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Affiliated to CBSE – New Delhi, Affiliation No. 5730019



FIRST TERM EXAMINATION/EVALUATION 1-June 2022-23

WORKSHEET

GRADE: VI

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

SET: B

SECTION A: READING

1. Read the passage 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.

Mammals communicate largely with facial expressions and sounds. Chimps and gorillas, for example, have a rich variety of expressions that reflect different moods.

The position of the ears, tail, type of look and exposure of teeth are also important means of communicating different messages. For instance, when a rabbit senses danger, it thumps the ground with its hind legs.

A beaver slaps its tail against the water and a gorilla beats its chest.

A. Choose the most appropriate answer:

1. Animals do not communicate with one another through
 - a. heat
 - b. looks
 - c. light
2. Whales and dolphins are known as the _____ of the sea.
 - a. ships
 - b. predators
 - c. musicians
3. Animals that talk using chemical language, secrete
 - a. androgen
 - b. pheromones
 - c. methane
4. Light as a means of communication, is used by
 - a. ladybird
 - b. grasshopper
 - c. firefly
5. Some molluscs produce sound by striking their shells
 - a. against rocks
 - b. against their molluscs
 - c. together

B. Choose the correct meanings of the given words:

1. GESTURES

- a. movement of hands
- b. movement of feet
- c. movement of body

2. DISTRESS

- a. get rid of stress
- b. pain or sorrow
- c. stress a point

3. ULTRASONIC

- a. extremely smart
- b. sound beyond human hearing
- c. extremely loud sound

C. Answer the following:

1. What are the different things that animals convey to other animals of their kind?
2. How do animals react when they sense danger?

II: Read the story given below.

At this stage of civilization, when many nations are brought in to close and vital contact for good and evil, it is essential, as never before, that their gross ignorance of one another should be diminished, that they should begin to understand a little of one another's historical experience and resulting mentality. It is the fault of the English to expect the people of other countries to react as they do, to political and international situations.

Our genuine goodwill and good intentions are often brought to nothing because we expect other people to be like us. This would be corrected if we knew the history, not necessarily in detail but in broad outlines, of the social and political conditions which have given to each nation its present character.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. (1 × 5 =5marks)

Question 1.

According to the author of 'Mentality' of a nation is mainly a product of its

- (a) present character
- (b) international position
- (c) politics
- (d) history

Question 2.

The character of a nation is the result of its

- (a) gross ignorance
- (b) cultural heritage
- (c) socio-political conditions
- (d) mentality

Question 3.

The need for a greater understanding between nations

- (a) is more today than ever before
- (b) was always there
- (c) is no longer there
- (d) will always be there

Question 4.

Englishmen like others to react to political situations like.

- (a) others
- (b) us
- (c) themselves
- (d) each others

Question 5.

According to the author his countrymen should.

- (a) read the story of other nations
- (b) not react to other actions
- (c) have a better understanding of other nations
- (d) have vital contacts with other nations

III: Read the story given below.

A homeopathy is a form of alternative medicine, first proposed by German physician Samuel Hahnemann in 1796 that attempts to treat patients with heavily diluted medicines. Homeopathic remedies are prepared by serial dilution with shaking by forceful striking, which homeopaths term succession after each dilution under the assumption that this increases the effect of the treatment. Homeopaths call this process potentization. Dilution often continues until none of the original substance remains.

Homeopathic reference books known as repertories are then consulted, and a remedy is selected based on the totality of symptoms. Homeopathic remedies are considered safe, but are criticized for putting patients at risk due to advice against conventional medicine such as vaccinations, anti-malarial drugs, and antibiotics. Depending on the dilution, homeopathic remedies may not contain any pharmacologically active molecules, and for such remedies to have pharmacological effect would violate fundamental principles of science.

Modern homeopaths have proposed that ‘water has a memory that allows homeopathic preparations to work without any of the original substance; however, there are no verified observations nor scientifically plausible physical mechanisms for such a phenomenon. The lack of convincing scientific evidence supporting homeopathy’s efficacy and its use of remedies lacking active ingredients have caused homeopathy to be described as pseudoscience.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. (1 × 5 =5marks)

Question 1.

Homeopathy treats patients with:

- (a) Heavy medicine
- (b) strong medicine
- (c) diluted medicine
- (d) concentrated medicine

Question 2.

Homeopathic remedies are prepared by serial dilution with shaking by forceful striking, the procedure is known as

- (a) Succession
- (b) potentization
- (c) dilution
- (d) convention

Question 3.

A report of UK states that homeopathy is not more useful than a placebo because after dilution the medicine don't contain any.

- (a) chemical
- (b) acid
- (c) pharmacologically active substance
- (d) vaccine against diseases

Question 4.

Homeopathy is also termed as pseudoscience because:

- (a) it is based on false notions effectiveness
- (b) it lacks scientific evidence on its
- (c) it has side effects
- (d) it is a slow treatment

Question 5.

The word in the passage which means the same as the facts /objects that make you believe that something is true:

- (a) Pharmacolo
- (b) placebo
- (c) accredited
- (d) evidence

GRAMMAR

Degrees of Comparison are used when we compare one person or one thing with another.

There are three Degrees of Comparison in English.

1. Positive degree.

2. Comparative degree.

3. Superlative degree.

I. Choose the right word from within the brackets:

1. He is cleverer me. (than, to)
2. He is senior me by five years. (than, to)
3. Reeta is the most intelligent all the students of the class. (than, of)
4. Choose the (better, best) of the two.
5. Uttar Pradesh is the populated state of India. (more, most)
6. Make noise. (little, less)
7. Shabana is the painter of the two. (good, better)
8. You are junior me. (than, to)
9. Health is than wealth. (better, best)
10. The Taj Mahal is one of the beautiful buildings in the world., (more, most)

II. Write the suitable adjectives.

- 1) This summer is _____ than the previous summer. (hot)
- 2) Harsha is the _____ boy in the class. (intelligent)
- 3) Her doll is _____ than yours. (pretty)
- 4) Name the _____ city in the world. (big)
- 5) He is the _____ friend I have. (good)
- 6) Iron is _____ than any other metal. (useful)
- 7) Ram's work is bad, Hari's is _____, but Govind's work is the _____. (bad)
- 8) Silver is _____ than gold. (cheap)
- 9) The Eiffel Tower is _____ than the Qutub Minar. (tall)
- 10) Akbar was the _____ Mughal Emperor. (great)
- 11) Prevention is _____ than cure. (good)
- 12) Mathematics is the _____ subject. (difficult)
- 13) Apples are _____ than oranges. (Costly)
- 14) Mr. Sharma is the _____ person I have ever seen. (fat)

15) This suitcase is _____ than that one. (heavy)

16) The number of boys present was _____ than the number of girls present in the class. (many)

17) Sita was the _____ tired of them all. (little)

18) Rohan's house is the _____ from college. (far)

19) Have you heard the _____ news? (late)

20) He is the _____ member in the Rajya Sabha. (old)

III. Combine each pair of sentences using a conjunction from the word bank.

Conjunctions:

After before although whenever while even though

since until where when that because

1. The teacher let us listen to music. We worked on our papers.

2. I cannot find a good restaurant. I can eat for a good price.

3. She can visit her grandma. Her family travels to Florida this summer.

4. Michael wants to go to school. He can find a good job.

5. It is crazy. We have three tests on Friday.

IV. In the following sentences, identify the conjunctive adverb.

Example: The movie was really bad; therefore, many people left early.

1. Jason did not study; hence, he failed the test.
2. You can go when the chores are done. Otherwise, you will miss the party.
3. We took blankets for the picnic; also, Sally brought food.
4. The rain was pouring down; still, no one left the beach.
5. You start cooking the steaks. Meanwhile, I will make the dessert.

V. Just answer if the following questions are a fact or fiction?

1. FACT or FICTION? The Canary Islands are named after dogs, not birds?
2. The Spanish Flu first started in Spain?
3. A man has one less rib than a woman?
4. The longest place name on the planet is in Wales?
5. The national animal of Scotland is the unicorn?

WRITING

I. Typical argumentative essay

A typical argumentative essay comprises three or more paragraphs that explain the reasons why you support your thesis. Each body paragraph should cover a different idea or piece of evidence and contain a topic sentence that clearly and concisely explains why the reader should agree with your position.

1. Write an argumentative essay on any one of the given topics

- Should vaccinations be required for students to attend public school?
- Should world governments get involved in addressing climate change?
- Should Facebook be allowed to collect data from its users?
- Should sports be segregated by gender?

2. Write a review of a book you have recently read (in approximately 300 words) for your school magazine. Make use of the given points.

Name of the book - author - publisher - readership - cover and illustrations - plot - characters - insight into some interesting incident - message if any - appeal the book holds for you

LITERATURE

1. Why was Lucie scared for her husband? Answer in 1 sentence.
2. Write T for true and F for false about the key details of The Prisoner of the Republic.
 - A. Everyone was sitting near the wood fire in England.
 - B. Charles Darnay was Dr. Manette's son-in-law.
 - C. Dr. Manette was also an aristocrat.
 - D. Charles received justice in the end.
3. What do you think would happen to Darnay?

4. Is the title *The Prisoner of the Republic* justified? Give a reason to support your answer.

5. Do you think it is necessary to check the facts that are mentioned in historical fiction? Give reasons.

6. Which time period in history does the text refer to, and which textual details help us guess that?

7. Mark true (T) and false (F):

A. A travelogue gives detailed descriptions of a journey.

B. A travelogue tells us the author's thoughts and feelings during a journey.

C. A travelogue always ends with a moral.

8. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

A. The Portuguese men-of-war are sea creatures.

B. The nautilus is red and white in colour.

C. The day on which the ship reached Flores island was very windy.

D. Flores island is a plain covered with meadows.

9. The passengers were huddled about the smoke-stacks, wrapped in wintry costumes and looking sleepy and unhappy in the pitiless gale and the drenching spray.

A. Why are the passengers huddled about the smoke-stacks?

B. Why do they look sleepy and unhappy?

C. Why is the gale called pitiless? D. What is meant by drenching spray?

10. (transparent web of jelly) / (two long dangling from) "The nautilus is nothing but a that spreads itself to catch the wind, and has fleshy-looking strings a foot it to keep it steady in the water.

Look at the underlined clues in the given lines. We can say that the nautilus is:

A. a part of a ship

B. the name of a sea organism

C. the name of a plant

11. What part of speech is *slumber* in this sentence? Use it in another sentence as a different part of speech.

'But another persecutor came, and then another and another, and finally believing that the general enthusiasm would permit no one to slumber in peace*'

12. Write the beginning of an argumentative essay on the topic, Zoos keep animals safe.

13. Write the argumentative essay on the topic, Zoos keep animals safe.