



AnandNiketan

Maninagar Campus

Grade : VI	Subject : English Grammar Practice Worksheet	Date:11.10.19
Syllabus: Ch 14-Past Tense Ch 15- Future Tense Ch 33-Story Writing Ch 34-Picture Composition	PT-III	PT-III(Written)-20 Marks Notebook Submission-5 Marks Subject Enrichment; Dictaton:15 Marks Speaking:5 Marks

Section: A (Reading)

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

What's fiercer than a lion but smaller than a beagle? The honey badger, one of the toughest mammals in Africa and western Asia. Honey badgers stand less than a foot high. They are only a couple feet long. They weigh just over 20 pounds. Yet they have a reputation for toughness that is far greater than their size. Some honey badgers will chase away lions and take their kills. I guess that goes to show you that size isn't the only thing that matters in a fight. So what makes the honey badger so tough? They have speed, stamina, and agility, but so do many animals. They aren't stronger than lions, so how do they stop them? The thing that sets the honey badger apart is their skin. Their skin is thick and tough. Arrows, spears, and bites from other animals can rarely pierce it. Small bullets can't even penetrate it. Not only is their skin thick and tough, it is also loose. This allows them to twist and turn to attack while another animal is gripping them. The only safe grip one can get on a honey badger is on the back of their necks.

Honey badgers have long, sharp claws. These claws are good for attacking and even better for digging. Honey badgers are some of nature's most skilled diggers. They can dig a nine-foot tunnel into hard ground in about 10 minutes. They love to catch a meal by digging up the burrows of frogs, rodents, and cobras. They also use their digging skills to create their homes. They live in small chambers in the ground and defend them fiercely. They will attack horses, cows, and even water buffalo if they are foolish enough to poke around a honey badger's den.

You don't get a reputation like the honey badger by running from danger. The honey badger is fearless and a tireless fighter. They will attack any creature that threatens them, man included. Because of the honey badger's reputation, most predators avoid them. Some animals use the honey badger's rep to their advantage. Adult cheetahs have spotted coats, but their kittens have silver manes and look like honey badgers. Some scientists believe that their coloring tricks predators into avoiding them. Wouldn't you walk the other way if you saw a honey badger?

You might be wondering: "If honey badgers are so tough, how did they get a name that makes them sound like a piece of candy?" The answer makes sense. Since honey badgers have such thick skin, bee stings rarely harm them. So honey badgers love to raid beehives. I can't blame them. Who doesn't like free honey? Honey badgers chase after honey aggressively. So much so that beekeepers in Africa have to use electric fencing to hold them back. There's nothing sweet about that.

Beekeepers aren't the only people who have grown to hate honey badgers. Honey badgers may be fun to read about, but they are nasty neighbors. They attack chickens, livestock, and some say children, though they usually leave people alone. But if a honey badger moves in your backyard, there's not a whole lot that you can do about it. I mean, are you going to go and tangle with an animal that eats the bones of its prey? An animal with teeth strong enough to crunch through turtle shells? An animal that never tires, gives up, or backs down? Yeah, I wouldn't either...

Questions:

1. Which person is most likely to be disturbed by a honey badger moving in next door?
2. Which animal is the honey badger afraid to attack?

3. Which is not one of the honey badger's strengths?
4. How do cheetah kittens' silver manes help them to survive?
5. What would be the safest thing to do if you encountered a honey badger?

Section: B (Writing and Grammar)

Q.2. You can see the picture given below. Write a story using your own imagination and creative ideas to make the story interesting. (5 Marks)



**Q.3. Write a Story to bring out the following moral-
'No Pains, No Gains'**

Q4. Rewrite the Sentences in Past Tense with the words given in brackets

1. George _____ off the ladder while he _____ the ceiling. (fall, paint)
2. Last night I _____ in bed when I suddenly _____ a scream. (read, hear)
3. _____ TV when I _____ you? (you watch, phone)
4. Ann _____ for me when I _____. (wait, arrive)
5. Maisie _____ up the kitchen when John _____ her to marry him. (clean, ask)
6. The house _____ £ 150,000 in 2003. (cost)
7. The fire _____ at six in the morning. (still burn)
8. My brother _____ a new job a week ago (get).
9. Columbus _____ America over 500 years ago (discover)
10. She _____ not interested in the book because she _____ it (be ,not understand)
11. _____ at school yesterday? (you be)
12. We _____ in a house near the sea last summer (live)
13. She _____ the piano very well when she _____ young (can play, be)
14. She _____ the office very early last night (leave).
15. I _____ a friend while I _____ the shopping (meet, do)
16. I _____ for my things when I _____ someone call my name (pay, hear)
17. I _____ around and _____ Judy. (turn, see)
18. She _____ a bright yellow dress when I _____ her last (wear, see)
19. We _____ to have a cup of tea. (decide)
20. While the waiter _____ up the pieces of glass he _____ his finger (pick, cut)

Q5. Rewrite the Sentences in Future Tense with the words given in brackets

1. The train _____ (to arrive) at 12:30.
2. We _____ (to have) dinner at a seaside restaurant on Sunday.
3. It _____ (to snow) in Brighton tomorrow evening.
4. On Friday at 8 o'clock I _____ (to meet) my friend.
5. Paul _____ (to fly) to London on Monday morning.
6. Wait! I _____ (to drive) you to the station.
7. The English lesson _____ (to start) at 8:45.
8. Are you still writing your essay? If you _____ (to finish) by 4pm, we can go for a walk.
9. I _____ (to see) my mother in April.
10. Look at the clouds – it _____ (to rain) in a few minutes.

11. When they _____ (to get) married in March, they _____ (to be) together for six years.
12. You're carrying too much. I _____ (to open) the door for you.
13. Do you think the teacher _____ (to mark) our homework by Monday morning?
14. When I _____ (to see) you tomorrow, I _____ (show) you my new book.
15. After you _____ (to take) a nap, you _____ (to feel) a lot better
16. I'm sorry but you need to stay in the office until you _____ (to finish) your work.
17. I _____ (to buy) the cigarettes from the corner shop when it _____ (to open).
18. I _____ (to let) you know the second the builders _____ (to finish) decorating.
19. Before we _____ (to start) our lesson, we _____ (to have) a review.
20. We _____ (to wait) in the shelter until the bus _____ (to come).
