

\*Std.VI.\*

\*English Literature\*

\*"A Fairy with Horns"\*

\*word meanings\*

Mustard - plant with yellow flowers.

Wading - walking through shallow water.

Heron - water-bird with long neck and legs.

Nudge - push somebody or something gently.

Relish - great enjoyment of food.

Nibble - take tiny bites of something.

Lap - drink something by taking it up with the tongue.

Prospect - a hopeful thing.

Rheumatism - disease which causes pain in the muscles and joint

Daintily - in a delicate and pleasant way.

Stray - having no fixed place or purpose.

Ditch - narrow channel dug at the edge of a field.

Geranium - garden plant with red, pink or white flowers.

Culprit - one who has done something wrong.

Butted - hit or push with the head.

Furious - full of violent anger.

Climax - most interesting or significant event.

Snack - small meal, usually eaten in a hurry.

Moist - slightly wet.

\*D.1\*

\*Answer the following questions:\*

\*1.Where did the narrator find the little goat? What was he doing there?\*

Ans. The narrator found the little goat on the bank of an irrigation canal.

He was sitting and gazing at the couple of herons fishing in the muddy water.

\*2.What did the narrator give the little goat to eat? Did the goat enjoy it?\*

Ans. The narrator gave a biscuit to the little goat. Yes the goat enjoyed it .

\*3.What did the goat do when the narrator started for home?\*

Ans.When the narrator started for home, the goat followed him unsteadily.

\*4.Why did the narrator carry the goat across stream?\*

Ans.The narrator carried the goat across the stream thinking that the goat's house was on the other side of the river bed.

\*5.What shows that the narrator had no mind to take the goat to his home?\*

Ans.The narrator's quick steps and his statement 'Go home' show that the narrator had no mind to take the goat to his home.

\*6.What did the grandmother say on seeing the goat? Why did she say so ?\*

Ans. On seeing the goat, the grandmother said that she would not tolerate any more pets at home. She said so because there were already too many pets at home and also she was a plant lover and feared that the goat would eat up her plants.

\*7.How did grandfather save the goat from being turned out of the house?\*

Ans.The Grandfather knew how to change a problem into a prospect so he said that he had bought the goat because goat's milk was good for rheumatism. Thus he saved the goat from being turned out of the house.

\*8.What was the goat named? Why was she given the name?\*

Ans. The goat was named Tinkerbelle after the name of a fairy. She was given this name because all her activities resembled a fairy and also because she had a bell around her neck.

\*9.What did Tinkerbelle love to eat in the garden?\*

Ans. Tinkerbelle loved to eat sweet-pea and geranium in the garden.

\*10.What was the gardener's complaint?\*

Ans.The gardener complained that while he was bending over the sweet-pea putting it in right order , the goat butted him from behind.

\*11.How did Tinker Bell use her newly-grown horns?\*

Ans.Tinker Bell used her newly grown horns at every opportunity she got, to butt others.

\*12.Why did Tinker Bell butt the narrator's aunt?\*

Ans.As the narrator's aunt was bending over the geranium leaves and talking to them, Tinker Bell suspected that she was also interested in eating geranium leaves which was the goat's favourite snack

so she butted her.

\*13.What did Tinker Bell do when the cook dragged her out of the house?\*

Ans. When the cook dragged her out of the house, Tinker Bell looked back with her moist eyes and bleated. It seemed that she knew that she was being taken away for ever.

\*14.What did the cook do with the goat?\*

Ans. The cook did not sell the goat in the market but kept her at his house.

\*15.Why does the narrator call the goat a Fairy with Horns?\*

Ans. The narrator called the goat, fairy with horns because all her activities resembled that of a fairy and since she was a goat she had two horns.

\*D.3\*

\*What idea do you form about the following characters in the story? Write 5 or 6 sentences for each.\*

\*1. The narrator\*-

The narrator was a young boy who was very fond of animals. He enjoyed and admired the nature's beauty. He loved to play with pets in his house with his grand father. He was very kind. He loved the goat Tinker bell a lot.

\*2.The narrator's grandfather-\*

The narrator's grandfather was also a simple and kind gentleman. He also loved animals. He had a large variety of pets in the house. He was a good friend of his grand son. They enjoyed the company of each other. The grandfather was a very wise man who could turn things around.

**\*3. The narrator's grandmother -\***

The narrator's grand mother was a strict and very disciplined lady. She did not like animals but she was a plant lover. She had a large variety of plants in her garden like sweet pea and the geranium.

**\*4. The cook-\***

The cook was simple and obedient to his master. When grandmother told him to sell the goat , he didn't sell it, that shows he was a very kind hearted man and understood the feelings of the narrator very well.

**\*D.7\*.**

**\*A. Use the following phrases in sentences of your own:\***

Fond of - liking a person or thing, or liking doing something.

A couple of - a combination of two; a pair of.

Set out -begin a journey.

Even though -although.

Get into - start enjoying or being enthusiastic about something;

Grow up -to develop into an adult; to mature

By the way - introducing remark not related to main subject.

Before long - in the near future : soon.

Look after- take care of.

Again and again- many times.

To begin with - at first.

In due course - at some time in the future, quite soon.

**NOW MAKE YOUR OWN SENTENCES.**

**\*B. Give the noun from following:\***

Follow - follower

Sit - seat

Continue - Continuation

Begin - beginning.

Carry - carriage.

Young - youth.

Strong - strength.

Tolerate - tolerance.

Know - knowledge.

Give - gift.

\*C. Give the verb form of the following:\*

Soft- soften

Large - enlarge

Owner- own

Grass- graze.

Tale- tell.

Direction- direct

Danger - endanger

Complaint- complain.

Suspicion - suspect

Decision - decide.

\*D. Give the adjective form of the following:\*

Rain- rainy

Mud- muddy

Eat - eatable

Trouble - troublesome

Eagerness- eager

Fury - furious.

Innocence- innocent.

Poverty - poor.

Vegetable- vegetative.

\*E. Add 'ly' to the following:\*

Quick - quickly

Unsteady- unsteadily

Real - really.

Quiet - quietly

Pretty- prettily

Able- ability

Angry- angrily

Dainty- daintily

Actual- actually.

Happy- happily.

\*F. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words in brackets:\*

1. In this shop you can have a large \_\*variety\*\_ of patterns to choose from.
2. I feel \_\*hopeful\*\_ that you'll succeed this time.
3. Her legs were \_\*stronger\*\_ than I had thought.
4. Their friendliness was only \_\*pretending\*\_ to cheat me.
5. The goat was \_\*named\*\_ Tinker Bell.
6. At your \_\*suggestion\*\_ I bought the more expensive model.
7. Misha is \_\*habituated\*\_ to be late for school.
8. I'll \_\*complain\*\_ against you to the headmaster.

\*D.8. Correct the following sentences.\*

1. These old furnitures won't look nice in your new house.

→ This old \*furniture\* won't look nice in your new house.

2. He does not know even the alphabets of this game.

→ He does not know even the \*alphabet\* of this game.

3. I have bought many new machineries.

→ I have bought many new machinery.

4. I went to my quarter and rested for some time.

→ I went to my \*quarters\* and rested for some time.

5. Physics are an interesting branch of science.

→ Physics \*is\* an interesting branch of science.

6. Have you received any informations from your brother?

Have you received any \*information\* from your brother?

7. We went to Shimla during the summer vacations.

→ We went to Shimla during the summer \*vacation\*.

8. The sceneries of this district won the hearts of the tourists.

→ The \*scenery\* of this district won the hearts of the tourists.

\*D.Complete the sentences in any way, using the phrases given in the above table.\*

1. Everyone laughed when he came to school \*\_in a red hat\*\_.

2. I'd rather be \*\_in bed\*\_ than \*\_in hospital\*\_.

3. It's boiling here indoors; let's go out \*\_in the cold\*\_.

4. I usually read the newspaper \*\_in the morning\*\_.

5. Poor John! He's got to spend three weeks \*\_in the prison\*\_.

6. She smiled sympathetically and then spoke to me \*\_in a soft voice\*\_.

7. He's having a bad time and he's often \*\_in a bad mood\*\_.

8. You can see from her expression that she's \*\_in pain\*\_.

9. Such an important meeting should be held \*\_in the afternoon\*\_.

10. In an exam it's best to write your answers \*\_in pen\*\_.