

Class 6 English / Unit 3: Nurturing Nature

Poorvi Grade 6 / Notes + Har Question ka Jawab / Notes by Abhishek Sir

LESSON 1: Neem Baba (S. I. Farooqi) - Dialogue

1. Saar

Amber school se aakar apne aangan ke neem ke ped ki chhaon me baithi aur use bolte hue suna. Ped ne apna naam bataya: **Neem Baba**. Neem Baba ne bataya ki wo lakhon saal purana hai, North India ya Myanmar me paida hua aur ab Asia, Africa aur America tak phail gaya. Uske Sanskrit naam **Arishta, Nimba, Nimbaca** hain aur "**Neem**" naam **Iranians** ne diya. Scientists ise "bitter grace of God", "nature's gift to man", "cleanliness-parting tree", "magic tree" aur "tree of the twentieth century" kehte hain.

Neem ke patte, chhal, phool, phal aur jad sab se dawa banti hai. Measles me neem ke patte bistar par bichhane se khujli kam hoti hai aur germs nahi badhte. Kisano ke liye neem ke beej ka powder paani me milakar chhidakne se **tiddi (locusts)**, **dimak** aur **machhar** door rehte hain aur fasal badhti hai. Anaaj me neem powder milane se keede nahi lagte. Neem ke tel se sabun aur toothpaste bante hain, lakdi ko dimak nahi khaati aur neem **hawa saaf** karta hai. Amber ne vaada kiya ki bade hokar neem ke aur gun khojegi.

Seekh

- Ped hamare sachche dost aur dawa-khaana hain.
- Gharelu nuskhe sirf anubhavi aur bado ki salah se istemal karo.
- Prakriti ko bachao aur uski khoj karte raho.

Word	Meaning
twigs	patli tehniyan (datun)
measles	khassra (bukhar aur laal daane)
locusts	tiddi dal
termites	dimak
stagnant	ruka hua (paani)
cost-effective	kam kharch me achha nateeja
purifies	shuddh karta hai

SOLUTIONS - NEEM BABA

Q. Before reading I, II

Ans. I. Ped ke uses: shade, fruits, wood, oxygen, medicine, shelter for birds, paper, fuel. II. Know: neem kadwa hai, dawai banti hai, datun. Want to know: neem kahan paida hua? uske aur kya fayde hain?

Q. Let us discuss (Fact sheet)

Ans. Common name: Neem (Nimb). Given by: Iranians. Period of birth: millions of years ago. Born at: North India or Myanmar. Found in: many Asian and African countries and parts of America. Common names: Nimb, Nim, Leemba, Nimori, Nimbamond, Nimbe, Nimo. Names by scientists: 1. bitter grace of God 2. nature's gift to man. Names by others: 1. magic tree 2. tree of the twentieth century.

Q. Let us discuss (page 80)

Ans. 1. Neem helps farmers: neem seed powder sprayed on plants keeps locusts away; in rice fields it stops mosquitoes and increases crop yield; it saves crops from termites and insects. 2. Uses: medicine (leaves, bark, flowers, fruits, roots), toothpaste/soap from oil, protects grains and furniture from insects, purifies air, cleans teeth (twigs).

Q. Reflect I

Ans. Two surprising facts: 1. "Neem" name was given by Iranians, not Indians. 2. Neem seed powder in stagnant water stops mosquitoes breeding.

Q. Reflect II

Ans. 1. Amber played in the shade of the neem tree. 2. Neem seed powder protects crops from locusts, termites and insects. 3. Putting neem seed powder in stagnant water is a cost-effective method to stop mosquitoes. 4. Neem leaves destroy germs and give comfort from itching in measles.

Q. III. Kaun se parts?

Ans. Leaves, bark, flowers, fruits and even roots.

Q. IV. Story thought-provoking kyun?

Ans. Because the story of its names (Sanskrit, Iranian, scientific) and how a tree became famous for its usefulness makes us think.

Let us learn

Q. I. Compound words

Ans. Closed: something, childhood, grandmother. Open: neem oil, seed powder, well known, well trained. Hyphenated: cleanliness-parting, thought-provoking. More: ice cream (open), notebook, sunlight (closed), mother-in-law, well-being (hyphenated).

Q. II. Present-Past

Ans. 1 become - (iv) became; 2 find - (v) found; 3 make - (i) made; 4 discover - (vi) discovered; 5 tell - (iii) told; 6 give - (ii) gave. Sentences: "She made a card." "He gave me a

pen."

Q. III. Personification

Ans. Jab hum nirjeev cheez ko insaan ki tarah bolte/sochte dikhte hain - jaise ped Amber se baat karta hai. "The flowers danced merrily" bhi personification hai.

Q. Let us listen (Peepal Baba)

Ans. Sahi statements: 1 (maa ko hairani hui ki unhone desh me ped lagaye), 3 (maa ne aur jaanna chaha), aur 4 (bete ne ped bachane ka nishchay kiya). Galat: 2 (maa ko kaam pasand aaya), 5 (bachcha chintit nahi tha).

Q. Let us speak

Ans. 4 alag-alag patte ikattha karo (neem, aam, peepal, tulsi). Card ke upar patta banao, andar naam aur ek use likho: "Neem leaf - used as medicine". Classmates se pehchanne ko kaho.

Q. Let us write: Mera favourite ped

Ans. Title: My Favourite Mango Tree

There is a big mango tree on the roadside near my school. It is tall with a thick trunk and dark green leaves. In summer it gives sweet mangoes and cool shade. Birds build nests on it. I like it because it gives us shade, fruits and shelter.

Q. Let us explore

Ans. Nimb - Hindi; Nim - Bengali/Odia; Leemba - Gujarati/Marathi; Nimori - Hindi region; Nimbamond - Bengali; Nimbe - Kannada; Nimo - Assamese/Rajasthani. (Teacher se confirm karo.) Azad Darakhate Hindi = "Hindustan ka azad ped".

LESSON 2: What a Bird Thought (Poem - Anonymous)

Saar: Ek chhote panchhi ki nazar se: pehle wo anday ke neele, chhote gol shell me rehta tha aur usne socha duniya bas itni hai. Phir wo ghonsle (nest) me aaya aur socha duniya ghaas-phoos se bani hai. Phir ud kar patton tak aaya aur socha duniya patton ki hai.

Aakhir me bade hokar ped se bhi door udaa aur samjha ki duniya bahut badi hai aur koi nahi jaanta ki ye kaise bani. Message: Jaise-jaise hum badhte hain, hamari soch badi hoti hai; seekhne ka kabhi ant nahi.

Rhyme: well-shell, other-mother, find-blind, labours-neighbours. Words: pale (halka), nestled (sukoon se lipta), fluttered (phadphada kar udaa), labour (mehnat).

SOLUTIONS - WHAT A BIRD THOUGHT

Q. Before reading V (meanings)

Ans. 1. pale - light (halka). 2. lightly - fluttered? Sahi: "The butterfly moved lightly and quickly" - fluttered. 3. Finally - at last. 4. hard work - labour. Matching: pale = light colour;

moved lightly = fluttered; finally = at last; hard work = labour.

Q. Let us discuss I (Stanza ka main idea)

Ans. Stanza 1 - 2 (bird lived happily in a small world); Stanza 2 - 6 (cosy nest with its mother); Stanza 3 - 1 (bird steps out into the world); Stanza 4 - 4 (flies away as an adult). Extra: 3 aur 5.

Q. II. Pictures ke lines

Ans. 1. "I thought the world was small and round, And made of pale, blue shell." 2. "I thought the world was made of straw, And nestled by my mother." 3. "One day, I fluttered from my nest... I said the world is made of leaves." 4. "At length I flew beyond the tree." (Picture se match kar lena.)

Q. III. One word

Ans. 1. Shape of first house - **ROUND**. 2. Second nest made of - **STRAW**. 3. Saw when it came out - **LEAVES**. 4. At the end the bird - **FLEW**.

Q. Reflect I

Ans. 1. True (pehle shell ka ghar, phir ghonsla, phir wo udkar bahar duniya me gaya). 2. False (neighbours ko bhi nahi pata duniya kaisi bani).

Q. II-1

Ans. (i) The baby bird's mother. (ii) B. its nest was made of straw. (iii) nestled.

Q. II-2

Ans. (i) Because when it first came out it saw only leaves around. (ii) C. spoke. (iii) it could not see the leaves from inside the nest.

Q. III. Duniya chhoti, gol aur neeli kyun?

Ans. Because it lived inside a small round egg shell that was pale blue; that was all it could see.

Q. IV. Ghonsle se kahan gaya?

Ans. It fluttered out to the leaves of the tree.

Q. V. Kaunsa gun?

Ans. The bird said it was "fit for grown-up labours" - strong enough to do big work.

Q. VI. Neighbours kaun?

Ans. Probably other birds or animals living on the tree, because they also say they do not know how the world is made.

Q. Let us learn I (Rhymes)

Ans. Stanza 1: well - shell - fell. Stanza 2: other - mother. Stanza 3: find - blind. Stanza 4: labours - neighbours. New stanza: "...But one thing I surely know, ... My little nest is the best."

Q. II. Describing words (6 sentences)

Ans. 1. The nest is **small** and **round**. 2. It is made of **thin** brown straw. 3. The nest is hanging from a green branch. 4. The branch is **brown** and **wooden**. 5. The leaves are green. 6. The bird has a **pointed** beak. (Picture dekhkar milao.)

Q. Let us listen

Ans. My feathers are **bright** and they glow. Fly around and see wonderful things. Come with me through the skies so **blue**. Among the **trees**, where the breeze is light, Many new stories, oh, what a sight!

Q. Let us speak

Ans. "I am a **parrot**. I am **green** in colour. I am a small bird. I have a **red** beak. I live in a tree hole. It is in a garden. I **fly** and eat **fruits**. I want to tell the humans **not** to cut trees."

Q. Let us write

Ans. 1. **Baby's world**: My world is my mother's lap. It is soft and warm. I can see my toys. I hear my mother's voice. It is full of milk and sleep. 2. **Fish's world**: My world is water. It is big and blue. I swim all day. I see weeds and other fish. I have no legs, only fins.

Q. Let us explore

Ans. Ghar kin cheezon se bana hai: **cement, bricks, sand, iron, wood, glass**. Ghar ghaas se nahi bante kyunki wo mazboot/surakshit nahi hote. House = building; home = jahan pyaar se parivaar rehta hai. Workers: painter - **paints** walls; electrician - **fixes** wires and lights; plumber - **fixes** pipes and taps; carpenter - **makes** things from wood; architect - **designs** buildings and plans.

LESSON 3: Spices that Heal Us (Letter from Daadi)

1. Saar

Daadi apne pote-poti **Vikram aur Vaibhavi** ko letter likhti hain ki unke batae **gharelu** nuskhe se wo theek ho gaye. Daadi ne ye nuskhe apni dadi se seekhe the. Rasoi ke masale dawa ka kaam karte hain: **Haldi** (energy, digestion, dard), **methi** (sugar aur weight control; raat ko bhigo kar subah paani peena), **jeera** (digestion, neend), **heeng** (pet gas, khaansi), **dalchini aur laung** (daant dard), **adrak** (khaansi, dard; 4000 saal se use), **kali mirch** (digestion, dard), **saunf aur ajwain** (digestion), **elaichi** (digestion, saans ki dikkat, muh ki badboo). Daadi ne kaha: **bado se poochkar hi istemal karo**.

Hindi	English
haldi	turmeric
methi	fenugreek

Hindi	English
jeera	cumin
heeng	asafoetida
dalchini	cinnamon
laung	clove
adrak	ginger
kali mirch	black pepper
saunf	fennel
ajwain	carom seeds
elaichi	cardamom

SOLUTIONS - SPICES THAT HEAL US

Q. Before reading I, II

Ans. I. Ghar ke masale: haldi, jeera, mirch. **II.** Names: haldi - Turmeric; methi - Fenugreek; jeera - Cumin; heeng - Asafoetida; dalchini - Cinnamon; laung - Clove; adrak - Ginger; kali mirch - Black pepper; saunf - Fennel; elaichi - Cardamom.

Q. III. Kya masale cooking ke alawa bhi kaam aate hain?

Ans. Haan, ye dawa ki tarah bhi kaam aate hain (letter padhne ke baad).

Q. Reflect I

Ans. 1. In the kitchen - the spices and herbs kept there. **2.** Cough and cold (ya fever). **3.** A loving and learning relationship - she learnt cures from her grandmother.

Q. II

Ans. Daadi soaked methi seeds overnight and drank the water to manage her sugar level and body weight.

Q. III. Kaunsa masala body pain me nahi?

Ans. 2. Fennel seeds (saunf digestion ke liye hai).

Q. IV. Friends ke saath share kyun?

Ans. So that others could also use the natural cures and stay healthy, and the knowledge could be passed on.

Q. V. Final advice

Ans. Consult an elder before using them.

Q. VI. Peedhi-dar-peedhi gyan

Ans. Daadi learnt the cures from her grandmother and now she shares them with her grandchildren.

Q. VII. Gun kyun jaane?

Ans. We can treat small illnesses safely at home, save money and stay healthy using natural things.

Let us learn

Q. I. Spice table

Ans. Turmeric - root - yellow - rough - bitter. Fenugreek - seeds - yellowish brown - rough/hard - bitter. Cinnamon - bark - brown - rough - sweet and spicy. Clove - flower buds - dark brown - rough - spicy. Black pepper - fruit/seeds - black - rough - spicy. Cardamom - seeds in a pod - green - smooth - sweet/spicy.

Q. II-1. Modals matching

Ans. (i) may - b. suggestion; (ii) should - d. advice; (iii) can - e. ability; (iv) must - c. compulsion; (v) need to - f. necessity; (vi) used to - a. past habit.

Q. II-2. Dialogue

Ans. Anand had fever. He (i) should take good rest. Yes, he (ii) must or he will fall ill again. He (iii) can take grandmother's natural cures. Yes, we (iv) need to remember how effective they are.

Q. Let us listen (Tulsi)

Ans. Family: basil. First found: north central India. Known as Queen of herbs. Decreases glucose and cholesterol. Treats breathing and digestion. Used to make mouth wash and toothpaste (also hand sanitiser). We can have leaves raw or adding them while making tea.

Q. Let us speak

Ans. "Hello! I am Haldi (turmeric). I am a root. My colour is yellow. I am rough and my taste is bitter. I help with pain and digestion." (Paper band banakar pehno.)

Q. Let us write I (Natural cures)

Ans. 1. take a piece of fresh ginger... Warm the mixture slightly... Then you can have it three to four times... natural cures for cough with ginger and honey... 2. the second home remedy... grind to get a fine powder... equal amount of honey. (Extra: some leaves of basil, for high fever.)

Q. II. Tulsi paragraph

Ans. Tulsi is a shrub of the basil family. It was first found in north central India but now grows everywhere. It is called the Queen of Herbs. It reduces glucose and cholesterol and helps treat breathing and digestion problems. It is used in mouth wash and toothpaste. We can eat raw leaves or add them to tea.

Q. Let us explore

Ans. I-1. Aiwain / Heeng (pet dard ke liye). I-2. Ginger (adrak). II-1. Brownish-yellow in colour, and bitter to taste, I help everyone, to control their weight. (Fenugreek). Apni paheli: "I am small and black, I make food spicy, who am I? Black pepper."

– Teacher: Abhishek Sir / Practice: is topic ke 100 MCQs ka CSV zaroor solve karo.