

CLASS VI
MID TERM EXAMINATION 2022-23
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
SET -A2

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The paper is divided into three sections: A,B and C
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Read the instructions very carefully and follow them.
4. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION- A
READING -20 MARKS

1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

- 1) Who doesn't love the taste of fresh, warm baked bread, straight from the oven, slathered in butter or margarine? It is one of the oldest human-made foods and plays an essential role in both religious rituals and secular culture. The world's oldest evidence of bread-making has been found in Jordan's north-eastern desert.
- 2) For centuries as the bread is with us, its ingredients didn't change much - maybe because each serves a precise purpose. Different ingredients give different properties to bread. Flour gives bulk and structure to the bread. Yeast a single celled organisms helps in rising the dough. Salt is put in the dough to give bread flavour, but it also hinders yeast growth. Eggs, on the other hand, help with rising. Sugar, of course, makes bread sweeter but it also gives crust browner colour, can make the bread softer and, because it holds onto moisture, makes bread last longer if left. Instead of water, in some parts or all, milk can be used. It makes bread sweeter and adds additional proteins.
- 3) Kneading is an important step that helps the formation of a light and airy bread. Its main role in making bread is gluten development, gluten are proteins in flour. Kneading introduces air into the dough. Air pockets are created during kneading which is vital. It's these air pockets that allow bread to become fluffy.
- 4) In medieval Europe, bread was also used as a plate. A piece of stale bread called "trencher", was used as an absorbent plate. When the meal was finished trencher could then be eaten, given to the poor or fed to the dogs.
- 5) In different parts of the world bread is not only made differently but also called differently. In Poland bread is a large and flat yeast roll and is called Bialy . In South Asia it is called Roti or Puri . In Japan it is called Anpan which is a sweet roll filled with red bean paste or white beans, sesame, or chestnut. Baguette is French yeasted bread. It is always made in long thin loaves. Taftan is bread from Iran. It is leavened flour bread with added saffron and cardamom powder. It is baked in a clay oven.
- 6) Crust of the finished product can be different, depending on the treatment of the finished bread. Crackly, shiny crust can be got by any of the different methods of steaming. Soft crust is got if the bread is not treated with steam or water. Golden, shiny crust is got by applying an egg wash. If the crust is brushed with milk with a little sugar, it will be soft and sweet. For sweet and sticky crust bread is brushed with syrup or honey and for shiny and soft crust with olive oil.
- 7) Bread has a significance beyond mere nutrition in many cultures. In many cultures, bread is a metaphor for basic necessities and living conditions in general. For example, a "bread-winner" is an idiom household's main economic contributor and has little to do with actual bread-provision. This is also seen in the phrase "putting bread on the table".

Q1.1 On the basis you're reading of the passage, answer the question by choosing the best option:

1x10=10

- i) Where was the world's oldest evidence of bread making found?
(a) Japan (b) Iran
(c) Jordan (d) France
- ii) Why is flour used in bread making?
(a) to enhance taste (b) gives bulk and structure
(c) to hold onto moisture (d) gives a hard crust
- iii) Which organism helps in rising the dough?
(a) Yeast (b) Flour
(c) Honey (d) Salt
- iv) How does the sugar help in the bread making process ?
(a) makes the bread sweeter (b) makes bread last longer
(c) it holds onto moisture (d) all of the above
- v) What is a trencher?
(a) A piece of stale bread used as plate (b) a piece of bread dipped in milk
(c) A piece of bread used as bowl (d) a long thin loaf of bread
- vi) The name of a bread in Iran is _____
(a) Roti (b) Taftan
(c) Anpan (d) Baguette
- vii) What is applied to get a sweet , sticky crust in bread?
(a) Egg (b) Milk
(c) Honey (d) Water
- viii) Identify the literary device in the phrase "Bread Winner".
(a) Simile (b) Metaphor
(c) Alliteration (d) Idiom
- ix) Why is kneading vital step in bread making?
(a) to allow bread to become fluffy (b) to kill the moisture content
(c) to make the bread sweeter (d) to make the bread hard
- x) What is gluten ?
(a) single celled organism (b) calcium
(c) Protein (d) Vitamin

1.2. Find the words from the passage which mean:

1x2=2

- xi) To spread thickly (*Para 1*)
xii) The state or quality of being important (*Para 7*)

1x8=8

4 *My brother tells lies to keep the shed for his den;
There isn't anyone staring or making strange noises
And the spider has been gone from his web
since I don't know when,
I'll go into that shed one day soon,
But not just yet...*

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SECTION- B
GRAMMAR AND WRITING SKILLS -34 MARKS

Q.3.1. Identify the kind of sentence.

1x4=4

- i. Saurabh goes for a walk every day.
- ii. When did you arrive?
- iii. Please help me out.
- iv. What a beautiful thought it is!

Q.3.2. Identify subject and predicate in the following sentences

1x4=4

- i. Daddy is washing the car.
- ii. The man and his wife were working in their garden.
- iii. My mother is baking a cake for me.
- iv. Shut the front door.

Q.3.3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

1x6=6

- a) She and her cousin _____ tennis every weekend except in the winter. (*Play/plays*)
- b) All of the corn _____ dried up. (*have/has*)
- c) Either my shoes or your coat _____ always on the floor. (*is/are*)
- d) The flowers in that garden _____ water. (*need/needs*)
- e) A flock of sheep _____ approaching (*was/were*)
- f) Neither the clerk nor the shoppers _____ aware of the fire down the street. (*was/were*)

Q.3.4. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of tense of the verb as given in the bracket.

1x8=8

- a) They _____ (play) cricket in that field. (**Present Perfect**)
- b) Richard _____ (practice) singing the song since morning. (**Past perfect continuous**)
- c) He _____ (go) to the library every day. (**Simple Present**)
- d) We _____ (watch) a movie in this Cineplex yesterday. (**Past Continuous**)
- e) He _____ (buy) a newspaper yesterday. (**Simple Past**)
- f) I _____ (deal) in handicrafts now. (**Present continuous**)
- g) Tom _____ (dip) his brush in the whitewash when it started raining. (**Past Perfect**)
- h) The new supermarket _____ (open) soon. (**Future Continuous**)

Q.4.1. Design a poster on 'Save Trees' for your school notice board informing them about the importance of the trees by adding a creative sketch and a slogan to your poster. (50 words)

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Q.4.2. Pastime is spending some time away from the routine work in a way one enjoys doing it. It gives you extra freshness and energy. Write a letter to your friend Mohit/Monita who stays in Bangalore, telling him/her about how you spend your pastime as well as advising him/her to spend pastime constructively . Sign yourself as Pulkit/Pulkita residing in 86,Block12,Sector 24,Rohini. (80-100words) 7

SECTION-C **LITERATURE-26 MARKS**

Q.5. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

(5+4+4=13)

5.1. *What do you weigh, O' ye vendors?
Saffron and lentil and rice.
What do you grind, O' ye maidens?
Sandalwood, henna and spice.
What do you call, O' ye peddlers?
Chessmen and ivory dice.*

- i) Who is the poet of the lines mentioned above? (1)
- ii) What are the vendors and peddlers selling ? (2)
- iii) Who are engaged in grinding? What are they grinding (2)

5.2. *Yet, if you enter the woods
Of a summer evening late,
When the night-air cools on the trout-ringed pools
Where the otter whistles his mate,
(They fear not men in the woods,
Because they see so few.)*

- i) What is the time mentioned to enter the woods ? (1)
- ii) 'They fear not men in the woods'. Who is they referred as ? (1)
- iii) Identify the poetic device in line two . (2)

5.3. *The crocodile, with cunning smile, sat in the dentist's chair.
He said, "Right here and everywhere my teeth require repair."
The dentist's face was turning white. He quivered, quaked and shook.
He muttered, "I suppose I'm going to have to take a look."*

- i) Who has a cunning smile in the poem? (1)
- ii) Identify the poetic device in line "He quivered, quaked and shook". (1)
- iii) How is the dentist's fear being expressed? (2)

Q.6. Answer the following questions briefly in 30-40 words.

2x4=8

- (a) What was it about the teacher that Margie disliked most?
- (b) What is the full name of the woman referred in the story *Thank you Ma'am*? What is 'it' that the woman says will get washed that evening?
- (c) The White Rabbit used the phrase 'Oh my ears and whiskers' as he hurried down the passage. What do you think he meant by this?
- (d) List at least three things about the people who came to meet Dorothy that prompted her to describe them as the 'queerest' people she had ever seen.

Q7. Answer the following question in 80-100 words.

1x5=5

Q. 'He speaks the truth. I was the beggar dressed in rags'. Who speaks these lines? Which truth is being referred to here?

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