

SUPER POWER SERIES BOOK

English

FOR YOUNG LEARNERS



Study Material BOOK for 6th Standard English Subject
Based on NCERT/CBSE Curriculum

Compiled By: Dr. P. S. Aithal

Alevoor Poornaprajna Public School, Udupi
www.alevoorpps.in

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Study Material BOOK for 6th Standard English Subject

(Prepared as per Poornaprajna Integrated Student Support Model)

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PREFACE

English FOR YOUNG LEARNERS – Study Material BOOK for 6th Standard English Subject has been thoughtfully developed with the help of AI-driven GPTs in accordance with the **Poornaprajna Integrated Student Support Model** to provide systematic and learner-centred academic support to Grade 6 students. Based on the **NCERT/CBSE Curriculum**, the book aims to strengthen the fundamental skills of reading, writing, grammar, vocabulary, comprehension, and effective communication, while nurturing curiosity, creativity, confidence, and a genuine interest in the English language. Book for Preface

The book presents learning through five engaging thematic chapters—**Fables and Folk Tales, Learning Together, Nurturing Nature, Sports and Wellness, and Culture and Tradition**. Book for Preface Each chapter provides structured learning and practice through summaries, important grammar and language concepts, **LOTS and HOTS questions, one-mark to five-mark questions, application-based activities, and Olympiad-type multiple-choice questions**. This carefully graded approach helps learners move from understanding and remembering concepts to analysing, reasoning, applying, and expressing ideas independently.

Designed to support students in achieving success in both **CBSE school examinations and competitive examinations such as Olympiads**, this study material seeks to make English learning meaningful, enjoyable, and intellectually stimulating. Through regular practice and application-oriented learning, *English FOR YOUNG LEARNERS* encourages students to **read with understanding, think critically, communicate confidently, appreciate literature, and apply language skills in real-life situations**. We hope this book serves as a dependable learning companion and inspires every young learner to develop competence, confidence, good values, and a lifelong love for the English language.

Dr. P. S. Aithal
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6th Standard English Book Chapter 1

Chapter 1: Fables And Folk Tales

1.1 Summary of the Chapter:

Summary: *A Bottle of Dew*

- (1) Rama Natha was a rich landlord's son who believed a magic potion could turn ordinary things into gold.
- (2) He spent his time searching for the potion, while his wife, Madhumati, worried that they were wasting their money.
- (3) A sage named Mahipati told Rama Natha that he could make the potion if Rama Natha collected five litres of dew from banana leaves.
- (4) Rama Natha had to plant and care for the banana plants himself and gather the dew by hand.
- (5) He cleared his unused fields, planted many banana trees and looked after them carefully.
- (6) Madhumati helped by collecting the bananas and selling them at the market.
- (7) Over six years, the couple built a large banana plantation and earned money from their hard work.
- (8) When Rama Natha finally took the dew to the sage, the sage returned it after pretending to chant magic words.
- (9) Rama Natha tested the "potion" on a copper vessel, but it did not turn into gold, and he felt cheated.
- (10) The sage showed him the gold coins earned from selling bananas and explained that their hard work—not magic—had created their wealth.
- (11) Rama Natha understood the lesson and worked even harder on the plantation from then on.

1.2 Important Formulas:

Important Grammar and Language Topics in *A Bottle of Dew*

- (1) **Homophones** — Words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings, such as *dew/due*, *son/sun*, *one/won*, and *ate/eight*.
- (2) **Connecting words** — Words that join ideas or clauses, including *because*, *before*, *as soon as*, and *as*.
Example: Nitin was late because there was a traffic jam.
- (3) **Tenses** — The chapter uses past tense to tell the story (*Rama Natha planted banana plants*) and present tense in questions and discussions (*What does hard work mean to you?*).
- (4) **Subject-verb agreement** — The verb changes to match its subject.
Example: "The sage smiled," but "The sages smiled."
- (5) **Active and passive voice** — The chapter contrasts who does an action with what receives the action.
Active: Bunty bought a bunch of bananas.
Passive: A bunch of bananas was bought by Bunty.
- (6) **Present progressive tense** — Used for actions happening at the time of speaking; formed with *am/is/are + verb-ing*.
Example: "She is gathering the bananas."
- (7) **Contractions** — Short forms made by leaving out letters, shown with an apostrophe.
Examples: "I'm" = "I am"; "what's" = "what is"; "they're" = "they are."

- (8) **Adverbs** — Words that describe how an action is done.
Examples: “He listened closely”; “She called out softly.”
- (9) **Punctuation in dialogue** — The story uses quotation marks, commas, and exclamation marks to show speech and expression.
Example: “Try it out,” said the sage.
- (10) **Describing words (adjectives)** — Words that give more information about nouns.
Examples: “rich landlord,” “large fields,” and “precious years.”
- (11) **Pronunciation of the letter “s”** — The chapter practises the different sounds of *s*, as in *sage* (/s/) and *wisdom* (/z/).
- (12) **Alliteration** — Repetition of the same starting consonant sound in nearby words.
Example: “big beak.”

1.3 Fill-Up the Blank LOTS type questions with Answers: (24 Questions)

Chapter: “A Bottle of Dew”

1. Rama Natha was the son of a rich _____.
Answer: landlord
2. Rama Natha believed that a magic potion could turn objects into _____.
Answer: gold
3. Rama Natha’s wife was named _____.
Answer: Madhumati
4. The sage who came to Rama Natha’s town was called _____.
Answer: Mahipati
5. The sage said Rama Natha should plant _____ plants.
Answer: banana
6. Rama Natha had to collect dew from the _____ of the plants.
Answer: leaves
7. Rama Natha needed to collect five litres of _____.
Answer: dew
8. The dew formed on the leaves during the _____.
Answer: winter
9. Rama Natha had to collect the dew with his own _____.
Answer: hands
10. Rama Natha planted banana plants in his large _____.
Answer: fields
11. Rama Natha looked after the plants _____.
Answer: carefully
12. Madhumati took the banana crop to the _____.
Answer: market
13. Madhumati sold the bananas at a good _____.
Answer: price
14. Rama Natha collected five litres of dew after _____ years.
Answer: six
15. Rama Natha sprinkled some drops on a copper _____.
Answer: vessel
16. The copper vessel did not turn into _____.
Answer: gold
17. Madhumati brought a big _____ when the sage called her forward.
Answer: box
18. The box contained stacks of gold _____.
Answer: coins

19. The sage explained that their wealth came from their hard _____.
Answer: work
20. Rama Natha understood the sage's _____.
Answer: wisdom
21. The story teaches that hard work can create _____.
Answer: wealth
22. After learning the lesson, Rama Natha worked even harder on his _____.
Answer: plantation
23. The sage played a _____ on Rama Natha to teach him a lesson.
Answer: trick
24. Rama Natha had left his fields _____ before meeting the sage.
Answer: empty

1.4 Fill-Up the Blank HOTS type questions with Answers: (30 Questions)

Chapter: "A Bottle of Dew"

1. Rama Natha's belief in a magic potion kept him from taking care of his _____.
Answer: land
2. Madhumati was worried because Rama Natha was spending too much _____.
Answer: money
3. The sage gave Rama Natha a task that would make him work regularly and _____.
Answer: patiently
4. Caring for the banana plants helped Rama Natha turn his unused fields into a productive _____.
Answer: plantation
5. Madhumati helped create wealth by selling the bananas at the _____.
Answer: market
6. Rama Natha collected dew for six years because he believed the sage's instructions would lead to _____.
Answer: a magic potion
7. When the copper vessel did not turn into gold, Rama Natha felt that his effort had been _____.
Answer: wasted
8. The gold coins showed that the couple's wealth came from their hard _____.
Answer: work
9. The sage used a trick because he thought Rama Natha would not listen to the truth _____.
Answer: earlier
10. By asking Rama Natha to care for the plants himself, the sage helped him learn the value of _____.
Answer: effort
11. If Rama Natha had not planted the banana trees, his fields might have remained _____.
Answer: empty
12. The story suggests that steady work over time can produce lasting _____.
Answer: success
13. Rama Natha's change from chasing magic to tending his plantation shows that he had learned to be _____.
Answer: hardworking

14. Madhumati's role shows that cooperation between family members can help create _____.

Answer: prosperity

15. The sage's lesson was that wealth is created through useful work, not _____.

Answer: magic

16. Rama Natha did not give up collecting dew because he was still hoping to find the _____.

Answer: magic potion

17. The banana crop gave Rama Natha and Madhumati a way to earn _____ while they collected dew.

Answer: money

18. The story's events show that a person's actions can sometimes teach a lesson more effectively than _____.

Answer: words

19. Rama Natha's first mistake was spending his time searching for an easy way to become _____.

Answer: rich

20. After the sage explained the truth, Rama Natha understood that his own labour had created the gold _____.

Answer: coins

21. The sage's plan worked because Rama Natha had to care for the plants and see the results of his own _____.

Answer: work

22. If Rama Natha had listened to Madhumati's concerns earlier, he might have avoided wasting _____.

Answer: money

23. The story encourages readers to be patient because valuable results may take _____.

Answer: time

24. Rama Natha continued working on the plantation because he now understood the connection between effort and _____.

Answer: reward

1.5 One-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (22 Questions)

Chapter: "A Bottle of Dew"

1. **Who was Rama Natha?**

Rama Natha was the son of a rich landlord.

2. **What did Rama Natha believe about the magic potion?**

He believed it could turn any object into gold.

3. **What was the name of Rama Natha's wife?**

His wife's name was Madhumati.

4. **Why was Madhumati worried?**

She was worried because Rama Natha was spending a lot of money.

5. **What was the name of the sage?**

The sage was called Mahipati.

6. **Where had the sage heard about the potion?**

He had heard about it during his travels in the Himalayas.

7. **What did the sage ask Rama Natha to plant?**

He asked him to plant banana plants.

8. **From where did Rama Natha have to collect dew?**
He had to collect dew from the banana leaves.
9. **How much dew did Rama Natha need to collect?**
He needed to collect five litres of dew.
10. **When did dew form on the banana leaves?**
Dew formed on the leaves during winter.
11. **How did Rama Natha have to collect the dew?**
He had to collect it with his own hands.
12. **What did Rama Natha do with his empty fields?**
He planted rows of banana plants in them.
13. **Who helped Rama Natha tend the plants?**
Madhumati helped Rama Natha.
14. **Where did Madhumati sell the bananas?**
She sold the bananas at the market.
15. **How long did it take Rama Natha to collect five litres of dew?**
It took him six years.
16. **What did Rama Natha sprinkle the dew on?**
He sprinkled it on a copper vessel.
17. **Did the copper vessel turn into gold?**
No, the copper vessel did not turn into gold.
18. **What did Madhumati bring when the sage called her?**
She brought a big box.
19. **What was inside the box?**
The box contained stacks of gold coins.
20. **How did Rama Natha and Madhumati earn their wealth?**
They earned it by growing and selling bananas.
21. **Why had the sage played a trick on Rama Natha?**
He wanted to teach Rama Natha that hard work creates wealth.
22. **What lesson did Rama Natha learn?**
He learned that hard work, not magic, creates wealth.

1.6 One-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (30 Questions)

Chapter: "A Bottle of Dew"

1. **Why did Rama Natha neglect his land at first?**
He was busy searching for a magic potion that he believed could make him rich.
2. **Why was Madhumati concerned about Rama Natha's search?**
She feared that his spending would leave them without money.
3. **How did the sage's instructions change Rama Natha's daily life?**
They led him to clear his fields, plant banana trees and care for them.
4. **Why did the sage ask Rama Natha to collect the dew himself?**
The task made Rama Natha work hard and care for his land.
5. **What does Rama Natha's six-year effort show about him?**
It shows that he could be patient and persistent when he believed in his goal.
6. **How did Madhumati contribute to the couple's success?**
She sold the bananas and helped turn the crop into income.
7. **Why did the banana plantation grow larger over time?**
Rama Natha kept planting more banana plants as he worked on the land.
8. **Why was Rama Natha angry after testing the dew?**
He thought the sage had made him waste six years.

9. What did the gold coins reveal about the couple's success?

They revealed that the couple had earned wealth by growing and selling bananas.

10. Why did the sage pretend that dew could become a magic potion?

He wanted Rama Natha to discover the value of hard work through experience.

11. What might have happened if the sage had simply told Rama Natha to work hard?

Rama Natha might not have listened because he was focused on finding magic.

12. How did Rama Natha's belief change by the end of the story?

He stopped relying on magic and understood that hard work creates wealth.

13. What does the story suggest about the value of patience?

It suggests that patient effort over time can bring useful results.

14. Why was the unused land important to the story's outcome?

It gave Rama Natha space to grow bananas and earn money.

15. How did the sage help Rama Natha without giving him money?

He guided Rama Natha to use his land and effort productively.

16. What role did teamwork play in the couple's success?

Rama Natha grew the bananas while Madhumati sold them.

17. Why was Rama Natha's belief in an easy way to get rich a mistake?

It distracted him from the productive work that could actually create wealth.

18. What does the plantation symbolise in the story?

It symbolises the wealth and success produced by steady effort.

19. How did the sage's trick lead to a lasting lesson?

Rama Natha experienced the results of his own work and understood the lesson for himself.

20. What might the couple have lost if they had not worked together?

They might have missed the chance to earn money from the banana crop.

21. Why did Rama Natha continue working on the plantation after learning the truth?

He understood that his effort had created real wealth.

22. What message does the story give about hard work?

It teaches that hard work and patience can achieve what wishing for magic cannot.

1.7 Two-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (15 Questions)

Chapter: "A Bottle of Dew"

1. What did Rama Natha believe about the magic potion, and how did this belief affect him?

- He believed the potion could turn any object into gold.
- He spent his time searching for it instead of caring for his land.

2. Why was Madhumati worried about her husband?

- Rama Natha was spending a lot of money while searching for the potion.
- She feared that they would soon have no money left.

3. Who was Sage Mahipati, and what did Rama Natha ask him?

- Mahipati was a famous sage who came to their town.
- Rama Natha asked him how to make the magic potion.

4. What instructions did the sage give Rama Natha?

- He told Rama Natha to plant banana plants and care for them himself.
- Rama Natha had to collect five litres of dew from their leaves.

5. How did Rama Natha prepare his fields after meeting the sage?

- He cleaned the fields that had been lying empty.

- Then he planted rows of banana plants.
- 6. **How did Rama Natha care for the banana plants?**
 - He tended them carefully and watered them regularly.
 - During winter, he collected dew from their leaves.
- 7. **How did Madhumati help with the banana plantation?**
 - She helped Rama Natha with the work.
 - She gathered the banana crop and sold it at the market.
- 8. **How did the couple's plantation develop over time?**
 - Rama Natha planted more banana plants over the years.
 - Their land grew into a huge plantation.
- 9. **How long did Rama Natha take to collect five litres of dew?**
 - He collected dew over six years.
 - At the end of that time, he had gathered five litres.
- 10. **What did Rama Natha do when he took the bottle to the sage?**
 - The sage muttered something over the water and returned the bottle.
 - Rama Natha sprinkled some drops on a copper vessel to test it.
- 11. **Why was Rama Natha angry with the sage?**
 - The copper vessel did not turn into gold.
 - Rama Natha thought he had wasted six years.
- 12. **What did Madhumati show Rama Natha?**
 - She brought a big box when the sage called her.
 - The box contained stacks of gold coins.
- 13. **How did the sage explain the source of the gold?**
 - He said the coins came from selling the bananas.
 - He explained that their hard work had created their wealth.
- 14. **Why did the sage play a trick on Rama Natha?**
 - He believed Rama Natha would not listen if he simply explained the truth.
 - The task helped Rama Natha learn through his own experience.
- 15. **What did Rama Natha do after understanding the sage's lesson?**
 - He understood that hard work, not magic, had created the wealth.
 - From that day, he worked even harder on his plantation.

1.8. Two-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (18 Questions)

Chapter: "A Bottle of Dew"

1. **How did the sage's plan change Rama Natha's use of his land?**
 - The fields had been lying empty before Rama Natha met the sage.
 - He later planted banana trees there and turned the land into a productive plantation.
2. **Why was collecting dew a useful task for Rama Natha, even though it did not make a potion?**
 - It encouraged him to care for the banana plants regularly.
 - The plantation produced bananas that could be sold for money.
3. **How did Madhumati's work contribute to the couple's wealth?**
 - She gathered the bananas and took them to the market.
 - Selling the crop helped the couple earn money.
4. **Why did the sage not tell Rama Natha directly that hard work creates wealth?**
 - He thought Rama Natha would not listen to him.
 - He wanted Rama Natha to discover the truth through his own experience.
5. **What does Rama Natha's six-year effort show about his character?**

- He could be persistent when he believed in something.
- He eventually used that persistence to work productively on his land.
- 6. **Why was Rama Natha disappointed when he tested the dew?**
 - He expected the copper vessel to turn into gold.
 - When nothing happened, he believed his years of effort had been wasted.
- 7. **How did the gold coins change Rama Natha's understanding of the plantation?**
 - He realised that the coins came from selling the banana crop.
 - He understood that his labour, together with Madhumati's help, had created their wealth.
- 8. **What might have happened if Rama Natha had continued searching for a magic potion?**
 - His fields might have remained empty and uncared for.
 - He might have missed the opportunity to earn money from growing bananas.
- 9. **How did the couple's different contributions work together?**
 - Rama Natha grew and cared for the banana plants.
 - Madhumati sold the crop, helping turn their work into income.
- 10. **Why did the sage's trick lead to a lasting lesson?**
 - Rama Natha saw the plantation and coins that his own efforts had produced.
 - This helped him understand the value of hard work for himself.
- 11. **What does the story suggest about expecting quick rewards?**
 - Looking for an easy way to become rich can distract a person from useful work.
 - Steady effort may take time, but it can produce real results.
- 12. **How did Rama Natha's goal change during the story?**
 - At first, he wanted to find a potion that would make him rich.
 - Later, he focused on working harder on the plantation he had built.
- 13. **Why was the empty land important to the outcome of the story?**
 - It gave Rama Natha a place to plant banana trees.
 - Caring for the land led to a crop that the couple could sell.
- 14. **What does the story show about learning from experience?**
 - Rama Natha did not understand the value of his work while collecting dew.
 - Seeing the gold coins helped him recognise what his efforts had achieved.
- 15. **How did the sage guide Rama Natha without doing the work for him?**
 - He gave Rama Natha a task that required him to plant and tend the trees.
 - Rama Natha's own effort created the plantation and the wealth.
- 16. **Why is teamwork an important idea in the story?**
 - Rama Natha and Madhumati each contributed to the banana business.
 - Their combined efforts helped them earn money.
- 17. **What could Rama Natha have learned earlier from Madhumati's concerns?**
 - He could have realised that his search was costing them money.
 - He might have started caring for his land sooner.
- 18. **Why did Rama Natha continue working after learning that there was no potion?**
 - He understood that the plantation had already created real wealth.
 - He chose to keep working because he saw the value of his effort.

1.9. Three-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (18 Questions)

Chapter: "A Bottle of Dew"

1. **What did Rama Natha believe about the magic potion?**
 - He believed that a magic potion could turn any object into gold.
 - He spent much of his time trying to learn how to make it.

- People often cheated him by promising to tell him about the potion.
- 2. **Why was Madhumati worried about Rama Natha?**
 - Rama Natha was spending a lot of money in his search for the potion.
 - He was not taking care of the large fields he had inherited.
 - Madhumati feared that they would soon run out of money.
- 3. **What did the sage ask Rama Natha to do?**
 - He asked Rama Natha to plant banana plants.
 - Rama Natha had to care for the plants himself.
 - He had to collect five litres of dew from their leaves.
- 4. **How did Rama Natha use his fields after meeting the sage?**
 - He cleaned the fields that had been lying empty.
 - He planted rows and rows of banana plants.
 - He tended the plants carefully and collected their dew during winter.
- 5. **How did Madhumati help the family earn money?**
 - She helped with the plantation work.
 - She gathered the bananas when the crop was ready.
 - She sold them at the market for a good price.
- 6. **What happened over the six years that Rama Natha collected dew?**
 - Rama Natha continued tending his banana plants.
 - He planted more plants over the years.
 - His family built a large plantation and eventually collected five litres of dew.
- 7. **What happened when Rama Natha tested the dew?**
 - He took the bottle to the sage, who muttered over the water.
 - Rama Natha sprinkled a few drops on a copper vessel.
 - The vessel did not turn into gold.
- 8. **How did the sage explain where the gold coins came from?**
 - He said there was no magic potion that could turn things into gold.
 - Rama Natha had cared for the trees while Madhumati sold their fruit.
 - Their hard work had earned the money in the box.
- 9. **What lesson did Rama Natha learn from the sage?**
 - He learned that there was no magic potion.
 - He understood that their wealth came from working on the plantation.
 - From then on, he worked even harder.
- 10. **What did the sage do after Rama Natha brought him the bottle?**
 - He smiled and muttered something over the water.
 - He returned the bottle and asked Rama Natha to try it.
 - He later showed Madhumati's box of gold coins to explain the truth.
- 11. **How did the banana plantation become a source of wealth?**
 - Rama Natha planted and cared for the banana trees.
 - The trees produced a crop of bananas.
 - Madhumati sold the bananas at the market.
- 12. **Why did Rama Natha follow the sage's instructions?**
 - He believed the instructions would help him obtain the magic potion.
 - The sage had said the potion could turn objects into gold.
 - Rama Natha hoped to become wealthy through it.

1.10. Three-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (12 Questions)

Chapter: "A Bottle of Dew"

1. **How did the sage's plan help Rama Natha discover the value of his land?**

- Rama Natha began by clearing fields that had been left empty.
 - He planted and cared for banana trees while collecting dew.
 - The plantation produced bananas that could be sold for money.
2. **Why was the sage's plan more effective than simply telling Rama Natha to work hard?**
- Rama Natha was focused on finding a magic potion and might not have listened to advice.
 - The dew-collecting task made him work on his land himself.
 - Seeing the gold coins helped him connect his effort with the wealth he earned.
3. **How did both Rama Natha and Madhumati contribute to their success?**
- Rama Natha planted and tended the banana trees.
 - Madhumati gathered the bananas and sold them.
 - Their different contributions helped the plantation earn money.
4. **What does Rama Natha's disappointment after testing the dew reveal about his expectations?**
- He expected the dew to become a magical potion.
 - He thought this potion would turn objects into gold.
 - When the copper vessel did not change, he felt that his years of effort had been wasted.
5. **How did Rama Natha's understanding change by the end of the story?**
- At first, he believed magic could make him wealthy.
 - He later saw that selling bananas had earned the gold coins.
 - He understood that hard work, rather than magic, had created their wealth.
6. **What might have happened if Rama Natha had ignored the sage's instructions?**
- His fields might have remained empty and uncared for.
 - He and Madhumati would not have grown the banana plantation.
 - They might have missed the chance to earn money from selling its fruit.
7. **Why was collecting dew a meaningful part of the sage's plan, even though it had no magical power?**
- Rama Natha believed collecting it would bring him closer to the potion.
 - The task required him to plant and care for banana trees.
 - That work eventually produced the crop that earned the family money.
8. **What does Madhumati's concern and support show about her role in the story?**
- She was worried about Rama Natha's spending.
 - She helped him with the plantation and sold the banana crop.
 - Her practical contribution helped the family turn their work into income.
9. **How did the six-year period contribute to the story's lesson?**
- It gave Rama Natha time to tend the plants and collect dew.
 - During those years, the banana plantation grew.
 - The long effort made clear that steady work had created the family's wealth.
10. **What lesson can readers draw from the contrast between Rama Natha's belief in magic and the plantation's success?**
- Rama Natha first hoped for an easy way to become rich.
 - The plantation succeeded because he and Madhumati worked on it.
 - The story shows that effort and useful work can bring real rewards.
11. **Why did the sage return the bottle and ask Rama Natha to test it?**
- He wanted Rama Natha to see for himself that the water was not magical.
 - The failed test led Rama Natha to question his belief in the potion.
 - The sage could then explain that the coins came from their hard work.
12. **How does the story show that wealth can grow through cooperation?**

- Rama Natha used his land to grow bananas.
- Madhumati helped sell the crop at the market.
- Their combined efforts brought money into the household.

1.11 Five-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (6 Questions)

Chapter: “A Bottle of Dew”

1. What did Rama Natha believe about the magic potion, and how did it affect his life?

- Rama Natha believed that a magic potion could turn objects into gold.
- He spent much of his time searching for the potion.
- He did not look after the large fields he had inherited.
- People often cheated him by promising to reveal the secret.
- His wife, Madhumati, worried that their money would soon run out.

2. What instructions did Sage Mahipati give Rama Natha?

- The sage told Rama Natha to plant banana plants.
- Rama Natha had to care for the plants himself.
- He had to collect dew from the leaves during winter.
- He had to gather five litres of dew.
- He was then to bring the bottle to the sage.

3. How did Rama Natha and Madhumati develop the banana plantation?

- Rama Natha cleaned the fields that had been lying empty.
- He planted rows and rows of banana plants.
- He tended the plants carefully.
- Madhumati helped with the plantation and gathered the bananas.
- She sold the crop at the market for a good price.

4. What happened when Rama Natha took the dew to the sage?

- Rama Natha brought the bottle to Sage Mahipati after six years.
- The sage muttered something over the water and returned the bottle.
- Rama Natha sprinkled a few drops on a copper vessel.
- The vessel did not turn into gold.
- Rama Natha became angry because he thought his effort had been wasted.

5. How did Sage Mahipati explain the gold coins to Rama Natha?

- The sage asked Madhumati to bring a big box.
- The box contained stacks of gold coins.
- He explained that there was no magic potion.
- The money had come from selling the bananas grown on Rama Natha’s land.
- He said their hard work had created the wealth.

6. What did Rama Natha do after learning the truth?

- Rama Natha understood the sage’s lesson.
- He realised that magic had not created the gold coins.
- He saw that his plantation and hard work had earned the wealth.
- He recognised Madhumati’s contribution in selling the bananas.
- From that day onward, he worked even harder on the plantation.

1.12 Five-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (5 Questions)

Chapter: “A Bottle of Dew”

1. How did the sage help Rama Natha change his way of thinking?

- Rama Natha first believed that a magic potion could make him rich.
- The sage gave him a task that required him to plant and care for banana trees.
- Rama Natha worked on his land for six years while collecting dew.

- The banana crop earned money when Madhumati sold it at the market.
 - Seeing the gold coins helped Rama Natha understand that hard work had created their wealth.
- 2. Explain how Rama Natha and Madhumati worked together to earn money.**
- Rama Natha cleared the fields that had been left empty.
 - He planted banana trees and tended them carefully.
 - He collected dew from the leaves during winter.
 - Madhumati gathered the bananas and took them to the market.
 - Their combined efforts turned the plantation into a source of income.
- 3. Why was the sage's method of teaching effective?**
- Rama Natha was so focused on the potion that he might not have listened to direct advice.
 - The sage gave him a practical task that involved caring for his land.
 - Rama Natha had to work patiently for several years.
 - The plantation grew and produced bananas during that time.
 - The results helped Rama Natha understand the lesson through experience.
- 4. What might have happened if Rama Natha had not followed the sage's instructions?**
- His fields might have continued to lie empty.
 - He would not have planted banana trees.
 - Madhumati would not have had a banana crop to sell.
 - The couple might have missed an opportunity to earn money.
 - Rama Natha might have continued searching for a magic potion instead of working productively.
- 5. What important lessons can readers learn from the story?**
- Hard work can create real and lasting results.
 - Wealth does not come from magic or wishful thinking.
 - Patience is needed when working towards a goal.
 - Family members can succeed by helping one another.
 - A person can learn an important lesson by seeing the results of their own actions.
- 6. How did Rama Natha's attitude change from the beginning to the end of the story?**
- At first, Rama Natha neglected his land while searching for a potion.
 - He believed that magic could turn objects into gold.
 - He later planted and cared for banana trees.
 - He realised that the money came from the bananas sold at the market.
 - After understanding the truth, he worked even harder on the plantation.

1.13 Five-mark questions with Answers of Applied Type: (6 Questions)

Chapter: "A Bottle of Dew"

1. You have an unused garden at home. What steps would you take to make it useful, following Rama Natha's example?

- I would first clean the garden and prepare the soil.
- I would choose plants that grow well in my area.
- I would water and care for them regularly.
- I would ask my family to help with the work.
- I would use or sell the produce responsibly.

2. Your friend hopes to become successful without making an effort. What advice would you give?

- I would explain that success usually needs steady effort.
- I would encourage my friend to set a clear and realistic goal.

- I would suggest breaking the goal into small tasks.
- I would remind my friend to be patient when results take time.
- I would offer to help and encourage my friend along the way.

3. Suppose you and a family member start a small vegetable garden. How could you work together?

- We would decide together what vegetables to grow.
- One person could prepare the soil and plant the seeds.
- We could take turns watering and caring for the plants.
- We would harvest the vegetables when they were ready.
- We could share the produce or sell some of it at a local market.

4. You notice that a classmate is wasting time searching for an easy way to get good marks. How would you help?

- I would speak kindly and ask what is making studying difficult.
- I would help the classmate make a simple study timetable.
- We could revise one topic at a time.
- I would encourage regular practice instead of last-minute preparation.
- I would remind my classmate that learning takes patience and effort.

5. Your group is given a long-term school project, but some members want quick results. What would you do?

- I would help the group understand the project requirements.
- We would divide the work fairly among all members.
- I would suggest setting small deadlines for each task.
- We would check our progress regularly and help anyone who is behind.
- We would complete the project carefully and share credit for our teamwork.

6. You help grow fruit at home, but the harvest is larger than your family can use. What could you do?

- I would first ask my family how much fruit we need.
- We could share some fruit with neighbours or friends.
- We might sell the extra fruit at a local market.
- We could preserve some of it, if possible, so it lasts longer.
- I would make sure the fruit is handled carefully and not wasted.

1.14 Multiple Choice Questions with answers for Olympiad type Competitive Exams:

Chapter: "A Bottle of Dew" — Grade 6 English

Choose the correct answer.

1. What did Rama Natha believe the magic potion could do?
 - A. Make plants grow instantly
 - B. Turn objects into gold
 - C. Make people invisible
 - D. Fill bottles with water
2. Why was Madhumati worried about Rama Natha?
 - A. He had lost the banana crop.
 - B. He was spending too much money searching for the potion.
 - C. He refused to speak to the sage.
 - D. He wanted to leave the town.

Answer: B. He was spending too much money searching for the potion.

3. Who was Sage Mahipati?
 - A. Rama Natha's brother

- B. A famous sage who visited the town
- C. A merchant who sold bananas
- D. A farmer who owned the fields

Answer: B. A famous sage who visited the town

4. What did the sage ask Rama Natha to plant?

- A. Mango trees
- B. Coconut trees
- C. Banana plants
- D. Neem trees

Answer: C. Banana plants

5. From where did Rama Natha have to collect dew?

- A. From flowers in the forest
- B. From banana leaves
- C. From a riverbank
- D. From the roof of his house

Answer: B. From banana leaves

6. How much dew did Rama Natha need to collect?

- A. One litre
- B. Two litres
- C. Five litres
- D. Ten litres

Answer: C. Five litres

7. What did Rama Natha do with his unused fields?

- A. He sold them.
- B. He built a house on them.
- C. He planted banana plants there.
- D. He gave them to the sage.

Answer: C. He planted banana plants there.

8. How did Madhumati help the family earn money?

- A. She sold the bananas at the market.
- B. She made the magic potion.
- C. She collected dew at night.
- D. She sold the fields.

Answer: A. She sold the bananas at the market.

9. For how many years did Rama Natha collect dew?

- A. Two years
- B. Four years
- C. Six years
- D. Eight years

Answer: C. Six years

10. What did Rama Natha sprinkle the dew on?

- A. An iron pot
- B. A copper vessel
- C. A wooden table
- D. A silver plate

Answer: B. A copper vessel

11. What happened when Rama Natha tested the dew?

- A. The vessel turned gold.
- B. The water disappeared.
- C. Nothing happened to the vessel.

D. The vessel broke.

Answer: C. Nothing happened to the vessel.

12. What was inside the box Madhumati brought?

A. Banana seeds

B. A bottle of dew

C. Gold coins

D. Copper vessels

Answer: C. Gold coins

13. How had Rama Natha and Madhumati earned their wealth?

A. By finding treasure

B. By selling bananas from their plantation

C. By selling a magic potion

D. By borrowing money

Answer: B. By selling bananas from their plantation

14. Why did the sage give Rama Natha the task of collecting dew?

A. To make him work on his land

B. To punish him for wasting money

C. To obtain bananas for himself

D. To test Madhumati's patience

Answer: A. To make him work on his land

15. What does the word “tended” mean in the chapter?

A. Ignored

B. Looked after

C. Cut down

D. Sold

Answer: B. Looked after

16. Choose the correct homophone for the sentence: “The morning _____ was on the banana leaves.”

A. due

B. dew

C. do

D. day

Answer: B. dew

17. Which pair consists of homophones?

A. plant – plantation

B. land – field

C. son – sun

D. work – worker

Answer: C. son – sun

18. In the sentence “Madhumati sold the fruits,” which word is the verb?

A. Madhumati

B. sold

C. the

D. fruits

Answer: B. sold

19. Which sentence uses the passive voice?

A. Rama Natha planted banana trees.

B. Madhumati sold the bananas.

C. The bananas were sold at the market.

D. The sage smiled at Rama Natha.

Answer: C. The bananas were sold at the market.

20. Which word best describes Rama Natha after he began caring for the plants?

- A. Careless
- B. Hardworking
- C. Impatient
- D. Dishonest

Answer: B. Hardworking

21. What is the main lesson of the story?

- A. Gold is more useful than crops.
- B. A person should never trust a sage.
- C. Hard work can create wealth.
- D. Banana plants grow only in winter.

Answer: C. Hard work can create wealth.

22. Which quality did Madhumati show by helping with the plantation and selling the crop?

- A. Cooperation
- B. Pride
- C. Carelessness
- D. Impatience

Answer: A. Cooperation

23. In “He watered the plants regularly,” what does “regularly” tell us?

- A. Where he watered them
- B. When the plants were planted
- C. How often he watered them
- D. Why he sold the plants

Answer: C. How often he watered them

24. Which event happened first?

- A. Rama Natha tested the dew.
- B. Madhumati showed the gold coins.
- C. Rama Natha met Sage Mahipati.
- D. Rama Natha collected five litres of dew.

Answer: C. Rama Natha met Sage Mahipati

1.15 Best Practices Opportunity List from the Chapter: (10 Ideas)

Best Practices for Teaching “A Bottle of Dew” — Grade 6

- (1) **Begin with a prediction activity:** Show students the title and ask what they think a “bottle of dew” might be. Invite them to revise their predictions as they read.
- (2) **Teach key vocabulary before reading:** Explain words such as *potion*, *dew*, *sage*, *plantation*, and *tended* using pictures, gestures, or simple examples.
- (3) **Read aloud with expression:** Model the characters’ feelings through voice and pauses, then let students read selected passages in pairs or small groups.
- (4) **Use a story sequence chart:** Have students arrange the main events—from Rama Natha’s belief in magic to his understanding of hard work—in the correct order.
- (5) **Connect the story to real life:** Discuss how effort, patience, and teamwork help people achieve goals at home, in school, or in the community.
- (6) **Use role-play to check understanding:** Assign roles such as Rama Natha, Madhumati, and Sage Mahipati. Ask students to act out the meeting with the sage and the final revelation.

- (7) **Ask questions at different levels:** Begin with recall questions, then ask students to explain the characters' choices and support their answers with details from the story.
- (8) **Reinforce language through context:** Use examples from the chapter to practise homophones, connecting words, and sentence building.
- (9) **Encourage respectful discussion:** Invite students to consider whether the sage's method was fair and to explain their opinions with reasons.
- (10) **End with a short reflection:** Ask students to write one lesson from the story and one way they could apply it in their own lives.

1.16 Innovations Opportunity List from the Chapter: (10 Ideas)

Innovative Teaching–Learning Ideas for “A Bottle of Dew” — Grade 6

- (1) **Create a digital story map:** Students use a simple slide or drawing app to show the story's setting, characters, problem, key events and resolution.
- (2) **Make a short news report:** In groups, students act as reporters interviewing Rama Natha, Madhumati and the sage about how the plantation became successful.
- (3) **Build a mini plantation model:** Students create a small model using reused materials and label the stages of planting, caring for banana trees, harvesting and selling the crop.
- (4) **Record a character diary:** Students record or write a short diary entry from Rama Natha's point of view at two moments: before meeting the sage and after learning the truth.
- (5) **Use a “choice and consequence” activity:** Present choices Rama Natha could make at key points in the story; students predict what might happen and explain their reasoning.
- (6) **Turn the story into a comic strip:** Students illustrate the main events in sequence and add speech bubbles using correct punctuation.
- (7) **Hold a classroom market role-play:** Students act as growers, sellers and buyers to explore how the banana harvest becomes income, while practising dialogue and everyday vocabulary.
- (8) **Create a class audio drama:** Groups record the story with narration, dialogue and simple sound effects, then listen together and discuss how tone conveys each character's feelings.
- (9) **Connect the plot to a real-life project:** Grow a suitable plant in class or at home, keep a simple observation journal, and compare the care it needs with Rama Natha's work.
- (10) **Use an exit-ticket reflection:** At the end of the lesson, students complete: “One choice Rama Natha made was ____; its result was ____; I learned ____.”

1.17: Practicing Questions/Question Bank

A. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Rama Natha was the son of a rich _____.
Answer: landlord
2. Rama Natha believed that a magic potion could turn objects into _____.
Answer: gold
3. The sage's name was _____.
Answer: Mahipati
4. Rama Natha was asked to plant _____ plants.
Answer: banana

5. He had to collect five litres of _____ from the leaves.
Answer: dew
6. Madhumati sold the bananas at the _____.
Answer: market
7. Rama Natha collected the required dew after _____ years.
Answer: six
8. The copper vessel did not turn into _____.
Answer: gold
9. The box Madhumati brought contained stacks of gold _____.
Answer: coins
10. The story teaches that hard work creates _____.
Answer: wealth

B. One-Mark Descriptive Questions:

1. **Who was Madhumati?**
Answer: Madhumati was Rama Natha's wife.
2. **Why was Madhumati worried?**
Answer: She was worried because Rama Natha was spending a lot of money.
3. **What did the sage ask Rama Natha to plant?**
Answer: The sage asked him to plant banana plants.
4. **Where did Rama Natha collect dew from?**
Answer: He collected dew from the banana leaves.
5. **What did Rama Natha sprinkle the dew on?**
Answer: He sprinkled it on a copper vessel.
6. **What did the sage reveal about the gold coins?**
Answer: He revealed that the coins came from selling the bananas.
7. **What did Rama Natha do after learning the truth?**
Answer: He worked even harder on his plantation.

C. Two-Mark Descriptive Questions:

1. **What did Rama Natha believe about the magic potion?**
Answer: He believed that the potion could turn any object into gold. He spent much of his time trying to find it.
2. **How did Madhumati help the family?**
Answer: She helped with the banana plantation. She gathered and sold the bananas at the market.
3. **What instructions did Sage Mahipati give Rama Natha?**
Answer: He asked Rama Natha to plant and care for banana plants himself. Rama Natha had to collect five litres of dew from their leaves.
4. **Why was Rama Natha angry after testing the dew?**
Answer: The copper vessel did not turn into gold. Rama Natha thought he had wasted six years.

5. **How did Rama Natha and Madhumati earn their wealth?**

Answer: Rama Natha grew the banana plants and Madhumati sold the fruit. Their hard work brought them money.

D. Three-Mark Descriptive Questions:

1. **How did Rama Natha use his fields after meeting the sage?**

Answer: He cleaned the fields that had been lying empty. He planted rows of banana plants and cared for them. He also collected dew from the leaves during winter.

2. **Describe Madhumati's contribution to the plantation.**

Answer: Madhumati supported Rama Natha in the work. She gathered the banana crop when it was ready. She sold the bananas at the market for a good price.

3. **How did Sage Mahipati teach Rama Natha a lesson?**

Answer: He gave Rama Natha a task that made him work on his land. Rama Natha's efforts produced a banana plantation. The sage showed him that their hard work had earned the gold coins.

4. **What happened when Rama Natha took the bottle to the sage?**

Answer: The sage muttered something over the water and returned the bottle. Rama Natha sprinkled some drops on a copper vessel. The vessel did not turn into gold.

5. **What changes took place in Rama Natha by the end of the story?**

Answer: He stopped relying on the idea of a magic potion. He understood that the plantation and their work had created wealth. He decided to work even harder.

E. Five-Mark Descriptive Questions:

1. **Describe how Rama Natha and Madhumati created wealth.**

Answer:

- Rama Natha cleaned the fields that had been left empty.
- He planted and cared for banana plants.
- He collected dew from the leaves during winter.
- Madhumati gathered the bananas and took them to the market.
- Their efforts earned money and built a large plantation.

2. **Explain the lesson Sage Mahipati taught Rama Natha.**

Answer:

- Rama Natha believed that magic could turn objects into gold.
- The sage gave him a task that required patience and hard work.
- Rama Natha planted banana trees and cared for them for years.
- Madhumati sold the fruit, and the family earned money.
- Rama Natha learned that hard work, not magic, had created their wealth.

3. **Retell the main events of the story in order.**

Answer:

- Rama Natha spent his time searching for a magic potion.
- Sage Mahipati told him to grow banana plants and collect dew.
- Rama Natha and Madhumati cared for the plantation and sold its fruit.
- After six years, Rama Natha brought the dew to the sage, but it did not turn copper into gold.
- The sage showed him the gold coins earned through their work, and Rama Natha understood the lesson.

4. What role did Madhumati play in the story?

Answer:

- Madhumati was worried about Rama Natha's spending.
- She supported him after he began working on the land.
- She helped gather the banana crop.
- She sold the bananas at the market for a good price.
- Her contribution helped the couple earn wealth from their plantation.

5. How did Rama Natha change from the beginning to the end of the story?

Answer:

- At first, Rama Natha neglected his land.
- He believed that a magic potion would make him wealthy.
- He began planting and tending banana trees after meeting the sage.
- He discovered that selling the fruit had earned the gold coins.
- By the end, he understood the value of hard work and worked harder on the plantation.

6th Standard English Book Chapter 2

Chapter 2: LEARNING TOGETHER

2.1 Summary of the Chapter:

Summary: Unit 2 — Friendship

- (1) Gajaraj, an elephant living in royal stables, felt lonely despite being well cared for by the mahout.
- (2) One evening, a hungry stray dog named Buntree entered the stable. Gajaraj shared his food with him.
- (3) Gajaraj and Buntree quickly became friends. They spent time together, played, and went to the pond.
- (4) A farmer recognised Buntree and took him home, separating the two friends. Both Gajaraj and Buntree became sad and stopped eating.
- (5) Realising how much Buntree missed Gajaraj, the farmer let him return to the stable. Their reunion made both animals happy.
- (6) The story shows that friendship can form between very different beings, and that caring for a friend means noticing and respecting their feelings.
- (7) In the poem “A Friend’s Prayer,” the speaker hopes to value friendship, support friends, understand them, and accept them as they are.
- (8) The story “The Chair” teaches Mario that true friends help and care for us, especially when we are struggling; they do not simply laugh at our difficulties.
- (9) Together, the stories and poem highlight important qualities of friendship: kindness, loyalty, honesty, understanding, respect, and support.

2.2 Important Formulas:

Important Grammar Topics in Unit 2: Friendship:

1. **Past Tenses**
 - Simple past: *The dog ran to the farmer.*
 - Past progressive: *The dog was missing his friend.*
 - Past perfect: *The farmer had tied the dog.*
2. **Verbs and Verb Forms**
Identify action words and use their correct past forms, including regular and irregular verbs.
3. **Negative Prefixes and Opposites**
Form opposites using prefixes such as **un-**, **in-**, **dis-**, and **mis-** (for example, *happy* → *unhappy*).
4. **Conjunctions: “Neither...nor” and “Either...or”**
Use **neither...nor** to connect two negative choices and **either...or** to show a choice between two alternatives.
5. **Root Words and Suffixes**
Add suffixes to root words to form new words, such as *friend* → *friendship* and *magic* → *magical*.
6. **Adjectives**
Recognise words that describe people, animals, places, and things, such as *brave*, *kind*, *invisible*, and *tasty*.
7. **Adjective–Noun Pairs**
Use adjectives with suitable nouns to make meaningful phrases, such as *brave soldier* or *old book*.

8. Pronouns and Reference Words

Notice how words such as *he*, *him*, *they*, and *you* refer to people or characters in the stories.

9. Sentence Construction with Connectors

Join ideas using words such as **and**, **but**, **both**, **same**, and **different** when describing friends.

10. Vocabulary and Word Choice

Learn words related to friendship and use them accurately, including *loyal*, *caring*, *honest*, *companion*, and *classmate*.

2.3 Fill-Up the Blank LOTS type questions with Answers: (35 Questions)

Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrase.

- Gajaraj was an _____ who lived in the royal stables.
Answer: elephant
- Gajaraj felt sad because he had no _____.
Answer: friends
- The elephant trainer was called a _____.
Answer: mahout
- One evening, a hungry dog entered the _____.
Answer: stable
- Gajaraj shared some of his food with the _____.
Answer: dog
- The dog's name was _____.
Answer: Buntree
- Gajaraj playfully splashed water on Buntree with his _____.
Answer: trunk
- Buntree was delighted when Gajaraj gave him a _____ on his back.
Answer: ride
- The farmer recognised Buntree and took him _____.
Answer: home
- After Buntree left, Gajaraj did not touch his _____.
Answer: food
- Buntree also stopped eating after he was taken to the _____.
Answer: farmer's house
- The farmer let Buntree return to the _____.
Answer: stable
- When Buntree returned, Gajaraj gave him a joyous _____.
Answer: swing
- In the poem "A Friend's Prayer," the poet says friendship is important to her _____.
Answer: life
- The poet feels _____ to have special friends.
Answer: blessed
- The poet wants to help make her friends' wishes come _____.
Answer: true
- In "The Chair," Mario's grandfather challenged him to a bet of fruit _____.
Answer: chaat
- The chair in Mario's story was _____, so it was difficult to see.
Answer: invisible

19. Guneet, Asma, and Deepa helped Mario so he would not _____.

Answer: fall

20. Mario learned that true friends are those who _____ for us.

Answer: care

21. The words that tell us about an action are called _____.

Answer: verbs

22. The words that describe a person or thing are called _____.

Answer: adjectives

23. The words **neither...nor** connect two _____ choices.

Answer: negative

24. The words **either...or** are used to show a _____ between two choices.

Answer: choice

25. A word part added after a root word is called a _____.

Answer: suffix

1.4 Fill-Up the Blank HOTS type questions with Answers: (24 Questions)

Complete each sentence using your understanding of the stories and poem.

1. Gajaraj had royal comforts, but he was lonely because he lacked _____.

Answer: companionship

2. The mahout cared for Gajaraj by feeding and bathing him, but Gajaraj still longed for a _____.

Answer: friend

3. When Gajaraj shared food with Buntree, he showed _____ towards a hungry stranger.

Answer: kindness

4. Gajaraj and Buntree were unlikely friends because they were very different in their _____.

Answer: size and species

5. Buntree's refusal to eat after leaving Gajaraj showed how deeply he _____ his friend.

Answer: missed

6. The farmer allowed Buntree to return because he understood that the dog's _____ mattered more than keeping him at home.

Answer: happiness

7. Gajaraj's excitement when Buntree returned showed that friendship can bring _____ to someone who feels lonely.

Answer: joy

8. By letting Buntree go, the farmer acted with _____ and understanding.

Answer: compassion

9. The mahout realised that Gajaraj was unhappy when the elephant repeatedly left his food _____.

Answer: untouched

10. The story suggests that a true friend should notice another person's feelings and offer _____.

Answer: support

11. In "A Friend's Prayer," the speaker wants to understand friends with her _____.

Answer: heart

12. The poet says friends should be loved as they are, which means they should be _____.

Answer: accepted

13. The speaker wants to do more than simply share plans; she wants to help make her friends' wishes _____.
Answer: come true
14. The poem can be called a prayer because the speaker expresses hopes and wishes for her _____.
Answer: friendships
15. Mario believed he had many friends, but his grandfather helped him discover who truly _____ about him.
Answer: cared
16. Mario's classmates who laughed when he fell showed that they enjoyed his _____ rather than helping him.
Answer: misfortune
17. Guneet, Asma, and Deepa proved their friendship by trying to stop Mario from _____.
Answer: falling
18. Mario's grandfather used the invisible chair as a way to reveal the difference between true friends and mere _____.
Answer: companions
19. Mario's persistence in trying to sit on the chair showed that he was _____.
Answer: determined
20. The "magic" of the chair was actually the kindness shown by Mario's _____ friends.
Answer: true
21. A person who supports a friend during a difficult moment shows _____ rather than mere popularity.
Answer: loyalty
22. The stories and poem suggest that friendship is built through care, acceptance, and _____.
Answer: trust
23. When the farmer removed Buntree's rope, he respected the dog's need to return to his _____.
Answer: friend
24. Mario learned that having many classmates around him did not necessarily mean he had many _____ friends.
Answer: genuine

1.5 One-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (22 Questions)

Answer each in one sentence.

- Who was Gajaraj?**
Gajaraj was an elephant who lived in the royal stables.
- Why was Gajaraj sad?**
Gajaraj was sad because he had no friends.
- Who was the mahout?**
The mahout was Gajaraj's elephant trainer and caretaker.
- What did Gajaraj give the hungry dog?**
Gajaraj shared some of his food with the dog.
- What was the dog's name?**
The dog's name was Buntree.
- How did Gajaraj splash water on Buntree?**
Gajaraj playfully splashed water on Buntree with his trunk.

7. **Why did Buntree run to the farmer?**
Buntree ran to the farmer because he recognised his owner.
8. **Why did the farmer take Buntree home?**
The farmer took Buntree home because he had been looking for his missing dog.
9. **How did Gajaraj react after Buntree left?**
Gajaraj stopped eating because he missed Buntree.
10. **Why did the farmer let Buntree return to Gajaraj?**
The farmer let Buntree return because he understood that Buntree missed his friend.
11. **How did Gajaraj welcome Buntree back?**
Gajaraj picked Buntree up with his trunk and gave him a joyful swing.
12. **What did the mahout bring after Buntree returned?**
The mahout brought food for Gajaraj and Buntree.
13. **Who became friends at the end of “The Unlikely Best Friends”?**
Gajaraj, Buntree, the mahout, and the farmer became friends.
14. **What does the poet feel about special friends in “A Friend’s Prayer”?**
The poet feels blessed to have special friends.
15. **What does the poet want to help her friends do?**
The poet wants to help make her friends’ wishes come true.
16. **What does the speaker use to understand friendship?**
The speaker uses her heart to understand friendship.
17. **Who was Mario?**
Mario was a boy who believed he had many friends.
18. **What did Mario’s grandfather bet with him?**
Mario’s grandfather bet him a fruit chaat.
19. **Why was the chair difficult to sit on?**
The chair was invisible, so Mario could not see it.
20. **Who helped Mario stay on the invisible chair?**
Guneet, Asma, and Deepa held Mario up.
21. **What did some of Mario’s classmates do when he fell?**
Some classmates laughed at him when he fell.
22. **What did Mario learn about true friends?**
Mario learned that true friends care for and help one another.

1.6 One-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (22 Questions)

Answer each in one sentence.

1. **Why did Gajaraj remain lonely even though the king cared for him?**
Gajaraj remained lonely because care from the mahout could not replace the friendship he wanted.
2. **What does Gajaraj’s sharing food with Buntree reveal about his nature?**
It shows that Gajaraj was kind and generous.
3. **Why was Buntree’s friendship with Gajaraj considered unlikely?**
It was considered unlikely because an elephant and a dog were very different animals.
4. **What can we infer from Gajaraj and Buntree both refusing to eat after being separated?**
We can infer that their friendship was deep and important to both of them.
5. **Why did the farmer decide to free Buntree?**
The farmer understood that Buntree missed Gajaraj and wanted him to be happy.
6. **How did the farmer show that he cared about Buntree’s feelings?**
He removed Buntree’s rope and let him return to his friend.

7. **Why did the mahout suspect that Gajaraj was missing Buntree?**
He suspected this because Gajaraj stopped eating despite being healthy.
8. **What does Gajaraj's joyful welcome tell us about his feelings for Buntree?**
It shows that Gajaraj was delighted to see his friend again.
9. **What lesson can we learn from the farmer's decision to let Buntree go?**
We learn that caring for someone sometimes means respecting what makes them happy.
10. **Why does the poet want to understand friends "with her heart"?**
She wants to understand their feelings and accept them without judging them.
11. **What does the poet's wish to make her friends' wishes come true show about her?**
It shows that she is thoughtful and eager to support her friends.
12. **Why does the poem describe friendship as something important?**
Friendship gives people care, support, and a sense of being valued.
13. **What does Mario's grandfather want him to understand through the invisible-chair test?**
He wants Mario to recognise which classmates truly care about him.
14. **Why were Guneet, Asma, and Deepa shown to be Mario's true friends?**
They helped him when he was falling instead of laughing at him.
15. **What does the classmates' laughter reveal about some of Mario's supposed friends?**
It reveals that they enjoyed his embarrassment instead of supporting him.
16. **Why was the invisible chair an effective way to test friendship?**
It created a situation in which Mario could see who helped him when he needed support.
17. **What does Mario's repeated effort to sit on the chair show about his character?**
It shows that he was determined and did not give up easily.
18. **How are the lessons from "The Chair" and "The Unlikely Best Friends" similar?**
Both stories show that true friendship is demonstrated through care and support.
19. **What quality helped the farmer understand Buntree's sadness?**
Empathy helped the farmer understand Buntree's sadness.
20. **Why is having many classmates not always the same as having many friends?**
Classmates may not show the care and loyalty that make someone a true friend.
21. **What might happen if friends accept one another as they are, as the poem suggests?**
They can build a stronger and more respectful friendship.
22. **Which action in the unit best shows that a friend supports another person in difficulty?**
Guneet, Asma, and Deepa holding Mario up best shows support during difficulty.

1.7 Two-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (16 Questions)

Answer each in two sentences or points.

1. **Why was Gajaraj sad, and who looked after him?**
Gajaraj was sad because he had no friends. The mahout looked after him by giving him food and a bath.
2. **How did Gajaraj welcome the stray dog?**
Gajaraj pushed some of his food towards the hungry dog. This was the beginning of their friendship.

3. **What did Gajaraj and Buntree do at the pond?**
Gajaraj gave himself a shower with his trunk. He playfully splashed water on Buntree.
4. **How did Buntree's owner find him?**
The farmer saw Buntree near the stable and called his name. Buntree recognised him and ran to him.
5. **Why did Gajaraj stop eating after Buntree left?**
Gajaraj missed Buntree and felt sad without him. Therefore, he left his favourite food untouched.
6. **Why did the farmer allow Buntree to return to the stable?**
The farmer noticed that Buntree was unhappy and missed Gajaraj. He removed the rope and let Buntree go to his friend.
7. **How did Gajaraj show that he was happy to see Buntree again?**
Gajaraj picked Buntree up with his trunk. He gave him a joyful swing.
8. **What did the mahout realise at the end of the story?**
The mahout realised that Gajaraj had found a friend in Buntree. He also felt that he had found a friend in the farmer.
9. **What does the poet wish to do for her friends?**
The poet wishes to give her best to her friends. She also wants to help make their wishes come true.
10. **How does the poet say we should treat our friends?**
The poet says we should not judge our friends from a distance. We should love and accept them as they are.
11. **What bet did Mario make with his grandfather?**
Mario accepted his grandfather's bet about whether he had many true friends. The prize was a fruit chaat.
12. **Why was the chair difficult for Mario to sit on?**
The chair was invisible and could not be seen. Mario kept missing it and falling down.
13. **How did Mario's classmates react when he fell?**
Many classmates laughed at Mario when he fell. Guneet, Asma, and Deepa tried to hold him up.
14. **What did Mario learn from the invisible-chair test?**
Mario learned that true friends help when someone is in trouble. They do not enjoy another person's misfortune.
15. **Name two qualities of a good friend highlighted in the unit.**
A good friend is caring and loyal. A good friend is also honest and supportive.
16. **Why is the friendship between Gajaraj and Buntree called unlikely?**
Gajaraj was an elephant, while Buntree was a dog. Despite their differences, they became close friends.

1.8. Two-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (16 Questions)

Answer each in two sentences or points.

1. **Why could Gajaraj feel lonely even though the king provided him with comfort?**
Gajaraj had food and care but no companion to play with. This shows that comfort alone cannot replace friendship.
2. **What does Gajaraj's decision to share his food with Buntree reveal about him?**
It shows that he was generous and kind. He helped Buntree even though they had just met.
3. **How does Buntree's behaviour after being taken home show his attachment to Gajaraj?**

Buntree stopped eating and became unhappy. This suggests that he missed his friend deeply.

4. **Why was the farmer's choice to release Buntree a caring decision?**
The farmer noticed Buntree's sadness and understood its cause. He let Buntree return because he valued the dog's happiness.
5. **What does the reunion of Gajaraj and Buntree suggest about friendship?**
It suggests that friends can bring comfort and happiness to one another. Their reunion also shows that their bond was strong.
6. **Why might the mahout have mistaken Gajaraj's sadness for illness at first?**
Gajaraj refused his food, which could seem like a sign of illness. The mahout later realised that he was probably missing Buntree.
7. **How does the farmer show empathy in the story?**
He remembers how happy Buntree looked with Gajaraj. He understands Buntree's feelings and lets him return to his friend.
8. **Why does the poet want to understand friends "with her heart"?**
She wants to recognise their feelings and needs. This helps her care for them and accept them as they are.
9. **What does the poet's wish to make her friends' wishes come true tell us about her idea of friendship?**
She believes friendship involves active care and effort. A friend should try to support the hopes of others.
10. **Why was the invisible-chair test an effective way for Mario to identify his real friends?**
The test placed Mario in a moment when he needed help. His classmates' reactions showed who cared enough to support him.
11. **What is the difference between Mario's true friends and the classmates who laughed at him?**
His true friends helped him when he was falling. The others laughed instead of showing concern.
12. **What does Mario's repeated effort to sit on the chair reveal about his character?**
It shows that he was determined and persistent. He continued trying despite repeated failures.
13. **How are the messages in "The Unlikely Best Friends" and "The Chair" alike?**
Both stories show that true friendship is revealed through actions. Friends care for and support one another.
14. **Why does the unit encourage people to accept friends as they are?**
Friends may have different qualities, preferences, and feelings. Accepting these differences helps build a respectful friendship.
15. **How does the unit show that friendship can develop between very different individuals?**
Gajaraj and Buntree become friends despite being different animals. Their care for one another matters more than their differences.
16. **What could Mario have concluded if none of his classmates had helped him?**
He might have realised that many of them were not dependable friends. The test encourages him to value those who show care through their actions.

1.9. Three-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (12 Questions)

Answer each in three sentences or points.

1. **How did Gajaraj and Buntree become friends?**

A hungry stray dog entered Gajaraj's stable one evening. Gajaraj shared his food with him. The next day, Buntree accompanied Gajaraj to the pond, and they began spending time together.

2. **What did Gajaraj and Buntree do together?**

Buntree accompanied Gajaraj to the pond. Gajaraj splashed water on him playfully. Gajaraj also carried Buntree on his back.

3. **How did the farmer recognise Buntree?**

The farmer saw the dog near the stable. He called out "Buntree." Buntree ran to him, showing that he recognised his owner.

4. **What happened when Buntree was taken away from the stable?**

Buntree realised that he was being taken away from Gajaraj. He yelped, and Gajaraj winced. Both friends were sad to be separated.

5. **How did the mahout know that Gajaraj was unhappy?**

Gajaraj did not eat his favourite food. The mahout checked him and found nothing wrong with his stomach. He then suspected that Gajaraj was missing Buntree.

6. **Why did the farmer let Buntree go back to Gajaraj?**

Buntree would not eat after reaching the farmer's house. The farmer remembered how happy Buntree had been with Gajaraj. He removed the rope and allowed Buntree to return.

7. **How did Gajaraj and Buntree react when they met again?**

Gajaraj picked up Buntree with his trunk. He gave Buntree a joyful swing. The two friends then ate their food.

8. **What did the poet hope to do for her friends in "A Friend's Prayer"?**

The poet wanted friendship to remain important in her life. She hoped to give her friends her best. She also wanted to help make their wishes come true.

9. **How did Mario's grandfather help him find his true friends?**

He gave Mario an invisible chair and asked him to try sitting on it at school. Mario kept falling while trying to sit. His classmates' reactions showed who helped him and who laughed at him.

10. **How did Mario's classmates react during the invisible-chair test?**

Many classmates laughed when Mario fell. Gunee, Asma, and Deepa held him up. Their actions showed that they cared about him.

11. **What qualities of friendship are shown in the unit?**

The characters show kindness by caring for one another. They show loyalty by staying close to their friends. They also show empathy by understanding a friend's feelings.

12. **Why is the friendship between Gajaraj and Buntree called "unlikely"?**

Gajaraj was an elephant, and Buntree was a dog. They were very different in appearance and size. Despite these differences, they became close friends.

1.10. Three-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (12 Questions)

Answer each in three sentences or points.

1. **How does Gajaraj's loneliness show that material comfort is not enough for happiness?**

Gajaraj had a comfortable place to live and a caretaker who looked after him. Still, he felt sad because he had no friend. The story suggests that companionship is important for happiness.

2. **What can we infer from Gajaraj sharing his food with Buntree?**
Gajaraj noticed that Buntree was hungry and tired. He shared his food without expecting anything in return. This shows that kindness can begin a friendship.
3. **How did the separation affect both Gajaraj and Buntree?**
Both animals stopped eating after being separated. Their behaviour showed that they missed one another. This suggests that their friendship was meaningful to both of them.
4. **Why was the farmer's decision to release Buntree an act of understanding?**
The farmer noticed Buntree's sadness and remembered how happy he had been with Gajaraj. He understood that Buntree missed his friend. He let Buntree return because he cared about the dog's feelings.
5. **What does the farmer's behaviour teach us about caring for someone?**
Caring means paying attention to another person's feelings. It may require letting them make a choice that brings them happiness. The farmer showed this by allowing Buntree to go back to Gajaraj.
6. **How does the poem "A Friend's Prayer" describe the responsibilities of a friend?**
The speaker wants to give her best to her friends. She hopes to help them achieve their wishes. She also wants to understand and accept them without judging.
7. **Why does the poet say she wants to use her heart to understand friendship?**
Understanding friendship requires noticing how others feel. The speaker wants to understand what her friends need and value. This helps her accept them as they are.
8. **How did Mario discover which classmates were his true friends?**
Mario tried to sit on an invisible chair and repeatedly fell. Some classmates laughed, while Guneet, Asma, and Deepa helped him. Their actions revealed who cared about him.
9. **What does the contrast between the classmates' reactions reveal about true friendship?**
Some classmates enjoyed Mario's difficulty and laughed at him. His three true friends tried to prevent him from falling. The story shows that supportive actions reveal genuine friendship.
10. **Why was the invisible-chair test a useful lesson for Mario?**
It gave Mario a chance to observe how his classmates behaved when he needed help. He learned that popularity does not always mean genuine friendship. He recognised the people who cared for him.
11. **How are the lessons of "The Unlikely Best Friends" and "The Chair" similar?**
Both stories show that friendship is proved through actions. Gajaraj and Buntree missed one another when separated, while Mario's friends supported him when he fell. Each story highlights care and loyalty.
12. **What does the unit teach about accepting differences between friends?**
Gajaraj and Buntree became friends despite being very different animals. The poem also encourages loving friends as they are. The unit suggests that respect and care matter more than differences.

1.11 Five-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (6 Questions)

Answer each in five sentences or points.

1. **Describe how Gajaraj and Buntree became friends.**
A hungry stray dog entered Gajaraj's stable one evening. Gajaraj noticed that the dog was tired and hungry. He pushed some of his food towards him. The next morning,

the dog accompanied Gajaraj to the pond. They began spending time together and became friends.

2. **What happened when the farmer took Buntree home?**

Buntree realised that he was being taken away from Gajaraj. He yelped, while Gajaraj winced sadly. The next day, Gajaraj refused to eat his favourite food. Buntree also stopped eating at the farmer's house. Seeing Buntree's sadness, the farmer let him return to Gajaraj.

3. **How did Gajaraj show that he was happy to have Buntree as a friend?**

Gajaraj shared his food with Buntree when the dog was hungry. He took Buntree along when he went to the pond. He playfully splashed water on Buntree. He carried Buntree on his back. When Buntree returned, Gajaraj picked him up with his trunk and gave him a joyful swing.

4. **Describe the role of the farmer in reuniting Buntree and Gajaraj.**

The farmer recognised Buntree when he saw him near the stable. He took Buntree home because he had been searching for his dog. He noticed that Buntree was not eating and seemed unhappy. He remembered how happy Buntree had been with Gajaraj. He removed the rope and allowed Buntree to return to his friend.

5. **What does the speaker wish for in the poem "A Friend's Prayer"?**

The speaker wishes for friendship to remain important in her life. She feels blessed to have special friends. She wants to give her best to them. She hopes to help make their wishes come true. She wants to love and accept her friends as they are.

6. **How did Mario's grandfather help him recognise his true friends?**

Mario's grandfather gave him an invisible chair to take to school. He told Mario that sitting on it would reveal who his true friends were. Mario tried to sit on the chair but fell several times. Some classmates laughed at him, while Guneet, Asma, and Deepa held him up. Mario understood that his three friends truly cared for him.

1.12 Five-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (5 Questions)

Answer each in five sentences or points.

1. **How does the story of Gajaraj and Buntree show that friendship can form between very different individuals?**

Gajaraj was a large elephant, while Buntree was a small dog. At first, they had no reason to be friends. Gajaraj showed kindness by sharing his food with Buntree. They enjoyed spending time together despite their differences. Their friendship shows that care and companionship can bring different individuals close.

2. **What does the farmer's decision to let Buntree return to Gajaraj teach us about empathy?**

The farmer noticed that Buntree was unhappy and would not eat. He remembered how happy Buntree had been with Gajaraj. He understood that the dog missed his friend. Instead of keeping Buntree with him, he removed the rope. His action shows that empathy means recognising and respecting another's feelings.

3. **Compare the behaviour of Mario's classmates with that of his three true friends.**

Many classmates laughed when Mario fell from the invisible chair. Guneet, Asma, and Deepa tried to hold him up. The classmates focused on the funny situation. The three friends focused on helping Mario. Their different reactions show that true friendship is proved through support.

4. **What lessons about friendship are conveyed through "The Unlikely Best Friends" and "The Chair"?**

Gajaraj and Buntree show that friends can miss and care for each other deeply. The

farmer shows the importance of understanding a friend's feelings. Mario's experience shows that genuine friends help when someone is struggling. Both stories teach that actions reveal a person's friendship. They encourage kindness, loyalty, and support.

5. **How does the poem "A Friend's Prayer" present the speaker's idea of being a good friend?**

The speaker considers friendship an important part of life. She feels grateful for her special friends. She wants to give her best to them. She hopes to help make their wishes come true. She also wants to accept and love them as they are.

6. **Why is Mario's grandfather's invisible-chair test an effective way to reveal true friendship?**

Mario's classmates saw him struggle to sit on the invisible chair. Some laughed when he fell. His three friends helped him instead. Their actions showed who cared for him in that moment. The test helped Mario understand that true friends support one another.

1.13 Five-mark questions with Answers of Applied Type: (6 Questions)

Answer each in five sentences or points.

1. **Your friend is sitting alone and looks sad. How would you apply the lessons from this unit to help?**

I would go and speak kindly to my friend. I would listen carefully to understand why they are sad. I would offer comfort and ask if they need help. I would include them in an activity if they wished. I would stay supportive, as Gajaraj and Buntree's story teaches us to care for friends.

2. **A classmate falls while trying to perform in front of others, and some students laugh. What would you do?**

I would check whether the classmate is hurt. I would help them get up and reassure them. I would ask others to stop laughing and behave kindly. I would encourage the classmate to try again when ready. This would follow the example of Mario's true friends.

3. **Your friend wants to join a different activity from the one you prefer. How can you handle the difference respectfully?**

I would listen to my friend's choice without judging. I would explain what I would like to do as well. We could take turns choosing activities. We might also find something we both enjoy. This would help us accept our differences, as the poem encourages.

4. **Your friend is moving to another town and feels worried about leaving. What could you do to show that you care?**

I would listen to my friend's worries. I would remind them of the good times we have shared. I would help them stay in touch with our classmates. I would offer to write or call them regularly. This would show that friendship can continue even when friends are apart.

5. **You notice that a new student is alone during lunch. How would you help them feel welcome?**

I would greet the new student and introduce myself. I would invite them to sit with me and my friends. I would ask about their interests and listen to them. I would include them in a game or conversation. This would show the kindness and acceptance valued in the unit.

6. **A friend tells you a secret but asks you not to share it. How should you respond as a trustworthy friend?**

I would listen carefully and respect my friend's privacy. I would not share the secret with other classmates. I would offer support if my friend needed help. If the secret involved someone's safety, I would tell a trusted adult. This would show care and responsibility in friendship.

1.14 Multiple Choice Questions with answers for Olympiad type Competitive Exams:

Olympiad-Style Multiple-Choice Questions:

Choose the correct answer.

1. Why was Gajaraj unhappy despite living in royal comfort?
 - A. He disliked the mahout
 - B. He had no friend
 - C. He had no food
 - D. He wanted to leave the stable

Answer: B. He had no friend
2. What did Gajaraj do when the hungry dog entered the stable?
 - A. He chased the dog away
 - B. He called the farmer
 - C. He shared his food
 - D. He hid his food

Answer: C. He shared his food
3. How did Buntree react when Gajaraj splashed water on him?
 - A. He enjoyed the shower
 - B. He yelped because he disliked showers
 - C. He ran to the farmer
 - D. He splashed water back

Answer: B. He yelped because he disliked showers
4. Why did the farmer call out "Buntree"?
 - A. He wanted to feed the elephant
 - B. He recognised his missing dog
 - C. He wanted to meet the mahout
 - D. He was calling another farmer

Answer: B. He recognised his missing dog
5. What did Gajaraj do after Buntree was taken away?
 - A. He refused to eat
 - B. He left the stable
 - C. He chased the farmer
 - D. He went to the pond

Answer: A. He refused to eat
6. Why did the farmer release Buntree?
 - A. Buntree had escaped
 - B. The mahout ordered him to
 - C. He understood Buntree missed Gajaraj
 - D. He wanted to sell the dog

Answer: C. He understood Buntree missed Gajaraj
7. What does the friendship between Gajaraj and Buntree show?
 - A. Friends must be alike
 - B. Friendship can grow despite differences
 - C. Animals cannot be friends

D. Friends should always live together

Answer: B. Friendship can grow despite differences

8. At the end of the story, whom does the mahout consider his friend?

- A. The king
- B. Buntree
- C. The farmer
- D. Gajaraj

Answer: C. The farmer

9. In “A Friend’s Prayer,” what does the speaker want to do for her friends?

- A. Make their wishes come true
- B. Choose their friends for them
- C. Make them agree with her
- D. Give them presents every day

Answer: A. Make their wishes come true

10. What does the line “love my friends the way they are” encourage?

- A. Comparing friends
- B. Accepting friends without judging them
- C. Changing friends’ habits
- D. Avoiding friends who are different

Answer: B. Accepting friends without judging them

11. What was the prize in Mario’s grandfather’s bet?

- A. A book
- B. A toy chair
- C. Fruit chaat
- D. A school bag

Answer: C. Fruit chaat

12. Why was Mario unable to see the chair?

- A. It was very small
- B. It was invisible
- C. It was behind him
- D. It was hidden under a table

Answer: B. It was invisible

13. What did Mario’s classmates do when he fell?

- A. They all helped him
- B. Some laughed at him
- C. They left the room
- D. They called his grandfather

Answer: B. Some laughed at him

14. Who helped Mario stay up?

- A. His grandfather and teacher
- B. Guneet, Asma, and Deepa
- C. The whole class
- D. The mahout and farmer

Answer: B. Guneet, Asma, and Deepa

15. What did Mario learn from the chair test?

- A. Chairs should be tested before use
- B. True friends help when someone is in trouble
- C. Everyone who laughs is a good friend
- D. He should not talk to classmates

Answer: B. True friends help when someone is in trouble

16. Which word best describes Mario when he keeps trying to sit on the chair?

- A. Careless
- B. Determined
- C. Shy
- D. Unkind

Answer: B. Determined

17. Which pair is an example of unlikely friends from the story?

- A. Mario and his grandfather
- B. Gajaraj and Buntree
- C. Guneet and Deepa
- D. The farmer and the mahout

Answer: B. Gajaraj and Buntree

18. In the sentence “Neither the farmer nor the mahout noticed,” the words **neither...nor** express:

- A. Two positive choices
- B. Two negative choices
- C. A question
- D. A comparison

Answer: B. Two negative choices

19. Which sentence correctly uses **either...or**?

- A. Either Rohit nor I want to play.
- B. Either Rohit or I will read the story.
- C. Neither Rohit either I will read.
- D. Or Rohit either I will read.

Answer: B. Either Rohit or I will read the story.

20. Which word is an adjective in the phrase “a brave soldier”?

- A. a
- B. brave
- C. soldier
- D. the

Answer: B. brave

21. Which word is formed by adding a suffix to **friend**?

- A. friendship
- B. friendly
- C. friendless
- D. All of these

Answer: D. All of these

22. Which is the past progressive form of **look**?

- A. looked
- B. had looked
- C. was looking
- D. looks

Answer: C. was looking

23. Which sentence uses the past perfect tense?

- A. The farmer tied Buntree.
- B. The farmer was tying Buntree.
- C. The farmer had tied Buntree.
- D. The farmer ties Buntree.

Answer: C. The farmer had tied Buntree.

24. What does **companion** most nearly mean in the story?

- A. Someone who spends time with another
- B. A person who gives orders
- C. A person who trains animals
- D. Someone who lives alone

Answer: A. Someone who spends time with another

25. Which action best demonstrates loyalty?

- A. Laughing when a friend falls
- B. Helping a friend who is struggling
- C. Ignoring a friend's sadness
- D. Boasting about having many friends

Answer: B. Helping a friend who is struggling

1.15 Best Practices Opportunity List from the Chapter: (8 Ideas)

Grade 6 English

1. **Use a read-aloud with varied expression:** Read each story and poem aloud, changing your voice to show the characters' feelings. Pause to clarify unfamiliar words and check students' understanding.
2. **Teach vocabulary through context:** Ask students to infer words such as *mahout*, *strayed*, *loyal*, and *invisible* from the text and illustrations before giving definitions.
3. **Use guided comprehension questions:** Ask students to identify what happened, why characters acted as they did, and how their feelings changed. Encourage them to refer to details in the text.
4. **Practise grammar with examples from the unit:** Use sentences from the stories to teach past tenses, prefixes, suffixes, adjectives, and **either...or** / **neither...nor**. Let students create their own examples.
5. **Organise pair and group discussions:** Have students compare their likes and dislikes with a partner and discuss the qualities of a good friend. Set clear turn-taking rules so every student can participate.
6. **Use role-play and simple drama:** Let students act out scenes such as Buntree returning to Gajaraj or Mario discovering who helps him. Follow the activity with questions about the characters' choices.
7. **Connect reading to writing:** Ask students to write a short paragraph or message about a friend, using descriptive adjectives and the unit's friendship vocabulary.
8. **Build an inclusive classroom environment:** Invite students to share different ideas about friendship, while reminding the class to listen respectfully and avoid judging one another.

1.16 Innovations Opportunity List from the Chapter: (10 Ideas)

Innovative Teaching–Learning Ideas:

- (1) **Friendship Story Map:** In groups, students create a visual map of the characters, events, feelings, and lessons in “The Unlikely Best Friends” and “The Chair.” They can draw it on paper or make a digital slide.
- (2) **Freeze-Frame Drama:** Students form still poses showing key moments, such as Gajaraj sharing food with Buntree or Mario's friends helping him. Classmates identify the scene and describe the characters' feelings.
- (3) **Friendship Podcast or Audio Message:** Pairs record a short conversation or message about what makes a good friend, using vocabulary from the unit. They can practise listening and speaking before recording.

- (4) **“What Would You Do?” Scenario Cards:** Give groups situations inspired by the chapter, such as seeing a classmate being laughed at or noticing a friend feeling left out. Students discuss and present a kind, practical response.
- (5) **Character Diary:** Students write a short diary entry from Gajaraj’s, Buntree’s, the farmer’s, or Mario’s point of view. This helps them practise first-person writing and explore character feelings.
- (6) **Digital or Classroom Friendship Wall:** Students contribute one word or sentence describing a quality of a good friend. Use the words to create an illustrated classroom display or shared digital board.
- (7) **Grammar Through a Word-Building Game:** Set up stations where students practise past-tense verbs, prefixes, suffixes, and adjectives using examples from the unit. Teams earn points by explaining how each word is formed or used.

1.17: Practicing Questions/Question Bank

A. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Gajaraj was an _____ who lived in the royal stables.
Answer: elephant
2. The hungry dog who befriended Gajaraj was named _____.
Answer: Buntree
3. The elephant trainer was called a _____.
Answer: mahout
4. The poet of “A Friend’s Prayer” wants to love her friends the way they _____.
Answer: are
5. Mario’s grandfather challenged him to a bet of fruit _____.
Answer: chaat
6. Mario’s chair was difficult to see because it was _____.
Answer: invisible
7. Guneet, Asma, and Deepa helped Mario so that he would not _____.
Answer: fall
8. Words that describe a person or thing are called _____.
Answer: adjectives

B. One-Mark Questions:

1. **Why was Gajaraj sad?**
Gajaraj was sad because he had no friends.
2. **What did Gajaraj share with Buntree?**
Gajaraj shared some of his food with Buntree.
3. **Why did the farmer take Buntree home?**
The farmer recognised Buntree as his missing dog and took him home.
4. **What did the poet hope to do for her friends?**
The poet hoped to help make her friends’ wishes come true.
5. **Who helped Mario when he tried to sit on the invisible chair?**
Guneet, Asma, and Deepa helped Mario.

6. **What did Mario learn from the chair test?**

Mario learned that true friends help and care for one another.

C. Two-Mark Questions:

1. **How did Gajaraj and Buntree become friends?**

Gajaraj shared his food with the hungry dog who entered the stable. Buntree later accompanied Gajaraj to the pond, and they began spending time together.

2. **Why did Gajaraj and Buntree stop eating?**

Gajaraj missed Buntree after the farmer took him home. Buntree also missed Gajaraj and would not eat at the farmer's house.

3. **Why did the farmer let Buntree return to Gajaraj?**

The farmer noticed that Buntree was unhappy and missing Gajaraj. He removed the rope and let Buntree return to his friend.

4. **What does the poet say about accepting friends?**

The poet says that we should not judge our friends from afar. We should love them as they are.

5. **How did Mario's classmates behave during the chair test?**

Some classmates laughed when Mario fell. Guneeet, Asma, and Deepa helped him stay up.

6. **How does the unit show the meaning of true friendship?**

Gajaraj and Buntree care deeply for one another. Mario's friends help him when he is in difficulty.

D. Three-Mark Questions:

1. **Describe how Gajaraj welcomed Buntree when he returned.**

Gajaraj picked Buntree up with his trunk. He gave him a joyful swing. The mahout brought food for both friends.

2. **How did the farmer show empathy towards Buntree?**

He noticed that Buntree was not eating. He understood that Buntree missed Gajaraj. He removed the rope and allowed Buntree to return.

3. **How did Mario discover who his true friends were?**

Mario tried to sit on an invisible chair at school. Some classmates laughed when he fell. Guneeet, Asma, and Deepa held him up and showed that they cared.

4. **What qualities of friendship are shown in "A Friend's Prayer"?**

The speaker feels grateful for her friends. She wants to give her best and help them. She also wishes to accept them as they are.

5. **Why is the friendship between Gajaraj and Buntree called unlikely?**

Gajaraj was an elephant, while Buntree was a dog. They were different in size and kind. Despite their differences, they became close friends.

E. Five-Mark Questions:

1. **Describe how Gajaraj and Buntree became friends and were reunited.**

One evening, a hungry dog entered Gajaraj's stable. Gajaraj shared some of his food with him. The dog, Buntree, began spending time with Gajaraj and accompanied him to the pond. When the farmer took Buntree home, both friends stopped eating because they missed each other. The farmer understood Buntree's sadness and let him return to Gajaraj.

2. **Explain how the farmer's actions show that he cared about Buntree.**

The farmer had been looking for Buntree after the dog disappeared from home. He took Buntree home when he found him near the stable. He noticed that Buntree was unhappy and would not eat. He remembered how happy Buntree had looked with Gajaraj. He removed Buntree's rope and allowed him to return to his friend.

3. **What does Mario learn about friendship from the invisible-chair test?**

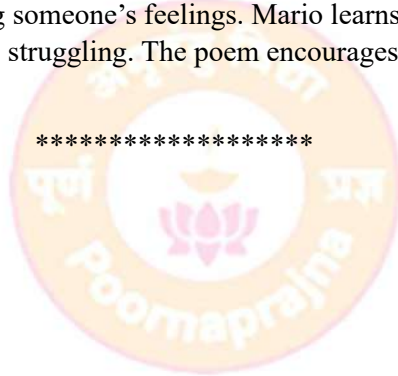
Mario believes that he has many friends at school. His grandfather uses an invisible chair to help him test this belief. When Mario falls, some classmates laugh at him. Guneeet, Asma, and Deepa help to hold him up. Mario learns that true friends care for and support one another.

4. **Describe the message of the poem "A Friend's Prayer."**

The speaker considers friendship an important part of life. She feels blessed to have special friends. She wants to give them her very best. She hopes to help make their wishes come true. She wants to understand her friends and love them as they are.

5. **What lessons about friendship are taught through the stories and poem in the unit?**

The unit teaches that friendship can grow between very different individuals. Gajaraj and Buntree show how friends can miss and care for one another. The farmer demonstrates the importance of understanding someone's feelings. Mario learns that true friends help rather than laugh when someone is struggling. The poem encourages us to support and accept our friends.



6th Standard English Book Chapter 3

Chapter 3: Nurturing Nature

3.1 Summary of the Chapter:

Summary: Unit 3 — “Nurturing Nature”:

- (1) “**Neem Baba**” is a conversation between Amber and a neem tree, which tells her about its long history and how it spread from India to many parts of Asia, Africa, and America.
- (2) Neem has several names, including *Arishta*, *Nimba*, and *Nimb*. Scientists have praised it as a gift of nature because of its many uses.
- (3) Different parts of the neem tree—its leaves, bark, flowers, fruits, seeds, and roots—are used in traditional remedies. The chapter advises that such remedies should only be used by people with proper knowledge and experience.
- (4) Neem helps farmers protect crops from locusts, termites, mosquitoes, and other insects. Neem seed powder can also help increase crop yield and protect stored grains.
- (5) Neem is useful in everyday life: its twigs are used to clean teeth, its oil is used in soaps and toothpaste, its wood resists termites, and the tree helps purify the air.
- (6) “**What a Bird Thought**” is a poem about a young bird’s changing understanding of the world. At first, the bird believes its small shell is the whole world; later, it sees its nest and the leaves around it.
- (7) As the bird grows, it flies beyond the tree and discovers a much wider world. The poem shows how experience and exploration help us learn.
- (8) “**Spices that Heal Us**” is a letter from Daadi to Vikram and Vaibhavi about the traditional uses of common kitchen spices such as turmeric, fenugreek, cumin, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, and cardamom.
- (9) The letter explains that spices may help with common discomforts, including coughs, colds, digestion problems, and toothache. It also reminds readers to consult an elder before using natural remedies.
- (10) Across the unit, students learn to value trees and plants, explore the natural world, and appreciate knowledge passed down through generations. The unit also encourages careful observation, speaking, writing, and learning new vocabulary.

3.2 Important Formulas:

Important Grammar Topics in Unit 3: “Nurturing Nature”:

- (1) **Compound words** — open (*neem oil*), closed (*childhood*), and hyphenated (*thought-provoking*) compounds.
- (2) **Verbs and verb forms** — action verbs and their present and past forms, such as *find/found* and *give/gave*.
- (3) **Helping verbs (modals)** — *may*, *should*, *can*, *must*, and *need to*, used to express possibility, advice, ability, necessity, and obligation.
- (4) “**Used to**” — describing a habit or action from the past.
- (5) **Personification** — describing a non-human thing as if it can act or speak like a person, as when the neem tree talks to Amber.
- (6) **Adjectives** — describing words such as *pale*, *blue*, *little*, and *straw*.
- (7) **Rhyming words** — identifying words with similar ending sounds in poems, such as *well/shell*.
- (8) **Sentence formation** — arranging words to make clear statements, questions, and instructions.
- (9) **Punctuation and dialogue format** — using capital letters, commas, full stops, question marks, and colons in conversations and letters.

(10) Vocabulary and word meanings — understanding words from context, such as *stagnant*, *purifies*, and *cost-effective*.

3.3 Fill-Up the Blank LOTS type questions with Answers: (28 Questions)

Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrase.

1. Amber sat in the shade of a _____ tree.
Answer: neem
2. Amber called the tree “Neem _____.”
Answer: Baba
3. Neem was born millions of years ago somewhere in North India or _____.
Answer: Myanmar
4. The name “Neem” was given by the _____.
Answer: Iranians
5. In Hindi, neem is called _____.
Answer: Nimb
6. Neem leaves have properties that destroy _____.
Answer: germs
7. Neem leaves can give comfort to people suffering from _____.
Answer: measles
8. Neem leaves, bark, flowers, fruits, and roots can be used to make _____.
Answer: medicines
9. Neem seed powder can help protect crops from _____.
Answer: locusts
10. Termites eat the _____ of crops.
Answer: roots
11. Neem seed powder can help stop _____ from breeding in stagnant water.
Answer: mosquitoes
12. Neem seed powder can be added to stored grains to protect them from _____.
Answer: insects
13. Neem oil is used to make soaps and _____.
Answer: toothpaste
14. Furniture made from neem wood is not eaten by _____.
Answer: termites
15. In the poem “What a Bird Thought,” the bird’s first house was small, round, and _____.
Answer: blue
16. The bird’s second home was a little _____.
Answer: nest
17. The bird thought its nest was made of _____.
Answer: straw
18. The baby bird’s nest was beside its _____.
Answer: mother
19. The bird fluttered from its nest to see what it could _____.
Answer: find
20. When the bird flew beyond the tree, it felt ready for grown-up _____.
Answer: labours
21. Turmeric is called _____ in Hindi.
Answer: haldi
22. Fenugreek seeds are called _____ in Hindi.
Answer: methi

23. _____ seeds soaked in water overnight may help improve digestion.
Answer: Cumin
24. Ginger is called _____ in Hindi.
Answer: adrak
25. Cardamom is called _____ in Hindi.
Answer: elaichi
26. Daadi advised Vikram and Vaibhavi to consult an _____ before using natural cures.
Answer: elder
27. Tulsi is also known as the “Queen of _____.”
Answer: Herbs
28. Tulsi leaves can be eaten raw or added while making _____.
Answer: tea

3.4 Fill-Up the Blank HOTS type questions with Answers: (24 Questions)

Complete each sentence using your understanding of the chapter.

1. Neem is called a “magic tree” because many of its parts are useful in daily life and for _____.
Answer: health
2. If farmers spray neem seed powder on crops, it can help protect them from harmful _____.
Answer: insects
3. Using neem seed powder in stagnant water may help reduce mosquito breeding and protect people from _____.
Answer: mosquito-borne diseases
4. Neem can be a cost-effective resource because it helps farmers protect crops using materials available from the _____.
Answer: tree
5. People should seek advice from trained adults before using neem remedies because some treatments require proper _____.
Answer: knowledge
6. Neem leaves may comfort a person with measles because they help prevent germs from _____.
Answer: growing
7. Neem’s many names in different places suggest that it is known across different _____ and cultures.
Answer: countries
8. Amber’s conversation with Neem Baba helps her understand that trees can support people, animals, and the _____.
Answer: environment
9. By asking Neem Baba questions, Amber shows that curiosity can help us _____ new facts.
Answer: discover
10. Adding neem seed powder to stored grain is useful because it helps protect food from _____.
Answer: insects
11. In the poem, the bird’s idea of the world changes as it grows and _____.
Answer: explores
12. The baby bird thinks the world is made of straw because straw is part of its _____.
Answer: nest

13. When the bird leaves its nest, it learns that the world is much _____ than it first imagined.
Answer: larger
14. The bird's changing view of the world shows that learning often comes through direct _____.
Answer: experience
15. The bird says it was "blind" because it had not yet seen beyond the _____.
Answer: nest
16. The bird's neighbours may not know how the world is made because they have not _____ far beyond their homes.
Answer: travelled
17. Daadi's letter shows that knowledge about natural remedies can be passed from one _____ to another.
Answer: generation
18. Vikram and Vaibhavi are encouraged to share useful cures so that others can also learn about traditional _____.
Answer: remedies
19. The advice to consult an elder before using a natural cure encourages us to act _____.
Answer: safely
20. Turmeric, ginger, and black pepper are examples of spices that can be used for cooking and may also have _____ benefits.
Answer: health
21. The chapter presents trees and spices as valuable because they provide resources as well as support human _____.
Answer: wellbeing
22. The unit encourages students to observe the plants around them so they can learn more about _____.
Answer: nature
23. Neem wood is useful for furniture because it is less likely to be damaged by _____.
Answer: termites
24. Tulsi is called the "Queen of Herbs" because it has many uses and may support good _____.
Answer: health

3.5 One-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (22 Questions)

- Where did Amber sit after returning from school?**
Amber sat in the shade of the neem tree in her courtyard.
- What did Amber call the neem tree?**
She called it Neem Baba.
- Where did Neem Baba say he might have been born?**
He said he might have been born in North India or Myanmar.
- Who gave the neem tree the name "Neem"?**
The Iranians gave it the name "Neem."
- What is one Hindi name for neem?**
One Hindi name for neem is Nimb.
- What do neem leaves help destroy?**
Neem leaves help destroy germs.
- Which disease did Amber's brother have?**
Amber's brother had measles.

8. **Which parts of the neem tree can be used to make medicines?**
Its leaves, bark, flowers, fruits, and roots can be used to make medicines.
9. **What can neem seed powder help protect crops from?**
It can help protect crops from locusts and other insects.
10. **What do termites eat in a crop?**
Termites eat the roots of crops.
11. **What is made from neem oil?**
Neem oil is used to make soaps and toothpaste.
12. **What material was the bird's nest made of?**
The bird's nest was made of straw.
13. **Who nestled with the baby bird in the nest?**
The baby bird's mother nestled with it.
14. **What did the bird see when it came out of the nest?**
It saw leaves.
15. **What did the bird do beyond the tree?**
It flew beyond the tree.
16. **Which spice is called haldi in Hindi?**
Turmeric is called haldi in Hindi.
17. **Which spice is called methi in Hindi?**
Fenugreek is called methi in Hindi.
18. **What can ginger help relieve, according to Daadi's letter?**
Ginger can help relieve cough, cold, and pain.
19. **What should Vikram and Vaibhavi do before using natural cures?**
They should consult an elder.
20. **What is Tulsi also known as?**
Tulsi is also known as the "Queen of Herbs."
21. **How can Tulsi leaves be consumed?**
They can be eaten raw or added to tea.
22. **What can cinnamon and clove help relieve?**
Cinnamon and clove can give relief from toothache until a dentist is consulted.

3.6 One-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (30 Questions)

1. **Why is neem called a "magic tree"?**
Neem is called a "magic tree" because many of its parts are useful to people and farmers.
2. **How can neem help farmers reduce crop damage?**
Neem seed powder can help keep locusts, termites, and other crop-damaging insects away.
3. **Why might neem seed powder be a useful way to protect crops?**
It offers farmers a natural way to protect crops from certain pests.
4. **Why should people ask a trained person before using neem remedies?**
Some remedies require knowledge and experience to be used safely.
5. **How could neem help protect stored food grains?**
Neem seed powder can be added to stored grains to help keep insects away.
6. **What can we infer from the many names given to neem?**
Neem is known and valued by people in many places.
7. **Why did Amber ask Neem Baba questions?**
She was curious and wanted to learn more about the tree.

8. **How does Amber's conversation encourage students to learn about trees?**
It shows that asking questions can help us discover how trees are useful.
9. **Why did the baby bird think its first world was small and round?**
Its view was limited to the small shell where it lived.
10. **How did the bird's understanding of the world change?**
It learned more about the world as it left its nest and explored beyond the tree.
11. **What does the bird's journey teach us about learning?**
It suggests that new experiences can broaden our understanding.
12. **Why did the bird call itself "blind" after seeing the leaves?**
It had not realised that leaves existed outside its nest.
13. **What does the bird's changing viewpoint show about growing up?**
Growing up can bring new experiences and a wider view of the world.
14. **Why might the bird's neighbours also know little about the wider world?**
They may not have travelled or explored beyond their familiar surroundings.
15. **What can we learn from Daadi sharing remedies with her grandchildren?**
Useful knowledge can be passed from one generation to another.
16. **Why does Daadi encourage Vikram and Vaibhavi to share the cures with friends?**
Sharing may help others learn about traditional remedies.
17. **Why should students consult an elder before trying a natural cure?**
An elder can help them decide whether it is safe and appropriate to use.
18. **What do the neem conversation and Daadi's letter have in common?**
Both describe useful knowledge about nature and plants.
19. **Why is it useful to learn about the properties of spices?**
It helps us understand that some familiar kitchen ingredients have uses beyond flavouring food.
20. **What message does the unit give about nature?**
Nature provides many resources that people should learn about and value.
21. **How does the poem show the importance of curiosity?**
The bird's curiosity leads it to explore and learn about the world beyond its nest.
22. **What can students do to follow Amber's example?**
They can observe trees around them and ask questions about their uses.

3.7 Two-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (22 Questions)

1. **Where did Neem Baba say neem might have originated, and where is it found today?**
Neem may have originated in North India or Myanmar. It is now found in many Asian and African countries and in parts of America.
2. **Name two common names for neem mentioned in the chapter.**
Neem is called *Nimb* in Hindi and *Nimbe* in Kannada.
3. **Why did Amber's family place neem leaves on her brother's bed?**
Her brother had measles. The leaves were believed to give comfort and stop germs from growing.
4. **Which parts of the neem tree are used to make medicines?**
Its leaves, bark, flowers, fruits, and roots are used. These parts can be made into remedies for different illnesses.
5. **How can neem help protect crops from insects?**
Neem seed powder can be mixed with water and sprayed on plants. It helps protect crops from locusts and other insects.

6. **How does neem help protect stored grain and furniture?**
Neem seed powder can be added to stored grain to keep insects away. Neem wood is less likely to be damaged by termites.
7. **What did the baby bird believe about its first two homes?**
It thought the world was small, round, and blue while it lived in its first home. In the nest, it thought the world was made of straw.
8. **What did the bird see when it first fluttered out of its nest?**
It saw leaves outside the nest. This made it realise that its earlier understanding of the world was limited.
9. **How did the bird's understanding of the world change as it grew?**
At first, it thought its home was the whole world. After flying beyond the tree, it realised the world was much larger.
10. **What does Daadi say turmeric and fenugreek can help with?**
Turmeric may help with energy, digestion, and body pain. Fenugreek may help manage sugar levels and body weight.
11. **How can cumin seeds and asafoetida be used, according to Daadi?**
Cumin seeds soaked in water overnight may help with digestion and sleeplessness. Asafoetida water can be applied to a baby's tummy to give relief from gas.
12. **What uses of ginger does Daadi mention?**
Ginger may help with cough, cold, and pain. It is also widely used in Indian cooking.
13. **What does Daadi say about cinnamon and cloves?**
They can give temporary relief from toothache. A person should consult a dentist for proper care.
14. **What advice does the chapter give about using natural remedies?**
Students should consult an elder before using them. Some remedies should be used only with guidance from trained and experienced people.
15. **Name two uses of Tulsi mentioned in the unit.**
Tulsi leaves can be eaten raw or added to tea. Tulsi is also used in products such as herbal mouthwash and toothpaste.

3.8. Two-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (15 Questions)

1. **Why is neem described as a "magic tree"? Give two reasons.**
Neem has many useful parts, including leaves, bark, flowers, fruits, and roots. It also helps farmers protect crops and stored grains from some pests.
2. **How does neem benefit both people and farmers?**
Neem is used in traditional remedies and in products such as soap and toothpaste. Farmers use neem seed powder to protect crops from insects.
3. **Why should neem remedies be used with care?**
A remedy may not be suitable for everyone or every illness. The chapter advises people to seek guidance from someone trained and experienced.
4. **What can we infer from the fact that neem has names in many languages?**
Neem is familiar to people in different regions. Its many uses may have helped make it widely known.
5. **How does Amber show curiosity and respect for nature?**
She asks Neem Baba questions about the tree's origin and uses. She listens carefully and promises to learn more about neem as she grows up.
6. **How does the bird's journey change its understanding of the world?**
At first, it believes its small home is the whole world. As it explores beyond its nest and tree, it realises the world is much wider.

7. **What lesson does the poem teach about experience?**
Experience can help us discover things we did not know before. Exploring beyond familiar surroundings can broaden our understanding.
8. **Why does the bird say it has been “very blind”?**
It had seen only the leaves near its nest and misunderstood how large the world was. After fluttering outside, it notices what it had not seen before.
9. **How does Daadi’s letter show that family knowledge can be valuable?**
Daadi learned about home remedies from her grandmother. She shares that knowledge with her grandchildren so they can remember it and pass it on.
10. **Why does Daadi encourage Vikram and Vaibhavi to share the remedies with their friends?**
Sharing allows others to learn about traditional remedies. It also helps keep family knowledge alive across generations.
11. **What do the neem conversation and the letter about spices have in common?**
Both describe useful properties of plants. Both encourage readers to learn about nature and use that knowledge thoughtfully.
12. **How does the unit encourage students to become careful learners?**
It asks them to observe plants, ask questions, and explore their surroundings. It also reminds them to consult an elder before trying a remedy.
13. **Why might neem seed powder be a useful option for farmers?**
It can help protect crops and stored grain from certain insects. The chapter presents it as a practical use of a natural resource.
14. **What does the bird’s story suggest about a child’s view of the world?**
A child’s understanding may be limited to what they can see and experience. Learning and exploration can gradually widen that view.
15. **Why is it important to learn about both the benefits and safe use of natural remedies?**
Knowing their uses helps us appreciate plants and traditional knowledge. Guidance from an elder or trained person helps us use remedies responsibly.

3.9. Three-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (18 Questions)

1. **Where did Neem Baba say neem might have originated, and where is it found today?**
Neem may have originated in North India or Myanmar. It is now found in many Asian countries. It also grows in parts of Africa and America.
2. **What are two names for neem mentioned in the chapter, and who gave it the name “Neem”?**
Neem is called *Nimb* in Hindi and *Nimbe* in Kannada. It has several other names in India. The Iranians gave it the name “Neem.”
3. **How did Amber’s family use neem leaves when her brother had measles?**
Amber’s brother had measles. The doctor advised the family to place neem leaves on his bed. The leaves were believed to soothe itching and stop germs from growing.
4. **Which parts of the neem tree can be used to make medicines?**
Neem leaves can be used to make medicines. Its bark and flowers are also useful. Its fruits and roots can be used too.
5. **How can neem help farmers protect their crops?**
Neem seed powder can be mixed with water and sprayed on plants. It helps keep locusts and other insects away. It can also protect crops from termites.

6. **How can neem help prevent mosquito breeding in fields?**
Neem seed powder can be used in rice fields where water remains standing. It helps stop mosquitoes from breeding. It can also help increase crop yield.
7. **What does the bird think about its first and second homes?**
In its first home, the bird thinks the world is small, round, and blue. In the nest, it believes the world is made of straw. It feels safe and comfortable beside its mother.
8. **What happens when the bird leaves its nest?**
The bird flutters out to see what it can find. It sees leaves outside the nest. Later, it flies beyond the tree and discovers a wider world.
9. **How does the bird's understanding of the world change?**
At first, the bird thinks its small home is the whole world. After leaving the nest, it sees the leaves around it. As it grows and flies farther, it realises the world is much larger.
10. **What benefits of turmeric, fenugreek, and cumin does Daadi mention?**
Turmeric may help with energy, digestion, and body pain. Fenugreek may help manage sugar levels and body weight. Cumin soaked in water may help with digestion and sleeplessness.
11. **What does Daadi say about ginger, cinnamon, and cloves?**
Ginger may help relieve coughs, colds, and pain. Cinnamon and cloves may give temporary relief from toothache. A person with toothache should consult a dentist.
12. **What advice does the chapter give about using natural remedies?**
Students should consult an elder before using natural remedies. Some remedies need proper knowledge and experience. The chapter encourages readers to use them carefully.

3.10. Three-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (20 Questions)

1. **How does the neem tree support both human health and farming?**
Different parts of neem are used in traditional remedies and everyday products. Neem seed powder can help protect crops from insects. It can also protect stored grains from pests.
2. **Why should people use natural remedies responsibly?**
A remedy may not be suitable for every person or illness. Some remedies need proper knowledge and experience. The chapter advises readers to consult an elder or trained person.
3. **What does Amber's conversation with Neem Baba teach us about learning?**
Amber learns by asking questions and listening carefully. Her curiosity helps her discover the tree's history and uses. Students can learn in the same way by observing nature and asking questions.
4. **How does the bird's experience help it understand the world better?**
The bird first knows only its small home. When it leaves the nest, it sees leaves and later flies beyond the tree. Each new experience gives it a wider understanding of the world.
5. **What does the poem suggest about the difference between a limited view and a wider view?**
The bird initially believes its home is the whole world. Exploring outside shows it that there is much more to see. The poem suggests that new experiences can change our understanding.
6. **How does Daadi's letter show the value of knowledge passed down through families?**

Daadi learned about remedies from her grandmother. She shares this knowledge with Vikram and Vaibhavi. The letter shows how useful family knowledge can be passed to a new generation.

7. **Why does the chapter connect care for nature with curiosity?**

Amber's questions help her understand how neem is useful. The unit also asks students to observe trees and plants around them. Curiosity can encourage people to value and care for nature.

8. **What can farmers learn from Neem Baba's explanation of neem seed powder?**

Neem seed powder can be used to protect crops from some insects. It can also help reduce mosquito breeding in standing water. These uses show how a natural resource can support farming.

9. **What common idea is shared by "Neem Baba," "What a Bird Thought," and "Spices that Heal Us"?**

Each selection helps readers learn from the natural world. The neem tree and spices are shown to have useful qualities. The poem shows how observing and exploring nature can broaden understanding.

10. **Why is it important to share knowledge about useful plants and spices?**

Sharing helps others learn about the uses of plants and spices. It can preserve useful knowledge passed down through generations. Such knowledge should also be shared with reminders to use remedies safely.

11. **How does the unit encourage students to become active learners?**

Students are invited to ask questions about trees and spices. They are encouraged to observe, discuss, and explore their surroundings. These activities help them learn through participation.

12. **What does the bird's growth teach us about gaining independence?**

The bird begins life safely beside its mother. As it grows, it leaves the nest and explores beyond the tree. Its journey shows how growing up can bring greater independence and understanding.

3.11 Five-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (5 Questions)

1. Describe how Neem Baba is useful to people in daily life.

Answer:

1. Neem twigs are used to clean teeth.
2. Neem leaves can help protect clothes from insects.
3. Neem leaves are used in traditional remedies.
4. Neem oil is used to make soaps and toothpaste.
5. Neem wood is used to make furniture that termites do not easily damage.

2. How does neem help farmers?

Answer:

1. Neem seed powder can be mixed with water and sprayed on plants.
2. It helps protect crops from locusts.
3. It can help protect crop roots from termites.
4. It can help stop mosquitoes from breeding in standing water.
5. It can protect stored grains from insects.

3. Describe the bird's changing idea of the world in the poem.

Answer:

1. At first, the bird lives in a small, round, blue shell.
2. It thinks that this little home is the whole world.
3. Later, it lives in a straw nest beside its mother.

4. When it leaves the nest, it sees leaves around it.
5. After flying beyond the tree, it realises that the world is much larger.

4. List five benefits of spices mentioned in Daadi's letter.

Answer:

1. Turmeric may help with digestion and body pain.
2. Fenugreek may help manage sugar levels and body weight.
3. Cumin seeds may help with digestion and sleeplessness.
4. Ginger may help relieve coughs and colds.
5. Cinnamon and cloves may give temporary relief from toothache.

5. What advice does the chapter give about learning and using natural remedies?

Answer:

1. We should learn about the useful plants around us.
2. We can ask questions and listen to knowledgeable people.
3. We should consult an elder before trying a natural remedy.
4. Some remedies should be used only with guidance from trained people.
5. We should share useful knowledge carefully and responsibly.

3.12 Five-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (5 Questions)

1. How does Amber's conversation with Neem Baba encourage us to care for trees?

Answer:

1. Amber asks Neem Baba about the tree's history and uses.
2. She learns that many parts of neem are useful to people.
3. She discovers that neem can also help farmers protect crops.
4. Her curiosity helps her appreciate the value of trees.
5. The conversation encourages us to learn about and care for the trees around us.

2. What does the bird's changing view of the world teach us about learning?

Answer:

1. At first, the bird knows only the small home where it lives.
2. It believes that its nest is the whole world.
3. When it leaves the nest, it sees things it had not noticed before.
4. Flying beyond the tree gives it an even wider view.
5. The poem teaches that exploring new things can broaden our understanding.

3. Why should traditional remedies be shared with care?

Answer:

1. Daadi shares remedies that she learned from her grandmother.
2. Her letter shows how knowledge can pass between generations.
3. Some remedies may not be suitable for every person or illness.
4. Daadi advises the children to consult an elder before using them.
5. This reminds us to share traditional knowledge responsibly and safely.

4. How can neem be valuable to a farmer and the community?

Answer:

1. Neem seed powder can help protect crops from certain insects.
2. It can help stop mosquitoes from breeding in standing water.
3. It may help farmers protect stored grains from insects.
4. Neem trees also provide shade and help purify the air.
5. These uses show how one tree can benefit both people and their surroundings.

5. What common message about nature is conveyed by the three selections in the unit?

Answer:

1. "Neem Baba" shows that trees can provide many useful resources.

2. “What a Bird Thought” shows how observing and exploring nature can teach us.
3. “Spices that Heal Us” describes useful knowledge about plants and spices.
4. Together, the selections encourage curiosity about the natural world.
5. They remind us to value nature and use its resources thoughtfully.

3.13 Five-mark questions with Answers of Applied Type: (6 Questions)

1. Your school wants to protect its garden from insects. Suggest five ways to apply what you learned from “Neem Baba.”

Answer:

1. Ask a teacher or trained gardener whether neem seed powder is suitable for the plants.
2. If approved, mix the powder with water as advised.
3. Spray the mixture on the plants carefully.
4. Check the plants regularly to see whether they remain healthy.
5. Keep a record of the results and share them with the class.

2. You are making a class display about the benefits of trees. What five facts from “Neem Baba” would you include?

Answer:

1. Neem leaves, bark, flowers, fruits, and roots have traditional uses.
2. Neem oil is used to make products such as soap and toothpaste.
3. Neem seed powder can help protect crops and stored grains from insects.
4. Neem wood is less likely to be damaged by termites.
5. Neem trees provide shade and help purify the air.

3. Imagine you are the bird from the poem. Write five things you would do after flying beyond your tree.

Answer:

1. I would look carefully at the sky and the land below me.
2. I would observe different trees, plants, and animals.
3. I would find a safe place to rest.
4. I would learn how the world beyond my nest is different.
5. I would return and share what I discovered with my neighbours.

4. Your friend wants to try a home remedy after reading Daadi’s letter. What five steps would you advise your friend to take?

Answer:

1. Tell a parent or trusted elder about the illness.
2. Ask the elder whether the remedy is appropriate.
3. Do not use any remedy without their guidance.
4. Seek medical help if the illness is serious or does not improve.
5. Remember that a remedy that helped one person may not work for everyone.

5. Your class is planning a “Nature Learning Day.” Suggest five activities inspired by this unit.

Answer:

1. Observe a tree nearby and note its leaves, flowers, and uses.
2. Make a leaf card showing the tree’s name and one fact about it.
3. Create a display about useful spices and plants.
4. Recite “What a Bird Thought” and discuss how the bird’s view changes.
5. Invite a knowledgeable adult to talk about plants, while reminding students not to try remedies without guidance.

6. Daadi has asked you to share one useful spice with your classmates. How would you prepare and present your explanation?

Answer:

1. Choose a spice mentioned in the letter, such as ginger or turmeric.
2. Find out its colour, source, and common use in cooking.
3. Note the traditional benefit described in the chapter.
4. Explain that the information is not a substitute for medical advice.
5. Present your findings clearly and answer your classmates' questions.

**3.14 Multiple Choice Questions with answers for Olympiad type Competitive Exams:
(20 MCQs of LOTS & 20 MCQs of HOTS Type)**
Olympiad-Style Multiple Choice Questions:

Choose the correct answer.

1. **Amber sat under the neem tree because she wanted to—**
 - A. complete her homework
 - B. rest in its shade
 - C. collect its flowers
 - D. water the tree

Answer: B. rest in its shade

2. **Neem Baba said neem may have originated in—**
 - A. South India or Sri Lanka
 - B. North India or Myanmar
 - C. China or Japan
 - D. Africa or America

Answer: B. North India or Myanmar

3. **Who gave the neem tree the name “Neem”?**
 - A. The Chinese
 - B. The Egyptians
 - C. The Iranians
 - D. The British

Answer: C. The Iranians

4. **Which of these is *not* listed as a part of neem used to make medicines?**
 - A. Bark
 - B. Roots
 - C. Flowers
 - D. Thorns

Answer: D. Thorns

5. **Neem leaves may comfort a person suffering from measles because they—**
 - A. cool the room
 - B. stop germs from growing
 - C. cure every fever
 - D. prevent the person from sleeping

Answer: B. stop germs from growing

6. **Neem seed powder can help farmers protect crops from—**
 - A. locusts
 - B. butterflies
 - C. earthworms
 - D. honeybees

Answer: A. locusts

7. **What may neem seed powder help prevent in standing water?**

- A. The growth of grass
- B. The breeding of mosquitoes
- C. The movement of fish
- D. The flowering of plants

Answer: B. The breeding of mosquitoes

8. **Why is neem wood useful for making furniture?**

- A. It is very light in colour.
- B. It is not easily eaten by termites.
- C. It grows faster than other wood.
- D. It has a sweet smell.

Answer: B. It is not easily eaten by termites.

9. **In the poem, the bird first thinks the world is—**

- A. large and green
- B. small, round, and blue
- C. wide and yellow
- D. dark and square

Answer: B. small, round, and blue

10. **The bird's second home was made of—**

- A. leaves
- B. wool
- C. straw
- D. mud

Answer: C. straw

11. **Who was with the baby bird in its nest?**

- A. Its father
- B. Its mother
- C. Its neighbour
- D. Its friend

Answer: B. Its mother

12. **What did the bird see when it fluttered out of its nest?**

- A. Leaves
- B. Clouds
- C. A river
- D. A house

Answer: A. Leaves

13. **The phrase “At length” in the poem means—**

- A. quickly
- B. at last
- C. at once
- D. in the beginning

Answer: B. at last

14. **The bird's changing view of the world shows that—**

- A. birds dislike their nests
- B. experience can increase understanding
- C. trees are difficult to climb
- D. neighbours always know everything

Answer: B. experience can increase understanding

15. **Which spice is called *haldi* in Hindi?**

- A. Cumin



- B. Turmeric
- C. Cinnamon
- D. Cardamom

Answer: B. Turmeric

16. **Fenugreek is called—**

- A. methi
- B. jeera
- C. laung
- D. adrak

Answer: A. methi

17. **According to Daadi's letter, which spice may help with cough and cold?**

- A. Ginger
- B. Fennel seeds
- C. Cardamom only
- D. Cinnamon only

Answer: A. Ginger

18. **Daadi says cinnamon and cloves may give temporary relief from—**

- A. sleeplessness
- B. toothache
- C. measles
- D. mosquito bites

Answer: B. toothache

19. **What should Vikram and Vaibhavi do before using a natural cure?**

- A. Ask a classmate
- B. Consult an elder
- C. Use a larger amount
- D. Try several cures together

Answer: B. Consult an elder

20. **Tulsi is also known as the—**

- A. Queen of Herbs
- B. King of Trees
- C. Gift of the Sky
- D. Flower of India

Answer: A. Queen of Herbs

21. **Which sentence is an example of personification?**

- A. Neem is a common tree.
- B. Amber sat beneath the tree.
- C. The leaves whispered in the wind.
- D. Neem oil is used in soap.

Answer: C. The leaves whispered in the wind.

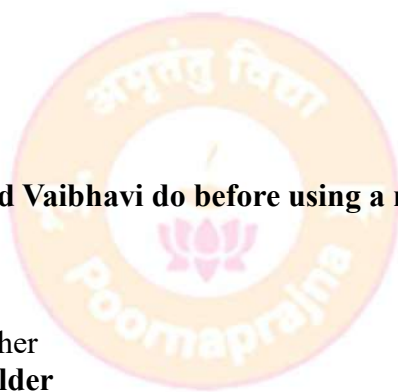
22. **Which pair contains a hyphenated compound word from the unit?**

- A. Neem oil
- B. Childhood
- C. Thought-provoking
- D. Seed powder

Answer: C. Thought-provoking

23. **Which modal expresses advice in the sentence "You should try to remember these cures"?**

- A. Can
- B. Should



- C. May
- D. Must

Answer: B. Should

24. Which statement best expresses the central idea of “Nurturing Nature”?

- A. Plants are useful only for decoration.
- B. Nature offers knowledge and resources that we should value.
- C. Birds should never leave their nests.
- D. Spices should be used only in cooking.

Answer: B. Nature offers knowledge and resources that we should value

3.15 Best Practices Opportunity List from the Chapter: (10 Ideas)

Best Practices for Teaching “Nurturing Nature” — Grade 6 English:

- (1) **Begin with prior knowledge:** Ask students to name useful trees and spices they know, then connect their responses to the neem tree and remedies in the unit.
- (2) **Use guided reading:** Read “Neem Baba,” the poem, and Daadi’s letter aloud in sections. Pause to clarify vocabulary and check students’ understanding.
- (3) **Encourage questioning:** Invite students to prepare and ask questions about neem, the bird’s changing view, and the spices described in the letter.
- (4) **Teach vocabulary in context:** Explain words such as *stagnant*, *purifies*, *fluttered*, and *remedy* using sentences, pictures, or simple examples from the chapter.
- (5) **Use group discussion:** Have small groups discuss how the bird’s understanding changes and compare the uses of neem and kitchen spices mentioned in the text.
- (6) **Practise oral expression:** Ask students to recite the poem, role-play Amber and Neem Baba, or introduce themselves as a spice using details from the letter.
- (7) **Integrate nature observation:** Let students observe a nearby tree or examine safe pictures of leaves, then write a short paragraph about its appearance and uses.
- (8) **Reinforce grammar through examples:** Teach compound words, past and present verb forms, modals, and personification using examples found in the unit.
- (9) **Connect reading with writing:** After reading, ask students to write a short paragraph about a tree they like or describe how the bird’s view of the world changes.
- (10) **Discuss safety responsibly:** When teaching the letter about natural remedies, remind students that they should ask an elder or qualified professional before trying any remedy.

3.16 Innovations Opportunity List from the Chapter: (10 Ideas)

Innovative Teaching–Learning Ideas for “Nurturing Nature” — Grade 6 English:

- (1) **Digital neem-tree interview:** Students create a short video or audio recording in which one student plays Amber and another plays Neem Baba, using facts from the chapter.
- (2) **Interactive “bird’s-eye view” story map:** Students draw or build a simple map showing how the bird’s understanding of its world changes—from its shell, to its nest, to the tree, and beyond.
- (3) **Spice investigation stations:** Set up stations with pictures or sealed containers of familiar spices. Students identify each spice, match it to its name in the chapter, and record what Daadi says about it.
- (4) **QR-code nature trail:** Place QR codes near selected trees on the school campus. Each code can reveal a clue, vocabulary word, or question related to the unit.
- (5) **Create a “Nature’s Helpful Words” wall:** Students add new vocabulary, compound words, personification examples, and short facts about neem, birds, and spices to a classroom display.

- (6) **Student-made mini podcast:** Small groups record a short podcast about one selection in the unit, such as neem's uses, the bird's discoveries, or Daadi's letter.
- (7) **Digital or paper flipbook:** Students make a flipbook that illustrates the bird's changing view of the world, adding a sentence from each stage of the poem.
- (8) **Classroom role-play with a twist:** Present a mock "Nature News" programme where students act as reporters interviewing Neem Baba, the bird, and Daadi about what they have learned.
- (9) **Collaborative concept map:** Students work together on a wall chart or shared digital board to connect the unit's ideas: trees, insects, birds, spices, learning, and responsible use of nature.
- (10) **Student-created quiz game:** Teams prepare quiz cards or a simple digital quiz based on the unit's facts, vocabulary, poem, and grammar topics, then exchange quizzes with classmates.

3.17: Practicing Questions/Question Bank:

A. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Amber sat in the shade of the _____ tree.
Answer: neem
2. Amber called the tree Neem _____.
Answer: Baba
3. Neem seed powder can help protect crops from _____.
Answer: locusts
4. The bird's nest was made of _____.
Answer: straw
5. Turmeric is called _____ in Hindi.
Answer: haldi
6. Tulsi is known as the "Queen of _____."
Answer: Herbs

B. One-Mark Questions:

1. **Where did Amber meet Neem Baba?**
Answer: Amber met Neem Baba in the shade of the tree in her courtyard.
2. **Who gave neem the name "Neem"?**
Answer: The Iranians gave neem the name "Neem."
3. **What did the bird see when it fluttered out of its nest?**
Answer: The bird saw leaves.
4. **What should children do before using a natural remedy?**
Answer: They should consult an elder.
5. **Name one spice that Daadi says may help with cough and cold.**
Answer: Ginger may help with cough and cold.

C. Two-Mark Questions:

1. **Name two everyday uses of neem.**
Answer: Neem twigs are used to clean teeth. Neem oil is used to make soap and toothpaste.

2. **How does neem help farmers?**

Answer: Neem seed powder can help protect crops from insects. It can also help protect stored grains from pests.

3. **How did the bird's idea of the world change?**

Answer: At first, it thought its small home was the whole world. After exploring beyond its nest, it realised the world was much larger.

4. **What benefits of fenugreek and cumin does Daadi mention?**

Answer: Fenugreek may help manage sugar levels and body weight. Cumin soaked in water may help with digestion and sleeplessness.

5. **Why does Daadi share remedies with her grandchildren?**

Answer: She wants them to remember the remedies she learned from her grandmother. She also encourages them to share this knowledge with friends.

D. Three-Mark Questions:

1. **Describe how Neem Baba is useful to people and farmers.**

Answer: Neem leaves, bark, flowers, fruits, and roots are used in traditional remedies. Neem oil is used to make soap and toothpaste. Neem seed powder can help farmers protect crops and stored grains from insects.

2. **What does the bird learn as it grows and explores?**

Answer: The bird first thinks its small home is the whole world. It discovers leaves when it leaves the nest. After flying beyond the tree, it understands that the world is much wider.

3. **Name three spices in Daadi's letter and state one use of each.**

Answer: Turmeric may help with digestion and body pain. Ginger may help relieve cough and cold. Cinnamon and cloves may give temporary relief from toothache.

4. **What precautions should be taken when using natural remedies?**

Answer: Children should consult an elder before trying a remedy. Some remedies need the guidance of a trained person. Serious or continuing illness should be discussed with a healthcare professional.

E. Five-Mark Questions:

1. **Explain how neem is useful in daily life and farming.**

Answer: Neem twigs are used to clean teeth. Neem leaves and other parts are used in traditional remedies. Neem oil is used to make soap and toothpaste. Neem seed powder can help protect crops and stored grains from insects. Neem wood is less likely to be damaged by termites.

2. **Describe the bird's changing understanding of the world in the poem.**

Answer: The bird first lives in a small, round, blue shell. It then lives in a straw nest beside its mother. At first, it thinks the world is made of straw. When it leaves the nest, it sees leaves outside. After flying beyond the tree, it realises that the world is much larger.

3. **What information about spices does Daadi share with Vikram and Vaibhavi?**

Answer: Daadi explains that turmeric may support digestion and help with body pain. She says fenugreek may help manage sugar levels and body weight. Cumin soaked in water may help with digestion and sleeplessness. Ginger may provide relief from cough and cold. She advises the children to consult an elder before using natural remedies.

4. **What lessons about nature and learning does the unit teach?**

Answer: The unit shows that trees and plants have many uses. Amber learns by asking questions about neem. The bird gains a wider understanding by exploring beyond its nest. Daadi's letter shows how knowledge can pass between generations. The unit encourages students to learn about nature and use that knowledge responsibly.



6th Standard English Book Chapter 4

Chapter 4: Sports and Wellness

4.1 Summary of the Chapter:

- (1) The unit highlights the importance of sports, games, physical fitness and overall well-being.
- (2) In “**Change of Heart**,” Prabhat is a student who always wants to win and cannot accept defeat.
- (3) Prabhat cheats during a badminton match to defeat Surya, but he does not feel truly happy after winning.
- (4) Surya enjoys playing games whether he wins or loses. His cheerful attitude teaches Prabhat the value of sportsmanship.
- (5) Prabhat gradually changes his attitude and learns that enjoying the game and making an honest effort are more important than winning.
- (6) The poem “**The Winner**” describes children playing happily in a neighbour’s field until darkness forces them to return home.
- (7) The poem uses imagery, line arrangement and personification to show the excitement of play and the arrival of night.
- (8) The unit introduces inspiring Indian sportspersons such as **Deepika Kumari** and **Neeraj Chopra**, who achieved success through hard work and determination.
- (9) Students learn about different sports, including football, kho-kho, swimming and yoga, through riddles and classroom activities.
- (10) The unit explains that indigenous games such as kho-kho are traditional games belonging to particular regions.
- (11) “**Yoga—A Way of Life**” presents yoga as a practice that unites the body, mind, thoughts and actions.
- (12) Yoga improves flexibility, strength, balance, concentration, sleep and mental calmness while reducing stress and anxiety.

4.2 Important Formulas:

Important Grammar Topics in Unit 4: Sports and Wellness

- (1) **Past Perfect Tense**
Example: *Prabhat had won the match.*
- (2) **Simple Past Tense**
Example: *Surya played badminton.*
- (3) **Simple Present Tense**
Example: *Yoga improves physical fitness.*
- (4) **Use of Helping Verbs**
Examples: *was, were, had, did, would, could.*
- (5) **Action Verbs**
Examples: *play, run, win, lose, practise, stretch, breathe.*
- (6) **Participles and Verb Forms**
Examples: *playing, losing, winning, practising.*
- (7) **Nouns and Proper Nouns**
Examples: *game, match, sport, yoga, Prabhat, Surya.*
- (8) **Adjectives**
Examples: *friendly match, excellent player, physical fitness, healthy lifestyle.*
- (9) **Adverbs**
Examples: *quickly, happily, seriously, regularly, equally.*

(10) Prepositions

Examples: *in the field, on Friday, at school, with friends, before the match.*

(11) Conjunctions

Examples: *and, but, because, when, while, yet.*

(12) Pronouns

Examples: *he, she, it, they, we, his, their.*

(13) Subject–Verb Agreement

Example: *Yoga improves health. / Games improve fitness.*

(14) Negative Sentences

Examples: *He did not feel happy. / Surya did not feel bad.*

(15) Question Formation

Examples: *Why did Prabhat cheat? / How did Surya feel?*

(16) Punctuation Marks

Use of full stops, commas, question marks, quotation marks, apostrophes and exclamation marks.

(17) Direct Speech and Quotation Marks

Example: Surya said, “We should play again.”

(18) Word Usage: Practice and Practise

Practice is generally used as a noun, while *practise* is used as a verb.

(19) Word Usage: Advice and Advise

Advice is a noun, while *advise* is a verb.

(20) Personification

Giving human qualities to non-living things.

Example: *Night wins!*

4.3 Fill-Up the Blank LOTS type questions with Answers: (35 Questions)
Fill in the Blanks: LOTS Questions:

1. Prabhat always wanted to _____ every game.
Answer: win
2. Prabhat could not bear _____.
Answer: losing
3. Prabhat was very good at playing _____.
Answer: badminton
4. A new student named _____ joined Prabhat’s school.
Answer: Surya
5. Surya was an excellent _____ player.
Answer: badminton
6. The coach conducted friendly matches on the last _____ of the month.
Answer: Friday
7. Prabhat was given the responsibility of keeping the _____.
Answer: score
8. Prabhat changed the scoreboard while Surya was looking _____.
Answer: elsewhere
9. Prabhat managed to win the match by _____.
Answer: cheating
10. Surya did not feel bad about _____ the match.
Answer: losing
11. Surya enjoyed playing _____ even though he could not score a basket.
Answer: basketball

12. Prabhat realised that games should be enjoyed for their own _____.
Answer: sake
13. A person who plays fairly and respects others shows _____ spirit.
Answer: sporting
14. Deepika Kumari is a famous Indian _____.
Answer: archer
15. Deepika Kumari won a gold medal in the _____ Commonwealth Games.
Answer: 2010
16. Neeraj Chopra is famous for _____ throw.
Answer: javelin
17. The children in the poem “The Winner” played ball next to a _____.
Answer: creek
18. The children played in their neighbour’s _____.
Answer: field
19. The children stopped playing when the blue dark turned to _____.
Answer: black
20. The cold _____ made the children’s feet ache.
Answer: grass
21. Yoga originated in ancient _____.
Answer: India
22. The word ‘Yoga’ comes from the Sanskrit root _____.
Answer: yuj
23. The word ‘yuj’ means to join or to _____.
Answer: unite
24. Yoga helps to stretch and strengthen the _____.
Answer: muscles
25. Breathing exercises and meditation help to reduce stress and _____.
Answer: anxiety
26. Yoga improves concentration and the quality of _____.
Answer: sleep
27. The World Health Organisation launched the _____ app.
Answer: WHO mYoga
28. International Yoga Day is celebrated on _____ June.
Answer: 21st
29. Kho-kho is an example of an _____ game.
Answer: indigenous
30. The words ‘please’, ‘thank you’ and ‘sorry’ are called the three _____ words.
Answer: magic

4.4 Fill-Up the Blank HOTS type questions with Answers: (30 Questions)

Fill in the Blanks: HOTS Questions:

1. Prabhat was unhappy after winning because he had won by _____.
Answer: cheating
2. Surya’s reaction to losing showed that he valued _____ more than victory.
Answer: enjoyment
3. Prabhat avoided games when he thought he would lose because he was _____ of defeat.
Answer: afraid

4. Surya continued playing basketball even though he was not good at it because he enjoyed the _____.
Answer: game
5. Prabhat's change in attitude shows that true success lies in trying and _____ the activity.
Answer: enjoying
6. A player who accepts both victory and defeat shows good _____ spirit.
Answer: sporting
7. Prabhat's sleepless night suggests that his victory did not give him inner _____.
Answer: happiness
8. Surya's cheerful nature helped Prabhat understand that games should not be treated as a matter of _____.
Answer: life and death
9. The title "Change of Heart" refers to the change in Prabhat's _____.
Answer: attitude
10. The poem "The Winner" suggests that the children finally stop playing because _____ arrives.
Answer: night
11. The expression "Night wins!" is an example of _____.
Answer: personification
12. The children's breathlessness shows that they were playing with great _____.
Answer: energy
13. The cold grass makes the children realise that it is time to _____ home.
Answer: go
14. Deepika Kumari's success teaches us that determination can help a person overcome difficult _____.
Answer: circumstances
15. Deepika's early practice with stones and homemade bows shows her strong _____ for archery.
Answer: passion
16. Neeraj Chopra's achievements prove that dedication and hard work can turn a _____ into a champion.
Answer: dream
17. Yoga is called a holistic practice because it benefits the body, mind and _____.
Answer: spirit
18. The meaning of 'yuj' suggests that yoga creates _____ between the mind and body.
Answer: unity
19. Yoga must be practised with awareness because the mind should remain connected with the _____.
Answer: body
20. Breathing exercises can help a student feel calm and _____ before a competition.
Answer: focused
21. The WHO mYoga app makes yoga more accessible because it is free and _____ to use.
Answer: easy
22. Indigenous games are important because they preserve the traditional _____ of a region.
Answer: culture

23. Saying “sorry” after making a mistake shows that a person accepts _____ for the mistake.
Answer: responsibility
24. Saying “thank you” expresses _____ towards someone who has helped us.
Answer: gratitude
25. Saying “please” while making a request shows _____ and politeness.
Answer: respect
26. The unit teaches that physical activity is important for maintaining good _____.
Answer: health
27. A person who enjoys an activity without worrying about the result has a more _____ approach to life.
Answer: positive
28. The examples of sportspersons show that talent becomes successful only through regular _____.
Answer: practice
29. Yoga can reduce anxiety because it combines physical postures with controlled _____.
Answer: breathing
30. The central message of the unit is that sports and wellness promote fitness, happiness and _____ character.
Answer: balanced

4.5 One-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (25 Questions)

One-Mark Descriptive Questions and Answers: LOTS:

- Who was Prabhat?**
Answer: Prabhat was a student who always wanted to win games.
- What game was Prabhat good at playing?**
Answer: Prabhat was good at playing badminton.
- Who was the new student in Prabhat’s school?**
Answer: The new student was named Surya.
- What was Surya good at?**
Answer: Surya was an excellent badminton player.
- When were the friendly matches conducted?**
Answer: The friendly matches were conducted on the last Friday of every month.
- What responsibility was given to Prabhat?**
Answer: Prabhat was given the responsibility of keeping the score.
- How did Prabhat win the badminton match?**
Answer: Prabhat won the match by changing the scoreboard while Surya was not looking.
- How did Surya feel after losing the match?**
Answer: Surya did not feel bad after losing the match.
- Which game did Surya play the next day?**
Answer: Surya played basketball the next day.
- What did Prabhat learn from Surya?**
Answer: Prabhat learnt that games should be enjoyed without worrying about winning or losing.
- Who wrote the poem “The Winner”?**
Answer: Georgia Heard wrote the poem “The Winner.”
- Where did the children play in the poem?**
Answer: The children played ball in their neighbour’s field.

13. What was next to the field?

Answer: A creek was next to the field.

14. Why did the children stop playing?

Answer: The children stopped playing because night arrived.

15. Who was Deepika Kumari?

Answer: Deepika Kumari was an Indian archer.

16. Which sport is Neeraj Chopra associated with?

Answer: Neeraj Chopra is associated with javelin throw.

17. Where did yoga originate?

Answer: Yoga originated in ancient India.

18. What does the Sanskrit word 'yuj' mean?

Answer: The Sanskrit word 'yuj' means to join or unite.

19. Name one benefit of yoga.

Answer: Yoga helps to improve flexibility and physical fitness.

20. When is International Yoga Day celebrated?

Answer: International Yoga Day is celebrated on 21 June.

21. What does yoga help to reduce?

Answer: Yoga helps to reduce stress and anxiety.

22. What is WHO mYoga?

Answer: WHO mYoga is an app containing videos and audio files to support yoga practice.

23. What is kho-kho?

Answer: Kho-kho is an indigenous game of India.

24. What are the three magic words mentioned in the chapter?

Answer: The three magic words are "please," "thank you" and "sorry."

25. What does a person show by saying "thank you"?

Answer: A person shows gratitude by saying "thank you."

4.6 One-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (25 Questions)**1. Why did Prabhat not feel happy after winning the badminton match?**

Answer: Prabhat did not feel happy because he had won by cheating.

2. What does Surya's attitude towards losing teach us?

Answer: Surya's attitude teaches us to enjoy the game instead of worrying about the result.

3. Why did Prabhat avoid playing games he might lose?

Answer: Prabhat avoided such games because he was afraid of defeat.

4. How did Surya influence Prabhat's thinking?

Answer: Surya helped Prabhat understand the importance of enjoyment and fair play.

5. Why was Surya able to enjoy basketball even though he was not good at it?

Answer: Surya enjoyed basketball because he played for fun rather than victory.

6. What change took place in Prabhat's behaviour?

Answer: Prabhat began enjoying games and developed a good sporting spirit.

7. Why is cheating harmful in a game?

Answer: Cheating makes a victory meaningless and destroys the spirit of fair play.

8. What does the title "Change of Heart" suggest?

Answer: The title suggests that Prabhat changed from a victory-focused player into a cheerful sportsperson.

9. Why is sporting spirit important?

Answer: Sporting spirit teaches players to be fair, respectful and positive.

10. **What does the children's breathlessness show in "The Winner"?**
Answer: Their breathlessness shows that they were playing actively and energetically.
11. **Why does "Night" appear to win in the poem?**
Answer: Night appears to win because darkness ends the children's play.
12. **Why does the poet use the expression "trees creep close"?**
Answer: The poet uses it to show that darkness makes the trees appear nearer and unclear.
13. **What does the poem suggest about children's playtime?**
Answer: The poem suggests that children enjoy playing so much that they continue until nightfall.
14. **What quality helped Deepika Kumari achieve success?**
Answer: Deepika Kumari's determination and continuous practice helped her achieve success.
15. **What can students learn from Neeraj Chopra's achievements?**
Answer: Students can learn that dedication and hard work are necessary to fulfil their dreams.
16. **Why is yoga called a holistic practice?**
Answer: Yoga is called holistic because it improves physical, mental and spiritual well-being.
17. **How does yoga help students before an examination or competition?**
Answer: Yoga helps students remain calm, focused and less anxious.
18. **Why should yoga be practised without distractions?**
Answer: Yoga should be practised without distractions so that the mind remains connected with the body.
19. **What does the origin of yoga in India show about Indian culture?**
Answer: It shows that India has a rich and ancient tradition of health and wellness practices.
20. **Why are indigenous games important?**
Answer: Indigenous games preserve the traditional culture and sporting heritage of a region.
21. **What does saying "sorry" reveal about a person?**
Answer: Saying "sorry" shows that a person accepts responsibility for a mistake.
22. **Why should we say "please" while making a request?**
Answer: We should say "please" because it makes our request polite and respectful.
23. **How does saying "thank you" strengthen relationships?**
Answer: Saying "thank you" expresses gratitude and makes others feel valued.
24. **What is the main message of the unit?**
Answer: The main message is that physical activity, fair play and a positive attitude lead to a healthy life.
25. **Why should people enjoy activities without always thinking about success?**
Answer: Enjoying activities without pressure brings happiness and encourages continuous participation.

4.7 Two-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (20 Questions)

Two-Mark Descriptive Questions and Answers: LOTS

1. **Why did Prabhat always want to win?**
Answer: Prabhat felt very happy whenever he won a game. He could not bear the feeling of losing.

2. **What happened when Prabhat thought he might lose a game?**
Answer: He refused to play the game. He participated only when he was sure of winning.
3. **Who was Surya, and what was he good at?**
Answer: Surya was a new student in Prabhat's school. He was an excellent badminton player.
4. **What was special about the last Friday of every month?**
Answer: The coach conducted friendly matches on the last Friday of every month. Students played matches during the games period.
5. **What did Prabhat do to win the match against Surya?**
Answer: Prabhat changed the scoreboard when Surya was looking elsewhere. He won the match by cheating.
6. **How did Surya react after losing the badminton match?**
Answer: Surya did not feel unhappy after losing the match. He simply suggested that they should play again.
7. **What did Prabhat observe about Surya?**
Answer: Prabhat observed that Surya enjoyed every game. Surya remained cheerful whether he was good or bad at the game.
8. **What did Prabhat learn from his observations?**
Answer: Prabhat learnt that games should be enjoyed for their own sake. He realised that winning and losing were not the only important things.
9. **What changes occurred in Prabhat's behaviour?**
Answer: Prabhat began playing games such as hide-and-seek. He also started joking and enjoying himself while playing badminton.
10. **What is described in the poem "The Winner"?**
Answer: The poem describes children playing ball in a neighbour's field. They continue playing until darkness arrives.
11. **Why did the children stop playing in the poem?**
Answer: The sky became dark and the grass became cold. Therefore, the children ended their game and went home.
12. **Who was Deepika Kumari? Mention one of her achievements.**
Answer: Deepika Kumari was an Indian archer from Jharkhand. She won a gold medal in the 2010 Commonwealth Games.
13. **Who is Neeraj Chopra? Mention his sport.**
Answer: Neeraj Chopra is a famous Indian athlete. He participates in the javelin throw event.
14. **What is yoga?**
Answer: Yoga is a physical, mental and spiritual practice. It originated in ancient India.
15. **Mention two benefits of yoga.**
Answer: Yoga improves flexibility, strength and balance. It also reduces stress and anxiety.
16. **What does the word 'yuj' mean?**
Answer: The word 'yuj' comes from Sanskrit. It means 'to join' or 'to unite'.
17. **What is the purpose of the WHO mYoga app?**
Answer: The app provides videos and audio files for practising yoga. It encourages people around the world to practise yoga.
18. **What are indigenous games? Give one example.**
Answer: Indigenous games are traditional games native to a particular region. Kho-kho is an example of an indigenous game.

19. What are the three magic words mentioned in the chapter?

Answer: The three magic words are “please,” “thank you” and “sorry.” They help people speak politely and respectfully.

20. Why is regular physical activity important?

Answer: Physical activity keeps the body fit and healthy. It also promotes happiness and well-being.

4.8. Two-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (20 Questions)

Two-Mark Descriptive Questions and Answers: HOTS:

1. Why was Prabhat’s victory against Surya not a real achievement?

Answer: Prabhat changed the scoreboard unfairly to win the match. Therefore, his victory was not based on honesty or ability.

2. How did Surya demonstrate good sportsmanship?

Answer: Surya accepted defeat without becoming unhappy. He continued to enjoy playing games even when he was not skilful at them.

3. Why did Prabhat feel troubled after receiving praise for his victory?

Answer: Prabhat knew that he had cheated to win the match. His conscience did not allow him to enjoy the praise.

4. How did observing Surya change Prabhat’s attitude?

Answer: Prabhat noticed that Surya enjoyed every game without worrying about the result. This helped him understand the true meaning of sporting spirit.

5. Why is enjoying a game more important than merely winning it?

Answer: Enjoyment makes a person participate happily and confidently. It also teaches valuable lessons even when the person does not win.

6. What would have happened if Surya had become angry after losing?

Answer: Prabhat might not have understood the importance of accepting defeat. He might have continued to believe that winning was the only purpose of playing.

7. Why is cheating harmful to a player’s character?

Answer: Cheating gives an unfair advantage and makes success meaningless. It also reduces trust and respect among players.

8. How does the poem “The Winner” show the joy of childhood?

Answer: The children play energetically and continue until darkness arrives. Their excitement shows that play is an important and happy part of childhood.

9. Why is “Night wins!” an effective expression in the poem?

Answer: It makes night appear like a player defeating the children. It also clearly shows that darkness brings their game to an end.

10. What can students learn from Deepika Kumari’s early struggles?

Answer: Students can learn that limited resources should not stop them from following their dreams. Regular practice and determination can lead to success.

11. How does Neeraj Chopra inspire young people?

Answer: Neeraj Chopra proves that dedication can turn a passion into an achievement. His success encourages young people to work hard for their goals.

12. Why does yoga benefit both the body and the mind?

Answer: Yoga strengthens the body through postures and controlled movements. It calms the mind through breathing exercises and meditation.

13. Why should students practise yoga with concentration?

Answer: Concentration helps students coordinate their breathing, body movements and thoughts. It also improves the effectiveness of the practice.

14. How can yoga help a student facing examination stress?

Answer: Yoga can calm the mind and reduce anxiety. It can also improve concentration and help the student feel confident.

15. Why are indigenous games valuable in modern times?

Answer: Indigenous games preserve the cultural traditions of different regions. They also provide enjoyable and healthy forms of physical activity.

16. How do the words “please,” “thank you” and “sorry” improve communication?

Answer: These words make requests, gratitude and apologies polite. They help build respectful and friendly relationships.

17. Why should people participate in games even when they are not experts?

Answer: Participation provides exercise, enjoyment and opportunities to learn. It also helps people develop confidence and teamwork.

18. What is the main contrast between Prabhat and Surya?

Answer: Prabhat initially cared only about winning. Surya cared more about enjoying the game and participating happily.

19. How does the unit connect sports with wellness?

Answer: Sports improve physical fitness and teach values such as teamwork and fairness. Yoga supports mental peace, concentration and overall health.

20. What does the unit teach about success?

Answer: Success is not measured only by winning a competition. Honest effort, enjoyment, discipline and a positive attitude are also important.

4.9. Three-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (18 Questions)

Three-Mark Descriptive Questions and Answers: LOTS:

1. Describe Prabhat’s attitude towards winning and losing.

Answer: Prabhat always wanted to win every game. He felt very happy when he won. He became unhappy whenever he lost.

2. Why did Prabhat avoid playing certain games?

Answer: Prabhat avoided games in which he might lose. He played only when he was sure of winning. He was afraid of accepting defeat.

3. Describe Surya’s attitude towards games.

Answer: Surya enjoyed playing different games. He did not feel sad when he lost. He played games for enjoyment rather than only for victory.

4. What happened during the badminton match between Prabhat and Surya?

Answer: Surya played very well and scored many points. Prabhat changed the scoreboard when Surya was looking elsewhere. Prabhat won the match unfairly.

5. Why did Prabhat feel unhappy after winning the match?

Answer: Prabhat knew that he had cheated to win. His victory did not give him his usual happiness. He also wondered why Surya was not upset about losing.

6. What did Prabhat learn by observing Surya?

Answer: Prabhat learnt that games should be enjoyed. He realised that winning and losing were not the only important things. He understood the value of making an honest effort.

7. How did Prabhat change after learning the value of sporting spirit?

Answer: Prabhat began playing games such as hide-and-seek. He started enjoying badminton without worrying about the result. Other students began to appreciate playing with him.

8. **Describe the children's playtime in the poem "The Winner."**

Answer: The children play ball in a neighbour's field. They run so fast that they become breathless. They continue playing until darkness ends their game.

9. **Why did the children return home in the poem?**

Answer: The blue evening sky slowly became black. The grass became cold and hurt their feet. The arrival of night showed that it was time to stop playing.

10. **What do we learn from the lives of Deepika Kumari and Neeraj Chopra?**

Answer: Both sportspersons worked hard to achieve their dreams. They remained dedicated to their chosen sports. Their lives teach us that determination leads to success.

11. **What are the main benefits of yoga?**

Answer: Yoga stretches and strengthens the muscles. It improves balance, flexibility and concentration. It also reduces stress and anxiety.

12. **Why is yoga considered a practice for the body and mind?**

Answer: Yoga uses physical postures to improve the body. It uses breathing exercises and meditation to calm the mind. It creates unity between the body, mind and thoughts.

13. **What is the importance of the WHO mYoga app?**

Answer: The app contains videos and audio files related to yoga. It is easy to use and free for people around the world. It encourages people to make yoga a part of their lives.

14. **What are indigenous games? Why are they important?**

Answer: Indigenous games are traditional games native to a particular region. Kho-kho is one example of such a game. These games help preserve cultural traditions and promote fitness.

15. **How do the words "please," "thank you" and "sorry" help us?**

Answer: "Please" makes a request polite. "Thank you" expresses gratitude for someone's help. "Sorry" shows regret after making a mistake.

4.10. Three-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (12 Questions)

Three-Mark Descriptive Questions and Answers: HOTS:

1. **How did Surya's attitude help Prabhat change?**

Answer: Surya enjoyed every game without worrying about winning or losing. His cheerful acceptance of defeat made Prabhat question his own attitude. Prabhat finally learnt that enjoyment and honest effort are more important than victory.

2. **Why was Prabhat's victory against Surya meaningless?**

Answer: Prabhat changed the scoreboard while Surya was not looking. He did not win through his actual performance. Therefore, his victory gave him neither true happiness nor satisfaction.

3. **What would you have advised Prabhat before the badminton match?**

Answer: I would advise Prabhat to play honestly and follow all the rules. I would tell him to accept the result gracefully. I would also remind him that every match provides an opportunity to learn.

4. **How does Prabhat's change prove that people can improve their behaviour?**

Answer: Prabhat initially cared only about winning and avoided difficult games. By observing Surya, he understood the value of enjoyment and fair play. He then changed his behaviour and became a better sportsperson.

5. **Why is Surya a better sportsperson than Prabhat at the beginning of the story?**

Answer: Surya accepts defeat without feeling angry or disappointed. He enjoys

playing even when he is not skilled at a game. His fair and cheerful attitude reflects true sporting spirit.

6. **How does the poem “The Winner” present the conflict between playtime and night?**

Answer: The children enjoy playing so much that they continue until evening. Darkness gradually changes the surroundings and makes playing difficult. Finally, night “wins” by forcing the children to stop playing.

7. **What feelings are created by the images of the creek, cold grass and dark sky?**

Answer: These images create a lively picture of children playing outdoors. The cold grass and dark sky show that evening is approaching. They also create a gentle feeling that the joyful playtime must end.

8. **What qualities of successful sportspersons are shown through Deepika Kumari and Neeraj Chopra?**

Answer: Deepika Kumari and Neeraj Chopra show determination and dedication. They practised continuously despite difficulties. Their achievements prove that hard work and passion lead to success.

9. **How can yoga help a student manage daily challenges?**

Answer: Yoga can make the body stronger and more flexible. Breathing exercises can reduce stress and anxiety. Meditation can improve concentration and help the student remain calm.

10. **Why should yoga be considered more than ordinary physical exercise?**

Answer: Yoga improves physical strength, balance and flexibility. It also calms the mind and connects thoughts with actions. Thus, yoga promotes complete physical, mental and spiritual well-being.

11. **What might happen if people stopped playing traditional indigenous games?**

Answer: Many traditional games and cultural practices might disappear. Children would lose opportunities to learn about their regional heritage. They might also miss enjoyable ways of developing fitness and teamwork.

12. **How do the three magic words support healthy relationships?**

Answer: “Please” makes requests polite and respectful. “Thank you” expresses appreciation for another person’s help. “Sorry” helps us accept mistakes and repair relationships.

4.11 Five-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (8 Questions)

Five-Mark Descriptive Questions and Answers: LOTS

1. **Describe Prabhat’s character at the beginning of the story.**

Answer:

1. Prabhat always wanted to win every game.
2. He could not accept defeat easily.
3. He avoided playing games when he thought he might lose.
4. He participated mainly in games in which he was skilled.
5. His attitude showed that he was afraid of losing.

2. **Describe the badminton match between Prabhat and Surya.**

Answer:

1. Prabhat and Surya were selected to play against each other.
2. Prabhat was responsible for keeping the score.
3. Surya played very well and scored points repeatedly.
4. Prabhat changed the scoreboard while Surya was looking elsewhere.
5. Prabhat won the match by cheating.

3. What did Prabhat learn from Surya?**Answer:**

1. Surya enjoyed playing every game.
2. He did not feel bad when he lost.
3. He continued playing even when he was not good at a game.
4. He believed that enjoyment was more important than the scoreboard.
5. Prabhat learnt the importance of effort, enjoyment and sporting spirit.

4. Describe the poem “The Winner.”**Answer:**

1. The poem describes children playing ball in a neighbour’s field.
2. The field is situated next to a creek.
3. The children run so fast that they become breathless.
4. They continue playing as the blue sky turns black.
5. They finally stop playing when night arrives.

5. Write about the achievements of Deepika Kumari and Neeraj Chopra.**Answer:**

1. Deepika Kumari is a famous Indian archer from Jharkhand.
2. She practised archery with stones and homemade bamboo bows.
3. She won a gold medal in the 2010 Commonwealth Games.
4. Neeraj Chopra is a famous Indian javelin thrower.
5. He won an Olympic gold medal through dedication and hard work.

6. Explain the importance and benefits of yoga.**Answer:**

1. Yoga is a physical, mental and spiritual practice.
2. It improves strength, flexibility, balance and endurance.
3. Breathing exercises and meditation calm the mind.
4. Yoga reduces stress and anxiety and improves concentration.
5. It promotes the overall health and well-being of a person.

7. What are indigenous games, and why are they important?**Answer:**

1. Indigenous games are traditional games native to a particular region.
2. Kho-kho is an example of an indigenous Indian game.
3. Such games are connected with the culture of a place.
4. They provide exercise and develop teamwork among players.
5. They help preserve the sporting traditions of a country.

8. Explain the importance of the three magic words.**Answer:**

1. “Please” is used while making a polite request.
2. “Thank you” is used to express gratitude.
3. “Sorry” is used to apologise for a mistake or rude behaviour.
4. These words show respect and good manners.
5. They help people maintain friendly and healthy relationships.

4.12 Five-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (8 Questions)**Five-Mark Descriptive Questions and Answers: HOTS:****1. Explain how Prabhat’s attitude towards games changed throughout the story.****Answer:**

1. At first, Prabhat believed that winning was the only purpose of playing games.
2. He avoided games whenever he thought he might lose.

3. He even cheated during the badminton match to defeat Surya.
4. After observing Surya, he understood that games should be enjoyed.
5. He finally developed honesty, confidence and a good sporting spirit.

2. **“Surya was a true sportsperson.” Explain this statement.**

Answer:

1. Surya remained cheerful even after losing the badminton match.
2. He did not blame anyone or become angry about the result.
3. He enjoyed playing basketball even though he could not score.
4. He participated in games for pleasure and self-improvement.
5. His fair and positive attitude reflected true sportsmanship.

3. **What lesson does “Change of Heart” teach about winning and losing?**

Answer:

1. Winning is not meaningful if it is achieved through cheating.
2. Losing should not stop a person from participating in activities.
3. Games should be played honestly and with a positive attitude.
4. Enjoyment and effort are more valuable than the final score.
5. A good sportsperson respects opponents and accepts results gracefully.

4. **How does the poem “The Winner” convey the joy of playing outdoors?**

Answer:

1. The children gather together to play ball in an open field.
2. They run quickly and play with great energy.
3. Their breathlessness shows their excitement and involvement.
4. They continue playing even as evening slowly turns into night.
5. The poem shows that outdoor play brings happiness, friendship and freedom.

5. **What values can students learn from Deepika Kumari and Neeraj Chopra?**

Answer:

1. Students can learn to follow their dreams with determination.
2. They can understand that success requires regular practice.
3. They should not allow poverty or difficulties to discourage them.
4. They must remain disciplined and focused on their goals.
5. Their achievements show that hard work and dedication lead to success.

6. **Why is yoga important for the complete development of a student?**

Answer:

1. Yoga strengthens the body and improves flexibility.
2. It develops balance, endurance and physical fitness.
3. Breathing exercises help students control stress and anxiety.
4. Meditation improves concentration and mental peace.
5. Therefore, yoga supports the physical, mental and emotional development of students.

7. **How can sports and yoga together promote wellness?**

Answer:

1. Sports make the body active, strong and energetic.
2. They teach teamwork, discipline, courage and cooperation.
3. Yoga improves flexibility, balance and concentration.
4. It calms the mind and helps reduce stress.
5. Together, sports and yoga support a healthy and balanced lifestyle.

8. **Why should indigenous games be encouraged among children?**

Answer:

1. Indigenous games preserve the cultural traditions of a region.
2. They provide children with enjoyable forms of physical exercise.

3. They develop teamwork, alertness and quick decision-making.
4. They can be played using simple equipment and local facilities.
5. Encouraging them helps children respect and value their cultural heritage.

4.13 Five-mark questions with Answers of Applied Type: (8 Questions)

Five-Mark Descriptive Questions and Answers: Applied Type:

1. **Imagine that you lose an important school match. How would you respond?**

Answer:

1. I would accept the result calmly without blaming anyone.
2. I would congratulate the winning team sincerely.
3. I would identify my mistakes and learn from them.
4. I would practise regularly to improve my performance.
5. I would participate in the next match with confidence and sporting spirit.

2. **Prepare a short plan to promote sports and wellness in your school.**

Answer:

1. The school can organise regular games periods for all students.
2. Students can be encouraged to participate in both indoor and outdoor games.
3. Yoga and breathing exercises can be conducted every morning.
4. Traditional games such as kho-kho can be included in school activities.
5. Competitions can be organised to develop fitness, teamwork and discipline.

3. **Your friend is afraid of losing a competition. What advice would you give?**

Answer:

1. I would tell my friend that losing is a natural part of competition.
2. I would advise my friend to focus on honest effort rather than only the result.
3. I would remind my friend that every competition provides an opportunity to learn.
4. I would encourage regular practice to build confidence.
5. I would ask my friend to enjoy participating and respect all competitors.

4. **Write five ways in which yoga can help you during examinations.**

Answer:

1. Yoga can help me remain calm during examination preparation.
2. Breathing exercises can reduce fear, stress and anxiety.
3. Meditation can improve my concentration and memory.
4. Yoga can help me sleep better and feel refreshed.
5. Regular practice can improve my physical and mental well-being.

5. **Suggest five ways to encourage children to play indigenous games.**

Answer:

1. Schools can organise regular competitions in indigenous games.
2. Teachers can explain the rules and cultural importance of these games.
3. Parents can encourage children to play traditional games at home and in parks.
4. Sports clubs can provide simple equipment and safe playing spaces.
5. Successful players of indigenous games can be invited to inspire students.

6. **Write five rules for maintaining good sporting spirit during a game.**

Answer:

1. Players should follow all the rules of the game honestly.
2. They should respect opponents, teammates, referees and coaches.
3. They should accept victory with humility and defeat with courage.
4. They should never cheat, quarrel or blame others.
5. They should encourage one another and enjoy the game.

7. How would you use the three magic words in your daily life?

Answer:

1. I would say “please” when making a request.
2. I would say “thank you” whenever someone helps me.
3. I would say “sorry” when I make a mistake.
4. I would use these words while speaking to friends, teachers and family members.
5. These polite words would help me build respectful and friendly relationships.

8. Prepare a daily wellness routine based on the lessons of the chapter.

Answer:

1. I would begin my day with simple stretching and yoga exercises.
2. I would practise deep breathing for a few minutes.
3. I would eat healthy food and drink enough water.
4. I would spend time playing an outdoor game.
5. I would sleep on time to keep my body and mind healthy.

4.14 Multiple Choice Questions with answers for Olympiad type Competitive Exams: (20 MCQs of LOTS & 20 MCQs of HOTS Type)

Olympiad-Type Multiple-Choice Questions:

Unit 4: Sports and Wellness – Class 6 English

1. Why did Prabhat avoid playing games in which he might lose?
 - a) He disliked games
 - b) He was afraid of defeat
 - c) He had no friends
 - d) He was always tired

Answer: b) He was afraid of defeat
2. Who was responsible for keeping the score during the badminton match?
 - a) Surya
 - b) The coach
 - c) Prabhat
 - d) The class teacher

Answer: c) Prabhat
3. How did Prabhat win the match against Surya?
 - a) By practising harder
 - b) By playing honestly
 - c) By changing the scoreboard
 - d) By scoring more points

Answer: c) By changing the scoreboard
4. Why did Prabhat feel unhappy after winning?
 - a) He was injured
 - b) He had cheated
 - c) Surya refused to speak to him
 - d) The match was cancelled

Answer: b) He had cheated
5. What quality did Surya display after losing the match?
 - a) Anger
 - b) Jealousy
 - c) Sporting spirit

d) Fear

Answer: c) Sporting spirit

6. What did Prabhat finally understand about games?

- a) Only winning is important
- b) Games should be enjoyed
- c) Games should be avoided
- d) Scores must always be changed

Answer: b) Games should be enjoyed

7. The title “Change of Heart” refers to Prabhat’s change in his:

- a) Appearance
- b) School
- c) Attitude
- d) Game

Answer: c) Attitude

8. In the poem “The Winner,” the children play near a:

- a) River
- b) Creek
- c) Mountain
- d) Lake

Answer: b) Creek

9. The expression “I can’t even catch my breath” shows that the children were:

- a) Sleeping
- b) Running fast
- c) Feeling ill
- d) Walking slowly

Answer: b) Running fast

10. “Night wins!” is an example of:

- a) Simile
- b) Metaphor
- c) Personification
- d) Alliteration

Answer: c) Personification

11. Why did the children stop playing?

- a) It began to rain
- b) They lost the ball
- c) Night arrived
- d) Their teacher called them

Answer: c) Night arrived

12. Deepika Kumari is associated with:

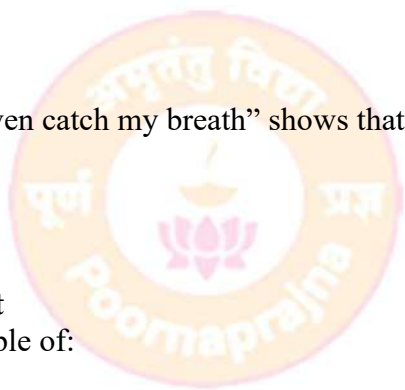
- a) Swimming
- b) Archery
- c) Tennis
- d) Boxing

Answer: b) Archery

13. Neeraj Chopra is famous for:

- a) Javelin throw
- b) High jump
- c) Badminton
- d) Wrestling

Answer: a) Javelin throw



14. What helped Deepika Kumari become successful?

- a) Luck alone
- b) Determination and practice
- c) Expensive equipment
- d) Avoiding competitions

Answer: b) Determination and practice

15. The word 'yuj' means:

- a) To run
- b) To breathe
- c) To join or unite
- d) To stretch

Answer: c) To join or unite

16. Yoga is described as a:

- a) Physical practice only
- b) Mental practice only
- c) Physical, mental and spiritual practice
- d) Competitive sport only

Answer: c) Physical, mental and spiritual practice

17. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of yoga?

- a) Improved concentration
- b) Reduced stress
- c) Increased anxiety
- d) Better flexibility

Answer: c) Increased anxiety

18. The WHO mYoga app contains:

- a) Sports scores
- b) Yoga videos and audio files
- c) Cooking recipes
- d) Online games

Answer: b) Yoga videos and audio files

19. International Yoga Day is celebrated on:

- a) 5 June
- b) 15 August
- c) 21 June
- d) 2 October

Answer: c) 21 June

20. Kho-kho is an example of a/an:

- a) International game
- b) Indigenous game
- c) Indoor computer game
- d) Water sport

Answer: b) Indigenous game

21. Which word should be used as a polite request?

- a) Sorry
- b) Please
- c) Goodbye
- d) Welcome

Answer: b) Please

22. Which word expresses gratitude?

- a) Thank you

- b) Please
- c) Sorry
- d) Excuse

Answer: a) Thank you

23. Which word is used to apologise for a mistake?

- a) Congratulations
- b) Please
- c) Sorry
- d) Welcome

Answer: c) Sorry

24. Choose the correct sentence using the past perfect tense.

- a) Prabhat wins the match.
- b) Prabhat was winning the match.
- c) Prabhat had won the match.
- d) Prabhat will win the match.

Answer: c) Prabhat had won the match.

25. Choose the correct word: "I regularly _____ yoga."

- a) practice
- b) practise
- c) practising
- d) practised

Answer: b) practise

26. Choose the correct word: "Regular _____ improves your skills."

- a) practise
- b) practicing
- c) practice
- d) practised

Answer: c) practice

27. Which of the following best describes a good sportsperson?

- a) A person who cheats to win
- b) A person who respects rules and opponents
- c) A person who refuses to play
- d) A person who becomes angry after losing

Answer: b) A person who respects rules and opponents

28. Which value is common to sports and yoga?

- a) Laziness
- b) Discipline
- c) Dishonesty
- d) Fear

Answer: b) Discipline

29. What is the central message of the unit?

- a) Winning is everything
- b) Physical activity and a positive attitude promote wellness
- c) Games should be avoided
- d) Yoga is only for adults

Answer: b) Physical activity and a positive attitude promote wellness

30. Which of the following is the best meaning of "sporting spirit"?

- a) Refusing to accept defeat
- b) Being fair and respecting every player
- c) Winning through cheating



d) Playing only familiar games

Answer: b) Being fair and respecting every player

4.15 Best Practices Opportunity List from the Chapter: (10 Ideas)

Best Practices for Teaching Unit 4: Sports and Wellness:

- (1) **Conduct Role-Play Activities**
Ask students to enact the roles of Prabhat and Surya to understand cheating, fair play and sporting spirit.
- (2) **Organise Classroom Sports Discussions**
Encourage students to share their experiences of winning and losing and discuss how they felt in each situation.
- (3) **Use Think-Pair-Share Activities**
Give students questions such as “Is winning more important than participation?” and allow them to think, discuss with a partner and share their views.
- (4) **Conduct Outdoor Learning Activities**
Organise simple games such as kho-kho, relay races or team games to connect the lesson with real-life experience.
- (5) **Practise Yoga and Breathing Exercises**
Conduct short yoga, stretching and breathing sessions to help students understand the physical and mental benefits of yoga.
- (6) **Use Sports-Based Vocabulary Games**
Teach words such as *opponent*, *defeat*, *victory*, *score*, *endurance* and *sporting spirit* through word puzzles, matching activities and sentence formation.
- (7) **Encourage Reflective Diary Writing**
Ask students to write about a time when they won or lost a game and explain what they learnt from the experience.
- (8) **Use Audio and Visual Resources**
Show short videos or pictures of sportspersons such as Deepika Kumari and Neeraj Chopra to highlight dedication and hard work.
- (9) **Promote Indigenous Games**
Allow students to research and present information about traditional games from their state or region.
- (10) **Integrate Grammar with the Text**
Teach the past perfect tense, action verbs, conjunctions and the usage of *practice* and *practise* using sentences from the chapter.

4.16 Innovations Opportunity List from the Chapter: (10 Ideas)

Innovative Teaching-Learning Ideas for Unit 4: Sports and Wellness:

- (1) **Digital Sportsmanship Simulation**
Use a digital game or classroom simulation where students make decisions about fair play, cheating, winning and losing.
- (2) **Student-Created Sports Podcast**
Ask students to record a short podcast discussing sporting spirit, their favourite game or the importance of healthy habits.
- (3) **QR-Code Learning Stations**
Place QR codes around the classroom linking to videos about yoga, indigenous games, sportspersons and sports vocabulary.

(4) Interactive Story Mapping

Allow students to create a digital or paper story map showing Prabhat's attitude before and after his change of heart.

(5) Virtual Yoga and Wellness Diary

Students can maintain a digital diary recording their daily yoga practice, breathing exercises, feelings and improvements.

(6) Augmented-Reality Sports Vocabulary

Use pictures or interactive digital cards to teach words such as *opponent*, *defeat*, *score*, *endurance* and *sporting spirit*.

(7) Gamified Grammar Learning

Create a points-based game to practise past perfect tense, verbs, conjunctions and the usage of *practice* and *practise*.

(8) Student-Designed Sports Riddles

Ask learners to create and present riddles about sports, yoga and physical activities for their classmates to solve.

(9) Virtual Interview with a Sportsperson

Students can prepare questions and conduct a mock online or classroom interview with a sportsperson or yoga instructor.

(10) Wellness Awareness Campaign

Groups can design posters, videos or digital presentations encouraging students to play games, practise yoga and maintain a healthy lifestyle.

4.17: Practicing Questions/Question Bank**A. Fill in the Blanks:**

- Prabhat was good at playing _____.
Answer: badminton
- Surya did not feel bad about _____ the match.
Answer: losing
- The children played ball next to a _____.
Answer: creek
- Yoga originated in ancient _____.
Answer: India
- The word 'yuj' means to join or _____.
Answer: unite

B. One-Mark Questions:

- Who was Surya?**
Answer: Surya was a new student and an excellent badminton player.
- When were the friendly matches conducted?**
Answer: The friendly matches were conducted on the last Friday of every month.
- Who wrote the poem "The Winner"?**
Answer: Georgia Heard wrote the poem "The Winner."

4. **What sport is Neeraj Chopra associated with?**

Answer: Neeraj Chopra is associated with javelin throw.

5. **When is International Yoga Day celebrated?**

Answer: International Yoga Day is celebrated on 21 June.

C. Two-Mark Questions:

1. **Why did Prabhat avoid playing games in which he might lose?**

Answer: Prabhat avoided such games because he was afraid of defeat. He wanted to play only when he was sure of winning.

2. **How did Surya react after losing the badminton match?**

Answer: Surya did not become unhappy after losing. He cheerfully suggested that they should play again.

3. **Why did the children stop playing in the poem?**

Answer: The sky became dark and the grass became cold. Therefore, the children stopped playing and went home.

4. **Mention two benefits of yoga.**

Answer: Yoga improves flexibility and physical strength. It also reduces stress and anxiety.

5. **What are indigenous games? Give one example.**

Answer: Indigenous games are traditional games native to a particular region. Kho-kho is an example of an indigenous game.

D. Three-Mark Questions:

1. **How did Prabhat's attitude change in the story?**

Answer: At first, Prabhat cared only about winning. After observing Surya, he learnt to enjoy games. He finally developed a good sporting spirit.

2. **Describe the children's playtime in "The Winner."**

Answer: The children played ball in their neighbour's field. They ran fast and became breathless. They stopped playing when darkness arrived.

3. **What qualities helped Deepika Kumari and Neeraj Chopra succeed?**

Answer: They showed determination and dedication. They practised regularly despite difficulties. Their hard work helped them achieve success.

4. **How does yoga help the body and mind?**

Answer: Yoga strengthens the body and improves flexibility. Breathing exercises calm the mind. Meditation improves concentration and reduces anxiety.

5. **How do the three magic words help us?**

Answer: "Please" makes a request polite. "Thank you" expresses gratitude. "Sorry" shows regret for a mistake.

E. Five-Mark Questions:

1. Describe Prabhat's character and his transformation.**Answer:**

1. Prabhat always wanted to win every game.
2. He could not accept defeat easily.
3. He cheated during the badminton match against Surya.
4. He later realised that winning through cheating was meaningless.
5. He changed his attitude and began enjoying games honestly.

2. Explain the importance of sports and yoga in maintaining wellness.**Answer:**

1. Sports keep the body active, strong and fit.
2. Games teach teamwork, discipline and cooperation.
3. Yoga improves flexibility, balance and endurance.
4. Breathing exercises and meditation reduce stress and anxiety.
5. Together, sports and yoga promote complete physical and mental well-being.

3. What values can students learn from Unit 4?**Answer:**

1. Students learn to play games honestly.
2. They learn to accept victory and defeat gracefully.
3. They understand the importance of hard work and regular practice.
4. They learn to respect opponents and appreciate teamwork.
5. They also understand the value of yoga, fitness and a healthy lifestyle.

6th Standard English Book Chapter 5

Chapter 5: Culture and Tradition

5.1 Summary of the Chapter:

Summary: “Culture and Tradition”

- (1) Bharat is known for its wise and heroic people, rich culture, and natural beauty. Its people live together in unity despite their differences.
- (2) The “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” programme helps students learn about one another’s regions and understand the bond of belonging to one nation.
- (3) Children from different states introduce traditional art forms, crafts, foods, festivals, and skills that are part of India’s cultural heritage.
- (4) Aipan, a folk art from Uttarakhand, is made with white rice-flour paste on red-clay surfaces. Its designs reflect tradition, nature, and mathematical patterns.
- (5) Dhokra is an ancient metal-craft technique from Odisha. Artisans shape clay and wax, then pour melted metal into the space left by the wax.
- (6) Coconut-shell craft from Kerala turns shells into useful and decorative items, such as bowls and jewellery. It is a biodegradable craft.
- (7) The chapter presents traditional toys and other regional arts to show how people use local materials and skills to create beautiful objects.
- (8) Indian foods and festivals vary across regions. These traditions bring people together and are passed from one generation to the next.
- (9) The chapter describes Kathiawar embroidery, which uses colourful threads, different stitches, mirrors, and patterns such as flowers and geometric shapes.
- (10) The National War Memorial honours India’s brave soldiers. The poem about it reminds readers to respect their courage and remember their sacrifices.

5.2 Important Formulas:

Important Grammar Topics in Chapter 5: “Culture and Tradition”:

- (1) **Present simple tense** — used for habits, facts, and regular actions: *People celebrate festivals together.*
- (2) **Subject–verb agreement** — use *-s/-es* with *he, she, and it*: *She draws patterns; they speak clearly.*
- (3) **Sequence words** — show the order of steps or events: *first, then, after that, next, finally, and at last.*
- (4) **Nouns** — identify names of people, places, things, and ideas, such as *Aakansha, Kerala, craft, and tradition.*
- (5) **Adjectives** — describe nouns: *bright colours, beautiful designs, and brave soldiers.*
- (6) **Adverbs** — describe actions: *The children answered loudly.* The chapter’s cinquain activity also practises words that describe actions, such as *quickly* and *happily*.
- (7) **Words of quantity (quantifiers)** — show how much or how many: *many styles, lots of colours, some milk, and a few flowers.* Choose them according to whether the noun is countable or uncountable.
- (8) **Pronouns** — replace nouns and avoid repetition: *I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.*
- (9) **Conjunctions** — join words or ideas: *and, but, and because* (for example, *The craft is beautiful and useful.*)
- (10) **Prepositions** — show place, time, or direction: *in India, on the walls, from Kerala, and during Makar Sankranti.*
- (11) **Synonyms and antonyms** — learn words with similar or opposite meanings, such as *tiny–small* and *quiet–noisy*.

- (12) **Punctuation and capital letters** — use capital letters for names and places, commas in lists, and full stops, question marks, and quotation marks correctly.

5.3 Fill-Up the Blank LOTS type questions with Answers: (24 Questions)

Fill in the Blanks — LOTS Questions:

1. Bharat is known as a land of wise and _____ individuals.
Answer: heroic
2. The people of Bharat live in _____, showing unity in diversity.
Answer: unison
3. The “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” programme celebrates India’s unity in _____.
Answer: diversity
4. Aipan is a folk art from _____.
Answer: Uttarakhand
5. Aipan is drawn using white _____ flour paste.
Answer: rice
6. The brick-red colour used for Aipan is called _____.
Answer: geru
7. Dhokra is a traditional _____ craft from Odisha.
Answer: metal
8. Dhokra artisans first make a figure using _____.
Answer: clay
9. The wax on a Dhokra figure melts when it is put in the _____.
Answer: fire
10. _____ metal is poured into the space left by the melted wax.
Answer: Brass
11. Coconut-shell craft is introduced by a child from _____.
Answer: Kerala
12. Artisans smooth coconut shells using sandpaper or a _____.
Answer: machine
13. Coconut shells can be made into bowls and _____.
Answer: jewellery
14. Gakkad bharta is a special food item from _____.
Answer: Jabalpur
15. Gakkad is made from _____ dough.
Answer: wheat
16. Brinjals and tomatoes are _____ to make the bharta.
Answer: roasted
17. The Kite Festival takes place during _____ Sankranti.
Answer: Makar
18. In western India, the Kite Festival is called _____.
Answer: Uttarayan
19. Kathiawar embroidery uses bright colours and different kinds of _____.
Answer: stitches
20. Small _____ are fitted into the stitches in mirror work.
Answer: mirrors
21. The National War Memorial is located in _____.
Answer: New Delhi
22. The National War Memorial honours brave Indian _____.
Answer: soldiers

23. The eternal flame pays tribute to the soldiers' _____.

Answer: courage

24. The poem asks us to remember the soldiers' sacrifice with pride and _____.

Answer: respect

5.4 Fill-Up the Blank HOTS type questions with Answers: (22 Questions)

Complete each sentence using clues from the chapter. The answers require applying or interpreting what you read.

1. Aipan patterns are described as mathematical and inspired by observations of _____.

Answer: nature

2. Aipan is made on floors and walls, including the area outside the main _____ of a home.

Answer: door

3. Dhokra artisans pour molten brass into the space left behind when the _____ melts.

Answer: wax

4. If an artisan changed the shape of the wax model, the finished Dhokra figure would likely have a different _____.

Answer: shape

5. Coconut shells are polished to make the finished craft _____.

Answer: shine

6. Coconut-shell craft is called biodegradable because it can break down without harming the _____.

Answer: environment

7. Making useful objects from coconut shells gives a discarded natural material a new _____.

Answer: purpose

8. "First," "next," and "finally" help a speaker explain steps in the correct _____.

Answer: order

9. To explain how gakkad bharta is made, a speaker should use sequence words such as "first" and _____.

Answer: then

10. The "Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat" programme brings students together so they can learn about different _____.

Answer: cultures

11. Learning about art forms from other states can help students appreciate India's cultural _____.

Answer: diversity

12. When children share their regional traditions, they show that India's many cultures belong to one _____.

Answer: nation

13. The Kite Festival gives people a chance to see kites of different shapes, sizes, and _____.

Answer: colours

14. Since kite flying is celebrated in different regions and at different festivals, it is a tradition shared across _____.

Answer: India

15. Mirror work and geometric designs make Kathiawar embroidery visually _____.

Answer: attractive

16. Ila Sachani's story shows that encouragement from family and friends can help a person face _____.
Answer: challenges
17. The poem's eternal flame is a symbol of lasting respect for the soldiers' _____.
Answer: sacrifice
18. The National War Memorial reminds visitors to honour the soldiers who served the _____.
Answer: nation
19. If students learn a traditional craft from an older family member, they help keep that tradition _____.
Answer: alive
20. Describing the materials and steps of a local art form helps listeners understand how it is _____.
Answer: made
21. The chapter's examples of art, food, festivals, and crafts show that culture is made up of many different _____.
Answer: traditions
22. Working together and respecting different customs can strengthen the bonds between people of different _____.
Answer: regions

5.5 One-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (35 Questions)

One-Mark Descriptive Questions — LOTS:

1. **What is Bharat known for?**
Answer: Bharat is known as a land of wise and heroic individuals.
2. **What does "unity in diversity" describe?**
Answer: It describes people living together as one nation despite their differences.
3. **What is the aim of the "Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat" programme?**
Answer: It aims to help people from different states understand and connect with one another.
4. **Which state is Aipan folk art associated with?**
Answer: Aipan is a folk art from Uttarakhand.
5. **What is used to make the white designs in Aipan?**
Answer: White rice-flour paste is used to make the designs.
6. **What is geru?**
Answer: Geru is red clay used as a colour.
7. **Which traditional craft from Odisha is made using metal?**
Answer: Dhokra is a traditional metal craft from Odisha.
8. **What material is used to form the first figure in Dhokra making?**
Answer: Clay is used to form the first figure.
9. **What happens to the wax when a Dhokra figure is heated?**
Answer: The wax melts and flows out through small openings.
10. **Which metal is poured into the space left by the wax in Dhokra making?**
Answer: Molten brass is poured into the space.
11. **Which state is known for the coconut-shell craft described in the chapter?**
Answer: Kerala is known for the coconut-shell craft described in the chapter.
12. **Name one item made from coconut shells.**
Answer: Bowls are made from coconut shells.

13. What makes coconut-shell craft biodegradable?

Answer: It is made from a natural material that can break down without harming the environment.

14. What is the special food item from Jabalpur mentioned in the chapter?

Answer: Gakkad bharta is the special food item from Jabalpur.

15. What is gakkad made from?

Answer: Gakkad is made from wheat dough.

16. Which vegetables are roasted to make bharta?

Answer: Brinjals and tomatoes are roasted to make bharta.

17. During which festival is kite flying popular in January?

Answer: Kite flying is popular during Makar Sankranti in January.

18. What is the Kite Festival called in western India?

Answer: It is called Uttarayan in western India.

19. What is one feature of Kathiawar embroidery?

Answer: Kathiawar embroidery uses bright colours and mirror work.

20. Where is the National War Memorial located?

Answer: The National War Memorial is located in New Delhi.

21. Whom does the National War Memorial honour?

Answer: It honours India's brave soldiers.

22. What does the eternal flame at the National War Memorial honour?

Answer: The eternal flame honours the courage and sacrifice of the soldiers.

5.6 One-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (30 Questions)

One-Mark Descriptive Questions — HOTS:

1. Why do Aipan designs reflect both art and careful observation?

Answer: Aipan designs are beautiful and mathematical, and they draw inspiration from nature.

2. Why might Aipan be made near the entrance of a home?

Answer: It decorates the entrance and connects the home with a cultural tradition.

3. How does the Dhokra process use the space left by the melted wax?

Answer: Artisans fill that space with molten brass to create the metal figure.

4. What would happen to a Dhokra figure if the wax model had a different design?

Answer: The finished brass figure would take the shape of the different design.

5. Why is Dhokra craft an example of skilled work?

Answer: It requires several careful steps, from shaping clay and wax to casting and finishing the metal.

6. How does coconut-shell craft make use of a natural material?

Answer: It turns coconut shells into useful and decorative objects.

7. Why is coconut-shell craft described as biodegradable?

Answer: It is made from a material that can break down without harming the environment.

8. How do sequence words help someone explain a craft process?

Answer: They show the order in which each step should be done.

9. Why is it useful to explain the steps for making gakkad bharta in order?

Answer: The listener can understand and follow the recipe more easily.

10. How does the “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” programme support unity?

Answer: It helps people learn about one another's cultures and build connections across states.

11. **Why can learning about another state's art form increase respect for its people?**
Answer: It helps us understand and value the traditions and skills they preserve.
12. **What do the chapter's examples of art, food, and festivals show about Indian culture?**
Answer: They show that India's culture includes many regional traditions.
13. **Why can kite flying help bring people together?**
Answer: People of different ages and backgrounds can enjoy the festival and its activities together.
14. **How does the Kite Festival show that one tradition can be celebrated in different ways?**
Answer: Different regions celebrate kite flying during different festivals and under different names.
15. **Why might Kathiawar embroidery use mirrors and bright colours?**
Answer: They make the embroidery lively and attractive.
16. **What does Ila Sachani's story suggest about facing challenges?**
Answer: It suggests that determination and support can help people overcome challenges.
17. **How can family and friends help someone who faces difficulties?**
Answer: They can encourage the person and help them develop their abilities.
18. **Why is the National War Memorial important to the country?**
Answer: It honours soldiers and helps people remember their courage and sacrifice.
19. **What does the eternal flame in the poem symbolise?**
Answer: It symbolises the lasting memory of the soldiers' courage and sacrifice.
20. **How can students help preserve a traditional art form?**
Answer: They can learn about it, practise it, and share it with others.
21. **Why is describing the materials used in a craft important?**
Answer: It helps listeners understand how the craft is made and what resources it uses.
22. **What does "unity in diversity" teach us about people from different regions?**
Answer: It teaches us that people can have different customs and still belong to one nation.

5.7 Two-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (22 Questions)

Two-Mark Descriptive Questions — LOTS:

1. **What is Aipan, and where is it made?**
Answer: Aipan is a folk art from Uttarakhand. It is drawn on floors and walls, often in puja rooms and near the main entrance.
2. **What materials are used to make Aipan designs?**
Answer: Aipan designs are made with white rice-flour paste. The surfaces are coloured brick-red with geru.
3. **Who traditionally makes Aipan in a family?**
Answer: The women in the family traditionally make Aipan. They create designs based on cultural traditions and observations of nature.
4. **What is Dhokra, and where is it practised?**
Answer: Dhokra is a traditional metal craft practised in Odisha. The chapter describes it as a 4,000-year-old craft.
5. **How is the wax model used in Dhokra making?**
Answer: The artisan first makes a clay figure and covers it with wax. Fine details are carved into the wax before the figure is covered with clay and heated.

6. **What happens after the wax melts during Dhokra making?**
Answer: The melted wax flows out through small openings. Molten brass is poured into the space it leaves behind.
7. **What objects can be made from coconut shells?**
Answer: Coconut shells can be made into household items such as bowls. They can also be used to make jewellery.
8. **How are coconut-shell crafts finished?**
Answer: The shell is cleaned, smoothed, and shaped. It is then polished to make it shine.
9. **How is gakkad made for gakkad bharta?**
Answer: Gakkad is made from wheat dough. Dough balls are roasted over high heat.
10. **Which vegetables are used to make the bharta in gakkad bharta?**
Answer: Brinjals and tomatoes are roasted to make the bharta. Chopped onions, coriander, green chillies, and salt are added as garnish.
11. **When and where is the Kite Festival celebrated?**
Answer: It is celebrated during Makar Sankranti in January. Gujarat is a main centre of the celebrations.
12. **What is the Kite Festival called in western India?**
Answer: In western India, the festival is called Uttarayan. It is also celebrated in places such as Rajasthan and Telangana.
13. **What are two features of Kathiawar embroidery?**
Answer: It uses bright colours and several kinds of stitches. Small mirrors and geometric or floral designs are also used.
14. **Where is the National War Memorial, and when was it established?**
Answer: The National War Memorial is in New Delhi. It was established in February 2019.
15. **Whom does the National War Memorial honour, and why?**
Answer: It honours India's brave soldiers. It commemorates their courage and sacrifice for the country.
16. **What does the "Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat" programme aim to do?**
Answer: It aims to increase interaction and understanding between people from different states and Union Territories. It also celebrates India's unity in diversity.

5.8. Two-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (25 Questions)

Two-Mark Descriptive Questions — HOTS:

1. **How do Aipan designs connect art with nature and mathematics?**
Answer: Aipan designs use beautiful patterns inspired by observations of nature. Their mathematical patterns show how careful design is part of the art.
2. **Why might Aipan be made near a home's main entrance as well as in a puja room?**
Answer: It decorates important spaces in the home. It also allows families to practise and preserve a traditional art form.
3. **How does the Dhokra process turn a wax model into a metal figure?**
Answer: The wax-covered figure is heated so the wax melts and flows out. Molten brass is poured into the space left by the wax.
4. **Why must Dhokra artisans carefully carve details into the wax?**
Answer: Those details shape the design of the finished figure. Careful carving helps create the intended patterns in metal.

5. **How does coconut-shell craft show the reuse of materials?**
Answer: Artisans turn coconut shells into useful items such as bowls and jewellery. This gives the shells another purpose instead of discarding them.
6. **Why is coconut-shell craft described as biodegradable?**
Answer: It is made from a natural material that can break down. This makes it less harmful to the environment than crafts made from materials that do not decompose easily.
7. **How do sequence words help someone explain how to prepare gakkad bharta?**
Answer: Words such as *first*, *then*, and *finally* make the order of steps clear. This helps listeners understand how to prepare the dish.
8. **What can you infer about regional food from the chapter's description of gakkad bharta?**
Answer: Different places have distinctive dishes made with local customs and ingredients. Sharing these foods helps people learn about regional traditions.
9. **How does the "Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat" programme help people build connections?**
Answer: It encourages people from different states to interact and learn about one another. Greater understanding can strengthen their sense of belonging to one nation.
10. **Why is learning about art forms from other states a way to appreciate cultural diversity?**
Answer: It introduces students to traditions and skills different from their own. Understanding these traditions can help them respect the people who preserve them.
11. **How does the Kite Festival bring people together?**
Answer: People gather to fly kites and enjoy the celebrations. They can share the activity even if they come from different regions or backgrounds.
12. **What does the festival's different names and celebrations across regions tell us?**
Answer: A tradition can take different forms in different parts of India. These differences are part of the country's cultural diversity.
13. **How do mirrors and bright colours add to Kathiawar embroidery?**
Answer: They make the embroidered designs eye-catching. The geometric and floral patterns also show the variety of the craft.
14. **What lesson about overcoming difficulties can readers take from Ila Sachani's story?**
Answer: A person can develop their abilities despite challenges. Encouragement from family and friends can help them succeed.
15. **Why is the National War Memorial important to future generations?**
Answer: It honours soldiers who showed courage and made sacrifices for the country. It can help future generations remember and respect their service.
16. **What might the eternal flame in the poem represent?**
Answer: It can represent the lasting memory of the soldiers. Its steady light reflects the continuing respect people have for their sacrifice.

5.9. Three-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (18 Questions)

Three-Mark Descriptive Questions — LOTS

1. **What is Aipan, and how is it made?**
Answer: Aipan is a traditional folk art from Uttarakhand. It is drawn with white rice-flour paste on brick-red surfaces coloured with geru. It is made on floors and walls, including puja rooms and home entrances.

2. **Describe the steps used to make a Dhokra figure.**

Answer: First, an artisan makes a clay figure and covers it with wax. The artisan carves details into the wax and covers the figure with another layer of clay. When heated, the wax melts out, and molten brass is poured into the empty space.

3. **How are coconut-shell crafts prepared?**

Answer: The outside and inside of the shell are cleaned. The shell is smoothed and shaped, and a base may be fixed under it. Finally, it is polished to make it shine.

4. **What useful objects can be made from coconut shells?**

Answer: Coconut shells can be made into bowls. They can also be used to make jewellery. The chapter describes this craft as biodegradable.

5. **How is gakkad bharta prepared?**

Answer: Gakkad is made by shaping wheat dough into balls and roasting them over high heat. Brinjals and tomatoes are roasted to prepare the bharta. Chopped onions, coriander, green chillies, and salt are added as garnish.

6. **When and where is the Kite Festival celebrated?**

Answer: The Kite Festival is celebrated during Makar Sankranti in January. Gujarat is a main centre of the celebrations. It is also celebrated in Rajasthan and Telangana.

7. **What details are given about Kathiawar embroidery?**

Answer: Kathiawar embroidery uses many bright colours. It includes different stitches, such as the chain stitch. Its designs may include mirrors, geometric shapes, and flowers.

8. **What is the National War Memorial, and whom does it honour?**

Answer: The National War Memorial is a monument in New Delhi. It was established in February 2019. It honours the brave soldiers of India.

9. **What does the poem about the National War Memorial ask readers to remember?**

Answer: It asks readers to remember the soldiers' courage. It honours their sacrifice for Bharat. It encourages people to remember them with pride and respect.

10. **What is the purpose of the “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” programme?**

Answer: The programme encourages interaction between people from different states and Union Territories. It promotes mutual understanding by sharing cultures and experiences. It aims to celebrate unity in diversity and strengthen bonds among citizens.

5.10. Three-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (20 Questions)

Three-Mark Descriptive Questions — HOTS:

1. **How do the Aipan designs show a connection between culture and nature?**

Answer: Aipan is a traditional art form practised in Uttarakhand. Its designs are based on cultural traditions and observations of nature. This shows how people express their surroundings and heritage through art.

2. **Why does the Dhokra process require care at every stage?**

Answer: The artisan must shape the clay and wax carefully to create the desired figure. The wax details guide the design of the final metal piece. Careful heating and brass pouring help preserve that design.

3. **How does coconut-shell craft show both creativity and care for the environment?**

Answer: Artisans use coconut shells to make objects such as bowls and jewellery. They clean, shape, and polish the shells to make them useful and attractive. The craft is biodegradable, so it can be less harmful to the environment.

4. **Why are sequence words useful when explaining a process such as making gakkad bharta?**

Answer: Sequence words show which step comes first and what follows. They help the speaker present the recipe in a clear order. This makes it easier for listeners to understand and follow.

5. **How can the “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” programme help students appreciate India’s diversity?**

Answer: The programme gives students opportunities to learn about people from other states. They can discover different arts, foods, languages, and traditions. This understanding can help them value both regional differences and national unity.

6. **What does the Kite Festival show about traditions across India?**

Answer: Kite flying is enjoyed in different parts of the country. The celebrations may have different names or take place during different festivals. This shows how a shared activity can be part of many regional traditions.

7. **How do the materials and patterns make Kathiawar embroidery distinctive?**

Answer: The embroidery uses bright colours and a variety of stitches. Small mirrors add sparkle to the designs. Geometric shapes and flowers give the work its distinctive appearance.

8. **What can readers learn from Ila Sachani’s story about meeting challenges?**

Answer: Ila’s story shows that people can develop their abilities even when they face difficulties. Her determination helped her pursue embroidery. Support from family and friends can also encourage someone to succeed.

9. **Why is it important for people to remember the soldiers honoured at the National War Memorial?**

Answer: The soldiers served the country with courage. Remembering them honours the sacrifices they made. It also teaches people to show gratitude and respect for their service.

10. **How do the chapter’s examples help explain the idea of “unity in diversity”?**

Answer: The chapter presents different arts, foods, festivals, and crafts from across India. Each reflects the identity of a region and its people. Together, they show how diverse communities belong to one nation.

5.11 Five-mark questions with Answers of LOTS Type: (12 Questions)

Five-Mark Descriptive Questions — LOTS:

1. **Describe how Aipan is made and where it is used.**

Answer:

1. Aipan is a traditional folk art from Uttarakhand.
2. It is made using white rice-flour paste.
3. The surface is coloured brick-red with geru.
4. Aipan designs are drawn on floors and walls.
5. They are often seen in puja rooms and near the main entrance of a home.

2. **Explain the steps involved in making a Dhokra figure.**

Answer:

1. The artisan first makes a figure using clay.
2. The figure is dried and covered with wax.
3. Fine details are carved into the wax.
4. The figure is covered with clay and heated so that the wax melts and flows out.

5. Molten brass is poured into the empty space, and the finished figure is revealed after the clay is removed.
3. **Describe how coconut-shell crafts are prepared.**
Answer:
 1. The outside and inside of a coconut shell are cleaned.
 2. The shell is smoothed with sandpaper or a machine.
 3. It is shaped into the desired object.
 4. A base may be fixed under it to make it stable.
 5. The finished item is polished to make it shine.
4. **Describe how gakkad bharta is made.**
Answer:
 1. Gakkad is made from wheat dough.
 2. The dough is shaped into balls.
 3. The balls are roasted over high heat.
 4. Brinjals and tomatoes are roasted to make the bharta.
 5. Chopped onions, coriander, green chillies, and salt are added as garnish.
5. **Write five facts about the Kite Festival mentioned in the chapter.**
Answer:
 1. The Kite Festival is popular in India.
 2. It takes place during Makar Sankranti in January.
 3. The festival is celebrated as Uttarayan in western India.
 4. Gujarat is a main centre of the celebrations.
 5. People also fly kites in places such as Rajasthan, Telangana, and Karnataka.
6. **Write five facts about Kathiawar embroidery.**
Answer:
 1. Kathiawar embroidery is a traditional form of embroidery.
 2. It uses many bright colours.
 3. It includes different types of stitches, such as the chain stitch.
 4. Small mirrors are fitted into the stitching.
 5. Its designs include geometric shapes and flowers.

5.12 Five-mark questions with Answers of HOTS Type: (5 Questions)

Five-Mark Descriptive Questions — HOTS:

1. **How do the traditional arts in the chapter show the skill and creativity of Indian craftspeople?**
Answer:
 1. Aipan artists create detailed patterns inspired by culture and nature.
 2. Dhokra artisans use a careful process to make metal figures.
 3. Coconut-shell craftspeople turn shells into useful and decorative objects.
 4. Kathiawar embroiderers combine colourful stitches, mirrors, and patterns.
 5. Each art form shows how skill and imagination can transform materials into cultural treasures.
2. **How does the “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” programme help strengthen unity among people?**
Answer:
 1. It encourages people from different states to interact.
 2. They can learn about one another’s arts, foods, festivals, and traditions.
 3. Sharing these experiences helps people understand regional differences.
 4. Greater understanding can build respect and emotional bonds.

5. The programme reminds citizens that they belong to one nation.
3. **What can the chapter's traditional crafts teach us about using natural materials responsibly?**

Answer:

1. Aipan uses rice-flour paste and geru to create designs.
 2. Coconut-shell craft makes useful objects from shells.
 3. Reusing shells gives a natural material a new purpose.
 4. The chapter describes coconut-shell craft as biodegradable.
 5. These examples encourage us to value materials and reduce waste.
4. **How does Ila Sachani's story encourage readers to face difficulties?**

Answer:

1. Her story shows that challenges do not have to prevent a person from developing their abilities.
 2. She worked to learn and practise embroidery.
 3. The support of her family and friends helped encourage her.
 4. Her achievements show the value of determination.
 5. Readers can learn to support others and keep trying when they face difficulties.
5. **Why should people remember the soldiers honoured at the National War Memorial?**

Answer:

1. The memorial honours soldiers who served the country.
 2. The poem describes their courage across land, air, and sea.
 3. The eternal flame symbolises lasting remembrance.
 4. Remembering the soldiers shows respect for their sacrifices.
 5. Their example can inspire people to value service to the nation.
6. **How do festivals and regional traditions help people feel connected to their communities?**

Answer:

1. Festivals give people opportunities to gather and celebrate.
2. Kite flying is enjoyed in different regions and during different celebrations.
3. Local foods and arts express the identity of a place.
4. Sharing traditions helps pass them on to younger generations.
5. These activities strengthen community bonds while adding to India's diversity.

5.13 Five-mark questions with Answers of Applied Type: (10 Questions)

Five-Mark Descriptive Questions — Applied Type:

1. **Your class is organising a display of traditional Indian crafts. How would you present Aipan to visitors?**

Answer:

1. I would explain that Aipan is a folk art from Uttarakhand.
 2. I would show how white rice-flour paste is used to make the designs.
 3. I would describe the use of geru to colour the surface brick-red.
 4. I would point out that Aipan patterns are based on tradition and observations of nature.
 5. I would invite visitors to try drawing a simple Aipan pattern.
2. **Your friend wants to make a useful object from a coconut shell. What steps would you suggest?**

Answer:

1. First, clean the inside and outside of the shell.

2. Smooth it carefully with sandpaper or a machine, with an adult's help.
 3. Shape it into an object such as a small bowl.
 4. Fix a base if needed to help it stay steady.
 5. Polish the finished craft to make it shine.
3. **Your group is explaining Dhokra craft to the class. How would you describe its process?**
Answer:
1. Begin by explaining that Dhokra is a traditional metal craft from Odisha.
 2. Describe how a clay figure is made and covered with wax.
 3. Explain that details are carved into the wax before another clay layer is added.
 4. Tell the class that heating melts the wax and leaves an empty space.
 5. Explain that molten brass is poured into this space to form the figure.
4. **Your school is celebrating cultural diversity. How could your class use ideas from the “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” programme?**
Answer:
1. Each student could choose a state and learn about one of its traditions.
 2. Students could share information about its art, food, festival, or language.
 3. The class could display pictures or examples of the traditions.
 4. Students could discuss what makes each tradition special.
 5. The activity would help everyone appreciate India's unity in diversity.
5. **Your class is preparing a short presentation about gakkad bharta. How would you explain the recipe clearly?**
Answer:
1. I would begin by saying that gakkad bharta is a food item from Jabalpur.
 2. I would explain that gakkad is made from wheat dough shaped into balls.
 3. I would say that the balls are roasted over high heat.
 4. I would describe how roasted brinjals and tomatoes are prepared as bharta.
 5. I would finish by listing the chopped onions, coriander, green chillies, and salt used for garnish.
6. **Your class is holding a memorial programme. How could you help students understand the message of the poem about the National War Memorial?**
Answer:
1. I would explain that the memorial in New Delhi honours India's brave soldiers.
 2. I would read the poem aloud with a respectful tone.
 3. I would discuss how the poem remembers the soldiers' courage and sacrifice.
 4. I would ask classmates to observe a moment of silence in their memory.
 5. I would encourage everyone to show respect for people who serve the country.

**5.14 Multiple Choice Questions with answers for Olympiad type Competitive Exams:
 (20 MCQs of LOTS & 20 MCQs of HOTS Type)**

Olympiad-Style Multiple Choice Questions:

1. **What does the expression “unity in diversity” mean in the chapter?**
 - A. Everyone follows exactly the same customs
 - B. People with different traditions live as one nation
 - C. People live only in their own states
 - D. Traditions should not be shared

Answer: B. People with different traditions live as one nation

2. **Which material is used to make the white designs in Aipan?**

- A. Wheat flour
- B. Rice-flour paste
- C. Sand
- D. Chalk powder

Answer: B. Rice-flour paste

3. **In Dhokra making, what happens when the wax-covered figure is heated?**

- A. The clay turns into brass
- B. The wax melts and flows out
- C. The brass becomes wax
- D. The figure is polished

Answer: B. The wax melts and flows out

4. **What is poured into the space left by the melted wax in Dhokra making?**

- A. Molten brass
- B. Rice-flour paste
- C. Geru
- D. Coconut oil

Answer: A. Molten brass

5. **Why is coconut-shell craft described as biodegradable?**

- A. It is made only in Kerala
- B. It uses brightly coloured designs
- C. It can break down without harming the environment
- D. It is polished with wood polish

Answer: C. It can break down without harming the environment

6. **Which sequence correctly describes the first steps in making a coconut-shell craft?**

- A. Polish, clean, shape
- B. Clean, smooth, shape
- C. Shape, polish, clean
- D. Paint, carve, melt

Answer: B. Clean, smooth, shape

7. **Which ingredients are roasted to make the bharta in gakkad bharta?**

- A. Potatoes and onions
- B. Brinjals and tomatoes
- C. Carrots and peas
- D. Corn and beans

Answer: B. Brinjals and tomatoes

8. **Which word best signals the final step in a process?**

- A. First
- B. Next
- C. Then
- D. Finally

Answer: D. Finally

9. **In which month does the Kite Festival take place during Makar Sankranti?**

- A. January
- B. April
- C. August
- D. December

Answer: A. January

10. **What is the Kite Festival called in western India?**

- A. Onam
- B. Uttarayan
- C. Baisakhi
- D. Pongal

Answer: B. Uttarayan

11. **Which detail is associated with Kathiawar embroidery?**

- A. Wax-carved figures
- B. Mirror work
- C. Rice-flour paste
- D. Metal casting

Answer: B. Mirror work

12. **Which patterns are commonly used in Kathiawar embroidery?**

- A. Geometric shapes and flowers
- B. Maps and numbers
- C. Waves and clouds only
- D. Letters and symbols only

Answer: A. Geometric shapes and flowers

13. **The “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” programme mainly aims to:**

- A. Teach students to make one kind of craft
- B. Promote understanding between people from different states
- C. Replace local festivals with national festivals
- D. Train students to become artists

Answer: B. Promote understanding between people from different states

14. **Which statement best explains how traditional crafts preserve culture?**

- A. They use only modern machines
- B. They pass skills and customs from one generation to another
- C. They are made only for competitions
- D. They prevent people from learning about other regions

Answer: B. They pass skills and customs from one generation to another

15. **Where is the National War Memorial located?**

- A. Jabalpur
- B. New Delhi
- C. Kochi
- D. Dehradun

Answer: B. New Delhi

16. **The National War Memorial honours:**

- A. Traditional artists
- B. Brave soldiers
- C. Kite makers
- D. School teachers

Answer: B. Brave soldiers

17. **What does the eternal flame at the National War Memorial most strongly represent?**

- A. A festival celebration
- B. The soldiers’ lasting memory and sacrifice
- C. A craft-making process
- D. The start of a new year

Answer: B. The soldiers’ lasting memory and sacrifice

18. Which statement about Aipan is correct?

- A. It is a metal craft from Odisha
- B. It is a folk art from Uttarakhand
- C. It is an embroidery from Gujarat
- D. It is a festival from Kerala

Answer: B. It is a folk art from Uttarakhand

19. Why are sequence words such as “first” and “next” useful when describing a craft?

- A. They describe the colour of the craft
- B. They show the order of the steps
- C. They name the tools used
- D. They tell where the craft began

Answer: B. They show the order of the steps

20. Which material is used to give Aipan its brick-red background?

- A. Geru
- B. Brass
- C. Wax
- D. Sandpaper

Answer: A. Geru

21. Which pair is matched correctly?

- A. Aipan — Kerala
- B. Dhokra — Odisha
- C. Kathiawar embroidery — Uttarakhand
- D. Gakkad bharta — New Delhi

Answer: B. Dhokra — Odisha

22. What is one way students can support the idea of “unity in diversity”?

- A. Learn about and respect traditions from other regions
- B. Celebrate only traditions from their own state
- C. Avoid sharing cultural experiences
- D. Decide that all traditions must be identical

Answer: A. Learn about and respect traditions from other regions

5.15 Best Practices Opportunity List from the Chapter: (10 Ideas)

Best Practices for Teaching Chapter 5: “Culture and Tradition”:

- (1) **Use a map of India:** Locate the states mentioned in the chapter—such as Uttarakhand, Odisha, Kerala, and Madhya Pradesh—so students connect each tradition with its region.
- (2) **Teach through real objects and pictures:** Show photographs or safe examples of Aipan, Dhokra, coconut-shell craft, and Kathiawar embroidery to make unfamiliar traditions easier to understand.
- (3) **Model process words:** Highlight *first*, *then*, *after that*, *next*, and *finally*. Ask students to use them to explain a craft-making process or a familiar recipe in order.
- (4) **Encourage respectful cultural sharing:** Invite students to share a local art, food, festival, or tradition, while reminding the class to listen respectfully and value differences.
- (5) **Use cooperative learning:** In small groups, assign each group one art form or tradition from the chapter. Have them prepare a short explanation of its region, materials, and process.

- (6) **Connect reading to vocabulary:** Teach unfamiliar words such as *geru*, *biodegradable*, and *carve* using pictures, context clues, and simple example sentences.
- (7) **Include a reflection activity:** After reading about the National War Memorial or Ila Sachani, ask students to write a few sentences about remembrance, perseverance, or how they can encourage others.

5.16 Innovations Opportunity List from the Chapter: (10 Ideas)

Innovative Teaching–Learning Ideas:

- (1) **Create a “Culture Trail” classroom map:** Mark each state featured in the chapter. Students add a picture or drawing of its art, craft, food, or festival and give a short oral description.
- (2) **Make a stop-motion craft video:** In groups, students draw or photograph the steps of Aipan, Dhokra, or coconut-shell craft and create a simple stop-motion sequence using paper models or classroom materials.
- (3) **Run a “Tradition Podcast”:** Students record a short interview with a family or community member about a local tradition, then present it to classmates using sequence words such as *first*, *next*, and *finally*.
- (4) **Build a digital or paper “Unity in Diversity” exhibition:** Each group creates a display for one regional tradition, including its location, materials, process, and a sentence about what makes it special.
- (5) **Use a recipe-and-craft sequencing challenge:** Give groups mixed-up steps for making gakkad bharta or a craft. Students put the steps in order and explain their choices using process words.
- (6) **Create a cinquain poem gallery:** Following the chapter’s kite-poem activity, students write five-line poems about a craft, festival, or cultural object and display them with illustrations.
- (7) **Hold a “Living Museum” role-play:** Students act as craftspersons, festival participants, or guides and explain their tradition to visiting classmates in character.

5.17: Practicing Questions/Question Bank

A. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Aipan is a folk art from _____.
Answer: Uttarakhand
2. Aipan designs are made using white _____-flour paste.
Answer: rice
3. Dhokra is a traditional _____ craft from Odisha.
Answer: metal
4. The Kite Festival takes place during _____ Sankranti.
Answer: Makar
5. The National War Memorial is located in _____.
Answer: New Delhi

B. One-Mark Questions:

1. **What is geru?**
Answer: Geru is red clay used as a colour.

2. **What is poured into the space left by the melted wax in Dhokra making?**

Answer: Molten brass is poured into the space.

3. **Name one object made from coconut shells.**

Answer: A bowl can be made from a coconut shell.

4. **What is the Kite Festival called in western India?**

Answer: It is called Uttarayan.

5. **Whom does the National War Memorial honour?**

Answer: It honours India's brave soldiers.

C. Two-Mark Questions:

1. **How is Aipan made, and where is it seen?**

Answer: Aipan is made with white rice-flour paste on a brick-red surface coloured with geru. It is drawn on floors and walls, including puja rooms and areas near home entrances.

2. **How are coconut-shell crafts prepared?**

Answer: The shell is cleaned, smoothed, and shaped into the desired object. It is then polished to make it shine.

3. **What ingredients are used to make gakkad bharta?**

Answer: Gakkad is made from wheat dough, while the bharta is made from roasted brinjals and tomatoes. Chopped onions, coriander, green chillies, and salt are added as garnish.

4. **What are two features of Kathiawar embroidery?**

Answer: It uses bright colours and different stitches. Its designs may include small mirrors, geometric shapes, and flowers.

5. **What is the purpose of the “Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat” programme?**

Answer: It encourages interaction and understanding between people from different states and Union Territories. It also celebrates India's unity in diversity.

D. Three-Mark Questions:

1. **Describe the process of making a Dhokra figure.**

Answer: First, an artisan makes a clay figure and covers it with wax. Details are carved into the wax before the figure is covered with another layer of clay. When heated, the wax melts out, and molten brass is poured into the space it leaves.

2. **How is the Kite Festival celebrated, according to the chapter?**

Answer: People fly kites from terraces and rooftops and take part in competitions. The festival is celebrated as Uttarayan in western India during Makar Sankranti. Gujarat is a main centre, and the celebrations also take place in other states.

3. **What does the poem about the National War Memorial tell us?**

Answer: The memorial honours brave soldiers who served Bharat. The poem describes the eternal flame as a tribute to their courage. It encourages readers to remember their sacrifice with pride and respect.

E. Five-Mark Questions:

1. **Explain how coconut-shell craft is made and what it can be used for.**

Answer:

1. The outside and inside of a coconut shell are cleaned.

2. The shell is smoothed using sandpaper or a machine.
3. It is shaped into the desired object.
4. A base may be fixed underneath to make it stable.
5. The object is polished and can be used to make items such as bowls or jewellery.

2. Describe the preparation of gakkad bharta.

Answer:

1. Gakkad is made from wheat dough.
2. The dough is shaped into balls.
3. The balls are roasted over high heat.
4. Brinjals and tomatoes are roasted to make the bharta.
5. Chopped onions, coriander, green chillies, and salt are added as garnish.

3. How do the traditions presented in the chapter show India's cultural diversity?

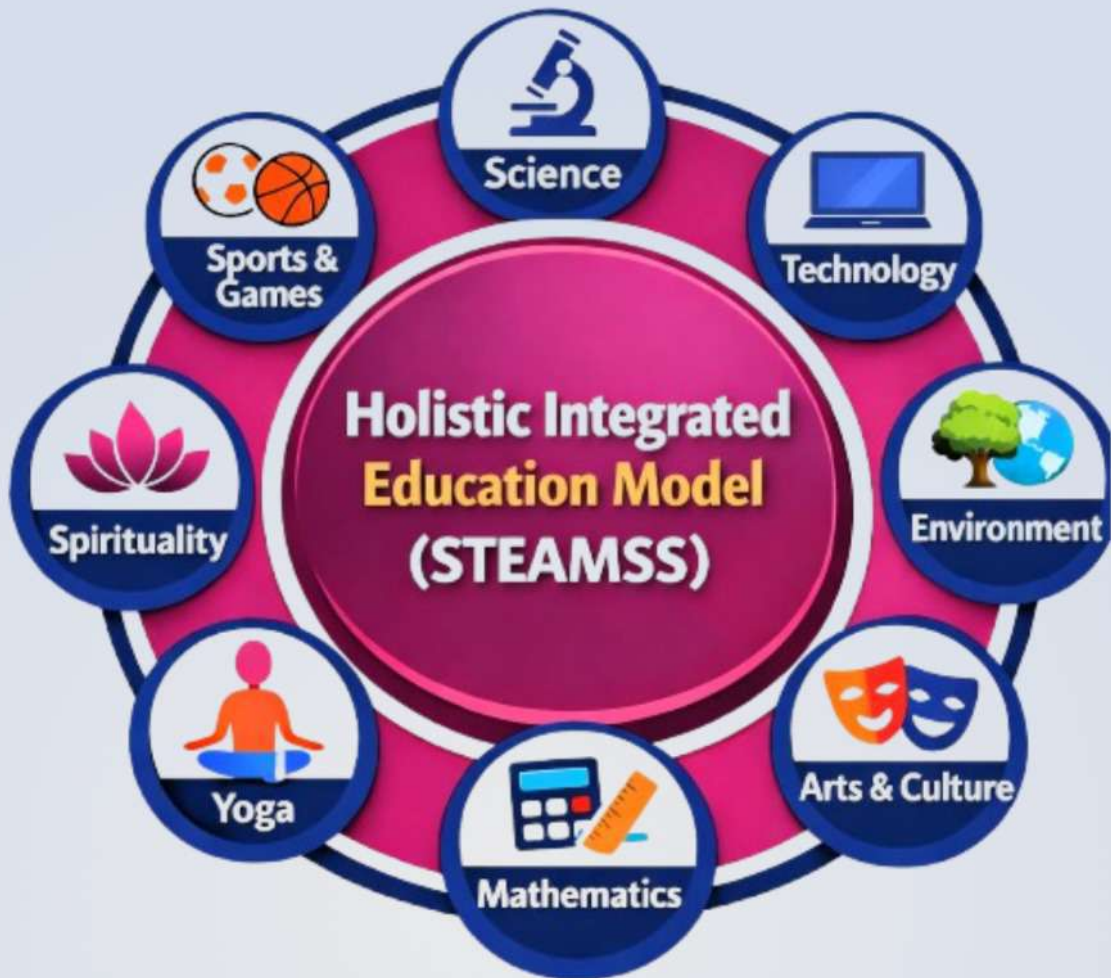
Answer:

1. Aipan from Uttarakhand and Dhokra from Odisha are examples of regional art forms.
2. Coconut-shell craft from Kerala shows how local materials are used creatively.
3. Gakkad bharta introduces a distinctive food tradition from Jabalpur.
4. Kite flying and Kathiawar embroidery reflect other regional customs and skills.
5. Together, these examples show that different traditions contribute to India's rich culture.



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