GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI

Final Examination 2025
English Language

Std: VI Time: 2 hours
Date: 04.02.2025 Marks: 80

Note:

- All four sections are compulsory.
- Number your questions correctly.
- All the sections must be attempted on the answer booklet.

Section I - COMPOSITION

QI) Write a composition of about 200-250 words on any ONE of the following: [20]

- a. One day, while you were walking home from school, you found a mysterious note on the ground. The note had a strange message and a set of clues that seemed to lead to something hidden nearby. Curious and excited, you decide to follow the clues to see where they lead. Write an essay narrating your efforts to solve the mystery and the adventure you had.
- b. Write an essay to describe your experience of the school trip to Chittorgarh and Udaipur. Remember to include the places you visited, activities done, and the food.
- c. Complete the following story with the help of the given outline. Give a suitable title to your story.
 - A big stone middle of the main road caused trouble people passed blamed government for not removing it no one tried to remove it it lay there for hours a poor labourer saw it removed it under it a purse was found a note 'For the man who removes this stone' ₹5,000 in purse
- d. Study the picture given below. Write a story about what the picture suggests to you. There must be a clear connection between the picture and the composition.



[10]

- a. Write a letter to your friend and give details of your recent visit to a science exhibition organised by another school. Mention the models and projects that caught your attention, how well it was organised and what you learnt from that experience.
- b. Write a letter to your grandfather telling him about how you celebrated the festival of 'Makar Sankranti' this year. Describe the special activities, food, and traditions that were part of the celebration, and share how you spent time with family and friends.

Section III - COMPREHENSION

QIII) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: [20]

The bee is diligent: at sunrise, it is at work, far from the hive, visiting the flowers one by one. The nectar in the flowers is what the bee wants. It is its great feast, the great feast also of the little ones and the queen- mother; it is the prime ingredient of honey. The bee has a natural can, stomach, paunch, or crop.

The bee enters the flower, plunges to the bottom that laps the sweet liquor. Droplet by droplet, drawn from this flower and that, the crop is filled. The bee at the same time nibbles a few grains of pollen. Moreover, it proposes to carry a good load of it to the hive.

The bee carries with it a sugary liquor in its crop, two balls of pollen in its baskets; but all that is not yet honey. The real honey, the bee prepares with the ingredients that it gathers. It cooks it, lets it simmer in its crop. In it the liquid that has been lapped up and the grains of pollen that have been nibbled are worked by digestion and converted into a delicious sap, which is honey. Bees feed on honey; they make honey for themselves and not for us. We plunder their riches.

The pollen collected by the bees enters into the making of honey, and serves as nourishment for the bees. Flowers do not last all year, and, moreover, there are days of rest, rainy days when the bees cannot go out. It is necessary, therefore, to have pollen and honey in reserve, and to have a good supply. So, when flowers are plenty and the harvest exceeds immediate requirements, the workers gather honey and pollen untiringly and store it in cells, which they close, as soon as full, with a cover of wax.

These are reserve supplies, safeguards for the future in case of scarcity. The wax cover is religiously respected; it would be a state crime to touch it prematurely. In time of want the seals are removed and each one draws from the open comb.

How are young bees fed? When the cells that serve as nests are prepared in sufficient number by the wax-bees, the queen-mother goes from one to another, dragging with much effort her fruitful womb. One egg, is laid in each cell. In a few days-

from three to six- there comes from this egg a larva, a little white worm, without legs, bent like a comma. Now begins the nurses' delicate work.

They must every day, and several times a day, distribute nourishment to the little worms. In the beginning, a liquid paste, almost tasteless; then something sweeter; and finally pure honey, nourishment at its full strength.

In six days, the larvae, called brood-comb, have attained their development. Each larva lines the inside of its cell with silk, and the working-bees close the cell with a cover of wax. In the silk-lined case the skin is cast off and the state called nymph is accomplished. Twelve days later the nymph awakes from the deep sleep of the second birth. It shakes itself, tears its narrow swaddling-clothes, and comes forth a bee.

 What makes bees diligent workers? What are the little worms fed in the beginning of their life? How long does it take for the larvae to attain development? List the ingredients required by the bee to make real honey. What is another name for honey? 	(1) (1) (1) (1)
6. How does a bee extract nectar from flowers?	(1) (2)
 7. Why is it considered a crime to touch the wax cover prematurely? 8. How does the newborn bee emerge from its wax cover? 9. What happens to the larvae after they are fed and developed? 10. Why is it necessary for the bees to have pollen and honey in reserve? 11. Find the words from the passage that mean the same as the following: a. hardworking – b. takes small bites – 	(2) (2) (2) (3) (2)
12. Find the words from the passage that mean the opposite of the following a. abundance – b. uncovering –	: (2)

Section IV - GRAMMAR [30 marks]

QIV) Choose the correct analogies from the options given below the sentence:

[1]

1.	C	arpenter	is to	wood	as	 is to	leather.

- a. tailor
- b. weaver
- c. cobbler

QV) Write the option with the correct order of adjectives:

[2]

- 1.
- a. We went for a walk on a beautiful, long, winding path.
- b. We went for a walk on a long, winding, beautiful path.
- c. We went for a walk on long, beautiful, winding path.

2.
a. The dancers wore a yellow silk Assamese dress.
b. The dancer wore a yellow Assamese silk dress.
c. The dancer wore a silk Assamese yellow dress.
QVI) Classify the kinds of adverbs in the sentences below: [2]
 My cousins usually send me a birthday card every year. Sally found an old envelope underneath the box.
QVII) Complete the following sentences using coordinating conjunctions: [2]
1. His clothes were clean his shoes were muddy.
a. and
b. but
C. SO
2. Please ask the customer to wait I come back.
a. unless
b. until
c. before
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QVIII) Fill in the blanks with suitable reflexive pronoun: [2]
1. Gayatri taught how to play guitar.
2. The children went to the store by
QIX) In the following sentences, identify whether the verb is transitive or
intransitive: [2]
1. The players practised enthusiastically.
2. Mike lost his folder.
QX) Complete these sentences with appropriate prepositions of time: [2]
1. Dehim is going to letenbul. May
 Rahim is going to Istanbul May. The programme starts ten o'clock.
2. The programme starts terro decort.
QXI) Read the sentences given below and state whether they are in the active
or passive voice: [3]
1. The girl told up about her adventure
 The girl told us about her adventure. We decorated the room with balloons and tinsel.
3. This fabric was made by hand.
or the teacher was made wy manual

QXII) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the brackets:	n [3]
 The teacher along with her students (plan) to bring out a magazine. Neither the adult nor the child (know) what to do. The girl and her parents (want) to have ice-creams. 	
QXIII) Change the following sentences into indirect speech:	[3]
 Arjun said, "The room is nice and warm." Rehan said, "Kamal is a good doctor." Lucy said, "The package has been delivered." 	
QXIV) Read the sentences given below and identify its kind: (Declarative, Assertive, Imperative, Exclamatory)	[4]
 The elephant has a long trunk. Please do not be late tomorrow. Walk slowly. Alex does not work in a hospital. 	
QXV) Do as directed:	[4]
 Balu (wash) the dishes when a plate slipped out of his hand. (Past Continuous Tense) Sahil (choose) these shirts. Aren't they nice? (Present Perfect Tense) Banks (open) at 9 o'clock in the morning. (Simple Present Tense) Look at those clouds. It (rain) today. (Present Continuous Tense) 	
