FA-3

Class VI English

Lesson -6 The helpful young man

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| Hard Words  **Main Points**   1. What did the peasant have ? | Consulted- Seek advice/Permission  Reluctant- Unwilling  Remote- Distant, For away  Calamities- Misfortunes, Disasters  Destination- The place to which someone is going.  Determination- Firmness of purpose  Restore- Return to a previous condition  Assuringly- Confidently  Amazing- Astonishing, Surprising  Compelled- Force to do something  Roamed- Wander  Buck- Male Dear  Trusted- Have Faith  Approached- To go Near  Spotted- Find Out  Proclaimed- Declared  Evade- To avoid  Adventurous- Exciting Experiences  Beheaded- By cutting off their head  Executed- Carry out  Proposed- put forward  Smashed- Break Violently  **Explanation**   1. He had seven sons. 2. Plenty of land. |
| 2.The Faqir said that | 1. The peasant could see again if the ash of the eyes of a particular fish is arranged.  2. It should be rubbed in his eyes. |
| 1. When the young man took the fish out of water | 1. It said, “Tell me what you want”. 2. “I will be at your mercy, if I do not fulfil my promise.” |
| 1. The young man threw the fish back into the ocean and said | 1. He wanted its eyes. 2. He needed its eyes to cure his father’s eyesight. |
| 1. The fish said assuringly to him | 1. To remember her in his hard times. 2. She may prove helpful to him. |
| 1. If incase his father’s eyesight does not come back | 1. The fish’s life will not be spared. 2. It was not just an idle threat. |
| 1. On hearing the news the elder brothers rushed to their father because | 1. They were jealous of their youngest brother. 2. He would be the heir to the father’s property. |
| 1. The young man said to the buck | 1. To go into the ditch 2. He will cover it with grass and leaves. |
| 1. After sometime he heard a cry because | 1. A jackal; was being chased by hunters. 2. The jackal approached him for help. |
| 1. The condition of the princess was | 1. She would marry the man who could evade his reflection in the magic mirror. 2. He would be beheaded if traced in the mirror. |
| 1. Where did the young man hide 1st and 2nd time | 1. He hid in the stomach of the fish. 2. He sat on buck’s horns and went to remote hills |
| 1. The third time the young man hid under the princess’s bed but | 1. She couldn’t trace the young man. 2. She got sick of this job. |
| 1. In the end the princess | 1. She accepted her defeat. 2. She agreed to marry him. |

**Message:-**“ Our goodness always fetch us support in the times of need”.

**Activity:-**Group Discussion—Have you ever helped anyone in distress? How do you help the needy ones?

**Postcard (Format)**

1. Place from where the postcard is being written.
2. Date
3. Salutation
4. Content
5. Complimentary Close
6. Subscription
7. Signature

**Grammar**

**Determiners**

**Definition:-**Determiners are words placed before a noun or a noun phrase. They determine a noun.

**Kinds of Determiners:-**

1. **Articles (a,an,the)**
2. **Possessive Determiners (my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their,one’s,whose,etc.)**
3. **Demonstrative Determiners(This, these, that, those)**
4. **Distributive Determiners(each, every,neither,either)**
5. **Quantifying Determiners(Some, Any, No, much, More, many, most, little, a little, few, a few, least, fewer, fewest, enough, several, all, both, half etc)**
6. **Interrogative Determiners(What, which, whose,etc)**

FA-4

Class VI English

Lesson – Bharat Desh

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| Hard Words | Snow-Clad- Covered with snow  Weary- Tired  Generous- Kind towards others  Scriptures- Holy books  Explore- Discuss in detail  Mysteries- Secrecy  Unravel- to discover  Weapons- A thing designed for physical damage.  Overcome- Succeed in dealing with a problem  Stroll- Walk in a leisurely way.  Utter- Speak |

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| **Main Points** | **Explanation** |
| 1. Through the poem, Bharat Desh, the poet wants us to | 1. To shake off our fears and poverty. 2. Set up schools for the students |
| 2. He wants us to produce | 1.Tools  2. Weapons  3. Paper |
| 3. He advises us not to be | 1. Lazy and weary  2. But try to be generous |
| 4. He wants his country men to know more about | 1. Heavens  2. Oceans  3. The mysteries of moon |
| 5.We shall learn | 1. The scriptures  2. The art of street sweeping |

**Message:-**We should work regularly for the upliftment of the poor and needy people to make our country prosperous.

**Activity:-**List the names of any 5 heroes and the reason for their fame.

**Advertisements:-**

1. Always use a catchy, simple and effective language.
2. There should be a happy blending of content and style
3. The advertisements should be brief and to the point.
4. Advertisements shouldn’t be made heavy,lengthy and dull by using long sentences.
5. The main issue/issues should be sensibly highlighted in simple and catchy words.

**Grammar**

**Modals**

Modals are special auxiliaries (helping verbs). They are also called Modal auxiliary verbs.

**Examples:-**can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, will, should, would, dare, need, used to.

**Conditionals**

There are three kinds of conditional sentences.

**1st kind:-**(If+present tense)+(future)

**Examples:- 1.** If he calls,I will come.

2.If he gets the job, he will give us a treat.

**2nd kind:- (**If+past tense)+(would+base form of verb)

**Examples:-**1. If he worked hard, he might pass.

2.If they helped me, I could pass.

**3rd kind:- (**If +past perfect)+(would have + past participle)

**Examples:-**1. If you had studied regularly, you would not have failed.

2.IfManoj had heard the weather forecast, he would not have gone.

SA-2

Class vi English

Lesson 8 to 11

|  |  |
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| Hard Words | Shrill- Sharp and unpleasant  Assign- To allot  Contracted- Caught  Dismay- Despair  Prompting- Causing someone to say or do something.  Wings- The hidden sides of the stage.  Apologises- TO beg pardon  Infuriated- Angry  Intrude- Come uninvited  Elm- A tall tree with broad leaves.  Optimism- Belief that good things will happen.  Burglar- Thief  Criticism- Good or bad opinion  Vendors- Sellers  Glued- Paying close attention  Strolling- walking in a slow way.  Trotting- Running fast with small quick steps.  Pounced- Jumped.  Agitated- Make Troubled.  Collapsed- Fall down suddenly  Culprit- Accused  Pretended- To show  Postponed- To take place later than first planned. |

**Lesson-8 Hanuman and I**

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| **Main Points** | **Explanation** |
| 1. The preparations in the school were going on | 1. For the Annual Day.  2. Junior section will enact ‘The Story of Rama’. |
| 2. Why was it impossible for Rupa to get Rama’s Role | 1. She was shorter than Radhika.  2. She has a shrill voice. |
| 3. Rupa was eager to get Rama’s Role because | 1.She felt it would be exciting to act on the stage, with a bow and arrow slung on shoulders.  2. Her parents would be surprised to have such a talented daughter. |
| 4. The teacher entered the classroom | 1. Because she was going to assign certain roled to the children.  2. She assigned the roles of Rama, Sita, Hanuman and Lakshman to different students. |
| 5.Alka was unable to play the role of Hanuman | 1. she contracted measles.  2. She has been running a high temp. |
| 6.The teacher advised Rupa | 1. To repeat what she says.  2. Speak as loudly as she can. |
| 7.In the end of the play | 1. The audience rolled with laughter.  2. The infuriated teachers came on the stage and dragged her off the stage. |

**Message:-**One should work according to one’s capability.

**Activity:-**Role play by the students.

**Lesson-9 Our Tree**

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| **Main Points** | **Explanation** |
| 1. The contrast between the beginning and the ending of the poem is that | 1.In the beginning of the poem it is written that a tree takes so many years of pushing the sky (to grow).  2. In the ending of the poem it is written that a tree takes 10 minutes to be chopped down by the people. |
| 2. The poet said that an alm was there outside our school | 1. It was there before his father’s father.  2. Its shadow reached he school playground. |

**Message:-**Save Trees. Save Life.

**Lesson-10- Attila**

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| **Main Points** | **Explanation** |
| 1. The reason for buying Attila was | 1. There was a series of house breakings and thefts in the Neighbourhood.  2. Householders decided to put more trust in a dog than the police. |
| 2. Attila’s Attitude towards strangers | 1.All of them were warmly received by him.  2. When they stop and smile,Attila would melt and become their best friend. |
| 3. The mother wanted to lock Attila in a room at night | 1. We may call in a burglar.  2. He may show him around (all the things) |
| 4.Ranga broke into Attila’s house | 1.He searched all the trunks and almirahs.  2. He made a neat bundle of jewellery and other valuables. |
| 5. When Ranga saw Attila He expected him to bark but | 1. He waited for a moment and then licked Ranga’s hands.  2. He rolled his eyes. |
| 6.Attila’s companionship got on Ranga’s nerves because | 1. He requested the dog to leave him but the dog remained unmoved.  2. He sat before him with his eyes glued on him. |
| 7.The young man recognized the jewels | 1. He pounced on Ranga and sat on him.  2. A crowd collected and ploice appeared on the scene. |
| 8.The lady of the house softened towards Attila and said. | 1. He is a very cunning detective.  2. He is too deep for words. |
| 9.It was good that Attila had no power of speech otherwise | 1. He would have told the truth.  2. He would have lost the position of a hero. |

**Message**:- A watch dog like Attila is dangerous to us.

**Activity:-**Make a vocabulary chart.

**Lesson- 11**

**The case of Copied Question Papers**

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| **Main Points** | **Explanation** |
| 1. Hilton Soames came to visit Holmes | 1. He was a tall man of a nervous and excitable temperament.  2. He was extremely agitated over something. |
| 2. What was the problem of soames ? | 1. At about 3 o’clock the proof papers arrived from the printers.  2. At 4.30 He went to take tea in his friend’s room.  3. When he returned he saw a key hanging in the door. |
| 3. How did he know that the papers had been tampered with by someone ? | 1. One of them was lying on the floor.  2.One was on the side table near the window.  3. The third was where he had left it. |
| 4.Soames was thinking that | 1. A large sum of money was at stake.  2. A wrong man might take advantage of it. |
| 5. When Holmes saw the paper he found that | 1. There were no finger prints.  2. There were some pencil shreds.  3. Some grains of saw dust were there on the table. |
| 6.Holmes went up and knocked at steve’s room | 1 He opened the door and borrowed a pencil from him to make notes.  2.Then he did the same in Ralph’s and Gilchrist’s room. |
| 7.How did Holmes draw the conclusion | 1. Gilchrist was 6 feet tall and a long jumper.  2. He was practicing the jump.  3. He put his shoes on the table that made scratches.  4.He put his gloves on the chair and took the proof papers to copy.  5. He wrote very fast and broke the pencil. |
| 8.Bannister pretended to faint | 1. To give Gilchrist a chance to escape.  2. He sat down on the chair to hide his gloves. |
| 9.Gilchrist decided to skip the examination because | 1. Bannister spoke to him as a father.  2. He made him understand what he did was wrong.  3.Bannister set him on the right path. |
| 11.What did Holmes said to Gilchrist in the end. | 1. You are a young man with bright future.  2. Let us see how high you can rise in the future |

**Message:-**Nothing can escape from detective’s eye.

**Activity:-**Role play by the students.

**Poster Making (Format)**

The following points should be kept in mind while drafting a poster:-

1. Topic/Event/Article/Product
2. Date,time and place
3. A clear message concerning the theme
4. Name of the Individual/Association/Organisation issuing it.

**NOTE:-**

1. Make certain colourful drawings to make the poster attractive.
2. Preferably it should be drafted within a square or a rectangle.
3. Use different sizes of letters.

**Grammar:-**

**Tense:-**

1. **Simple Present Tense:- It is used in three situations**
2. Daily routine
3. Habitual actions/hobbies
4. Universal and factual actions

**Examples:-**1. He goes to school daily.

1. The earth revolves round the sun.

**2.Simple Past Tense:-Shows a gap between the time referred to in the sentence and the present time.**

**Examples:-**1. I felt that I was very light.

2. I landed on the moon sharp at 6 o’ clock.

**3. Simple Future Tense:- Describes an event that is to take place after the moment of description.**

**Examples:-**1. I shall eat.

2.They will go.

**4.Present Continuous Tense:- Is used to describe an event that is happening at the moment of description.**

**Examples:-**1. She is playing.

2. They are sleeping.

**5.Past Continuous Tense:- Is used to describe an event that was happening at some time before the moment of description.**

**Examples:-**1. I was playing.

2.They were reading.

**6. Future Continuous Tense:- Is used to describe an event that will be happening at a particular time in future.**

**Examples:-**1. I shall be reading.

2.They will be going.

**7. Present perfect Tense:- Is used to describe a past action leading up to the present.**

**Examples:-**1.They have gone home.

2.She has slept.

**8. Past Perfect Tense:- Describes a past event finishing before a given moment in the past.**

**Examples:-**1.The train had left before I reached the station.

2.The boys had eaten the toffees before I stopped them.

**9. Future Perfect Tense:- Describes an event that will be completing in future.**

**Examples:-**1.She will have written the letter.

2.I shall have done it.