

(PROSE) UNIT: 2-THAT SUNDAY MORNING

CLASS:VI

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

A. Answer in one or two sentences.

1. Why did the family move to Patna?

Savita Singh's father was posted in Patna. So they had to move there.

2. Who was challenged for a race?

Savita was challenged for a race by her brother.

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

Yes, the brother is boastful because whenever he wins, he boasts about it for days.

4. Why did the trees become a green blur?

The trees became a green blur to Savita, as she was cycling very fast and due to that, she could not see the trees clearly.

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

The line 'Soon I drew level with my brother and then gradually, I moved ahead', tells us that the girl was faster than the boy.

B. Read the events of the story. They are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order.

And it charged straight at the cavalry officers on horseback. [6]

And so she flew onto the back of the cow. [4]

So everybody panicked and made a general rush to safety. [7]

The startled cow charged off in fear. [5]

She applied the brakes, but was thrown off the cycle. [3]

Just then, she saw a lone cow in the middle of the road. [2]

Finally the cow fell into a ditch and dislodged the girl. [8]

The girl cried out in delight as she overtook her brother on her cycle. [1]

C. Based on your reading, put a (✓) for the correct and (×) for the incorrect statements.

1. The man didn't want to get up because he was tired as he was thrown into the ditch. (×)

2. The boy was rather unsympathetic to his sister. (×)

3. The girl was badly hurt. (×)

4. The boy and the girl were taken by the cavalry to explain their action. (×)

5. They rode back home quickly. (✓)

6. The girl admitted to her brother that she was badly frightened. (×)

Read and Understand

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How does Patna differ from Delhi?

Delhi had grand and impressive buildings and monuments, where as Patna had none of them.

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

She was determined to win the cycle race because every time her brother wins the race and boasts about it for days.

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

Haughtily means proudly or having or shoving arrogant superiority. The cavalry officers were brilliant in appearance. Their horses panicked and scattered. They were out of control. One of the cavalry officers fell into the ditch. Haughtily means proudly or having or showing arrogant superiority.

4. Why did the girl reply haughtily?

The girl replied haughtily, as she did not want to admit to her brother that she was scared and frightened.

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

No, they are not friendly with each other.

6. "I think it would be nice if we moved quickly from here."

(a) Who does 'I' refer to?

(b) Why did they want to move quickly from there?

(a) I refers to 'Savita's brother'.

(b) They wanted to move quickly from there, as they would be called in for a lot of explanation.

B. Think and Answer

1. Work in groups. Discuss and have a debate on life in bustling cities and life in calm towns.

Introduction:

Village life refers to the living conditions of rural people. City life refers to the life of urban people. There is a wide difference between village life and city life. Both the city and town or village serve functional purpose in their own way. The town feeds and clothes people and the city provides learning and culture. There is a wide gap in the amenities Of life between the city and the town.

A student about city life : Dear students, I would like to say that city life is full of glamour and is very fascinating. There are magnificent multistoreyed buildings, broad roads, shopping malls, multiplexes, electric lights, etc. In large

cities there are mills, factories and industries too. All these dazzle the eyes of new comers to the city. Here, there is novelty in everything. The daily routine of life is different. People spend their evening in a park, a library, shopping mall or a cinema hall. Then there are football, tennis and cricket matches, public meetings, speeches by eminent persons, etc. All these are entirely absent in villages. So I conclude saying that city life is fascinating and provide livelihood for a larger number of poor people.

Second student about town life:

I don't agree with you. Though Town life is plain and simple, here there is no din and bustle of the city. Everything is calm and quiet. People are in direct touch with nature. Most of their time passes in looking after fields and cattle. They are religious and pious. They enjoy pure air. They get pure and unadulterated food grains, fruits, milk and milk products. They get fresh vegetables and fruits. So I conclude that village or town life is a calm, healthy and pleasant life.

2. Imagine you are the girl and give a different ending to the story

When my father was posted in Patna, we had to move there. On a fine Sunday morning, my brother challenged me for a cycle race. I agreed. We started off with a big scream. I was determined to win the race, as I have not won the race earlier. So I pedalled, as fast as I could. My legs and hands ached. Gradually, I moved ahead of my brother. Suddenly I bumped on a cow, which was in the middle of the *, road. The frightened cow ran away. I fell down and immediately got up. 'I want to win'. This thought made me not to bother of my pain. My brother was closer to me. Slowly I managed to pedal the cycle again. My brother had gone a little further than me. I gathered courage and speed after sometime. I pedalled as fast as I could and reached the finishing point, two seconds before my brother. I screamed with glee that I had won the race.

C. Match the phrases with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. drew level with | - (e) rose to an equal level |
| 2. whoop with glee | - (f) shout with enthusiasm and happiness |
| 3. jammed on thebrakes | - (d) tried to stop the motion immediately |
| 4. clung for dear life | - (c) as if one's life depends on it |
| 5. charged up the road | - (a) ran very quickly in panic |
| 6. beat a hasty retreat | - (b) to leave a place quickly. |

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

- beam - to smile radiantly or happily.
smile - an amused facial expression.
guffaw - loud unrestrained burst of laughter.
laugh - to show an emotion of joy.
giggle - to laugh repeatedly without control.

E. 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 laughed out loudly all the while.
3. When I tickle Nishanth, he always makes a loud guffaw.
4. Bharani didn't mean any harm, he just did it for giggling.
5. Things will calm down, you just keep smiling.

F. 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 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.

G. Match each word with its antonyms.

1	shady	Sunny
2	bored	Interested
3	glee	Misery
4	panic	Calm
5	hasty	Slow

Make a sentence of your own for any five words from the above.

1. We sat in a shady place for some rest after a long walk.
2. I was interested to participate in the painting competition.
3. Don't panic, when you are in trouble.
4. His childhood days were in misery.

5. The night was clear and calm.

H. Here is a humorous story. But there are some words missing. Listen to your teacher and fill in the blanks to complete the story. Then give a title and a moral to the story.

Once there lived three friends Vani, Kavi and Sumi. They always played pranks on one another. One day Vani bought some delicious berries and she decided to share them with her friends.

Kavi and Sumi were delighted to see the berries. The three of them sat and started eating the berries. Suddenly Sumi decided to play a trick on Kavi. When she looked under chair she saw a small heap of berry seeds. She stealthily pushed the heap of seeds her under Kavi's chair.

Then Sumi said, "What is this Kavi? You are so greedy! You alone have eaten so many berries." Kavi felt bad and didn't know what to say.

Vani looked here and there. When she looked under Sumi's chair there were no seeds. So, she replied "Sumi, Kavi was at least greedy, but see yourself. You have eaten all the berries including its seeds." Then Kavi understood that her friend had just played a trick on her and then all three of them laughed heartily.

J. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. The car was moving too fast.
2. The lift is moving slowly.
3. Joanna did her classwork neatly.
4. Keerthi Vasan arrived late.
5. Paul always plays cricket with his friends.
6. Suguna often helps her mother at home.

K. 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 stray elephant was set free in the forest yesterday.
6. Arun and Vimala usually complete their homework on time.
7. Raghav looked at his sister affectionately.
8. I prefer to leave early.

L. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Use a different colour to write the adverbs.

1. Was / somebody / there / nearby / standing.

There was somebody standing nearby.

2. Came / Anand / to / school / early.

Anand came to school early.

3. Softly / Murali / speaks.

Murali speaks softly.

4. Beautifully / the house / have / they / decorated.

They have decorated the house beautifully.

5. English / classes / during / always / we / English / speak.

We always speak English during English classes.

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

(kindly, soft, sweet, everywhere, bright, benstantly, few, then, huge, loudly)

Adverb	Adjective
kindly	sweet
everywhere	soft
constantly	bright
then	few
loudly	huge

N. Work in groups and write a paragraph on "Laughter is the best medicine."

Laughter is the best Medicine

A good laugh heals a lot of hurts. It is a mighty good thing that sets everything straight. It is a powerful antidote to stress, pain and conflict. Nothing works faster to bring your mind and body back into balance than a good laugh. Humour lightens your burden, inspires hope, connects you to others and keeps you grounded, focussed and alert. A good hearty laugh relieves physical tension and stress leaving your muscles relaxed for up to 45 minutes after. It improves the function of blood and increases blood flow, which can help protect you against heart attack and other vascular diseases. Shared laughter is one of the most effective tool. When laughter is shared, it binds people together and increases happiness and intimacy. Therefore, one should always maintain positive attitude in life and keep laughing to stay healthy and happy.

(POEM) A TRAGIC STORY

A. Answer the following.

1. What made the sage upset?

The sage was upset, as his pigtail hung behind him.

2. Why did the sage spin all day?

He spinned continually all day to change the position of his pigtail.

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

He thought that if turned him round, he can change the position of his pigtail.

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

No, he was not successful in changing his pigtail's position. The line 'Still faithful to his back, the pigtail hangs behind him' supports this answer.

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 are humorous. The illogical behaviour of the sage creates humour throughout the poem. B. Read the poem lines and answer the questions given below. But wondered much and sorrowed more Because it hung behind him.

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

a) What was he wondering about?

He was wondering about why his pigtail is behind him and how to change its position.

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.

The rhyming words are slack - tack - back. The rhyming scheme for this stanza is 'a a a b'.

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

No, he did not quit his trying. The lines 'Though his efforts never slack and though he twist and twirl and tack' indicate that he kept on trying.

3. 'He mused upon this curious case'

a) **What is the figure of speech used in this line?**

The figure of speech used here is hyperbole, as it exaggerates a simple foolish thing of changing the position of his pigtail to a curious case.

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.

Yes, this poem is an ironic poem because the word 'sage' is used in an ironic sense to refer to a person .Who is dull witted .It insists on how learned men lack practical common sense.

C. Fill in the table with the appropriate poem lines. A few lines may be used more than one time.

Pick the line or lines that	
Suggest the sage lacked practical common sense	e. g And swore he'd change the pigtail's place
Make the poem humorous	- 'Because it hung behind him.' - 'Not dangling there behind him.' - 'Hung steadily behind him.' - 'The pigtail hangs behind him.'
Show the clowning movements of the sage	- 'He turned him round.' - 'Then round and round, and out and in.' - 'All day the uzzled sage did spin.' - 'And right and left and round about.' - 'And up and down and in and out, he turned.'
That are actually funny but have a serious tone.	- 'In vain-it mattered not a pin.' - 'Alas! Still faithful to his back.' - 'The pig tail hangs behind him.'

D. 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, wain, 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 it's 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 faithfull behind him.

2. BROUGHT TO BOOK (SUPPLEMENTARY)

A. Read the story again and fill in the table with the present condition of the characters given below.

Ms. English	Unrecognizable, covered with ink and grease spots, mercilessly dog-eared, two comers chewed away, not covered with brown sheets, dropped her carelessly, and stuffed her anyhow in the crammed bag.
Mr. School Bag	Had broken straps and the buckles were dragging behind him. Everything is crammed anyhow at the last moment in it.
The young Master Notebook	Out of anger, thrown against the wall by Mahesh.
Mr. Pencil Box	Not cleaned, Mahesh chewed him, whenever he got stuck for an answer. He pointed his scarred body to everyone.
Mr. Geography	No cover, the contents page was hanging in on its last threads. The worst part, were the maps which had been filled in mercilessly with all the colours in the paint box.

B. Answer the questions.

1. Why was Mahesh brought to court?

Mahesh was brought to court because he ill-treated the books, notebooks, school bags and the pencil box.

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

Mahesh was not punished for the ill-treatment of his belongings because Ms. English supported him and asked everyone to give him a second chance. She said that he deserved a little consideration.

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

The fellow brothers of Mr. Geography laughed at him seeing his worst condition.

4. What made Justice Mathematics turn red with anger?

Mahesh threw the young Master Notebook against the wall, when he failed to solve a problem. Everyone in the court was shocked and started talking at once. This made Justice Mathematics turn red with anger.

5. How was the court different from other courts?

The punishment there is decided by the victims and they decide by majority if the verdicts are more than one.

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

They decided to forgive him because it was the first offence of Mahesh and they agreed to give him a second chance. This suggestion was initiated by Ms. English.

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

It was a dream, We know this at the end, When mahesh's mother shakes him up to get up, as it was late for school.

C. 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?

He was asked to rectify or to set right the ill-treatment done to Ms. English.

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

a) Who is envy of whom?

Mr. Geography is envy of his brother, who belonged to Shobitha.

b) Why does he envy his brother?

He envied his brother because he was neatly covered and handled gently by Shobitha.

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?

The speaker is sympathetic and faithful to her owner Mahesh.

b) Who does the word 'I' refer to?

The word 'I' refers to Ms. English.

D. Think and Answer

1. If you were Ms. English, would you do the same? Why or Why not? Justify your answer.

If I were Ms. English, I would do the same because it was the first offence of Mahesh. He should be given another chance to rectify his mistakes and faults. Being a child, he deserves a little consideration. Since he was given a second chance, he realised his mistakes and tried to set them right. The following year, he got the prize for the 'Best Looked-After Books'.

E. Work in Groups.

1. Prepare a chart with dos and don'ts of books and class work maintenance. Use your creativity in presenting your ideas. Use short sentences and phrases.

Maintenance of Books

Do's

Sample:

- ❖ Take care of your favourite books by treating it carefully and storing it responsibly.
- ❖ Store your books in a cool and dry atmosphere away from heat resources.
- ❖ Dust your book regularly and put a protective cover on it to be extra careful.
- ❖ Wrap the books in acid-free cloth or purchase a book-storage box.
- ❖ Handle books hygienically.
- ❖ Turn pages carefully.
- ❖ Try to use two hands, while reading.
- ❖ Cover them with brown sheets every two months, and label them neatly.

Don'ts:

- ❖ Don't touch your book with dirty hands or read it while eating or drinking.
- ❖ Avoid storing books in plastic bags. Books need to breathe and plastic can cause moulding or warping.
- ❖ Remove large or bulky bookmarks.
- ❖ Avoid folding or dog-earing the corners of pages, as they can cause lasting damage.
- ❖ Avoid damage to the binding.
- ❖ Don't bend paper back covers, while reading. It can be difficult to get them to resume their original shape and it often causes spine damage.