
MY ENGLISH BOOK

Digest + Grammar & Writing Skills

STD. SIX (Semi-English & Marathi Medium)



PREFACE

English is not just a subject of words — it is a subject of reading, understanding and expression. With this vision, Sanskruti Publications has prepared this Notes Book strictly according to the Maharashtra State Board New Syllabus (2026–27) to make English learning simple, systematic and result-oriented.

This book has been specially designed as a complete study companion for students. Every lesson and poem is presented with a word-meaning glossary, a clear English paraphrase and a simple Marathi explanation, so that ideas that are usually hard to follow become easy to understand and remember.

The book includes Lesson-wise Glossaries, English and Marathi Paraphrases, Complete Textbook Exercise Solutions, Language Study notes, a consolidated Grammar Reference and a full Writing Skills section — helping students strengthen their language, recall answers instantly during revision, and write with confidence.

Every explanation, solution and example in this book has been carefully prepared and reviewed by the academic team of Sanskruti Publications. Our objective is to give students one reliable, compact resource that supports classroom learning and boosts confidence for school examinations.

We firmly believe that regular reading, supported by a clear understanding of meaning and grammar, is the key to excellence in English. We hope this book becomes a trusted companion throughout the academic year for every student.

We sincerely thank our teachers, students and parents for their continuous trust and support.

Best Wishes,
Academic Team
SANSKRUTI PUBLICATIONS

DISCLAIMER

This book has been prepared by Sanskruti Publications as a supplementary study material based on the Maharashtra State Board New Syllabus (2026–27). Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the content; however, inadvertent errors or omissions may occur. Students are advised to refer to the prescribed Maharashtra State Board textbooks and official notifications wherever necessary. This book is intended solely for educational purposes and is not a substitute for the prescribed textbook. No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed without the prior written permission of Sanskruti Publications.

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(Complete book — all 6 units, 30 lessons, plus Grammar Reference and Writing Skills sections.)

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book has been organised unit-wise, following the exact sequence of your 'My English Book' textbook. Each lesson/poem includes the following sections:

SECTIONS IN EVERY LESSON

- Glossary** — Meanings of difficult words and phrases used in the lesson.
- Paraphrase / Summary** — A simple explanation of the lesson or poem in English, along with a Marathi translation for better understanding.
- Exercise Solutions** — Complete, textbook-sequence solutions to all exercises, marked with the same question letters (a, b, c...) as in your textbook, so you can follow along easily.
(Note: Written exercises in this digest follow the textbook sequence starting from question 'c' onwards, as 'a' & 'b' in the textbook are oral/classroom activities.)
- Language Study** — Grammar concepts and Figures of Speech explained wherever they occur in the lesson, with examples.

TIPS FOR STUDENTS

- Read the lesson/poem from your textbook first, then use this book for revision.
- Try to answer each exercise yourself before checking the given solution.
- Use the Glossary and Language Study sections to strengthen vocabulary and grammar.

UNIT ONE

1.1 Monsoon

GLOSSARY

WORD	MEANING
Parched (adj)	Very dry and hot due to heat
Streak (n)	A thin line or flash of light
Shimmer (v)	To shine with a soft, trembling light
Pit-pat (n)	The light tapping sound of falling raindrops
Drenched (adj)	Completely wet
Hosed (v)	Sprayed strongly with water

PARAPHRASE

In the poem 'Monsoon', the poet describes the arrival of the rains after a long, hot summer. Before the monsoon, the sun shines harshly, the land turns dry and parched, and the fields and rivers grow thirsty for water.

As the rains approach, the sky changes — dark clouds gather and the peacocks spread their feathers and sway with joy, sensing the rain is on its way. Soon, thunder rolls and lightning streaks and shimmers across the sky, and the first drops of rain begin to fall with a gentle pit-pat sound.

Finally, the rain pours down fully, drenching the fields and soaking the land. The trees are washed clean and the rivers are full again, as if hosed by nature itself. The earth, once dry and tired, turns green, happy and cheerful — celebrating the arrival of the monsoon.

PARAPHRASE (MARATHI)

'Monsoon' या कवितेत, कवी कडक, तापलेल्या उन्हाळ्यानंतर पावसाच्या आगमनाचे वर्णन करतो. पावसापूर्वी सूर्य कडक तापतो, जमीन कोरडी होते आणि शेत-नद्या पाण्यासाठी तहानलेल्या असतात.

पाऊस जवळ येताना, आकाश बदलते — काळे ढग जमतात आणि मोर पंख पसरून आनंदाने डोलतात, कारण त्यांना पाऊस येण्याची चाहूल लागते. लवकरच, गडगडाट होतो आणि वीज चमकते, आणि पहिले थेंब हळुवार पिट-पॅट आवाजात पडू लागतात.

शेवटी, पाऊस पूर्ण कोसळतो, शेते भिजवतो आणि जमीन भिजवते. झाडे धुऊन निघतात आणि नद्या पुन्हा भरतात. कोरडी आणि थकलेली पृथ्वी हिरवी, आनंदी आणि टवटवीत होते — हा पावसाळ्याच्या आगमनाचा उत्सव आहे.

EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

Extract	<i>[“The Sun is shining Oh rain, rain come again.”]</i>
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c. Fill in the blanks using appropriate words from the poem.

1. The land has dried / parched.
2. The rivers are thirsty.
3. The clouds are dark.
4. Feathers spread, the peacocks sway.
5. Bolts of lightning, streak and shimmer.

d. Complete the sentences using your predictions.

1. If it does not rain, then _____.
2. If it rains continuously, then _____.

Ans: 1. If it does not rain, then the fields will remain dry and crops will not grow.
 2. If it rains continuously, then the rivers may overflow and the fields will be fully soaked.
 (Students may write their own reasonable prediction — these are sample answers.)

e. Find and write the words from the poem that rhyme with the following.

Ans: bark → dark
 wonder → thunder
 merry → cheery
 yard → hard

f. Read the poem and complete the given table. (flash, happy, roar, completely wet, sprayed)

WORDS	SIMILAR WORDS
thunder	roar
hosed	sprayed
bolt	flash
bright and cheerful	happy
drenched	completely wet

g. Which season is mentioned here?

“The land has dried, it's so parched, the fields are hungry, rivers thirsty”

Ans: Summer season — the hot, dry period just before the monsoon rains arrive.

h. Read, think and complete the following.

	Condition before rain	Condition after rain
sky	dry, clear, no clouds	dark, cloudy, thunder and lightning
land	parched, dried	drenched, soaked
earth	hungry, thirsty	happy, green and cheery

LANGUAGE STUDY — FIGURES OF SPEECH

Repetition is a figure of speech in which a word, phrase or line is repeated.

For example: 'Fly, fly little bird.'

i. Find other examples of Repetition from the poem.

Ans: (i) 'Rain, rain' is repeated at the start of every stanza.

(ii) 'Pit, pat!' repeats the sound of the raindrops to create a musical, rhythmic effect.



GRAMMAR REFERENCE

This section brings together every grammar concept taught across all six units of 'My English Book', Std. Six, in one place for quick revision. Each topic shows which unit and lesson it comes from, along with simple explanations, rules, examples, common mistakes and practice questions.

A. TENSES

G1. Simple Present Tense

Unit: *Unit One* Lesson/Poem: *1.3 Secret Plan of the Vegetables*

ENGLISH EXPLANATION

Simple Present Tense is used to talk about daily routines, habits, regular actions, and universal truths (things that are always true).

सोप्या मराठीत स्पष्टीकरण

सिपल प्रेसंट टेन्सचा वापर रोजच्या सवयी, सवयीच्या कृती, नियमित घडणार्या गोष्टी आणि सार्वत्रिक सत्ये (नेहमी खऱ्या असलेल्या गोष्टी) सांगण्यासाठी केला जातो.

RULES

- Subject + V1 (add -s/-es for he/she/it) + Object.
- For 'I / You / We / They' use the base verb (V1).
- For 'He / She / It' add -s or -es to the verb.

STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION

1. Identify the subject.
2. Choose base verb (V1); add -s/-es if subject is he/she/it/singular noun.
3. Add the object or rest of the sentence.

TEXTBOOK EXAMPLE

Textbook Example: *The Sun rises in the east. I go to school every day. She drinks milk daily.*

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES

- Birds fly in the sky.
- My mother cooks food every morning.

- Water boils at 100°C.

⚠ WARNING: Forgetting to add -s/-es for he/she/it (e.g. 'She go' instead of 'She goes'). | Using -s with I/you/we/they (e.g. 'I goes' is wrong).

✓ REMEMBER: V1 + s/es only for he/she/it/singular noun. | Used for habits, routines and general truths.

PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. She _____ (read) a book every night.
2. The train _____ (leave) at 6 o'clock.
3. Cats _____ (like) milk.

ANSWER KEY

Ans: reads
leaves
like

G2. Simple Past Tense

Unit: *Unit Two & Unit Six* Lesson/Poem: 2.3 *All About News*, 2.5 *The Plight of the Shy Son-in-Law*, 6.2 *The Day Dreamer*

ENGLISH EXPLANATION

Simple Past Tense is used for an action that is already completed at a definite time in the past — something that happened yesterday, last week, or in the past generally.

सोप्या मराठीत स्पष्टीकरण

सिपल पास्ट टेन्सचा वापर भूतकाळात एखाद्या निश्चित वेळी घडलेल्या आणि पूर्ण झालेल्या कृतीसाठी केला जातो.

RULES

- Subject + V2 (past form of verb) + Object.
- Regular verbs: add -ed (played, cleaned).
- Irregular verbs change form (go→went, steal→stole).

STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION

1. Identify the subject.
2. Change the verb to its past form (V2) — regular (+ed) or irregular.
3. Complete the sentence with the rest of the details.

TEXTBOOK EXAMPLE

📖 Textbook Example: *We watched a movie. He cleaned my room. The thief stole my pen.*

TEXTBOOK EXAMPLE

Textbook Example: *king* → *He (masculine)*, *doll* → *It (neuter)*, *flower* → *It (neuter)*.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES

- rooster – hen
- lion – lioness
- stallion – mare

⚠ WARNING: Using 'it' for people. | Mixing up masculine/feminine animal pairs.

✓ REMEMBER: Masculine–Feminine pairs are often completely different words for animals (e.g. boar–sow, drake–duck).

D. FIGURES OF SPEECH**G18. Figures of Speech (Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Alliteration, Repetition)**

Unit: *Unit One, Two, Five & Six* Lesson/Poem: *1.1 Monsoon, 1.5 One Thing that I Wonder, 2.1 The Brother, 5.1 Homework Machine, 6.1 The World is With You, 6.4 My Books*

ENGLISH EXPLANATION

Figures of speech are special ways of using language to make writing more expressive and imaginative, rather than literal.

सोप्या मराठीत स्पष्टीकरण

Figures of speech म्हणजे भाषेचा विशेष उपयोग, जो लेखन अधिक चित्रदर्शी आणि सर्जनशील बनवतो.

RULES

- Simile: comparison using 'like' or 'as' (The moon is like a silver ball).
- Metaphor: comparison without 'like'/'as' — direct (He is a lion in the fight).
- Personification: giving human qualities to non-human things (The World is with you).
- Alliteration: repetition of the same consonant sound at the start of nearby words (Busy bees buzz).
- Repetition: repeating a word or phrase for emphasis (Rain, rain, come our way).

TEXTBOOK EXAMPLE

Textbook Example: '*Like rivers flow to the sea*' (Simile) | '*You, my brother, my moon and sun*' (Metaphor) | '*The World is with you*' (Personification) | '*Fly, fly little bird*' (Repetition)

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES

- As brave as a lion. (Simile)
- Books are my friends. (Metaphor)
- The wind whispered softly. (Personification)
- Busy bees buzz. (Alliteration)

⚠ WARNING: Confusing simile and metaphor (simile always uses like/as; metaphor never does). | Calling any repeated sound 'alliteration' even when it's not at the start of words.

✓ REMEMBER: Simile uses like/as; Metaphor does not. | Personification = human quality given to non-human thing. | Alliteration = same starting sound; Repetition = same word/phrase repeated.

PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. Identify: 'The moon is like a silver ball.'
2. Identify: 'Rain, rain, come our way.'

ANSWER KEY

Ans: Simile
Repetition



WRITING SKILLS

This section covers every writing skill taught across the six units of 'My English Book', Std. Six — with format, steps, sample answers and practice questions.

W1. Informal Letter Writing

Unit: Unit Three (main), reinforced in Unit Four & Six Lesson/Poem: 3.5 Joy of Letter Writing, 4.4 The Naughty Keyboard, 6.1 The World is With You

PURPOSE

To write a personal letter to a friend, family member or relative in a warm, friendly style.

ENGLISH EXPLANATION

An informal letter is written to people we know well — friends, parents, cousins. It uses a friendly, conversational tone and follows a simple format with sender's address, date, salutation, body and a warm closing.

सोप्या मराठीत स्पष्टीकरण

अनौपचारिक पत्र हे आपल्या ओळखीच्या व्यक्तींना — मित्र, पालक, नातेवाईक — यांना लिहिले जाते. यात मैत्रीपूर्ण, सोप्या शैलीत आणि सोपा रचनाबंध वापरला जातो.

FORMAT

Format of Informal Letter

Sender's Address :	_____ _____ _____
Date :	15 December 20____
Salutation :	Dear, _____,
Body of the Letter:	_____ _____ _____ _____
Subscription :	Yours affectionately,
Sender's Name :	_____
Signature line :	_____

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

Another Sample Letter (Textbook Example)

Sender's Address :	Ram Sane, V. P. Road, Sangli.
Date :	09/03/2026
Salutation :	Dear Rahul,
Body of the Letter:	How are you? I hope you are fine and doing well in your studies. I just joined Scout and Guide Camp. I understood that discipline is very important in our life. It helps us to achieve our goal in life. If we ignore discipline, we may waste our time and miss many opportunities. We must work hard. I hope you will follow the discipline and focus on your goals.
Subscription :	Your Cousin,
Sender's Name :	Ram
⚠ WARNING: Using a formal tone ('Dear Sir') for a friend. Forgetting the date or the closing line. Writing the whole letter in one long paragraph.	

PRACTICE QUESTION

Write a letter to your friend inviting them to your birthday party.

MODEL ANSWER

Ans: Riya Sharma,
12, Lake View Society,
Nashik.
Date: 10 June 2026.

Dear Priya,

How are you? I am writing to invite you to my birthday party on 20th June at 5 pm, at my house. We will have games, cake and lots of fun! Please come and make my day special.

Yours lovingly,
Riya

W2. News Report Writing

Unit: *Unit Two* Lesson/Poem: *2.3 All About News*

PURPOSE

To report a real or school event factually, in the style of a newspaper article, for readers who were not present.

ENGLISH EXPLANATION

A news report gives factual information about an event — what happened, when, where, and who was involved — usually with a bold headline and short, clear paragraphs.

सोप्या मराठीत स्पष्टीकरण

News report म्हणजे घडलेल्या घटनेची वास्तविक माहिती — काय, केव्हा, कुठे, कोण — हे सांगणारी बातमी, सामान्यतः ठळक शीर्षक आणि लहान स्पष्ट पैराग्राफे लिहिली जाते.

FORMAT

Format of a News Report

Headline :	_____
Date & Place :	_____
Opening Paragraph:	(What / When / Where / Who) _____
Body :	(Details of the event) _____ _____
Closing Line :	_____

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

1. Write a short, bold headline.
2. State the date and place of the event.
3. Describe what happened in clear, simple sentences.
4. Add details — who organised it, who attended, what happened.
5. End with the outcome or a concluding remark.

 **TIP:** Use Simple Past Tense, since the event has already happened. | Keep sentences short and factual — avoid opinions. | The headline should be short but say what the news is about.

MODEL ANSWER**Ans: SCHOOL CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY**

Nashik, 15th August:

Our school celebrated Independence Day with great enthusiasm. The Principal hoisted the national flag in the morning assembly.

Students sang patriotic songs and gave speeches on freedom fighters.

The programme ended with sweets being distributed to all learners.

W3. Paragraph / Message Writing

Unit: *All Units (practiced throughout)* Lesson/Poem: *Recurring across lessons, e.g. 1.4 The People Who Protect Nature, 2.3 All About News*

PURPOSE

To express a complete idea, message, or short piece of information clearly in a few connected sentences.

ENGLISH EXPLANATION

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one main idea. A message is a short paragraph meant to inform, remind or request something.

सोप्या मराठीत स्पष्टीकरण

Paragraph म्हणजे एका मुख्य कल्पनेभोवती संबंधित वाक्यांचा समूह. Message म्हणजे काहीतरी सांगण्यासाठी, आठवण करून देण्यासाठी किंवा विनंती करण्यासाठी लिहिलेला लहान पॅरा.

FORMAT

- Topic sentence (main idea)
- 2-3 supporting sentences (details)
- Concluding sentence

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

1. Decide the one main idea of the paragraph.
2. Write a topic sentence introducing that idea.
3. Add 2-3 sentences with supporting details.
4. End with a concluding sentence that sums up the idea.

 **TIP:** Stick to one idea per paragraph — don't mix topics. | Use linking words like 'and', 'but', 'so', 'because' to connect ideas.

SAMPLE EXAMPLE

 **Textbook Example:** *Trees are our best friends. They give us shade. We eat their fruits and nuts. They give us oxygen to breathe. They help to bring rain. We should protect trees.*