

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
MIDDLE SECTION - CLASS VI
ENGLISH - ANNUAL TERM WORKSHEET - FEBRUARY 2026

(Grammar: L-13 & 14, CB: L-9, WB: L-5) [The Present Perfect Tense & The Past Perfect Tense]

The Present Perfect Tense

A. Rewrite the sentences by reordering the words using the present perfect tense.

1. (finish/she/her/project)

2. (they/buy/a/new/house)

3. (read/I/that/story)

4. (we/visit/the/place)

5. (cook/he/lunch)

6. (the teacher/explain/the lesson)

7. (write/she/two/letters)

B. Rewrite the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the present perfect tense.

1. The scientists (discover) a new method to reduce pollution in cities.

2. The school (introduce) several new sports activities for the students this year.

3. The athletes (practice) very hard to qualify for the national-level tournament.

4. The company (launch) a new product that is already becoming popular.

5. She (collect) rare coins from different countries over the past few years.

C. Complete these sentences with the present perfect tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. She _____ (watch) the movie already.

2. They _____ (buy) a new bicycle for their son.

3. I _____ (finish) my homework.

4. We _____ (visit) the museum many times.

5. He _____ (hurt) his leg.

6. The children _____ (eat) all the chocolates.
7. My brother _____ (travel) to London twice.
8. The teacher _____ (check) the test papers.
9. She _____ (write) a beautiful poem.
10. You _____ (dial) the wrong number.

D. Rewrite these sentences in the negative.

1. She has finished her homework.

2. They have painted the wall.

3. He has cleaned the kitchen.

4. I have received the parcel.

5. The boys have washed the car.

E. Rewrite these sentences in the interrogative form.

1. She has washed the dishes.

2. They have finished the work.

3. He has met your brother.

4. You have completed the task.

5. I have spoken to the manager.

6. She has written the letter.

7. We have visited the zoo.

The Past Perfect Tense

A. Rewrite the sentences by putting the verbs in the brackets in the past perfect tense.

1. When I reached the station, the train (leave).

2. She was tired because she (work) all day.

3. He apologized because he (forget) my birthday.

4. She didn't want to watch the movie since she (see) it earlier.

5. By the time I called him, he (go) to sleep.

6. They were angry because someone (break) the window.

7. The children ate the cake after their mother (make) it.

B. Complete these sentences with the past perfect tense of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. By the time I reached school, the bell _____ . (ring)

2. She was tired because she _____ (travel) all night.

3. They cancelled the match because it _____ (rain) heavily.

4. Ria was upset because she _____ (lose) her notebook.

5. He didn't want dessert as he _____ (eat) already.

6. By evening, the workers _____ (finish) painting the house.

7. We didn't enter the hall because the show _____ (start).

C. Complete these sentences by choosing the past perfect form of the verbs in the brackets.

Use the negative form of the past perfect tense.

1. She failed the quiz as she _____ (read) the chapter.

2. They couldn't enter the room because we _____ (open) the door for them.

3. I didn't call you because I _____ (see) your message.

4. The bus left before we came; we _____ (reach) the stop on time.

5. They came late because they _____ (take) the short route.

D. Complete these questions in the past perfect tense using the words given in brackets.

1. (they/finish) _____ their homework before the movie started?

2. (you/see) _____ the news before your friend told you?

3. (he/repair) _____ the bicycle before the trip?

4. (they/clean) _____ the classroom before the bell rang?

5. (Ravi/call) _____ you before he left?

6. the train/leave) _____ when you reached the station?

7. (the children sleep) _____ before you came home?

E. Rewrite the sentences by reordering the words using the past perfect tense.

1. (arrive/the/train) before we reached home.

2. (already/finish/they/dinner) by 8 pm.

3. (rain/heavily/it) before we started.

4. We arrived (the guests/leave/after).

5. (we/never/see/the place) before that day.

6. (she/complete/homework) before dinner.

7. The bell rang (the students/finish/their/project/after/)

CBL-9 & WB L – 5 (Vocabulary, Spelling, Punctuation)

A. Match these phrases with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. beat a hasty retreat | focus one's attention |
| 2. zero in | the starting point of something |
| 3. d- day | to an excessive degree |
| 4. ground zero | run away in a hurry |
| 5. over- the- top | the day something special is going to happen |

B. Complete the sentences with the above given phrases.

1. The rescue team reached _____ to search for survivors.
2. The teacher asked the class to _____ on the main idea.
3. Tomorrow is _____ for the school's annual function.
4. The children _____ when they saw the angry bull.
5. His reaction to the small mistake was completely _____.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from those given below.

(harvest, irrigate, compost, cultivate, fertilise)

1. Farmers _____ the soil to prepare it for planting seeds.
2. We use water from the canal to _____ the fields during summer.
3. Vegetable waste can be used to make _____.
4. The farmer will _____ the crops when they are fully grown.
5. To help the plants grow better, we _____ the soil with nutrients.

D. Match the words with similar meaning and identify each of them as strong (S) or weak (W).

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. scare | a. break |
| 2. shatter | b. throw |
| 3. toss | c. speak |
| 4. talk | d. drive |
| 5. steer | e. give |
| 6. offer | f. frighten |

E. Fill in the blanks with -ory, -ary, or -ery.

1. vict _____
2. custom _____
3. forg _____
4. secret _____
5. fish _____
6. jewell _____
7. vision _____
8. robb _____
9. comment _____
10. observat _____

F. Replace the highlighted words with their contracted forms using apostrophes.

1. I **do not** know the answer.
2. She **is not** coming to school today.
3. They **are not** ready for the test.
4. You **will not** be late if you hurry.
5. We **have not** finished our homework yet.
6. He **cannot** find his notebook.
7. **I am** going to the library now.
8. She **has not** seen that movie.

Grammar: L - 19, CB L-11, WB L-6 [Active & Passive Voice]

A. Underline the direct objects and circle the indirect object in these sentences.

1. My father bought me a new pencil.
2. Rani sent her friend a message.
3. The chef cooked the guests a tasty meat.
4. They offered the puppy some food.
5. We brought the class some snacks.
6. She sent her teacher a bunch of flowers.
7. I packed breakfast for my sister.

B. Write whether the underlined words are direct objects (DO) or indirect objects (IO).

1. She gave him a book.
2. The judge is questioning the witness.
3. Nikita bought a pancake for her sister.
4. I wrote my cousin a letter.

5. The coach taught us a new exercise.
6. Rani sent a gift to Rekha.
7. Vani teaches yoga to special students.

C. Underline the doers of action and circle the receivers of action in these sentences.

1. The teacher praised other students.
2. My father bought me a bicycle.
3. The artist painted a beautiful picture.
4. The nurse gave the patient medicine.
5. The singer sang a song.
6. The ice-cream was made by Nina.
7. That painting was painted by Anirudh.

D. Change these sentences from active voice to passive voice.

1. The gardener waters the plant.
2. The doctor treats the patient.
3. My friends will organize the event.
4. Riya writes a poem.
5. The police arrested the smuggler.
6. The government will ration essential goods.
7. She writes a letter.
8. The dog bit the man.
9. She opened the door.
10. The police caught the thief.

E. Write whether these sentences are in the active voice (AV) or passive voice (PV).

1. The dog chased the cat.
2. The windows were broken by the storm.
3. The match was won by our school team.
4. The cake was eaten by the children.
5. The mechanic repaired the bicycle.
6. The birds ate the insects.
7. The students recited a poem.

F. Complete the sentences using the passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The letter _____ by the postman. (deliver)
2. The room _____ everyday. (clean)
3. The rules _____ clearly to the students. (explain)
4. The cake _____ by my mother yesterday. (bake)
5. Our school _____ by the ISRO Chairman last week. (our)

CB L-11, SR L-11, WB L-6 (Vocabulary & Spelling)

A. Match the idioms related to the body, with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. get cold feet | agree with one another |
| 2. cost an arm and a leg | be unaware or unrealistic about something |
| 3. see eye to eye | stay cheerful and hopeful during difficult times |
| 4. keep one's chin up | to suddenly become very frightened before doing something very important |
| 5. have one's head in the clouds | be very expensive |

Complete these sentences with the suitable idioms given above.

- a. He was sad about the result, but his parents asked him to _____.
- b. Even though she was confident at first, she _____ when the competition began.
- c. The two friends did not _____ on the plan.
- d. If something _____, most people will think twice before buying it.
- e. She had her _____, dreaming about her future.

B. Match the idioms with their meanings and use them in the sentences given below.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. read between the lines | to say or do something to make people feel more relaxed at the beginning of a meeting or a party |
| 2. break the ice | pay for something |
| 3. speak well of | look for or find a meaning that is not stated openly |
| 4. sit on the fence | praise someone |
| 5. foot the bill | avoid making a decision or choice |

- a. Even though the manager is very strict, many employees _____ her because she is fair.
- b. If everyone feels uncomfortable at the beginning of the meeting, telling a joke can help _____.
- c. Even though he didn't say it clearly, I could _____ and understand what he really meant.
- d. The school had to _____ for the damaged equipment.
- e. The students were asked to vote, but a few chose to _____.

C. Complete these words with the letters 'ou' or 'ow'.

- 1. pron____nce
- 2. holl____
- 3. m____ntain
- 4. prof____nd
- 5. c____ard
- 6. m____rnfal
- 7. j____rney
- 8. kn____ledge
- 9. borr_____

10. c ____rage
11. all ____ance
12. b ____ndary
13. sh ____er

D. Complete these sentences by using the letters ‘ou’ or ‘ow’ in the given blanks.

1. Teachers would enc ____rage students to ask questions.
2. She is res ____rceful and always finds solution.
3. I am d ____btful that the plan will succeed.
4. The police are foll ____ing the suspect carefully.
5. The outfl ____ of water from the dam was controlled.
6. The rebels tried to overthr ____ the government.
7. Don’t disc ____rage him; he is trying his best.
8. He travelled thr ____ghout Europe last summer.
9. We will finish the work tomorr ____.
10. The road is narr ____ing ahead, so drive carefully.

E. Match the words in A to those closest in meaning in B.

A	B
1. confuse	upset
2. regret	merit
3. offend	baffle
4. reassure	frighten
5. warn	comfort
6. deserve	repent
7. alarm	doubt
8. disbelieve	cautious

F. Complete the sentences with the suitable words given below that are close in meaning to the words given in the bracket.

confuse, regret, reassure, offend, disbelieve

1. He did not mean to _____ (upset) anyone with his joke.
2. The long instructions _____ (baffle) the students.
3. The teacher tried to _____ (comfort) the nervous child.
4. She will _____ (repent) not studying for the test.
5. I _____ (doubt) his story because it doesn’t make sense.

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Time

Time is one of the most precious things in our lives. Unlike money, time once lost can never be earned back. Every person, whether rich or poor, gets the same twenty-four hours each day. How we use this time plays an important role in deciding our success or failure in life.

Many students do not realise the value of time at a young age. They often waste hours watching television, playing video games or scrolling on mobile phones. Although these activities are enjoyable, too much time spent on them reduces the time available for studies, reading or learning new skills. This can affect their performance in school.

Students who plan their day and follow a timetable usually perform better. They complete their homework on time, revise their lessons regularly and still find time to rest and play. Time management does not mean working all the time. It means using time wisely and maintaining a balance between study, rest, play, and family.

People who respect time are often respected by others because they are punctual, disciplined and responsible. Therefore, learning the value of time at a young age helps students develop good habits and become successful adults in the future.

1. Why is time considered precious?

- a) It is expensive
- b) It can be regained once lost
- c) It cannot be regained once lost
- d) It makes people tired

2. Which activity is mentioned as a waste of time if done too much?

- a) playing video games
- b) studying
- c) reading books
- d) doing homework

3. Spending too much time on television or mobile phones reduces the time available for _____.

- a) games only
- b) studying and learning new skills
- c) sleeping
- d) travelling

4. Students who follow a timetable usually _____.

- a) feel bored
- b) have no free time
- c) sleep more
- d) perform better in school

5. What does time management mean?

- a) working all day
- b) using time wisely
- c) avoiding rest
- d) studying continuously

6. According to the passage, why are punctual people respected?
- a) They are rich
 - b) They are strict
 - c) They respect time and are responsible
 - d) They talk less
7. Why is it important for students to learn the value of time at a young age?
- a) To develop good habits
 - b) To become successful adults
 - c) To use time wisely and responsibly
 - d) All of the above
8. Find one word from the passage that means
- a) very valuable
 - b) regular and on time
9. People who respect time are often _____ by others. (Fill in the blanks)
10. Learning the value of time helps students become unsuccessful adults. (True/ False)

Creative Writing

Advertisement

1. You are working for an advertising agency. Draft an attractive advertisement for a company launching a new juice. **OR**
2. Draft an attractive advertisement for a new book shop opening in your town.

Formal Letter Writing

1. You are Yasir/Yamini, a student at St Mary's Convent School, Lucknow. You are sick and need leave from school for two days. Write a letter to the principal for the same.

OR

2. You are Aarav/Adeefah, a student at Christ Church School, Nagpur. Write a letter to the principal seeking leave for attending your cousin's engagement in Mumbai.