

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

GRADE: VI

ENGLISH - TERM I WORKSHEET

(2018-2019)

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb from the bracket :

1. Pinky, Lily and Sheila _____ (go / goes) to the same school.
2. Needle and thread _____ (is / are) always kept handy by mother.
3. The captain, with all his men, _____ (was / were) drowned.
4. Raman, as well as Harry and John, _____ (deserve / deserves) praise.
5. Either he or I _____ (am / is) to blame.
6. Either of the two boys _____ (has / have) done this.
7. Neither of them _____ (was / were) found guilty.
8. Mathematics _____ (is / are) a difficult subject.
9. Each of these boys _____ (have / has) passed.
10. The famous poet, philosopher and mathematician, Bill Roper, _____ (has / have) come.
11. Much _____ (was / were) left unsaid between the two friends.
12. A pair of spectacles _____ (was / were) found in the playground.
13. A committee _____ (has / have) been formed to elect the new president.
14. A thousand rupees a day _____ (is / are) a good amount of money for this work.
15. The lady who is wearing a blue sari _____ (is / are) my mother.

ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Change the following sentences into passive voice:

1. The teacher corrects our exercises.

2. The farmer is ploughing the field.

3. They are picking some flowers.

4. Ashok has written this letter.

5. The children have eaten all the cakes.

6. Hari stole my book.

7. The mad dog bit the beggar.

8. The post man was delivering the letters.

9. Our soldiers were defending the town.

10. The boys had eaten all the cakes before the party began.

11. He will make posts.

12. Rita will have finished her work.

13. Rahul will have brought the violin.

14. John will learn the lesson.

15. The grocer sells sugar.

PUNCTUATION

Punctuate the following:

1. try and try again said the teacher

2. it's a fine idea lets hope its going to work

3. hurrah we won the game

4. he said to us wait and watch

5. alas we finally arrived

6. however he refused to accept the position

7. no I cannot come right now

8. alexander the conqueror of the world began to weep

9. occupations i have considered include nursing teaching singing and writing

10. to be physically healthy we need three things ample rest a good diet and plenty of exercise.

11. jawaharlal nehru was the first prime minister of india

12. wow what a wonderful event

13. when do we get to go to the museum

14. my teacher was fond of reading the merchant of venice

15. the most famous books of Charles dickens david copperfield a tale of two cities oliver twist
and great expectations

TENSES
Class - VI

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Children _____ sweets. (like - simple present tense)
2. You are late! The bus _____ already _____. (leave- present perfect tense)
3. The garden _____ sweet with flowers like the rose and the jasmine
(smell - past continuous tense)
4. My brother _____ the book before I could take it away. (tear-simple past tense)
5. I _____ the report before he gave me the updates. (print- past perfect tense)
6. We _____ for 12 hours when he woke us up. (sleep- past perfect continuous tense)
7. The delivery man _____ the parcel already. (deliver- present perfect tense)
8. We _____ for the result since Saturday. (wait-present perfect continuous tense)
9. He _____ out for a walk every morning. (go-simple present tense)
10. No one _____ care of the orphan after his father's death. (take-simple past tense)
11. She _____ from her father for a month. (not hear-present perfect tense)
12. The students _____ the test in English now. (write-present continuous tense)
13. They _____ the whole day. (protest-past perfect continuous tense)
14. We _____ to the radio all evening. (listen-past continuous tense)
15. They _____ in Paris this week. (stay-present continuous tense)

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs given in the brackets:-

1. We _____ every day in the morning. (exercise)
2. They _____ since morning. (talk)
3. Children _____ home after school was over. (hurry)
4. When I arrived, they _____ cards. (play)
5. Where is Sam? He _____ his car. (mend)
6. When I arrived at the cinema, the film _____.(start)
7. William and his parents _____ in Aberdeen for one year.(live)
8. Maria was tired because she _____ the house since morning.(clean)
9. My favourite sports _____ tennis and football. (be)
10. He _____ just _____ his work.(complete)
11. I _____ my homework before he arrived.(do)
12. We _____ the Deputy Commissioner yesterday.(see)
13. Don't disturb her. She _____ her homework.(do)
14. He _____ a mill in this town.(have)
15. She _____ a very friendly girl. (be)

Q 1. Form nouns from the following verbs by adding suffix *-er* or *-or* .

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a) audit - _____ | f) govern - _____ |
| b) teach - _____ | g) direct - _____ |
| c) sail - _____ | h) sing - _____ |
| d) collect- _____ | i) compere- _____ |
| e) narrate- _____ | j) choreograph- _____ |

Q 2. Rewrite the following sentences by using *may* .

1. The chief guest is expected to reach by 10 am.

2. It's possible that Rina will turn up for the party.

3. Perhaps he thought it is a wise thing to do.

4. It's probable that India will win the World Cup.

5. Perhaps we will go shopping this evening.

6. Rohan is expected to be the topper of the school.

Q 3. Complete the following sentences by using *need* or *have to* .

1. If you want to get a promotion, you _____ work hard.
2. I _____ be at work by 9 am, every morning.
3. You _____ turn off all light before going to bed.
4. Roshan wants to go abroad for higher studies. He _____ to get a passport.
5. We _____ more time to complete this assignment.
6. Students _____ report to school by 7:20 am.
7. These shoes _____ be repaired.

Q 4. Match the idioms with their meanings.

a	The bird has flown	People of the same nature are found together.
b	fable	A long story, especially one that is exaggerated or invented
c	Birds of a feather	A general view from a high position, looking down.
d	legend	A short story that teaches a moral or spiritual lesson.
e	Yarn	A short, interesting or amusing story about a real person or event.
f	A bird's eye view.	A traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially with animals as characters.
g	anecdote	A story from ancient times about people and events, that may or may not be true.
h	parable	The wanted person has escaped.

Q 5. Complete the following sentences by using appropriate smell word from the words given.

(*fragrance, odour, perfume, aroma, stench, stink*)

1. Don't drink that water. It has a foul _____.
2. This perfume has a light, fresh _____.
3. The _____ of rotting seaweed was strong along the seashore.
4. A delicious _____ of fresh coffee was coming from the kitchen.
5. I can smell your _____ a mile away.
6. Deodorants are used to stop body _____.

Q 6. Answer the following questions by using adverbial phrases of frequency.

(*once, twice, thrice.*)

1. How many times do you go for field trip?

2. How often do you visit your motherland ?

3. How often do you go for dental check up ?

4. How often do you take a bath?

5. How many times do you go for a walk ?

6. How many times do you revise before your exams?

Q 7. Give reason for the following sentences using **because** .

1. She went home early _____

2. We dined at a restaurant _____

3. I topped the class _____

4. The students were very happy _____

5. My dad was angry _____

6. A cage bird is sad _____

Q 8. Choose the most suitable word from the list of words given and fill in the blanks to form appropriate collocations . (*tell, say, narrate, recite, report*)

1. Arun went to the police station to _____ a robbery.

2. His friends say that he is always quick to _____ a joke.

3. My granny loves to _____ stories.

4. The teacher asked me to _____ the poem.

5. Let me take this opportunity to _____ a few words.

Q 9 Fill in the blanks with **must** or **must not**.

1. You _____ play with fire crackers.

2. You _____ work hard or else you will fail.

3. You _____ tell this to anyone.

4. Children _____ behave well and respect elders.

5. You _____ exercise regularly.
6. You _____ harm animals.
7. Students _____ talk while the teacher is teaching.
8. Everyone _____ take care of themselves.

WORK BOOK LESSONS 2,3 & 4

Q 1 Complete the following sentences with the right forms of the verbs: *make, do, give, have or take.*

1. I _____ to go home and _____ some chores this afternoon.
2. He always _____ a hand to anyone in difficulty.
3. The teacher asked us to _____ grammar exercises.
4. I always _____ a shower in the morning.
5. It's late. Let's _____ a move.
6. Could you call the restaurant and _____ a reservation for tonight ?
7. We are here to _____ advice about health issues.
8. Let's _____ a party at the end of the term.
9. I have been studying for five hours. I need to _____ a break.

Q 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable compound adjective given in the brackets.

(*world famous, record breaking, air conditioned, bullet proof, handmade, suntanned, top secret, sugar free*)

1. In summer people prefer to travel in _____ coaches.
2. The doctor advised him to have a _____ diet.
3. I can't disclose the contents of the e-mail, as it is a _____ message.
4. After a trip to Goa, Emily returned smiling and _____.

5. Brazil has thrown up many _____ footballers.
6. The police were wearing _____ vests.
7. This shop sells pottery and other _____ goods .
8. She made history by her _____ run.

Q 3. Complete the following sentences with a suitable phrasal verb given.

(*turn around, turn away, turn back, turn down, turn off, turn on, turn out, turn over, turn to, turn up*)

1. Be sure to _____ the stove _____ when you finish cooking.
2. More than a thousand people _____ for the musical concert.
3. Ritu was very upset when the manager _____ her leave request.
4. When you don't know what to do, _____ your elders for help.
5. Please _____ the TV.
6. Saara _____ and went back home as she forgot her wallet.
7. The sight was so horrible that I had to _____ my face .
8. Rajiv promised to _____ a new leaf and study well.
9. The bus had to back up and _____ .
10. I knew that everything would _____ fine in the end.

Q 4. Match the turn expressions with their meanings.

a	To do someone a good turn	One after the other in a particular order.
b	Wait your turn	The time when a new year or century starts.
c	In turns	To do something one after the other to make sure it is fair.
d	The turn of the year/century	To do something helpful for somebody.
e	Take turns	To wait until the time when you are allowed to do something.

Q 5. Fill in the blanks using *reflexive pronouns*.

1. The students completed the project _____ .

2. He could only blame _____ for his failure.
3. Your room is very clean. Did you clean it _____ ?
4. Mother does all her work _____ .
5. It is important for all of us to be honest with _____ .
6. The children _____ made all the arrangements for the party.
7. Even though I was busy, I cooked my dinner _____ .
8. Make _____ comfortable.
9. She made this dress _____ .
10. A candle, lights others and consumes _____ ,

Q 6. Complete the following sentences using *how far?* / *very far* / *near* etc.

1. _____ is Taj Mahal from Delhi? It is _____ .
It is about 217 kms from Delhi.
2. The moon is _____ from the Earth.
3. _____ is King Fahad Park from your school? It's _____ .
It takes just 20 minutes only to reach there.
4. Is Dammam Airport near to your home? No, it is _____ from my home .
It is about 50 kms from my home.
5. My school is _____ to my home. So I come walking to school.

Q 7. Add a sentence with the *present perfect continuous tense* by using the words given in the brackets.

1. We need to take rest. (play/all day)

2. The roof is leaking. (it/rain/ morning)

3. The exams are near. (we/ prepare/two weeks)

4. What are you doing? (clean/house)

Q 8. Complete the following sentences by using *should* or *ought to*.

1. You _____ find a better job.
2. We _____ not have ordered so much food.
3. You _____ be punctual to school.
4. The motorists _____ obey the traffic rules.
5. The price of fuel _____ come down.
6. The student leader _____ report the matter to the principal.

Q 9. Punctuate the following sentences by inserting *quotation marks*.

1. Have you read Shakespeare's Hamlet.
2. They said , We will leave by the next train.
3. Teacher said ,Morning walk is good for heath.
4. Do you agree with the saying, Slow and steady wins the race.

Q 10. Match the proverbs with their meanings.

a	The grass is always greener on the other side.	Something large and successful often begins in a very small way.
b	A rolling stone gathers no moss.	To make good use of opportunities and good conditions while they last.
c	Make hay while the sun shines.	A child usually behaves in a similar way to his or her parents.
d	The apple doesn't fall far from the tree.	Said about people who never seem happy with what they have and always think that other people are in a better situation than they are.
e	Great or tall oaks from little acorns grow.	A person who moves from place to place and job to job; does not have lots of money, possessions or friends but is free from responsibilities.

WRITING

I DIARY ENTRY:

1. Imagine you are the small boy in the lesson "THE WISH", and you do not want to leave Dehra and part with your possessions. Write a diary entry expressing your feelings.
2. Write a diary entry describing how you celebrated your cousins wedding.
3. You have won the spelling bee contest, express your happiness and excitement through diary entry.

II DIALOGUE WRITING :

1. Write a short dialogue taking place between a teacher and a student who is careless in his/her work and comes late to school on a regular basis.
2. Write a dialogue between the 'caged bird' and the 'free bird' based on the poem 'My Bird Sings'.
3. Write a dialogue that takes place between two friends about the latest book fair they visited.

III INFORMAL LETTER WRITING :

1. You are Sanjana, on 13th May you celebrated Mother's Day with your family. Write a letter to your brother who missed the occasion.
2. Write a letter to your grandmother thanking for the gift she has sent on your birthday.
3. Write a letter to your sister who is in India to come and spend her holidays and to celebrate Eid with the family.

READING

Q.II. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Are aliens attacking the Sea of Japan? Not exactly. But these gigantic blobs are unwelcome visitors from another place. Called Nomura's jellyfish, the wiggly, pinkish giants can weigh up to 450 pounds as heavy as a male lion - and they're swarming by the millions. Baby Nomura's jellyfish change from the size of a grain of rice to the size of a washing machine in six months or less. They are 95% water. They aren't actually fish; they're invertebrates - animals without backbones.

The supersize sea creatures are normally found off the coasts of China and North and South Korea. They occasionally drift east into the Sea of Japan to feed on tiny organisms called plankton. But now one hundred times the usual number of jellyfish are invading Japanese waters. And local fishermen are feeling as if they are under siege. The fishermen's nets are getting weighted down, or even broken, by hundreds of Nomura's. The jellies crush, slime, and poison valuable fish in the nets, such as the tuna and salmon that the fishermen rely on to make a living. No one knows for sure what's causing this jellyfish traffic jam. It's possible that oceans heated by global warming are creating the perfect jellyfish breeding ground. Another theory is that overfishing has decreased the numbers of some fish, which may allow the jellies to chow down without competition for food. For now, all the fishermen can do is design special nets to try to keep the jellies out. Some of them hope to turn the catastrophe into cash by selling jellyfish snacks. Peanut butter and jellyfish, anyone?

1. The Nomura jellyfish can weigh up to 450 pounds, which is as heavy as a (1X6=6)
a) Zebra b) Motor boat c) Male lion d) Large whale

2. What does the Nomura jellyfish mostly feed on?
a) Jellyfish b) Plankton c) Small fish d) People

3. Why might the fishermen in these waters be upset with the large amount of jellyfish?
a) They are too big
b) They crush, slime and poison the fish in their nets
c) They taste very bad
d) They are hurting people

4. What can fishermen do to keep the jellies out?
a) Design special nets to keep them out
b) Fish somewhere else to go fishing
c) There is no way to keep the jellyfish out
d) Use different bait on the fishing pole

5. Jellyfish are.....
a) Fish without backbones
b) Fish with tentacles
c) Animals without backbones
d) Animals without tentacles

6) What might be the root cause of Jellyfish traffic jam?
a) Global warming b) Over fishing c) Both global warming and over fishing
d) None of the above

Q.III.Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

The village of Khajuraho comes alive at around 6 am with the all too familiar but strange sound of 'Khurrkutt'. Khurkutt is the foster son of Ram Kanwar,a widow. She feeds him milk and bread,cuddles him,and even spansks him when he is troublesome.

As an infant, barely a few months old,Khurkutt had been discovered, injured by the side of the lake-bed. The village children had pelted him with stones and injured him badly. Balwant singh,a shikari,who came upon the baby,nursed him back to health.When Khurkutt was taken to his parents,they rejected him .Afraid that he may come to greater harm, Balwant Singh left the baby under the loving care of Ram kanwar.

Khurkutt began to grow into a healthy, robust boy. He made other close friends in the village.Khurkutt waddles,struts and canters.If he had four legs, he would surely have galloped.Khurkutt follows Ram Kanwar like a loyal hound dog. He walks tall ,head held high, fearless and full of motion. He stops where he knows he'll be loved and fed with chapattis. Khurkutt stops and stands expectantly at the doorway of Ram Kanwar's house.If he had hands he would surely have knocked the door.

Khurkutt is an adult now, but he will never be able to fly like other Sarus cranes .Though some human beings saved his life, others took away an essential part of it, condemning him to live with human beings forever. The damage done to his wings by those children will never heal. He can never spread out both his wings and soar as other Saruses cranes do.

Answer the following questions by choosing the appropriate options :

(1x7=7)

1.Who was Khurkutt?

- a)A village boy b)A stray dog c)A saruses crane

2.Who was Balwant Singh?

- a)A village man b)A Shikhar c)A Widower

3.Where did Balwant find Khurkutt?

- a)by the side of the lake-bed. b)with his parents c)at the house of Ram Kanwar.

4. What had happened to Khurkutt as a baby?

- a)He was drowned in the river
b)He was pelted with stones by the village boys
c)He was shot by the shikar

5.What might be the reason for which Khurkutt was rejected by his parents?

- a)He was no more a bird as he lost his wings.
b)They don't love him.

c)They have many babies.

6)Why was Khurkutt compelled to live with human beings forever?

a)His wings got damaged. b)He lost his parents. c)He was kept in the cage.

7.Find the synonym for the word 'attack' from the passage.

a) Spank b)Condemn c)Pelt

Read the poem given below and answer the question that follows:

A BIRD CAME DOWN THE WALK

A bird came down the walk :
He did not know I saw ;
He bit an angle-worm in halves
And ate the fellow, raw.
And then he drank a dew
From a convenient grass,
And then hopped sidewise to the wall
To let a beetle pass.
He glanced with rapid eyes
That hurried all abroad, -
They looked like frightened beads, I thought
He stirred his velvet head.
Like one in danger; cautious,
I offered him a crumb,
And he unrolled his feathers
And rowed him softer home
Than oars divide the ocean,
Too silver for a seam,
Or butterflies, off banks of noon,
Leap, splashless, as they swim.

1. What does the bird do when the speaker offers it a crumb?
2. What are the bird's feathers compared to in the poem?
3. The words "like one in danger" refer to the
a . grass b . bird c . narrator
- 4.The imagery in "they looked like frightened beads" and "he stirred his velvet head" appeals to the senses of
a . smell and hearing b . sight and hearing c . hearing and touch
5. Find out some rhyming words from the poem. (any two)