



NEW AL WUROOD INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLJEDDAH.

B.E.S.T. Group of Schools, K.S.A.

Affiliated to CBSE – New Delhi, Affiliation No: 5730008

ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2021-22

GRADE:6

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

WORKSHEET-1

1. Read the poem carefully. Then answer the questions below.

Animals communicate with one another in many interesting ways. These may consist of signs, gestures, looks, sounds, smells or even light produced by the body. Song and dance are two other means of communication.

When faced with danger, animals warn others using signals such as mock charges, grimace or sound. They also call their friends or inform other members of the group about the sources of food and teach the young the ways of the world. Baby birds call their parents for help and attention and demand food.

Far from being a silent world, the ocean is a noisy place. Fishes, molluscs, sea lions, walruses, whales and dolphins chatter away in the water using a variety of sound-whistles, squeaks, clicks and groans with range from low-pitch to ultrasonic sounds that are beyond the range of human hearing. Whales and dolphins are sometimes called the ‘musicians of the sea’, as birds are the sky.

Many fishes are known to give distress calls when alarmed. Some fishes, like insects, produce sound by rubbing together parts of their body. Some make a point by grinding their teeth and certain kinds of molluscs do so by striking their two shells together.

The use of biological light is one of the most remarkable forms of animal communication as in the case of deep-sea fish of the dark waters such as fire-flies and glow-worms.

A number of animals also communicate in ‘chemical language’. Pheromones are smelly chemicals secreted by some insects to pass messages. Others pick up these messages with the help of antennae where the sense organs are located. Communication within a terminate colony is ensured by using chemical commands.

2. Read the poem carefully. Then answer the questions below.

IMAGINATION

*Books are your ticket to anywhere in the world.
Even the great George Bernard Shaw felt so!*

I used to play at pirates,
And sailed the seven seas.
Then I was a cow boy,
These simple things did me please.

I had a vivid imagination,
Adventures was always on my mind.
I discovered the joys of reading,
And escaped the daily grind.

Once I lived with the Eskimos,
In the land of ice and snow.
Went hunting and a fishing,
My fantasy was all aglow.

I read a book of Jules Verne,
And went off to the moon.
I was just to take a look,
Then it was time to return.

I spent in the forests of Africa,
With Dr Livingstone as my guide
Then off to America,
With Huckleberry Finn I did hide...

In my world of fantasy and imagination,
I performed such wonderful deeds.
A hero of all the nations,
I was the one that did succeed.

Then I grew up, my childish world at an end.
I had become serious it nearly drove me around the bend.
I still do like the mysterious,
This is the message I am trying to send.

A. Choose the most appropriate answer:

- The poet played at pirates and cowboys because he
 - was bored
 - had nothing else to do
 - had a vivid imagination
 - enjoyed simple things
- The poet's life became interesting because he
 - Learnt to read
 - had holidays
 - had many friends
 - went on many trips

3. Jules Verne took the poet to
a. the Eskimos b. Africa c. the moon d. America

B. Answer the following:

1. What helped the port to explore the world of adventure?
2. What were the advantages of this world?
3. What does the phrase 'daily grind' mean?
4. What is your perspective on the value of reading books?

SECTION-B (WRITING & GRAMMAR)

3. Write a letter to the chairman of your school to invite him on annual day celebrations in your school.

4. Change the following into indirect speech.

- A. "I always drink coffee", she said
- B. She said, "He has finished his work"
- C. She said, "I'll be using the car next Friday."

5. Fill in the blanks with the simple present or present continuous forms of the verbs given in brackets.

- a. Maria _____ (work) for a TV station.
- b. At the moment she _____ (travel) in the Sahara Desert.
- c. Dan _____ (love) wild animals.
- d. He _____ (not visit) Alaska at the moment.
- e. Marta _____ (not live) in Africa.

6. In the sentences given below, underline and mark adverb of time with 'T' , adverb of place with 'P' and adverb of manner with 'M'

1: When will you learn to do it.

2: They followed her everywhere.

3: She was walking slowly.

4: You are very clever boy

SECTION-C (LITERATURE)

7. Recall the poem ‘ The wind and the sun’ and answer the following questions.

a) The wind and sun were having a _____(song time. argument. fight.)

b) The sun and wind each said they were _____

(smart. nicer than the other. stronger than the other.)

c) The wind and sun decided to make a man _____

(get mad. whistle a tune. take off his coat.)

d) The wind tried but the man _____

(put his coat over his head. threw his coat on the ground.

wrapped his coat around him tighter.)

e) The sun made the man _____

(smile and sing. wrap his coat around him tight. sweat and get hot so he took off the coat.)

8. Answer the following questions:

a) Why didn't Madan want to change his school?

b) What message do we get from Madan's life?

c) Who was Lalitha? Why did she come to the school?

9. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words

a) Why was Grandpa reluctant to sell his ancestral property?

b) How did Madan feel when the principal's attendant came to call him? Why?

10. Answer the following questions in a paragraph

(Based on your reading of “The Blue Umbrella”)

- (a) When does the umbrella symbolise beauty, desire, wealth and greed?
- (b) What changes did the rain bring in the village?
- (c) Who was Rajaram? How did he manage to get the umbrella for his master?

End
