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**6th English 3rd Term
Notes
Questions**

New Book

6th Std – 3rd Term - Unit 1**Prose: 1. Who owns the water?****Section I****Synonyms**

Outskirts	- borders	remove	- push
Dusty	- dirty	loose	- slacken
Tiny	- small	packed	- tight
Parched	- dry	earth	- soil
Sight	- vision	broadened	- widened
Finally	- lastly	hole	- opening
Desperation	- despair	underneath	- below
Discovered	- found	laid	- placed
Depression	- hollow	protected	- safeguarded
Ended	- concluded	satisfied	- contented
Tale	- story	grunt	- growl
Interesting	- fascinating	snooze	- sleep
Temporary	- impermanent	scrabbled	- scarp
Grew	- developed	cosy	- comfortable
Quite	- fully	dugout	- trench
Remained	- lay	fading	- setting
Untenanted	- uninhabited	rumble	- roar
Passing	- wandering	mighty	- strong
Settled	- placed	stretch	- extending
Rump	- back	final	- last
Comfortable	- convenient	departed	- left

Scraped	- scratched	backward	- reverse
Carving	- cutting	glance	- glimpse
Hospitable	- comfortable	enquire	- ask
Proportions	- sizes	reply	- answer

Antonyms

Outskirts	x interiors	loosen	x tighten
Dusty	x clean	packed	x loose
Village	x city	broadened	x narrowed
Tiny	x big	underneath	x above
Parched	x soaked	hot	x cold
Dry	x wet	good	x bad
Desperation	x hope	babies	x adults
Shallow	x deep	big	x small
Remove	x retain	ended	x started
Interesting	x boring	long	x short
Temporary	x permanent	snooze	x awakening
Important	x unimportant	loosening	x tightening
Untenanted	x tenanted	cosy	x uncomfortable
Wild	x tame	fading	x brightening
Comfortable	x uncomfortable	mighty	x weak
More	x less	stretch	x shrink
Hospitable	x inhospitable	final	x initial
Backing	x advancing	departed	x arrived
Few	x many	backward	x forward
Satisfied	x dissatisfied	glance	x scrutiny

I. Answer the following questions.**1. What did the tiny bird search for? Why?**

The tiny bird searched for a place to lay her eggs.

2. Why was the land unsuitable for the bird?

The land was parched and dry. So it was unsuitable for the bird.

3. Where did the bird lay her eggs?

The bird laid her eggs in a shallow depression in the ground.

4. How long did the mother bird protect her babies?

The mother bird protected her babies until they flew away.

5. What happened to the hole for some time?

For some time the hole remained dusty and untenanted.

6. What did the wild boar do to the pit?

The wild boar scraped and dug the pit. It settled in the pit.

7. What did the wild boar do in the pit?

The wild boar asleep in the pit.

8. When did the wild boar get up?

The wild boar got up at sunset.

9. Why did the wild boar get up from sleep?

The wild boar was hungry. The rumble in his stomach and the sunset made him get up from sleep.

10. Did the wild boar look back at the pit?

No, the wild boar departed without a backward glance.

II. Choose the correct answer.**1. The tiny bird was looking for a place _____.**

a. to rest b. to sleep c. to eat **d. to lay her eggs**

2. The shallow depression was in _____.

a. a tree **b. the ground** c. a bush d. a hill

3. Using her claws the bird _____.

a. broadened the hole b. narrowed the hole
c. closed the hole d. decorated the hole

4. When the babies became big they _____.

a. quarrelled with one another
b. continued to live with their mother
c. started singing
d. flew away

5. The first animal to settle down in the pit was _____.

a. a tiger b. a pig **c. a wild boar** d. a bear

6. The wild boar scraped the earth to make it _____.

a. more hospitable b. more hostile
c. more prominent d. more protective

7. In the pit the wild boar had _____.

- a. a long stay
c. a long snooze
 8. The cosy dugout was _____.
 a. a bush
 c. a branch of a tree
 9. The rumble in the stomach of the wild boar shows that the animal is
 a. angry
b. hungry
 c. irritated
 d. very tired
 10. The fading sun refers to _____.
 a. daybreak
c. sunset
 b. a sweet rest
 d. a careful watch
 b. a hollow in the tree
d. the pit
 b. sunrise
 d. dawn of the day

III. Put 'T' for the correct and 'F' for the incorrect statements.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. A tiny bird looked for a place to lay her eggs. | T |
| 2. The land was wet and green. | F |
| 3. The little bird found a shallow hollow in the ground. | T |
| 4. The eggs hatched and the babies flew away. | F |
| 5. The pit was comfortable for the wild bear to sleep in. | T |
| 6. The wild boar got up from its daybed because it was disturbed by another boar. | F |

Prose: 1. Who owns the water?

Section II

Synonyms

Pack	- group	elusive	- evasive
Wild	- savage	finally	- lastly
Scent	- smell	realising	- understand
Spot	- place	dinner	- food
Sniffed	- smelt	departed	- left
Circle	- area	high	- up
Rich	- full	happened	- occurred
Whined	- growled	indeed	- really
Poured	- rained	wallowed	- enjoyed
Dry	- arid	turning	- changing
Soaked	- wet	muddy	- filthy
Moisture	- wetness	gather	- collect
Puppy	- dog	multitude	- crowd
Laps	- licks	trampling	- crushing
Whole	- entire	widened	- broadened
Fresh	- new	happily	- joyfully
Normally	- usually	glee	- joy
Edges	- margins	rarely	- occasionally

Discovered - found real - actual

Antonyms

Wild	x tame	whole	x part
Catching	x leaving	fresh	x stale
Rich	x poor	collected	x scattered
Elusive	x confronting	brighter	x dimmer
Finally	x initially	afternoon	x forenoon
Departed	x arrived	gather	x disperse
High	x low	multitude	x solitude
Bigger	x smaller	trampling	x treading
Wider	x narrower	tiny	x big
Long	x short	happily	x unhappily
After	x before	glee	x sorrow
Stopping	x starting	rarely	x often
Dry	x wet	more	x less
Moisture	x dryness		

I. Answer the following questions.**1. Which animals came to the pit?**

A pack of wild dogs came to the pit.

2. How did they come to the spot?

They caught the scent of the boar in the wind and came to the spot.

3. What was the dinner? Did they have it?

The wild boar was the dinner. The wild dogs did not have it.

4. What happened to the hole when the wild dogs left the place?

When the wild dogs left the place the hole had become bigger and wider.

5. What did the monsoons bring?

The monsoons brought seasonal rain.

6. How long did it rain?

It rained for three days and three nights.

7. What happened to the pit after the rain?

The rain water filled the pit. Bright green grass grew along the edges of the pit.

8. What did the buffaloes do?

The buffaloes wallowed in the rain water in the hole. As a result the hole became a muddy pit.

9. How was the pit useful to the animals?

The pit became a puddle. It became a watering hole for the animals.

10. What did the hooves of animals do to the pit?

The hooves of animals trampled the soil. The hole widened and it became a muddy puddle.

II. Choose the correct answer

- The pit was visited by a pack of _____.
a. wild boars
c. wild dogs
d. wild elephants
- The circle was rich with _____.
a. food
c. green grass
b. the smell of the wild boar
d. many animals
- After digging, the wild dogs found _____.
a. no dinner
c. food they needed
b. dinner
d. some puppies
- The digging of the wild dogs made the hole _____.
a. small
c. a deep well
b. very narrow
d. bigger and wider
- It went on raining for _____.
a. two days
c. three nights
b. three days
d. three days and three nights
- The rain water _____.
a. ran away
c. irrigated the fields
b. got collected in the pit
d. joined the river
- After the rain the whole earth smelled _____.
a. wet and fresh
c. cool and moist
b. foul and bad
d. nasty and unpleasant
- On the edges of the pit there grew _____.
a. flower plants
c. bright green grass
b. fruit trees
d. tall trees
- The wallowing buffaloes turned the hole into a _____.
a. small river
c. a resting place
b. a shallow well
d. muddy pit
- In course of time the pit became a _____.
a. small village
c. big city
b. watering hole
d. grazing land

III. Complete the sentences given below with words/phrases.

1. The wild dogs came to the spot to catch **the wild boar.**
2. The rains came and poured **for three days and three nights.**
3. The whole earth smelled **wet** and **fresh.**
4. The hole in the ground was filled **with rain water.**
5. The buffalo **wallowed in the muddy water** in the hole.
6. The hole became **wide** and **became a watering hole.**

Section III

Synonyms

Tilled	- cultivated	raced	- hurried
Hard	- difficult	picnic	- excursion
Cruel	- evil	perfectly	- totally
Harvest	- yield	decent	- suitable
Meagre	- little	end	- conclude
Far	- distantly	moral	- lesson
Back-breaking	- strenuous	suspiciously	- doubtfully
Pitiful	- wretched	summoned	- called
Investigate	- examine	fortune	- luck
Gratitude	- faithfulness	crowd	- gathering
Verdant	- green	gathered	- collected
Bowl	- cup	furrow	- wrinkle
Holding	- land	chant	- recite
Tiredness	- exhaustion	serious	- important
Pushed	- thrust	smoothly	- softly
Upset	- distressed	planted	- fixed
Placid	- calm	jewel	- gem
Contentment	- satisfaction	similar	- resembling
Creased	- wrinkled	beloved	- dear
Stuttered	- stammered	owns	- has

Antonyms

Poor	x rich	raced	x slowed
Hard	x easy	decent	x indecent
Often	x sometimes	end	x begin
Cruel	x gentle	suspiciously	x doubtlessly

Summer	x winter	bless	x curse
Far	x near	fortune	x misfortune
Meagre	x plentiful	gathered	x dispersed
Last	x first	pushed	x pulled
Straightened	x bent	front	x back
Pitiful	x exalted	upset	x comforted
Closer	x farther	placid	x turbulent
Gratitude	x ingratitude	slow	x quick
Close	x far	contentment	x discontentment
Forgetting	x remembering	smoothly	x roughly
Tiredness	x freshness	similar	x dissimilar

I. Answer the following

1. Why was the farmer's life hard?

The rains were cruel and the harvest was poor. So the farmer's life was hard.

2. What did the farmer see beyond his pitiful plot?

The farmer saw a patch of green beyond his pitiful plot.

3. What was the verdant bowl actually?

Actually the verdant bowl was a pond.

4. What did the farmer bring from home?

The farmer brought pickaxe and spade.

5. Whom did the farmer's wife summon? Why?

The farmer's wife summoned the priest to bless their fortune.

6. Who pushed his way to the front of the crowd?

A rich farmer pushed his way to the front of the crowd.

7. When was the rich farmer upset?

The rich farmer was upset when he was not invited to a function.

8. What did the rich farmer say about the pond?

The rich farmer said that it was his pond.

9. Who stopped by to see everything?

The buffaloes, the dogs, the boar and the little bird stopped by to see everything.

10. What did everyone think about the pond?

Everyone thought that each of them has something to do with the pond.

II. Choose the correct answer

1. A poor farmer tilled the land near _____.
a. his cottage
c. the once small depression
d. the lake
2. In order to get water in summer he had to _____.
a. depend on the rich farmer
b. dig a well
c. ask other farmers
d. travel far
3. The farmer's harvest was _____.
a. meagre
b. marvellous
c. plentiful
d. adequate for his family
4. The patch of green was just _____.
a. a kilometre away
b. a stone's throw
c. a shore distance
d. beyond the farmer's pitiful plot
5. The farmer fell to the ground because he was filled with _____.
a. great joy
b. gratitude
c. disappointment
d. unbearable pain
6. There was water to be had in _____.
a. the river
b. the well
c. the verdant bowl
d. the brook
7. The farmer went home and brought out his _____.
a. pickaxe and spade
b. knife and saw
c. crowbar and hoe
d. sickle and scissors
8. In order to bless their fortune, the farmer's wife _____.
a. gave a offering
b. called in a holy man
c. summoned a priest
d. invited an old man
9. The rich farmer claimed that it was _____.
a. his field
b. the field of the farmer
c. his ancestral property
d. his pond
10. The question that arises here is _____.
a. Who is a real farmer?
b. Who dug the pond?
c. Who owns the water?
d. Who can help the farmer?
11. The little bird broadened the hole with her _____.
a. beak
b. claws
12. The wild boar settled down scraping the hole into a _____.
a. pit
d. hollow
13. The poor farmer's crop was _____.
a. meagre
b. surplus
14. The boar slept **until the fading sun** told him it was time to get up.
What does phrase until the fading sun mean?
a. until evening
b. until sun fades in colour
15. The farmer was thankful at the sight of the verdant bowl because _____.
a. it was a pond of water
b. he wanted green grass

16. They all stood **the little jewel of blue** means _____
 a. They stood around the pond b. They stood around the jewel which was blue.
17. The dry earth soaked up the moisture **as a hungry puppy lapped milk**. It means _____
 a. The puppy was very hungry b. The dry earth absorbed the water very quickly

III. Answer the following.

- Why did the farmer have to travel far?**
The farmer had to travel far to get water for his thirsty crops.
- What sight made the farmer thankful?**
The sight of the verdant bowl made the farmer thankful.
- Name the tools the farmer brought out. What did he do with them?**
The farmer brought out his pickaxe and spade. He dug the land to transport water from the pond to his field.
- Why did the crowd gather by the side of the pond?**
The crowd gathered by the side of the pond to see it. Each of them thought that he had something to do with that.
- When did the rich farmer get upset? Why?**
The richest farmer got upset when he was not invited to when things took place. Being rich he wanted to be a prominent man in everything.
- Pick out the line which tells you about seasons(in Sec II). Which seasons are mentioned?**
It rained without stopping for three days and three nights and the dry earth soaked up the moisture, as a hungry puppy laps up milk. Summer season and Rainy seasons are mentioned.
- What happened to the hole in the ground after the rain?**
After the rain the hole was filled with the rain water.
- Identify a sentence and a phrase which tells us that the story took place in summer.**
 a. In summer months he had to travel far to get water for his thirsty crops.- Sentence
 b. thirsty crops - Phrase

IV. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box to make compound words.

Rain coconut coat sail fire

- We use a **raincoat** on a rainy day.
- The toy **sail** boat danced on the pond.
- We must drink **tender coconut** water in summer.
- We can see a **rainbow** after summer showers.
- Clean the ashes out of the **fireplace**.

V. Complete the following using their group names.

- A _____ of wolves went hunting in the forest.
Ans: Pack
- She bought a new _____ of shoes for her birthday.

Ans: pair

3. A _____ of fish swam past our boat.

Ans: shoal

4. A _____ of bees had settled on a mango tree.

Ans: swarm

5. I ate a _____ of grapes

Ans: bunch

VI. Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words or conjunctions.

1. Our team played well _____ won the game. (but, because, and)

Ans: and

2. She slipped badly _____ she did not hurt herself. (but, and, or)

Ans: but

3. The box was heavy _____ he could not lift it. (so, because, and)

Ans: so

4. Rani was late to school _____ she missed the bus. (because, so, and)

Ans: because

5. You can use a pen _____ a pencil for writing. (but, and, or)

Ans: or

Unit 1: Poem

Indian Seasons

Summer comes
in a blaze of heat
with sunny smiles
and dusty feet
Then seasons change
to muddy roads
monsoons and mangoes
leapfrogs and toads
Spring is pretty but short and sweet
when you can smell the grass
from your garden seat
Autumn is English
in red, yellow and brown
Autumn is Indian
whenever leaves fall down
- Nisha Dyrene

I. Read the lines and answer the questions given below:

1. *Summer comes*

*in a blaze of heat with
sunny smiles
and dusty feet a.*

a. Does the poet welcome the summer? How do you know?

Yes, the poet welcomes summer because he talks about 'sunny smiles'.

b. Which line tells you that there is no rain in summer?

The line 'and dusty feet' shows that there is no rain in summer.

2. Spring is pretty

but short and sweet

when you can smell the grass

from your garden seat

a. How does the poet describe the spring season?

The spring season is pretty and sweet. But it stays for a short time.

b. Which line tells you that the garden is fresh?

When you can smell the grass

From your garden seat

c. Who does 'you' refer to?

'You' refers to the person who owns the garden.

3. Autumn is English

in red, yellow and brown

Autumn is Indian Whenever leaves fell down

a. How is autumn in India?

In India, autumn is marked by the falling down of leaves.

b. Compare the English autumn with the Indian autumn.

The English autumn shows change of colours. The leaves turn red, yellow and finally brown.

The Indian autumn marks the shedding of leaves.

II. Find examples of alliteration and write them in the blanks.

1. In a blaze of heat
with sunny smiles

Ans: sunny/ smiles

2. To muddy roads
Monsoons and mangoes

Ans: muddy / monsoons/ mangoes

3. Spring is pretty
but short and sweet

Ans: spring / short / sweet

III. Work in pairs, find answers for the questions and share in the class.

1. Name the seasons mentioned in the poem.

Summer, Rain, Spring and Autumn are the seasons mentioned in the poem.

2. What does the summer brings?

Summer brings heat and dust.

3. Which word refers to 'rain'?

The word 'monsoons' refers to rain.

4. Why does the poet say the 'Spring is pretty'?

New leaves appear during spring. The tender leaves that appear make spring pretty.

5. When is it autumn in India? Why does the poet say this? Is there an autumn season in India?

There is autumn in India after summer. Autumn in India is different from autumn in England. So he says this. Yes, there is an autumn season in India.

6. How does the poet describe the Indian seasons? Write in your own words in about 50 words.

In the summer season the sun shines bright. There is heat and dust during this season. During rain the roads become muddy. Mangoes, frogs and toads are seen during this season. The spring season is short, sweet and pretty. There is a smell of grass. During autumn plants shed their leaves. In cold countries, leaves change colour during this season.

Unit 1: Supplementary Reader

A Childhood in Malabar : A Memoir

I. Identify the character/ speaker.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. "Why isn't the snake coming?" | - The narrator |
| 2. "I wonder whether it's a cyclone." | - Ammamma |
| 3. "I want to see Kutti Oppu." | - Malathikutty |
| 4. "Will the house collapse?" | - Muthassi |
| 5. "Is she crazy?" | - Muthassi |

II. Write True or False

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Droplets of rain glimmered on Ammamma's face. | True |
| 2. Malathi kutty wanted to see Kutti Oppu. | True |
| 3. Ammayi conformed Malathi kutty when she sobbed. | False |
| 4. The coconut palm crashed down due to heavy rain. | False |

III. Choose the correct answer and write it in the blank.

- Meenakshi Edathi was a _____ relative of the Ambazhathel family.
a. close b. distant c. real
- We suddenly heard the sound of the rain from the _____ like a roar.
a. southeast **b. southwest** c. northeast
- The _____ with four pillars began to overflow.
a. **central hall** b. southern room c. courtyard
- _____ arrived drenched to the skin.

a. Ammaman b. Cheriamma c. Ammayi

5. There was knee-deep water in the _____.

a. courtyard b. cowshed c. kitchen

IV. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in the correct order.

- The dry leaves that had collected around the pond swirled upwards.
- Branches shook and the seat of the swing fell down from the ilanji tree.
- The wind tore through the coconut palms in the southern compound.
- Meenakshi Edathi was a dark-skinned and middle aged woman.
- Without Meenakshi Edathi Ambazhathel family could not have existed happily for a single day.

Answer:

- Meenakshi Edathi was a dark-skinned and middle aged woman.
- Without Meenakshi Edathi Abazhathel family could not exited happily for a single day.
- The wind tore through the coconut palms in the southern compound.
- The dry leaves that had collected around the pond swirled upwards.
- Branches shook and the seat of the swing fell down from the ilanji tree.

V. Find answers for the questions given below, identify the person and write a character sketch about her.

1. Who was the important person in the Ambazhathel family?

Meenakshi Edathi was the important person in the Ambazhathel family.

2. Why was he considered an important person?

She did all the household duties which were trivial. So she was considered an important person.

3. How did she spend her time?

She spent her time rushing around the house and compound without rest.

4. Describe her appearance and qualities.

Meenakshi Edathi was dark- skinned and middle-aged. She did all household work. She welcomed the oracle, lit all the lamps at dusk, churned the curd and drew designs on the door during Nira festival.

5. How would the days be without her?

It was difficult for the family to exist for a day without Meenakshi Edathi.

Unit 2: Prose

2. That Sunday Morning

Section I

Synonyms

Posted - appointed crowed - boasted

Decided	- resolved	determined	- decided
Exploring	- discovering	win	- conquer
Lining	- bordering	fast	- quick
Shady	- shadowy	ached	- pained
Imposing	- grand	billowed	- swelled
Monuments	- memorials	threatening	- terrorizing
Bored	- tired	hit	- strike
Race	- speed	either	- each
Corner	- turning	blur	- obscurity
Treats	- entertains	behind	- after
Off	- away	bursting	- exploding
Raced	- competed	level	- even
Invariably	- always	gradually	- slowly
Beaten	- defeated	ahead	- forward

Antonyms

First	x last	morning	x evening
Little	x lot	few	x many
Early	x late	good	x bad
Shady	x sunny	fast	x slow
Imposing	x ordinary	billowed	x collapsed
Bored	x interested	threatening	x protecting
Loser	x winner	blur	x clarity
Raced	x crawled	behind	x before
Invariably	x never	bursting	x joining
Crowed	x disclaimed	level	x uneven
Determined	x doubtful	gradually	x suddenly

Win

x lose

ahead

x behind

I. Answer the following question**1. Where did the children come from?**

The children came from Delhi.

2. Where was their father posted?

Their father was posted in Patna.

3. What did the children decide to do on the first Sunday morning?

The children decided to do a little exploring on their bikes.

4. What were the roads like?

The roads were good. The trees lining them were shady.

5. What does the girl say about Delhi?

The girl says that there were imposing buildings and monuments in Delhi.

6. What was the suggestion given by the brother?

The brother suggested that they should have a bike race. The loser should give a chocolate to the winner.

7. What was the result of the bike races conducted earlier?

In those races her brother was always the winner. He was proud about it.

8. How did the girls feel while pedaling the bicycle?

Her legs ached and her skirt billowed out. She was that it would hit her face.

9. How did the trees on either side appear?

The trees on either side appeared to be a green blur.

10. How fast did they move forward?

At first both of them were level with each other. Gradually the girl moved ahead.

11. Why did the family move to Patna?

The father was posted in Patna. So the family moved to Patna.

12. Who was challenged for a race?

The sister was challenged for a race.

13. Is the brother boastful? What makes you think so?

Yes, the brother is boastful. He crowed about his winning for days.

14. Why did the trees become a green blur?

The bicycles raced fast. So the trees became a green blur.

15. Which line tells you that that girl was faster than the boy?

..... and then gradually I moved ahead.

II. Choose the correct answer

1. The children came from_____.

a. Mumbai b. Patna c. Delhi d. Chennai

2. The person posted in Patna was the children's _____.

a. mother b. father c. brother d. uncle

3. They went for bike ride in _____.

- a. the evening
c. the night
4. The roads were _____.
a. good and shady
c. bad and bumpy
5. In Delhi there are _____.
a. small huts
c. imposing buildings
6. The brother got bored after _____.
a. an hour
c. two hours
7. They decided to conduct a _____.
a. bike race
c. running race
8. A chocolate should be given to the winner as a _____.
a. prize
c. treat
9. Earlier the brother was _____.
a. never the winner
c. always a loser
10. The bicycle race always made by brother _____.
a. humble b. jubilant c. depressed **d. proud**
- b. the afternoon
d. the morning
- b. neat and clean
d. narrow and crowded
- b. good roads
d. green fields
- b. thirty minutes**
d. midday
- b. boat race
d. quiz competition
- b. punishment
d. compensation
- b. always the winner**
d. rarely a winner

2. That Sunday Morning

Section –II

Synonyms

Haze	- vagueness	lone	- single
Whoop	- cry	jammed	- thrust
Glee	- joy	abruptly	- suddenly
Froze	- stopped	momentum	- force
Right	- exactly	landed	- alighted
Middle	- centre	smack	- violently
Unfortunate	- unlucky	cling	- stick
Startled	- frightened	helplessly	- afraid

Clung	- stuck	straight	- directly
Charged	- stormed	panicked	- frightened
Spotted	- saw	scattered	- dispersed
Rows	- lines	stampede	-rush
Resplendent	- brilliant	ditch	- trench
Mounted	- seated	process	- event
Magnificent	- grand	dislodged	-displaced
Obviously	- evidently	bordering	- framing
Belonged	- attached		

Antonyms

Corner	x centre	attack	x defence
Glee	x grief	reared	x advanced
Froze	x melted	resplendent	x dim
Middle	x corner	magnificent	x ordinary
Lone	x several	obviously	x secretly
Stopped	x started	cling	x leave
Abruptly	x gradually	helplessly	x powerfully
Smack	x softly	frightened	x unafraid
Unfortunate	x fortunate	scattered	x assembled
startled	x pacified	regular	x irregular
sudden	x slow	soft	x hard

I. Answer the following questions.**1. Why did the whoop freeze on her lips?**

She saw a lone cow in the middle of the road. So the whoop froze on her lips.

2. What happened when the girls jammed on the brakes?

When the girl jammed on the brakes the cycle stopped abruptly but she was thrown out of the cycle.

3. Where did the girl land on?

The girl landed on the back of the cow.

4. What was the reaction of the cow?

The cow was startled. It reared up and started running.

5. What did the girl spot?

The girl spotted two rows of cavalry officers.

6. Who did the bodyguard belong to?

The bodyguard belonged to the Governor.

7. What did the cow do on seeing the horses?

The frightened cow charged at the horses.

8. What did the horses do? Why?

The horses scattered because they panicked.

9. What happened to the cow in the end?

In the end the cow fell into a ditch.

10. What happened to the rider?

The rider landed on the soft earth bordering the ditch.

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. On seeing the corner the girl was starting to _____.
 a. pedal fast
 b. **whoop with glee**
 c. feel disappointed
 d. go back
2. The whoop that started _____.
 a. came out loudly
 b. was heard by everyone
 c. reached the brother
 d. **froze on her lips**
3. Though the rider stopped the bicycle she could not _____.
 a. **the momentum of her body**
 b. her brother
 c. the charging cow
 d. the other competitor
4. The girl landed on the _____.
 a. handlebar
 b. **back of the cow**
 c. horns of the poor animal
 d. horse of the cavalry
5. The cow was startled by the _____.
 a. bicycle
 b. loud noise
 c. **sudden attack**
 d. competitors
6. In order to save her skin the girl _____.
 a. jumped on the cow
 b. drove the cow fast
 c, ran after the cow
 d. **clung to the cow**
7. The cavalry officers were _____.
 a. **on horseback**
 b. marching majestically
 c. ready to help them
 d. not interested in anything
8. The cavalry officers belonged to the _____.
 a. local police
 b. **Governor's bodyguard**
 c, President's bodyguard
 d. local circus

9. On seeing the cow the horses were filled with _____.
 a. anger b. glee c. **panic** d. amazement
10. At last the cow fell into the _____.
 a. **ditch** b. well c. field d. river

III. Read the events of the story. They are in the wrong order. Write them in correct order.

- And it charged straight at the cavalry officers on horseback.
- And so she flew onto the back of the cow.
- So everybody panicked and made a general rush to safety.
- The startled cow charged off in fear.
- She applied the brakes, but was thrown off the cycle,
- Just then she saw a lone cow in the middle of the road.
- Finally the cow fell into a ditch and dislodged the girl.
- The girl cried out in delight as she overtook her brother on her cycle.

Answer:

- The girl cried out in delight as she overtook her brother on her cycle.
- Just then she saw a lone cow in the middle of the road.
- She applied the brakes, but was thrown off the cycle,
- And so she flew onto the back of the cow.
- The startled cow charged off in fear.
- And it charged straight at the cavalry officers on horseback.
- So everybody panicked and made a general rush to safety.
- Finally the cow fell into a ditch and dislodged the girl.

2. That Sunday Morning

Section – III

Synonyms

Groan	- moan	probably	- certainly
Still	- yet	hurt	- wounded
Control	- command	haughtily	- arrogantly
Right	- straight	admit	- confess
Landed	- alighted	frightened	- afraid
Ditch	- trench	shaken	- jolted

Attack	- charge	thunderous	- loud
Bellowed	- cried	scowl	- frown
Loudly	- aloud	probability	- certainty
Unfortunate	- unlucky	uneasy	- anxious
Poor	- pitiable	glance	- glimpse
Fellow	- person	nice	- good
Scramble	- climbed	fast	- quick
Tearing	- slitting	explanations	- reasoning
Awkward	- sensitive	accord	- agreement
Realizing	- understanding	hasty	- speedy
Thump	- thud	retreat	- withdrawal
Approaching	- nearing	eventful	- noteworthy
Tow	- pull	add	- increase
Grin	- smile	unpleasant	- disagreeable
Hitting	- beating	episode	- event
Sight	- scene		

Antonyms

Running	x walking	admit	x deny
Control	x freedom	frightened	x calm
Nowhere	x everywhere	shaken	x steady
Front	x back	thunderous	x soft
Attack	x defence	scowl	x smile
Bellowed	x whispered	behind	x before
Loudly	x softly	uneasy	x peaceful
Lowering	x raising	glance	x scrutiny
Unfortunate	x fortunate	quickly	x slowly

Scrambled	x descended	fast	x slow
Awkward	x graceful	lot	x few
Approaching	x leaving	accord	x discord
Tow	x push	hasty	x slow
Top	x bottom	retreat	x progress
Started	x stopped	eventful	x dull
Laughing	x weeping	add	x remove
Probably	x doubtfully	unpleasant	x pleasant
Haughtily	x humbly		

I. Answer the following questions

1. What happened to the cavalry horses?

The cavalry horses became out of control.

2. How does Patna differ from Delhi?

There are imposing buildings or monuments in Delhi. We cannot see such buildings in Patna.

3. What was the girl determined to do? Why?

The girl was determined to win the bike race because during the previous races her brother was always the winner.

4. How did the cavalry officers look? What happened to them finally?

The cavalry officers were brilliant in appearance. Finally the horses ran in different directions. One of the riders was thrown in a ditch.

5. *Haughtily means proudly or having or showing arrogant superiority.*

Why did the girl reply haughtily?

Her brother laughed at her. The girl was afraid that he would make fun of her. So she replied haughtily.

6. Were the girl and her brother friendly with each other?

Yes they were friendly with each other.

7. *"I Think it would be nice if we moved quickly from here."*

a. Who does 'I' refers to?

'I' refers to the brother.

b. Why did they want to move quickly from there?

The rider and the owner of the cow looked very angry. The brother was afraid that they would be called in for a lot of explanations. So they wanted to move quickly from there.

II. Choose the correct option.

1. The girl sat up with _____.

- a. anger b. a smile c. a cry **d. a groan**
2. One of the horses threw its rider _____.
a. one soft earth **b. in the ditch**
c. high in the air d. in the field
3. The cow lowered its head at _____.
a. the unfortunate rider b. the girl
c. the boy d. the horse
4. With this pants torn the poor rider _____.
a. sat in the ditch b. shouted for help
c. scrambled out of the ditch d. called for his horse
5. When the brother approached the girl he was _____.
a. crying b. filled with fear
c. sorry for his sister **d. smiling broadly**
6. Actually the girl was _____.
a. happy and cheerful **b. frightened and shaken**
c. angry and agitated d. sad and sorrowful
7. The brother spotted _____.
a. an angry horse rider b. the cow
c. the man to whom the cow belonged d. the captain of the horse riders
8. The brother said that they should _____.
a. apologise to them b. talk to them
c. move away from them d. go to them for help
9. At last the brother and sister _____.
a. welcomed the rider
b. talked to the rider
c. had a quarrel with the owner of the cow
d. beat a hasty retreat
10. For the boy and the girl the morning had been _____.
a. playful b. useful **c. eventful** d. cheerful

III. Based on your reading, put a (T) for the correct and (F) for the incorrect statements.

1. The man didn't want to get up because he was tired as he was thrown into the ditch. (F)
2. The boy was rather unsympathetic to his sister. (F)
3. The girl was badly hurt. (F)
4. The boy and the girl were taken by the cavalry to explain their action. (F)
5. They rode back home quickly. (T)
6. The girl admitted to her brother that she was badly frightened. (F)

IV. Match the Phrases with their meanings.

Phrase: Phrases are groups of two or more words that work together to perform a single grammatical function in a sentence. Phrases do not contain a subject or a predicate.

drew level with	ran very quickly in panic
whoop with glee	to leave a place quickly
jammed on the brakes	as if one's life depends on it
clung for dear life	tried to stop the motion immediately
charged up the road	rose to an equal level
beat a hasty retreat	shout with enthusiasm and happiness

Answer:

drew level with	rose to an equal level
whoop with glee	shout with enthusiasm and happiness
jammed on the brakes	tried to stop the motion immediately
clung for dear life	as if one's life depends on it
charged up the road	ran very quickly in panic
beat a hasty retreat	to leave a place quickly

V. Refer to a dictionary and find out the meaning of the words given below.

Beam - to smile broadly

Smile - to show pleasure by drawing up the corners of the lips.

Guffaw – to laugh loudly

Laugh – to make sounds with the voice in showing amusement or happiness

Giggle - to make a slight laugh in a nervous or silly manner.

VI. Read the sentences given below. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the appropriate laughter words from the exercise above.

1. Kavitha's face beamed with joy as she arrived India.
2. The show was enjoyed by all the audience and they guffawed out loudly all the while.
3. When I tickle Nishanth, he always makes a loud laugh.
4. Bharani didn't mean any harm, he just did it for a giggle.
5. Things will calm down, you just keep smiling.

VII. Pick the word from the text that is similar to the words or phrases given below.

1. threatening and extremely angry scowl.
2. a heavy blow or hit to leave a place quickly thump.
3. happening gently and slowly gradually.
4. any building of a past age, regarded as a historically important place monument.
5. bad luck unfortunate. (misfortune)

Grammar**I. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with suitable words.**

1. The car was moving too fast.



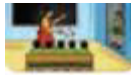
2. The lift is moving down.



3. Joanna did her classwork regularly.



4. Keerthi Vasan arrived late.



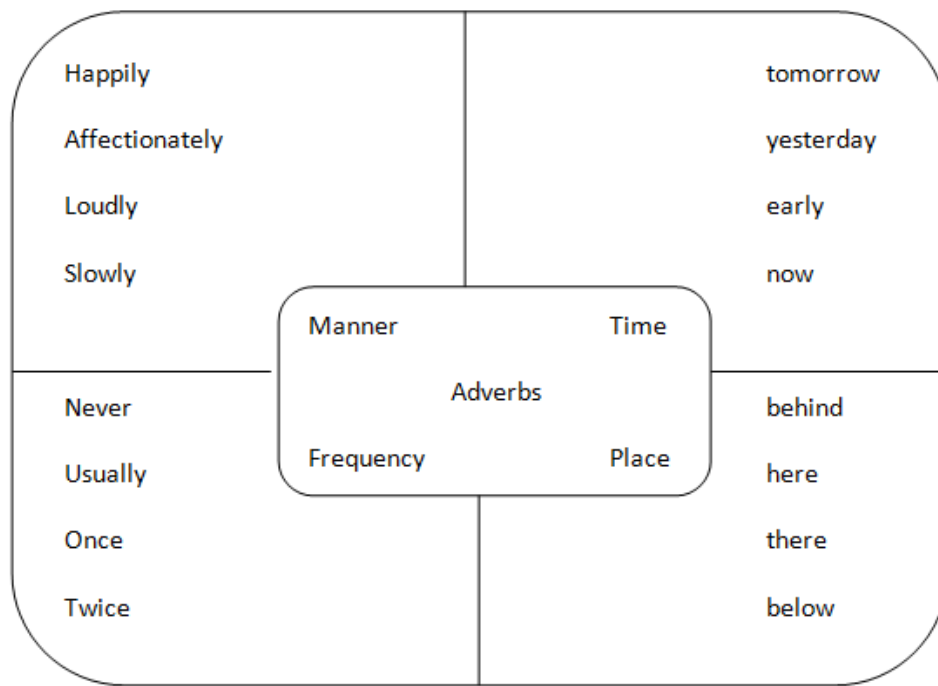
5. Paul often plays cricket with his friends.



6. Suguna never helps her mother at home.

**II. Read the sentences and put the adverbs in the correct boxes. Give two more examples of your own in each box.**

1. Anand has decided to submit his project tomorrow.
2. The cat ran behind.
3. Paraman sang in the choir happily.
4. We never come late to the office.
5. The stay elephant was set free in the forest yesterday.
6. Arun and Vimala usually complete their homework on time.
7. Ragav looked his sister affectionately.
8. I prefer to leave early.



III. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Underline the adverbs.

- Was / somebody/ there / nearby/ standing.
There was somebody standing nearby.
- Came / Anand/ to / school/ early.
Anand came to school early.
- Softly./ Murali/ speaks.
Murali speaks softly.
- Beautiful / the house / have/ they / decorated.
They have decorated the house beautifully.
- English/ classes/ during/ always / we/ English /speak.
We always speak English during English classes.

IV. Pick the words from the box and put them in the appropriate column.

Kindly, soft, sweet everywhere, bright, constantly, few , then, huge, loudly

Adverb	Adjective
Kindly	soft
Everywhere	sweet
Constantly	bright
Then	few

Loudly

huge

Unit 2: Poem**2. A Tragic Story**

There lived a sage in days of yore,
And he a handsome pigtail wore;
But wondered much and sorrowed more,
Because it hung behind him.
He mused upon this curious case,
And swore he'd change the pigtail's place,
And have it hanging at his face,
Not dangling there behind him.
Says he, "The mystery I've found
– Says he, "The mystery I've found!
I'll turn me round," he turned him round;
But still it hung behind him.
Then round and round, and out and in,
All day the puzzled sage did spin;
In vain—it mattered not a pin –
The pigtail hung behind him.
And right and left and round about,
And up and down and in and out
He turned; but still the pigtail stout
Hung steadily behind him.
And though his efforts never slack,
And though he twist and twirl, and tack,
Alas! Still faithful to his back,

The pigtail hangs behind him.

- William Makepeace Thackeray

William Makepeace Thackeray was one of the great novelists of the English Victorian Age. His 'Vanity air' is one of the finest and best-known novels in English literature. Thackeray wrote in a colorful, lively style, with a simple vocabulary and clearly- structured sentences. These qualities, combined with his honest view of life, give him an important place in the history of realistic literature.

I. Answer the following.

1. What made the sage upset?

The pigtail of the sage hung behind his head. This made the sage upset.

2. Why did the sage spin?

The sage spun all day to make his pigtail hang at his face.

3. What solution did he arrive at for the mystery that he found?

The sage decided to turn his whole body round.

4. Was he finally successful in changing his pigtail's position? Support your answer with a line from the poem?

No, he was not finally successful in changing his pigtail's position. "But still it hung behind him."

5. Did something dreadful happen? How would you describe the events in the poem- comedy or tragedy?

No, nothing dreadful happened. The events in the poem form a comedy. To the sage, it is a tragedy.

II. Read the poem lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *But wondered much and sorrowed more Because it hung behind him.*

a. What was he wondering about?

He was wondering about the pigtail hanging behind him.

b. What does the word 'it' refer to here?

'It' refers to the pigtail.

2. *And though his efforts never slack And though he twist, and twirl, and tack, Alas! Still faithful to his back The pigtail hangs behind him.*

a. Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines and give the rhyme scheme for the same

Rhyming words: slack, tack, back

Rhyme scheme : a a a b

b. Did he quit his trying? How can you say?

The sage did not quit his trying. The lines 'his efforts never slack' and 'he twist and twirl, and tack' show that the sage did not stop his trying.

3. *'He mused upon this curious case'*

What is the figure of speech used in this line?

The figure of speech is 'irony'.

4. **Irony** is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning. It may also be a situation that ends up in quite a different way than what is generally anticipated. In simple words, it is a difference between appearance and reality.

Can this poem be called an ironic poem? Justify your answer?

In irony we say one thing. But we mean the opposite of what we say.

The man is called a sage or a wise man. Actually he is an idiot.

The pigtail hanging behind is a common thing. There is nothing to see; surprised at. The wise man thinks that it is a 'curious case'. This is an example for irony.

III. The summary of the poem is given. But there are some words missing. Fill in the blanks with the help of the box given below.

Faithfully, change, pigtail, round, sage, down, slack, out, hung, place, behind, vain, face

Once upon a time there lived a **sage**. He had a handsome **pigtail**. He was worried and pondered over his pigtail's **place**. He wanted to **change** its place. He wanted it hanging at his **face**. He didn't like it hanging there **behind** him. So he turned right and left and **round** about, up and **down**, and in and **out** but it still **hung** behind him. However he tried, his efforts were in **vain**. But he didn't **slack** in his efforts. Nevertheless his pigtail hung **faithfully** behind him.

Supplementary Reader

Brought to Book

I. Answer the following questions

1. **Why was Mahesh brought to court?**

Mahesh did not take care of his books, school bag, pencil box, pencils and notebooks. He handled them badly. So he was brought to court.

2. **Was Mahesh punished for the ill-treatment of his belongings? Why?**

No, Mahesh was not punished for the ill-treatment of his belongings. At the request of Ms. English Mahesh was given a second chance to mend his ways.

3. **Why did the fellow brothers of Mr. Geography laugh at him?**

Mr. Geography had no cover. The 'contents' page was hanging on its last threads. So the fellow brothers of Mr. Geography laughed at him.

4. **What made Justice Mathematics turn red with anger?**

The Master Notebook complained that Mahesh threw him against the wall angrily. On hearing this Justice Mathematics turned red with anger.

5. **How was the court different from other courts?**

In that court the punishment was decided by the victims. If the verdicts were more than one the final judgment was decided by majority.

6. **Why did they decide to forgive him? Who initiated the suggestion?**

They decided to forgive him because Mahesh should be given a second chance. Ms. English initiated the suggestion.

7. Was it real or a dream? How could you say?

It was a dream. The mother of Mahesh roused from sleep saying that he would be late to school.

II. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. “You have to undo what you have done. Do you understand?”

a. Who said these words to whom?

Justice Mathematics said these words to Mahesh.

b. What was he asked to undo?

Mahesh had ruined the looks of Ms. English. So he asked to undo it by setting it right.

2. I especially envy my brother who blessing to Shobitha.

a. Who is the envy of whom?

His brother who belonged to Shobitha is the envy of Mr. Geography.

b. Who does he envy his brother?

Shobitha covered Mr. Geography's brother neatly. She handled him gently and he looked as was bought just then. So Mr. Geography envied his brother.

3. “I don't mean to interrupt, Your Honour, it is just that I feel that everyone deserves a second chance and after all, this is Mahesh's first offence, he deserves a little consideration.”

a. What do these lines tell about the speaker?

These lines tell us that the speakers is gentle, sympathetic and forgiving.

b. Who does the word ‘I’ refer to?

‘I’ refers to Mr. English.

**Unit 3: Play
The Jungle Book
Grammar**

I. Read the situation given. Write the response of the subject in a sentence. Identify the kind of sentences.

D- Declarative ; In – Interrogative ;

E – Exclamatory ; Im – Imperative

1. (Vendor) while weighing the fruits

How many kilos do you want? **In**

2. (children) while eating ice-cream

How delicious the ice-cream is ! **E**

3. (Teacher) while noticing students talking in classroom.

Stop talking **Im**

4. (Waiter) while attending a new customer

What can I do you for? **In**

5. (Student) while introducing oneself

I am Peter of Std, VI A. **D**

6. **(Tourist)** while visiting the Taj Mahal
How wonderful of Taj Mahal is ! **E**
7. **(TTR)** while checking the tickets of passengers
Please give me your ticket. **I**
8. **(Critic)** while writing a review of a book
It's quite interesting. **E**
9. **(Receptionist)** while attending to a guest in the hotel
What else do your need, Sir? **In**

II. Look at the pictures given below. Arrange the jumbled words into a sentence. Write the sequence of the sentences according to the pictures I the blanks given. Pick the adjectives from the sentences and write them below the picture.



Close



colorful, attractive



round, big



Long, pink



broad



wonderful



Happy

1. order/a yummy, round and big cake/her parents

Her parents order a yummy, round and big cake.

2. her/a wonderful doll/present/Madhu's friends/with
Madhu's friends present her with a wonderful doll.
3. which falls on Sunday/for her birthday celebration/ Madhu/her close friends/invites
Madhu invites her close friends for her birthday which falls on Sunday.
4. welcome/she and her parents/with a broad smile/their/ guests
She and her parents welcome their guests with a broad smile.
5. enjoyed the day/felt/happy and/Madhu and her parents
Madhu and her parents felt happy and enjoyed the day.
6. the house with colourful balloons/her parents/to decorate/and attractive cartoon
Her parents decorate the house with colorful balloons and attractive cartoon.
7. pink/Madhu/frock/wears/on her/birthday/a long.
Madhu wears a long pink frock n her birthday.

Arranging the sentences in a sequences.

1. Madhu invites her close friends for her birthday which falls on Sunday.
2. Her parents order a yummy, round and big cake.
3. Madhu wears a long pink frock n her birthday.
4. Her parents decorate the house with colorful balloons and attractive cartoon.
5. She and her parents welcome their guests with a broad smile.
6. Madhu's friends present her with a wonderful doll.
7. Madhu and her parents felt happy and enjoyed the day.

III. Read the sentences, insert appropriate articles in the blanks and circle the noun phrases.

1. Sujatha is reading **an** *interesting story* in the library.
2. Vishal drew **a** *wonderful picture* on the board yesterday.
3. Srinath and Sandhya were bored at **the** *awful concert*.
4. Purvaja ate **a** salad of *raw vegetables* for dinner.
5. Suresh was astonished to see **the** *huge statue*.
6. The child was playing with **a** *yellow balloon*.