

VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI

(Academic Session: 2026-27)

Date: _____ **Class:** 6 **Div:** _____ **Roll No:** _____ **Sub:** English
Worksheet: English Literature
Name: _____ **(PT 3)**

Ch 7

1. Poachers target tigers because they can sell tiger skins, bones and other body parts in China and parts of Southeast Asia. Some people buy the skins for decorative purposes whereas others buy the bones and body parts to use in traditional medicine. Poachers target our national parks and sanctuaries because tigers no longer exist in most other Asian countries.

2 a. There are a large number of trees in national parks and sanctuaries. Hence, they are green. These places have also been called islands because they are often separated from the surrounding areas which may have fewer trees or where conditions are different.

b. While today tigers are limited to national parks and sanctuaries, hundreds of years ago, forests covered a much larger part of the country and thousands of tigers lived there. As the number of people and the practice of farming increased, forests were cleared to make space for people and crops till we arrived at this situation today.

c. 'Habitat destruction' is the term that sums up this problem. Poaching of prey animals is the other danger mentioned in para 4. Prey animals are the tigers' food. If they are killed or captured by people, then not enough prey animals are left for tigers to hunt and eat. So, tigers cannot find enough food and thus cannot survive or bring up their cubs where poaching removes prey animals.

3. Kaziranga in Assam, Corbett in Uttarakhand and Nagarhole in Karnataka are some of the places in India where tigers are well-protected. These places have managed to protect tigers properly by setting up and following good systems of protection. They have anti-poaching camps inside and on the edge of the forests. These camps are guarded round the clock. Some forest guards stay at the camp while others walk about checking for people who should not enter. This way, they can also detect snares and traps set by poachers that guards in jeeps may miss.

4. Many states do not consider wildlife protection to be an important enough matter, so they do not follow the wildlife laws very carefully or strictly. Also, illegal trade in wildlife products such as ivory, rhino horn, tiger skins and bones are very profitable. These are two reasons why Indian wildlife is in danger in spite of good wildlife laws.

5. This cooperation should take place between the government and the common people, especially the local people living near wildlife and nature reserves. This cooperation should take the form of a friendly relationship where local people are involved in the conservation activities set up by the government. They can inform officials about poachers—where and when they are spotted, or their activities—thereby helping the officials to catch them. This cooperation is vital because all of us need to help in different ways to protect our wildlife. It is not the job of only the government or only the local people.

6. These words mean that if we do our part by protecting instead of damaging the tiger's habitat and make sure that there are enough prey animals in that habitat, then nature will do the other part of the work of protecting tigers. Here, the work of nature refers to the fact that tigers can adjust well to a wide variety of natural and climatic conditions. So if their home and food are undisturbed, they will live well and grow in number. When tigers are protected in this manner, other animals that live in those habitats as well as rivers that flow through those places are also protected.

EXTRA Q/A

1.How have certain reserves been successful in protecting the tiger population?

Ans: Some of the reserves have managed to protect their tigers from poaching as they have set anti-poaching camps inside and on the outskirts of the forest and they are manned round the clock by forest guards. Some guards stay and look after the camp and some patrol the forest on foot and check for human intruders. They also check for snares and traps set by poachers.

2.Why are wild animals still endangered despite having good wildlife laws in India?

Ans: Despite India having excellent wildlife laws that prohibit killing of almost all wild animals, severe poaching is taking place. This is because the laws are not enforced diligently, as many states do not consider protection of wild animals important. Most of the products derived from wild animals are of a highly profitable nature. So, it is very important that all states take necessary measures, at the right time, to protect these animals.

Read the lines and answer the questions.

"This requires understanding what tigers need in order to survive, and taking determined steps to remove the threats they face."

a.What status do tigers possess in our country?

Ans. The tiger is our national animal. Despite this, it is endangered.

b. Why are they under threat?

Ans. They are under threat because every part of the tiger is in high demand for various reasons.

c.What requires understanding?

Ans:.It is about doing the right things to help tigers from being hunt

Poem 4

1.a. In the first two lines, the speaker describes the roaring wind and heavy rains of the previous night. It was not just rain but a storm, since the wind was roaring.

b. In the next two lines, the speaker describes the beautiful morning after the storm. The words 'the sun is rising calm and bright' and 'the birds are singing' provide a contrast to the description of heavy rain and roaring winds described in the first two lines.

c.The rest of the poem describes the scene of the morning after the storm, as set in the third and fourth lines.

2. We usually do not describe noise as pleasant, but the speaker uses this phrase because he wants to say that the water made quite a loud sound, so it was like a noise. But the sound was also sweet and nice, so it was pleasant noise. He writes 'waters' instead of 'water' because he is referring to different water bodies like lakes, rivers or streams, as well as the rainwater that has collected somewhere and is now flowing out.

3. Birds like the stock-dove, the jay and the magpie, along with the hare, are the things mentioned here. They are out of doors because they are glad the storm and rain are over, and the sun is shining brightly. They have all come out to enjoy the beautiful morning in their own ways.

4. Here, the speaker means that the hare is running around so quickly with so much joy and excitement that it appears as if she is running races. A kind of bright mist runs with her; it is the cloud or splash of small drops of water that rises whenever the hare steps on the ground. It rises with every step and shines in the sun, and therefore seems to run with the hare.

5. Since there was a storm and heavy rain the previous night, the air was filled with the 'pleasant noise of waters' the next morning. The grass was bright with raindrops. And when the hare ran around on the ground, which was full of puddles, her feet seemed to raise a glittering mist that followed her everywhere. The water in all these descriptions came from the rain.

Ch 8

1.c. Yes, the speaker felt the same way till the end.

2. We know that the children were really excited to ride in the car since paras 4 and 5 tell us that the children squeezed and crowded into the small car beside and behind their uncle all at once, instead of waiting to take turns to ride in it. And when the car ran smoothly, they waved and shouted happily.

3. The historic event was that the family's very own car was being driven for the first time. Everyone was very happy and excited about it. The onlookers clapped and the speaker's uncle waved back smartly and proudly as if he was taking a victory lap. Yes, the event became memorable for other reasons too, because after passing the speaker's house and the crossing smoothly, the car crashed into a mango tree in an orchard. After that, the car could not be used. So the first ride of the family's own car also turned out to be the last ride.

4. The ride was an adventure for the children. They had really looked forward to it and enjoyed the first part of the ride very much. However, when their uncle said that the car did not have a brake and they would have to jump off, they must have felt scared. They did not get a chance to jump off and had to remain in the car when it crashed. Fortunately, none of them was hurt. So the ride ended safely for them. Hence, the mix of happiness, excitement, anxiety and relief makes the experience an adventure. It was not just a treat since the car crashed and it was not a complete disaster since they enjoyed the first part of the ride and came out of it safely.

- 5.a.** Uncle was undisturbed by the accident and felt proud of how the car was stopped even without any brake, with no harm to the passengers.
- b.** The children were safe and relieved after the accident, although they had been scared when the car crashed.
- c.** Dad and Grandpa were shocked by the accident and could not understand why Uncle had driven the car without any brake and that too, with the children in it. Dad had to tip the gardener and get the orchard's wall repaired.
- d.** The gardener must have been shocked and angry since the car crashed into his orchard and broke a wall. The speaker's father had to tip him heavily to calm him down.

EXTRA Q/A

1. How would you describe Uncle Nirmal in short?

Ans: Uncle Nirmal is someone who is crazy about cars and hence he is excited at the very idea of driving the old convertible. Confident that the car would be fit to run, he promises the children a long drive but the long drive turns into a disastrous one. He is a careless as he does not check the brake before taking possession of the car. Despite his shortcomings, he comes across as a likeable person.

2. How does the car take on the main role in the story?

Ans: The title and the whole story revolve around the car. The narrator calls it a beautiful car that was not being used for a long time. Uncle Nirmal's arrival and the subsequent adventure with the car makes up the narration. The story even ends with the car being in the true service of the people.

Read the lines and answer the questions:

"We sent him to 'Bhabani Engineering Works'.

a. Who was sent to 'Bhabani Engineering Works'?

Ans: Mr Young's car was sent to 'Bhabani Engineering Works'.

b. Why was he sent 'Bhabani Engineering Works'?

Ans. The car was sent 'Bhabani Engineering Works' because it had got rusted and eroded as it was lying unused outside in the open.

c. To whom was this news conveyed?

Ans. This news was conveyed to Nirmal, the narrator's uncle.