



पुर्णिमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

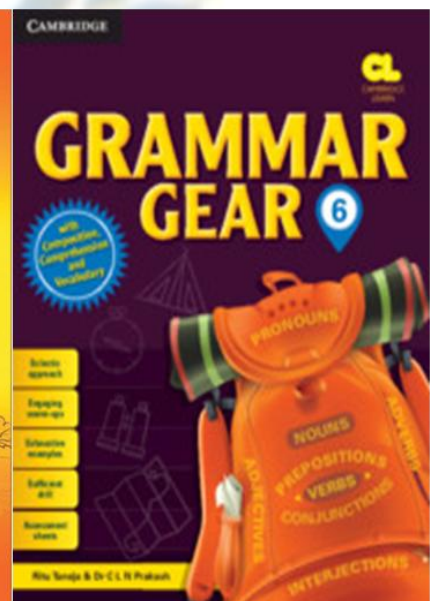
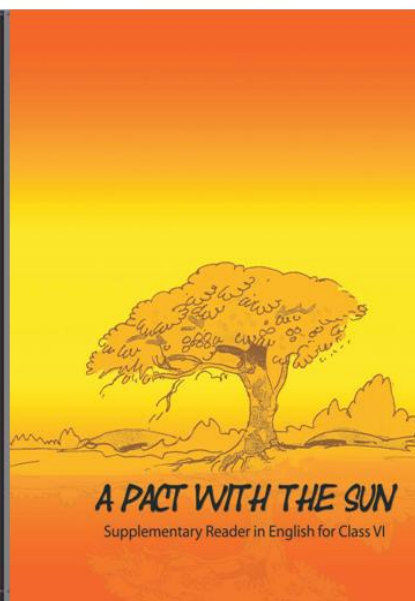
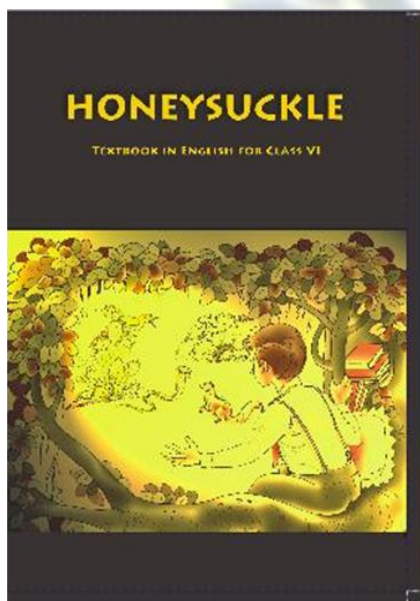
GRADE - VI

English

AUG- SEPT

Study Material

Year - 2021-2022



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GRADE 6. ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)
U- 6. WHO I AM? (PROSE)

➤ **SUMMARY**

This lesson tells us that all the people in this world are different. People across the world have different likes and dislikes. They have unique features and qualities and these have been described through various examples in the chapter. The characters in the lesson are as follows



Radha

She is an adventurous girl. She likes to climb on trees and there was a mango tree outside her house. Her mother tells her not to climb on trees. But one day she also climbed with her mother. Both of them sat there and had mangoes. Radha feels she can conquer the whole world while climbing high on the tree.

Nasir



He cares for his family a lot. He has cotton fields in his village. His father spends a lot of money on purchasing new cotton seeds. Nasir's grandfather told him that once he used to collect seeds from his own plants which could be used to grow new plants next year. This does not work in present time and that's why they spend money to buy seeds. Nasir wants to know how to preserve seeds so that they can be used again.

Rohit



Rohit likes travelling. If he could afford, he would travel the entire world. He wants to see the mountains of New Zealand and sail down the Amazon river. He wants to see the beaches of Lakshadweep and the Konark temple in Orissa. He wishes to visit China and Egypt and enjoys seeing nature more than old buildings.

Serbjit



He wants people to take him seriously. He becomes very angry when people do not believe him when he speaks the truth. His teachers could not believe him when he said he could not do his homework as his friend took his book and forgot to return it. His parents could not trust him when he said his little brother started the fight. His teacher also did not believe him when he said he studied for the test but got poor marks. They think he was telling lies. But he always tries not to look angry.

Dolma's Wishes



Dolma wants to be the prime Minister of the country and serve the nation. She wants to make things better for everyone. She wants to build good infrastructure like good hospitals, roads and schools. She wants we should have good scientists, who can develop medicines to cure diseases. Everyone in her class approaches her for help and her teacher always trusts her.

Peter



Peter waits for the second Sunday of every month because his family goes to the cinema hall. All the family members enjoy a film together and his father buys them peanuts. Peter loves to sit in the darkness of the hall, eating and watching the film. They eat ice-creams thereafter. They feel lucky to have such bonding.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Sensible | 5. Beaches |
| 2. Comfortably | 6. Pyramids |
| 3. Preserve | 7. In advance |
| 4. Raft | |

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Favourite – most liked, dearest
2. Climbing – going up
3. Spread out – to open or arrange something over a large area
4. Comfortably – in a relaxed manner
5. Sensible – responsible
6. In the fork – bifurcation (where branch of a tree splits into two parts)

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. **All the people on earth are**

- (a) good
- (b) honest
- (c) interesting**
- (d) god-fearing

2. **Radha's favourite activity is**

- (a) reading books
- (b) climbing trees**
- (c) collecting stamps
- (d) polishing shoes

3. **Nasir wants to learn**

- (a) how to preserve seeds**
- (b) how to play football
- (c) how a car works
- (d) how to stitch

4. **Serbjit's parents blame him**

- (a) for cheating them
- (b) for not being obedient
- (c) for having started the fight**
- (d) for disobedience

5. **The phrasal verb 'dive down' means**

- (a) take a dip**
- (b) drive down
- (c) dive low
- (d) go down

6. **The Serbjit counts to ten to**

- (a) control his temper**
- (b) start the race
- (c) learn counting
- (d) attack

7. **Dolma aspires to be**

- (a) a true friend
- (b) a sport star
- (c) a good Prime Minister**
- (d) a mathematician

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What does Rohit want to do?

Ans. Rohit wants to travel across the world and see the mountains of New Zealand, sail down the Amazon river and visit China.

2. What did Radha feel after she climbs high on the trees?

Ans. Radha felt as if she could rule the whole world after climbing high up on the trees.

3. What does Dolma want to become?

Ans. Dolma wants to become the Prime Minister of India and serve the people, improve their conditions.

4. Why did Nasir want to preserve seeds?

Ans. Nasir wanted to preserve seeds so that they could be used again and again. He wanted to save money.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.

1. What did Radha's mother tell her about climbing on trees?

Ans. Radha's mother told her that it was not sensible for girls to climb on trees. But later on they both climbed on the mango tree and ate raw mangoes. They enjoyed together.

2. Do you think Dolma will become a good Prime Minister? Give a reason.

Ans. Yes, Dolma will become a good Prime Minister. She wants to make things better for everyone. She wants to have good hospitals, roads and schools.

3. Why was the second Sunday of every month was special in Peter's life?

Ans. The second Sunday was special because on this day Peter's family used to visit a cinema hall. His family members enjoyed peanuts and ice-cream.

4. What makes Serbjit angry?

Ans. Serbjit becomes angry when people do not believe him when he speaks truth. When he explains his teacher the reason for not doing his homework, his teacher doubts him.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Do you think everyone has some special quality in the chapter 'Who I Am'? Give reasons.

Ans. Yes, everyone has some special quality in them. All the people in this world are interesting and good at different things. Nasir wants to become a seed collector and help his family to save money. Dolma wants to be the Prime Minister of India and serve the people. Serbjit had learnt the art of controlling his anger by looking down at his shoes. Rohit loves travelling and wants to see the entire world. He enjoys seeing nature more than old buildings. This is how all the children are different from each other.

➤ MAKE SENTENCES (Self attempt)

1. Sensible
2. Favourite
3. Comfortably
4. Angry

➤ **WORKING WITH THE TEXT**

B. Write True or False against each of the following statements.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Peter is an only child. | <u>False</u> |
| 2. When Serbjit gets angry he shouts at people. | <u>False</u> |
| 3. Nasir lives in the city. | <u>False</u> |
| 4. Radha's mother enjoys doing things with her. | <u>True</u> |

➤ **Fill in the blanks to name the different kinds of intelligence. One has been done for you.**

When I enjoy listening to people and solving their problems I use my interpersonal intelligence.

1. When I enjoy dancing or physical activity, I use my bodily intelligence.
2. When I enjoy looking at maps and examining pictures I used my visual intelligence.
3. When I enjoy working with numbers and solving maths problems I use my mathematical intelligence.
4. When I enjoy telling a story or arguing, I use my verbal intelligence.

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Story Writing

A crow..... finds a piece of cheese..... flies to a tree” a hungry fox sees the crow
.....thinks of a plainpraises him requests him to sing..... the crow very
pleased..... opens its beak the cheesefall down fox picks up runs
away. Moral

The Fox and The Crow

Once a crow saw a piece of cheese. He lifted the piece in its beak, and flew to a nearby tree. A hungry fox was wandering here and there in search of food. Suddenly he saw the crow and the piece of cheese. His mouth watered. He wanted to have it. He was very cunning. He began to think of a plain. Soon he hit upon a plain to trick the crow. He said to the crow, “You are a beautiful bird. Your wings are so attractive.

Your voice must be very sweet. Would you please sing me a song?” The foolish crow did not understand the trick of the fox. He became glad to hear his praise. He opened his mouth to sing. His piece of cheese fell down. The fox picked it and ran away.

Moral: Beware of flatterers.

GRADE 6 - ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)

UNIT – 6. WONDERFUL WORDS

Mary O Neill



➤ SUMMARY

The poet says that everyone speaks to express his thought. She further says that one must not let his thoughts die if he does not know how to express them. English is a wonderful language and people can learn it to express their thoughts effectively.

One should always look for better words to express his feelings. There are many thoughts in our heads and they should be conveyed properly. The thoughts should come out clearly. There are many lovely things which remain untold and should be conveyed.

The poet says that the words are very important to convey thoughts. Everyone wants to hear good and beautiful thoughts and only words can free those thoughts from our mind. The poet compares our mind with a prison which holds our thoughts. There might be wonderful thoughts in one's mind and it needs to be conveyed.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Handsomely
2. Groomed
3. Shrivel
4. Marvellous

➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The words we speak**
 - (a) are beautiful words
 - (b) bring out our thoughts**
 - (c) should be high sounding
 - (d) should heal
2. **English is**
 - (a) a wonderful game of matching thoughts**
 - (b) a foreigner
 - (c) the dress of soul
 - (d) a good language
3. **No thought should die**
 - (a) due to arguments
 - (b) for want of proper words**
 - (c) for want of good words
 - (d) due to clashes
4. **Words mean**
 - (a) vocabulary
 - (b) the food
 - (c) the dress of thoughts**
 - (d) verbs

5. The poet feels that English has enough words

(a) to express every idea

(b) for us to learn

(c) to confuse us

(d) to write any book

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why did the poet say that “English is a wonderful game”?

Ans. English is a wonderful game because we can play with words frame them in such a way as to convey desired message.

2. Who can liberate thoughts from our mind?

Ans. Words can liberate thoughts from our mind. Thoughts and ideas are being held captive in our mind.

3. What has not been said yet according to the poem?

Ans. Many lovely things have not been said yet and they need to be conveyed in a beautiful way.

4. Where can we find a new surprise?

Ans. We can find a marvellous new surprise in our mind.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Do you think words are the food and dress of thoughts? Give a reason to support your answer.

Ans. Yes, words are the food and dress of our thoughts because without them thoughts have no identity and meaning. Only words can express our feelings which we can convey to others. Thoughts will remain captive in mind in the absence of words.

2. What does the poet say about human thoughts?

Ans. The poet says that one must not let his thoughts die if he does not know how to express them. One should always express his thoughts with the help of appropriate words. One should always convey his feelings clearly and truly without least hesitation.

➤ WORKING WITH THE POEM

1. With your partner, complete the following sentences in your own words using the ideas in the poem.

(i) Do not let a thought shrivel and die because you don't know how to say it .

(ii) English is a wonderful game . With words that everyone can play.

(iii) One has to match words to the brightest thoughts in one's head.

(iv) Words are the food and dress of thoughts.

2. In groups of four discuss the following lines and their meanings.

**(i) All that you do is match the words
To the brightest thoughts in your head**

Ans. You have to look for proper and accurate words to convey your thoughts in a beautiful way.

**(ii) For many of the loveliest things
Have never yet been said**

Ans. There are many beautiful and lovely things which are still untold. They need to be told with the help of proper words.

**(iii) And everyone's longing today to hear
Some fresh and beautiful thing**

Ans. Everyone wants to hear something fresh and beautiful. If there is anything exciting, thousands of people would want to listen to it.

**(iv) But only words can free a thought
From its prison behind your eyes**

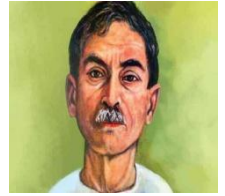
Ans. Mind is full of thousands of ideas and thoughts. Only proper words could liberate them from our mind.



GRADE 6 - ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)

UNIT – 7. FAIR PLAY (PROSE)

Munshi Premchand



➤ SUMMARY

Jumman Shaikh and Algu Chaudhary were very good friends. They were known for their loyalty and service to each other. Their friendship was a support to their families as well. The village people respected them a lot for this.

Jumman's aunt transferred her property to Jumman on a condition that he would look after her throughout her remaining life. But after a couple of years Jumman and his wife changed their behaviour. She was not treated well by them and had to face a tough time. She was not given food. When things went beyond limits, she spoke to Jumman and asked him to give her some money on a monthly basis, so that she could run her house independently. Jumman neglected her words and insulted her. So, she dared to take the matter to the Panchayat. She chose Algu, Jumman's best friend, as her head Panch. Being a Panch Algu had no choice but to speak the truth. He gave his judgement in aunt's favour. Now Jumman had to pay a fixed monthly amount to his aunt as per the judgement. Somehow, Jumman was not able to take this in the right spirit. He developed hatred against Algu.

Few days later, Algu was caught up in a fix (difficult situation). One of his pair of bullocks died so he sold his other bullock to Samjhu Sahu. He was supposed to pay money within a month. But alas! The sold bullock died before the expiry of the period of the payment. So, Samjhu was not ready to pay money to Algu. Now Algu was left with no other option but to take the case to the Panchayat. This time, Samjhu Sahu appointed Jumman, now, enemy of Algu as the head Panch. As the head Panch Jumman realized that the responsibility of a head Panch is above everything in this world. Algu was afraid of losing the case but Jumman had to speak for the truth. So he gave judgement in his favour and ordered Sahu to pay the money to Algu.

Algu was so overwhelmed that he declared aloud that the voice of the Panch is the voice of God. Both the friends hugged each other. Their tears cleaned their hearts.

➤ NEW VOCABULARY

1. Looked after
2. Grudged
3. Obvious
4. Allowance
5. Mum
6. Nominate
7. Abide by
8. Defence
9. Conscience
10. Seldom
11. Tight spot
12. Wretched
13. Nominate
14. Proposed
15. Dignity



➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Looked after – take care
2. Respected – to have a high opinion of, to show regard
3. Became indifferent – lost interest in or did not care for
4. Grudged – gave unwillingly: felt angry/ unhappy about giving
5. Swallowed these insults – tolerated
6. Obvious – clear
7. Allowance – some share of money
8. Make it up – stop quarrelling, come to an agreement with
9. Mum – quiet/silent
10. Nominate – propose/ suggest someone's name for something
11. Abide by – accept
12. Defence – protection
13. Conscience – moral sense
14. Opinion – view, thinking
15. Seldom – rarely
16. Tight spot – difficult situation
17. Wretched – poor and unhappy
18. Seeking – asking for, to make a request
19. Proposed – suggested
20. Algu's heart sank – Algu felt discouraged
21. Dignity – high rank, respect
22. Cross-examined – questioned
23. Deviate - move away from



➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Jumman and Algu were**
 - (a) cousins
 - (b) good friends**
 - (c) enemies
 - (d) brothers
2. **The attitude of Jumman towards the aunt**
 - (a) became undesirable**
 - (b) was good
 - (c) hurt him
 - (d) was loving
3. **The aunt decided**
 - (a) to separate
 - (b) to appeal to the Panchayat**
 - (c) to cook herself
 - (d) to leave the village
4. **Jumman had become Algu's enemy because**
 - (a) Algu had cheated him
 - (b) Algu had given a verdict against him**
 - (c) his aunt had gone to Algu's house
 - (d) Algu was a bad man

5. Jumman realised what it was to be a Panch when

- (a) he became a Panch himself**
- (b) Algu became a Panch
- (c) he got verdict against himself
- (d) Algu bullock was dead

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. When Jumman's aunt realised that she was not welcome in his house, what arrangement did she suggest?

Ans. Jumman's aunt realised that she was not wanted in his house and asked for monthly allowance so that she could cook separately and not get insulted every day.

2. Why was Jumman happy over Algu's nomination as head Panch?

Ans. Algu and Jumman were best friends, therefore Jumman thought that Algu will give the verdict in his favour. So, he was happy over Algu's nomination as head Panch.

3. "God lives in the heart of the Panch," the aunt said. What did she mean?

Ans. The aunt meant that a person who acts as a judge becomes free and fair. A judge is not biased and everybody is equal in front of him.

4. Why was Algu upset over Jumman's nominations as head Panch?

Ans. Algu was upset because Jumman was annoyed with him for the previous judgement. Jumman wanted his revenge and he got an opportunity to do so.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. "There the situation changed." What is being referred to?

Ans. The situation changed after a couple of years. After Jumman and his family started misbehaving with the old lady and became indifferent towards her. He and his wife began to ill-treat their aunt.

2. What was the villagers' reaction when the aunt explained her case to them?

Ans. The old lady was seeking support from the villagers. Some of the villagers sympathised with her, other laughed at her and a few others advised her to make it up with her nephew and his wife.

3. What was Algu's verdict as head Panch? How did Jumman take it?

Ans. Algu heard the case and gave a fair verdict. He asked Jumman to either pay his aunt a monthly allowance or else the property goes back to her. Jumman was shocked to hear these words and became his enemy. He wanted his revenge.

4. Algu found himself in tight spot. What was his problem?

Ans. Algu was worried because one of his fine pair of bullocks died and he sold the other to Samjhu Sahu. Sahu was supposed to pay the price of the bullock, but he refused to pay as the bullock died within a month.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How did the bond of friendship between Jumman and Algu break?

Ans. Jumman's aunt approached the panchayat for justice and nominated Algu as the head Panch. Algu and Jumman were good friends so Jumman became happy. He was expecting the verdict to be

in his favour. Algu realised his responsibility as judge and cross-examined the case by all the angles. He announced that Jumman must pay his aunt a monthly allowance or else the property goes back to her. He gave the verdict against Jumman so the bond of friendship between them was broken. Jumman became his enemy.

➤ **VALUE BASED QUESTIONS**

1. Do you think a judge should only know justice? Give reasons to support your answer.

Ans. Yes, a judge should only know justice. A judge is seated at high place where he must realise his responsibility. People come to a judge with lots of expectation and trust, therefore he must not allow his personal feelings to influence the Verdict. He should not be biased towards any of the two groups. He should treat everyone equally and nothing should deviate him from the path of justice. An honest judge gives verdict on the basis of facts and after examining the case from all angles.



GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (SR)
CHAPTER 5. TANSEN



➤ **SUMMARY**

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

Courtiers even planned to kill Tansen. Shaukat Mian, a courtier in Akbar's court requested Akbar to make Tansen sing Raga Deepak.

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

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

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

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

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

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

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Tansen learnt

- (a) the voices of birds and animals
- (b) the tricks of birds and animals
- (c) to imitate perfectly the calls of birds and animals**
- (d) to respect perfectly the calls of birds and animals

2. Swami Haridas told Tansen's father

- (a) to punish him
- (b) that his son was only naughty
- (c) that he was a gifted musician
- (d) that he could make him a good singer**

3. Tansen became a good singer after

- (a) ten years
- (b) eleven years**
- (c) nine years
- (d) seven years

4. Tansen married.

- (a) Rani Mrignaini
- (b) Princess Mrignaini
- (c) Court lady Mrignaini
- (d) Court lady Hussaini**

5. Raga Deepak if sung perfectly

- (a) burns the singer**
- (b) destroys the forest
- (c) heals the singer
- (d) makes the air hot

6. Raga Megh was sung by

- (a) Tansen and his daughter
- (b) Saraswati and Hussaini
- (c) Hussaini and Rupvati
- (d) Saraswati and Rupvati**

7. Akbar asked Tansen to sing

- (a) Raga Megh
- (b) Raga Malahar
- (c) Raga Deepak**
- (d) Raga Vastu

8. Tansen's tomb is

- (a) a tomb for musicians
- (b) visited by disciples annually
- (c) a heaven
- (d) a place of pilgrimage for musicians**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Who was Tansen?

Ans. Tansen was the greatest musician of India. He learnt music from Swami Haridas and became a favourite of Emperor Akbar.

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

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

3. What did the other courtiers feel about Tansen?

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

4. What happens if Raga Deepak is sung properly?

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

5. Why did Tansen's enemies want him to sing the Raga?

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

6. Why did Tansen agree to sing Raga Deepak?

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

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why did Swami Haridas say Tansen was 'talented'?

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

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

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

3. Do you think Tansen was naughty during the childhood? Give reason to support your answer.

Ans. Yes, Tansen was very naughty during his childhood. He used to copy the calls of birds and animals. Once, he scared the disciples of Swami Haridas who visited a forest. Tansen roared like a tiger in the forest and scared them.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Who was the greatest musician of India? Describe his life.

Ans. Tansen was the greatest musician of India. He was the only child of Mukandan Misra and his wife/. They lived in Behat near Gwalior. Tansen was a naughty child and scared visitors in a forest. Swami Haridas told his father that Tansen lived with Haridas for eleven years. He became a great singer. He married Hussaini and had five children. Tansen became famous and sang before Akbar who was impressed with him. He went to Akbar's court in 1556. He became Akbar's favourite. Akbar gave him many presents.

➤ MAKE SENTENCES

1. Frighten – I didn't mean to frighten her.
2. Disciple – Your disciple failed to welcome you.
3. Devoted – Mother Teresa devoted all her life helping poor.

4. Downcast – He looked so downcast.
5. Ruined – The bad weather ruined our trip.
6. Rejoiced – His family rejoiced on his success.



GRADE 6 (SR)
CHAPTER – 6. THE MONKEY AND THE CROCODILE



➤ **SUMMARY**

This is a story of friendship between a monkey and a crocodile. A monkey lived alone in a fruit laden tree on a river bank. He was very happy but used to feel lonely. He wanted to have someone to talk to.

One day, a crocodile came near that tree and the monkey offered him fruit to eat. The crocodile found it delicious and started coming daily. Soon they became very good friends. They both liked each other's company.

They discussed everything around them like birds, animals, villagers and their problems. Their closeness grew day by day.

The crocodile did not just eat the fruit himself but also carried some fruits for his wife. But his wife didn't like his friendship with the monkey. She expressed a wish to eat the monkey's heart. To keep his wife's words he invited his friend monkey to have dinner with him. While taking the monkey to his home, he told him the truth about his wife's wish.

Hearing that the monkey asked the crocodile to return back to the river as he had forgotten his heart on the tree. The crocodile swam back and reached the river bank.

Monkey quickly jumped onto the tree and threw some fruits to the crocodile and bid goodbye to the crocodile.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Laden | 11. Dilemma |
| 2. Companion | 12. Betray |
| 3. Plucked | 13. Hesitatingly |
| 4. Annoyed | 14. Intention |
| 5. Hatched | 15. Distressed |
| 6. Obvious | |
| 7. Sarcasm | |
| 8. Occasionally | |
| 9. Furious | |
| 10. Pester | |



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Laden – covered with, full of
2. Companion – friend
3. Plucked – pick, pull
4. Annoyed – irritated
5. Hatched – process of emergence of young baby from on egg
6. Pester - to irritate someone by asking something repeatedly
7. Dilemma – in a difficult situation where one has to make a choice
8. Intention – motive, purpose
9. Distressed – suffering from pain



➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The monkey enjoyed his life as

- (a) he ate only fruits
- (b) he ate fruits of his choice
- (c) he ate all fruits

(d) he ate fruits to his heart's fill

2. The monkey was fortunate to find

- (a) a monkey companion
- (b) a companion in the crocodile's wife
- (c) crocodile's children

(d) a companion in the crocodile

3. The crocodile's wife was angry as the crocodile

- (a) was drowning
- (b) was enjoying a bath in the river
- (c) was held up longer than usual**
- (d) took care of her babies

4. The wife was greedy as

- (a) she wished to eat everything
- (b) she demanded money
- (c) she demanded sweet fruits
- (d) she demanded to eat monkey's heart**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. The monkey was happy living in the fruit tree, but his happiness was not complete. What did he miss?

Ans. The monkey was happy living on the tree full of fruits, but wanted a companion to talk and share the fruits with him.

2. Why did the crocodile come near the bank of the river?

Ans. The crocodile came near the bank of the river in search of food for him and his wife.

3. What did the two friends generally talk about?

Ans. The monkey and the crocodile became good friends. They talk about birds, animals and the villagers who live nearby. They also talk about the problems faced by the villagers in growing crops.

4. Why was the crocodile's wife annoyed with her husband one day?

Ans. The crocodile's wife was annoyed with her husband because he stayed with the monkey for long time. His wife waited for him and managed the little crocodiles alone at home.

5. Why was the crocodile unwilling to invite his friends home?

Ans. The crocodile's wife wanted to eat the monkey's heart. The crocodile was not ready to invite the monkey to his home because he was not ready to kill his dear friend.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What did the crocodile tell the monkey midstream?

Ans. The monkey agreed to ride on the crocodile's back and visit his home. However, in the middle of the river, the crocodile told the monkey the truth that his wife wanted to eat his heart. The crocodile told him that he has brought him to kill.

2. How did the monkey save himself?

Ans. The clever monkey saved his life by playing a trick. He told the crocodile that he will meet his wife's demand. The monkey said that he has left his heart on the tree and need to return. The foolish crocodile returned to the tree to collect the heart. The monkey jumped on the tree and saved his life.

3. What does the last sentence of the story suggest? What would the crocodile tell his wife?

Ans. The crocodile must have thought to tell his wife in a strong way how she had spoiled a good relationship between him and the monkey. There were areas where she really needs to improve and change herself.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why did the monkey decide to discontinue his friendship with the crocodile?

Ans. The monkey was deceived by his friend, the crocodile, so he decided to discontinue his friendship with him. The crocodile invited the monkey for a meal to his home. The monkey agreed, but the crocodile told him in the middle of the river that his wife wanted to eat his heart. The monkey was scared, but kept cool. The monkey said he was ready to meet the demand, but has left his heart on the tree. The foolish crocodile turned back and reached the tree on the river bank. The monkey jumped on the tree and saved his life. He broke his friendship with the selfish crocodile.


➤ VALUE BASED QUESTION

1. Do you think the crocodile took the right decision to kill the monkey? Give reason to support your answer.

Ans. No the crocodile took the wrong decision when he decided to be on the side of his wife. He decided to kill the monkey just because she was his life-partner and wanted to eat his heart. The crocodile was aware that it was a sin to betray a friend, but he was ready to commit a crime for his wife. The crocodile could have discussed the issue with his wife and made her realise the importance of friendship in one's life before taking the extreme step. The crocodile lost his friend forever after the incident.

GRADE 6. ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER – 11. VERBS(TRANSISTIVE & INTRANSITIVE)

Transitive Verbs Vs Intransitive Verbs

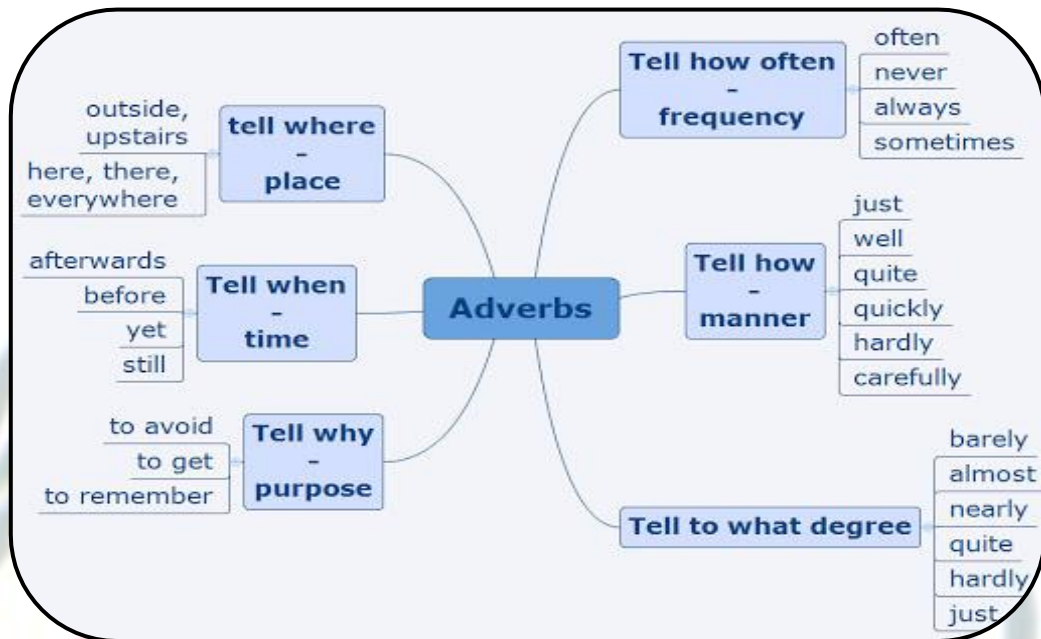
Transitive Verbs	Intransitive Verbs
A verb is transitive when it is followed by an object.	A verb is intransitive when it has no object.
Eg: Thud sneezed on Gul.	Eg: Thud sneezed loudly.
	

➤ **UNDERLINE THE VERBS. WRITE T FOR TRANSITIVE VERBS AND I FOR INTRANSITIVE VERBS.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The door bell <u>rang</u> . | I |
| 2. I <u>painted</u> my grandfather's old box. | T |
| 3. The players <u>won</u> the match. | T |
| 4. The children <u>rushed</u> into their class. | I |
| 5. I will <u>participate</u> in the street play. | I |
| 6. The sun <u>appeared</u> from behind the clouds. | I |
| 7. The pillion rider <u>fell off</u> the bike. | I |
| 8. Please <u>peel</u> some oranges for the juice. | T |
| 9. Five ducks <u>crossed</u> the road. | T |
| 10. My father <u>baked</u> a cake for Christmas. | T |

GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER – 12. ADVERBS(KINDS & POSITION)



A. LOOK AT THE UNDERLINED WORDS AND SAY WHAT KIND OF ADVERBS THEY ARE.

1. The child ran across the road carelessly.
2. My classmates speak English fairly well.
3. Keep the book down.
4. I will do my homework afterwards.
5. The main market is nearby.
6. The crowd sang along cheerfully.
7. It will be soon our school vacation.
8. I brush twice daily.
9. My grandfather seldom watches anything other than news.
10. The house was completely destroyed in the fire.

Manner

Degree

Place

Time

Place

Manner

Time

Frequency

Frequency

Degree

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

1. Where is the school office?
2. When did you sleep yesterday?
3. How much does your wound hurt now?
4. Where have the pigeons nested?
5. Why is the fire brigade here?

C. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE ADVERBS OF MANNER AT THE CORRECT POSITIONS.

1. The man thumped the table. (angrily)
The man thumped the table angrily.
2. Read, or you may miss some words. (slowly)
Read slowly or you may miss some words.
3. Lisa spelt the words. (carelessly)
Lisa spelt the words carelessly.
4. He took my pencil from my hand. (hurriedly)
He took my pencil from my hand hurriedly.
5. The child looked at the teacher. (doubtfully)
The child looked at the teacher doubtfully.

D. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING SUITABLE ADVERBS OF TIME.

1. My family then goes out for shopping.
2. I am attending my Art class today.
3. You can pick it up from me later.
4. The plumber has already fixed the leakage.
5. Yesterday, I watched a movie on TV.

E. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE ADVERBS OF PLACE FROM THE BOX.

1. Please meet me inside.
2. The kite floated up and got stuck in a tree.
3. My house is nearby.
4. I looked back and saw a stranger following me.
5. I cannot find my book anywhere.

F. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY AT THE CORRECT POSITION.

1. I have spoken the truth. (always)
I have always spoken the truth.
2. Monkeys do not nest at a place for long. (normally)
Normally, monkeys do not nest at a place for long.
3. You must visit the dentist to keep your teeth in good condition. (regularly)
You must visit the dentist regularly to keep your teeth in good condition.
4. India will launch spaceship to Mars. (soon)
India will soon launch spaceship to Mars.
5. Leena had to keep stirring the pudding. (constantly)
Leena had to constantly keep stirring the pudding.

G. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS OF DEGREE GIVEN IN BRACKETS.

1. I forgot about my homework. (completely)
I completely forgot about my homework.

2. There is any grass growing here. (scarcely)
There is scarcely any grass growing here.
3. It was a large lion. (fairly)
It was a fairly large lion.
4. Delhi is hot in summers. (extremely)
Delhi is extremely hot in summers.
5. I exercise every day. (almost)
I exercise almost every day.



GRADE 6. ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER – 13. FORMATION OF ADVERBS

- For most adjectives, add **-ly**
Patient - **patiently**
- For adjectives ending in **y** change the **y** to **i** and add **-ly**
easy - **easily**
- For adjectives ending in **c**, add **-ally**
automatic - **automatically**
- Some adverbs of manner are irregular as that is that they don't end in **-ly**
good - **well**
- Some irregular adverbs have the same form as the adjective
fast - **fast**

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE ADVERB FORM OF THE ADJECTIVES IN THE BRACKETS.

1. The red dress fits me perfectly. (perfect)
2. The package was wrapped nicely before delivery. (nice)
3. My father accidentally dropped tea on his clothes. (accident)
4. The ballerinas performed wonderfully. (wonderful)
5. The racing cars moved fast on the track. (fast)
6. You could have simply asked me to lend it to you. (simple)
7. The forts used to be guarded heavily at night. (heavy)
8. The magazine is delivered monthly at our doorstep. (month)
9. The little child ate the muffins greedily. (greedy)
10. The lady could magically transform a ball into a pigeon. (magical)

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH WORDS FORMED BY ADDING THE SUFFIX –WISE OR –WARD/-WARDS TO THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.

1. The paper plane first flew upwards and then swept down. (up)
2. The tailor cut the cloth lengthwise. (length)
3. Always look forward while driving in the mountains to avoid sickness. (for)
4. You have to wind up the toy car clockwise. (clock)
5. Let us progress and not move backwards. (back)
6. Mother stacks her clothes neatly and I do likewise. (like)
7. The map directed us southwards. (south)
8. The storm is moving seawards. (sea)
9. The hills sloped gently downwards towards the ocean. (down)
10. I will finish my work and eat afterwards. (after)

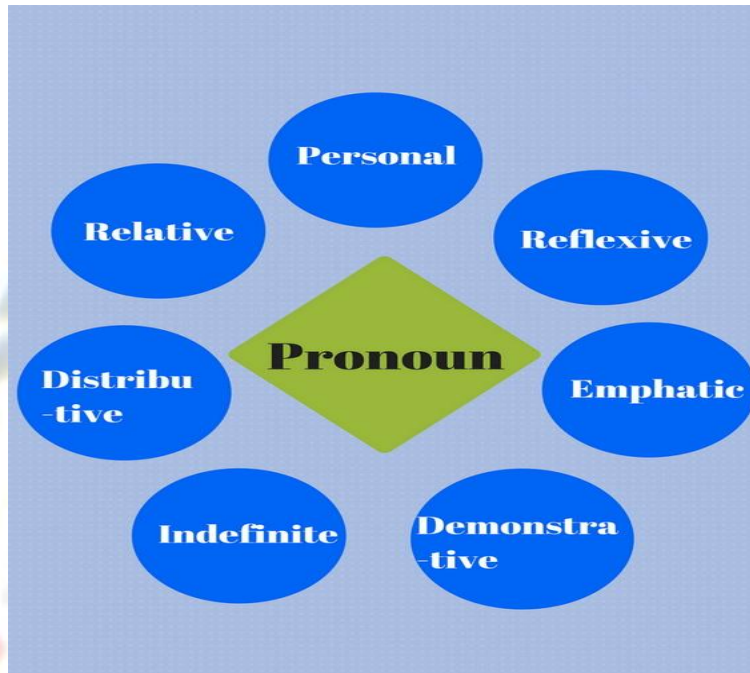
C. USE ADVERBS FROM THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE DIRECTION TO YOUR HOUSE.

Drive **straight** onto North Avenue. At the roundabout, go **clockwise** and turn towards Ashoka Road. You will now be moving **eastwards**. Drive **slowly** so that you do not miss the Metro station. **Safely** park your vehicle in the parking lot of the station and walk **towards** the hotel. The lane will be lit **poorly**, but you can **comfortably** walk through by using your torch. At the end of the lane, you will see a **brightly** decorated house. That's where you need to walk in!

Adjectives	Adverbs of Manner	Rules for Forming
<p>Ending in -y</p> <p>happy easy busy hungry lazy</p> <p>Exception:</p> <p>shy sly</p>	<p>happily easily busily hungrily lazily</p> <p>shyly slyly</p>	<p>When the adjective ends in -y preceded by a consonant, the -y is usually changed to -i before -ly.</p>
<p>Ending in -y</p> <p>coy grey</p> <p>Exception:</p> <p>gay</p>	<p>coily greyly</p> <p>gaily</p>	<p>When the adjective ends in -y preceded by a vowel, we simply add -ly to the adjective.</p>
<p>frequent general rare usual</p>	<p>frequently generally rarely usually</p>	<p>Frequency adverbs</p>
<p>consequent subsequent</p>	<p>consequently subsequently</p>	<p>Connecting adverbs</p>
<p>fast hard little loud much straight</p>	<p>fast hard little loud (informal)/ loudly much straight</p>	<p>Adverbs that have the same form as the adjectives</p>
<p>good</p>	<p>well</p>	<p>Irregular adverb</p>

GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER – 14. PRONOUNS



A. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES USING TWO SUITABLE PRONOUNS FROM THE BRACKETS.

1. My parents asked me to accompany them for movie. (I / them / me)
2. I will take care of mine; you take care of yours. (mine / yours / my)
3. She tried wearing both, but neither suited her. (her / neither / she)
4. Tim and I both had questions. The teacher answered her but not mine as she was in a hurry. (mine / her / his)
5. I tried to call everybody, but nobody answered the call. (anybody/ nobody/ everybody)
6. Tell them not to disturb him again. (their / them / him)
7. They have theirs, yet they want to borrow ours. (ours / theirs / us)
8. Which of these do you find difficult? (these / this / which / whom)
9. Who is the best player among them? (which / they / them /who)
10. If something goes wrong, you cannot blame anybody. (anybody / no one / something)
11. Whenever anyone has a problem, they seek help from Ms Siddiqi. (he / they / anyone / no one)
12. Nobody knows where their destiny will lead them. (their / nobody / anybody / her)

B. IDENTIFY THE UNDERLINED PRONOUNS AS REFLEXIVE OR EMPHASISING.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. I <u>myself</u> could not believe that I had won the gold medal. | Emphasising |
| 2. She introduced <u>herself</u> to her new classmates. | Reflexive |
| 3. The kittens are smart enough to take care of <u>themselves</u> . | Reflexive |
| 4. Sheena baked <u>herself</u> a cake. | Reflexive |
| 5. He <u>himself</u> found his wallet. | Emphasising |
| 6. My puppy went crazy when it saw itself in the mirror. | Reflexive |

C. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING THE CORRECT REFLEXIVE OR EMPHASISING PRONOUNS.

1. I can take my decisions **myself**; you take yours.
2. The children had really tired **themselves** out at the picnic.
3. His father had made the model aeroplane **himself**.
4. The teachers **themselves** did not know about the holiday.
5. The cook trained **himself** in Chinese cuisine.
6. You must **yourself** book the ticket quickly.
7. Aunt Gracy had **herself** made that woollen cape.
8. Could you correct this **yourself** first?
9. She should let the pup be; it can look after **itself**.
10. You **yourself** did not show any interest in the play.

D. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH WHO, WHOSE, WHICH, WHOM OR THAT.

1. Please return the paints **that** you borrowed from me.
2. The lady hired a cab **which** was fitted with a camera.
3. Reptiles are animals **whose** bodies are covered by scales.
4. The dog barked at the child **who** was teasing it.
5. Tundra is a wasteland **that** is flat and icy.
6. What is the name of the person **whom** you are visiting today?
7. Please lend me a nice dress **that** I can wear tonight.
8. The spider trapped a moth in the web **which** it was spinning.
9. Did you like the painting **that** I made?
10. What are those creatures **whose** bodies are covered with feathers?

E. MATCH THE WORDS IN THE TWO COLUMNS TO FORM RULES FOR YOUR CLASSROOM.

1. C 2. E 3. F 4. A 5. B 6. D

F. ADD A GROUP OF WORDS TO THE SENTENCES, USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Let us go to the hotel which is on the hilltop.
2. This is the hen that lay good quality eggs.
3. I have an alarm clock which I use to wake up
4. Meet Binoy who won the student of the year award.
5. I appreciate the dancer who performed in spite of an injury.

Link :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IqFx2MLbgmE>

GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)
CHAPTER – 15.EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES AND INTERJECTIONS

- An **exclamatory sentence** shows excitement or strong feeling and ends with an exclamation point.
- **Examples:**
 1. What a sight the sunset is!
 2. How thoughtful Tom was to rake the leaves!
 3. I'm so happy that Sarah won the Ipod!



A. REARRANGE THESE WORDS TO MAKE EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES.

1. hot is day it a what

1. What a hot day it is!

2. dances beautifully how she

2. How beautifully she dances!

3. dad tired how looks

3. How tired dad looks!

4. sorry in what state a it is

4. What a sorry state it is in!

5. clean looks how this garden

5. How clean this garden looks!

6. pleasant what a evening was it

6. What a pleasant evening it was!

7. spoke he loudly how

7. How loudly he spoke!

8. powerful a bike drives he what

8. What a powerful bike he drives!

9. the children loved how it

9. How the children loved it!

10. fast the big wheel how moves

10. How fast the big wheel moves!

B. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES AS EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.

1. It is very cold. (How)

1. How cold it is!

2. The kittens look so happy. (How)

2. How happy the kittens look!

3. The sun is so bright. (How)

3. How bright the sun is!

4. You have a loving pet. (What)

4. What a loving pet you have!

5. She forgets easily. (How)

5. How easily she forgets!

6. A car is expensive. (How)

6. How expensive a car is!

7. It is a colourful dress. (What)

7. What a colourful dress it is!

8. This place is noisy. (How)

8. How noisy is this place!

9. You have helpful neighbours. (What)

9. What helpful neighbours you have!

10. The bird has pretty feathers. (What)

10. What pretty feathers the bird has!

C. ADD SUITABLE INTERJECTIONS BEFORE THESE SENTENCES.

1. Ugh! I just cannot eat this.

2. Phew! It was a long trek.

3. Hooray! Holidays are here.

4. Ouch! I hurt my toe.

5. Bravo! My project has got an A.

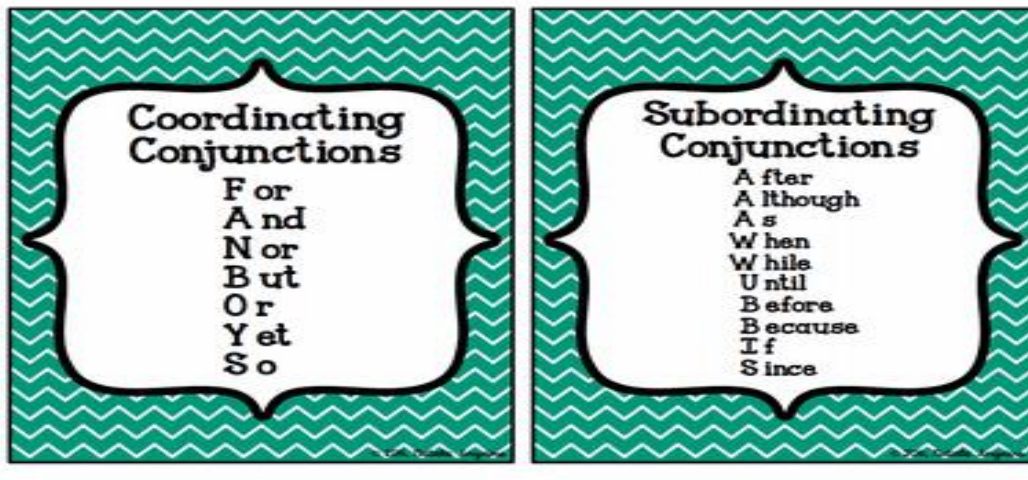
6. Oh! You were alert indeed.

7. **Hello!** How have you been?
8. **Wow!** I did not know this.
9. **Yay!** A cruise will be fun.
10. **Oops!** I upset the table.
11. **Hmm!** I am not sure if I can do it.
12. **Alas!** They have lost their luggage.



GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER – 16. CONJUNCTIONS



A. WRITE THE WORD THAT MAKES IT EASY TO REMEMBER THE COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.

FANBOYS

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.

1. I cannot stay now but I will surely visit you soon.
2. The strawberries were ripe, so we picked them.
3. We had an umbrella yet we got wet in the rain.
4. Lisa took some bread and spread some jam on it.
5. You must apologise for you have behaved badly.
6. There is no train to his village, nor does any bus go there.
7. I am not hungry now, so I can eat it later.
8. One can choose to be happy or grouchy.
9. I have fever, yet I have to prepare for my exams.
10. There is no milk for tea, nor is there any creamer.

C. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING WHERE, OR WHEREVER.

1. They are building a mall where there used to be a market.
2. The goats go to graze wherever they can find grass.

3. My dog follows me **wherever** I go
4. This is the playground **where** I play.
5. Let us look for a place **where** we can park the car safely.
6. We can meet **wherever** it is comfortable for you to reach.

D. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING WHEN, AFTER, BEFORE, WHENEVER, WHILE OR UNTIL.

1. I bruised my knee **while** I was climbing a tree.
2. I saw a hyena cross my path **when** I was driving back home last night.
3. The fire brigade arrived **after** the villagers had doused the fire.
4. We will not travel **until** you agree to join us.
5. They had to perform a few tests **before** the actual launch of the spaceship.
6. My mother makes a special pudding **whenever** it is someone's birthday.

E. FILL IN THE BLANKS USING IF OR UNLESS.

1. The tourists will enjoy themselves **unless** there is rain to upset their plans.
2. The dish will cook well **unless** you put the burner on a high flame.
3. There will be a drought **if** we do not have enough rain.
4. You cannot leave **unless** you submit your assignment.
5. You can participate **if** you already have the costume.

F. X

G. JOIN THE PHRASES IN THE TWO COLUMNS TO FORM CORRECT SENTENCES USING GIVEN CONJUNCTIONS.

1. I am late so I will have to take a back seat.
2. Father left for Mumbai because he has a meeting.
3. The children slept till late because it was a holiday.
4. The children are playing outside, so the house is quiet.
5. My shoes are dirty, so I will remove them outside.

6. It is an ideal weather because it is neither too hot nor cold.
7. The puppy was abandoned, so I got it home.
8. My sister is learning French because she wants to visit France.
9. The chef wanted to bake a cake, so he prepared the batter.
10. Please return the book because I need to refer to it.

H. JOIN THE SENTENCES USING THE SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS GIVEN IN BRACKETS.

1. Meet me **before** you leave.
2. I did not like the food **because** it was too oily.
3. I prepared all day for the exam **so** I was tired by evening.
4. They practised and tried hard, **yet** they lost the match.
5. I have many pictures **but** I do not have an album.
6. My father watches TV rarely **as** he watches only cricket matches.
7. Grandpa goes for a walk regularly **though** he is eighty now.
8. Shaila will visit us **since** she has the car to take her around.
9. People go to the gym **for** they hope to keep good health.
10. They reached the party **after** the cake had been cut.
11. There will be a packet of chips in the box **unless** you have eaten it.
12. Do not travel **if** you are not well.
13. I never knew my tables **until** my uncle taught me an easy way.
14. There were no rooms available **wherever** we went.
15. You can work hard **and** succeed in life.