## ENGLISH READER CLASS-6th

Lesson 1 - From the Railway Carviage Word Meaning in English
a woman who is belived Meaning in Hindi 1. Witch डायन to have magic powers झाड़ि थों की कतार, बाड़ा 2. Hedges a now of bushes तेज्ंगति से आगें बढ़ना to rush forward 3. Charige सैनिकों का दल 4. Troops स्रिति शीध्य होड़, संघर्ष कटीली झाड़ी 5 Very soon in the wink of an eye 6. Clamber Scramble to move quickly, crawl 7. Bramble a wild bush that has black DETTLES टक्ट्की, ताक 8. Graze to look steadily जीइना 9. String 10. Lump to join गांठ, दला unite इनलक 11 Glimpse slight

A. Amswer the following questions orally:

1. How do the sight of hills and plains pass by?

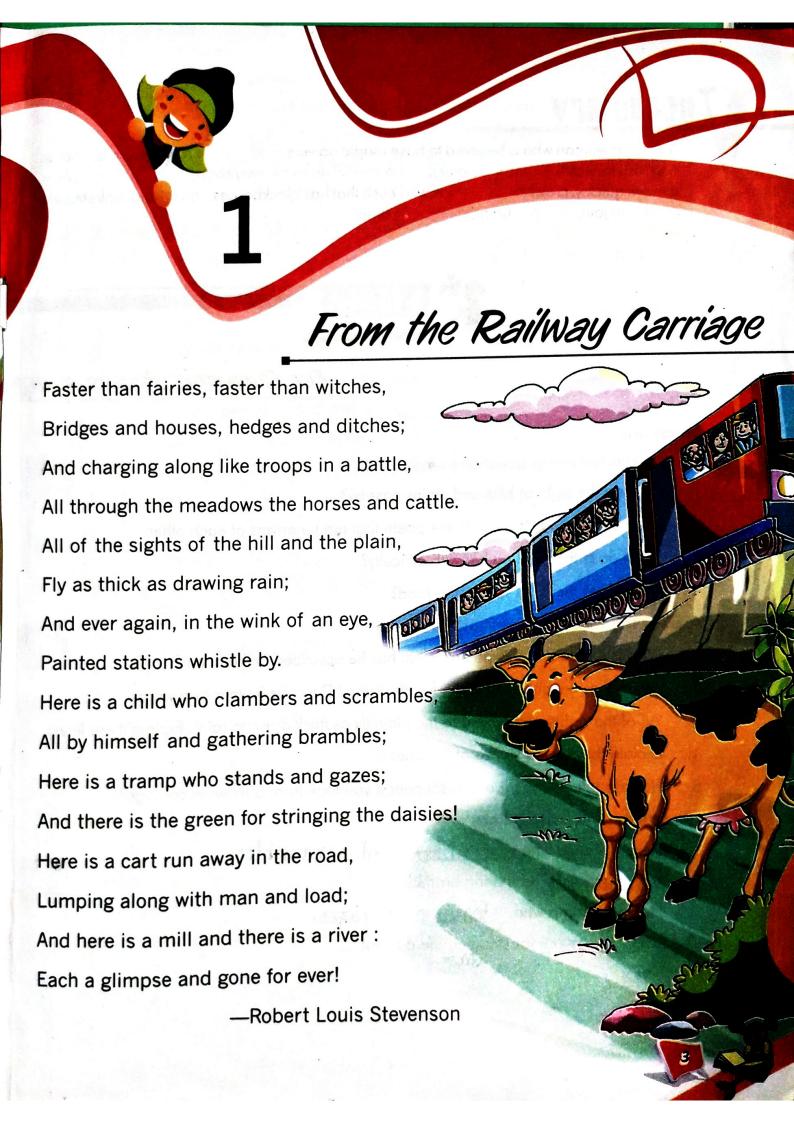
Ans: They fly as thick as drawing rain.

2. Write the two words given in the poem that are synonyms of each other
Ans: Clamber and scramble

3. What does the child gather with difficulty? Ans: He gathers brambles.

4. What does the child see on the road? Ans: He sees a caret along with a man and load.

B. Answer the following questions in society



**Tocabulary** 

Witch = a woman who is believed to have magic powers, hedges = a row of bushes, charge = to rush forward, troops = soldiers, in the wink of an eye = very soon, clamber /scramble = to move quickly, crawl, bramble = a wild bush that has blackberries, gaze = to look steadily, string = to join, lump = unite, glimpse = slight



## FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT



### Questions based on Text

## Answer the following questions orally:

- 1. How do the sight of hills and plains pass by?
- 2. Write the two words given in the poem that are synonyms of each other.
- 3. What does the child gather with difficulty?
- 4. What does the child see on the road?

# €.\_

### Answer the following questions in brief:

- 1. Who is the poet of this poem? What has he described in the poem?
- 2. What does the child see in the fourth stanza? Describe in your own words.
- 3. 'All of the sights of the hill and the plain fly as thick drawing rain'. Explain these lines.
- 4: Explain the second stanza of the poem.
- 5. How do things appear and disappear if you look from a railways carriage?

# C.\_

Complete the following lines:

Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,

All by himself and gathering brambles;

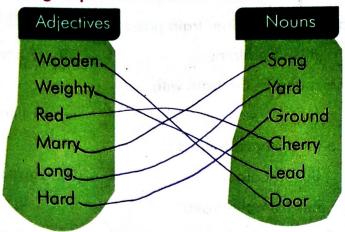
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes,

And there is green for stringing the daisies!



| Tick | (✓) the correct o    | ption :      |                       |              |                                       |          |
|------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1.   | How do the station   | look like    | when the train passe  | s speedly?   |                                       |          |
|      | (i) Big hills        | C (ii)       | Big plains            | C (iii)      | Painted pictures                      | 6        |
| 2.   | The poet compare     | s the speed  | d of the train with   |              | <u></u> ,                             |          |
|      | (i) fairies          | C (ii)       | horses                | C (iii)      | witches                               | 6        |
| 3.   | The word 'green' in  | n the third  | stanza means :        |              |                                       |          |
|      | (i) green stems      | <b>(</b> ii) | a colour              | C (iii)      | grassy land                           | <b>©</b> |
| 4.   | What does the chi    | -            |                       |              |                                       |          |
|      | (i) A hay of gras    | s 🙋 (ii)     | Bush of blackberries  | C (iii)      | A bunch of flowers                    | C        |
| 5.   | The sights hills and | d plains are | e looking as thick as | showing re   | ain from                              | <u></u>  |
|      |                      |              | the meadow            |              |                                       | C        |
| 6.   | On the cart, there   |              |                       | _•           |                                       |          |
|      | (i) calf             |              | And the second second | C (iii)      | cart man                              |          |
| Ma   | ke sentences of th   |              |                       |              |                                       |          |
| 1.   | Bridges : T          | hore as      | re many bri           | dges i       | n Haridware                           |          |
| 2.   | Meadows : 1          | ve so        | w a meadow            | bron         | the train                             |          |
| 3.   | Clambers :           | tere is      | a child who           | o clan       | nbors and scro                        | mble     |
| 4.   | Lumping : H          | ere is o     | a cart lumping        | along        | with a man ar                         | rd Inad  |
| 5.   | Glimpse : C          | She got      | a glimpse o           | of the f     | arcse in the tr                       | ailer    |
| Wr   | te the meanings      |              |                       | s dente de l |                                       | •        |
| 1.   | Hedges               |              | a now of              | bushe        | <b>D</b>                              |          |
| 2.   | In the wink of an    | eye          | Very                  | boon         | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |          |
| 3.   | Clamber              | gas ir ob fi | to move               | quick        | ly beautiful                          |          |
| 4.   | Gaze                 |              | to look               | steade       | <u>ly</u>                             |          |
| 5.   | String               |              | to jo                 |              | btuota - &                            |          |
| 6.   | Lump                 |              | unit                  | Louis na     | would                                 |          |
| 7.   | Glimpse              |              | slig                  |              | used to                               |          |
|      | d one more rhym      |              | to the given words:   |              | h him was and                         |          |
| 1.   | eye                  | by           | - juy                 | 201          | t have                                |          |
| 2.   | witches              | ditches      | budg                  | 0            | L DJOJ.                               |          |
| 3.   | battle               | cattle       | settle                | 19411        | 1191 GEORGE                           |          |
| 4.   | plain                | rain         | agair                 | 0            |                                       |          |

### Match the following adjectives with the nouns:



FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

#### Understand and Use Grammar Used to

The word used to and would show habits in the past ie., something we did then, regularly, but do not do now.

Example: I used to like mangoes.

I would do the sums quickly.

We use would only for actions or what we used to do. But with used to we can speak of what used to do.

Example:

I used to drive a Maruti car.

I used to feel great while driving.



# Now fill in the blanks with would or used to whichever is appropriate:

- I <u>used to</u> wash my hair every day. I don't do it anymore. 1.
- When we went to our village, we used to climb trees. 2.
- 3. be afraid of dogs. 1 would
- We would watch a movie on Sunday. 4.
- We used to tell each other funny stories. 5.
- She would be a famous singer. 6.
- We <u>used to</u> often pick fresh green mangoes to eat. 7.
- My grandfather <u>used</u> to have a beautiful curved walking stick. 8.



| 0. |  |
|----|--|
|    |  |
|    |  |

#### Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs:

- Ring the bell furce not once. 1.
- I am extremely sorry for my mistake. 2.
- He spoke <u>frudly</u> to me yesterday. 3.
- finished my homework. 4.
- completed the novel. He has just 5.
- Your mother called up politely last night. 6.
- Your are little late. 7.
- 8.

#### Listen and Speak

Puneet has not watered his plants and weeded the flowerbed for two days. He was about to do that but just then, his friend Miller comes and wants him to go with him and teach his son.

Construct a dialogue between the two. Show these features.

e it but he was plump go but he values friendship. Miller is greedy and says big things, but could not enter it t

nself. So, he decided four groups. Organise a speech competition on the topic: The e the help of a small bo lies in the human mind :

he ventured into the one representative to speak. Set the time limit as 2-3 minutes. earby village, he spotted he event. Marks should be allotted on the following basis :

- -lim how who was being Fluency
  - Confidence
  - Content
  - Accuracy
  - Intonation
  - Facial expression

#### Let's Do

Fill the missing letters, then match the pictures with the names of the country:



- 1. Amprica
- 2. Engl and

