

# NCERT SOLUTIONS

**CLASS - 6TH**



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Class : 6th

Subject : English-1

Chapter : 10

Chapter Name : The Banyan Tree

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QA Complete the following sentences.

1. The old banyan tree “did not belong” to grandfather, but only to the boy, because

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The small gray squirrel became friendly when

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. When the boy started to bring him pieces of cake and biscuit, the squirrel

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. In the spring, the banyan tree \_\_\_\_\_,  
and \_\_\_\_\_ would come there.

5. The banyan tree served the boy as a \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The young boy spent his afternoons in the tree

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer. 1. The old banyan tree “did not belong” to grandfather, but only to the boy, because

The grandfather at sixty-five could no longer climb it.

2. The small gray squirrel became friendly when he found that the boy did not arm himself with catapult or air-gun.

3. When the boy started to bring him pieces of cake and biscuit, the squirrel grew quite bold and was soon taking morsels from the author’s hand

4. In the spring, the banyan tree was full of small red figs, and birds of all kind would come there.

5. The banyan tree served the boy as a library.

6. The young boy spent his afternoons in the tree when it was not too hot.

Page : 131 , Block Name : Working With The Text

QB Answer the following questions.

1. "It was to be a battle of champions." (8)

(i) What qualities did the two champions have? Pick out words and phrases from the paragraph above this line in the text and write them down.

| <i>Mongoose</i> | <i>Cobra</i> |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) _____       | (a) _____    |
| (b) _____       | (b) _____    |
| (c) _____       | (c) _____    |

(ii) What did the cobra and the mongoose do, to show their readiness for the fight?

2. Who were the other two spectators? What did they do? (Did they watch, or did they join in the fight?) (10)

3. Read the descriptions below of what the snake did and what the mongoose did.

Arrange their actions in the proper order. (11, 16)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) ceased to struggle  | • grabbed the snake by the snout            |
| (ii) tried to mesmerise the mongoose                          | • dragged the snake into the bushes         |
| (iii) coiled itself around the mongoose                       | • darted away and bit the cobra on the back |
| (iv) struck the crow  | • pretended to attack the cobra on one side |
| (v) struck again and missed                                   | • refused to look into the snake's eyes     |
| (vi) struck on the side that the mongoose pretended to attack | • sprang aside, jumped in and bit           |

4.(i) What happened to the crow in the end? (16)

(ii) What did the myna do finally? (17)

Answer. 1. (i)

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Mongoose           | Cobra           |
| (a) superb fighter | (a) skilful     |
| (b) clever         | (b) experienced |
| (c) aggressive     | (c) swift       |

(ii) To show its readiness for the fight, the cobra hissed defiance, its forked tongue darting in and out. It raised three of its six feet off the ground, and spread its broad, spectacled hood. The bushing of its tail and the standing up of the long hair on its spine showed that the mongoose was also ready for the fight.

2. The other two spectators were a crow and a myna. They settled on a cactus to watch the outcome. But they did not just watch. They tried to join the fight by hurling themselves at the cobra.

3.

| Snake   | Mongoose  |
|---|---|
| (ii) Tried to mesmerise the mongoose                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refused to look into the snake's eyes</li> </ul>     |
| (vi) Struck on the side that the mongoose pretended to attack | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pretended to attack the cobra on one side</li> </ul> |
| (v) Struck again and missed                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sprang aside jumped in and bit</li> </ul>            |
| (iv) Struck the crow  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Darted away and bit the cobra on the back</li> </ul> |
| (iii) Coiled itself around the mongoose                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grabbed the snake by the snout</li> </ul>            |
| (i) Ceased to struggle  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dragged the snake into the bushes</li> </ul>         |

4 (i) In the end, the crow was flung nearly twenty feet across the garden by a blow from the cobra's snout. The crow fluttered about for a while and then lay still.

(ii) Finally, the myna dropped cautiously to the ground, hopped about, peered into the bushes from a safe distance, and then, with a shrill cry of congratulation, flew away.

Page : 132 , Block Name : Working With The Text

QA 1. The word 'round' usually means a kind of shape. What is its meaning in the story?

2. Find five words in the following paragraph, which are generally associated with trees. But here, they have been used differently. Underline the words.

Hari leaves for work at nine every morning. He works in the local branch of the firm of which his uncle is the owner. Hari's success is really the fruit of his own labour. He is happy, but he has a small problem. The root cause of his problem is a stray dog near his office. The dog welcomes Hari with a loud bark every day.

Answer. 1. In the story the word 'round; means the different stages of the flight between the cobra and the mongoose.

2. Leaves, branch, fruit, root and bark

Page : 133 , Block Name : Working With Language

QB The words in the box are all words that describe movement. Use them to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

|                |         |        |         |
|----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| dived          | gliding | sprang | darting |
| whipped...back | delving |        |         |

1. When he began to trust me, the squirrel began \_\_\_\_\_ into my pockets for morsels of cake.
2. I saw a cobra \_\_\_\_\_ out of a clump of cactus.
3. The snake hissed, his forked tongue \_\_\_\_\_ in and out.
4. When the cobra tried to bite it, the mongoose \_\_\_\_\_ aside.
5. The snake \_\_\_\_\_ his head \_\_\_\_\_ to strike at the crow.
6. The birds \_\_\_\_\_ at the snake.

Answer. 1. When he began to trust me, the squirrel began delving into my pockets for morsels of cake.

2. I saw a cobra gliding out of a clump of trees.
3. The snake hissed, his forked tongue darting in and out.
4. When the cobra tried to bite it, the mongoose sprang aside.
5. The snake whipped his head back to strike at the crow.
6. The birds dived at the snake.

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QC Find words in the story, which show things striking violently against each other.

1. The cobra struck the crow, his snout th \_\_\_\_\_ ing against its body. (15)
2. The crow and the myna c \_ll \_ \_ \_ \_ in mid-air. (13)
3. The birds dived at the snake, but b \_ \_ \_ \_ d into each other instead. (14)

Answer. 1. The cobra struck the crow, his snout thudding against its body. (15)

2. The crow and the myna collided in mid - air. (13)

3. The birds dived at the snake, but bumped into each other instead. (14)

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QD Look at these sentences.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the spring, birds of all kinds <i>would</i> flock into the banyan tree's branches.</li> <li>• I <i>would</i> spend the afternoons there.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grandfather, at sixty-five, <i>could</i> no longer climb the banyan tree.</li> <li>• I <i>could</i> hide myself in its branches.</li> <li>• I <i>could</i> look down through the leaves at the world below.</li> <li>• I <i>could</i> read there.</li> </ul> |
| <p>'Would' tells us what the author <i>used to do</i>, or what <i>used to happen</i>.</p>   | <p>'Could' tells us what the author was <i>usually able to do</i>, or grandfather is <i>now not able to do</i>.</p>   |

Choose *would* and *could* to replace the italicised words in the following sentences.

Grandfather says, in the old days,

1. elephants *were able to fly* in the sky, like clouds. They *were* also *able* to change their shapes. They *used to fly* behind clouds and frighten them. People *used to* look up at the sky in wonder.

2. because there was no electricity, he *used to* get up with the sun, and he *used to go* to bed with the sun, like the birds.

3. like the owl, he *as able to* see quite well in the dark. He *was able to* tell who was coming by listening to their footsteps.

Answer. Grandfather says, in the old days,

1. elephants could fly in the sky like clouds. They could change their shapes. They would fly behind clouds and frighten them. People would look up at the sky and wonder.

2. because there was no electricity, he would get up with the sun, and he would go to bed with the sun, like the birds.

3. like the owl, he could see quite well in the dark. He could tell who was coming by listening to their footsteps.

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Q1 Look at these sentences.

- The tree was older than Grandfather.
- Grandfather was sixty-five years old.

How old was the tree? Can you guess?

- The tree was as old as Dehra Dun itself

Suppose Dehra Dun is 300 years old. How old is the tree?

When two things are the same in some way, we use as...as.

Here is another set of examples.

- Mr Sinha is 160 centimetres tall
- Mr Gupta is 180 centimetres tall.
- Mrs Gupta is 160 centimetres tall

Mrs Gupta is as tall as Mr Sinha.

Use the words in the box to speak about the people and the things below, using as...as or -er than

|                   |                 |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| tall – taller     | cold – colder   | hot – hotter |
| strong – stronger | short – shorter |              |

(Notice that in the word 'hot', the letter 't' is doubled when -er is added.)

1

Heights

Zeba (155cm)      Ruby (150cm)      Rani (155cm)

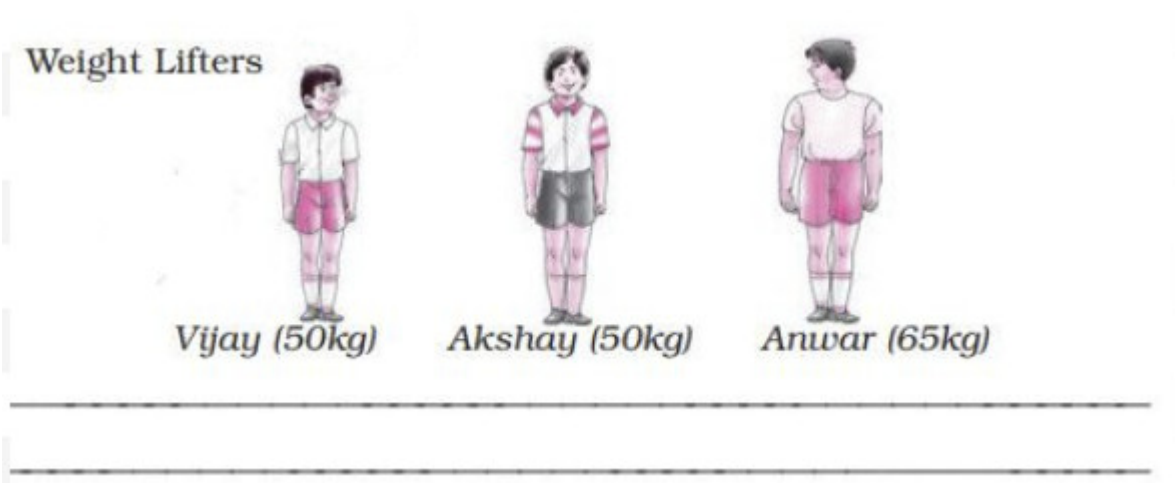
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2





3



4



5



Answer. 1 (i) Zeba is as tall as Rani.  
 (ii) Zeba is taller than Ruby.  
 (iii) Rani is taller than Ruby, Ruby is shorter than Zeba as well as Rani.

2 (i) Vijay is as strong as Akshay.



- (ii) Anwar is stronger than Vijay as well as Akshay.  
(iii) Neither Vihay nor Akshay is as strong as Anwar.

- 3 (i) Shimla is as cold as Gangtok.  
(ii) Shimla or Gangtok are not so cold as Srinagar,  
(iii) Shimla is not colder than Srinagar.

- 4 (i) Romi's pencil is as long as Raja's Pencil.  
(ii) Mona's pencil is longer than that of Romi or Raja.

- 5 (i) Delhi is as hot as Nagpur.  
(ii) Chennai is not hotter than Delhi or Nagpur.  
(iii) Delhi is hotter than Chennai.

Page : 136 , Block Name : Speaking

#### Q1 'My Favourite Place'

Read again the paragraphs of the story in which the author describes the banyan tree, and what he used to do there. Is there a place in your house, or in your grandparents' or uncles' or aunts' houses, that you specially like? Write a short paragraph about it, saying

- where it is
- what you do there
- why you like it

You may instead write about a place you dislike, or are afraid of.

Answer. My favourite place in the house is either the balcony or the cemented platform built round the stem of the peepal tree. I use to sit in the balcony to enjoy the sunshine on winter days and the cool breeze on summer mornings. I learn my lessons and even do my homework there. I like it because it is an isolated, quiet and open place.

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