



SUMMATIVE - 2 ASSIGNMENT	
GRADE - 6	SUBJECT – ENGLISH
Syllabus – (Honeysuckle – Unit – 6,7,8,10) (SR – 6,7,8,9)	
Grammar – (Ch – 15,16,17,18,19,20,23,24,25.), Comprehension	
Writing skill (Story writing, Dialogue writing, Poster Making, Advertisement)	

## SECTION – A READING

**Q1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.**

### PASSAGE 1

The Siberian crane is also known as snow crane are the most distinctive among cranes. The adults are all snowy white in colour, except for their black primary feathers which can be seen only when they are flying. They breed in the arctic tundra region of western and eastern Russia and migrate to China Iran and India during winters. They make the longest distance migration among cranes. However their population is steadily declining and they have been included in the list critically endangered bird species formulated by International Union for Conservation of Nature 2013.

**Answer the following briefly.**

**1. Where do Siberian cranes breed?**

Ans. Siberian cranes breed in arctic tundra region of western and eastern Russia.

**2. How do adult Siberian cranes look?**

Ans. The adults are all snowy white in colour, except for their black primary feathers **which can be seen only when they are flying.**

**3. What is the other name of Siberian crane?**

Ans. The Siberian crane is also known as snow crane.

**4. In what list have they been included?**

Ans. They been included in the list of critically endangered bird species.

**5. Find the opposites of the following in the passage (a) the shortest (b) excluded**

Ans. a) the longest b) included

### PASSAGE 2

Language is a wonderful gift given to man. No animal possesses this gift, but they have their own way of expressing themselves. When a rabbit sees an enemy, it runs away into its hole. Its tail, which is white, bobs up and down as it runs. The other rabbits see it and they run too. They know that there is a danger. When a cobra is angry, it raises its hood and makes itself look fierce. This warns other animals. When a bee has found some food, it goes back to the hive. It cannot tell the other bees where the food is by speaking to them, but it does a kind of dance in the air. Some animals say things by making sounds. A dog barks when a stranger comes near.

**Questions :**

(a) What is a wonderful gift to man?

- (b) How does a rabbit express itself in case of danger?
- (c) What does cobra do when it is angry?
- (d) How does a bee inform about the presence of food?
- (e) How does a dog communicate?
- (f) Use the word "possess" in your own sentence.

**Answers :**

- (a) Language is a wonderful gift to man.
- (b) When a rabbit sees an enemy, it runs away into its hole by bobbing up and down its tail as it runs.
- (c) When a cobra is angry it raises its hood and makes itself look fierce.
- (d) A bee does a kind of dance to tell the other bees where the food is.
- (e) A dog communicates by barking.
- (f) My uncles possess great communication skills.

**Q2. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

**POEM 1**

When I went out I stole an orange  
 I kept it in my pocket  
 It felt like a warm planet  
 Everywhere I went smelt of oranges  
 Whenever I got into an awkward situation  
 I would take the orange out and smell it  
 And immediately on even dead branches, I saw  
 The lovely and fierce orange blossom  
 That smells so much of joy  
 When I went out I stole an orange  
 It was a safeguard against imagining  
 There was nothing bright or special in the world.

- 1) What did the poet steal?  
 a) An apple                      b) **an orange**                      c) a banana                      d) all of these
- 2) Where did he keep it?  
 a) **In his pocket**                      b) in a box                      c) in a basket                      d) none of these.
- 3) How did the poet feel?  
 a) **Happy**                      b) sad                      c) bad                      d) none of these
- 4) When did smelling oranges help the poet?  
 a) Everywhere                      b) **in awkward situation**                      c) in class                      d) none of these
- 5) Find the synonym of 'brilliant' from the poem?  
 a) Lighter                      b) brilliance                      c) **bright**                      d) none of these

**POEM 2**

Fame is a food that dead men eat,  
 I have no stomach for such meat.  
 In little light and narrow room,

They eat in the silent tomb.  
With no kind voice of comrade near  
To bid the feaster be of cheer.  
But friendship is a noble thing  
Of friendship it is good to sing.  
For truly when a man shall end,  
He lives in memory of his friend,  
Who doth his better part recall,  
And of his fault make funeral.

• **Answer the following questions choosing correct options:**

- 1) By the expression 'Fame is a food that dead men eat' we mean –
  - a) **Fame is enjoyed only after death**
  - b) fame is enjoyed during lifetime
  - c) Fame is something like food
  - d) fame dies with one's death.
- 2) Friendship is a noble thing because –
  - a) a man cannot live without friends
  - b) real friends are very helpful
  - c) **a man always remembers the good**  
qualities of his friends after his death
  - d) it enhances dignity of mankind
- 3) Friendship is better than fame because in friendship –
  - a) **when a man dies he lives in the memory of his friend**
  - b) a man always regards his friend
  - c) enmity never comes
  - d) a man is always happy in the company of his friend.
- 4) In the last line of the above poem the poet wants to convey that –
  - a) one should believe in friendship
  - b) the faults of a man are highlighted by his friend after his death
  - c) **the faults of a man are forgotten by his friend after his death**
  - d) one should not run after fame and friendship
- 5) The word '*recall*' means –
  - a) Forget
  - b) come close
  - c) help
  - d) **remember**

**SECTION B – WRITING**

❖ **DIALOGUE WRITING**

1) **Write a dialogue between a teacher and a student.**

**Teacher:** Mona, stand up. What am I teaching?

**Student:** Sir, you are teaching grammar.

**Teacher:** Mona, look at the board. See the word – Adjective! Is the spelling correct?

**Student:** Yes, Sir. The spelling is correct.

**Teacher:** Can anyone tell me what a noun is?

**Student:** A noun is the name of a person, a place or a thing.

**Teacher:** Delhi is the capital city of India. Name any two nouns used in this sentence.

**Student:** Delhi and the city are the two nouns.

**Teacher:** What kind of nouns are they?

**Student:** Delhi is a proper noun and the city is a common noun.

**Teacher:** Period is over now. I'll explain to you this topic tomorrow.



2) Write a short dialogue between two strangers waiting for a bus.

**Clerk:** Good morning! How may I help you?

**Passenger:** I want a reservation of two tickets to Delhi.

**Clerk:** Have you filled the reservation form?

**Passenger:** Here it is!

**Clerk:** But there is no seat available on 25th January.

**Passenger:** Is there any seat available in Jan Shatabdi Express.

**Clerk:** Yes. There are two seats are available in Jan Shatabdi Express.

**Passenger:** What is the time of departure?

**Clerk:** The time of departure is 07:38 am.

**Passenger:** Please book two tickets. Thank you, Sir.

❖ **STORY WRITING**

1. From the given outline form a story and give suitable title.

The hare laughed at the slow moving tortoise - the tortoise not at all ashamed of his slow pace - retorted that he could beat the hare in a race - agreed - the hare went away in lightning leaps - the tortoise went slowly after him - the hare confident - had a nap - the tortoise went on and on - reached the winning post first - the hare beaten in the race.

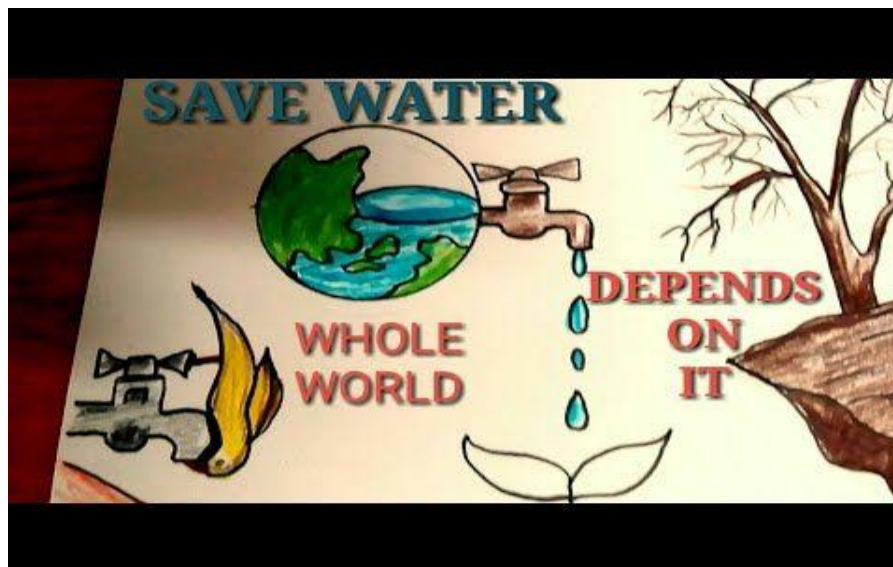
**The Hare and the Tortoise**

One day a hare made fun of the slow tortoise. The tortoise quietly replied that if the hare would run a race with him he would prove that he was not slow. The race began, and the hare quickly leaped ahead at a great pace. He was soon so far in front that he decided to have a little sleep. Plodding steadily on, the tortoise presently passed the sleeping hare. He smiled to himself and kept straight on. After some time the hare awoke and raced on. When he reached the winning post, however, he found that the tortoise had already arrived. He realized that slow but steady wins the race.

**Moral: Slow and Steady wins the race**

❖ **POSTER MAKING**

1. Draft a Poster on “Save water” for spreading awareness among general public.



2. Your school is organising a 'Book Week' in the school premises. Make a request to the students to donate used books for the school library. Add catchy slogans.

**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!**

**DONATE BOOKS FOR A GOOD CAUSE**

*Read them! Make them your pals!  
Don't destroy them! Cherish them!  
Keep them for posterity!  
The school Library Beckons you  
To let everyone meet your friend  
(The book)*

**Contact:**  
President, Book Club,  
ST JOHN'S SCHOOL

### ❖ ADVERTISEMENT

1) You have started a dance academy. Draft an advertisement for its promotion

NOW ENROLLING ALL AGES!

UNLEASH YOUR INNER  
**Dancer**

BALLET | TAP | JAZZ | MODERN | HIP-HOP | IRISH | AFRICAN | ACRO | CONTEMPORARY | & MORE!

**ABC SCHOOL OF DANCE**  
1-800-628-1804 • WWW.WEBSITE.COM

FIRST CLASS  
*Free!*

## SECTION C – GRAMMAR

### ❖ FILL IN THE BLANKS:

➤ Add suitable *Interjections* before these sentences.

- 1) **Hurray** Holidays are here.
- 2) **Ouch!** I hurt my toe.
- 3) **Hello** How have you been?
- 4) **Alas!** They have lost their luggage.
- 5) **Phew** It was a long trek.

➤ Fill in the blanks with the suitable *coordinating conjunctions*.

- 6) Lisa took some bread **and** spread some jam on it.
- 7) We had an umbrella **yet** we got wet in the rain.
- 8) One can choose to be happy **or** grouchy.
- 9) There is no milk for tea, **nor** is there any creamer.
- 10) I cannot stay now **but** I will surely visit you soon.

➤ Fill in the blanks using *where, when, if, unless*.

- 11) This is the playground **where** I play.
- 12) I saw a hyena cross my path **when** I was driving back home last night.
- 13) You cannot leave **unless** you submit your assignment.
- 14) You can participate **if** you already have the costume.
- 15) Let us look for a place **where** we can park the car safely.

➤ Fill ups with a suitable form of the verbs.

- 16) Each child **is** special to their parents.
- 17) Everybody **was** merrily singing at the party last night.
- 18) **Has** anyone seen my glasses anywhere?
- 19) Something **has** burnt in the kitchen.
- 20) Each of them **was** blamed by the Headmaster yesterday.

➤ Fill in the blanks choosing the correct words from the brackets.

- 21) Please tell me **whether** you will come if the **weather** is fine. (weather/whether)
- 22) I come **here** in the evenings to **hear** the chirping of the birds. (hear/here)
- 23) It is already time for the show and we are all ready. (already/all ready)
- 24) Every winner was there to **accept** the award **except** Nandini. (except/accept)
- 25) I could not bear to walk around in bare feet on the thorny path. (bare/bear)

➤ Fill in the blanks choosing suitable question tags from the brackets.

- 26) The car is safely parked here, **isn't it?** (isn't it/is it)
- 27) The classes have assembled for the show, **haven't they?** (have they/haven't they)



- 28) You are in Class 6, **aren't you?** (are you/aren't you)  
29) She hasn't shared her plans yet, **has she?** (has she/hasn't she)  
30) The soup is not very hot, **is it?** (isn't it/is it)

❖ **Complete the following exercises as directed.**

**A) Rewrite these sentences as exclamatory sentences using words from brackets:**

- 1) It is very cold. (How)  
-How cold it is!  
2) The sun is so bright. (How)  
-How bright the sun is!  
3) It is a colourful dress. (What)  
-What a colourful dress it is!  
4) This place is noisy. (How)  
-How noisy the place is!  
5) You have a loving pet. (What)  
-What a loving pet you have!

**B) Join the sentences using subordinating conjunctions given in brackets.**

- 1) Meet me. You leave. (before)  
-**Meet me before you leave.**  
2) I have many pictures. I do not have an album. (but)  
- **I have many pictures but I do not have an album.**  
3) I did not like the food. It was too oily. (because)  
-**I did not like the food because it was too oily.**  
4) Do not travel. You are not well. (if)  
-**Do not travel if you are not well.**  
5) You can work hard. You can succeed in life. (and)  
-**You can work hard and succeed in life.**

**C) Circle the prepositions and underline the objects of the prepositions.**

- 1) The fair will start from Saturday.  
2) The organizers have asked for a space beside the lake.  
3) Children can enjoy themselves on the swings.  
4) There will be a big wheel towering above everyone.  
5) Bookings for the stalls will begin on 19 July.

**D) Read these geographical facts and underline the *prepositional* phrases.**

- 1) Asia is a continent with a rich history.  
2) The longest river on our planet is Nile.  
3) The Himalayan Mountains are the highest in the world.  
4) There is hot liquid rock under the surface of the earth.  
5) The salt in the Dead Sea does not support any life form.

**E) Write 'A' for sentences in active voice and 'P' for passive voice.**

- 1) My mother teaches dance in a school. - **A**
- 2) Many malls have been built in Ranchi. - **A**
- 3) My father reads the newspaper every morning. - **A**
- 4) The modern bicycle was invented in 1884 by James Starley. - **P**
- 5) Graham Bell invented the telephone. – **P**

**F) Use apostrophes at the correct places.**

- 1) We often go to Mr. Maniks house.  
**-We often go to Mr. Manik's house**
- 2) There were no puppies in my uncles kennel.  
**-There were no puppies in my uncle's kennel.**
- 3) Do not jump over the Hingoranis fence.  
**-Do not jump over the Hingorani's fence.**
- 4) We helped Aruns sister find her lost bag.  
**-We helped Arun's sister find her lost bag.**
- 5) The poachers wanted the elephants tusks.  
**-The poachers wanted the elephant's tusks.**

**G)Punctuate these sentences using commas.**

- 1) the letter is addressed to mr s v sen  
**-The letter is addressed to Mr. S. V. Sen.**
- 2) rahul can do the beds and Jacob can do the dishes  
**-Rahul can do the beds and Jacob can do the dishes.**
- 3) these dishes cooked in india do not have the original taste  
**-These dishes cooked in India do not have the original taste.**

**H)Write suitable homophones for these words.**

- 1) Dye                    **-Die**
- 2) Floor                 **-Flour**
- 3) Berth                **-Birth**
- 4) Soot                 **-Suit**
- 5) Route                **-Root**
- 6) Principal           **-Principle**
- 7) Heal                 **-Heel**
- 8) Weak                **-Week**
- 9) Loan                 **-Lone**
- 10) Sight               **-Site**



## SECTION D – LITERATURE

### ❖ Word Meanings:

- 1) Preserve – maintain, save
- 2) Raft – a flat structure used as a boat
- 3) Sensible – showing common sense ; responsible
- 4) Thoughts – ideas
- 5) Handsomely – in a beautiful manner
- 6) Body – form
- 7) Groomed – polished
- 8) Obvious – clear
- 9) Annoyed – angry
- 10) Dignity – the quality of being worthy of respect
- 11) Warned – alert
- 12) Traders – shopkeepers
- 13) Pleased – happy
- 14) Tempt – convince
- 15) Obligated – forced
- 16) Nourish – feed
- 17) Bolt – a sudden strike
- 18) Partied – made merry
- 19) Spy – watch secretly
- 20) Resent – dislike
- 21) Gliding – moving smoothly
- 22) Clearing – an open space in a forest where there are no trees
- 23) Fangs – long sharp teeth
- 24) Spectators – those who watch a show
- 25) Snout – the nose and mouth of an animal
- 26) Laden – loaded
- 27) Occasionally – sometimes
- 28) Dilemma – difficult situation
- 29) Genuine – real
- 30) Fatigue – tiredness
- 31) Consciously – in a state of awareness
- 32) Probable – like to happen
- 33) Ailing – unwell
- 34) Substitute – replace
- 35) Forbidden – not allowed
- 36) Perpetually – constantly
- 37) Afflict – cause pain
- 38) Chronic – continuing for a long time
- 39) Gratitude – thankfulness

- 40) Pact – agreement
- 41) Flee – run away
- 42) Sparkle – glitter
- 43) Awkward – difficult
- 44) Rigid – firm

❖ **Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **Radha’s favourite activity is**

- (a) reading books
- (b) climbing trees**
- (c) collecting stamps
- (d) polishing shoes

2. **Nasir wants to learn**

- (a) how to preserve seeds**
- (b) how to play football
- (c) how a car works
- (d) how to stitch

3. **Serbjit’s parents blame him**

- (a) for cheating them
- (b) for not being obedient
- (c) for having started the fight**
- (d) for disobedience

4. **The attitude of Jumman towards the aunt**

- (a) became undesirable**
- (b) was good
- (c) hurt him
- (d) was loving

5. **The aunt decided**

- (a) to separate
- (b) to appeal to the Panchayat**
- (c) to cook herself
- (d) to leave the village

6. **The ‘Lucky Shop’ allowed**

- (a) people to try their luck**
- (b) boys to play the game
- (c) losers to take prizes
- (d) all to take money

7. **Rasheed was upset because**

- (a) he had made money
- (b) he had won prizes
- (c) he did not win any prize**
- (d) he was sick

8. **‘Playing tricks’ means**

- (a) cheating**
- (b) playing

- (c) enjoying
- (d) blowing

**9. Saeeda's mother was denied**

- (a) water
- (b) pearls
- (c) dewdrops
- (d) sunshine**

**10. The sunrays never wished to be called**

- (a) fair weather friends
- (b) friends
- (c) liars**
- (d) frauds

**11. The formula for good health is:**

- (a) early to rise
- (b) early to bed
- (c) eat, drink and be merry
- (d) early to bed and early to rise.**

**12. Prem reached Pambupatti which was**

- (a) a deserted village
- (b) a village of forests
- (c) a peaceful village**
- (d) a wild village

**13. People in Pambupatti village believed**

- (a) in simple living
- (b) in fighting in the name of religion
- (c) in fighting in the name of language
- (d) in leading a peaceful living**

**14. When Prem opened his eyes, he felt happy**

- (a) to be surrounded by the loving people**
- (b) to eat rich food
- (c) to play the whole day
- (d) to browse the net

**15. Prem wished that he should**

- (a) enjoy living without parents
- (b) never go back to his village**
- (c) continue playing cricket
- (d) continue to work at the garage

❖ **Reference to context**

(Read chapter A Game of Chance & The Banyan Tree)

❖ **Answer the following questions in short:**

**1) When Jumman's aunt realized that she was not welcome in his house, what arrangement did she suggest?**

Ans. Jumman's aunt demanded monthly allowance so that she could set up a separate kitchen.



**2) “God lives in the heart of the heart of the Panch”, the aunt said. What did she mean?**

Ans. The aunt meant that a person in the seat of a judge becomes fair and just like God.

**3) Why was Algu upset over Jumman’s nomination as head Panch?**

Ans. Algu was upset because Jumman was already annoyed with him. So he thought Jumman would take his revenge.

**4) Why the shop was called ‘Lucky Shop’?**

Ans. The shop was named ‘Lucky Shop’ so as to tempt the people to try their luck and win prizes.

**5) The old man won a clock and sold it back to the shopkeeper. How much money did he make?**

Ans. The old man made 15 rupees by selling the clock back to the shopkeeper.

**6) How many prizes did the boy win? What were they?**

Ans. The boy won four prizes. They were a comb, a fountain pen, a wrist watch and a table lamp.

**7) Why was Rasheed upset?**

Ans. Rasheed was upset because he thought he was unlucky at the game of chance.

**8) What happened to the crow in the end?**

Ans. In the end, the crow goes bitten by the cobra and it fell dead.

**9) What did the myna do finally?**

Ans. The myna flew to the ground, looked into the bushes, gave a shrill cry and flew away.

**10) The monkey was happy living in the fruit tree, but his happiness was not complete. What did he miss?**

Ans. The monkey did not have a company to talk and share. He always felt lonely on the tree.

**11) What did the two friends generally talk about?**

Ans. The two friends generally talked about birds and animals. They also discussed the difficulties of the farmers.

**12) Where did the monkey live?**

Ans. The monkey lived in a fruit tree on the river bank.

**13) What did the monkey give the crocodile to eat?**

Ans. The monkey gave the crocodile fruits to eat.

**14) What is the moral of the story, “The Monkey and the Crocodile”?**

Ans. One should not betray ones friend.

**15) Define a dream in your own words.**

Ans. A dream is an activity of the mind that takes place when we are asleep.

**16) Why has sleep been called a wonder?**

Ans. (I) it transports us to a new world.

(II) It helps us to forget all our sorrows.

**17) What does a good sleep provide?**

Ans. Sleep provides complete rest to our body and mind.

**18) What did the physicians ask Saeeda's mother to do to get well? Did their advice help her? If not why?**

Ans. The physicians advised Saeeda's mother not to take normal food and to remain shut in a small dark room.

**19) What assurance did the sun rays give to Saeeda?**

Ans. The sun rays promised to reach the earth at the fixed hour the next morning.

**20) What did the crocodile tell the monkey midstream?**

Ans. In the midstream, the crocodile told monkey about his wife's wish that she wanted to eat monkey's heart.

**21) Why is Prem determined not to return to village?**

Ans. The communal riots in his village made his as well as villagers' life unsafe in the village. During the riots, people burnt houses and killed one.

**❖ Answer the following questions in detail:**

**1) Who were the other two spectators? What did they do? (Did they watch or did they join in the fight?)**

**Ans.** Apart from the author, the other two spectators were a myna and a jungle crow. First, they sat on the cactus to watch the outcome of the fight. Later, they tried thrice to take part in the proceedings and dived at the cobra, but failed.

The Crow died at the end after the cobra attacked it. The mongoose dragged the dead snake into the bush and the myna flew away.

**2) What was Algu's verdict as head Panch? How did Jumman take it?**

Ans. Algu's verdict as head Panch was that Jumman had to pay his aunt a monthly allowance, or else the property would go back to her. Jumman felt betrayed and he became Algu's enemy.

**3) What happens to our body when we sleep?**

- i. Our muscles get relaxed.
- ii. Our temperature and blood pressure go down.

iii. Our heartbeat and the activities of the brain slow down.

**4) Why did the sunrays stage a revolt against their father?**

Ans. When the sunrays were preparing themselves to reach the earth, the sun told them not to go as there were clouds in the way. One of the rays said he has made pact with Saeeda so he has to keep his promise. The rays said they can't stay back and revolted against their father, the sun to reach the earth.

**5) What changes occur in our body when we sink deeper into sleep?**

Ans. When we enjoy more and more sound sleep, our muscles relax and heartbeat becomes slower. Our temperature and blood pressure both go down. The ever-active brain also slows down so that we could not think and put pressure on our mind. We are not in the position to think or act consciously. When we wake up, our temperature and blood pressure rise to normal. Our heartbeat and breathing also become normal and we are fully awake and have forgotten most of the dreams.

