

D.A.V. PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BHUBANESWAR
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-I (2016-2017)
CLASS-VI
SUBJECT: ENGLISH

TIME-2 ½ Hours.

F.M.-80

General Instruction:

Section-A-Reading (20)

Section-C-Grammar (15)

Section-B-Writing (20)

Section-D-Literature (25)

All answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper.

Answer all the questions in each section before going to the next section.

SECTION-A (READING)

20 marks

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:-

(1x10)

Rabindranath Tagore, fondly called 'Gurudev', is one of the great sons of India. He was a genius in many ways. A lover of nature, Tagore wrote not only poetry, but plays, dance-dramas, stories, novels and numerous songs as well. Besides, he was a great educationist. It is difficult to find another equally versatile and gifted genius in history. He was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. His famous work 'Gitanjali' is known for its fresh and beautiful verses.

Rabindranath was born on 7th May 1861 in the rambling old mansion of the Tagore family at Jorasanko, Kolkata. From the very beginning, young Rabindra would not like the teaching of a conventional school or to learning at home under the care of tutors. Schools were like prisons to him.

The first nursery rhyme, a common jingle in Bengali which he had learnt, introduced him to the magic of poetry. He wrote his first verse when he was only seven. What he wrote was so beautiful that well-known writers of the day were full of admiration for him. Bankim Chandra Chatterji, once took off a garland from his neck and put it on young Rabindra, saying that it was more fitting to garland the 'rising sun'. Having suffered from bad teaching in his childhood, Tagore thought of starting a small experimental school, modelled on the ancient ideals of the Gurukul. He had liked Santiniketan, a place 150 km from Kolkata.

- a) When and where was Rabindranath Tagore born?
- b) Where did Tagore think to start a small experimental school?
- c) What was his famous work?
- d) By what name is Rabindranath Tagore fondly called?
- e) Who called young Rabindranath the "rising sun"?
- f) How was he introduced to the magic of poetry?
- g) Which method of teaching he didn't like?

h) **Fill in the blanks**

Besides a lover of nature and a writer of poetry, plays dance-dramas, stories, novels and numerous songs, Tagore was _____

- i) Which word in the first paragraph is a synonym of "multi-faceted"?
j) Which word in the second paragraph is a synonym of "irregular"?

2. Read the following poem carefully and choose the most appropriate option given below.

(1×5)

I ought to love my country,
The land in which I live.
Yes, I am very sure my heart
Its truest love should give.
For, if I love my country
I'll try to be a man
My country may be proud of
And if I try, I can.
She wants men brave and noble,
She needs men true and kind,
My country needs that I should be
The best men she can find.

- a) What is the poet sure of?
(i) That he should love his country.
(ii) That he should love his country truly.
(iii) That his country deserves his love.
(iv) That he should not love anybody else but his country.
- b) What kind of man he wants to be?
(i) Worldly-wise
(ii) Kind and noble
(iii) A man his country may be proud of
(iv) Honest and sincere
- c) Which of the following type of men a country needs?
(i) Practical
(ii) Brave and noble
(iii) Diplomatic
(iv) Impractical
- d) Who is 'she' referred to in the poem?
(i) The country
(ii) A woman
(iii) The poet's mother
(iv) A girl

e) What is the rhyme scheme in each stanza?

(i) aabb

(iii) abcb

(ii) abab

(iv) abbc

3. Read the passage given below and choose the correct options.

(1×5)

The handwriting of a person is an expression of personality and can be called as brain writing. Writing is an expressive movement and these movements have their own meanings and interpretations. Each feature of handwriting will reveal something about the writer's character. These features need to be examined and their meanings put together like jigsaw puzzle. This science of handwriting analysis is called as 'Graphology'. Large writing is a sign of ambition, a desire to think big. People who write small letters tend to be modest. People who leave large gaps between the words are usually clear minded but end up being isolated and lonely. Persons with very small gaps between their words like to have people around them most of the time. Space between letters show the extent to which the person relies upon his own intuition. When all the letters are connected, it indicates a person with logical and systematic thinking.

a) Handwriting can also be called brain writing because;

(i) we write with the brain

(ii) we read it with the brain

(iii) it is influenced by our thinking

(iv) it is interpreted by the brain

b) Each feature of handwriting shows;

(i) writer's style

(ii) writer's personality

(iii) writer's family

(iv) writer's character

c) The ambitious people will always have;

(i) neat writing

(ii) small writing

(iii) large writing

(iv) ambitious writing

d) Distance between the letters indicates that;

(i) a person has no friends

(ii) a person is surrounded by friends

(iii) a person wants to make many friends

(iv) none of the above

e) The synonym of isolated is;

(i) ice cold

(ii) separated

(iii) on an island

(iv) useless

SECTION-B (WRITING)

20 marks

4. You are Sourav/Sovna, the secretary of science club of your school. Draft a notice for the students of class VI to VIII inviting the students to participate in Science Quiz. Give all necessary details. Put the notice in a box. *→ Name of a school should be mentioned. (4)*
→ word limit - ?
5. Festivals play a very important role to integrate people. They not only break the monotony of life but also help in promoting communal harmony. You are asked to deliver a speech on "Festivals of India" in the morning assembly. You may take idea from My English Reader Unit-1 (Celebrations). *word limit (8)*
6. **Following are the hints of a story. Develop them into a story in about 150 words-**

(8)

There was a Mango tree — near river Ganga — a monkey lived in the tree — spent his days eating mangoes — jumping — had a crocodile friend who lived in the river — everyday gives mangoes — crocodile's wife ate mango — desired to eat monkey's heart — invited for dinner — monkey trusted — monkey came back — cursed the crocodile for betraying.

SECTION-C (Grammar)

15 marks

7. **Rearrange the following words into meaningful sentences:-**

(1×3=3)

Example: by / childhood / are / memories / everyone / cherished

Answer: Childhood memories are cherished by everyone

- a) Childhood / generally / I / as being / remember / my / happy
- b) Carefree / some of / recall / my / I / can / times
- c) Frightening / remember / I / can / moments / also / my

8. **The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Find the error and write the correct word in the space provided:-**

(½ × 6 = 3)

	Incorrect	Correct
It was only last month when me had	(a) _____	_____
a chance of mine first visit abroad.	(b) _____	_____
Mine friend accompanied me on the journey.	(c) _____	_____
They reached London on 5 th January.	(d) _____	_____
It was the first time when it travelled	(e) _____	_____
by plane. We found theirselves in a	(f) _____	_____
new world altogether.		

9. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate word from the brackets:- (½x6=3)

Sarojini Naidu is called (a) _____ (a/an/the/some) Iron Lady of India. She was (b) _____ (a/of/all/any) close associate of Gandhi. She was a revolutionary throughout (c) _____ (her/his/their/your) life. After 1915 she devoted (d) _____ (his/her/their/my) life to freedom movement. The Britishers did not like (e) _____ (his/her/all/some) movements and put her in prison (f) _____ (much/all/many/any) times.

10. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate form of verbs from the brackets:-

(½x6=3)

My mother (a) _____ (do) a lot of work. She (b) _____ (cook) food and (c) _____ (clean) the house. Whenever, I (d) _____ (fallen) ill, she looks after me well. She (e) _____ (be) a religious person. She (f) _____ (narrate) many interesting stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata to us at bed time. Right now, she is not at home.

11. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate word from the brackets:- (½x6=3)

In my neighbourhood there (a) _____ (are/is/was/has) a group of three friends. It (b) _____ (consisted/consists/has consisted/consist) of Ram, Shyam and Mohan. They are from Bihar and (c) _____ (has/have/was/were) come to Delhi for a good job. They (d) _____ (is/are/were/was) well educated but their pronunciation (e) _____ (was/is/are/were) different from that of Delhiites. They (f) _____ (believe/believes/believed/believing) that one day or the other they are going to succeed.

SECTION-D (LITERATURE) (25 MARKS)

12. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow: - (1x4=4)

We may all command the present

If we act and never wait

But repentance is the phantom

Of a past that comes too late!

- a) Who can command the present?
- (i) those who feel sad about the present
 - (ii) those who accomplish their work in time
 - (iii) those who are worried about their future
 - (iv) none of the above
- b) Repentance is the ghost of a/an-
- (i) unsuccessful past
 - (ii) successful past
 - (iii) successful present
 - (iv) hopeful future

- c) What does the poet want to convey through above lines-
- (i) live for today forget tomorrow
 - (ii) if you do not work in present, in future you have to repent
 - (iii) do not think about present
 - (iv) remember the past
- d) What can we command-
- (i) future
 - (ii) past
 - (iii) present
 - (iv) ghost

→ Answers in - (a)

13. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

(1×4=4)

No time to see, when woods we pass,
 Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass,
 No time to see in broad daylight
 Streams full of stars like skies at night.

- a) The phrase 'no time' suggests the following except-
- (i) busy
 - (ii) relaxed
 - (iii) engaged
 - (iv) occupied
- b) The extract tells us—
- (i) some people don't have interest to enjoy the beauty of nature
 - (ii) the people have no time to appreciate the finer aspects of nature
 - (iii) very few people are interested to enjoy the nature's beauty
 - (iv) the poet is not at all interested in nature
- c) The poetic devices used in the fourth line-
- (i) metaphor and alliteration
 - (ii) alliteration and simile
 - (iii) simile and repetition
 - (iv) simile and metaphor
- d) Who doesn't have sufficient time to enjoy nature?
- (i) the poet, W.H Davies
 - (ii) some people
 - (iii) the people who are leading a busy life
 - (iv) the poet's friends

14. Answer any four of the following:-

word limit

(2 x 4 = 8)

- a) What two false notions did Gandhiji have?
- b) Why did the forester ask for royal audience?
- c) Why is the poet not ready to listen about tomorrow?
- d) What did little Daddy suddenly understand at the end?
- e) The phrase 'no time' has been repeated in the poem 'Leisure'. Why has it been repeated?

*Chapter name
mentioned*

15. Answer the following questions briefly:--

word limit

(2 x 2 = 4)

- a) Confidence is the most important human quality, which a person should possess. How Daddy was humiliated due to lack of this quality?
- b) How time plays an important role to be successful in life?

16. Imagine yourself to be the white elephant. Write a diary entry expressing your feelings after you got freedom and reunited with your mother.

OR

Think yourself as Gandhi and write a letter to your friend about how good handwriting is an important part of education.

(5)