



# AnandNiketan

## Maninagar Campus

<b>Grade : VI</b>	<b>Subject : English Literature</b>	<b>Section: _____</b>
<b>Name :</b>	<b>Practice Worksheet 1</b>	<b>Date: .08.19</b>
<b>Syllabus :-</b>	<b>Empower 1</b>	<b>Subject Enrichment</b>
Unit 2- Lesson 2 and 4 (poem). Unit 3 –lesson 1 and 3. Unit 4-lesson 2, 3.	<b>Notebook Submission / Completion :- 10 Marks</b>	<b>Dictation : 15 marks Listening : 5 marks</b>

### Section: A (Reading)

#### Q.1. – Read the following passage and answer the given questions:-

Aristotle lived many years ago. He was born in a Greek colony about 350 years before the birth of Christ (B.C.) His father, Nichomachus, was the physician for the king of Macedonia. Unfortunately Nichomachus died when Aristotle was quite young. When he was 17 years old he was sent to Athens to study. Athens was a center of learning and he joined the Academy and studied for twenty years under Plato who was the foremost philosopher and teacher of that time. When Plato died Aristotle left Athens and went to Mysia where he taught for three years in the king's court and married the king's daughter Pythias. They had a daughter and Pythias died when she was a young woman. Some writers claim that Philip, king of Macedonia, invited him to come and teach his son Alexander who was 13 years old at the time. He tutored him for five years. This same Alexander would later go on to conquer the then-known world. He returned to Athens. Aristotle set up his own school, the Lyceum, he would teach there for 13 years. The school he started continued for more than two hundred years. Aristotle was a genius. He studied many different subjects; science, plants, animals, the human body, weather, the earth, the heavens, politics, government, ethics and philosophy. He taught moderation, urging his students to follow the middle road between extremes. He defined virtue as the disposition of the soul that promotes human flourishing. Aristotle thought common men of virtue were capable of governing themselves. He died soon afterward in 322 B.C. at the age of 62.

#### Questions

1. What do you know about the early life of Aristotle?
2. What did he do in Mysia?
3. Where did Aristotle set up his school?
4. How many subjects did Aristotle study?
5. What were the teachings of Aristotle and when did he die?

#### Q.2. – Read the following passage and answer the given questions:-

Everybody knows that dinosaurs once roamed the earth. But how do we know that fact? Dinosaurs lived many millions of years ago and there were no photos taken of them (or any people around to take those photos!) Yet scientists do have proof of dinosaurs, thanks to fossils.

A fossil is what is left of an animal or a plant a long time after it dies. Fossils are the buried parts of living things that have been preserved from a different geological time period. You can think of fossils as the ancestors of today's animals and plants. To be considered a fossil, the remains must be at least 10,000 years old.

Usually when an animal or plant dies, it decomposes. That means it rots away to nothing over time. But sometimes, an animal gets buried at the bottom of an ocean in layers of sand or mud called sediment. Over many years, the animal's skeleton gets crushed by more layers of sediment. Eventually, the sediment hardens into rock over the bones, which decay. When that happens, minerals slowly replace the bones and make a cast of the skeleton in the same shape as the original. Millions of years later, the rock surrounding the skeleton surfaces after an earthquake or after erosion from wind and rain. The fossil is then just waiting to be found, perhaps by someone like you digging it up from the ground!

There are some other, more unusual ways for fossils to form. Scientists have discovered skeletons of animals that died instantly when a volcano erupted, their bones preserved in the ash. Small bugs or insects caught in tree sap can become fossils when the sap hardens into a golden material called amber. And animals trapped in sticky natural asphalt or tar can turn into fossils. The most famous example of these fossils can be found right in the middle of California's biggest city, Los Angeles. Scientists have uncovered more than three million fossils from the Ice Age at the *La Brea Tar Pits*, including saber-toothed cats and mammoths. And scientists there continue to dig up more fossils all the time!

Huge dinosaur skeletons are probably the most famous kinds of fossils. The largest ever found is a dinosaur called *sauroposeidon* (sore'-oh-puh-sie'-dun). Scientists think this type of dinosaur was 60 feet long and weighed 60 tons—that equals 120,000 pounds! But fossils are not always huge. The tiniest dinosaur fossil was found in China. *Microraptor* was only about a foot long, which is about the size of a box of cereal. Even tinier are the smallest fossils ever discovered, blue-green algae that lived on some rocks in Africa more than three billion years ago. Blue-green algae are also the very oldest fossils ever found.

Fossils give us a wonderful window into our past. Today the science of studying fossils is alive and well. *Paleontology* (pay-lee-un-tall'-uh-gee) is the study of the history of life on earth, using fossils as the evidence. So if you love dinosaurs and you want to know more about what happened on earth thousands or millions of years ago, maybe someday you can make your living by digging up fossils!

### Questions

1. Where are you most likely to discover a fossil?
2. What do you call an ancient, extinct elephants from the time of the Ice Age?
3. According to the information in the passage, why are fossils helpful in studying the prehistoric past?
4. Using the information in the passage, describe one way a fossil can form.
5. In your own words, describe what the *La Brea Tar Pits* are?

### Section: B (Grammar and writing)

**Q.3. Write a letter to your friend asking her/him to give his/her previous class notes to help you.**

**Q.4. Write a small paragraph on "friend".**

**Q.5. You are the secretary of science club of your school.**

Write a notice and inform the students about an upcoming science exhibition .give all the relevant details and ask them to submit their projects and models by a certain date.

**Q.6. Fill in the blanks with adverbs.**

- a) The cat chased the ball around \_\_\_\_\_(play).
- b) The child cried \_\_\_\_\_. (loud)
- c) The team worked really \_\_\_\_\_. (hard)
- d) Sana chose the answers for her test \_\_\_\_\_so she would pass.(care)
- e) This plant grows \_\_\_\_\_ in dry climates.(fast)

**Q.7. Use the comparatives of the adverbs given in the brackets and fill in the blanks.**

- a) I speak English \_\_\_\_\_ than you.(good)
- b) That phone rings \_\_\_\_\_ than the others.(loud)
- c) He recovered much \_\_\_\_\_ than the doctors expected. (Quick)
- d) You can travel \_\_\_\_\_ in first class.(comfort)
- e) Meera runs \_\_\_\_\_ than Sheela. (Fast)

**Q.8. Tick and write the correct answer.**

- a) Why did grandpa ask Tarini's mother to send Tarini to the terrace.  
1. He wanted to speak to Tarini    2. He could not go alone.

- b) Where did the participants go a day before the grand finale?  
1. Marina beach            2. Mahabalipuram
- c) Javed's father was a sailor/coast-guard.
- d) what was the main occupation of the islanders?  
1. farming            2. Fishing

**Section: C (Literature)**

**Q.9. Write the meanings and sentences of the following words.**

1. fussy
2. Giggled
3. Prestige
4. lass
5. fowl

**Q.10 .RTC**

1. "She sings very well."
  - a. Who said this words and to whom?
  - b. Who does "she" refer to?
  - c. Where were these words said?
  - d. What happens next?
  - e. Name the two girls in the story.
2. "My pretty lass, can you tell me where Mr Daniel Bliss lives?"
  - a. Who said this words and to whom?
  - b. Why did the speaker want to meet Daniel Bliss?
  - c. How did the 'pretty lass' answer?
  - d. What happens next?
  - e. Write the name of this lesson.

**Q.11. Answer the following questions. (Any Five)**

1. Do you think that the king's wise men were a really wise? Why do you think so?
2. Do you think, the king was fussy? Why? Why not?
3. What do you think is the staple food of the people living in these islands?
4. Why did Tarini find grandpa's idea funny?
5. What does Tabby do after the men left the room.
6. Why did the king order that some old peasant be brought before him?