



GYAN KENDRA
DONE, NOKHA, ROHTAS

HONEYSUCKLE

TEXTBOOK IN ENGLISH FOR CLASS VI



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING



GYAN KENDRA

DONE, NOKHA, ROHTAS

CLASS VI - I.P. 20

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ENGLISH - VI

Lesson - 01

Who Did Patrick's Homework?

(पैट्रिक का गृहकार्य किसने किया?) Authorress (लेखिका / शिक्षक / व्यक्ति)
Anne Carroll Moore
अन्ने कार्लो मोरे

Nintendo - विडियो गेम

juvenile - किशोर

Sometimes - कभी-कभी, अक्सर

ignoramus - अज्ञानी

grabbed - छपटा

of the tiniest size - सबसे छोटे आकार का ।

bitches - धोरा पायजामा

old-fashioned - पुराने डिजाइन का ।

witch's - जादूगरनी की ।

yelled - चिल्लाकर कहा गया ।

How lucky he was! वह इतना भाग्यशाली था ।

semester - सत्र

wrinkled - झुर्रियाँ

dishcloth - प्लेट पोखने वाला कपड़ा

hamper - डाली (छोटी टोकरी)

fists - मुट्ठियाँ

grimaced - मुँह बनाया

scowled - रौंती चढ़ा कर देखना

pursed - सिकोड़ना

Oh, am I cursed! ओह! मैं तो फँस गया ।

elf - बौना

glitch - कमी have to

would have to help - मदद करनी पड़ती थी ।

in whatever way - जिस रूप में चाहता ।

squeaked - चिल्लाकर बोला ।

what's even better - यह सबकुछ सही होगा।

sound it out by each letter - एक-एक अक्षर का उच्चारण करो।

out of luck - किस्मत साथ छोड़ जानी।

shrieked - चिल्लाकर बोला।

mystery - रहस्य।

just got louder - अब और जोर से चिल्लाया।

As a matter of fact - वास्तव में

a nag - एक शिकायत करने वाला व्यक्ति।

harder than ever - पहले से ज्यादा मेहनती

drag - परेशान करने वाला कार्य

so weary - इतना थका हुआ।

puffed and bleary - सूजी हुई और लौंढियाई।

slyly - फाहिरता।

chores - दैनिक कार्य

cheerful - प्रसन्नता पूर्वक

never rude - कभी नहीं अशिष्टता दिखाना।

like he had developed a whole new attitude.

जब उसने एक नया दृष्टिकोण अपना लिया था।

secret - राज

just between you and me - हमारे और आपके बीच में रहे

English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 1) (Who did Patrick's Homework?)
(Class - VI)

Hindi Version of Lesson

1. PATRICK never did homework. "Too boring," he said. He played hockey and basketball and Nintendo instead. His teachers told him, "Patrick! Do your homework or you won't learn a thing." And it's true, sometimes he did feel like an ignoramus. But what could he do? He hated homework.

Patrick कभी भी गृहकार्य (homework) नहीं करता था। वह कहता था "यह बहुत उबाऊ (boring) है"। वह इसके बजाय hockey, basketball और वीडियो गेम (Nintendo) खेला करता था। उसके teachers ने उसे कहा, "Patrick अपना homework किया करो नहीं तो तुम कुछ भी नहीं सीख पाओगे" और यह सच भी था। कभी-कभी उसे लगता था कि वह केवल मूर्ख (ignoramus) है। पर वह कर भी क्या सकता था। उसे homework से नफरत (hate) थी।

2. Then one day he found his cat playing with a little doll and he grabbed it away. To his surprise it wasn't a doll at all, but a man of the tiniest size. He had a little wool shirt with old-fashioned britches and a high tall hat much like a witch's. He yelled, "Save me! Don't give me back to that cat. I'll grant you a wish, I promise you that."

फिर एक दिन उसने अपनी बिल्ली को एक छोटी सी गुड़िया के साथ खेलते हुए पाया और उसने वह छीन लिया (grabbed away)। उसे आश्चर्य (surprise) हुआ कि वह कोई गुड़िया नहीं थी बल्कि एक बहुत छोटे आकार (tiniest size) का एक आदमी था। उनके एक ऊनी कमीज (wool shirt), साथ में पुराने ज़माने (old-fashioned) का पजामा (britches) तथा एक ऊँची लंबी टोपी, जादूगरनियों (witch) जैसी, पहनी थी। वह चिल्लाया, "मुझे बचाओ! मुझे उस बिल्ली को वापस मत देना। मैं तुम्हारी एक इच्छा (wish) पूरी कर दूँगा, मैं आपसे वह वादा (promise) करता हूँ।"

3. Patrick couldn't believe how lucky he was! Here was the answer to all of his problems. So he said, "Only if you do all my homework till the end of the semester, that's 35 days. If you do a good enough job, I could even get A's."

Patrick विश्वास (believe) नहीं कर सकता था कि वह कितना भाग्यशाली (lucky) था। यहां उनकी सभी समस्याओं (problems) का जवाब (answer) था। इसलिए, वह बोला "केवल तब जब तुम मेरा सारा homework इस सत्र (semester) के अंत, यानि 35 दिनों तक कर दो। यदि तुम अच्छा काम करते हो, तो मुझे 'A' भी मिल सकता है।"

4. The little man's face wrinkled like a dishcloth thrown in the hamper. He kicked his legs and doubled his fists and he grimaced and scowled and pursed his lips, "Oh, am I cursed! But I'll do it."

उस छोटे आदमी के चेहरे पर, टोकरी में फेंके थाली पोंछे कपड़े जैसी, सिलवटें पड़ गई थी। उसने अपने पैरों को लात मारी (kicked), मुट्टियों को भीचकर मुहँ बनाकर (grimaced), भौं सिकोड़ी (scowled) और अपने होंठों को सिकोडा (pursed), "ओह, तो मैं शापित (cursed) हो गया हूँ!" लेकिन मैं यह कार्य अवश्य करूँगा।

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English

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(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 1) (Who did Patrick's Homework?)
(Class - VI)

5. And true to his word, that little elf began to do Patrick's homework. Except there was one glitch. The elf didn't always know what to do and he needed help. "Help me! Help me!" he'd say. And Patrick would have to help — in whatever way.

"I don't know this word," the elf squeaked while reading Patrick's homework. "Get me a dictionary. No, what's even better, look up the word and sound it out by each letter."

और अपने वचन को निभाते हुए, उस छोटे जिन्न (elf) ने Patrick का homework करना शुरू कर दिया। सिवाय (except) एक गड़बड़ (glitch) के। जिन्न (elf) को हमेशा (always) नहीं पता होता था कि उसे क्या करना है और उसे मदद (help) की ज़रूरत पड़ती थी। वह कहता रहता था, "मेरी मदद करो - मेरी मदद करो"। और Patrick को उसकी मदद करनी पड़ती थी - किसी भी तरीके से।

"मुझे यह शब्द पता नहीं है", Patrick के homework को पढ़ते हुए जिन्न (elf) चिल्लाया (squeaked), "मुझे एक शब्दकोश (dictionary) लाकर दो। नहीं, बेहतर यही होगा कि तुम शब्द को देखो (look up) और प्रत्येक अक्षर (letter) को पढ़ कर सुनाओ।"

6. When it came to maths, Patrick was out of luck. "What are times tables?" the elf shrieked. "We elves never need that. And addition and subtraction and division and fractions? Here, sit down beside me, you simply must guide me." Elves know nothing of human history, to them it's a mystery. So the little elf, already a shouter, just got louder. "Go to the library, I need books. More and more books. And you can help me read them too."

जब गणित की बात आई तो Patrick बदकिस्मत (out of luck) निकला। "ये पहाड़े (tables) क्या होते हैं?" जिन्न (elf) चिल्लाया (shrieked)। "हम जिन्नो (elves) को कभी इसकी ज़रूरत (need) नहीं पड़ती है। और जोड़ और घटा और गुणा और भाग? यहाँ, मेरे पास (beside me) बैठो, तुम्हें बस मेरा मार्गदर्शन (guide) करना होगा"। "जिन्न (elf) मानव (human) इतिहास के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं जानते हैं, यह उनके लिए एक रहस्य (mystery) है। इसलिए, छोटा जिन्न जो पहले से चिल्ला (shout) रहा था और ऊँची आवाज (loud) में बोला, "library में जाओ, मुझे किताबें चाहिए। ज्यादा से ज्यादा किताबें। और आप उन्हें पढ़ने में मेरी मदद कर सकते हैं।"

7. As a matter of fact, every day in every way that little elf was a nag! Patrick was working harder than ever and was it a drag! He was staying up nights, had never felt so weary, was going to school with his eyes puffed and bleary.

वास्तव में, हर दिन हर तरह से वह छोटा जिन्न (elf) परेशान करने लगा। Patrick पहले से कहीं अधिक मेहनत (working harder) कर रहा था और उसे लगा की यह उबाऊ (drag) है। वह देर रात तक भी जगता था, इतना थका (weary) हुआ कभी महसूस (felt) नहीं किया था, सूजी हुई (puffed) और धुंधली (bleary) आँखें लेकर वह स्कूल जा रहा था।

English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)

(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 1) (Who did Patrick's Homework?)

(Class - VI)

8. Finally, the last day of school arrived and the elf was free to go. As for homework, there was no more, so he quietly and slyly slipped out the back door.

अंत में, स्कूल का आखिरी दिन आ गया (arrived) और जिन्न (elf) जाने के लिए स्वतंत्र (free) था। Homework के लिए, समय समाप्त हो चुका था, इसलिए वह चुपचाप (quietly) और मक्कारी (slyly) से पिछले दरवाजे से बाहर निकल गया।

9. Patrick got his A's; his classmates were amazed; his teachers smiled and were full of praise. And his parents? They wondered what had happened to Patrick. He was now the model kid. Cleaned his room, did his chores, was cheerful, never rude, like he had developed a whole new attitude.

Patrick को उसका 'A' मिला; उसके सहपाठी (classmates) चकित (amazed) थे; उसके शिक्षक मुस्कुराए और उसकी बहुत प्रशंसा (praise) की। और उसके माता-पिता? वे आश्चर्य चकित (wondered) थे कि Patrick को ये क्या हुआ। वह अब आदर्श बालक (model kid) था। अपना कमरा साफ करता, अपने काम (chores) निपटता, खुशमिजाज (cheerful) रहता था, कभी असभ्यता (rude) नहीं दिखता था, जैसे कि उसने एक नया दृष्टिकोण (attitude) ही विकसित (developed) कर लिया था।

10. You see, in the end, Patrick still thought he'd made that tiny man do all his homework. But I'll share a secret, just between you and me. It wasn't the elf; Patrick had done it himself!

अंत में, आप देखते हैं, Patrick अभी भी सोचता था कि उसने छोटे आदमी (tiny man) से अपना सारा homework करवा लिया था। लेकिन मैं आपको एक राज (secret) की बात बताता (share) हूँ, जो मेरे और आपके बीच ही रहे। यह जिन्न (elf) ने नहीं किया था; Patrick ने खुद ही किया था!

English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 1) (Who did Patrick's Homework?)
(Class - VI)

Working with the Text

Answer the following questions. (Refer to that part of the text whose number is given against the question. This applies to the comprehension questions throughout the book.)

Question 1:

What did Patrick think his cat was playing with? What was it really?

Answer 1:

Patrick thought that his cat was playing with a little doll. But in reality, it was a very small sized man, an elf.

Question 2:

Why did the little man grant Patrick a wish?

Answer 2:

The little man granted Patrick a wish as Patrick had saved his life from the cat.

Question 3:

What was Patrick's wish?

Answer 3:

Patrick hated doing homework. So he made a wish that the little man should do all his homework till the end of the session.

Question 4:

In what subjects did the little man need help, to do Patrick's homework?

Answer 4:

The little man was weak in Maths, English and History. So, he needed Patrick's help in these subjects.

Question 5:

How did Patrick help him?

Answer 5:

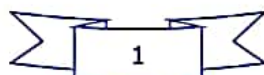
Patrick sat beside the little man and guided him to do homework. Moreover, he brought books from library and read out to him.

Question 6:

Who do you think did Patrick's homework — the little man, or Patrick himself? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer 6:

It was Patrick himself who actually did all the homework. Because he had to assist the elf again and again with guidance and books.



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(Class - VI)

Working with Language

Question A:

Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with the words or phrases from the box. (You may not know the meaning of all the words. Look such words up in a dictionary, or ask your teacher.)

Out of luck mystery true to his word chores
Semester between you and me look up

1. Some people find household _____ a bore, but I like to help at home.
2. Who stole the diamond is still a _____.
3. This _____ we are going to have a class exhibition.
4. _____, the elf began to help Patrick.
5. Can you _____ this word in the dictionary?
6. I started early to be on time, but I was _____. There was a traffic jam!
7. She says she's got a lot of books, but _____ I think most of them are borrowed.

Answer A:

1. Some people find household **chaos** a bore, but I like to help at home.
2. Who stole the diamond is still a **mystery**.
3. This **semester** we are going to have a class exhibition.
4. **True to his word**, the elf began to help Patrick.
5. Can you **look up** this word in the dictionary?
6. I started early to be on time, but I was **out of luck**. There was a traffic jam!
7. She says she's got a lot of books, but **between you and me** I think most of them are borrowed.

Question B:

Use the clues given below to complete this crossword puzzle.

Across

1. very tired
2. had an angry look on the face
3. short trousers
4. a fault in a machine that prevents it from working properly
5. a small and naughty boy-fairy

Down

6. work that must be done everyday, often boring
7. a basket with a lid
8. gave a short, high-pitched cry

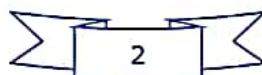
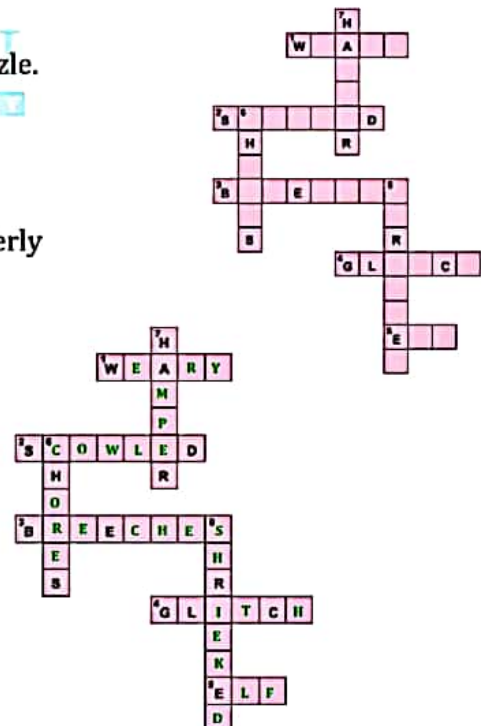
Answer B:

Across

1. Weary
2. Scowled
3. Breeches
4. Glitch
5. Elf

Down

6. Chores
7. Hamper
8. Shrieked



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English

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(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 1) (Who did Patrick's Homework?)
(Class - VI)

Speaking

Question A:

In the story Patrick does difficult things he hates to do, because the elf pretends he needs help. Have you ever done something difficult or frightening, by pretending about it in some way? Tell your classmates about it.

OR

Say what you feel about homework. (The words and phrases in the boxes may help you.) Do you think it is useful, even though you may not like it? Form pairs, and speak to each other.

For example:

You may say, "I am not fond of homework."

Your partner may reply, "But my sister helps me with my lessons at home, and that gives a boost to my marks."

(not) be fond of	(not) take to	(not) develop a liking for
(not) appeal to	(not) be keen on	(not) have a taste for

support	assist	with the aid of
help	be a boon	give a boost to

Answer A:

- I am not very fond of video games.
- But my brother does used to do this.
- I have not developing a liking for non veg.
- But my cousin does not support me.
- I have taken to play football.
- I have developed a liking for online net surfing.
- I appeal to my friends to play some outdoor games.
- Sports can be a boon in career making.
- They give a boost to my confidence.
- My classmate is keen to know about how to play chess.
- I hope he will assist me in preparing study plans.

Writing

Question A:

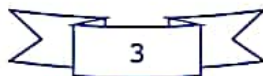
This story has a lot of rhyming words, as a poem does. Can you write out some parts of it like a poem, so that the rhymes come at the end of separate lines?

For example:

Patrick never did homework. "Too boring," he said.
He played baseball and hockey and Nintendo instead.

Answer A:

- The man was too small in size
He was true and wise.
- The elf promised to all that
As Patrick saved him from cat



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English

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(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 1) (Who did Patrick's Homework?)
(Class - VI)

- Patrick love the paly not work
Always keep pending homework

Question B:

Look at these sentences.

1. "Too boring," he said.
2. Cleaned his room, did his chores.

When we speak, we often leave out words that can easily be guessed. We do not do this when we write, unless we are trying to write as we speak (as in the story).

So, if we were to write carefully, we would say:

- "Homework is too boring," he said.
- He cleaned his room and did his chores.

Question C:

Rewrite the following incomplete sentences carefully, so that the reader does not have to guess what is left out.

1. more and more books
2. too difficult
3. got up late, missed the bus
4. solved the mystery

Answer C:

1. My teacher read more and more books.
2. Geometry is too difficult to understand.
3. When he got up late on Monday morning, he missed the bus for school.
4. ISRO and NASA solved the mystery of universe.

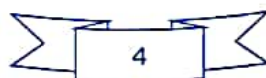
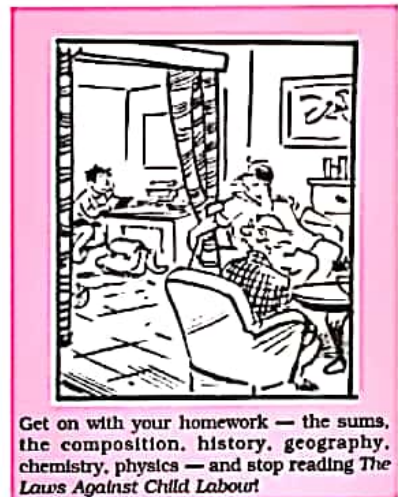
Question D:

Look at this cartoon by R. K. Laxman. Read the sentence given below the cartoon. Discuss the following questions with your partner.

- What is it about?
- Do you find it funny? If so, why?
- Do you think a cartoon is a serious drawing? Why or why not?

Answer D:

- It is about a parent's concern for the betterment of the child to work hard (labour).
- Yes, the cartoon is really funny. Father orders the child to work hard (labour) with studies. But he forbids the boy to read the laws against child labour.
- A cartoon is chiefly meant to make us laugh. It is also a serious drawing in one sense. It draws our attention to some problem that affects us all.



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English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 1) (A House, A Home)
(Class - VI)

Working with the Poem

Question 1:

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

- (i) A house is made of _____.
- (ii) It has _____.
- (iii) A home is made by _____.
- (iv) It has _____.

Answer 1:

- (i) A house is made of lifeless brick and stone.
- (ii) It has window glasses, a courtyard, tile floors, doors and a roof.
- (iii) A home is made by loving and caring parents and children.
- (iv) It has members who understand each other. They love and care for one another.

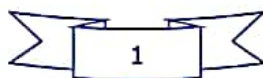
Question 2:

Now complete these sentences about your house and home.

- (i) My house is _____.
- (ii) The best thing about my home is _____.

Answer 2:

- (i) My house is a structure of bricks, marbles and tiles. It has beautiful windows, doors with curtains, a nice drawing room and a spacious study room.
- (ii) The best thing about my home is that all the members are very loving and caring. There are no disputes or misunderstanding among us.



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English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 2) (How the Dog found himself a new Master!)
(Class - VI)

Working with the Text

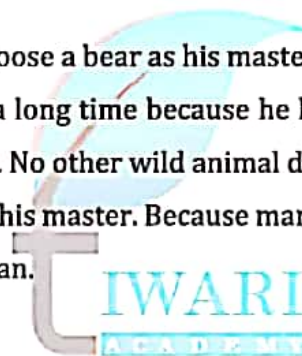
Question A:

Discuss these questions in pairs before you write the answers.

1. Why did the dog feel the need for a master?
2. Who did he first choose as his master? Why did he leave that master?
3. Who did he choose next?
4. Why did he serve the Lion for a long time?
5. Who did he finally choose as his master and why?

Answer A:

1. The dog usually get tired and sick when he went for food searching alone. Moreover he did not feel safe. So, he decided to have a master.
2. The dog first chose a wolf as his master. But he found the wolf afraid of the bear. So, he left the company of the wolf.
3. After wolf, dog decided to choose a bear as his master. Because he was stronger than wolf.
4. The dog served the lion for a long time because he had no complaint against him. He felt safe and secure with the lion. No other wild animal dared to displease or hurt him.
5. The dog finally chose man as his master. Because man is the most powerful creature among all. Even lion was afraid of man.



Question B:

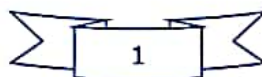
A summary of the story is given below. Fill in the blanks to complete it taking appropriate phrases from the box.

a dog	stronger than anyone else	
the strongest of all	a wolf	the bear
afraid of man	his own master	a lion

This is the story of _____, who used to be _____. He decided to find a master _____. First he found _____, but the wolf was afraid of _____. The dog thought that the bear was _____. After some time the dog met _____, who seemed the strongest. He stayed with the lion for a long time. One day he realised that the lion was _____. To this day, the dog remains man's best friend.

Answer B:

This is the story of **dog**, who used to be **his own master**. He decided to find a master **stronger than anyone else**. First he found **a wolf**, but the wolf was afraid of **the bear**. The dog thought that the bear was **the strongest of all**. After some time the dog met **a lion**, who seemed the strongest. He stayed with the lion for a long time. One day he realised that the lion was **afraid of man**. To this day, the dog remains man's best friend.



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English

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(Honeysuckle)(Chapter – 2) (How the Dog found himself a new Master!)
(Class – VI)

Working with Language

Question A:

Each word in the box given below indicates *a large number of...*

For example, 'a herd of cows' refers to many cows.

Complete each of the following phrases with a suitable word from the box.

school fleet brood bundle bunch pack flock herd

1. a _____ of ships
2. a _____ of flowers
3. a _____ of chicks
4. a _____ of cattle
5. a _____ of sticks
6. a _____ of sheep
7. a _____ of fish
8. a _____ of wolves

Answer A:

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

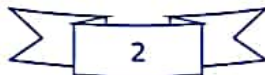
Question B:

Make nouns from the words given below by adding -ness or -ity. (For some words we need to add just -ty, or -y.)

1. honest _____
2. kind _____
3. cruel _____
4. calm _____
5. sad _____
6. active _____
7. creative _____
8. sincere _____
9. cheerful _____
10. bitter _____
11. sensitive _____
12. great _____

Answer B:

1. honesty
2. kindness
3. cruelty
4. calmness
5. sadness
6. activity
7. creativity
8. sincerity
9. cheerfulness
10. bitterness
11. sensitivity
12. greatness



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English

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(Honeysuckle)(Chapter – 2) (How the Dog found himself a new Master!)

(Class – VI)

Question C:

Wordsearch

- There are twelve words hidden in this table.
- Six can be found horizontally and the remaining six vertically.
- All of them are *describing* words like 'good', 'happy', etc.
- The first letters of the words are given below:

Horizontal: H R F F S G

Vertical: A W S F L Q

Answer C:

Horizontal words: Hasty, Ready, Fierce, Frightened, Strong and Good.

Vertical words: Angry, Worse, Surprised, Free, Loyal and Quiet.

A	H	A	S	T	Y	D	U	L	M	N	P
N	F	L	U	V	Q	T	B	O	A	L	Z
G	Z	M	R	X	R	V	D	Y	F	Q	O
R	X	O	P	W	S	F	O	A	B	U	C
Y	C	P	R	E	A	D	Y	L	D	I	F
D	G	Q	I	Y	F	I	E	R	C	E	D
A	H	R	S	T	R	O	N	G	H	T	J
X	W	S	E	Z	E	A	B	H	K	S	K
G	O	O	D	A	E	C	A	I	J	T	L
F	R	I	G	H	T	E	N	E	D	W	M
B	S	J	C	B	L	D	F	J	K	X	V
E	E	K	D	E	M	B	E	L	M	U	Y

A	H	A	S	T	Y	D	U	L	M	N	P
N	F	L	U	V	Q	T	B	O	A	L	Z
G	Z	M	R	X	R	V	D	Y	F	Q	O
R	X	O	P	W	S	F	O	A	B	U	C
Y	C	P	R	E	A	D	Y	L	D	I	F
D	G	Q	I	Y	F	I	E	R	C	E	D
A	H	R	S	T	R	O	N	G	H	T	J
X	W	S	E	Z	E	A	B	H	K	S	K
G	O	O	D	A	E	C	A	I	J	T	L
F	R	I	G	H	T	E	N	E	D	W	M
B	S	J	C	B	L	D	F	J	K	X	V
E	E	K	D	E	M	B	E	L	M	U	Y

Question D:

Read the following passage and do the exercises that follow. Then complete the family tree of dogs given on the facing page.

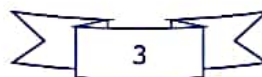
The Dog Family

The dog family is one of the 11 families that make up the Carnivores, a large group of intelligent, flesh-eating, backboned animals. In this group are such varied animals as bears, pandas, raccoons, cats, hyenas, and even seal. The dog or canine family has many wild species like wolves, foxes, coyotes, jackals, and wild dogs.

The dog is the only domesticated member of the canine family though now and then someone tames a wolf, fox or coyote as a pet. All members of the dog family are descendants of a wolf-like animal which lived about 15 million years ago. From this distant ancestor, the true dogs gradually developed. But nobody knows the exact ancestor of the modern domestic dog.

Several wild dogs look and behave like domestic dogs. The dingo or wild dog of Australia is one of these. It is possible that the dingo was a tamed dog brought to Australia long ago which then ran wild.

Dogs were the first animals tamed by humans — perhaps 20,000 years ago. Tamed dogs were brought from Asia to the New World 5,000 or more years ago. Dogs were first used for hunting.



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English

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(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 2) (How the Dog found himself a new Master!)

(Class - VI)

1. Find the opposites of these words in the text above.

(i) ancestor —————

(ii) wild t _ m _

(iii) ancient —————

(iv) near d — — — — — t

(v) suddenly gr —————

2. Complete the following sentences.

(i) The dingo is _____.

(ii) Dogs were the _____ animals tamed by humans. The other animals tamed by humans are _____.

(Think and name some other such animals.)

(iii) The New World refers to _____. Dogs were brought there from _____.

Answer D:

1.

(i) ancestor **descendant**

(ii) wild **tame**

(iii) ancient **modern**

(iv) near **distant**

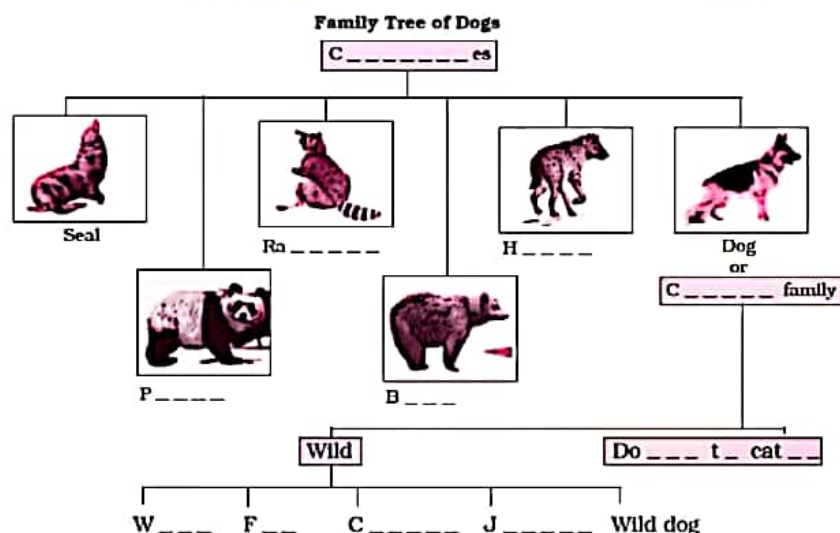
(v) suddenly **gradually**

2.

(i) The dingo is a wild animal.

(ii) Dogs were the **first** animals tamed by humans. The other animals tamed by humans are **horses, elephants, donkeys, cows, bulls, etc.**

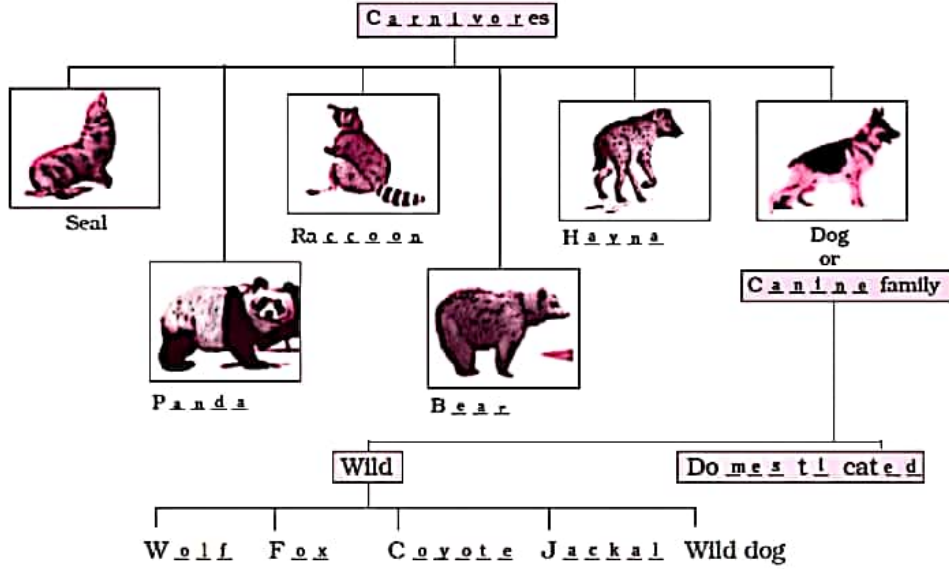
(iii) The New World refers to **Amerika**. Dogs were brought there from **Asia**.



English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 2) (How the Dog found himself a new Master!)
(Class - VI)

Family Tree of Dogs



English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Honeysuckle)(Poem)(Chapter - 2) (The Kite)
(Class - VI)

Working with the Poem

Question 1:

List out the action words in the poem.

dive, dip, snaps, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Find out the meanings of these words.

Answer 1:

dive, dip, snaps, soars, rides, pulls, flaps

drive - to plunge

dip - bend

snaps - makes a sharp sound

soars - rises

rides - sits on the back

pulls - drives forward

flaps - flutters

Question 2:

Read these lines from the poem:

Then soars like a ship

With only a sail

The movement of the tailless kite is compared to a ship with a sail. This is called a **simile**. Can you suggest what or who the following actions may be compared to?

He runs like _____

He eats like _____

She sings like _____

It shines like _____

It flies like _____

Answer 2:

He runs like a **deer**.

He eats like a **dog**.

She sings like a **bird**.

It shines like a **star**.

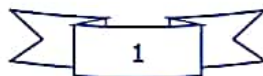
It flies like a **kite**.

Question 3:

Try to make a kite with your friends. Collect the things required such as colour paper/newspaper, thread, glue, a thin stick that can be bent. After making the kite see if you can fly it.

Answer 3:

Do yourself.



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English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 3) (Taro's Reward)
(Class - VI)

Working with the Text

Question A:

Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Taro run in the direction of the stream?
2. How did Taro's father show his happiness after drinking saké?
3. Why did the waterfall give Taro saké and others water?
4. Why did the villagers want to drown Taro?
5. Why did the Emperor reward Taro?

Answer A:

1. Taro ran in the direction of stream because he had never heard before that sound of falling water. He was thirsty also.
2. After drinking sake, his father warmth as well as energetic. He stopped shivering and started dancing.
3. Taro was a thoughtful son. Therefore the waterfall obliged Taro and changed water into sake as a reward for him. But the other people were greedy. So, it remained plain water for them.
4. The villagers also went to collect sake. But they got only plain water. They thought Taro made them fool. So, they wanted to punish him.
5. Taro was fully devoted towards his parents. The emperor wanted to encourage all children to respect, obey and serve their parents. So, he rewarded Taro as a role model.

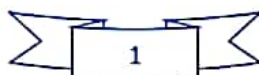
Question B:

Mark the right item.

1. Taro earned very little money because
 - (i) he didn't work hard enough.
 - (ii) the villagers didn't need wood.
 - (iii) the price of wood was very low.
2. Taro decided to earn extra money
 - (i) to live a more comfortable life.
 - (ii) to buy his old father some saké.
 - (iii) to repair the cracks in the hut.
3. The neighbour left Taro's hut in a hurry because
 - (i) she was delighted with the drink.
 - (ii) she was astonished to hear Taro's story.
 - (iii) she wanted to tell the whole village about the waterfall.

Answer B:

1. Taro earned very little money because (iii) the price of wood was very low.
2. Taro decided to earn extra money (ii) to buy his old father some saké.
3. The neighbour left Taro's hut in a hurry because (iii) she wanted to tell the whole village about the waterfall.



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English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 3) (Taro's Reward)
(Class - VI)

Working with Language

Question A:

A. Strike off the words in the box below that are not suitable.

Taro wanted to give his old parents everything they needed. This shows that he was ...

thoughtful	hardworking	loving	honest
considerate	trustworthy	efficient	kind

Answer A:

Taro wanted to give his old parents everything they needed. This shows that he was *honest*, *trustworthy* and *efficient*.

Question B:

1. "This made Taro sadder than ever."

'This' refers to

- (i) a strong wind that began to blow.
- (ii) Taro's father's old age.
- (iii) Taro's inability to buy expensive saké for his father.

(Mark the right item.)

2. "This, said the emperor, was to encourage all children to honour and obey their parents."

'This' refers to

- (i) the most beautiful fountain in the city.
- (ii) rewarding Taro with gold and giving the fountain his name.
- (iii) sending for Taro to hear his story.

(Mark the right item.)

Answer B:

1. "This made Taro sadder than ever."

'This' refers to (iii) Taro's inability to buy expensive saké for his father.

2. "This, said the emperor, was to encourage all children to honour and obey their parents."

'This' refers to (ii) rewarding Taro with gold and giving the fountain his name.

Question C:

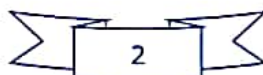
Arrange the words below in pairs that rhyme.

Example: young - lung
money - sunny

young	sad	money	chop	lung	last
wax	could	bad	sound	axe	wood
way	stop	sunny	fast	round	day

Answer C:

Sad -	Bad	Could -	Wood
Sound -	Round	Last -	Fast
Wax -	Axe	Way -	Day
Chop -	Stop		



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English

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(Honeysuckle)(Chapter – 3) (Taro's Reward)
(Class – VI)

Question D:

1. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

lonely	little	hard	young
thoughtful	delicious	beautiful	

A _____ woodcutter lived on a _____ hillside. He was a _____ son who worked _____ but earned _____ money. One day he saw a _____ waterfall hidden behind a rock. He tasted the water and found it _____.

2. Find these sentences in the story and fill in the blanks.

(i) This made Taro _____ than ever. (3)

(ii) He decided to work _____ than before. (3)

(iii) Next morning, Taro jumped out of bed _____ than usual. (4)

(iv) He began to chop even _____. (4)

(v) Next morning, Taro started for work even _____ than the morning before. (10)

Answer D:

1. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

A *young* woodcutter lived on a *lonely* hillside. He was a *thoughtful* son who worked *hard* but earned *little* money. One day he saw a *little* waterfall hidden behind a rock. He tasted the water and found it *delicious*.

2. Find these sentences in the story and fill in the blanks.

(i) This made Taro *sadder* than ever.

(ii) He decided to work *harder* than before.

(iii) Next morning, Taro jumped out of bed *earlier* than usual.

(iv) He began to chop even *faster*.

(v) Next morning, Taro started for work even *earlier* than the morning before.

Speaking and Writing

Question A:

Speak the following sentences clearly but as quickly as you can. Learn them by heart.

(i) How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck would chuck wood.

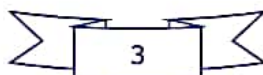
(ii) Betty bought a bit of butter, but the bit of butter was a little bitter so she bought some better butter to make the bitter butter better.

Answer A:

Do yourself.

Question B:

1. The story 'Taro's Reward' shows that Taro is thoughtful, hardworking and also wise. Read aloud the parts of story that show these qualities in Taro.



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English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 3) (Taro's Reward)
(Class - VI)

2.

(i) Like Patrick in the story 'Who Did Patrick's Homework', Taro is helped by magic. Do you believe in magic? What are the magical things that happen in these stories?

(ii) Which story do you like better, and why? Do you know such stories in other languages? Discuss these questions in class.

3. Now write a paragraph or two about these two stories, comparing them.

Answer B:

1. "All day long he chopped wood in the forest. Though he worked very hard, he earned very little money. This made him sad, for he was a thoughtful son and wanted to give his old parents everything they needed."

2.

(i) I don't believe in magic. It is just playing trick and practice. In this story the magic is done as there appears a waterfall behind the rocks and the water tasted like sake.

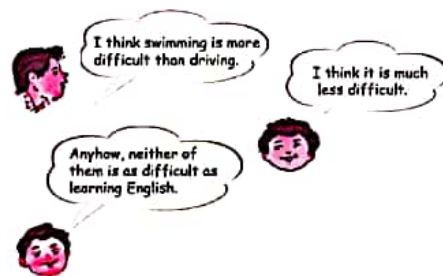
(ii) Both the stories are based on the fact that hard work is the key of success. But I like Patrick's most as it is more adventurous.

3. *Who did Patrick's homework* is more adventurous than *Taro's Reward*. Patrick was hardworking but still hated homework. He was good in sports. The story was quit natural and leaves a message that hard work always pays. On the other hand, Taro was a thoughtful, wise and hardworking boy. He was just opposite to Patrick. He was fully devoted toward his parents and was rewarded by emperor for the same thing.

Question C:

1. Listen to these children. What are they talking about?

2. Work in groups. Come to some agreement on each of the activities given below. Decide which is the most interesting, dullest, most dangerous, safest, most rewarding, most exciting.



cooking	fishing	playing football
knitting	dancing	listening to music
reading	sewing	mountain climbing
walking	swimming	learning languages
painting	watching TV	stamp collecting

Answer C:

1. They are discussing about the difficulties related to driving or learning English. On the same fact one of them is agree but other is not.

2. **Most interesting:** dancing, listening to music and watching TV.

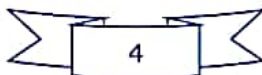
Dullest: knitting, learning language and sewing.

Most dangerous: mountain climbing.

Safest: Walking, stamp collecting.

Most rewarding: reading, fishing. Cooking and painting.

Most exciting: Plying football and swimming.



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English

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(Honeysuckle)(Chapter - 3) (Taro's Reward)
(Class - VI)

Dictation

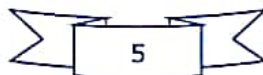
Question 1:

Your teacher will speak the words given below. Write against each two new words that rhyme with it.

1. bed _____, _____
2. wax _____, _____
3. fast _____, _____
4. chop _____, _____
5. young _____, _____

Answer 1:

1. bed - led, shed.
2. wax - fax, wax.
3. fast - cast, last.
4. chop - flop, shop.
5. young - among, belong.



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English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Honeysuckle)(Poem)(Chapter - 3) (The Quarrel)
(Class - VI)

Working with the Poem

Question 1:

With your partner try to guess the meaning of the underlined phrases.

- (i) And somehow we fell out.
- (ii) The afternoon turned black.

Answer 1:

- (i) fell out - quarrelled
- (ii) turned black - was spoiled due to bad mood.

Question 2:

Read these lines from the poem:

- (i) One thing led to another
- (ii) The start of it was slight
- (iii) The end of it was strong
- (iv) The afternoon turned black
- (v) Thumped me on the back

Discuss with your partner what these lines mean.

Answer 2:

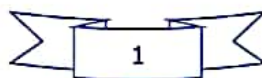
- (i) During the arguments, one thing led to another
- (ii) The start of quarrel was pretty small.
- (iii) The end of quarrel was bitter and effect was long lasting.
- (iv) The quarrel always spoils the mood of quarrelling person.
- (v) Patted on the back in a friendly manner.

Question 3:

Describe a recent quarrel that you have had with your brother, sister or friend. How did it start? What did you quarrel about? How did it end?

Answer 3:

Do yourself.



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GYAN KENDRA
DONE. NOKHA, ROHTAS

A PACT WITH THE SUN

Supplementary Reader in English for Class VI



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING



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BOOK'S NAME - HONEY SUCKLE

ENGLISH [CLASS] - VI

Lesson - 01 [A TALE OF TWO BIRDS]

Hard words:

new-born babies - छोटे-छोटे बच्चे

took care - देखभाल करना

little ones - छोटे बच्चे

storm - आंध्र

thunder - गरजन

lightning - बिजली

blew down - नीचे गिरा दिया

hit - ~~चिरा~~ टकराया

fortunately - भाग्यवश

gang - समूह

landed - जा गिरा

days passed - दिन गुजरता गया।

rode after it - सवारी करते हुए पीछा किया।

deep - अंदर तक

followed - पीछा किया

lost his way - अपना रास्ता खो दिया।

till - जबतक

by now - अब समय तक

got off - उतरा।

suddenly - अचानक

heard - सुना voice - आवाज

Quick - जल्दी Hurry up - जल्दी करो!

There's someone - कोई है। else - नहीं तो

he'll slip away - वह भाग जाएगा।

amazed - हैरान हुआ, चकित हुआ।

faint noise - हल्की (सुरीली) आवाज

issuing - आना

quickly - तेजी से

got on - सवार हुआ

rode away - दूर ^{सवारी} निकल गया।

explained - वर्णन किया।

behaviour - आदत।

clearing - खुला स्थान।

tied - बाँधा

gentle voice - सुरीली आवाज

announce - बौली / घोषणा

comfortable - आरामदायक।

entered - प्रवेश किया।

make yourself at home - आराम कीजिए।

for a while - थोड़ी देर।

share my food - मेरे साथ भोजन करें।

though - यद्यपि

they looked so alike - एक जैसे दिखाई दिये।

surprises - आश्चर्य

The holy man - धार्मिक व्यक्ति (ऋषि)

After all - अंततः

One is known by the company one keeps.

व्यक्ति संगति से जाना जाता है।

imitates - नकल करता है।

repeated - दुहराया।

what he has always heard - जो वह सदा सुनता है।

English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Chapter – 1) (A Tale of Two Birds)
(Class – VI)

Questions

Question 1:

How did the two baby birds get separated?

Answer 1:

The two baby birds lived in a tall tree along with their mother. One day, there was a big storm. The tree came down. The mother bird was killed. The strong wind blew the two baby birds away to the other side of the forest at a little distance from each other. Thus they got separated from each other.

Question 2:

Where did each of them find a home?

Answer 2:

One of the baby birds came down near a cave where a gang of robbers lived. The other bird landed outside a rishi's ashram a little distance away.

Question 3:

What did the first bird say to the stranger?

Answer 3:

The first bird saw the stranger (the king). He called the robbers to hurry up and rob the king's jewels and his horse.

Question 4:

What did the second bird say to him?

Answer 4:

The second bird welcomed the king to the ashram. He requested the stranger to drink water, take rest and make himself comfortable. He added that his brother lived in the company of robbers, so he talks like them.

Question 5:

How did the rishi explain the different ways in which the two birds behaved?

Answer 5:

The king told the rishi about the different behaviour of the two birds. Then the rishi explained that the first bird repeated the words of the robbers but the second bird repeated what he had always heard at the ashram. Their different ways were the results of their company.

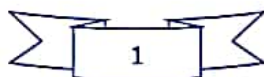
Question 6:

Which one of the following sums up the story best?

- 1) A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
- 2) One is known by the company he keeps.
- 3) A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Answer 6:

- 2) One is known by the company he keeps.



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Lesson-02

The Friendly Mongoose

We must have a pet - हमलोगों की एक पालतू आवश्यक रखना चाहिए।

- will need a companion - दोस्त की आवश्यकता होगी।

son's companion - ~~दोस्त~~ बेटे का दोस्त

tiny - छोटा

mongoose - मैंगू

will soon be fully grown - जल्द ही पूरी तरह बड़ा हो जायेगा।

bushy tail - अंबादार पूँछ।

still - अभी भी

cradle - पालना (झुला)

alternately - एक के बाद एक बरकरार।

fed - खिलायी

rocked - झुलाते हुए

picking up - ऊपर उठाकर।

off to - कहीं बाहर जाना।

Keep an eye on him. उसका ध्यान रखना।

Frankly - निःसंकोच।

as sweet as our baby - इतना ही प्यारा जितना मेरा बेटा

went away - चली गई।

nothing to do - करने की कुछ भी नहीं था।

decided - फैसला किया।

for quite some time - लंबे समय तक।

jumped to ^{the} conclusion - परिणाम ~~स्वरूप~~ निकाली / फैसला की।

groceries - पक-चूने सामग्री

as was customary - रीज की तरह

screamed - चिल्लायी।

was smeared - सना था।

wicked - दुष्ट

hysterically - जागलों की तरह।

Rage - गुस्सा

strength - ताकत

on the blood - smeared mongoose

रक्त से सना हुआ नैवला पर

was fast asleep - गहरी नींद सोया था।

torn - चिबड़ा हुआ

bleeding - रक्त बहा

In a flash - पल भर में

realised - महसूस की।

what had happened - क्या हुआ था।

What have I done? - मैंने क्या कर चुकी हूँ?

who lay dead and still - जो मर चुका और शरीर पड़े हुए था।

unaware of her sobbing ^{उन्के} सुबियों से अज्ञान

hastily - जल्दी में

rashly - बेतहाशा

stared - धुरती हुई

Wiping her tears - अपने

आँसुकों को पोंछकर।

-x-

English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Chapter - 2) (The Friendly Mongoose)
(Class - VI)

Questions

Question 1:

Why did the farmer bring a baby mongoose into the house?

Answer 1:

The farmer had a small son. He wanted to have a pet to give company to his child. So he brought home a baby mongoose to play with the child.

Question 2:

Why didn't the farmer's wife want to leave the baby along with the mongoose?

Answer 2:

The farmer's wife did not trust her pet mongoose so she didn't want to leave her son along with that animal.

Question 3:

What were the farmer's comment on his wife's fears?

Answer 3:

The farmer understood why his wife was afraid of leaving the baby alone with the mongoose. Therefore, he tried to remove her fear. He said that the mongoose was a friendly animal, it is sweet and gentle just like their own baby.

Question 4:

Why did the farmer's wife strike the mongoose with her basket?

Answer 4:

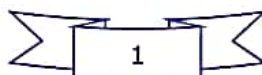
The farmer's wife returned home with basket full of groceries. She noticed blood on the face and paws of the mongoose. She had no doubt that the mongoose had killed her son. So in anger she hit the mongoose with the heavy basket. The poor mongoose died on the spot.

Question 5:

Did she repent her hasty action? How does she show her repentance?

Answer 5:

The farmer's wife saw the snake torn into pieces. Her own son was safely asleep. She realised her mistake. She felt very sorry. She touched the mongoose and cried. She saw the painful result of her hasty action.



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English

(www.tiwariacademy.com)
(Chapter - 3) (The Shepherd's Treasure)
(Class - VI)

Questions

Question 1:

The shepherd hadn't been to school because

- (i) he was very poor.
- (ii) there were very few schools in those days.
- (iii) he wasn't interested in studies.

Choose the right answer.

Answer 1:

- (ii) there were very few schools in those days.

Question 2:

Who visited the shepherd one day, and why?

Answer 2:

Apple - Fruit

The king of Iran visited the shepherd one day as he wanted to check the reality about the wisdom and friendly nature of shepherd. So, the king dressed himself like a shepherd and meet the wise shepherd.

Question 3:

Why did the other governors grow jealous of the shepherd?

Answer 3:

The common shepherd was appointed the governor of a small district. He was very honest and hard worker so he was loved and honoured by the people. His fame spread all around the country. That is why the other governors grew jealous of the shepherd.

Question 4:

Why was the new governor called to the palace?

Answer 4:

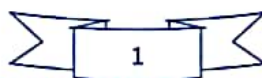
The jealous governors poisoned the king's ears against the new shepherd-governor. They reported that the new governor was dishonest. He always carried his ill-gotten treasure in an iron chest. So the king called him to reveal the truth.

Question 5:

Why was everyone delighted to see the iron chest on the camel's back?

Answer 5:

Everyone present in the palace was thinking that the iron-box contained treasure. The king will dismiss the shepherd if the governor's report proved true. So, they were delighted do see the contents of the box.



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