



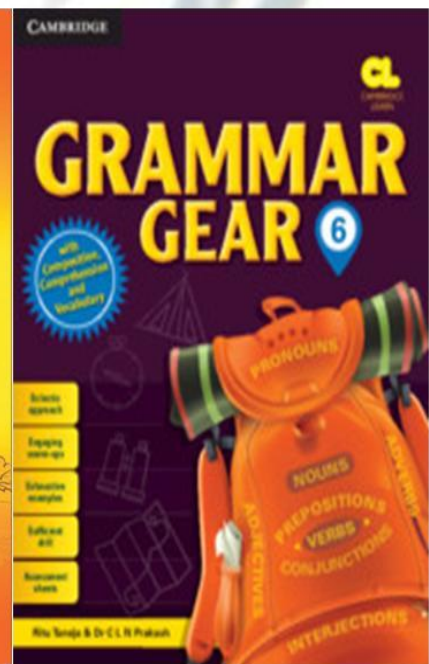
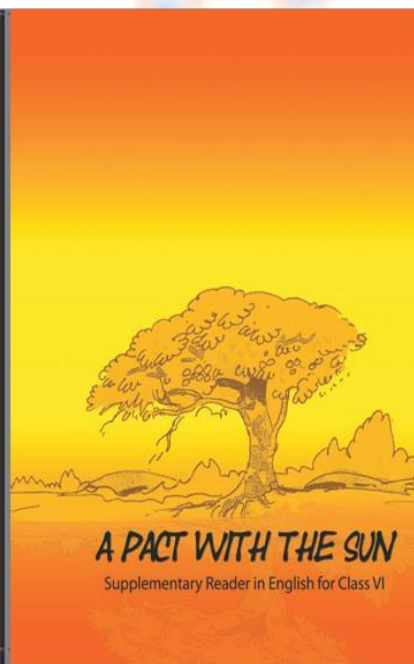
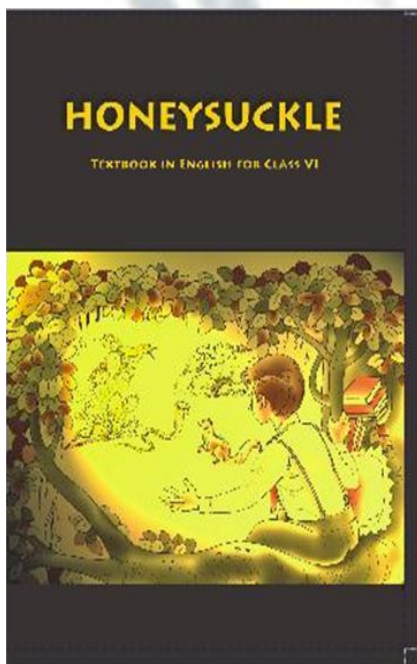
पुर्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE – VI

English

Specimen Copy

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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 dislike. They have unique features and qualities and these have been described through various examples in the chapter. The characters in the lesson are as follow



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 daughter. 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 to 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 forget 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 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 crowthinks of a plainpraises him requests him to singthe crow very pleased..... opens its beak the cheese fall 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. Shrivell
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**

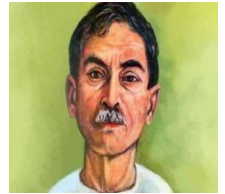
Ans. Mind is full of thousands of ideas and thoughts. Only proper words could liberate them from our mind.



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 (HONEYSUCKLE)
UNIT-8. A GAME OF CHANCE (PROSE)

➤ **SUMMARY**

Rasheed Visits the Eid Fair and Visits a Lucky Shop

A fair was organised every year on the occasion of Eid. The fair lasted for many days and one could buy anything from there. Rasheed's uncle took him to the fair along with their domestic help Bhaiya. There was a big crowd at the fair. His uncle met a few of his friends.

His uncle went away his friends, but warned Rasheed neither to buy anything nor to go far away. Rasheed promised that he would wait for him. The shopkeeper was a middle-aged man. He seemed neither too smart nor too lazy. There were discs on the table with numbers from one to ten facing down. One has to pay 50 paise and pick up any six discs, add up the number on the discs and find its total. The article marked with that number will be given to the person.

An Old Man and a Boy Tried their Luck so did Rasheed

An old man paid 50 paise and got six discs. He got his number and given a beautiful clock. The old man did not want the clock so the shopkeeper gave him 15. A little boy tried his luck and got a comb worth 25 paise. The boy tried his luck again and got a fountain-pen worth 3. The boy tried his luck for the third time and got a table lamp worth more than 10. The boy became happy.

He paid 50 paise and took six discs. He was not so lucky and got two pencils. He tried again and this time he got a bottle of ink. Rasheed took a chance for the third time, but he was not lucky. He hoped to win a big prize, but failed every time. The shopkeeper was kind to him. Rasheed spent all his money. People were laughing at him and were not sympathetic to him. he and Bhaiya went to the place where his uncle has left him. His uncle came and asked the reason behind his sadness.

Rasheed's Uncle came to know About the Incident

Bhaiya told him everything. His uncle was neither angry nor sad. He bought Rasheed a beautiful umbrella, biscuits, sweets and other things. His uncle told Rasheed that the shopkeeper has made him fool. This happened not because of good or bad luck. The old man and the boy, who got costly things, were friends of the shopkeeper. They were playing tricks to tempt Rasheed. They wanted his money and got it. His uncle told him to forget the incident and move forward.

➤ **NEW VOCABULRY**

1. Tradesmen
2. Leading
3. Opportunity
4. Warned
5. Middle aged
6. Obligated
7. Pleased
8. Trifle
9. Sympathy
10. Patted
11. Tricks
12. Tempt



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Tradesmen – shopkeepers or people who have goods to sell
2. Far and wide – a large number of distant places

3. Leading – giving direction
4. Promised – to give one’s word
5. Warned – to alert
6. Pleased – happy, delighted
7. Obligated – to do a favour
8. Encouraged – to inspire, to motivate
9. Trifle – a thing of little value or price
10. Sympathy – feelings of pity



➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Rasheed’s uncle took ‘them’ to the fair. Them’ here refers to

- (a) the two brothers
- (b) Rasheed and bhaiya**
- (c) sister and bhaiya
- (d) the two sisters

2. The uncle instructed them

- (a) to move freely
- (b) to eat pizzas
- (c) not to buy anything**
- (d) to buy clothes

3. The ‘Lucky Shop’ allowed

- (a) people to try their luck**
- (b) boys to play the game
- (c) losers to take prizes
- (d) all to take money

4. Rasheed was upset because

- (a) he had made money
- (b) he had won prizes
- (c) he did not win any prize**
- (d) he was sick

5. ‘Playing tricks’ means

- (a) cheating**
- (b) playing
- (c) enjoying
- (d) blowing

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why do you think Rasheed’s uncle asked him not to buy anything in his absence?

Ans. Rasheed’s uncle asked him not to buy anything in his absence because the shopkeepers could make him fool and take away his money.

2. Why was the shop called ‘Lucky Shop’?

Ans. The shop was named ‘Lucky Shop’ so that it could persuade people to try their luck and play the game.

3. An old man won a clock and sold it back to the shopkeeper. How much money did he make?

Ans. The old man made 15 by selling the clock to the shopkeeper again.

4. How much prizes did the boy win? What were they?

Ans. The boy won four prizes – a comb, a fountain-pen, a wrist-watch and a table lamp. He was very happy.

5. Why was Rasheed upset?

Ans. Rasheed was upset because he thought he was unlucky to win any big prize in the game.

6. In what way did the shopkeeper make fool of Rasheed?

Ans. The shopkeeper gave Rasheed things of little value. He persuaded Rasheed to try his luck again and again. Rasheed spend all his money on a trifle.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What made Rasheed to try his luck in the shop?

Ans. Rasheed saw an old man getting a beautiful clock worth 15 by trying his luck. A boy got a comb, a fountain-pen, a wrist watch and a table lamp after he tried his luck. Rasheed also wanted to get some big prizes.

2. What was uncle's reaction after hearing Rasheed's story of trying his luck?

Ans. Rasheed's uncle was neither angry nor sad after hearing his story of trying luck. His uncle smiled and patted Rasheed. He took Rasheed to a shop and bought him a beautiful umbrella, biscuits and sweets and some other little gifts. He told Rasheed that the shopkeeper had made him a fool.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How was Rasheed made a fool by the shopkeeper?

Ans. Rasheed went to the lucky shop. There were discs on the table with number on them from one to ten. One has to prick up any six discs, and up the numbers and find the total. Rasheed saw two people, getting beautiful and expensive things. They were happy and pleased with what the shopkeeper gave to them. Therefore, Rasheed got tempted to try his luck. He spent all his money but got things of little value. The shopkeeper and his men fooled Rasheed so that he could spend all his money on trifle. The shopkeeper was clever and encouraged Rasheed to try his luck every time he failed.

➤ VALUE BASED QUESTION

What did Rasheed learn from his experience at the Eid fair? Greed cannot make you gain anything. Comment.

Ans. Rasheed's uncle took him to the Eid fair. He warned Rasheed neither to buy anything nor to go too far away while his uncle was away. But, Rasheed with Bhaiya went from shop-to-shop. He went to the Lucky Shop. He was tempted to try his luck by seeing an old man and a boy. He lost all his money in getting objects of little value. The shopkeeper made him fool and Rasheed learnt that one should always follow what the elders say and advice.

➤ **WORKING WITH LANGUAGE (To be done in the textbook.)**

A. The words given against the sentences below can be used both as nouns and verbs. Use them appropriately to fill in the blanks.

1. (i) The two teams have **played** three matches already. (play)
(ii) The last day's **play** was excellent.
2. (i) She has a lovely **face**. (face)
(ii) India **is facing** a number of problems these days.
3. (i) He made **mark** in essay-writing. (mark)
(ii) Articles **made** 'sold' are reserved.
4. (i) The police are **combing** the area to catch the burglars. (comb)
(ii) An ordinary plastic **comb** costs five rupees.
5. (i) He gave a **smile** in answer to my question. (smile)
(ii) We also **smiled** to see him smile.
6. (i) He said he **hoped** to be invited to the party. (hope)
(ii) We gave you **hope** of his joining the party.
7. (i) The boy put up a good athletic **show**. (show)
(ii) The soldiers **showed** great courage in saving people from floods.
8. (i) You deserve a **pat** on the back for your good performance. (pat)
(ii) The teacher **patted** the child on the cheek to encourage her.

➤ **MAKE SENTENCES (Self attempt)**

1. Sympathy
2. Patted
3. Tricks
4. Encourage

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Dialogue Writing

Teacher: Mona, stand up. What am I teaching?

Student: Sir, you are teaching grammar.

Teacher: Mona, look at the board. See the word – Adjective! Is the spelling correct?

Student: Yes, Sir. The spelling is correct.

Teacher: Can anyone tell me what a noun is?

Student: A noun is the name of a person, a place or a thing.

Teacher: Delhi is the capital city of India. Name any two nouns used in this sentence.

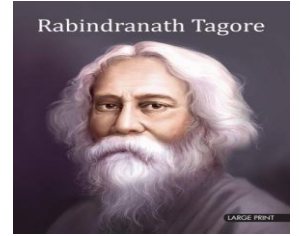
Student: Delhi and the city are the two nouns.

Teacher: What kind of nouns are they?

Student: Delhi is a proper noun and the city is a common noun.

Teacher: Period is over now. I'll explain to you this topic tomorrow.





GRADE – 6 - ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)
UNIT-8. VOCATION (POEM)

Rabindranath Tagore

➤ **SUMMARY**

The child was walking to his school in the morning. He saw a hawker, selling bangles in his lane. The hawker was not in a hurry and moved from one place to another at his own will. The hawker could take any road and return home when he wants. There was no restriction on him. The child wanted to be a hawker in order to be free and happy.

The child returned from his school in the afternoon. He saw a gardener outside the house. He was digging the ground with his spade. His clothes were dirty with soil and he was working under the Sun. Nobody tried to stop him and he continued working at his own will. The child wanted to be like him, so that nobody can punish him for digging the ground. He wanted to play with soil.

When it gets dark in the evening, the child's mother sends him to bed. She orders him to sleep. The child saw a watchman through his window. He was walking up and down. The road was dark and lonely, but nobody stopped the watchman. The watchman took his lantern and walked along with his shadow. He did not sleep. The child wanted to be a watchman, walking the street all night without any restriction.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Gong
2. Vendor
3. Hawker
4. Crystal
5. Digging
6. Spade
7. Giant
8. Swing



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Gong – an object made of metal which gives sound when struck
2. Hawker – Person who travels and shouts to sell goods
3. Crystal – a jewel which looks clear and transparent just like ice
4. Vendor – a street salesman
5. Digging – break up the soil or earth with hands or tools.
6. Spade – a sharp edged tool used for digging and cutting
7. Baked in the sun – heated because of excessive sunlight, excessive Sun exposure
8. Digging away – to devote serious and consistent effort
9. Walking up and down – to move back and forth, from one side to the other
10. Giant – an imaginary superhuman
11. Swings – to move from one side to another
12. Chasing – pursue, run after

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where did the child meet a hawker?

Ans. The child met a hawker on the road when he was going to his school in the morning.

2. When did the child see a gardener?

Ans. The poet saw the gardener outside his house in the afternoon after returning from his school.

3. Why did the child want to be a gardener?

Ans. The child wanted to become a gardener so that he could dig the ground and nobody could stop him.

4. How did the child see a watchman?

Ans. The child was told to sleep when he saw the watchman through an open window.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What did the child mention about the hawker?

Ans. The poet said that the hawker was not in a hurry. There was no specific road which he must take. There was no fixed time for him to return his home.

2. Describe the activity of the watchman.

Ans. The watchman was walking on the dark and lonely lane with his lantern. He was following his shadow at one side. He never went to bed in his life, according to the child.

3. What kind of life is led by the hawker, watchman and gardener?

Ans. The hawker, watchman and gardener are performing vocational tasks. They are leading their life the way they want to. There is no restriction on them.

➤ WRITING SKILL

Dialogue Writing

Dialogue writing between passenger and booking clerk

Clerk: Good morning! How may I help you?

Passenger: I want a reservation of two tickets to Delhi.

Clerk: Have you filled the reservation form?

Passenger: Here it is!

Clerk: But there is no seat available on 25th January.

Passenger: Is there any seat available in Jan Shatabdi Express.

Clerk: Yes. There are two seats available in Jan Shatabdi Express.

Passenger: What is the time of departure?

Clerk: The time of departure is 07:38 am.

Passenger: Please book two tickets. Thank you, Sir.



**GRADE 6 ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)
UNIT – 9.DESERT ANIMALS (PROSE)**



➤ **SUMMARY**

Desert is a place with no water means the driest place on earth and the lesson ‘Desert Animals’ is all about the animals who live in the desert. It throws light on the ways the animals in the desert adapt themselves to the weather of the desert and the different methods they use to adjust with its harsh life.

Like Gerbils spend the hottest part of the day in their burrows below ground. Darkling beetle drag drops of moisture on their legs, lift them into the air and drop down into their mouth. In the dry, rocky deserts of America lives a snake called ‘Rattlesnake’. It is called rattlesnake because it makes a sound with its tail. Another animal which lives in the desert is a Mongoose. Mongooses love to search for food in groups. They are known for their ability to kill snakes without hurting themselves. The Camel is known for its unique abilities to live in the desert. They have long shaggy coats to keep warm in winter which falls away and gets shorter in the summer to keep cool. There are two different kinds of camel in the desert ‘the Dromedary’(It has only single hump) and ‘Bactrian camel’ (It has two humps). People usually think that camel’s hump is a storage container and it stores water in it. But actually humps are full of fat. This fat feeds the camels when they have nothing to eat. They can use this fat to fill their stomach for days together when there is nothing to eat.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Scorching
2. Gerbils
3. Dunes
4. Pebbly
5. Poisonous
6. Frightening
7. Rattle
8. Voles
9. Chipmunks
10. Coil
11. Venom
12. Vibration
13. Predator
14. Forage
15. Twittering
16. Suspicious
17. Nuisance
18. Dodge
19. Shaggy
20. Pierce



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Scorching – very hot
2. Gerbils – mouse-like desert rodents with long hind legs
3. Dunes – heaps of sand formed by the wind



4. Pebbly – stony
5. Frightening – scaring
6. Rattle – sharp knocking sound
7. Voles – small plant-eating rodents
8. Chipmunks – small ground squirrels having light and dark stripes
9. Coil – to turn, to make a loop
10. Vibration -- movement
11. Venom -- poisonous toxin
12. Predator -- an animal naturally preying on others.
13. Amusing – interesting; enjoyable.
14. Forage – search for food
15. Twittering – sparrow’s sound
16. Suspicious – doubtful
17. Dodge – move quickly to avoid its enemy
18. Nuisance – annoyance
19. Mound – heap
20. Hollow log – a piece of wood having a hole in it.
21. Domesticated – to tame to keep at home or any other place
22. Shaggy – covered with long, untidy hair
23. Scarce – meagre, less in quantity
24. Pierce – to make hole into

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What are the two different kinds of camels?

Ans. The two different kinds of camel are: the Dromedary with a single hump and the Bactrian camel with two humps.

2. Where are the rattlesnakes found in the world?

Ans. The rattlesnakes are very dangerous and found across the American continent from Canada to Argentina.

3. How much water can a thirsty camel drink?

Ans. A thirsty camel can drink as much as thirty gallons of water in just 10 minutes. It is about five hundred full glasses of water.

4. What is the purpose of hump in camels?

Ans. The humps help the camels to survive in the desert by acting as storage containers. They store fats and nourish them when food is scarce.

5. How do the mongooses warn one another?

Ans. The mongooses warn one another with a special alarm call if they spot anything suspicious.

6. What is the mode of reproduction in snakes?

Ans. Most snakes lay eggs, but there are many which give birth to their young one.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How do desert animals survive without water?

Ans. Desert animals have to find ways of coping with harsh conditions. For example, gerbils cool themselves in underground burrows. The beetles catch moisture on their legs.

2. How do mongooses kill snakes?

Ans. Mongooses act swiftly each time snakes strike. They cause trouble to snake until it is tired and then they attack it. They are famous for killing snakes without getting hurt themselves.

3. How does the hump of the camels help them to survive when there is no water?

Ans. The hump helps the camels to survive in the desert by acting as storage containers. The fats stored in it nourish the camels when food is scarce. The camels can survive without water for many months.

4. What are rattlesnakes?

Ans. Rattlesnakes are very dangerous. Their frightening rattle can be heard as far as 30 m away and they can strike with lightning speed. They hold their tails upright and rattle the end whenever it is disturbed.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is a desert? How do animals survive in deserts?

Ans. Desserts are the driest places on Earth and they remain without rain sometimes for months or even years. The animals living in deserts have found ways to cope with the harsh conditions. Gerbils spend the hottest part of the day in cool in underground burrows. Beetles catch drops of moisture on their legs and consume them. Camels get moisture from desert plants and can survive for up to 10 months without drinking water. Their humps help them to survive in deserts.

➤ WORKING WITH THE TEXT (To be done in the text book)

A. 1. Talk to your partner and say whether the following statements are True or False.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (i) No animals can survive without water. | True |
| (ii) Deserts are endless sand dunes. | False |
| (iii) Most snakes are harmless. | True |
| (iv) Snakes cannot hear, but they can feel vibrations through the ground. | True |
| (v) Camel store water in their humps. | False |

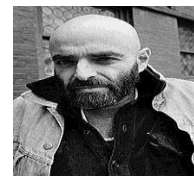
B. Read the words/phrases in the box. With your partner find their meaning in the dictionary.

Fill in the blanks in the following passage with the above words/phrases.

Ans. All animals in forests and deserts struggle to survive in harsh conditions. Though most of the animals are harmless, some are dangerous when threatened. If an intruder is noticed, they attack or bite to save themselves. They struggle continually for food and water. Some animals are called predators because they prey on other animals.

GRADE 6 ENGLISH (HONEYSUCKLE)
UNIT – 9. WHATIF (POEM)

Shel Silverstein



➤ **SUMMARY**

The narrator is a young girl. Her mind is sometimes filled with doubts and fears. At night such unpleasant situations haunt her.

She wonders what will happen if she loses her power to speak, or if the school closes the swimming pool, or if she gets beaten up, or if somebody puts poison in her cup. It is also possible that she may get sick and die, or fail in the examination, or stop growing in height, or is hit by lightning. The other such bad situations are that the wind may tear up the kite, or a war breaks out, or her teeth grow irregularly, or she may never learn to dance.

When she wakes up next morning, everything looks fine and normal. But her fears return at night again.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Pranced
2. Partied
3. Crawled
4. Flunk
5. Bolt of lightning
6. Strikes
7. Swell

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Crawled – came slowly
2. Pranced – sprang on hind legs
3. Partied – had fun
4. Dumb – unable to speak
5. Beat up – thrashed
6. Flunk – fail
7. Bolt of lightning – flash of lightning in the clouds
8. Strikes – hits

➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The child has worries because

- (a) he is overburdened
- (b) he is tired
- (c) of a fearful nature**
- (d) of the family environment

2. The cause of fearfulness is

- (a) a great terror
- (b) lack of confidence**
- (c) the dark night
- (d) not doing the work

Whatif by Shel Silverstein

Last night, while I lay thinking here,
some Whatifs crawled inside my ear
and pranced and partied all night long
and sang their same old Whatif song:
Whatif I'm dumb in school?
Whatif they've closed the swimming pool?
Whatif I get beat up?
Whatif there's poison in my cup?
Whatif I start to cry?
Whatif I get sick and die?
Whatif I flunk that test?
Whatif green hair grows on my chest?
Whatif nobody likes me?
Whatif a bolt of lightning strikes me?
Whatif I don't grow taller?
Whatif my head starts getting smaller?
Whatif the fish won't bite?
Whatif the wind tears up my kite?
Whatif they start a war?
Whatif my parents get divorced?
Whatif the bus is late?
Whatif my teeth don't grow in straight?
Whatif I tear my pants?
Whatif I never learn to dance?
Everything seems well, and then
the nighttime Whatifs strike again!

3. Fear will disappear If we

- (a) do not think of It
- (b) kill it
- (c) believe in God**
- (d) make the Devil our Master

4. The antonym of 'cry' is

- (a) wept
- (b) laugh**
- (c) fear
- (d) tears

5. Daydreaming should be avoided. The word means

- (a) dreaming when wide awake**
- (b) dreaming In the morning
- (c) dreaming
- (d) sleeping**

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Who is the speaker in the above lines?

Ans. The speaker is a child in this poem.

2. What do you mean by 'whatif'?

Ans: 'Whatif' means supposition or possibility.

3. What will happen if somebody's teeth don't grow in straight?

Ans: If somebody's teeth don't grow in straight, he/she would look ugly and funny.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Why do you think she/he has these worries? Can you think of ways to get rid of such worries?

Ans. The child is worried because of his fearful and fanciful nature. He thinks too much fearfully. In order to get rid of such worries, he/ she should feel confident and optimistic. He should also trust the Almighty God.

2. What happened the next morning when the child wakes up?

Ans. The child wakes up the next morning and everything was fine. She was afraid of many things last night, but felt good in the morning, but soon started thinking what will happen if those terrifying moments appear again in her mind. The child is in habit of worrying unnecessarily.

➤ **EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS**

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions.

Last night, while I lay thinking here,
Some Whatifs crawled inside my ear
And pranced and partied all night long
And sang their same old Whatif song:
Whatif I'm dumb in school?
Whatif they've closed the swimming-pool?
Whatif I get beat up?
Whatif there's poison in my cup?

Whatif I start to cry?
Whatif I get sick and die?
Whatif I flunk that test?
Whatif green hair grows on my chest?
Whatif nobody likes me?

1. What came inside the child's mind?

Ans. Fears and doubts about life came into the child's mind.

2. Do you think the child is afraid of death?

Ans. Yes, the child was afraid of death as she thinks what will happen if somebody puts poison in her cup or what will happen if she falls ill.

3. The speaker suffers from

Ans. The speaker suffers from a dense of insecurity.

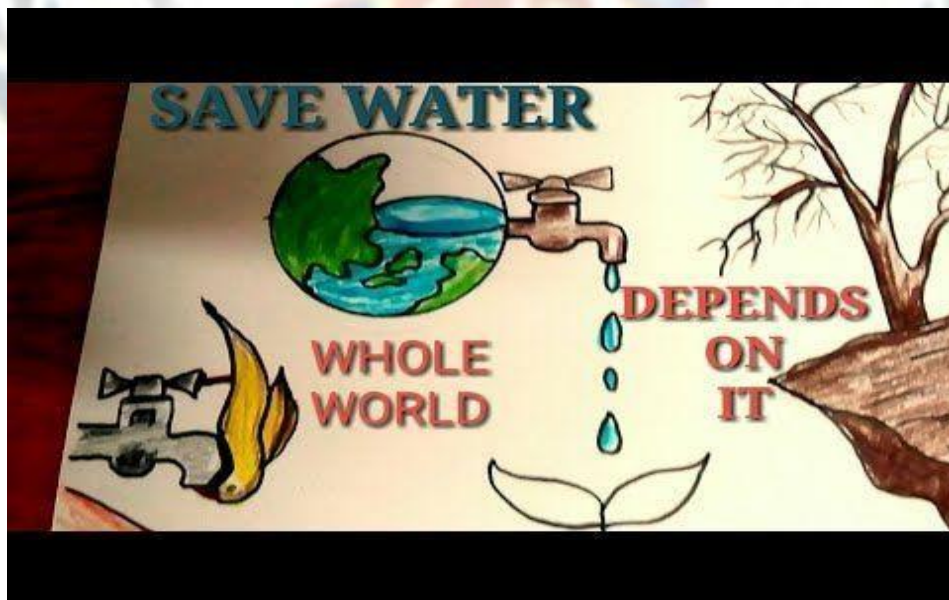
4. Write antonym for the word 'close'.

- (a) Shutdown
- (b) Dumb
- (c) Inside
- (d) Open

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Poster Making

Draft a Poster on "Save water" for spreading awareness among general public.



**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 struck 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



➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The banyan tree was**
 - (a) cut by the wood merchant
 - (b) sixty five years old
 - (c) as old as Dehra Dun itself**
 - (d) a hundred years old
2. **The narrator used to**
 - (a) climb it twice a day
 - (b) spy on the world below**
 - (c) worship it
 - (d) sit on the tree to eat food

3. The squirrel had found a friend

- (a) in the boy
- (b) who lived in its branches
- (c) because the boy was harmless
- (d) to support it

4. The battle of champions took place

- (a) on the stage
- (b) beneath the banyan tree
- (c) on the tree
- (d) in the wrestling ring

5. The fight was between

- (a) the grandfather and a boy
- (b) the mongoose and the cobra
- (c) a myna and a crow
- (d) the crow and the cobra

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Who was the author's friend?

Ans. Author's first friend was a small grey squirrel.

2. Name some books which made up the author's library?

Ans. Treasure Island, Huckleberry Finn and the story of Dr Dolittle were some of the books that made up the author's banyan tree library.

3. Who were unaware of the author's presence on the tree?

Ans. The snake and the mongoose were unaware of the author's presence on the tree.

4. What happened to the crow in the end?

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

5. 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. 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 tail 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.

➤ **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. How did the mongoose manage to kill the snake?

Ans. Though, both the cobra and the mongoose were champions, the mongoose behaved in a clever way. The mongooses are superb and aggressive fighters. The cobra tried to mesmerise the mongoose, but he knew the power of his opponent's glassy eyes. The mongoose fixed his gaze at a point below the cobra's hood and opened the attack. He was clever enough to make pretended move. He defended himself well, biting the snake. The cobra coiled itself about the mongoose, but was not successful. The cobra could not struggle more and died at the end.

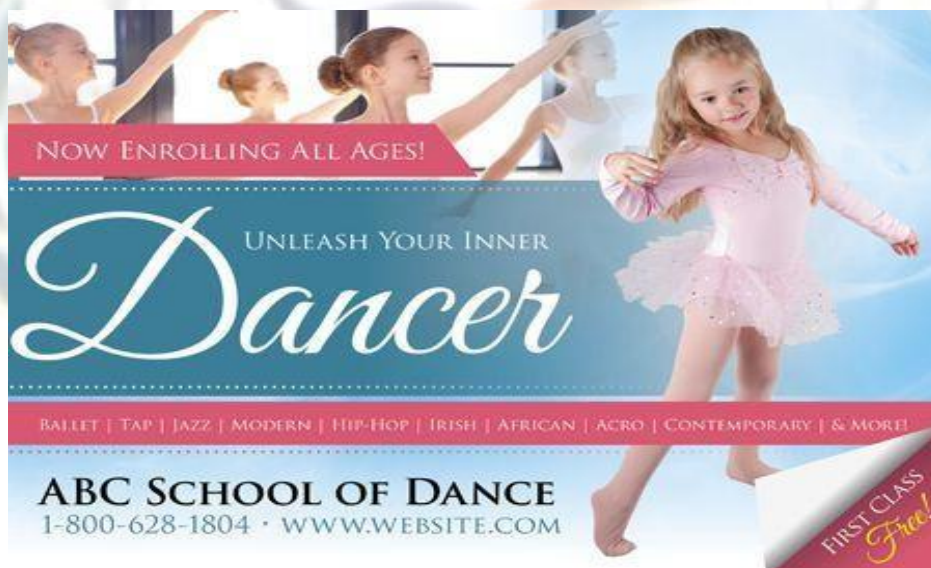
➤ **MAKE SENTENCES**

1. Spy
2. Opponent
3. Attack
4. Emerged
5. Outcome

➤ **WRITING SKILL**

Advertisement

You have started a dance academy. Draft an advertisement for its promotion



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 (SR)
CHAPTER – 7. THE WONDER CALLED SLEEP



➤ **SUMMARY**

Sleep has its own role to make one feel refreshed. Sleep is termed as the unconscious state of rest. A good sleep gives us rest and calms down our mind and body after a day's tight activities. Our body recovers from all the fatigue through sleep.

A series of things happen to us during sleep. During sleep we dream, muscles are relaxed, brain feels refreshed, heart beat becomes slower, blood pressure and temperature of our body fall down. Dreams are an important activity of the mind during sleep. They rejuvenate our mind. They are important because they help us to sleep, doctors say that they reveal much about the problems we are facing, and also provide solutions to concerned issues. But the thing to keep in mind is that dreams cannot tell our future, though they recover our body and mind from fatigue, they take us away from all the disturbances yet they just can't tell us our future. Sleep has magical power as it takes us into a strange world. It is a pleasant and most common experience for all.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

1. Fatigue
2. Muscles
3. Consciously

➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Fatigue – tiredness
2. Consciously – in a state of awareness

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What happens to our body when we sleep?

Ans. Our body gets rest when we sleep. Our muscles relax more and our heartbeat becomes slower. Our temperature and blood pressure go down when we sleep.

2. Define a dream in your own words.

Ans. A dream is an activity of the mind which takes place when we are asleep.

3. Why has sleep been called a wonder?

Ans. Sleep has been called a wonder because nobody knows what causes sleep. It takes us to a strange land and refreshes ourselves.

➤ **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the most obvious advantage of sleep?

Ans. The most obvious advantage of sleep is that it gives rest to our body. The body recovers from weariness after a good sleep and becomes alert and active. It becomes ready for the usual activities of the day.

2. Why are dreams important? Mention two reasons.

Ans. Dreams are important due to following disturbances.

- (i) They help us sleep through noise and other disturbances.
- (ii) They can provide solutions to certain problems.

3. What kind of changes occurs in our body when we wake up?

Ans. When we wake up after sleep, our temperature and blood pressure rise to normal or average. Our heartbeat and breathing also become normal. We become fully aware of the situation after we wake up.

4. What do our dreams reveal about us?

Ans. Dreams reveal a great deal about one's problems and can provide a key to the solution of those problems. Dreams cannot be used as a way to tell the future. They simply can never tell the future.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What changes occur in our body when we sink deeper into sleep?

Ans. When we enjoy more and more sound sleep, our muscles relax and heartbeat becomes slower. Our temperature and blood pressure both go down. The ever-active brain also slows down so that we could not think and put pressure on our mind. We are not in the position to think or act consciously. When we wake up, our temperature and blood pressure rise to normal. Our heartbeat and breathing also become normal and we are fully awake and have forgotten most of the dreams.

➤ VALUE BASED QUESTION

1. Is dreams a soothsayer? If not why?

Ans. Dreams are the activity of the mind. It takes place when we are asleep. It can never be a soothsayer because we never come to know about the future through dream. It may to some extent reveal something about one's problems or may provide a key to some problems or may provide a key to some problems. Thus, we cannot call a dream a soothsayer.

GRADE 6 (SR)
CHAPTER – 8.A PACT WITH THE SUN



➤ **SUMMARY**

Saeeda's Mother was Unwell and Consulted a Doctor Thus

Saeeda's mother had fever, cough and painful joints. She has been treated by many doctors but she could not recover from her illness. She was kept in a small room with closed doors and windows. She was deprived of sunshine and fresh air. Saeeda's mother became critical and sold some of her ornaments to pay the doctor's fee and the cost of medicine.

The doctor prescribed her some costly medicines. The doctor told her to leave that dark room and get into a bigger room with open doors and windows. The doctor told her to sit under sunshine for an hour daily. Some liked the doctor's advice some opposed it. However, Saeeda's mother decided to follow the doctor's advice. She was ready to sit under the sun and inhale fresh air.

Sky Remained Overcast with Clouds for Few Days

Saeeda's mother was worried as the sky remained overcast with clouds and there was no sunshine. Saeeda prayed to the last departing ray of the sun to come the next day with lots of warmth and brightness. The ray promised Saeeda that it will return.

The Rays Protested Against their Father, the Sun

The sun said the sunrays would not be able to reach the earth due to the presence of clouds next day. But, the sunrays wanted to go and help Saeeda's mother to get cured. The ray was reminded of the promise it made to Saeeda. The rays staged a protest against their father, the sun. The rays rushed towards the earth and reached to Saeeda's courtyard. A charpoy was placed in the courtyard and her mother felt the sun on her hands and face. Saeeda's mother fully recovered but still follows the doctor advice to sit under the sun for an hour and breathe in fresh air.

➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Relapsed | 11. Entangled |
| 2. Forbidden | 12. Pact |
| 3. Perpetually | 13. Mucky |
| 4. Dingy | 14. Relented |
| 5. Persuaded | 15. Battalion |
| 6. Trinkets | 16. Bewildered |
| 7. Hovel | 17. Gratitude |
| 8. Consequences | 18. Bolsters |
| 9. Dejected | 19. Ailing |
| 10. Remnant | 20. Chronic |



➤ **WORD MEANINGS**

1. Ailing – unwell
2. Forbidden – not allowed
3. Perpetually – constantly
4. Afflict – cause pain
5. Chronic – continuing for long time
6. Dingy – dark and dirty
7. Persuaded – to move someone to believe something by arguing
8. Trinkets – piece of jewellery
9. Hovel – a small dirty place



10. Relented – to get soften in feelings
11. Gratitude – thankfulness
12. Pact – agreement
13. Dejected – sad
14. Pact – an agreement
15. Bewildered – confused
16. Mucky – covered with dirt
17. Bolsters – pillows



➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Saeeda's mother was denied

- (a) water
- (b) pearls
- (c) dewdrops
- (d) sunshine**

2. The specialist prescribed

- (a) cheap and effective medicines
- (b) herbal treatment
- (c) costly and effective medicines**
- (d) hilly environment

3. She was advised to sit in the sun for

- (a) half an hour
- (b) an hour**
- (c) most of the daytime
- (d) the whole of the day time

4. The sunrays never wished to be called

- (a) fair weather friends
- (b) friends
- (c) liars**
- (d) frauds

5. The formula for good health is:

- (a) early to rise
- (b) early to bed
- (c) eat, drink and be merry
- (d) early to bed and early to rise.**

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What happened to Saeeda's mother?

Ans. Saeeda's mother had been ailing for a long time. She was suffering from fever, cough, body-ache and painful joints.

2. What didn't Saeeda's mother conditions improve?

Ans. Saeeda's mother conditions did not improve because she was forbidden normal food and was confined to a small and dark room.

3. What did Saeeda tell the sunrays to do?

Ans. Saeeda requested the sunrays to come the next day with lots of warmth and brightness. She said her mother was unwell and needed the help of the sunrays.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What did the physicians ask Saeeda's mother to do to get well? Did their advice help her? If not, why?

Ans. The physicians asked Saeeda's mother not to take normal food and remain confined to her small and dark room with doors and windows closed. She was deprived of sunshine and fresh air. No, their advice did not help her. Lack of sunshine and fresh air even worsened her health.

2. What did the specialist prescribe in addition to medicine?

Ans. The specialist prescribed her effective but costly medicine. He told her to eat anything which she likes. In addition to this, he told her to leave the dark room and shift to a bigger room with doors and windows open. He told her to sit under the sun every morning and inhale fresh air.

3. Why were the sunrays keen to go down to the Earth the next day?

Ans. The sunrays had made pact with little Saeeda and could not stay back. They promised Saeeda that they will help her mother with warmth and brightness to get well. They were keen to go down to the earth the next day else they would be called liars.

4. Why did the sunrays stage a revolt against their father?

Ans. When the sunrays were preparing themselves to reach the earth, the sun told them not to go as there were clouds in the way. One of the rays said he has made pact with Saeeda so he has to keep his promise. The rays said they can't stay back and revolted against their father, the sun to reach the earth.

5. How did Saeeda's mother recover from her illness?

Ans. Saeeda's mother recovered fully from her illness by following the doctor's advice – an hour of sunlight and lungs full of fresh air every day. She used to feel the sun on her hands and face. She breathed in fresh air outside her room and ate whatever she likes to.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Comment on the title of the story 'A Pact with the Sun'.

Ans. 'A pact with the Sun' is an inspirational story where a daughter requested sunrays to provide warmth to her mother and make her well. It shows a daughter's love and affection for her mother. Her mother was ill and doctors advised her to sit in the sun and breathe in fresh air. But there was no sunshine for a few days which made Saeeda worried.

Therefore, Saeeda made a pact with the sunrays that they will come down to the earth the next day to make her mother healthy and well. The sunrays also fulfilled their promise and reached the earth next morning. The title was appropriate because a pact made her mother healthy and well.

GRADE 6 (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.

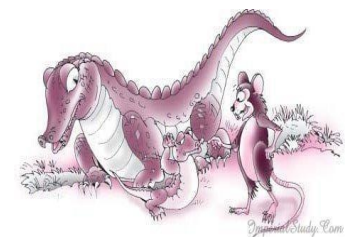
➤ **NEW VOCABULARY**

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 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. Wriggled | |
| 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. Wriggled – to move body in small quick movement
12. Stragglings : to move and spread in a very shabby manner



➤ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Prem reached Pambupatti which was

- (a) a deserted village
- (b) a village of forests
- (c) **a peaceful village**
- (d) a wild village

2. People in Pambupatti village believed

- (a) in simple living
- (b) in fighting in the name of religion
- (c) in fighting in the name of language
- (d) **in leading a peaceful living**

3. When Prem opened his eyes, he felt happy

- (a) **to be surrounded by the loving people**
- (b) to eat rich food
- (c) to play the whole day
- (d) to browse the net

4. Prem wished that he should

- (a) enjoy living without parents
- (b) **never go back to his village**
- (c) continue playing cricket
- (d) continue to work at the garage

5. The forest came back to normal

- (a) in a month
- (b) as the smell disappeared
- (c) **in two months' time**
- (d) in a day

➤ VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why did Prem leave his village?

Ans. Prem left his village because of violence. People fought with each other and burnt temples and mosques over religion. His house was also burnt in the communal violence.

2. 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.

3. Who was Makara?

Ans. Makara was the President of the meetings. He was the biggest crocodile in the forest. Everyone obeys his order as he was strong and powerful.

4. What are reptiles?

Ans. Reptiles are creatures with scales all over their bodies. They lay eggs. Crocodiles, snakes, turtles, lizards etc are reptiles.

5. What do you mean by 'the forest was back to normal'?

Ans. The forest was back to normal meant that the rats, insects and the smell disappeared from the forest. All the reptiles returned to the forest.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why did the old man narrate a story to Prem?

Ans. Prem fainted after he reached Pambupatti. He found himself in a house of an old man. The old man looked after him, putting food in his mouth, bringing him sweet, cold water from the stream. Neighbours as well as strangers came to see him. Prem asked the old man the reason behind such generosity. He asked how could people of his village are so friendly and good with each other. He said that people in his village fought in the name of religion. The old man told a story to Prem to make him realise the importance of peace and non-violence. May be the story can heal their wounds and bring people together.

➤ VALUE BASED QUESTION

1. What is the underlying message hidden in the story 'What happened to the reptiles'?

Ans. Prem ran away from his village after a communal violence broke out in his village. People fought with one another and burnt temples and mosques. Prem reached Pambupatti and fainted. An old man took care of him. Prem realised that people in Pambupatti were generous and friendly. Neighbours as well as strangers came to see him. He wanted to know the reason behind it. The old man told him a story to make him realise the importance of love and happiness. Prem realised that one can be happy if other are happy. Happiness does not lie in violence and hatred. Prem later wanted to spread this message to people in his village.



➤ SUMMARY

Everyone believed that Vijay Singh, the famous wrestler, was just unbeatable. Boasting about big things was his weakness. Once because of this habit of boasting, he was caught up. He told everyone that he was not afraid of ghosts, rather he wished to meet one ghost. Hearing this someone advised him to visit Haunted Desert where ghosts roamed freely.

Vijay Singh was ready and walked miles to enter the Haunted Desert. There, a ghost named Natwar appeared in front of him. To hide his fear, Vijay Singh insulted the ghost by calling him plain and stupid ghost.

Though Vijay was scared, he wanted to win this game psychologically, so he expressed his wish to fight with the ghost to prove his strength. Vijay's words left the ghost speechless. He also told the ghost not to go by his appearance as appearances of the person are often deceptive.

Seeing his strength and power the ghost thought of defeating Vijay Singh by some other means. So he invited him to his house to spend a night with him.

Vijay agreed to it after some negotiation. At night, the ghost tried to kill him by hitting. Fortunately, Vijay Singh was not on the bed and was saved. When in the morning, the ghost found him alive, he got scared of Vijay Singh and ran away from the place leaving behind all the wealth he had looted from the people.

After that no visitor haunted the place.

➤ NEW WORDS

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Wrestler | 11. Nonchalantly |
| 2. Boasting | 12. Wilderness |
| 3. Proclaimed | 13. Thrust |
| 4. Awkward | 14. Eccentricities |
| 5. Stout | 15. Marshalling |
| 6. Murmurs | 16. Appearance |
| 7. Apprehension | 17. Deceptive |
| 8. Shrieks | |
| 9. Moan | |
| 10. Haunted | |



➤ WORD MEANINGS

1. Wrestler – a person who fights with others as a part of game or sport
2. Boasting – to speak too proudly about one's belongings and accomplishments
3. Proclaimed – to announce something publicly
4. Awkward – to cause worry or problem
5. Stout – fat and solid
6. Murmurs – to speak in a low voice, whispers
7. Apprehension – suspicion or fear about some future happening
8. Haunted – place visited by ghosts
9. Nonchalantly – to behave in a calm manner that shows disinterest
10. Landmark – place or building that can be easily recognised
11. Wilderness – an area which is not inhabited by human beings
12. Thrust – to push forcefully



13. Eccentricities – strange behaviours
14. Size up – to guess
15. Taken aback – surprised
16. Marshalling – reordering



➤ **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. If we boast, we shall have to face

- (a) a ghost
- (b) a wrestler
- (c) Vijay Singh
- (d) **an awkward situation faced by Vijay Singh**

2. Vijay Singh told the ghost to come closer as

- (a) he wished to kick him
- (b) he wished to see him clearly
- (c) wrestlers wish to see enemies directly
- (d) **wrestlers size up enemies**

3. The crackling of the egg-shells

- (a) was like the crackling of rocks
- (b) **sounded like the crushing of stone**
- (c) was the breaking of stone
- (d) was but the striking of rocks

4. The ghost squeezed the piece of rock

- (a) **in vain**
- (b) in wane
- (c) in the same way
- (d) in a different way

5. Mental strength is more important than

- (a) **physical strength**
- (b) emotional strength
- (c) intellectual strength
- (d) social strength

➤ **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Who was Vijay Singh?

Ans. Vijay Singh was a wrestler. He was a tall man with heavy shoulders and muscular arms.

2. Where was the Haunted Desert situated?

Ans. The Haunted Desert was situated ten miles away to the West on the road to Jaisalmer. The landmark was an ugly black rock.

3. Who was Natwar?

Ans. Natwar was a ghost in the Haunted Desert who met Vijay Singh. He tried to scare him but failed.

4. Why did the ghost strike Vijay Singh six?

Ans. The ghost struck Vijay Singh six times more to make sure that he has been killed.

➤ SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was Vijay Singh's weakness? Which awkward situation did it push him into?

Ans. Vijay Singh was a wrestler. He was fond of boasting and it was his weakness. Vijay said he wanted to meet a ghost and teach him a lesson. This put him into an awkward situation where he has to actually meet a ghost.

2. Was the old woman's gift to Vijay Singh eccentric? Why?

Ans. No, the old woman's gift to Vijay Singh was not an eccentric act. Her gift—an egg and a lump of salt helped Vijay to defeat the ghost. Though, Vijay cheated the ghost but it was done in order to save his own life.

3. Why did Vijay Singh ask the ghost disguised as Natwar to come closer?

Ans. Vijay Singh asked the ghost disguised as Natwar to come closer so that he could make an estimate of his enemy. He wanted to analyze his enemy's strength.

4. What made the ghost speechless? Why?

Ans. Vijay Singh told the ghost that he was fed up of wrestling with men. He wanted to fight with a ghost for thrill and action. This statement made the ghost speechless because people are usually very afraid of ghosts and this man wanted to fight with a ghost.

5. Why did Vijay Singh say "Appearances can be deceptive"?

Ans. The ghost doubted Vijay Singh's strength and potential as a wrestler. The ghost told Vijay that he did not appear to be a strong man. This made Vijay say that appearances could be deceptive. He was ready to display his strength in front of the ghost.

➤ LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How did Vijay Singh use the egg? How did he use the lump of salt?

Ans. Vijay Singh told the ghost to crush a piece of rock. The ghost could not crush it. Vijay demonstrated his strength by crushing what the ghost thought was a piece of rock. Vijay actually crushed an egg in the darkness to fool the ghost. Then he told the ghost to crush another stone which contains salt. The ghost could not crush the stone for the second time. Vijay took out the lump of salt and crushed it, conquering the ghost through cheating twice.

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.

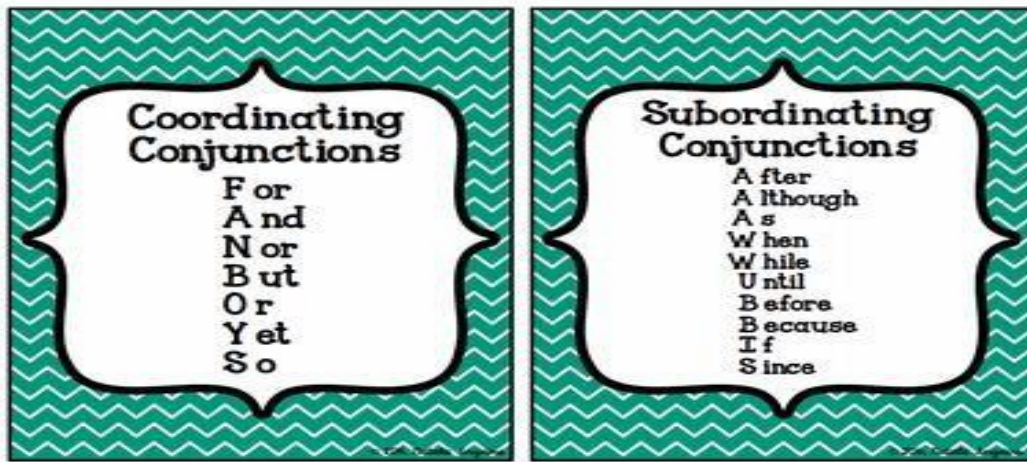
6. **Oh!** You were alert indeed.

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.

GRADE – 6 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR)

CHAPTER – 17.PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITION

Relationship is shown by Preposition

Preposition shows relationships/position between two objects and is placed before Noun, Pronoun OR Noun Phrases.

Examples : (1) The book is on the table. (2) The school is near the temple.

Preposition are divided into three kinds according to their functions:

Prepositions of Time (at, in, by, for, since, on)

Prepositions of Position

Prepositions of Direction

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS OF POSITION OR PLACE.

1. Dad hung picture on the wall.
2. There was the clear blue sky above us.
3. There were many roses among the flowers.
4. There was a little kitten purring at my door.
5. She held a colourful umbrella over her head.
6. Diana sat by me to see how I embroider.
7. My uncle's car is parked beside the red vintage car.
8. There are many ducks waddling by the lakeside.
9. This is my brother posing between my mother and father.
10. Many sea creatures exist below the surface of water.

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS OF TIME.

1. The train reached the platform on time.
2. Your dress will be ready by next Monday.
3. The flight took off punctually at 9 p.m.
4. I will start my music ready from Monday.
5. India has progressed a lot since its independence.
6. I shared my ideas during/in the discussion.
7. You can board the train till Mumbai.
8. We have cancelled our plans of travel during/till/in the rainy season.
9. We have been called for the dress rehearsal during/in the holidays.
10. They will be staying in their cottage for a few days.

C. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS OF DIRECTION OR MOVEMENT.

1. He was driving to his office when the accident happened.
2. We climbed up the wall to look at the other side.
3. People climbed through the windows of the burning building.

4. The lizard crept into the broken socket.
5. The train sped across the bridge.
6. The train went speeding over the bridge.
7. The marbles rolled onto the floor and under the sofa.
8. The shooter shot at the bottles hanging from the tree.
9. The car collided with the bus and rolled over to the other side.
10. We walked through the dark tunnel and into the daylight.

D. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITIONS FROM THE BOX.

1. I enjoy stories about the past.
2. They may go by air to Dehra Dun.
3. The sparrow flew with the worm in its beak.
4. I had some chips with my burger.
5. People have to wait for the election results.
6. The audience was waiting for the movie star to appear on stage.
7. My parents usually pay by credit card.
8. Call the boy with the green balloon in his hand.
9. The students are collecting funds for the poor.
10. The players were upset about missing the gold.

E. CIRCLE THE PREPOSITIONS AND UNDERLINE THE OBJECTS OF THE PREPOSITIONS.

1. The fair will start from Saturday.
2. The organizers have asked for a space beside the lake.
3. There will be stalls available for selling food stuffs.
4. Bookings for the stalls will begin on 19 July.
5. Children can enjoy themselves on the swings.
6. Children can also throw balls at the cans to knock them down and win prizes.
7. One can get temporary tattoos. – (No preposition and object of preposition)
8. There will be a big wheel towering above everyone.
9. You can walk into the hall of mirrors and see funny reflections of yourself.
10. Adults can try their luck at lambola or even in the raffle.

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.

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. I often visit the dentist. A
2. My mother teaches dance in a school. A
3. A lot of money was donated for flood relief. P
4. Many malls have built in Ranchi. P
5. They fed the underprivileged children on Diwali. A
6. My father reads the newspaper every morning. A
7. The driver drove the bus very smoothly. A
8. The modern bicycle was invented in 1884 by James Starley. P
9. Charles babbage designed the first computer. A
10. Graham Bell invented the telephone. 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



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.

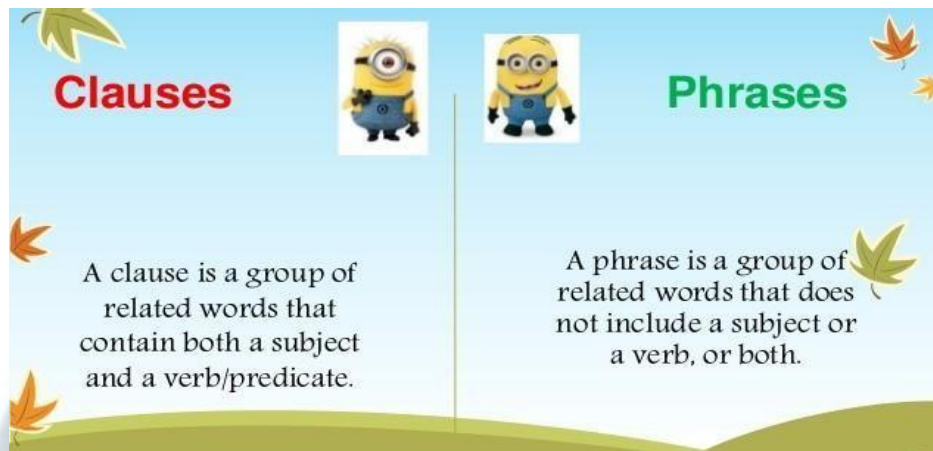
D. PUNCTUATE THESE SENTENCES USING SEMICOLONS AT THE CORRECT PLACES.

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 (GR)
CHAPTER 21 SENTENCES, PHRASES AND CLAUSES



A. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES BY ADDING A PHRASE AS DIRECTED IN THE BRACKETS.

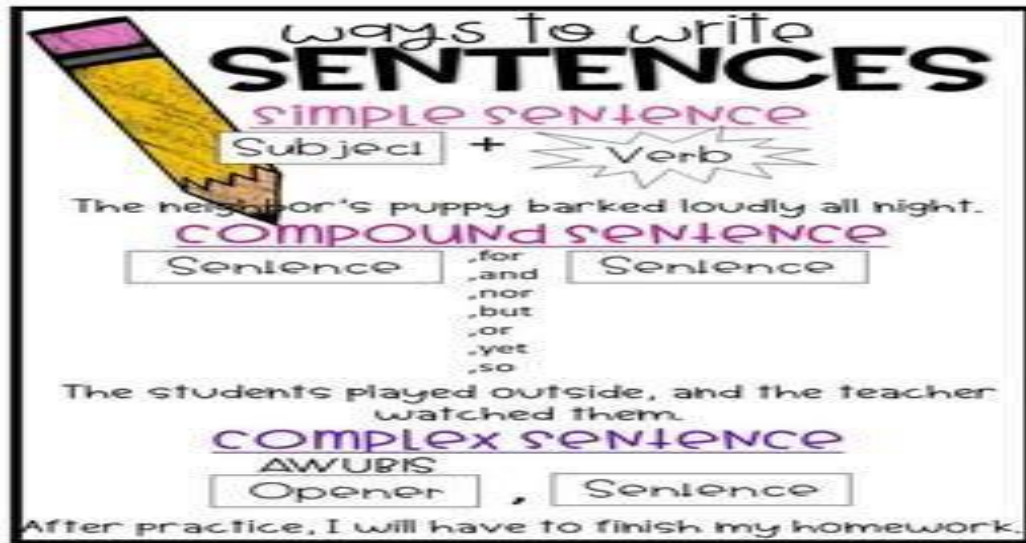
1. **The excited children** cheered at the top of their voices. (noun phrase)
2. The magician pulled out a snake **from the small cane basket**. (prepositional phrase)
3. **The short and funny** story made everyone laugh. (adjective phrase)
4. The princess was locked in **the tall windowless** tower. (adjective phrase)
5. We could see far away **through the new binoculars**. (prepositional phrase)
6. We saw many camels in **the Arabian desert**. (noun phrase)
7. The fishermen cast their nets **on the right side of their boat**. (prepositional phrase)
8. **The little shy girl** whispered softly in her mother's ear. (noun phrase)
9. The long snake curled itself **around the branch of the tree**. (prepositional phrase)
10. The water **in this bottle is not fresh**. (prepositional phrase)

B. CIRCLE THE CONJUNCTIONS AND UNDERLINE THE CLAUSES IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. My friend called **when** I was studying.
2. My mother said I could go out to play **after** I had practised the sitar.
3. The blacksmith heated the iron bar **and** forged a sword.
4. We may not have met for years, **yet** we are great friends.
5. Uncle Kanth calls **whenever** he is in town.
6. I have a few sudoku books, **and** they were gifted by my friends.
7. People used to walk for miles **before** the wheel was invented.
8. The boy kept running **though** his knees were bleeding.
9. Do not open the presents **until** I return from school.
10. Nobody will fine you **unless** you break the traffic rules.

GRADE 6 ENGLISH (GR)

CHAPTER 22 SENTENCES- Simple, Compound and Complex



A. WRITE 'S' FOR SIMPLE SENTENCES AND 'C' FOR COMPOUND SENTENCES.

1. The children may leave and may complete their work later. – Compound.
2. The doctors are trying to find a cure for cancer. – Simple
3. I woke up late, yet I made it in time for school. – Compound
4. Mira and Rohan have shifted to new city. – Simple
5. The doctor has advised her rest, but she keeps walking. – Compound
6. The library has added new books, so we can visit it. – Compound
7. Merlin has asked for help in packing the gifts. – Compound
8. Do not overfeed the cat, or it will fall sick. – Compound
9. I try to speak in English but sometimes I do not feel very confident. – Compound
10. Mira and Raman have shifted to a new city. – Simple

B. JOIN THE PAIRS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES TO MAKE COMPOUND SENTENCES.

1. Lisa bought water colours. She painted a picture.
1. Lisa bought water colours and painted a picture.
2. Nakul wears jeans. His brother likes shorts.
2. Nakul wears jeans, but his brother likes shorts.
3. You may ask for a cold coffee. You may request for a fresh lime soda.
3. You may ask for a cold coffee or a fresh lime soda.
4. The brothers have fought. They are sharing their chips.
4. The brothers have fought, yet they are sharing their chips.
5. There is a deep pit on this road. You must drive carefully.
5. There is a deep pit on this road, so you must drive carefully.

6. There is no kite available here. There is no kite string available here.

6. There is neither a kite nor a kite string available here.

7. The child is crying. His balloon has burst.

7. **The child is crying because / as his balloon has burst.**

8. The teacher called the class monitor. She asked the reason for the noise in the classroom.

8. **The teacher called the class monitor and asked the reason for the noise in the classroom.**

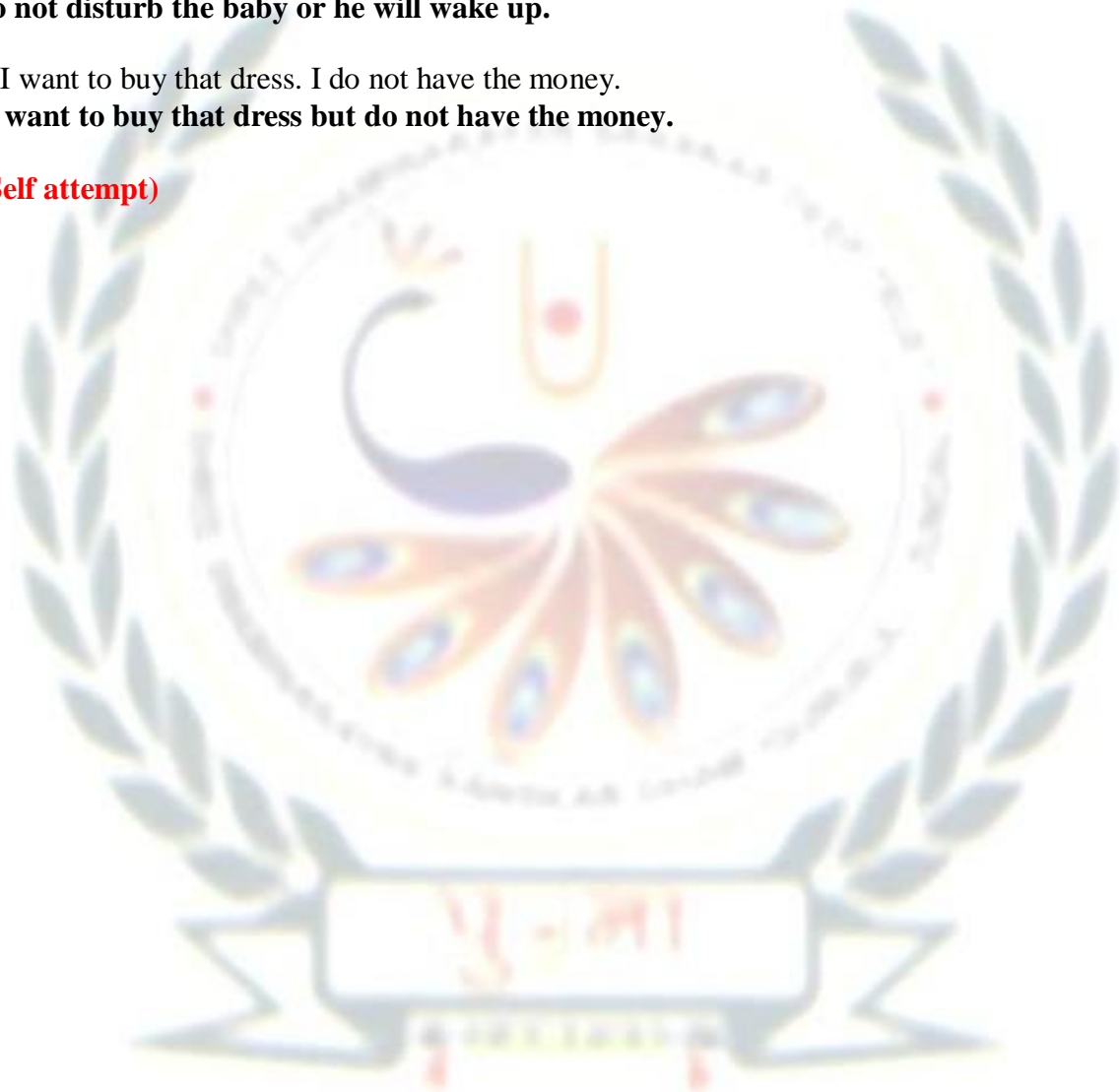
9. Do not disturb the baby. He will wake up.

9. **Do not disturb the baby or he will wake up.**

10. I want to buy that dress. I do not have the money.

10. **I want to buy that dress but do not have the money.**

C. (Self attempt)



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?



THE END