

From the session 2023-24, the textbooks are rationalised under the new National Education Policy 2020. This **Sanjiv Refresher** is completely based on the new rationalised textbooks.

Sanjiv Refresher

ENGLISH

CLASS-VI

(Based on the Latest NCERT Textbooks)

Main Features

- Comprehension passages to enhance the reading and interpreting skills.
- Grade specific writing skills to strengthen the creative writing of the students.
- Detailed explanation of Grammatical Concepts with ample number of solved and unsolved Exercises.
- Summary, Word meanings, Questions and Answers from Passage/Stanza, Textbook Exercises and Additional Questions for a detailed understanding of the chapters of the NCERT textbooks.
 - Honeysuckle
 - A Pact with the Sun (Supplementary Reader)

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English Class - 6

SECTION A : READING

1. UNSEEN PASSAGES (Solved)

Passage 1

Read the following passage carefully :

1. There once was a little boy who had a bad temper. His father gave him a bag of nails and told him that every time he lost his temper, he must hammer a nail into the back of the fence. The first day, the boy had driven 37 nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks, as he learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered daily gradually dwindled down. He discovered it was easier to hold his temper than to drive those nails into the fence.
2. Finally, the day came when the boy didn't lose his temper at all. He told his father about it and the father suggested that the boy now pull out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper. The days passed and the boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone.
3. The father took his son by the hand and led him to the fence. He said, "You have done well, my son, but look at the holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one. You can put a knife in a man and draw it out. It won't matter how many times you say I'm sorry. The wound is still there."

Type : 1

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct option to complete the sentence :

1. **Father gave the boy a bag of nails to**
 - (a) sell them in the market.
 - (b) hammer the nails into a table.
 - (c) hammer a nail in the fence when he was happy.
 - (d) hammer a nail in the fence when he was angry.
2. **The first day the boy drove**
 - (a) 55 nails into the fence.
 - (b) 37 nails into the fence.
 - (c) 42 nails into the fence.
 - (d) 58 nails into the fence.
3. **The boy soon learnt how to**
 - (a) drive nails into the fence.
 - (b) create nice pieces of furniture.
 - (c) make a fence.
 - (d) control his anger.

4. Find the word in the passage which means the same as "reduce or diminish".

- (a) temper (b) dwindle
(c) gradually (d) hammer

5. The father wanted to teach his child that

- (a) we should not drive nails in a fence.
(b) when we put a knife in a man and draw it out, it leaves its mark.
(c) if we say sorry, a wound is healed.
(d) if we say something in anger, it leaves a mark.

Ans. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (d).

Type : 2

On the basis of your reading of the passage, complete the following statements :

- (a) The little boy had a problem
(b) The boy's father gave him a bag of nails so that
(c) The boy slowly learnt
(d) When the boy learnt to control his temper, his father told him
(e) Holes in the fence are compared to scars which
(f) With this whole exercise, the boy's father wanted him to

Ans. (a) that he lost his temper very quickly.
(b) everytime he lost his temper, he would hammer a nail into the back of the fence.
(c) to keep his temper under control.
(d) to pull out a nail for each day he was able to hold his temper.
(e) are left behind when we say something in anger.
(f) realize that one should not say harsh words to anyone in a fit of anger and one should also learn to control one's temper.

Passage 2

Read the following passage carefully :

- Ramon looked at the food on his tray and made a face. "Macaroni and cheese again," he said to his friend Brian. "They never serve anything good for lunch." Brian gave his own lunch a critical look and frowned. "You think that's bad," he said, "I've got peanut butter and jelly again. It's the third time this week!"
- They pushed the food aside. "We can get something at the burger place after school," Ramon said. They concentrated on studying for their English test instead of eating. English was next period, and Mr. Friedman had a reputation for giving difficult tests. When the bell rang, they dropped their uneaten lunches into the garbage. Mr. Friedman was standing nearby. "Not hungry, guys?" he asked. They shook their heads and hurried off to class.
When the test was over, there were still ten minutes left in the period. Mr. Friedman stood at the front of the class.
- "Before you leave today," he said, leaning against the desk, "I'd like to share an old African folktale with you. I think you'll find this one interesting. It's called 'Why the Sky Is Far Away'".

4. Long ago the sky was close to the Earth. Men and women did not have to plant their own food. Instead, when they were hungry, they just reached up and broke off a piece of the sky to eat. Sometimes the sky tasted like ripe bananas. Other times it tasted like roasted potatoes. The sky was always delicious. People spent their time making beautiful cloth. They painted beautiful pictures and sang songs at night. The grand king, Oba, had a wonderful palace. His servants made beautiful shapes out of pieces of sky.

Type : 1

Choose the correct option from those given below :

- 1. Raman looked at the food tray and made a face because**
 - (a) he was a fussy eater.
 - (b) the food there was not cooked properly.
 - (c) he hated macaroni and cheese.
 - (d) he was being served the same food everyday.
- 2. The boys decided to eat**
 - (a) macaroni and cheese in the school.
 - (b) peanut butter and jelly in the school.
 - (c) a burger after school.
 - (d) pasta and sauce after school.
- 3. Mr. Friedman was famous for**
 - (a) teaching his subject with full dedication.
 - (b) giving long lectures to the students.
 - (c) giving difficult tests to the students.
 - (d) loving his students.
- 4. What is meant by a "folklore"?**
 - (a) A song which people of various generations enjoy.
 - (b) A story which is transferred from generations to generation.
 - (c) A story which is true.
 - (d) A story which is fictional.
- 5. Long ago, people spent their time**
 - (a) by planting trees for food.
 - (b) by building palaces.
 - (c) by cooking food and eating.
 - (d) by making lovely clothes and singing.

Ans. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (d).

Type : 2

Complete the following sentences on the basis of your reading of the passage :

- (a) Brian hadin his lunch.
- (b) The servants of king Oba made out of pieces of sky.
- (c) The main focus of the two boys was on
- (d) The boys dropped their lunches
- (e) Write the meanings for the following words :
 - (i) critical
 - (ii) froum

- Ans.** (a) peanut butter and jelly.
 (b) beautiful shapes.
 (c) studying for their English test.
 (d) when the bell rang.
 (e) (i) critical = **dangerous, grave** (ii) frown = **an expression of displeasure**

Passage 3

Read the following passage carefully :

- In the wild, it often comes down to predator and prey, the hunter and the hunted.
- As you can imagine, most organisms want to stay alive. They have developed ways of adapting to severe habitats, and hiding or escaping from those who would like to eat them. So how do they do it? One very helpful adaptation is called camouflage. You may have been surprised by an animal that was using camouflage in the past. It blended into its surroundings so well that you nearly missed seeing it at all. Its coloring, markings, or other physical features resemble its habitat so much that you can look directly at it without seeing it at first. This is often good enough to fool a predator that is scanning an area to look for food. This helps prey to hide from its predator. But did you know that it often works the other way around, too? Predators can use camouflage to trap their prey. If a predator wants to eat a certain animal, and that animal cannot see it lying in wait, it can pounce on its prey unexpectedly, devouring it before it even knows what is happening.
- Another popular adaptation is mimicry. Mimicry is when an animal has markings or other physical characteristics that allow it to look like some other kind of animal or plant. If it can make its predators believe that it is something that preys on them, or would at least be difficult or painful to catch, its predator will often go off in search of an easier target.
- Sometimes animals are able to survive when their habitat changes because they adapt to the new conditions. For example, birds that were accustomed to nesting on high cliffs or in tall trees have survived industrialization of their habitat by learning to nest in the crevices of tall buildings. Raccoons easily adapt to residential areas that have taken over their woodland homes.

Type : 1

Write the option you consider the most appropriate :

- The term 'camouflage' means**
 - hiding from animals.
 - predators attacking their prey.
 - the ability of animals to survive in all environments.
 - the ability of animals to change colour and appearance to save their lives.
- Animals 'camouflage'**
 - to enhance their lifespan.
 - to save themselves from their enemies.
 - to live a comfortable life.
 - because they feel pleasure by doing this.
- Mimicry is when an animal**
 - makes sounds like the other animals just for fun.

- (b) has physical features or characteristics which make it look like some other animal or plant.
- (c) dances to attract the attention of other animals.
- (d) makes fool of itself to entertain other animals.

4. Sometimes the change in the habitat doesn't affect the lives of the animals because

- (a) they have learnt to camouflage.
- (b) they have learnt the art of mimicry.
- (c) they adapt themselves in different ways to survive.
- (d) they accept their defeat.

5. The central idea of the passage is

- (a) animals should be adept in the art of camouflaging.
- (b) animals should learn the art of mimicry.
- (c) animals should adapt themselves in different ways to survive.
- (d) animals should keep on migrating to places.

Ans. 1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (c), 5. (c).

Type : 2

Given below is the summary of the passage. Complete it by writing the missing words against the correct blank in the space provided :

In the wild, it often comes down to predator and prey, the hunter and the hunted. It is but obvious that each organism wants to (a) Animals have learnt different ways to (b) Camouflaging helps an animal to (c) surroundings. The (d), the markings and its other (e) resemble its habitat so much that it can very easily befool its (f)who is looking for food. Even predators can use camouflage to attack their (g) Another useful (h) is mimicry. Mimicry is when an animal has (i) or other physical characteristics that make it look like some other kind of animal or plant. If it can make its (j) feel that it is something that preys on them, or would be difficult or painful to catch, its predator will often go off in search of an easier target.

Ans. (a) stay alive, (b) adapt themselves to survive, (c) blend into its, (d) colouring, (e) physical features, (f) predator, (g) prey, (h) adaptation, (i) markings, (j) predator.

Passage 4

Read the following passage carefully :

1. It may seem crazy when you watch your dog bury his favourite bone or chew toy, only to dig it up a day or two later, but there is actually a reason behind why dogs bury their bones - it is simply in their nature.
2. For thousands of years, dogs have buried their bones. The practise itself started long before dogs were even pets when their ancestors had to bury bones to survive. When dogs lived in the wild, sometimes food was scarce. If they were able to find meat and bones, dogs became very protective of it. Sometimes they would have more meat than

they could eat for one meal. To keep other dogs and animals from stealing their meat, dogs would bury it in the ground. When it was time for the next meal, they would dig up their bones and enjoy them again. This would continue until the meat and bones were gone.

3. Even though most dogs have plenty of food to eat today, their instincts still tell them to bury their bones and favorite toys. They do this to keep other dogs and animals from stealing them, just like their ancestors did. Some dogs hide more than one bone at once, burying one so they can go dig up another. This can leave a backyard full of holes and, well, bones. So how do dogs decide where to bury their bones? A dog cannot bury a bone just anywhere. No, he must first find the perfect spot. This involves using his nose to sniff out a spot that is free from predators. Often it is near a tree or a large rock, but it could be virtually anywhere in the yard. Once the dog finds the perfect spot, he uses his front paws to dig the hole, drops in the bone and covers up the hole to protect his treasure.

Type : 1

Tick the option you consider the most appropriate :

1. Why do dogs bury their bones?

Dogs bury their bones

- (a) because they are crazy.
- (b) because they love doing this.
- (c) to test their sniffing skills.
- (d) because they are in the habit of doing so.

2. The ancestors of the dogs had to bury the bones

- (a) because it was essential for their survival.
- (b) because they wanted to preserve the bones.
- (c) because their masters didn't allow them to eat the bones.
- (d) because they didn't want them to rot.

3. The food in the wild

- (a) was delicious.
- (b) was in plenty.
- (c) was eaten after roasting
- (d) was inadequate.

4. How do dogs decide where to bury a bone?

- (a) By sniffing the right place.
- (b) They bury the bones just anywhere.
- (c) They find a place free of predators.
- (d) They ask their community friends.

Ans. 1. (d), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c).

Type : 2

On the basis of your reading of the passage, complete the following statements :

- (a) Dogs seem to be peculiar as they
- (b) A dog finds a place to bury bones often near
- (c) In the wild, it became essential for dogs to bury their bones because
- (d) To bury their bones, the dogs choose a
- (e) After finding a perfect spot,

Ans. (a) bury their favourite bone or chew toy.
(b) a tree or a large rock.