

NCERT Solutions Class 6 English (Poorvi)

Unit 1: Chapter 1 The Bottle of Dew

Let us do these activities before we read (Page 1)

Question 1. Circle the picture that matches with each word. Check your answers by sharing them with your classmates and teacher.

(a) worried



(b) plantation



(c) sage



(d) surprise



Answer:

(a) worried



(b) plantation



(c) sage



(d) surprise



Question 2.

Answer these questions and discuss them with your classmates and teacher.

(a) Think of a time when you worked hard. What did you do then?

(b) How did it help you?

(c) How did it make you feel?

Answer: Do it yourself.

Let us discuss (Page 3)

Question 1. What did Rama Natha believe?

Answer: Rama Natha believed that there was a magic potion that could turn any object into gold.

Question 2. How did the sage help Rama Natha?

Answer: The sage understood that Rama Natha did not want to work but wanted gold without putting in any effort. He told him to plant a banana plant and collect the morning dew and store it in a bottle. He assured him that he would convert it into the magic potion by chanting some magic words.

Question 3. Do you think Rama Natha will be able to collect the dew? Give a reason.

Answer: I think Rama Natha will be able to collect the dew because he is desperate to get the magic potion.

Let us Discuss (Page 5)

Question 1. Why was Rama Natha angry?

Answer: Rama Natha was angry because the copper vessel didn't convert into gold after the sprinkle of dew drops as the sage told him to do.

Question 2. How did Rama Natha and Madhumati create wealth?

Answer: They created wealth by their hard work in the plantation of banana trees and selling them in the market for six years.

Let us Think and Reflect (Pages 6-7)

Question 1. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow.

(a) He spent all his time to learn about the magic potion. People cheated him often, promising to tell him about it, but he did not give up. His wife, Madhumati, was tired of this and also worried because she saw how much money Rama Natha was spending. She was sure that soon they would be without money.

(i) Complete the sentence with a suitable reason.

Rama Natha did not 'give up' because _____

(ii) Read the column which shows 'what happened' and write the correct outcome in the next column.

What Happened	Outcome
(a) People promised to tell Rama Natha about the magic potion.	
(b) Rama Natha was spending a lot of money.	

(iii) Write whether the following statements are True or False.

(a) Madhumati was troubled about what her husband did. ____

(b) Rama Natha was very happy digging his fields. ____

(c) The sage wanted to show the right path to Rama Natha. ____

Answer: (i) He did not want to work but wanted wealth, he wanted the magic potion.

(ii)

What Happened	Outcome
(a) People promised to tell Rama Natha about the magic potion.	People cheated Rama.
(b) Rama Natha was spending a lot of money.	His wife was tired of this. She was sure that soon they would be without money.

(iii) (a) True

(b) False

(c) True

(b) Carefully, he took the bottle to the sage. The sage smiled and muttered something over the water. Then he returned the bottle and said, "Try it out." Rama Natha sprinkled a few drops on a copper vessel and waited for it to turn to gold. To his surprise nothing happened!

(i) Choose the option that lists the events given below in the correct order.

- (a) The sage smiled.
- (b) Rama Natha gave the bottle to the sage.
- (c) Rama Natha dropped a few drops of water on a copper vessel.
- (d) He said something in a low voice over the water.
- (e) Rama Natha waited to see if the magic worked.

- 1. a, e, d, b, c
- 2. b, a, d, c, e
- 3. c, d, a, b, e
- 4. a, d, b, e, c

(ii) Fill in the blank with the correct word from the lines given above.

Seeing that the plant had dried up, the gardener some water on it.

(iii) How might Rama Natha have felt when nothing happened to the copper vessel?

Answers:

- (i) 2, b, a, d, c, e
- (ii) Seeing that the plant had dried up, the gardener sprinkled some water on it.
- (iii) Rama Natha must have been very disappointed and sad. He must have felt cheated.

Question 2. Answer the following questions.

- (a) What did the sage ask Rama Natha to do to make the magic potion?
- (b) Why did the sage ask Rama Natha to do everything himself?
- (c) How could Rama Natha have a big banana plantation after six years?
- (d) How did the sage make Rama Natha believe that there is no magic potion?
- (e) Fill in

What he did before meeting the sage	What he did after meeting the sage
1.	1.

2.

2.

the 'before' and 'after' table about Rama Natha.

Answers:

(a) The sage asked Rama Natha to plant a banana plant and water it with his hands. He told him to collect the morning dew from the leaves and store it in a bottle. He told him to collect five litres of dew and bring it to him.

(b) The sage asked Rama Natha to do everything himself because he wanted Rama Natha to work hard. The sage knew that Rama Natha was not hardworking and was only looking for easy money. The sage used his wisdom to make Rama Natha work.

(c) Rama Natha had to collect five litres of dew but winter is only for a few months so it would take him ages to collect the required dew. The sage had asked him to plant as many banana plants as he wanted so he had a big banana plantation.

(d) The sage told Rama Natha that there is no magic potion that can turn things into gold. He reminded Rama Natha that how hard he had worked. He looked after the land and the plants all by himself. He collected the dew with his own hands. He worked hard and created the plantation which yielded wealth. Madhumati sold the bananas in the market and collected gold coins. He remarked that it was only their hard work that created wealth, not magic.

Rama Natha was convinced that there was nothing called 'magic potion' that could convert anything into gold, only hard work can.

(e)

What he did before meeting the sage	What he did after meeting the sage
1. Rama Natha spent all his time to learn about the magic potion.	1. He cleaned his fields. He planted rows and rows of banana plants.

2. In winter he collected five litres of morning dew and took it to the sage.	2. Rama Natha sprinkled a few drops on a copper vessel, waited but nothing happened. He learnt there is no magic potion. Only hard work can change one's fate like magic.
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Let us learn (Pages 8-9)

Question 1. Read the following words from the story.

promised	spending	cheated	luck
remember	huge	difficult	market

Use the words correctly to complete the paragraph given below. There are two extra words in the box that you do not need.

There was a farmer who had a coconut plantation. He worked hard and did not depend on Every day was but he did not give up. One day, a man bought a bag of coconuts from him, and to pay him the money the next day. Days passed and the man did not pay him anything. The farmer felt About two months later, he met the same man and asked him about his money. The man said, "Oh! I had forgotten. Now, I buying coconuts from you." And he paid the money.

Answer: huge, luck, difficult, promised, cheated, remember

Question 2. Read the words from the story in Column

A. Read the new words in Column

B. Complete the meanings of the words given in Column B. Meanings of some words are given.

Column A	Column B	Meaning of words in Column B
I	eye	
your	you're	short form of 'you are'
dew	due	happening at some time in the future
son	sun	
one	won	past tense of win
ate	eight	
see	sea	

The words given in each row of the table above have the same sounds but different spellings and meanings. Such words are called homophones.

Answer:

Column A	Column B	Meaning of words in Column B
I	eye	sense organ of sight we see with it.
Your	you're	short form of "you are"
dew	due	happening at some time in the future
son	sun	star that shines during the day.
one	won	past tense of win
ate	eight	number, one more than seven.

see	sea	Salty water that covers a large part of the surface of the earth.
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Question 3. Choose four pairs of homophones from the table above, and for each pair write a sentence that uses both homophones in the same sentence. Check your answers by sharing them with your teacher and classmates. An example has been given below:

I ate eight bananas for breakfast today.

Answer: 1. I have a red due to infection.

I have a habit of rubbing my left

2. You're getting late for your music class.

3. The dew was shining due to the bright sunlight.

4. The woman told her son not to play in the sun.

5. Not one but two players won the trophy.

6. He ate eight cherries.

7. I want to see the sea.

Question 4. Match the phrases in Column A with the phrases in Column B. Use the connecting words given in the middle column to make meaningful sentences.

Column A	Connecting Words	Column B
The children submitted their work (When?)	because	the bell rang.
He did not want to try rock climbing (Why?)	before	there was a traffic jam.
The children ran towards the gate (When?)	as soon as	the deadline.
Nitin was late to school today (Why?)	as	of his fear of heights.

Now, write the new sentences in your notebook.

Answer: 1. The children submitted their work before the deadline.

2. He did not want to try rock climbing because of his fear of heights.

3. The children ran towards the gate as soon as the bell rang.

4. Nitin was late to school today as there was traffic jam.

Question 5. Here are two sentences with letter 'b'.

Read them slowly the first time. As you read them a few more times, read them faster each time.

Bunty bhaiya bought a big bunch of bananas.

A big bunch of bananas was bought by Bunty bhaiya.

Now, try to create a tongue twister on your own and share it with your peers.

Answer: Common tongue twisters

1. How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood.
2. She sells sea shells by the sea shore.
3. The sixth sick sheep stays in shelter of the shepherd.

Let us listen

You will listen to what Madhurnati does with the bananas in her plantation. As you listen, number the events in the correct order in which they happen. Write the number in the box beside each event. (refer to NCERT page 36 for transcript)

- (a) Gives two bananas to a boy who is hungry []
- (b) Meets her friend Kalawati in the market []
- (c) Visits her mother and gives her two dozen bananas []
- (d) Chooses to go home as only some bananas were left []
- (e) Visits her neighbour and gifts them a bunch of bananas []
- (f) Gives twelve bananas to her friend []
- (g) Goes to the market to sell the bananas []

- Answer:**
- (a) Gives two bananas to a boy who is hungry [6]
 - (b) Meets her friend Kalawati in the market [3]
 - (c) Visits her mother and gives her two dozen bananas [1]
 - (d) Chooses to go home as only some bananas were left [5]
 - (e) Visits her neighbour and gifts them a bunch of bananas [7]
 - (f) Gives twelve bananas to her friend [4]
 - (g) Goes to the market to sell the bananas [2]

Let us speak (Pages 10-11)

Question 1. Read aloud the following words from the story.

sage promising wisdom trees surprise

All these words have the letter 's' in them. But the sound of letter 's' is not always the same.

- in sage and promising – the letter 's' has a /s/ sound
- in wisdom — the letter 's' has a /z/ sound
- in trees — the letter 's' has a /z/ sound
- in surprise — the first letter 's' has a /s/ sound and the second has a /z/ sound

Now, speak each word clearly along with your teacher and classmates.

Your teacher will now say some words. Listen carefully to the sound of 's'. Write the sound next to the word.

beds sand clothes sea was keys bags nose

Answer: Do it yourself.

Question 2. Discuss the following questions with a partner. You may use the hints given in brackets while speaking.

(a) What does hard work mean to you?

(It means/It is something/Well, you see.../What I mean is ...)

(b) Give three reasons why you think hard work is important.

(Firstly, I feel because /Secondly, I think since/Lastly, I believe as)

(c) Share three ideas you would give to someone who needs to work hard.

(To begin with, it is important that /Next, you could /Finally, I think you should ...)

Answers: (a) It means a great deal of effort or endurance. It is something like magic, it can change your fate.

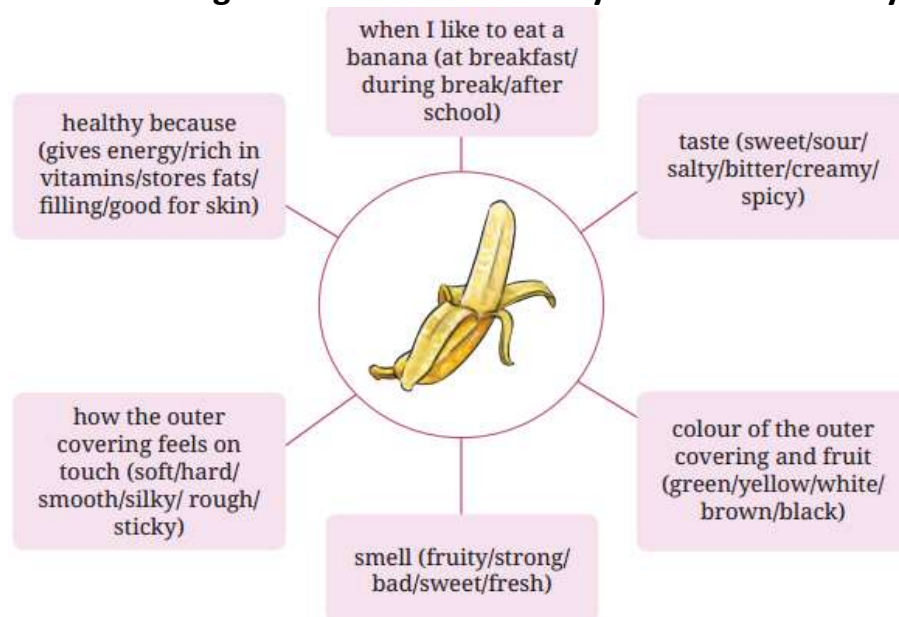
(b) Firstly, I believe it can help you achieve your goals because it helps you build confidence and a confident person always wins, Secondly, I think hard work is the only key to success since a person who shirks work cannot achieve anything.

Lastly, I believe success cannot come without hard work as success and hard work go hand in hand. The harder you work the better you become.

(c) Do it yourself.

Let us write (Pages 11-12)

Question 1. Work in pairs to complete the description of a banana. You may take the help of the words given in brackets. Share your answers with your classmates and teacher.



Now, use the information given in the picture to write eight sentences about a banana. Share your responses with your classmates and teacher.

Answer:

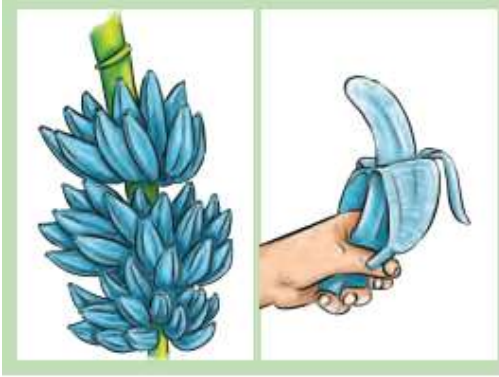
1. Banana is a very popular fruit. It is nicely packed with a thick, fibrous skin.
2. It is easy to peel.
3. Raw bananas have a green skin while the ripe bananas have a yellow skin with some black spots on it. The skin is smooth and silky.
4. Bananas have a sweet aroma and are very nutritious.
5. Billions of bananas are eaten world wide every year.
6. Bananas are full of vitamins and minerals. They are available all year round. They are easy to digest. Bananas are rich source of dietary fibres.
7. Bananas are used for making snacks and desserts also.
8. Bananas split, banana cream cookies, cab chips are some of my favourite banana recipes. A banana a day keeps us healthy in every way.

Question 2. On the basis of the story 'A Bottle of Dew' develop a script with dialogues and enact It with expressions. Present It in the assembly or your classroom.

Answer: Do it yourself.

Let us Explore (Page 12)

Find out the varieties of bananas which are grown, cultivated and eaten in different parts of India. You can find information about them from websites such as:



There is a special kind of banana called the Blue Java banana. This banana has got its name from its blue skin. It is also known as Ice Cream banana as it is so creamy and tastes like ice cream. It is grown in South East Asia and Hawaii. These banana plants grow to a height of fifteen to twenty feet.

Answer: Do it yourself.

NCERT Solutions Class 6 English (Poorvi)

Unit 1: Chapter 2 The Raven and the Fox

Let us do these activities before we read (Page 13)

Question 1. We know that frogs croak. Did you know that ravens also croak?

Answer: Yes, the characteristic deep hoarse sound made by a frog or a crow is called croak.

Question 2. Which animal is shown to be cunning in stories? Circle the correct answer.

- (a) tiger
- (b) fox
- (c) bear

Answer: (b) fox



Let us discuss (Pages 14-15)

Question 1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct option.

- (i) Mr Raven is a (bird/frog)
- (ii) The name of the fox is (Raven / Reynard)
- (iii) Mr Raven had in his beak, (a piece of food/a bunch of leaves)
- (iv) The Fox calls the Raven a bird. (foolish/good-looking)
- (v) The Fox asks the Raven to (dance/sing)
- (vi) The Raven and the Fox live in the (trees/woods)
- (vii) The Raven that he croaked. (remembered / forgot)
- (viii) The Raven opened its beak to (eat/sing)
- (ix) The fell down. (food/Raven)
- (x) The Fox at the Raven. (laughed / looked)
- (xi) It is not to be too proud of oneself, (wise/unwise)
- (xii) The Raven learnt a (lesson/teaching)

Answers: (i) Mr Raven is a bird.

(ii) The name of the fox is Reynard.

- (iii) Mr Raven had a piece of food in his beak.
- (iv) The fox calls the Raven a good-looking bird.
- (v) The fox asks the Raven to sing.
- (vii) The Raven and the fox live in the woods.
- (vii) The Raven forgot that he croaked.
- (viii) The Raven opened its beak to sing.
- (ix) The food fell down.
- (x) The fox laughed at the Raven.
- (xi) It is not wise to be too proud of oneself.
- (xii) The Raven learnt a lesson.

Question 2. Read the poem again and match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B. Check your answers with your teacher and your classmates.

Column A		Column B	
1.	perched	(a)	a small piece of food
2.	morsel	(b)	looked with interest at something
3.	seek	(c)	feeling that you are better than others
4.	pride	(d)	sat on a branch
5.	eyed	(e)	to look for something
6.	limb	(f)	a smaller area of forest with similar kind of trees

7.	woods	(g)	branch of a tree
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Answer: 1. (d)

2. (a)

3. (e)

4. (c)

5. (b)

6. (g)

7. (f)

Let us think and reflect (Pages 15-16)

Question 1. Look at the pictures and number them in the order that they happen in the poem.



Answer: 3, 1, 4, 2.

Question 2. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow.

(a) Sir Raven, you are a handsome bird.

Such feathers! If you would only sing,
The birds of these woods would call you King.

(i) 'Such feathers' refer to, feathers.

(a) shiny and beautiful

(b) black and dull

(c) grey and long

(d) short and unattractive

(ii) Why would the birds of the woods call the Raven 'King'?

(iii) Why does the Fox address the Raven as 'Sir'?

Answer: (i) 'Such feathers' refer to 'shiny and beautiful' feathers.

(ii) The fox flatters the Raven, he calls him handsome and praises his feathers, he tells if he would sing the birds of the woods would call him King. A handsome Raven, with shiny feathers and melodious voice is fit to be a King. It was all flattery, the fox was mislead the fox.

(iii) To flatter the Raven, the fox addresses him as 'Sir'. The fox wants his morsel hence tries every way of flattering the Raven.

(b) The Raven, who did not see the joke,

Forgot that his voice was just a croak.

He opened his beak, in his foolish pride-

(i) Why did the Raven open his beak?

(ii) Complete the following with one word from the given lines.

Fox : clever : : Raven :

Answer: (i) The Raven opened his beak to sing.

(ii) Fox : clever : : Raven : foolish.

Question 3. Why does the Raven forget that his voice is just a croak?

Answer: The Raven believed whatever the fox told about him. He became proud of his good looks and shiny feathers. He forgot that he couldn't sing but only croak. He became vain and thought himself to be really handsome and worthy of being called a King.

Question 4. How does Reynard make the Raven sing?

Answer: The Reynard was very clever he flattered the Raven, he called him handsome. He praised his feathers and told him that if only he would sing, the birds of the woods would call him 'King'. The foolish bird did not realise that he was being fooled. Elated by the thought of being called a King, he began to sing. He forgot that he could not sing but only croak.

Question 5. Why does Reynard say that pride is not wise?

Answer: The foolish Raven believes Reynard, the fox and thinks that he is really handsome. The birds of the woods will call him King. Without using his brain, he opens his beak to sing. He becomes proud of himself and forgets that he cannot sing, he also forgets that he is holding a morsel in his beak. Due to his unmindful action, the morsel falls down, hence Reynard says pride is unwise.

Question 6. Give one reason why the teaching is quite a surprise.

Answer: The clever fox eyes the Raven's morsel. He wants to take it but the bird was perched on the branch of a tree. So, he glorifies the foolish bird. The sly fox tricks the bird and takes away his morsel. The crafty fox deceives the Raven and calls him unwise. The moral teaching 'pride is unwise' is apt but because it comes from a shrewd fox, it is quite a surprise.

Question 7. Imagine someone praises you too much. How would you react?

Answer: If someone praises me too much, I would first thank the person for his/her generosity. I would like to be appreciated but I would not become proud. I would humbly acknowledge that there is always room for improvement.

Let us learn (Pages 16-17)

Question 1. Write the rhyming words from the poem.

One has been done for you.

Stanza 1	Stanza 2	Stanza 3	Stanza 4
(a) limb-him	(a) word-_____	(a) joke-_____	(a) know-_____
(b) _____	(b) _____	(b) _____	(b) _____

Answer: Write the rhyming words

Stanza 1	Stanza 2
(a) limb-him	(a) word-bird
(b) beak-seek	(b) sing-king
Stanza 3	Stanza 4
(a) joke-croak	(a) know-glow
(b) pride-eyed	(b) unwise-surprise

Question 2. Study the underlined words in the poem.

(a) For the Raven held in his great big beak.

The words 'big' and 'beak' begin with the same /b/ sound.

(b) The song of sweet birds.

Alliteration is a repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. When two or more words together, begin with the same sound, it is called alliteration.

Now, pick another example of alliteration from Stanza 2. –

Answer: Example of alliteration from Stanza 2:

Woods Would

Question 3. Choose the correct opposites from the box given below and complete the table. There are two extra words that you will not need.

wise	happy	humility	flew	remembered
notice	dim	cried	silly	

Words	Opposites
1. perched	

2. forgot	
3. foolish	
4. pride	
5. laughed	
6. ignore	
7. glow	

Use any four words from the table given above to make sentences of your own.

Answer:

Words	Opposites
1. perched	flew
2. forgot	remembered
3. foolish	wise

4. pride	Humility
5. laughed	Cried
6. ignore	notice
7. glow	dim

1. The bird perched for a minute and then flew away.
2. She forgot to switch off the light but remembered to switch off the fan.
3. Do not argue with a foolish person because they do not understand what the wise have to say.
4. Pride does not take you anywhere, it is humility that counts.
5. First she laughed at her friend and then she cried for her rude behaviour.
6. I ignored the advertisement at first, but later I noticed it was quite interesting.
7. The bulb glowed at first and then it became dim.

Let us listen (Page 18)

You will listen to what the crow did after he lost his food. As you listen, mark the given statements as True or False, (refer to NCERT page 37 for transcript)

- (a) The crow was unhappy that he lost his food. ____
- (b) The crow thought that his lovely feathers made him smart. ____
- (c) The crow wanted to tell his friends not to be proud. ____

Answer: (a) True

(b) False

(c) True

Let us speak (Page 18)

Narrate the poem in the form of a story. Give a different ending to the story. You may begin like this:

This is a story about a clever fox named Reynard and Mr Raven. One day.....

Answer:

This is a story of a clever fox named Reynard and Mr Raven. One day the Raven found a morsel. He happily flew to the highest branch of a tree to enjoy his meal. The sly fox Reynard was very hungry, he would have to go deep into the woods to find a morsel so he thought of a trick to grab the Raven's food.

He addressed the Raven as 'Sir Raven' and over-praised him. He said, "Sir Raven, you are so handsome and your feathers are shiny and dark".

The Raven only nodded his head but did not open his beak. He only fluffed his feathers proudly.

The cunning fox then told him, "If you would sing, the birds in the woods would call you King".

The Raven once again felt very flattered and fluffed his feathers. He then very carefully put down the morsel on the branch and held it firmly with his claw.

He opened his beak and spoke loudly, "Dear Fox, I know I cannot sing, I can only croak. We Ravens have beautiful, dark shiny plumage but hoarse voices. Your trick to fool me has not worked. We are not proud birds but we are humble and wise birds. We are not vain birds. We are empathetic and compassionate birds." The Raven threw down half of his morsel and said aloud.

"Mr Reynard we believe in caring and sharing, enjoy the morsel of cheese. And if you are still interested in my song, here it is, 'Croak! Croak'! The Raven flew away croaking happily. The fox looked up at the morsel in disbelief.

He quietly picked up the morsel, ate it and said, "Never tell lies, never cheat others. I will stop being cunning. I have learnt a good lesson today".

Let us write (Page 18)

Now, write the story you narrated in the form of a conversation.

(Remember to write only the actions for the Raven as he has food in his mouth and does not speak.)

You may begin like this.

Reynard : Good morning, Mr Raven! You seem to be awake so early!

(Mr Raven just nods his head)

Reynard : Oh, Mr Raven, you look ...

Answer: Reynard : Good morning Mr Raven! You seem to be awake so early!

(Raven, Just nods his head)

Reynard : You are very handsome and your feathers are shiny.

(Raven fluffs his feathers proudly)

Reynard : If you would sing, all the birds in the woods would call you "King."

(Reynard eyes the morsel. He is hungry and wants the morsel.)

(The Raven keeps the morsel on the branch and holds it firmly with his claw)

Raven : Yes, Mr Fox, what did you think, I will open my beak and the morsel will fall?
You were flattering me.

Reynard: Mr Raven, no, I was not.

Raven : I know God has given the Ravens dark shiny feathers and a loud voice that croaks.
We Ravens are very humble and friendly.

Reynard: I was only trying to,

Raven : Only trying to trick me? Hey friend, take half of the morsel. I will find more.

Reynard: Thank you so much Raven, my friend. I will stop being cunning. Just forgive me.

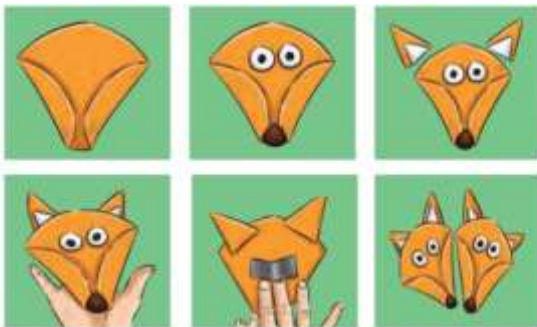
Raven : Just remember what you have said and remember to be truthful and humble. Don't
flatter anyone. Flatterers are disliked by everyone.

Reynard: Thank you friend, for your words of wisdom.

Let us explore

Origami is an art of folding objects out of paper to create both two dimensional and three dimensional objects.

Let us make stick puppets and enact the poem. You may take the help of the pictures given below.



Note: You may use the puppets while narrating the story.

Answer: Do it yourself.

NCERT Solutions Class 6 English (Poorvi)

Unit 1: Chapter 3 Rama to the Rescue

Let us do these activities before we read

Question 1. Identify the following people.

How do they help us when we are in trouble?



Answer: In 1st pic, he is a policeman and he catches the thieves and saves us.

In 2nd pic, she is a doctor who treats us when we are ill.

In 3rd pic, he is a firefighter who puts out fire and saves us in case of emergencies-.

Question 2. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

The word 'rescue' means to

- (a) make fun of someone
- (b) save someone
- (c) ask someone for help

Answer: Save someone

Question 3. Work in pairs. Put a tick mark at the end of the phrases describing those who need to be rescued. Share your answers with your teacher and classmates.

- (a) A man stuck in a building on fire. ____
- (b) A woman buying vegetables in the market. ____
- (c) A dog who has hurt its leg. ____
- (d) A tree being cut down in a forest. ____

Answer: (a), (c) and (d)

Question 4. The policeman in the story you are about to read is called the Kotwal. Some people call him thaanedar. What do you call a policeman in your language? Share it with your classmates and teacher.

Answer: Do it yourself.

Question 5.

Imagine you are alone at home and you face a problem. Answer the following questions and share your answers with your teacher and classmates.

- (a) Will you solve the problem yourself or wait for someone to help you?
- (b) How will you deal with the problem? Give a reason.
 - (i) Be worried about the problem and give up.
 - (ii) Feel angry that only you have the problem.
 - (iii) Think quickly about ways to solve the problem.

Answer: (a) Do it yourself.

(b) (iii) Think quickly about ways to solve the problem.

Let us discuss (Page 22)

Circle the odd one-

Question 1. The characters are: husband, wife, children.

Answer: Children



Question 2. Who entered the house?: guest, robber, Kotwal.

Answer: guest

Let us discuss (Page 23.)

Write whether True or False.

Question 1. The man tells his plan to his wife.

Answer: True



Question 2. The thief wants to know where they kept their jewels.

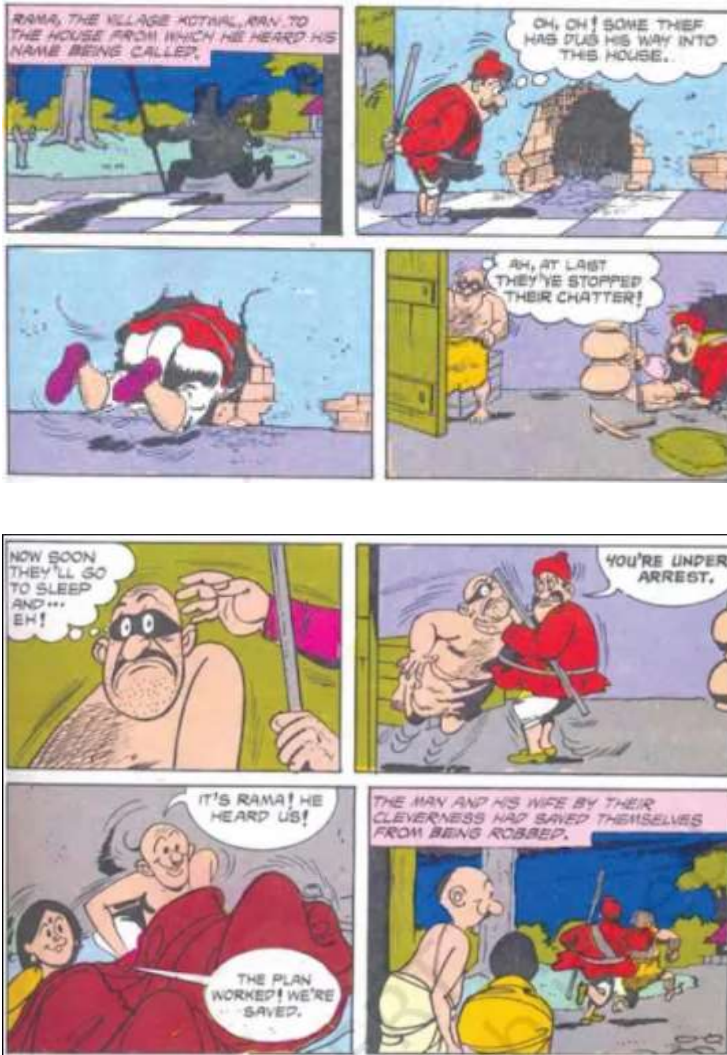
Answer: True

Let us discuss (Page 24)

Question 1.

Along with your classmates, call out the name 'Rama' - softly, loudly and very loudly.

Answer: Do it yourself.



Question 2. What do you think will happen next in the story?

Answer: Rama will send the thief in the prison and the ' man with his wife are awarded by the people of village for their bravely and cleverness which helped Rama, the village Kotwal to catch the thief.

Let us discuss (Pages 25-26)

Question 1. Work in pairs to match the words in Column A with the meanings in Column B. Check your answers by sharing them with your teacher and classmates.

Column A		Column B	
1.	wonder	(a)	in place of someone or something

2.	yard	(b)	carefully
3.	chatter	(c)	an area outside a building
4.	instead	(d)	talk for a long time about unimportant things
5.	closely	(e)	maybe
6.	perhaps	(f)	a feeling of surprise

Answer:

1. (f)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (b)
6. (c)

Question 2. Fill in the boxes with suitable words as you read the story.

RAMA TO THE RESCUE

Main Characters	Setting	Other Characters
Problem	Solution	

Answer: Main Characters → Husband and Wife
 Setting → A house in a village
 Other Characters → Thief and Rama, the Kotwal
 Problem → A thief had entered their house

Solution → The husband and wife pretended to be calling out the name of their child who was not born yet, But in reality it was the name of the Kotwal, who comes to their rescue and arrests the thief.

Let us think and reflect (Pages 26-27)

Question 1. Read the following lines and then answer the questions that follow.

(a) Man: What's the matter? What are you looking at?

Wife: Ssssh! Listen!

Man: Somebody is trying to get in.

Wife: I... I think he has got in ... the noise has stopped.

(i) What makes the man say the first line?

(ii) Choose the correct option. The wife says 'Ssssh! Listen!'. What does the word 'Ssssh' mean here?

- (a) sleep
- (b) help
- (c) rest
- (d) be silent

(iii) How can you tell that the wife was listening carefully?

Answer:

- (i) The man says the first line because he sees his wife looking in a specific direction. He wants to know what she is looking at because of her worried expression.
- (ii) (d) be silent
- (iii) The wife was listening carefully, therefore she told her husband to be silent and when he said somebody was trying to get in.

(b) Rama, the village Kotwal, ran to the house from which he heard his name being called.

Rama: Oh, Oh! Some thief has dug his way into this house.

(i) Fill in the blank with the correct word from the given lines.

The villagers caught the thief and took him to the

(ii) Choose the correct option.

What do the words "Oh, Oh!" show here?

- (a) surprise
- (b) anger
- (c) pain
- (d) happiness

(iii) How can you tell that the Kotwal was good at his job?

Answer: (i) Kotwali – Police station

(ii) (a) surprise

(iii) The Kotwal was good at his job because he ran towards the house from which he heard his name being called. He reached there without any loss of time.

Question 2. Give one reason why the man and his wife were not able to fall asleep.

Answer: The man and his wife were not able to sleep because some thief had dug into their house and was waiting to rob them.

Question 3. What did the thief wish would happen? Did it happen?

Answer: The thief wished that the husband and wife should stop talking and fall asleep. This did not happen instead Rama the Kotwal entered into the house and arrested him.

Question 4. How did the man and his wife get help from the Kotwal?

Answer: The man and his wife used their intelligence and got help from the Kotwal. They pretended to be thinking about naming their child. They decided to call him Rama, which was actually the name of the village Kotwal. They said they would call the child softly if he was in the house, a bit loud if in the yard and louder if in the street. So, they called out Rama! Rama! loudly. The Kotwal heard his name being called out and rushed to their rescue.

Question 5. Do you think cleverness can help us solve our problems? Why do you say so?

Answer: In the story, the man and his wife saved themselves being robbed because of their cleverness. If they had been frightened in the situation, the thief might have robbed and hurt them. Cleverness, indeed, plays a significant role in problem-solving. So, it is wise to say that we should act cleverly in adverse situations to overcome them.

Let us learn (Pages 27-32)

Question 1. Study the highlighted words in the following lines.

- I'm feeling so sleepy...
- It's a thief.
- They're awake.

The highlighted words given in the above sentences have one letter missing in each. What are they? Share them with your teacher and classmates.

Now, write the full words with the missing letter.

(a) feeling so sleepy.....

(b) a thief.

(c) awake.

The missing letters are marked by an apostrophe (').

Answer: (a) I am feeling so sleepy.

(b) It is a thief.

(c) They are awake.

Question 2. Expand the following words. Two examples have been done for you. Use the contracted form of these words in sentences of your own.

Contracted Words	Expanded Form	Sentences
(a) what's	what is	
(b) I'll		
(c) I'd		
(d) well		
(e) that's		
(f) we're		
(g) don't		
(h) you'll		

(i) must've	must have	
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Answer:

Contracted Words	Expanded Form	Sentences
(a) what's	what is	What's the issue between both of you?
(b) I'll	I will	I'll reach the office on time.
(c) I'd	I had	I'd completed my homework.
(d) we'll	We will	We'll go to Goa in our summer vacation.
(e) that's	that is	That's my bike.
(f) we're	we are	We're in trouble, please help us.
(g) don't	do not	Don't play outside in the sun.
(h) you'll	you will	You'll miss the train if you don't rush now.

(i) must've	must have	They must have visited you when you were ill.
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Question 3. Study the highlighted words and the words in the brackets in the following sentences from the story.

- (a) I am feeling so sleepy. [am + feel + ing]
- (b) What are you looking at? [are + look + ing]
- (c) Somebody is trying to get in. [is + try + ing]
- (d) They are saving something. [are + say + ing]
- (e) Perhaps, they are talking about their money, [are + talk + ing]

Now, choose the correct option.

The sentences (a)-(e) refer to actions that

[are going on at the time of speaking/happened in the past/will take place in the future]

Verbs that describe what -someone or something is doing at the moment of speaking are in the present progressive tense.

Answer:

The sentences (a)-(e) refer to actions that are going on at the time of speaking.

Question 4. Fill in the blanks to complete the following sentences.

- (a) I in Grade 6. [am + study + ing]
- (b) My friend a story book. [is + read + ing]
- (c) We a board game. [are + play + ing]
- (d) I a new language. [am + learn + ing]
- (e) The teachers in the staff room. [are + sit + ing]
- (f) My mother food in the kitchen. [is + cook + ing]

Answer: (a) I am studying in Grade 6.

(b) My friend is reading a story book.

(c) We are playing a board game.

(d) I am learning a new language.

(e) The teachers are sitting in the staff room.

(f) My mother is cooking food in the kitchen.

Question 5. Study the following picture and fill in the blanks with the present progressive form of verbs.



- (a) Govind and Anu football.
- (b) Pema flowers.
- (c) Anil the score card.
- (d) The mother a book.
- (e) The dog to catch the ball.
- (f) The birds in the sky.

Answer: (a) Govind and Anu are playing football.
 (b) Pema is plucking flowers.
 (c) Anil is showing the score card.
 (d) The mother is reading a book.
 (e) The dog is trying to catch the ball.
 (f) The birds are flying in the sky.

Question 6. Study the following sentences from the story and complete the table. One example has been done for you.

- (a) I'd better listen closely.
- (b) When he's in the house, I'll call out softly to him.
- (c) Then I'll call out very loudly.....

Sentence	Question	Word
1. I'd better listen closely.	How does he listen?	a. closely

2. When he's in the house, call out softly to him.	How does she call out?	b.
3. Then I'll call out very loudly.	How does she call out?	c.

Words that give more information about the verb, such as how, when, where, etc. are called adverbs.

Answer:

Sentence	Question	Word
1. I'd better listen closely.	How does he listen?	(a) closely
2. When he's in the house, call out softly to him.	How does she call out?	(b) softly
3. Then I'll call out very loudly.	How does she call out?	(c) loudly

Question 7. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs from the box given below. There are two extra words that you do not need.

warmly gracefully smoothly beautifully
funnily quickly hurriedly

- (a) He solved the mathematics problem ____
 (b) The car moved ____ along the highway.
 (c) The musician played the guitar _____.
 (d) Shobha danced _____.
 (e) Rohit left the house _____

Answer: (a) He solved the mathematics problem quickly.

- (b) The car moved smoothly along the highway.
- (c) The musician played the guitar beautifully.
- (d) Shobha danced gracefully.
- (e) Rohit left the house hurriedly.

Question 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs from the box given below. There are two extra words that you do not need.

honestly brightly peacefully sweetly
angrily slowly tirelessly

Once upon a time in a small forest, animals lived (i) _____. The wise old tortoise moved (ii) _____ but always won the race against the proud rabbit. The ants worked (iii) _____, gathering food for the winter. The kind-hearted lion ruled the jungle (iv) _____, giving everyone a chance to speak. The birds sang (v) _____, making everyone in the forest happy.

Answer: Once upon a time in a small forest, animals lived (i) peacefully. The wise old tortoise moved (ii) slowly but always won the race against the proud rabbit. The ants worked (iii) tirelessly, gathering food for the winter. The kind-hearted lion ruled the jungle (iv) honestly, giving everyone a chance to speak. The birds sang (v) sweetly, making everyone in the forest happy.

Question 9. Study the following sentences from the story and choose the correct option.

- (i) Oh, hum! What a hard day it has been!
- (ii) Ah, at last, they've stopped their chatter!
- (iii) What should we do?
- (iv) What should we name our child?
- (a) Sentence (i) expresses a feeling of (tiredness/joy)
- (b) Sentence (ii) expresses a feeling of (wonder/relief)
- (c) Sentences (iii) and (iv) ask (answers /questions)

Answer: (a) tiredness
(b) relief
(c) questions

Question 10. Punctuate the following sentences and write whether they are exclamatory or interrogative sentences.

- (a) Wow, what an intelligent man he is
- (b) Oh how big the hole is
- (c) Do you like to read comic books
- (d) What is your favourite story

Sentences that express a strong feeling are called exclamatory sentences. They are marked by an exclamation mark (!).

Sentences that ask questions are called interrogative sentences. They are marked by a question mark (?).

Answer: (a) Wow, what an intelligent man he is! – Exclamatory sentence
(b) Oh, how big the hole is! – Exclamatory sentence
(c) Do you like to 'read comic books? – Interrogative sentence
(d) What is your favourite story? – Interrogative sentence

Let us listen (Page 32)

You will listen to a security guard making an announcement to the people in the neighbourhood. As you listen, fill in the blanks with only one word that you hear. (refer to NCERT page 38 for transcript)

The security guard announced that (i) has been happening in that area. He advised everyone to stay safe and the kids to tell the (ii) as soon that (iii) is the main thing. He asked them to call (iv) when they need immediate help.

Answer: (i) robbery

(ii) adults

(iii) safety

(iv) 100

Let us speak (Pages 32-33)

Question 1. Listen to your teacher pronounce the contractions and repeat after your teacher.

I'll it's don't I'm I'd he's
that's we'll they're you're we're what's

We use contracted form of the verbs while speaking and expanded form of the verbs while writing.

Now, speak these contractions clearly along with your teacher and classmates.

can't won't I've wouldn't shouldn't didn't

Answer: Do it yourself.

Question 2. Discuss in pairs:

(a) Why do you think it's important for people to keep their house and themselves safe?
Tick the suitable reasons.

- (i) To be safe from injury ()
- (ii) To keep family members and pets safe ()
- (iii) To stop accidents from happening ()
- (iv) To make sure they visit the doctor regularly ()
- (v) To stop robbery ()
- (vi) To pay the electricity bill ()
- (vii) To save money ()

Answer: (i) (✓)

- (ii) (✓)
- (iii) (✓)
- (iv) (X)
- (v) (✓)
- (vi) (X)
- (vii) (✓)

(b) Now, use the given hints to share your reasons in complete sentences with your teacher and classmates.

- I think it's important because ... /
I feel it's necessary as ... /
- The reason we need to look at safety is ...

Answer:

- I think it's important because safety helps prevent accidents, injuries, and loss of life.
- I feel it's necessary as it protects us against theft, and other criminal activities. It creates a sense of security.
- The reason we need to look at safety is that it helps to safeguard our possessions and loved ones, and provides a safe and secure environment.

(c) Use the given hints to share three ideas on how people can keep their houses and themselves safe. Share with your classmates and teachers.

- I think they should ... /
- I suppose they could ... /
- They must... /
- They should ... /
- How about ... /
- It might be better to ...

Answer: I think they should install good security systems, including alarms and cameras. The systems can scare the intruders and alert the owners in case of any suspicious activity.

I suppose they could increase the physical security of their homes by installing strong doors and windows with superior-quality locks. Additionally, using video doorbells can add an extra layer of security.

They must create and regularly practice mock drills, to stay safe during natural disasters. This ensures everyone in the household knows what to do in case of an emergency.
(Answer may vary)

Let us write (Page 34)

The next day, the neighbour asked the man in the story about what had happened. As the man, tell the neighbour what had happened in your own words. Remember to include the following:

when

where

what

how

why

You may begin this way:

My wife and I were about to go to sleep last night when we heard someone

Answer: My wife and I were about to go to sleep last night when we heard someone trying to enter our house. I saw my wife looking in a certain direction and asked me to be quiet. The thief had entered our house but I wondered how. We started talking and I was sure the thief must be wondering why didn't we fall asleep and let him steal the things. We discussed the name of our child and decided if we had a boy we would call him Rama. We decided on Rama because it is the name of the village Kotwal.

I was sure the thief must be wondering why we were calling out Rama in the middle of the night. How she would call out for the child if he was in the house, I asked my wife. She called out Rama softly. Then I asked if he was in the yard and then in the street. In this way, we fooled the thief and called fama, Rama! at the top of our voice. Rama, the Kotwal came running and arrested the thief and saved us.

Let us explore (Page 34)

Question 1. Find out from your teacher or parents what you would do in the following situations. Who will you call if ...

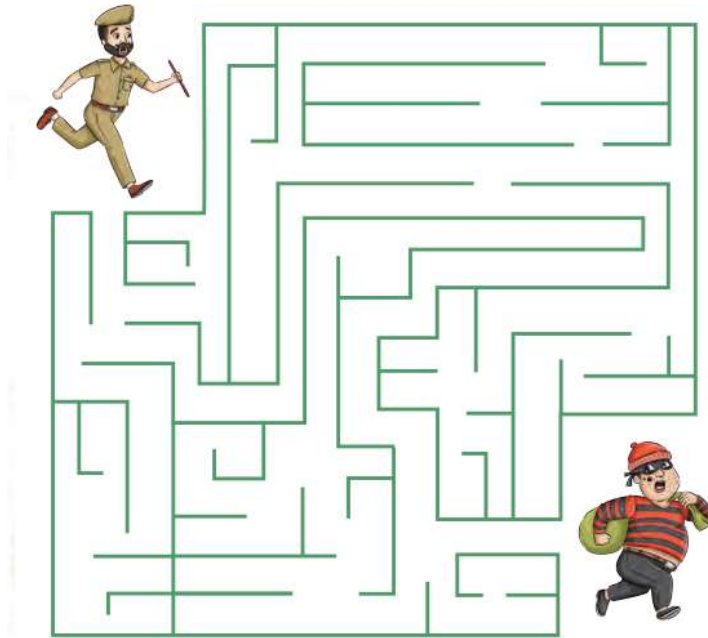
- you see fire
- you see someone getting hurt
- you see a wounded animal
- you see someone suspicious
- you find a lost child
- you get lost

Answer:

- fire brigade
- emergency medical services
- PETA

- the police
- child helpline
- any relative or child helpline

Question 2. Find the right path for the Kotwal to catch the thief



Answer: Do it yourself.