

PON VIDYASHRAM
HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET - I

SUBJECT: English Language Standard - VI

Reading skills

Read the passage and answer the following questions

Bacteria are extremely small living things. While we measure our own sizes in inches or centimetres, bacterial size is measured in microns. One micron is a thousandth of a millimetre a pinhead is about a millimetre across. Rod shaped bacteria are usually from two to four microns long, while rounded ones are generally one micron in diameter Thus if you enlarged a founded bacterium a thousand times, it would be just about the size of a pinhead. An adult human magnified by the same amount would be over a mile(1.6 kilometres) tall.

Even with an ordinary microscope, you must look closely to see bacteria. Using a magnification of 100 times, one finds that bacteria are barely visible as tiny rods or dots One cannot make out anything of their structure. Using special stains, one can see that some bacteria have attached to them wavy - looking "hairs" called flagella. Others have only one flagellum. The flagella rotate, pushing the bacteria though the water. Many bacteria lack flagella and cannot move about by their own power while others can glide along over surfaces by some little understood mechanism.

From the bacterial point of view, the world is a very different place from what it is to humans To a bacterium water is as thick as molasses is to us. Bacteria are so small that they are influenced by the movements of the chemical molecules around them. Bacteria under the microscope, even those with no flagella, often bounce about in the water. This is because they collide with the water molecules and are pushed this way and that. Molecules move so rapidly that within a tenth of a second the molecules around a bacterium have all been replaced by new ones even bacteria without flagella are thus constantly exposed to a changing environment.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
(A) The characteristics of bacteria
(B) How bacteria reproduce
(C) The various functions of bacteria
(A) How bacteria contribute to disease
2. Bacteria are measured in
(A) inches
(B) centimetres
(C) microns
(D) millimetres
3. Which of the following is the smallest?
(A) A pinhead
(B) A rounded bacterium
(C) A microscope
(D) A rod-shaped bacterium
4. According to the passage, someone who examines bacteria using only a microscope that magnifies 100 times would see

(A) tiny dots

(B) small "hairs"

(C) large rods

(D) detailed structures

5. The relationship between a bacterium and its flagella is most nearly analogous to which of the following?

(A) A rider jumping on a horse's back

(B) A ball being hit by a bat

(C) A boat powered by a motor

(D) A door closed by a gust of wind

6. In line 16, the author compares water to molasses, in order to introduce which of the following topics?

(A) The bacterial content of different liquids

(B) What happens when bacteria are added to molasses

(C) The molecular structures of different chemicals

(D) How difficult it is for bacteria to move through water

Writing Skill

You went to school with your parents to receive your PT I report card. Write a diary entry about your day – how your day began, the feedback of your teachers and your parents' reaction.

Imagine that you are Raghu/Ragini, working for The Times of India. Write a report on an inter-school drawing competition held in your city.

Grammar

Underline the Adverbs in the following sentences and write the kind of adverb in the space provided.

1. She never deceived anyone. _____

2. Divya has just arrived. _____

3. She usually wears Indian dress. _____

4. The play was fairly good. _____

5. He hardly helps anyone. _____

6. We occasionally go out for the dinner. _____

7. He generally arrives late. _____

8. He rarely visits temple. _____

9. We have already prepared the dinner. _____

10. She did her work neatly. _____

An action verb is underlined in each sentence. Circle the adverb that describes the verb.

1. My grandma speaks loudly.
2. Avi played a song on guitar yesterday.
3. I will visit my grandparents tomorrow.
4. Will you come today?
5. Neil stopped the car suddenly.
6. Navin moved out of the room angrily.
7. He carefully joined the last piece onto the model.
8. Ram accidentally fell on the wet floor.
9. Yesterday, we played chess.
10. He will join office soon.

Complete the following with suitable adverbs. Choose from the given box.

well, where, daily, enough, gracefully, accurately, often, tomorrow, how, bravely, already, yesterday, why
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1. Tia walks _____.
2. The boys played _____.
3. The warriors fought _____.
4. Students solved the problem _____.
5. We _____ watch movie.

6. _____ were you late?

7. This is good _____

8. He will join the office _____.

9. I called him _____.

10. _____ can I find him?

PON VIDYASHRAM
HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET - II

Subject: English Language

Standard - VI

Reading skill

Read the passage and answer the following questions

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her long life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country's most highly acclaimed literary award: the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific literary output, which consisted of some eighty - five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was eighty years old, some twenty - five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures she became as she described herself, "mentally bifocal." Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Though honoured in her lifetime with the William Dean Howell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer prizes. Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author is a captivating subject of study.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
 - (A) To offer a criticism of the works of Pearl Buck.
 - (B) To illustrate Pearl Buck's views on Chinese literature
 - (C) To indicate the background and diverse interests of Pearl Buck
 - (D) To discuss Pearl Buck's influence on the cultures of the East and the West
2. According to the passage, Pearl Buck is known as a writer of all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) novels
 - (B) children's books
 - (C) poetry
 - (D) short stories
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as an award received by Pearl Buck?
 - (A) The Nobel Prize
 - (B) The Newberry Medal
 - (C) The William Dean Howell medal
 - (D) The Pulitzer prize

4. According to the passage, Pearl Buck was an unusual figure in American literature in that she
- (A) wrote extensively about a very different culture
 - (B) published half of her books abroad
 - (C) won more awards than any other woman of her time
 - (D) achieved her first success very late in life
5. According to the passage, Pearl Buck described herself as "mentally bifocal" to suggest that she was
- (A) capable of resolving the differences between two distinct linguistic systems
 - (B) keenly aware of how the past could influence the future
 - (C) capable of producing literary works of interest to both adults and children
 - (D) equally familiar with two different cultural environments
6. The author's attitude toward Pearl Buck could best be described as
- (A) indifferent
 - (B) admiring
 - (C) sympathetic
 - (D) tolerant

Writing skills

Write a newspaper report on a 12- hour - long power-cut that your city faced following a storm.

Write a letter to municipal commissioner drawing his attention to the problem of open manholes in your area.

Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb

1. *Your friend_____ (talk-talks) too much.*
2. *The man with the roses_____ (look-looks) like your brother.*
3. *The women in the pool_____ (swim-swims) well.*
4. *Billy_____ (drive-drives) a cab.*
5. *The football players_____ (run-runs) five miles every day.*
6. *One of the students_____ (is/are) studying algebra.*
7. *The exhibit of the artist's paintings_____ (was/were) very interesting.*
8. *Mrs. Andrews, along with, Mr. Raj_____ (do/does) volunteer work.*
9. *All of the salesmen, including Mr. Sam_____ (was/were) at the meeting.*
10. *Every one of the girls_____ (do/does) her shorthand homework.*

The subjects and verbs that follow are in agreement.

If a Subject is singular, write S before it. If it is plural, write P.

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|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| _____ 1. | people think | _____ 11. | night arrives |
| _____ 2. | wind blows | _____ 12. | gates open |
| _____ 3. | owls hoot | _____ 13. | she tries |
| _____ 4. | we practice | _____ 14. | actor rehearses |
| _____ 5. | days pass | _____ 15. | girls study |
| _____ 6. | monkeys chatter | _____ 16. | leaf falls |
| _____ 7. | Karen writes | _____ 17. | thieves steal |
| _____ 8. | it seems | _____ 18. | boy giggles |
| _____ 9. | snakes hiss | _____ 19. | they watch |
| _____ 10. | glasses break | _____ 20. | lion lurks |

Select the sentence that has an error in subject verb agreement.

1. A. Both Christine and Heather have published their stories in major journals.
B. Neither student has the assignment completed.
C. The problems take them all evening to complete.
D. He is one of the students who has taken the exam.
2. A. He and his girlfriend talk on the phone constantly.
B. Neither she nor her mother wants to go to the dinner.
C. The professor or one of her research assistants is at every meeting.
D. The longest of the meetings are the first one of the semester.
3. A. The young couple has a new home in a beautiful neighbourhood.
B. Either the professor or his students have prepared the grant submission.
C. Has an instructor or one of the lab assistants come to help you?
D. Neither the students nor their professor are going to the meeting.
4. A. The jury are taking their seats in the courtroom now.
B. The number of students are increasing.
C. Each of her daughters has developed a unique style.

- D. Neither Suzi nor her sister has been able to find the missing earring.
5. A. There seem to be a growing interest in that class.
B. Either the students or their parents have spoken to the board.
C. When all of the tests are finished, the scientists will have more information.
D. Everyone except the lead suspect has given a statement to the police.

Mark the appropriate verb choice for each of the following sentences.

1. The noisy students (have, has) to leave after two warnings.
2. She is the only one of the students who (have, has) failed the test.
3. The crying baby (irritate, irritates) them.
4. The students and their teacher (is, are) traveling to the competition.
5. Either one of the choices (is, are) going to disrupt the schedule.
6. This is the stereo system that (have, has) been purchased most often in our store.
7. Nobody (dare, dares) to challenge the teacher when she is wrong.
8. The players or their coach (is, are) holding a press conference.
9. Neither of the students (has, have) been to Europe.
10. The problems (was, were) due to a misunderstanding.
11. Which (is, are) more interesting, the red jackets or the blue sweaters?
12. (Has, Have) the manager or the assistant manager approached you?
13. Joan, as well as my sister, (is, are) in college now.
14. Several of the students (has, have) left.
15. Both of the children (has, have) red notebooks.
16. One of the best known love stories (is, are) *Romeo and Juliet*.
17. Mathematics (is, are) very difficult for many students to master.
18. She is one of the girls who (have, has) long hair.
19. She or her sisters (is, are) going.

PON VIDYASHRAM

HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET - III

SUBJECT: English Language

Standard - VI

Reading skills

Read the following poem and answer the questions below.

When the Earth is turned in spring
The worms are fat as anything.
And birds come flying all around
To eat the worms right off the ground.
They like worms just as much as I
Like bread and milk and apple pie.
And once, when I was very young,
I put a worm right on my tongue.
I didn't like the taste a bit,
And so I didn't swallow it.
And so I didn't swallow it.
But oh, it makes my mother squirm
Because she thinks I ate that worm.

Answer the following questions.

1. Who looks fat in the spring?

Ans.....

2. Which type of animal is flying around in this poem?

Ans.....

...

.....

3. Who is “They” in the sentence, “**They** like worms just as much as I like bread and milk”

Ans.....
.....

4. Why did the Mother squirm?

Ans.....
.....

5. Give a suitable title for this passage?

Ans.....
.....

6. Find the antonyms for the following words from the poem.

1. Old a).....

2. Thin a).....

3. Expel a)

(Writing skills)

Your school organized a free medical check-up for the general public. Write a report on the same in 100 words. You are vishal/vishali , head boy/girl of Amet International school, Mumbai.

Write a letter to your younger brother/ sister urging him /her to read newspapers regularly.

(Grammar)

I) Fill in with PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

1) Sarah Star is a singer. She(sing) and (dance) on TV. She (drive) a red Mercedes. At the moment she is with Nick Pear. They (eat) in a restaurant. Sarah (drink) a cocktail and Nick (talk) to the waiter

2) Ann is a doctor. She (work) in a hospital but today she(stay) at home. Now she (cook) dinner. Her friends(visit) her today. It (be) her birthday.

II) Read the following story:

Bob is a young sailor. He lives in England, but he is often away with his ship.

One summer he comes back from a long voyage and finds new neighbors near his mother's house. They have a pretty daughter, and Bob soon loves her and he wants to marry her when he comes back. Bob promises the girl to send a present from every port.

Bob's first port is Capetown in Africa, and he sends the girl a parrot from there. The parrot speaks three languages. When Bob's ship reaches Australia, a letter comes from the girl. The letter says, "Thank you for the parrot, Bob. It tasted much better than a chicken."

a) Write the story again. Use THE SIMPLE PAST:

Bob **was** a young sailor. He **lived** in England, but he **was** often away with his ship.

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III) Fill in the blanks with a correct form, the PAST SIMPLE or the PAST CONTINUOUS:

1. He (talk) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.
2. They (study) two hours last night.
3. Jane (sleep) when the telephone rang.
4. As I (walk) to the lab, I met my friend.
5. We (watch) TV last night.

Fill in the blanks to complete the movie review. Use the correct tense of the verbs given:

E.T. by JOE BERNES

Last night, I saw a good movie. The title of the movie was **E.T.** It was an excellent film. To my surprise. I (laugh), I (cry), and I (worry) about the little creature from space, and I completely (enjoy) the show.

The story is about an extraterrestrial person named E.T. He(land) on earth in a flying saucer. But his space ship(depart) without him. A little American boy(discover) E.T. They(play) together and they(like) each other a lot. But E.T. (miss) his home. He (want) to go back. He (plan) his return trip, but then ...

Well, go and see this excellent summer film and find out about E.T.