Their cupboards were cleaned by them.
7. They called for a cab.
7. A cab was called for by them.

8. We posed for a picture with the star.
8. A picture with the star was posed for (by us).

D. Rewrite these imperative sentences in passive voice.

1. Press the button to start the engine.
1. Let the button to start the engine be pressed by you.
2. Trim your nails regularly.
2. Let your nails be trimmed regularly by you.
3. Please pass the dictionary.
3. Let the dictionary be passed by you.
4. Brush your pet's fur every day.
4. Let your pet's fur be brushed by you every day.
5. Help your elderly neighbours.
5. Let your elderly neighbours be helped by you.

E. Rewrite these interrogative sentences in passive voice.

1. Will you write the letter?
1. Will the letter be written by you?
2. Can we finish the jam/
2. Can the jam be finished by us?
3. May I attend the meeting?
3. May the meeting be attended by me?
4. What did you discover?
4. What has been discovered by you?
5. Who knocked on the door?
5. Who was the door knocked by?
6. Whom did you see crying?
6. Who was seen crying by you?
7. Where have you kept the keys?
7. Where have the keys been kept by you?

8. When are you calling the carpenter?
8. When is the carpenter being called by you?





GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)

CHAPTER – 20.PUNCTUATION

PUNCTUATION IN ENGLISH

Full Stop at the end of a sentence	Comma to separate items in a series	Colon to introduce a list	Semicolon to join to independent clauses
Question Mark to show that it is a question	Hyphen join words together to indicate that they have a combined meaning	Exclamation Mark after an exclamation	Apostrophe to show when a letter or a number has been left out
Slash to separate letters, numbers, or words.	Quotation Mark to show that someone else has said it	Round Brackets to add extra information to a sentence	Ellipsis Mark to separate items in a series

A. Punctuate these sentences using commas at the correct places.

1. The gardener raised seedlings of roses, lilies, chrysanthemums and dahlias.
2. Rahul can do the beds, and Jacob can do the dishes.
3. By Thursday morning, the seeds would have germinated.
4. My mother, a short lady, is very kind-hearted.
5. Bindu, you may leave for home now.
6. The letter is addressed to Mr S V Sen.
7. The blankets are expensive, but the sheets are reasonably priced.
8. These dishes, cooked in India, do not have the original taste.
9. Good afternoon, Mr Smith.
10. The Great Mall has many shops, a play area for kids, a food court and a spice market.

B. Punctuate these sentences using full stops, exclamation marks and question marks at the correct places.

1. Drat! I made a careless mistake in addition.
2. What an extraordinary air show it was!

3. What are you going to do today?
4. Ugh! What an unpleasant smell!
5. How many stars can you count in the Great Bear?
6. Bravo! You deserve the medal.
7. Where have you lost your sense of humour?
8. How beautifully the peacock spread its tail feathers!

C. Use apostrophes at the correct places in these sentences.

1. The doctor's clinic is closed on Sunday.
2. Cyril's house is very close to the school.
3. We often go to Mr Manik's house.
4. There were no puppies in my uncle's kennel.
5. The poachers wanted the elephant's / elephants' tusks.
6. This greengrocer's vegetables and fruits are very fresh.
7. We helped Arun's sister find her lost bag.
8. Do not jump over the Sehgal's fence.

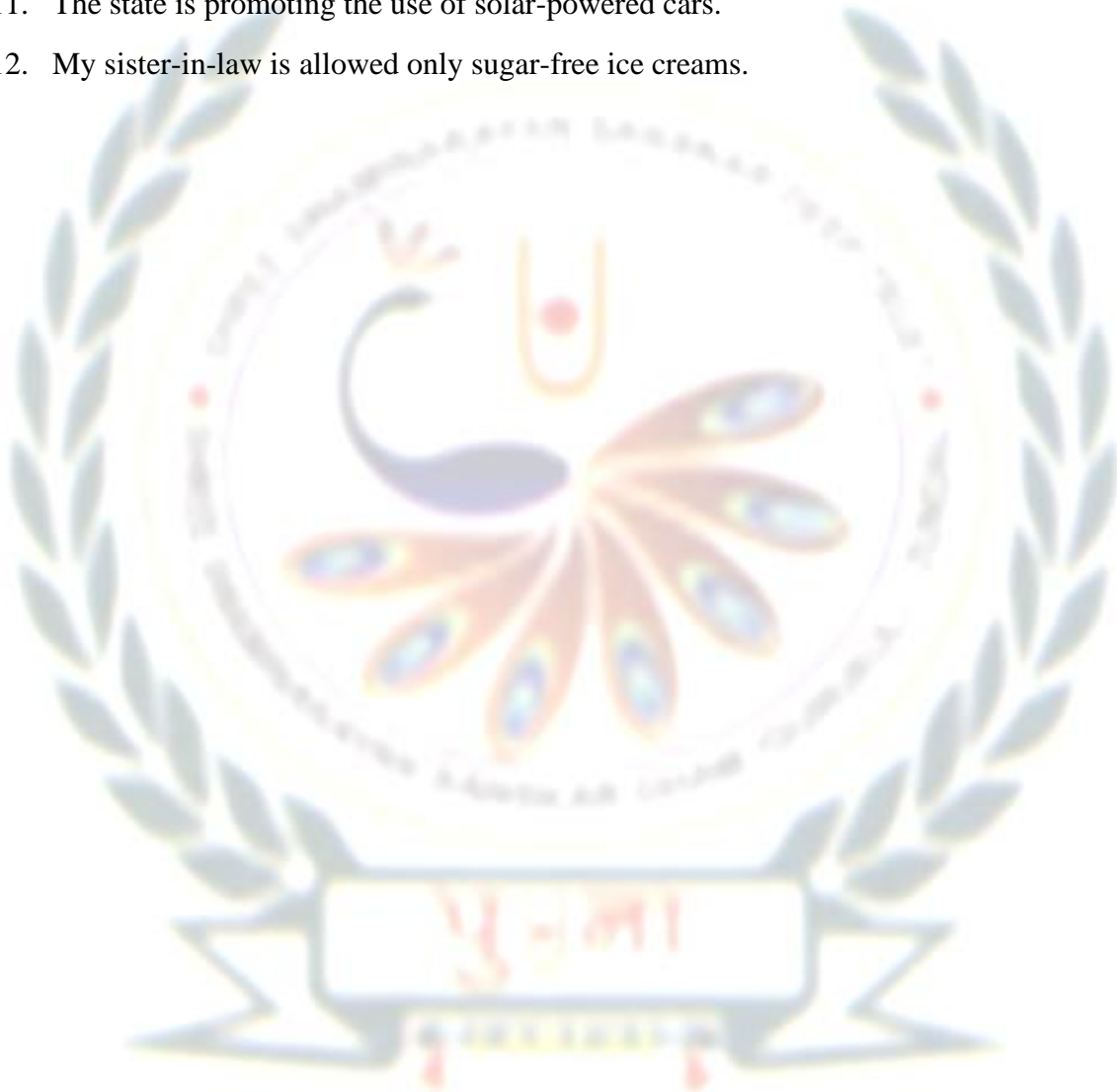
D. Punctuate these sentences using semicolons at the correct places.

1. Kenny bought some sweets, which were minty, for himself; a bag and a wallet, which were made of leather, for his mother and father; and a toy for his baby sister.
2. Wait! This is not enough; I will get some more.
3. I am tired after a long drive; I need to rest now.
4. She was focused on winning the medal; she thought of nothing else.
5. At the crime site, the police collected some fingerprints from the doorknobs, cutlery and glasses; and picked, as evidence, a handkerchief, a belt and a pen with stains.

E. Use hyphens at the correct places in these sentences.

1. My father is thirty-seven years old, while my mother is thirty-three.
2. This red-eyed bird is rarely spotted in our country.
3. My aunt's father-in-law is an amazing cook.
4. We had a fun-filled evening.

5. Mahesh runs his family-owned factory in Raipur.
6. It is believed that the hundred-year-old castle is haunted.
7. The well-known Taj Mahal gets tourists from all over the world.
8. We were on floor number twenty-two when the earthquake shook the city.
9. Our school believes in computer-based learning.
10. It was a star-studded show.
11. The state is promoting the use of solar-powered cars.
12. My sister-in-law is allowed only sugar-free ice creams.





GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)

CHAPTER – 23.SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Subject-Verb Agreement

- A **subject** is a noun or pronoun in a sentence that performs the action (the who or what).
 - Floyd goes fishing once a month.
- A **verb** is a word in a sentence that shows action or describes what something is.
 - Josh **saved** money to buy a computer.
- **Subject-verb agreement** means that the subject and verb must match in number. They must both be singular or both be plural.
 - The **student spends** long hours at the library.
 - The **students spend** long hours in the library.
 - Note that singular verbs usually end in s.

A. Complete these sentences with a suitable form of the verbs be, have or do.

1. is 2. has 3. Has 4. is 5. does 6. was 7. was 8. has 9. has / had 10. is

B. Tick the correct form of the verbs.

1. have 2. are 3. participate 4. manage 5. shine 6. needs 7. are 8. have 9. are
10. need

C. Tick the correct form of the verb.

1. are 2. are 3. is 4. were 5. are 6. was

D. Match the following

1. Each animal in the zoo is regularly examined by a vet.
2. Neither of the saplings has grown well this spring.
3. Everybody in their house is down with viral fever.
4. Many of my classmates this year have taken up skating.
5. Each of us coming for the party is getting one dish.
6. Either the necklace or the earrings need to be matched with the dress.
7. Neither the dancers nor the musician with them is on time.
8. Both the family and their guard are not in the house.



GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)

CHAPTER – 24. DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH quoting someone's exact words in quotation marks	INDIRECT SPEECH not using the exact words and not using quotation marks
She said, "I love food."	She said that she loves food.
"Put the bag there."	He told us to put the bag there.
John said, "We have soccer today."	John said that they had soccer that day.

A. Punctuate these sentences in direct speech.

1. I said, "I am very hungry and want some food."
2. The fairy said, "You may choose any one axe."
3. "Why do the stars shine?" said the child.
4. My mother said, "Our family loves going to the hills."
5. "Do not swallow your food; chew it well," said Grandpa.
6. The children said, "We will now go and fly kites."

B. Rewrite the sentences in indirect speech using the reporting verbs given in brackets.

1. My brother complained to me that I had broken his racquet.
2. She explained that was how a gift should be packed.
3. The tailor told mom that he would deliver the dress.
4. I offered to share my book with Raman.
5. The sick man requested the seat be shared with him.

C. Rewrite these sentences in indirect speech.

1. The trainer told me that I was very intelligent.
2. The chef said to the guests that he would make them a delicious pizza.

3. You told him that you were waiting for the bus.
4. The students demanded to know their results.
5. Rama said that she had borrowed that book from her friend.
6. The little girl asked my mother to help her call her mother.

D. Rewrite these sentences in indirect speech.

1. Honey said to us that she would sing a new song for us the next day.
2. My mother told us that she would buy books for our new class that day.
3. Suruchi suggested that we should celebrate her birthday the following month.
4. The umpire said that we could start the game then.
5. The fisherman said that he had not caught any fish the previous week.
6. Raghu said that a terrible noise had woken him up the previous night.
7. My mother said that there were no real fairies there.
8. My father said that they had seen an interesting movie that night.

E. Write these sentences in indirect speech.

1. Dad asked me if I had watered the plants.
2. The woman asked Venkat if he was their new neighbour.
3. The doctor asked the patient how he was feeling that day.
4. The shopkeeper asked us what we were looking for.
5. Mohit asked whether that robot spoke.
6. My mother asked me where I had kept my new shoes.
7. Shaila asked Dhara which colour she liked the most.
8. My grandmother asked Vani to teach her how to use a mobile phone.
9. The players asked the coach when he would start their training.
10. The policeman asked the suspect who he thought had done that.



GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)

CHAPTER – 25.VOCABULARY

A. Write suitable homophones for these words.

1. break 2. week 3. sent 4. hair 5. peace 6. sight 7. sale 8. heel 9. waste 10. whole 11. allowed 12. birth 13. die 14. flour 15. lessen 16. suit 17. lone 18. root 19. site 20. principle

B. Fill in the blanks by choosing appropriate homophones from the brackets.

1. wait; weight 2. sweet; suite. 3. wear; where 4. mourning; morning 5. plane; plain 6. not; knot 7. cereal; serial 8. bred; bread 9. blew; blue 10. steal; steel

C. Circle the words that match these meanings.

1. gait 2. reed 3. cellar 4. prey 5. cruise 6. their

D. Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs from the brackets.

1. fallen off 2. came forward 3. get away 4. put together 5. gets away 6. put up with 7. get along 8. came apart 9. come down with 10. get around

E. Complete these sentences with the expressions given above. You may have to change the verbs forms.

1. eager beaver 2. copycat 3. hit the books 4. learn by heart 5. drew a blank 6. as easy as ABC 7. a single file 8. goofing around 9. learn by rote 10. bookworm 11. flunk out 12. brainstorm

F. Complete these sentences with the expressions given above.

1. keeping my fingers crossed 2. on top of the world 3. weak at the knees 4. taken a fancy to 5. in hot water 6. get a feel of 7. cheesed off 8. a lump on my throat 9. a fish out of water 10. was on cloud nine

G. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct words from the brackets.

1. quite; quiet 2. already; all ready 3. accept; except 4. breath; breathe 5. lose; loose 6. whether; weather 7. Then; than 8. here; hear 9. allowed; aloud 10. bear; bare

H. Complete these sentences by choosing the correct question tags given at the end of these statements.

1. haven't they? 2. is it? 3. aren't you? 4. isn't it? 5. has she? 6. isn't he? 7. isn't it? 8. isn't he? 9. haven't they? 10. won't you?





GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (SR)

CHAPTER – 9. WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REPTILES



➤ SUMMARY

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

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

After a few months, he repeated the order for snakes to leave the forest. Gradually, he told

every animal to leave the forest except crocodiles. No one could ever dare to go against his orders and question him. After some time all the animals left.

Consequently, very weird things started happening in the forest. The forest was full of foul smell and the rats and insects started coming out. Seeing the plight of the jungle, other crocodiles made a decision to call back all the animals of the forest. All the animals came back and the forest was back to normal again.

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

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Inhabited | 11. Venom |
| 2. Cliff | 12. Somersaults |
| 3. Mosque | 13. Nastier |
| 4. Terrible | 14. Squeaky |
| 5. Grab | 15. Stragglings |
| 6. Anxiously | |
| 7. Grumpy | |
| 8. Wiggled | |
| 9. Slowcoaches | |
| 10. Slimy | |



➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Inhabited – live in, occupy
2. Cliff – a pointed high end point of a rock
3. Grab – to hold, to catch
4. Anxiously – curiously



5. Giant – very big
6. Slimy – unpleasant
7. Venom – poison
8. Somersaults – physical exercise, movement
9. Nastier – unclean
10. Squeaky – making a very high sound
11. Wiggled – to move body in small quick movement
12. Straggling : to move and spread in a very shabby manner

➤ **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

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

Ans. People of Pambupatti lived in peace. They did not fight in the name of religion or language. In this way, Pambupatti is different from any other village.

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

Ans. The communal riots in his village made his as well as the villagers life unsafe in the village. During the riots, people burnt houses and killed one another. That is why, Prem determined not to return to his village.

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

Ans. Makara disliked tortoises because they were slow and stupid. He disliked snakes because they were slimy and they made funny noises. He disliked lizards because they were undependable as they changed colour.

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

Ans. There came a tough time. The forest got filled with foul smell of rotting fruits and fishes in the absence of tortoises. Rats multiplied in the absence of snakes and without lizards, there were millions of insects in the forest.

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

Ans. The People of Prem's village had gone mad and they fought with one another in the name of religion. The story of Pambupatti gave the message of peace and coexistence. It underlined the importance of living together. So, Prem wanted to carry that message to his own village.



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GRADE – 6 - ENGLISH (WRITING SKILL)

➤ **MESSAGE WRITING**

Read the following telephonic conversation between Rahul and Sonu. Sonu is about to leave the home for school and will not be able to meet her brother Mohit. She leaves a message for him. Write the message in about 50 words.

Rahul: Hello! Can I speak to Mohit please'?

Sonu: He is not at home. I'm his sister. Would you like to leave a message for him?

Rahul: I'm his friend Rahul. Kindly tell him that tomorrow we are going to Pragati Maidan where a book-fair is being held. In case he is interested tell him to call me in the evening.

MESSAGE

16th September, 2020
5 pm

Mohit,
Rahul called up to inform that tomorrow morning they are going to a book-fair which is being organized at Pragati-Maidan. If you are interested then call him in the evening.

Sonu

➤ **STORY WRITING**

From the given outline form a story and give suitable title.

The hare laughed at the slow moving tortoise - the tortoise not at all ashamed of his slow pace - retorted that he could beat the hare in a race - agreed - the hare went away in lighting leaps - the tortoise went slowly after him - the hare confident - had a nap - the tortoise went on and on ? reached the winning post first - the hare beaten in the race.

The Hare and the Tortoise

One day a hare made fun of the slow tortoise. The tortoise quietly replied that if the hare would run a race with him he would prove that he was not slow. The race began,

and the hare quickly leaped ahead at a great pace. He was soon so far in front that he decided to have a little sleep. Plodding steadily on, the tortoise presently passed the sleeping hare. He smiled to himself and kept straight on. After some time the hare awoke and raced on. When he reached the winning post, however, he found that the tortoise had already arrived. He realized that slow but steady wins the race.

Moral: Slow and Steady wins the race





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GRADE – 6 - ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)

UNIT-10. THE BANYAN TREE (PROSE)



➤ SUMMARY

The Grandfather's House in Dehradun:

The author as a young boy used to live in his grandfather's house in Dehradun. There was an old banyan tree in the garden. The tree was home to squirrels, butterflies and snails. The author used to hide in its branches and behind thick green leaves.

The Author has a Small Friend Squirrel:

His first friend was a small grey squirrel. The squirrel became friendly after it found that the author did not have any catapult or air gun. It grew quite bold and started taking small food pieces from his hand. It started going deep into his pockets in search of food. During the time when figs appeared, the banyan tree was the noisiest place in the garden. The birds of all kinds would flock into branches. The author used to read books and looked down through the leaves at the world below.

The Author saw the classic Fight between a Mongoose and a Cobra:

One day, he saw a huge black cobra coming out of a group of cactus. At the same time, a mongoose also came from the bushes. They came face-to-face. Both of them were aware of each other's strength and weakness. It was a battle of champions because both were equally skilled and experienced fighters.

The mongoose was clever, aggressive and a superb fighter while the cobra can strike swiftly and his sacs were full of deadly poison. The fight between the cobra and the mongoose began and there were three spectators of the battle. The three viewers were the author, a myna and a jungle crow. They settled down on the cactus to watch the outcome of the battle.

The Mongoose Bit the Snake:

The mongoose started the attack. It made a pretended move to one side. The cobra struck, but the mongoose jumped to one side. The mongoose bit the snake on its back. The two birds tried to feed on the cobra, thinking that it is dead. The crow and myna made three attempts to feed on the cobra. They collided two times with each other. Meanwhile, the mongooses kept attacking the snake. In the third round, the cobra stuck the crow with great force and killed it. The myna remained on the cactus and decided not to interfere when the snake and the mongoose resumed their fight.

The Mongoose Killed the Cobra:

The cobra grew tired and weak. The mongoose went near to attack the cobra. The cobra coiled itself around the mongooses in a frightening manner. The mongoose killed the cobra when it ceased to struggle and dragged it into the bushes. The myna came to the ground and looked into the bushes. It later flew away.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Magnificent | 10. Gliding | 19. Spectators |
| 2. Spy | 11. Clump | 20. Outcome |
| 3. Twisting | 12. Emerged | 21. Defensive |
| 4. Catapult | 13. Clearing | 22. Pretended |
| 5. Invasion | 14. Sacs | 23. Collide |
| 6. Resent | 15. Fangs | 24. Glistened |
| 7. Morsels | 16. Defiance | 25. Perch |
| 8. Squabbling | 17. Dart | |
| 9. Crude | 18. Combatants | |

➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Magnificent – Marvellous, wonderful
2. Spy – secret agent
3. Twisting – twiddle , turn
4. Catapult – a forked stick with an elastic band fastened to the two prongs, used by children for shooting small stones.
5. Invasion – invading a country or region with an armed force
6. Spy – watch secretly
7. Resent – dislike ; feel angry about
8. Morsels – small bits of food
9. Squabbling – fighting over small things
10. During the fig season – the time when figs appeared
11. Crude – raw
12. Propping myself up – leaning against
13. Grandstand view – a clear view from the best position
14. Gliding – sliding, moving smoothly
15. Clump – bunch
16. Emerged – came out
17. Clearing – an open space in a forest where there are no trees
18. Sacs – a part (of an animal or plant) shaped like a bag
19. Fangs – long sharp teeth (of a snake)
20. Defiance – rebellion; resistance
21. Dart – move quickly, suddenly
22. Combatants – participants in a fight
23. Spectators – those who watch a show, games, etc.
24. Outcome – result
25. Defensive – defending, protective
26. Pretended – acted
27. Collide – come into conflict
28. Glistened – shone
29. Perch – repose, settle
30. Whipped back – moved back suddenly
31. Pull up – here, stop
32. Snout – the nose and mouth of an animal
33. To no avail – with no success
34. Grimly – in a very serious manner



➤ WORKING WITH THE TEXT

A. Complete the following sentences.

1. The old banyan tree "did not belong" to grandfather, but only to the boy, because the 65 old man could not climb on it .
2. The small grey squirrel became friendly when it found that the boy did not carry any catapult or air gun in his hand.
3. When the boy started to bring him pieces of cake and biscuit, the squirrel became bold enough to take pieces of food from his hand .
4. In the spring, the banyan tree was full of small red figs, and birds of all kinds would come there and would come there.
5. The banyan tree served the boy as a platform to sit and spend the afternoon.
6. The young boy spent his afternoon in the tree learning against it, reading story books.

➤ Answer the following questions.

1. "It was to be a battle of champions."

(i) What qualities did the two champions have? Pick out words and phrases from the paragraph above this line in the text and write them down.

Ans.	Mongoose	Cobra
	(a) A super fighter	(a) Skilled and experienced fighter
	(b) Clever	(b) Strike with the speed light
	(c) Aggressive	(c) Fangs were full of poison

(ii) What did the cobra and the mongoose do, to show their readiness for the fight?

Ans. The cobra produced a hissing sound and moved his tongue in and out to challenge the mongoose. It raised itself off the ground and spread its broad hood. The mongoose moved his tall and the long hair on his spine stood up.

2. Who were the other two spectators? What did they do? (Did they watch or did they join in the fight?)

Ans. Apart from the author, the other two spectators were a myna and a jungle crow. First, they sat on the cactus to watch the outcome of the fight. Later, they tried thrice to take part in the proceedings and dived at the cobra, but failed. The Crow died at the end after the cobra attacked it. The mongoose dragged the dead snake into the bush and the myna flew away.

3. Read the descriptions below of what the snake did and what the mongoose did. Arrange their actions in the proper order.

- Ans.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (i) Tried to mesmerise the mongoose | (a) refused to look into the snake's eyes |
|-------------------------------------|---|

(ii) Struck on the side that the mongoose on one side pretended to attack

(b) pretended to attack the cobra

(iii) Struck again and missed

(c) darted away and hit the cobra on the back

(iv) Struck the crow

(d) sprang aside, jumped in and bit

(v) Coiled itself around the mongoose

(e) grabbed the snake by the snout

(vi) Ceased to struggle

(f) dragged the snake into the bushes

4. (i) What happened to the crow in the end?

Ans. The crow became a victim of snake-bite and died in the end.

(ii) What did the myna do finally?

Ans. The myna decided not to interfere in the fight. After the snake was killed taken into the bush, the myna flew away.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How did the squirrel become friendly with the author?

Ans. The young squirrel became friendly when it found that the author did not arm himself with a catapult or an air gun. The author did not want to harm it. The author brought him pieces of cake and biscuit.

2. How did the crow die in the fight between the cobra and the mongoose?

Ans. The crow and the myna tried to interfere in the fight. They dived at the cobra and missed their mark. The cobra struck the crow with a great force. The crow flung nearly 20 ft across the garden and died.