

MBD

**Super
Refresher**

English

6

- ➔ **NCERT** Textbook Exercises with answers
- ➔ **Extract Based Questions** with answers in every chapter
- ➔ Includes **HOTS**, **Value Based** and **Creative** questions
- ➔ Summary of each chapter in English and Hindi



Highlights important information which must be remembered

Large pool of very short, short and long answer type questions

Based on the latest syllabus and textbook(s) issued by **CBSE/NCERT**

MBD

Super Refresher

English

6

- ❑ Honeysuckle (Textbook)
- ❑ A Pact with the Sun (Supplementary Reader)
- ❑ Grammar and Composition
- ❑ Reading and Comprehension

Based on the latest syllabus and
textbook(s) issued by **CBSE/NCERT**

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Published by : **MALHOTRA BOOK DEPOT**
MBD House, Railway Road, Jalandhar City.

Printed at : **TECHNOVA PRINTERS**
C-57-58, Focal Point Extension, Jalandhar

MBD *Super Refresher*

▶ Section A ▶ Reading

▶ Section B ▶ Writing

▶ Section C ▶ Grammar

▶ Section D ▶ Literature

- Textbook
- Supplementary Reader

All chapters as per **NCERT** textbook

Highlights important information which must be remembered

Summary in English and **Summary in Hindi** provide a comprehensive summary of the chapter

NCERT Textbook Exercises with answers

1

PROSE

Who Did Patrick's Homework?

— Carol Moore

A. SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

Patrick never did his homework. He found it too boring. He was only interested in games. His teachers advised him to work but to no avail. One day he found his cat playing with a little doll. But it was not a doll. It was a very tiny man (elf). Patrick grabbed it away. The tiny man requested him to save his life. In return, he promised to grant him a wish. Patrick asked him to do all his homework till the end of the semester.

The little man (elf) agreed. But he needed help in all subjects particularly in maths. Patrick helped him by staying up late at nights and completing his homework.

The last day of the school arrived and there was no more homework. To everyone's surprise Patrick got his A's. His parents wondered what had happened to him. Patrick had now completely changed. He had also developed a new attitude.

Till the end Patrick thought that it was he who had made the elf do all his homework. But it was not true. It was in fact Patrick himself who had done the homework. Self help is therefore the best help.

B. SUMMARY IN HINDI

पैट्रिक अपना गृहकार्य कभी नहीं करता था। उसे घर का काम (गृह-कार्य) नीरस लगता था। वह केवल खेलों में ही रुचि लेता था। उसके अध्यापकों ने उसे काम करने को खलाह दी, परन्तु बेकार। एक दिन उसने अपनी बिल्ली को एक गुड़िया से खेलते हुए देखा। परन्तु वह गुड़िया नहीं थी अपितु एक बहुत ही छोटे आकार का आदमी था। पैट्रिक ने उसे पकड़ लिया। छोटे कद के आदमी ने पैट्रिक से प्रार्थना करके कहा कि वह उसे बचाने के लिए पैट्रिक को एक नवोद्दामना पूरी करने का वचन दिया। पैट्रिक ने उसे सब के अन्त तक सारा गृह-कार्य करने को कहा। छोटा आदमी (जीप) सहमत हो गया। परन्तु उसे सारे विषयों, विशेष रूप से गणित में, सहायता की आवश्यकता थी। पैट्रिक ने रात-रात भर जाग कर गृह-कार्य पूरा करने में उसकी सहायता की।

स्कूल का अंतिम दिन आ गया, अब गृह-कार्य में कुछ भी करने को नहीं बचा था। पैट्रिक को उच्च ग्रेड मिले जिससे सभी हैसियत रह गए। उसके माता-पिता हैरान थे कि उसे क्या हो गया है। पैट्रिक अब पूरी तरह बदल गया था। उसमें एक नई प्रवृत्ति का भी विकास हो गया था। पैट्रिक अब तक भी नहीं सोचता था कि उसका सारा कार्य उसने छोटे आकार के आदमी से कराया। परन्तु वह यह नहीं था। वास्तव में, पैट्रिक ने स्वयं ही अपना सारा गृहकार्य किया था। इस प्रकार हम यह कह सकते हैं कि अपनी सहायता सबसे अच्छी सहायता होती है।

C. HINDI TRANSLATION OF THE LESSON (WITH WORD-MEANINGS)

Before you read

Discuss in class: Do you like homework? Do you do it yourself, or do you get help? What homework do you usually have?

Who did Patrick's homework?

Word-Meanings

nag - one who troubles someone all the times
by complaining, सग करने वाला व्यक्ति

drag - something dull and uninteresting, नीरस वस्तु

8. Finally, the last day of school arrived and the elf was free to go. As for homework, there was no more, so he quietly and slyly slipped out the back door.
अंततः, स्कूल का अंतिम दिन आ गया और छोटा आदमी जाने के लिए स्वतंत्र था। जहाँ तक होमवर्क का प्रश्न है, वह समाप्त हो गया था। अतः वह चुपचाप निचले दरवाजे से बिसक गया।

Word-Meanings

arrived - to reach पहुँचना

quietly - making little or no noise, चुपचाप

slipped - to move out in a smooth way, बिसक जाना

9. Patrick got his A's; his classmates were amazed; his teachers smiled and were full of praise. And his room, did his chores, was cheerful, never rude, like he had developed a whole new attitude.
पैट्रिक को उच्च ग्रेड मिले। उसके सहपाठी हैरान थे। उसके अध्यापकों ने मुस्कुराते हुए उसकी प्रशंसा की और उसके माता-पिता हैरान थे कि पैट्रिक को क्या हो गया है। अब वह एक आदर्श बालक था। वह अपना कमरा साफ करता, अपने नीरस वैयक्तिक कार्य करता, प्रसन्न रहता, कभी अशिष्टता नहीं दिखाता। ऐसा लगता जैसे उसने पूर्ण रूप से अपना व्यवहार बदल दिया हो।

Word-Meanings

amazed - to be surprised, हैरान

wondered - surprised, हैरान होना

attitude - way of thinking, व्यवहार

rude - not pleasant or bad mannered, अशिष्टता

10. You see, in the end, Patrick still thought he'd made that tiny man do all his homework. But I'll share a secret, just between you and me. It wasn't the elf; Patrick had done it himself!!

आप जानते हैं कि अन्त में पैट्रिक भी यही सोचता था कि उसने स्वयं सारा होमवर्क अपने से कराया है। परन्तु मैं तुमसे एक रहस्य बताता हूँ। बात तुम्हारे और मेरे बीच ही रहे। वह सारा काम छोटे आदमी ने नहीं, बल्कि स्वयं पैट्रिक ने ही किया था।

Word-Meanings

secret - kept hidden, रहस्य

share - tell someone something personal, साँझा (बताना)

D. NCERT TEXTBOOK EXERCISES (SOLVED)

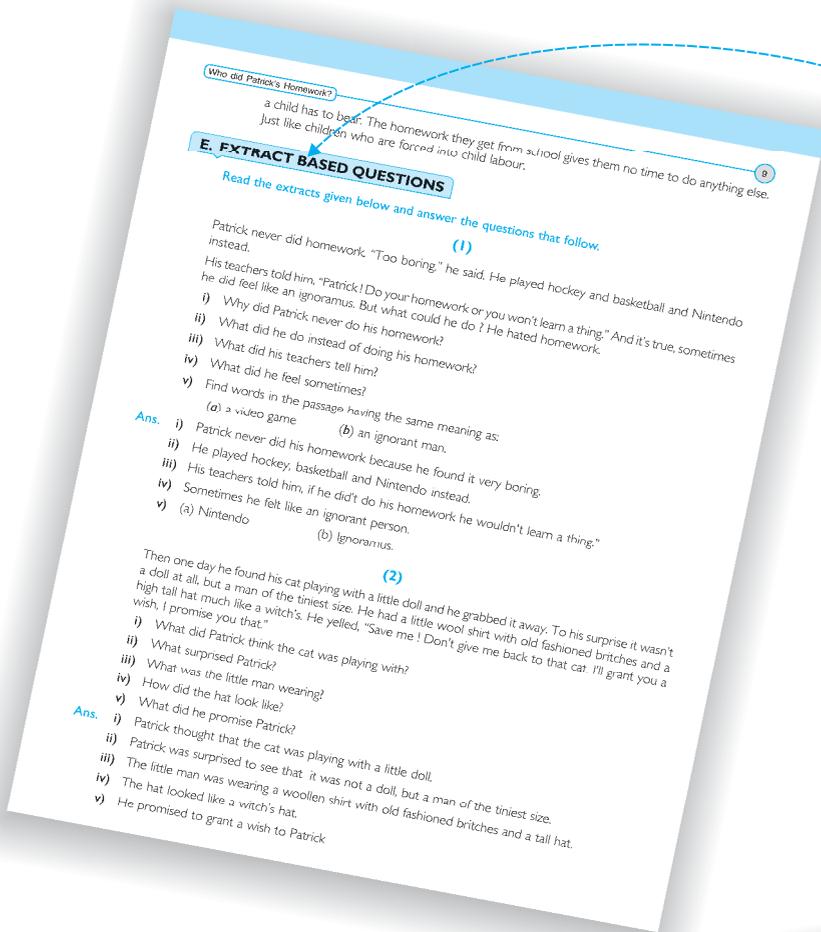
WORKING WITH THE TEXT (PAGE No. 11)

Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. What did Patrick think his cat was playing with? What was it really?
Ans. Patrick thought that his cat was playing with a little doll. But it was not a doll. It was a very tiny man.

Q. 2. Why did the little man grant Patrick a wish?
Ans. The little man granted Patrick a wish because he had saved his life.

Q. 3. What was Patrick's wish?
Ans. Patrick wished that the little man did all his homework till the end of the semester.

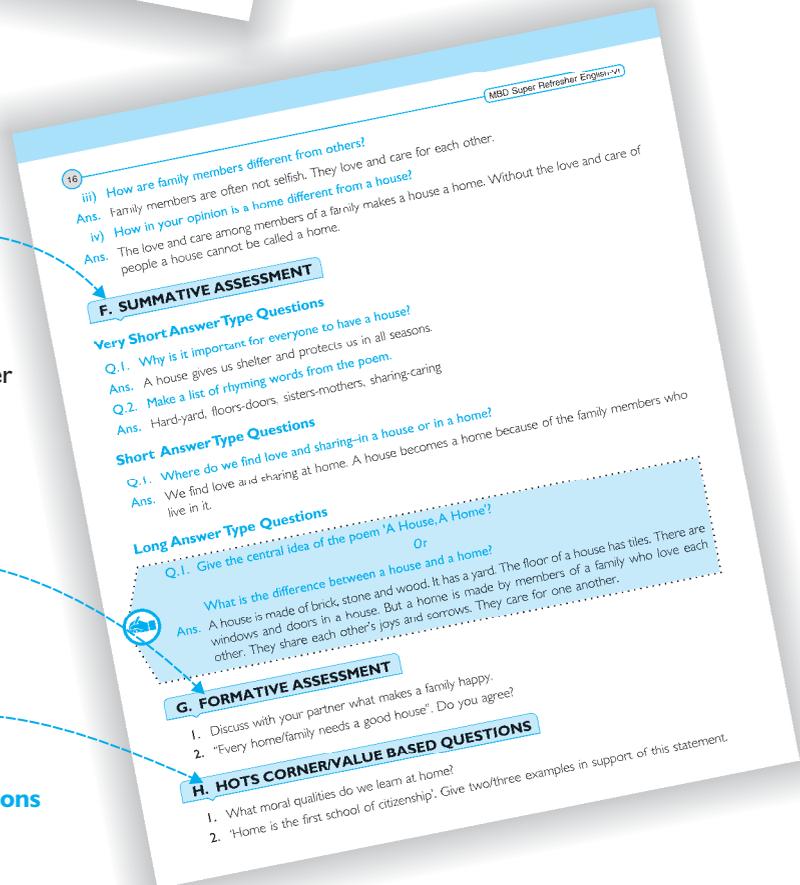


Extract Based Questions with answers in every chapter

Variety of questions with answers under **Summative Assessment** in every chapter

Creative questions under **Formative Assessment** in every chapter

Hots Corner/Value Based Questions at the end of each chapter



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A-READING



- Comprehension of Unseen Passages
 - Type I Passages
 - Type II Passages

Comprehension of Unseen Passages

TYPE I PASSAGES

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow.

(I)

If there is one single factor responsible for the alarming rise in heart attacks among young, seemingly healthy Indians, it is smoking. For patients younger than 40, smoking is the main cause of heart disease. While the number of people, who smoke, has dropped by almost 40 percent in the West over the past decade, it has astonishingly doubled in India over the same period. Smoking a pack of cigarettes a day, makes you seven times more vulnerable to heart disease than a non-smoker. However, by quitting smoking one can cut down the risk factor by a huge margin. A person who gives up smoking can, within a year, reduce the risk factor to that of a non-smoker.

Choose the correct option to answer each question.

- 1. Why is smoking harmful to young and healthy people?**
(a) It leads to happiness. (b) It leads to heart attacks.
(c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of the above.
- 2. What is the change that has taken place in the West during the last decade?**
(a) The number of smokers in the west has increased.
(b) The number of smokers in the west has increased by almost 40%.
(c) The number of smokers in the west has dropped by 20%.
(d) The number of smokers in the west has dropped by almost 40%.
- 3. What is the change that has taken place in India during the last decade?**
(a) The number of smokers in India has dropped by 20%.
(b) The number of smokers in India has dropped by almost 40%.
(c) The number of smokers in India has doubled.
(d) The number of smokers in India has increased by 40%.
- 4. How can a person reduce the chances of having a heart attack?**
(a) By consuming cola (b) By eating junk food
(c) By smoking (d) By giving up smoking
- 5. Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'giving up/leaving'.**
(a) Quitting (b) Starting
(c) Continuing (d) Taking up

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

(2)

Schools all over India celebrate 'Children's Day' on 14th November every year. On this day, our great Prime Minister who had a great love for children was born. His ancestors came down from Kashmir to the rich plains below. Kaul had been his family name; this changed to Kaul-Nehru; and in later years Kaul was dropped and they became simply Nehrus. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the only son of his prosperous parents. His two sisters were much younger to Jawahar Lal Nehru. And so, he grew up and spent his early years as a lonely child with no companion of his own age. Private tutors were in charge of his education. Then, he went to England and was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Choose the correct option to answer each question.

1. Why is 14th November celebrated as 'Children's Day'?

- (a) Because on this day Mahatma Gandhi was born.
- (b) Because on this day Bhagat Singh was born.
- (c) Because on this day Jawahar Lal Nehru who had a great love for children was born.
- (d) None of the above.

2. Where did Pt. Nehru's ancestors come from?

- (a) Kashmir
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Allahabad

3. How many brothers and sisters did Pt. Nehru have?

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 5

4. Name the educational institutions he attended in England.

- (a) Delhi University
- (b) Motilal Nehru College
- (c) Harrow and Trinity College
- (d) Harvard University

5. Which word in the passage is a synonym of the word 'forefathers'?

- (a) Ancestors
- (b) Grandparents
- (c) Predecessors
- (d) Progenitors

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)

(3)

His first 'Satyagraha' in India was in Champaran, in Bihar. The peasants of that district were being cruelly treated by the British indigo planters. Gandhiji left for Champaran to find out the truth. The news that a mahatma had arrived to inquire about their sufferings attracted thousands of peasants who flocked to have his darshan. The government got alarmed, and Gandhiji was asked to leave the district. He refused and was asked to appear before the magistrate. Later, the case was withdrawn. Gandhiji lived with the peasants for some time in order to learn about their hard lot. But, he also taught them to be free and to stand on their feet. At last, he succeeded in securing justice for the poor peasants.

Choose the correct option to answer each question.

1. Why did the peasants flock at Champaran?

- (a) To meet the Mahatma who had come to enquire about their suffering.
- (b) To see the person who was arrested by the police.

- (c) To meet Mahatma to discuss their problems.
- (d) To find out the truth about the Mahatma.

2. Why was Gandhiji asked to appear before the magistrate?

- (a) Because he had roused the masses against the police.
- (b) Because he was against the policies of the government.
- (c) Because he did not inform the police in advance.
- (d) Because he had refused to leave the district.

3. Why did Gandhiji live among the peasants for some time?

- (a) To learn about their lifestyle.
- (b) To learn about their culture.
- (c) To learn about their hardships.
- (d) To learn about their language and religion

4. What did Gandhiji teach the peasants of Champaran?

- (a) To be free and stand on their feet.
- (b) New techniques about their crafts.
- (c) To defy the police.
- (d) To speak against the police.

5. Which word in the passage is the opposite of 'comfort'?

- (a) Flocked
- (b) Sufferings
- (c) Cruelly
- (d) Attracted

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

(4)

A few days later, Prem Chand resigned from his job of Inspector of Schools after having worked in the department for twenty years. He was a free man after all. Now, he could write novels and stories about his country and its people. In his books, he dealt with the lives of the peasants and workers. He revealed the greed and meanness of the money-lenders, landlords and priests. He attacked the social evils, like dowry and early marriage. He held society responsible for the plight of the women. The heroes of Prem Chand's stories and novels fight against cruelty and injustice. Prem Chand valued love and tolerance, particularly Hindu-Muslim unity.

Choose the correct option to answer each question.

1. What was Prem Chand?

- (a) He was a famous writer.
- (b) He was a clerk.
- (c) He was a freedom fighter.
- (d) He was the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

2. Why did he resign from his job?

- (a) Because he wanted to write books.
- (b) Because he did not like his job.
- (c) Because he did not feel appreciated.
- (d) Because he wanted to work for the poor.

3. Which two social evils mentioned in the passage made the life of women hard?

- (a) Early marriage and drinking
- (b) Dowry and early marriage
- (c) Sati system and dowry
- (d) Caste system and early marriage

4. Prem Chand valued three things. These were-

- (a) love, freedom and unity. (b) unity, cleanliness and purity.
(c) tolerance, brotherhood and freedom. (d) love, tolerance and unity.

5. Which word in the passage is the antonym of 'intolerance'?

- (a) Unity (b) Love
(c) Responsible (d) Tolerance

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

(5)

Old people say that childhood is the best part of life. They look back at their childhood and remember all its happy days, the jolly games, the fun they had at school, the sweets and cakes they used to eat, jokes they used to play and endless discussions they had among friends about almost every topic. Perhaps these old folks are right. And yet they forget many things that were not so pleasant in their childhood. There is a funny story that tells of a boy, who was crying because he had to go back to school after the holidays and the father scolded him and said, "Why, I only wish I could be a boy and go to school again." And all in a moment the father was little boy and his son was a grown-up man like his father. And the father, in the shape of a little boy, had to go to school, and I can tell you he did not like it at all. A child's troubles may seem small to grown-ups but they are very big to him.

Choose the correct option to answer each question.

1. What are the joys of childhood?

- (a) Jolly games (b) The fun they had at school
(c) The sweets and cakes they used to eat (d) All of the above

2. Why do old people have one-sided view of childhood?

- (a) Because they remember only the pleasant parts.
(b) Because they have forgotten the unpleasant parts.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

3. Why was the little boy crying?

- (a) Because he was not able to find his books.
(b) Because he did not want to go to school.
(c) Because he wanted to go to the school.
(d) Because he was not able to complete his homework.

4. What wish did the father make?

- (a) He wished that he could be a boy again and go to the school.
(b) He wished that he could go to the school instead of his son.
(c) He wished that he could drop his son to the school.
(d) He wished he could go back to his college days.

5. Which word in the passage means 'difficulties'?

- (a) Jolly (b) Folks
(c) Troubles (d) Pleasant

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

(6)

Milk is the best food. It has in it water, sugar, fat, vitamins and proteins. People drink milk from different animals. In England, New Zealand and many other cool countries, cows are reared for milk. In hot dry countries like Arabia and the middle of Asia, camels are reared for milk. In India, both buffaloes as well as cows are reared for milk. In many places goats are kept for milk. The Eskimos keep herds of reindeers. They live in the very cold countries of North America. From milk they can make butter and cheese. It is essential that the milk we use should be pure and germ free. Impure milk does more harm than good to the human body.

Choose the correct option to answer each question.

1. Why milk is called the best food?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) It has sugar | (b) It has vitamins |
| (c) It has proteins | (d) All of the above |

2. Which animals do we get milk from?

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| (a) Cows | (b) Buffaloes |
| (c) Goats | (d) All of the above |

3. Which animal is kept for milk in hot dry countries?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| (a) Cow | (b) Goat |
| (c) Camel | (d) Reindeer |

4. Why should we use pure milk?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (a) Impure milk is expensive. | (b) Pure milk is easily available. |
| (c) Impure milk is not good for digestion. | (d) Impure milk is harmful. |

5. Which word in the passage is the antonym of 'secondary'?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Essential | (b) Unimportant |
| (c) Optional | (d) Inessential |

Ans. 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a)

(7)

Gir is one of oldest sanctuaries in India and is famous for being home to the majestic Asiatic lion. It is the only place in India where this animal is found. The sanctuary is spread over 1412 square kilometre of forest, grasslands and rocky hills. Gir has about 400 lions and 300 leopards. Apart from lion and leopard, jungle cats, desert cat and rusty spotted cat are also found in the forest. Deer such as Sambar & Chital, antelopes such as blue bull, four-horned antelope, Indian gazelle and wild boar are in abundance in Gir. Jackal, striped hyena, jungle and rusty-spotted cat, langur, porcupine, black-naped hare are among the other mammals of Gir. Gir is home to over 300 species of birds, many of which can be seen year-round.

Choose the correct option to answer each question.

1. Gir is most famous for _____.

- being home to the majestic Asiatic lion
- being one of the oldest sanctuary in India
- being one of the largest sanctuaries in India
- providing habitat to huge variety of animals

MBD Super Refresher English Class-VI CBSE /NCERT



Publisher : MBD Group
Publishers

ISBN : 9789385905063

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Type the URL : <http://www.kopykitab.com/product/12216>



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