FA-3

Class VI English

Lesson -6 The Helpful young man

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hard Words**Main Points**1. What did the peasant have?
 | Consulted- Seek advice/PermissionReluctant- UnwillingRemote- Distant, Far awayCalamities- Misfortunes, DisastersDestination- The place at which someone is going.Determination- Firmness of purposeRestore- Return to a previous conditionAssuringly- ConfidentlyAmazing- Astonishing, SurprisingCompelled- Force to do somethingRoamed- WanderBuck- Male DeerTrusted- Have FaithApproached- To go NearSpotted- Find OutProclaimed- DeclaredEvade- To avoidAdventurous- Exciting ExperiencesBeheaded- By cutting off their headExecuted- Carry outProposed- put forwardSmashed- 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 in case 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 himself 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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hard Words | Snow-Clad- Covered with snowWeary- TiredGenerous- Kind towards othersScriptures- Holy booksExplore- Discuss in detailMysteries- SecrecyUnravel- to discoverWeapons- A thing designed for physical damage.Overcome- Succeed in dealing with a problemStroll- Walk in a leisurely way.Utter- Speak |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Main Points** | **Explanation** |
| 1. Through the poem,Bharat Desh, the poet wants us to
 | 1. To shape 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.

Figure of speech:- A **"metaphor"** is a [figure of speech] that identifies something as being the same as some unrelated thing, for [rhetorical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhetoric) effect, thus highlighting the similarities between the two.

Example: - We shall set up schools, all scared temples

A **simile** is a [figure of speech](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figure_of_speech) that directly compares two things through the explicit use of connecting words (such as *like, as, so, than,* or various verbs such as *resemble*).

Example:- We shall set up schools all as scared as temples.

**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.

1. 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.If Manoj had heard the weather forecast, he would not have gone.

SA-2

Class VI English

 Lesson 8 to 11

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hard Words | Shrill- Sharp and unpleasantAssign- To allotContracted- Caught Dismay- DespairPrompting- Causing someone to say or do something.Wings- The hidden sides of the stage.Apologises- To beg pardonInfuriated- AngryIntrude- Come uninvitedElm- A tall tree with broad leaves.Optimism- Belief that good things will happen.Burglar- ThiefCriticism- Good or bad opinionVendors- SellersGlued- Paying close attentionStrolling- walking in a slow way.Trotting- Running fast with small quick steps.Pounced- Jumped.Agitated- Make Troubled.Collapsed- Fall down suddenlyCulprit- AccusedPretended- To showPostponed- To take place later than first planned. |

 **Lesson-8 Hanuman and I**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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 roles 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 teacher 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**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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 elm was there outside our school |  1. It was there before his father’s father. 2. Its shadow reached the school playground. |

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

Figure of speech:- A **"metaphor"** is a [figure of speech] that identifies something as being the same as some unrelated thing, for [rhetorical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhetoric) effect, thus highlighting the similarities between the two.

Example: - So many years of pushing the sky.

A **simile** is a [figure of speech](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figure_of_speech) that directly compares two things through the explicit use of connecting words (such as *like, as, so, than,* or various verbs such as *resemble*).

Example:- Years drift by, fall like leaves.

 **Lesson-10- Attila**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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. He 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 police 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**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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.1. 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.

**Write ups**

**Festivals of India**

A festival is a kind of celebration. Festivals are many and varied in nature. Different festivals are observed in different tribes and communities.In India, we find Hindus, Muslims and Christians, and Hindus form the bulk of the Indian Population. These religious groups observe their respective festivals in their traditional ways. They are as follows:

**Puja festival:**- Puja-festival is the festival of the goddess Durga. It is a Hindu festival. It falls every year in the month of October. This festival continues for ten days. On the tenth day, the images of Durga are carried in procession and immersed in a river or a reservoir. This festival is gorgeously held in the cities of Calcutta and Cuttack.

**Diwali:-**Diwali is the festival of lamps. It is also known as Deepavali. It is a Hindu festival. Generally, it falls in the month of October. But the exact date varies from year to year. Diwali celebrates the home-coming of Rama after he had killed the demon king Ravana. In the evening of this day, rows of earthen lamps are lit on every house-front. People explode the play-bombs and crackers and play with a lot of fire-works.

**Holi:-**Holi is a part of the dola festival. It takes place on the last day of Dola. On this day every Hindu youth is busy with coloured powder and coloured water. They enjoy the smearing of coloured powder and the squirting of coloured water at their friends. But it should not be extended to the unwilling people.

**Muharam:-**It is a Mohammedan festival held, generally, in the month of March. It is held as a common condolence to commemorate the death of the great Emam Hosen who was killed at the hands of Azid who had wrongfully usurped the khalifaship. Muharam is observed for three days with handsome projections called Tazia.

**X-Mas:-**Christmas is observed by Christians every year on 25th December, as the birthday of Jesus Christ. This festival is very popular in the Christian community. On this day, cards of greetings are exchanged and visit too. Gifts are given and taken. This is a day of great rejoicing for the Christian people.

**Conclusion:**-The Indians observe a large number of festivals. These should be observed with a spirit of peace, order, unity and co-operation.

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 **Hobbies**

Life without a hobby is like food without the salt. It is a hobby which makes living interesting. It is a pursuit outside one’s regular work. A hobby gives one joy and pleasure; one does not get tired of it. It is a pastime, relaxation and leisure. In this way, while one is learning something, he is also making best use of his time.

There are many hobbies like drawing, painting, gardening, stamp collecting, photography, reading, sewing, crafts, embroidery, knitting, cooking, pet care, coin collecting, etc. My favorite hobbies are gardening, coin collecting, photography and traveling.

Gardening gives me immense pleasure. When I saw seed sown by me growing into beautiful plants and blooming flowers, it gives me a great sense of fulfillment. I enjoy tendering my plants and watering my garden every day. It gives me satisfaction and helps in keeping myself active and busy. I grow flowers and vegetables in my garden. The greenery of plants and sweet fragrance of flowers are the tonics for eyes and mind. In a world full of tension and pollution, it is a great relief to see beautiful flowers and [lovely](http://shayari.co.in/sms/love-shayari) plants.

Another hobby which I pursue is stamp collecting. I have collected hundreds of stamps. It is a pleasure to exchange stamps. I have arranged them in six albums according to the continents. My father who often goes abroad helps me to collect rare stamps.

Each stamp has a story to tell of distant land, strange peoples and the history of nations. I have made many friends in India and abroad by exchanging stamps. Photography is another hobby which is dear to my heart. It gives me a thrill to capture the visual beauty of the world around me. Whenever I see a beautiful flower or a bird in my garden, I catch her in my memory through the lens of my camera.

Traveling is my other passion. Whenever I have an opportunity to visit a new place, whether a village, city, mountain or seaside, I never miss it. It is so thrilling to see a new place and meet different kind of people. Whenever I travel round a new place, I take my camera and shot interesting pictures of people, building, monuments, bazaar etc. It gives me immense satisfaction and pleasure. Though these hobbies are expensive, I love them.

**Joys and Sorrow of school life**

School is an edifice for erudition. Young, impressionable minds are molded into responsible human beings here; it indicates the overall development of a child. It plays an important role of a child in shaping the future of our country, like William Wordsworth has aptly said in 'An Ode to Immortality' that child is the father of man. Children are given-lessons about...

life here, at times steered with an iron hand to instill a sense of righteousness, discipline and punctuality. In the long run these qualities stand them in a good stead. Either bitter or sweet, memories of school days often, leave an indelible image on young minds. Teachers shoulder the responsibility of shaping the character of a child. They selflessly devote themselves in their mission. Each has his own way of imparting lessons.

While some are liberal, some are strict but they have the best interests of the pupil at heart. Juvenile temperaments often fail to see this and develop an aversion towards the class of a strict teacher. Piling homework and projects tire a child. It eats into his playtime causing resentment. Exams bring in its wake anxiety, nervousness and sleepless nights. This we remember long after leaving school. It gives some pupils cold feet. This may be categorized as bitter memories for some, while others may enjoy the sheer thrills of taking tests and scoring high marks.

Games period invariably ranks as favorite of most students. Not only do they enjoy playing in the open air but also learn to cooperate, think in terms of team, acquire a competitive spirit and give rent to the desire to lead and succeed. The petty fights in the playground give us our closest buddies. Later on in life, most of us fondly recollect these moments. While playing with friends we learn how to survive in the big bad world. Fighting spirit takes root during these formative years.

Annual sports day ushers joy for pupils. As a run up to the events, most classes are cancelled and rehearsals take its place. Attractive prizes also motivate many to put in their best. School also cultivates the personality of a child by conducting various competitions like debate, elocution, extempore, quiz, painting, song and dance. Skills like public speaking and confidence are honed. Clarity and coherence of thoughts are developed.

The creative aspect and the curiosity to gather knowledge about the world are encouraged. These activities bring out the best in an individual. Good habits like reading are inculcated by making it compulsory for students to borrow in the library period. Books broaden our knowledge and our outlook on life. It helps us shed our prejudices and ignorance. It acquaints us with great minds like Einstein, Voltaire. Shakespeare, etc. They embody the wisdom of the ages, prompting us to think about bettering our present lot.

Experiences like the joy of standing first in class and the sorrow of losing a football match go into the making of school days. These are often referred to as the best days of our life; where we forge our first friendships- learn our first lessons on life. Every bit of these magical years is meant to be enjoyed, where the innocence and simplicity of childhood are helped to flourish.