

# FR. AGNEL SCHOOL, VAISHALI

## QUESTION BANK

### CLASS VI (2017-18)

#### ENGLISH

#### SECTION A – READING COMPERHENSION

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

#### A. The Solar System

The **solar system** is the Sun and the objects that travel around it. The Earth is part of the solar system because it also travels around the sun. The **Sun** is a star similar to the other stars in the sky but it is much closer to the Earth. The Sun is mostly a big ball of gases composed mainly of hydrogen and helium.

There are seven other planets that travel around the sun, too. These planets, in order, include **Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune**. Earth is located between Venus and Mars. The path the planets use when traveling around the sun is oval-shaped and is called its orbit. Each of the planets in the solar system takes a different amount of time to orbit or travel around the Sun.

The planets of the solar system are also a variety of sizes and are made up of different substances. The largest planet in the solar system is Jupiter. Over 1,000 Earths could fill the size of Jupiter. The smallest planet is Mercury, which is also the closest planet to the Sun. Earth and Venus are similar in size to each other.

The four inner planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are made of rock containing many different minerals. The four outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are mostly made up of different gases. Jupiter is mainly helium, hydrogen, and water. The four outer planets also have rings that encircle them with Saturn having the most rings.

The asteroid belt is another object in the solar system. The **asteroid belt** is approximately located between the orbits of the planets Mars and Jupiter. The asteroid belt contains irregularly shaped bodies called **asteroids** which are believed to be left over from the beginning of the solar system 4.6 billion years ago. The objects are rocky and irregular in shape, and some may be hundreds of miles across, but most of the asteroids are very small.

In summary, the solar system is the Sun and the objects that travel around it including the eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Each of the planets follow an oval-shaped path around the Sun which is called the planet's orbit. Many of the planets also have moons which are celestial objects that orbit another body in space. Finally, there is also an asteroid belt located between Mars and Jupiter containing irregularly shaped objects called asteroids.

1) The Sun and the objects that travel around it is called



A. planets

- B:** The solar system
  - C:** Moons
  - D:** The asteroid belt
- 2) What is the difference between the Sun and the other stars of the universe?
- A:** The sun is much farther away
  - B:** The sun shines brighter
  - C:** The sun is closer to the Earth
  - D:** The sun is much larger
- 3) Which of the following shows the correct order of the inner planets?
- A:** Mercury, Earth, Venus, Mars
  - B:** Mars, Mercury, Venus, Earth
  - C:** Venus, Mars, Earth, Mercury
  - D:** Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars
- 4) Which of the following the correct order of the outer planets?
- A:** Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus
  - B:** Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
  - C:** Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune
  - D:** Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune, Saturn
- 5) Which of the following is the definition of an asteroid?
- A:** Irregularly shaped bodies which are believed to be left over from the beginning of the solar system
  - B:** Celestial objects that orbits another body in space
  - C:** Similar to stars in the sky but they are much closer to the Earth
  - D:** The name of the rings encircling several planets of the solar system
- 6) Which of the following shows the smallest and largest planets of the solar system?
- A:** Mercury and Saturn
  - B:** Venus and Earth
  - C:** Mercury and Jupiter
  - D:** Saturn and Jupiter

## **B. I Spot A Leopard!**

Leopards are majestic wild cats with beautiful spotted coats. These spots help them blend in with plants and shadows. Since leopards are one of many wild cat species with spots, it is pretty easy to mix them up with other spotted wild cats, especially jaguars and cheetahs. There are a couple important differences between leopards. Like most wild cats, leopards are solitary animals. African leopards climb trees to avoid predators that hunt in groups, such as

lions and hyenas. The many subspecies of Asian leopards climb trees to avoid tigers, which are much larger. Leopards also climb trees to wait for their prey. After catching prey, a leopard often drags it high up in a tree so other predators won't get it.

You might be surprised to know that leopards are good swimmers. They're also pretty fast runners. They can reach speeds of 36 miles per hour and make leaps as much as 20 feet long and 10 feet high. Even so, leopards rarely race after prey. They either wait in a tree, or silently stalk it, pouncing when the prey is close.

Leopards only come together when mating or when a mother raises her young. A mother gives birth to two or three tiny cubs. She remains with them for the first few days. Then she hides them away while she hunts.

1. Based on the information in the article, which of the following descriptions correctly identifies a leopard's spots?

- a. A leopard has small, solid spots of roughly the same size and shape.
- b. A leopard has rosette-like spots with speckles in the centre.
- c. A leopard has large, patchy spots on its back and limbs, but none on its belly.
- d. A leopard has spots shaped like roses without dots inside them.

2. Choose the statement that best describes a leopard's habitat.

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3. Even though leopards are capable of running at high speeds, they do not chase after their prey like other wild cats do. How do leopards get their prey?

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4. If you are lucky to glimpse a leopard out in the wild, where are you most likely to see one?

- a. in a cave
- b. up in a tree
- c. on a grassy plain
- d. in the water

### C. **A Bird Came Down.**

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, plash less as they swim.

1. What is the poem about?
  - a.  A normal occurrence in nature of a bird searching for its food and its interaction with a human.
  - b.  A fight between a bird and a poet.
  - c.  A bird eating a beetle.
  - d.  A bird teaching others how to eat a worm.
  
2. Find antonyms for 'careless', 'cooked', 'courageous' and 'slow' from the poem?
  - a.  convenient, raw, frightened, rapid
  - b.  cautious, hurried, frightened, rapid
  - c.  cautious, raw, hopped, rapid
  - d.  cautious, raw, frightened and rapid
  
3. What did the bird do with its feathers?
  - a.  The bird cleaned its feathers.
  - b.  The bird spread out its feathers and flew.
  - c.  The bird used the feathers to protect itself.
  - d.  The bird used the feathers to push the beetle.
  
4. Why has the poet called the grass 'convenient'?
  - a.  Because the bird could see the beetle in the grass.
  - b.  Because grass is greener on the other side.
  - c.  Because it was easy for the bird to have dew from it.
  - d.  Because the bird could see the worm in the grass.
  
5. The bird did not do which of the following?
  - a.  Cook the worm and eat it.
  - b.  Let the beetle pass.
  - c.  Unroll his feathers.
  - d.  Glance with rapid eyes.

6. How does the poet describe the eyes of the bird?

- a.  Watery like dew.
- b.  Like grass.
- c.  Like frightened beads.
- d.  Like butterflies.

### **D. Anne Frank**

**Anne Frank** was born in Frankfurt in June 1929. At age 1934, she moved to Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, with her family. The Nazi party had just taken power in Germany, and Anne and her family were Jewish. They were among the 300,000 who left Nazi Germany in the years between 1933 and 1939. She was a good student, had many friends, and led a relatively normal life, until Germany invaded the Netherlands in 1940.

The occupying Germans began to persecute Jewish people immediately. They passed laws which segregated Jewish communities from the rest of the population, right down to the schools. Her father tried to get the family to the United States, where he figured they would be safe from persecution, but in 1941 the United States closed its doors on refugees, and they were forced to stay in the Netherlands.

In response to increased persecution of Jews by the Germans, and communications summoning them to go to a work camp, the Franks went into hiding. They ransacked their own apartment to make it look like they had fled, and Anne's father spread the notion that they were running to Switzerland. Instead, Anne, her father, her mother, and her sister Margot, moved to a secret set of rooms in the building which housed Anne's father's offices.

Only four employees, those most loyal to them, knew that they were there. The door to the rooms was concealed by a bookcase. The four employees would tell the Franks about what was going on in the world, and give them food so they didn't starve.

She wrote almost every single day until the first of August, 1944. Three days later, German police stormed the secret room and arrested everyone in it. To this day, it is not known how the Franks were found, but it's possible someone had betrayed them. The Franks were taken to a transit camp for a month, and then transported to **Auschwitz**. Once there, Anne was separated from her father. She had her head shaved and a number tattooed onto her arm, and lived in horrific conditions with little to eat.

A month later, Anne and Margot were transported to Bergen-Belsen, where they ultimately died, most likely of typhus. Anne was 15 years old at the time. Her mother later died of starvation. Her father was the only one to survive until the end of the war. He eventually received her diary from a friend who had kept it after their arrest, and decided to publish it.

When she first started writing, Anne had no idea her private, personal words would be read by the whole world. Her diary shows the mind of a normal young girl who has to deal with the horrible realities of fascism firsthand, and is ultimately destroyed by it. That's why her words are so important today.

1) Which of the following describes Anne Frank?

- A:** Christian

- B:** Jewish
  - C:** Buddhist
  - D:** Atheist
- 2) The Frank family had to move to the Netherlands because of which of the following?
- A:** The Nazis were persecuting Jews
  - B:** They couldn't afford to live in Germany
  - C:** They wanted to
  - D:** They were involved in organized crime
- 3) What did Anne write about in her diary?
- A:** Her relationship with her family
  - B:** Her romance with a boy her age
  - C:** The day-to-day life of a refugee in hiding
  - D:** All of the above
- 4) Which of the following tells why Anne stopped writing in her diary?
- A:** She ran out of pages
  - B:** She stopped wanting to write
  - C:** It isn't known
  - D:** She was arrested by the Nazis
- 5) How old was Anne when she died?
- A:** 12
  - B:** 13
  - C:** 14
  - D:** 15
- 6) Why is Anne Frank's diary so important?
- A:** She was rich
  - B:** She used really big words
  - C:** She gave unique perspective on the horrors of fascism
  - D:** She was a Nazi sympathizer

## **E. Mount Everest**

**Mount Everest** is the tallest mountain on Earth-its peak is almost 30,000 feet above sea level, or almost as high as commercial airplanes fly. The mountain is part of the Himalayas mountain range, and located on the border between Nepal and China.

The mountain is known by various names by the local people who live around it. The name 'Everest' was coined in 1865 by **Andrew Waugh**, who was the British Surveyor General of

India-as India was a British colony at the time. Andrew chose 'Everest' as it was the last name of the man who held his position before him, Sir George Everest.

Everest has been difficult to climb for several reasons, aside from the actual distance there is to climb. The first is weather-the mountain is inaccessible for half of the year because of heavy snow and wind. The second is **altitude**. The mountain is so high that the air at the top is much thinner than the air at the bottom. This means that people climb higher up than 8,000 feet can get altitude sickness. Symptoms of altitude sickness include headaches, nausea, dizziness, sweating, nosebleeds, fatigue, and insomnia. This is because the air is so thin that the heart does not have enough oxygen to fuel the muscles.

The reason for climbing Everest was prestige, especially national prestige. The British wanted to show that they were masters of the world by climbing its tallest mountain. The first recorded attempt to climb Everest was by British mountaineers in 1921, though they climbed to only 22,000 feet. A controversial attempt took place in 1924. George Mallory and Andrew Irvine set out to scale the mountain and disappeared. Only Mallory's body was discovered... in 1999. It is possible that Mallory and Irvine were the first to reach the peak of Everest, but as they did not survive to tell the tale, it remains a mystery.

The first successful expedition to the peak was by a team of several people led by British army officer John Hunt. Hunt chose two groups of two to make the climb. The first group, Tom Bourdillon and Charles Evans, both British, got within 300 feet of the peak but were forced to turn back. The second group, made up of **Edmund Hillary**, from New Zealand, and **Tenzing Norgay**, a Sherpa climber from Nepal, climbed up next. Bourdillon and Evans had planted supplies and found a route up the mountain, and these supplies helped Hillary and Norgay on their trip up. They climbed the peak in 1953. They took photos, buried some items in the snow to prove they were there, and made the trip down.

Hillary and Hunt were knighted by the Queen for their actions. Hillary and Norgay, the two climbers, have been honored all over the world ever since.

Since then, many other groups of climbers have faced disasters while climbing. A Japanese group in 1970 sent up over 100 people, but failed to reach the top and suffered 8 deaths. In 1996, nineteen people died trying to climb Everest. However, since the 1990s, climbing Everest has gotten much safer. More than 4,000 people have reached the top since 1953. These climbs have increased the problems of pollution. It is reported that 26,000 pounds of human excrement is left behind on the mountain each year.

Apa Sherpa, and PhurbaTashi, both Nepalese, are tied for the record of most times climbed Everest-with 21 ascents to the top.

1) How did Mount Everest get its name?

- A:** The British Surveyor General of India named it after his predecessor
- B:** The British Surveyor General of India named it after his father
- C:** The British Surveyor General of India named it after himself
- D:** The local Nepalese people named it that

2) Which of the following are the symptoms of altitude sickness?

- A:** Headaches
- B:** Nosebleeds

- C: Dizziness
  - D: All the above
- 3) Which of the following is the reason the British want to climb Mount Everest?
- A: To gain international prestige
  - B: For scientific research
  - C: To map it
  - D: To use it for tourism
- 4) Which of the following was the first recorded attempt to climb Everest by the British?
- A: 1920
  - B: 1921
  - C: 1922
  - D: 1923
- 5) Which of the following pair of climbers are the first to climb Everest?
- A: George Mallory and Andrew Irvine
  - B: Tom Bourdillon and Charles Evans
  - C: John Hunt and Andrew Waugh
  - D: Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay
- 6) How many people have climbed Mount Everest since 1953?
- A: Over 4,000
  - B: Over 3,000
  - C: Over 26,000
  - D: It isn't known

## **SECTION B- WRITING**

### **a. PARAGRAPH WRITING**

Write a paragraph on:

1. Hazards of spitting in public
2. My experience of catching a bus on a rainy day

### **b. DIARY ENTRY**

Write a diary entry for the day when:

1. You came back from an international Holiday.
2. You witnessed a road accident.

### **c. FORMAL LETTER**

Write a letter to the Principal of your school:

1. Requesting for Leave as you have to visit your ill uncle in another town.
2. Requesting for the availability of school canteen.

## **SECTION C- GRAMMAR**



## A. Verbs

1. Underline the verbs in the given sentences and identify their kinds:
  - ii. It is my dream to visit planet mars.
  - iii. Shweta's grandfather is passionate about growing plants in his garden.
  - iv. We went trekking in the Himalayas during our holidays.
  - v. Savitri loves to knit for her grandchildren.
  - vi. Holding my purse tightly, I got into the crowded bus.
  - vii. Having completed her household chores, she went to the mall.

2. Read the following passage. There is an error in each line. Identify the error and write the error and correction in the space provided.

In a develop nation like ours,  
where many are still not able to acquiring  
even primary education, those undergone  
higher education is a previledging elite.  
They must not wasting a single moment  
in useless pursuits.

INCORRECT

CORRECT

- |    |       |       |
|----|-------|-------|
| a. | _____ | _____ |
| b. | _____ | _____ |
| c. | _____ | _____ |
| d. | _____ | _____ |
| e. | _____ | _____ |

3. Fill in the blanks with correct form of the given verbs:

Fifteen years earlier, the banker had too many millions \_\_\_\_\_ (count), but now he was afraid \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) himself which he had more of, money or debts. \_\_\_\_\_ (gamble) on the stock exchange had gradually brought his business \_\_\_\_\_ (decay). \_\_\_\_\_ (recollect) what had happened after the party, the banker began \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) himself why he had made that \_\_\_\_\_ (curse) bet.

## B. Tenses

1. Rewrite the following as directed:

a. I feel much better today. (Present continuous)

\_\_\_\_\_

b. My uncle is leaving for Malaysia this evening. (Simple present)

\_\_\_\_\_

c. The plumber will repair the leaking pipes by afternoon. (Future perfect)

\_\_\_\_\_

d. Instead of being in the class, Himanshu sneaked out to play football. (Past Perfect)

\_\_\_\_\_

e. They had been struggling for over a hundred years to obtain freedom. (Simple past)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the appropriate past tense form of the verbs in the brackets.

a. Santosh \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in this office for twenty five years before she \_\_\_\_\_ (retire).

b. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (weep) for almost an hour when his mother \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back.

c. the residents of the colony \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) without water for some days when the corporation \_\_\_\_\_ (send) tankers of water for them.

- d. Sunita \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for her friend for over an hour before she \_\_\_\_\_ (come).
- e. I wish Kunal \_\_\_\_\_ (join) the Indian Air force.

### **C. Pronouns**

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ have the chosen as the Secretary?
  - b. I saw an exciting football match \_\_\_\_\_ day.
  - c. Madhav bought \_\_\_\_\_ a new watch for Diwali.
  - d. You should be ashamed of \_\_\_\_\_ for telling lies.
  - e. The dog managed to open the door by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - f. I once caught a fish \_\_\_\_\_ weighed two kilograms.
  - g. Don't be hasty. You must think before you do \_\_\_\_\_.
  - h. The parents of the boy blamed \_\_\_\_\_ for the accident.
  
2. Complete the following paragraph by choosing the correct word from the given options:  
 Father sat up late, smoking and reading or pacing the floor, and when \_\_\_\_\_ (him/ his/ he) finally went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ (itself/ himself/ themselves), he slept badly. That was the last straw. \_\_\_\_\_ (Him/ I/ He) got up and moved into the rear of the house. \_\_\_\_\_ (me/ I/ my) was just in the room above. I could hear \_\_\_\_\_ (her/ it/ him) talking to himself about the way \_\_\_\_\_ (they/ them/ their) tucked in the sheets.

## **SECTION D- LITERATURE**

### **(The Lonely Heart, The Blind Boy, I keep Six Honest Serving Men)**

1. Answer the following questions briefly:
  - a. Why had Sekhar gone to Mr. Basu's house?
  - b. What made him curious about didi?
  - c. How did he plan to become friends with Didi?
  - d. What information did he gather about her from his uncle and aunt?
  - e. What did Didi give him as the parting gift?
  - f. How does the blind boy divide his days and nights?
  - g. Do you think the blind boy needs our sympathy? Why/ why not?
  - h. What do you feel about the boy's approach to life?
  - i. How does the blind boy compare himself to a king?
  - j. Which are the six serving men the poet keeps?
  - k. What work do they do for the poet?
  - l. When does the poet give them rest?
  - m. How do these serving men help the poet?
  
2. Answer the following questions with reference to context:
  - a. "But different folk have different views;  
 I know a person small-  
 She keeps ten million serving- men,  
 Who get no rest at all!"
    - i. From which poem have the given lines been taken? Who is the poet?
    - ii. Which 'views' is the poet talking about in the first line of the stanza?
    - iii. Why do the ten million serving men get no rest at all?
    - iv. What is the rhyme scheme of the given lines?

- b. "She checked the letterbox. But there was nothing in it, and disappointment was writ large on her face."
- Who is 'she' referred to?
  - What was she looking for?
  - Explain: 'disappointment was writ large on her face'.
- c. "While Didi bustled about with the cups and saucers, Sekhar covered the table with a tablecloth that Didi had stitched when she was young."
- What were Didi and Sekhar preparing for?
  - How did they become friends?
  - What special dish had Didi made for Sekhar?
- d. "With heavy sighs I often hear  
You mourn my hapless woe;  
But sure with patience I can bear  
A loss I ne'er can know."
- Identify the poem and the poet?
  - Why would anyone mourn the poet's woe?
  - Which loss has incurred to the poet?
  - How does he bear the loss?
- e. "O say what is that thing call'd Light  
Which I must ne'er enjoy;  
What are the blessings of the sight,  
O tell your poor blind boy!"
- Why can't the poet ever enjoy light?
  - Does he seem sad about his loss of sight?
  - To whom is the poet addressing in the given lines?
3. Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words:
- What do we learn from the blind boy's approach to life? Can positivity be the cure of all stress?
  - Imagine you are the postman from 'The Lonely Heart'. You have seen what a miserable life Didi was leading until she met Sekhar. Describe in a paragraph, how the two became friends and how Sekhar changed Didi's life for the better.
  - Write a short note about describing an interesting event you have witnessed recently. Also include answers to the questions- who, what, when, where, why, how, etc.