



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
TERM I EXAMINATION (2023 – 24)
ENGLISH

CLASS: VI
DATE: 17-09-2023

MAX. MARKS: 80
TIME: 3 HOURS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- This paper consists of three sections.
 - Section A Reading (18 marks)
 - Section B Writing & Grammar (22 marks)
 - Section C Literature (40 marks)
- All sections are compulsory.
- Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

SECTION A: READING (18 marks)**1. Read the passage given below.****(10)**

1. In the freezing ocean waters of Antarctica, the planet’s largest seals make their home in a frozen world. These giants are southern elephant seals. The name “elephant seal” comes from both the males’ enormous size and from their giant trunk-like nose, called a proboscis. Females do not have a proboscis, and they are much smaller. A thick layer of blubber keeps southern elephant seals warm in their icy habitat.
2. The seals are clumsy on land, but in water they’re graceful swimmers and incredible divers. They can easily dive 1,000 to 4,000 feet to hunt. Elephant seals are able to stay underwater for 20 minutes or more. The longest underwater session researchers observed was an amazing two hours! When they return to the surface to breathe, it’s only for a few minutes. Then they dive again.
3. While elephant seals spend most of their time swimming, they also gather on beaches in groups called colonies. One reason they come to land is to give birth and breed. Females arriving on land give birth to a single pup they’ve been carrying since the previous year. Newborns weigh about ninety pounds. The mother nurses her pup for a little over three weeks. After this, she returns to the sea to feed. Her pup now weighs well over 200 pounds and is on its own. If it survives, it will enter the sea in a few months.
4. A second reason elephant seals come to land is to molt. When they molt, they shed old skin and fur and new skin and fur grows. A smaller species, the northern elephant seal, lives in the Pacific Ocean, dispersed from Mexico’s Baja California to Alaska. Both northern and southern elephant seals were once hunted nearly to extinction. However, under legal protections both have made incredible comebacks.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN of the questions given below.

- i. What is a proboscis?

A. enormous size of an elephant seal	B. giant trunk-like nose of an elephant seal
C. skin of an elephant seal	D. a baby elephant seal
- ii. A group of elephant seals is called a _____.

A. colony	B. crowd	C. brood	D. litter
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- iii. How much does a newborn elephant seal weigh?

A. 900 pounds	B. 90 pounds	C. 1000 pounds	D. 200 pounds
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- iv. How do elephant seals keep themselves warm in their icy habitat?

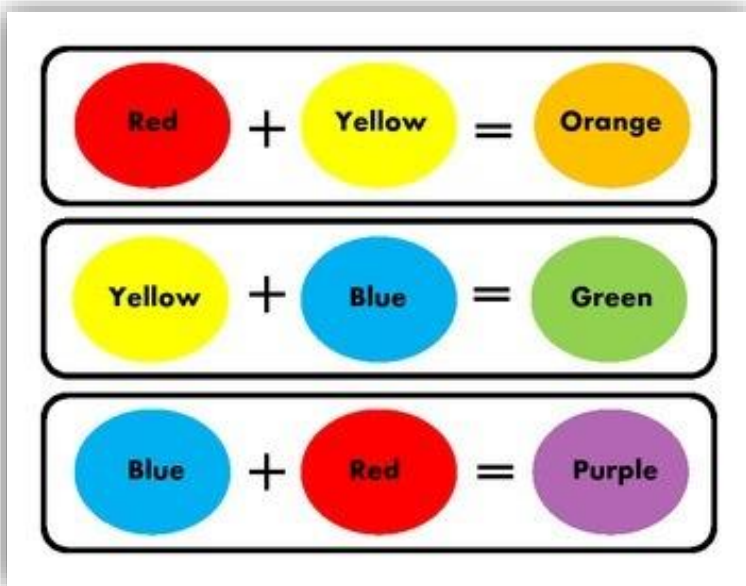
A. they frequently dive into the water	B. they come to the land and rest
C. a thick layer of blubber keeps them warm	D. they migrate to deserts

- v. A smaller species, the northern elephant seal, lives in the _____.
- A. Pacific Ocean B. Antarctica C. Dead Sea D. Gobi Desert
- vi. How are the movements of an elephant seal different on land than in water?
- vii. Why do elephant seals come on land? Write two reasons.
- viii. How can you say that the elephant seals are incredible divers?
- ix. What is molting?
- x. Find the word from the passage which means 'to distribute'.
- xi. According to the passage, why were the elephant seals on the verge of extinction?

2. Read the passage given below.

(8)

- Artists use colours to create patterns. Colours can also show different moods. Bright colours make us feel happy and energetic. Dark colours make us feel calm or sad. The primary colours are red, yellow, and blue. They are the colours that can be mixed together to make different colours. Mixing two primary colours makes a secondary colour.
- The secondary colours are orange, green, and violet (purple). Orange is made by mixing yellow and red. Green is made by mixing yellow and blue. Violet is made by mixing red and blue. Black, white, and gray are special colours. They are called neutral colours.

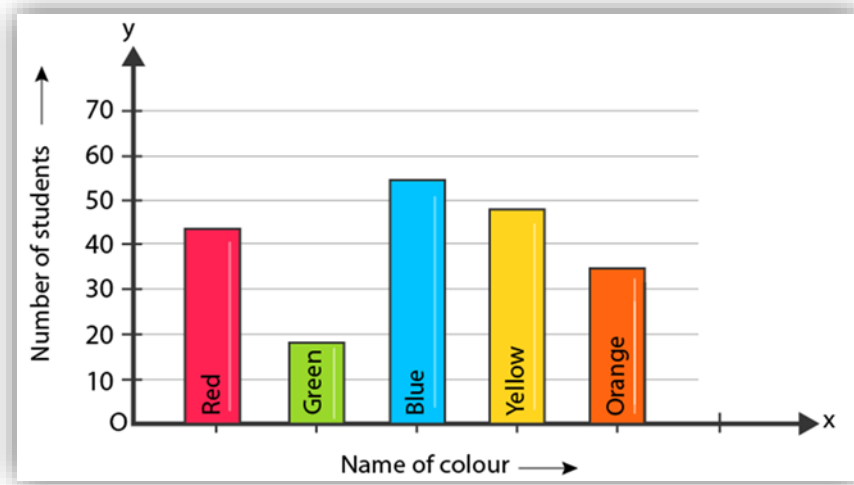


- The combination of primary and secondary colours is known as intermediate colours. Some intermediate colours are: Red-Orange, Yellow-Orange, Yellow- Green, Blue-Green, Blue-Violet, and Red- Violet.
- Artists use the the colour wheel. It helps them know which colours they want to use together in their artwork. The colour wheel is a visual representation of the primary colours and how they combine to create all other visible colours. The colour wheel is helpful for understanding the relationships between colours for art, design planning and colour schemes.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY EIGHT of the questions given below.

- Which colours make us feel active?
A. bright colours B. dark colours C. pastel colours D. faded colours
- The combination of yellow and red gives _____ colour.
A. orange B. dark red C. green D. violet
- Which among these is an intermediate colour?
A. Yellow-Red B. Blue-Violet C. Black-White D. Gray-Black
- Which colours induce relaxation?
- What is the primary colour palette made of?
- What is a colour wheel?
- How do we get the colour green?

The following bar graph shows the favourite colours of the students of grade VI. Observe the picture and answer the questions (viii & ix):



viii. Which is the most preferred colour?

- A. Green B. Yellow C. Red D. Blue

ix. How many students preferred green colour?

- A. less than 10 students B. more than 70 students
 C. more than 30 students D. almost 20 students

SECTION B: GRAMMAR & CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS (22 MARKS)

3. Do as directed. Attempt ANY FOURTEEN of the following questions.

(14)

i. Identify the highlighted word as countable or uncountable noun.

Please give me some **glue** to fix this vase.

ii. Change the following sentence to interrogative.

Seema is wearing a raincoat.

iii. Choose the option that shows the correct order of adjectives.

- A. animated Hollywood film new B. film new Hollywood animated
 C. Hollywood new animated film D. new animated Hollywood film

iv. Write whether the highlighted words are a phrase or a clause.

We will begin the party, **once my best friend arrives.**

v. Identify the type of the underlined phrase by choosing the correct option.

The dog in the window is my pet.

- A. Noun Phrase B. Adverb Phrase C. Prepositional Phrase D. Adjective Phrase

vi. Join these sentences using the correct coordinating conjunction.

He is sick. He is not going to school.

vii. Complete the following sentence by choosing the correct subordinating conjunction.

I met them _____ we were in Paris.

- A. whether B. when C. until D. unless

viii. Identify the main clause and the subordinate clause in the given sentence.

Although I was scared, I crept inside the house.

ix. Identify the verb in the given sentence as transitive or intransitive.

The students played outside today.

x. Complete the following by using an appropriate coordinating conjunction.

Should we go by train _____ take a bus?

xi. Pick the object from the given sentence.

The boy killed the spider.

xii. Choose the correct phrase to complete the given sentence.

They have bought _____ .

- A. a big house B. at the corner C. because of her helpful nature D. riding a cycle

xiii. Fill in the blank by using appropriate phrasal verb.

The football match was _____ due to bad weather.

- A. put off B. called off C. cut off D. broke down

xiv. Complete the given sentence by using appropriate compound adjective.

Dona bought an ornamental _____ table from Dilli Haat.

- A. three legged B. brightly lit C. mouth watering D. ten storey

xv. Choose the correct word for its meaning.

A curtain painted as scenery that is hung at the back of a theatre stage is a _____ .

- A. backdrop B. costume C. green room D. cue

xvi. Change the following sentence to declarative.

How extraordinarily well he paints!

4. Attempt ANY ONE of the following questions.

(3)

i. Write a paragraph in about 60-80 words, describing a recent family vacation. Be sure to describe the paragraph in detail, and conclude with what you loved the most about it.

OR

ii. Write an email to your friend in about 60-80 words inviting him/her to join you on an adventure trip.

5. Attempt ANY ONE of the following questions in 100 to 120 words.

(5)

i. Last week you met your favourite author at a book store. Share your joy with your diary in the word limit given.

OR

ii. Write about some of the things that you wish to do for your parents. Describe your feelings in a diary writing.

SECTION C: LITERATURE (40 MARKS)

6. Read the extract and attempt ANY FOUR of the following questions.

(4)

(Houdini's Challenge)

'A loud burst of applause greeted the journalist as he stepped onto the stage and shook hands with the 'Handcuff King'. The journalist placed the handcuffs on Houdini's wrists and snapped them shut. Then turned the key six times, thus locking it as firmly as possible.'

i. Who is called the 'Handcuff King'?

- A. the journalist B. the mechanic C. Houdini D. the locksmith

ii. Why was he called the 'Handcuff King'? Choose the correct option.

- A. because he could unlock the most complicated locks
B. because he spent five years of his life in creating a lock
C. because he was the real king who ruled the nation
D. because the journalist gave him the title

iii. What was the reaction of the crowd when the journalist stepped onto the stage?

- A. excited B. disappointed C. anxious D. moaning

iv. What was the challenge he had to face that day?

v. What did the journalist do?

7. Read the extract and attempt ANY FOUR of the following questions.

(4)

(Poem: I Wish)

*'The lamp wondered, day after day,
How nice if I could simply fly away!
Undaunted, its very own wings it grew,
Became a firefly, and away it flew.'*

i. What does the lamp dream of?

- A. flying away B. galloping freely C. swimming in the sea D. floating like a cloud

ii. Which line in the extract tells you that the lamp was not afraid of anything?

iii. What does the lamp want to be?

- A. a horse B. a bird C. a fish D. a firefly

iv. Which poetic device is used in the third line of the given extract?

- A. Personification B. Simile C. Repetition D. Alliteration

v. How did the lamp fulfil its dream?

8. Answer ANY SIX of the following questions briefly.

(12)

i. Who gave Moyna a nickname? Why was she called that?

(The Why-Why Girl)

ii. With whom did Swami usually sleep? Why did his father force him to sleep alone in the office room?

(A Hero)

iii. Why does the little boy in the poem associate the colours differently? What does he associate pink colour with?

(I Asked the Little Boy Who Cannot See)

iv. How did the king survive his painful meeting with the humans?

(The King of the Polar Bears)

v. What does the narrator wish to be? How can he make his dreams come true?

(I Wish)

vi. Why did the journalist refuse to take Houdini's handcuffs off?

(Houdini's Challenge)

vii. Who was bitten by Swami and why?

(A Hero)

9. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 30-40 words each.

(6)

i. 'Knowledge has the ability to spread from person to person'. How does Moyna prove this?

ii. In the story, Swami's father tried to say that courage is everything; strength and age are not important. Do you agree to the above sayings? Explain with reference to the story.

(A Hero)

iii. Who do you think were loyal to the king? Compare the behaviour of the gulls and the polar bears with examples from the text.

10. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 40-50 words each.

(8)

i. Why did the polar bears think the king unfit to rule them? How did they decide to replace him?

ii. What were the problems faced by the Shabar community?

iii. What did Houdini do after he was handcuffed by the journalist? What happened when he put out his head for the first time?

11. Give the meaning of ANY THREE of the following words and frame meaningful sentences:

(6)

i. hover

ii. emerge

iii. exhaust

iv. desperate