

SOUTH END CENTRE (E.M) SCHOOL, HOWRAH

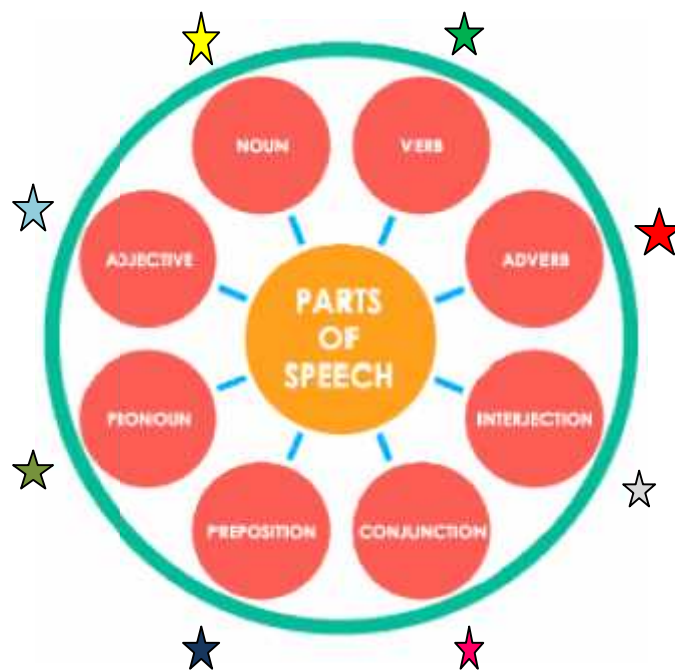
CLASS 6

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Week I ASSIGNMENT- I

Read the following carefully and do the exercises that follow.

PARTS OF SPEECH



Example: The **children** **cried**, **“Help!”** **and** **they** **saw** a **brave** **dog** **quickly** **run** **to** the **rescue**.

Now children, match the colour of the words to the colour of the stars around the circle in the figure above to know the parts of speech that the words of the sentence belong to.

NOUN: naming words

PRONOUN: words that replace nouns

ADJECTIVE: words that describe a noun

VERB: words showing action

ADVERB: words that modify verbs

PREPOSITION: words that show relation between nouns or pronouns

CONJUNCTION: words that join two words, sentences or clauses

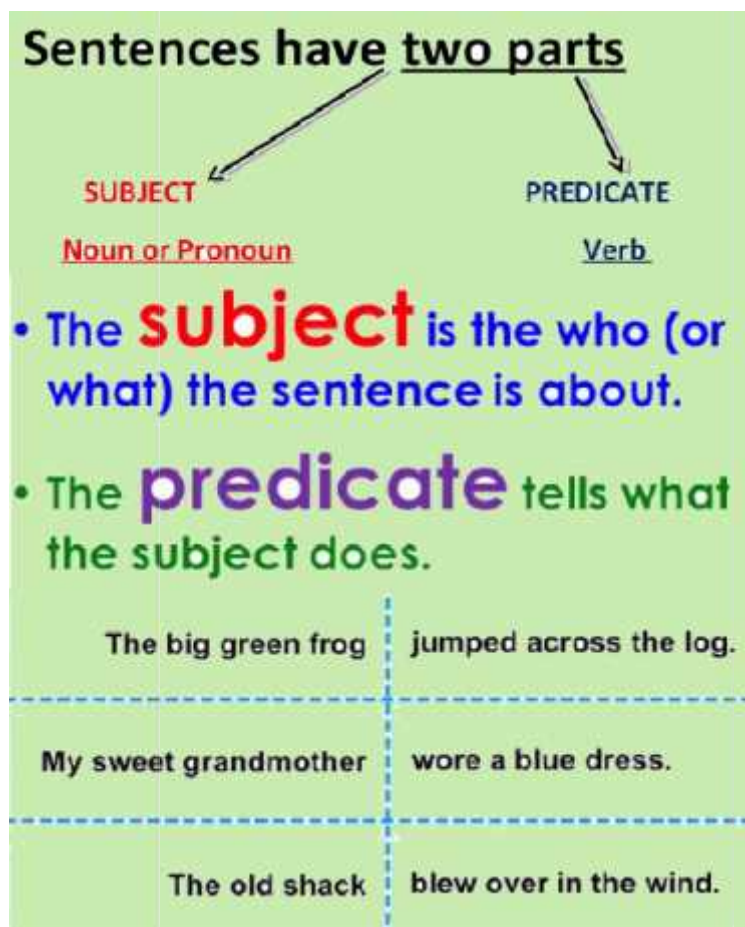
INTERJECTION: words which express some sentiment or sudden feeling

I. Look at the underlined words in the following sentences. Now state to which Part of the Speech they belong to:

1. Alas! We have lost. _____
2. The lion is in the cage. _____
3. We are waiting for them. _____
4. Raju is my best friend. _____
5. He could not attend the conference. _____
6. She was anxious to leave. _____
7. Susie asked me if I wanted to join her. _____
8. The teacher asked him to leave the class because he misbehaving. _____
9. I don't know what I am supposed to do with this. _____
10. Karan wants to become an astronomer. _____

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

Every complete **sentence** contains two parts: a **subject** and a **predicate**. The subject is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while the predicate tells something about the subject.



II. Now match the suitable subject with the respective predicate:

Subject and Predicate

Match each subject with the correct predicate.

Subject	Predicate
1. The boy	smiled when the baby walked for the first time.
2. The grandfather	likes to play videogames.
3. Red, white, and blue	is my favorite.
4. May, Todd and Koko	flowers bloom.
5. The peacock cake	are the colors of the flag.
6. In the Spring	are very good friends.
7. The hot and tired runners	is in first grade.
8. This baker	is the koala.
9. My sister	drink a lot of water.
10. My favorite animal	makes the best cakes.



III. Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

But Lottie was a determined little person. If Sara would not tell her where she lived, she would find out in some other way. She started late one afternoon on a voyage of discovery, climbing stairs she had never known the existence of, until she reached the attic floor. There she found two doors near each other, and opening one, she saw her beloved Sara standing upon an old table and looking

out of a window. “Sara!” she cried, “Mamma Sara!” She was aghast because the attic was so bare and ugly. Sara turned round at the sound of her voice. What would happen now? If Lottie began to cry and any one chanced to hear. She jumped down from her table and ran to the child. “Don’t cry and make a noise,” she implored. “Isn’t it?” gasped Lottie, and as she looked round it she bit her lip. She was a spoiled child yet, but she was fond enough of her adopted parent to make an effort to control herself for her sake. It was quite possible that any place in which Sara lived might turn out to be nice. “Why isn’t it, Sara?” she almost whispered. Sara hugged her close and tried to laugh. She had a hard day and had been staring out of the windows with hot eyes. “You can see all sorts of things you can’t see downstairs,” she said. “What sort of things?” demanded Lottie, with the curiosity. “Chimneys—quite close to us—with smoke curling up in wreaths and clouds and going up into the sky—and sparrows hopping about and talking to each other just as if they were people—and other attic windows. It all feels as high up—as if it was another world.” “Oh, let me see it!” cried Lottie. “Lift me up!” Sara lifted her up, and they stood on the old table together and looked out. The sparrows twittered and hopped. Two of them perched on the chimney top nearest and quarrelled with each other fiercely until one pecked the other and drove him away.

Answer the Questions.

1. What did Lottie find when she reached the attic floor?
2. How did Sara make Lottie curious?
3. What was Lottie fond of?
4. What did they see from the window?
5. Are these statements True or False:
 - A. Lottie was a determined person.
 - B. The attic was furnished and tidy.

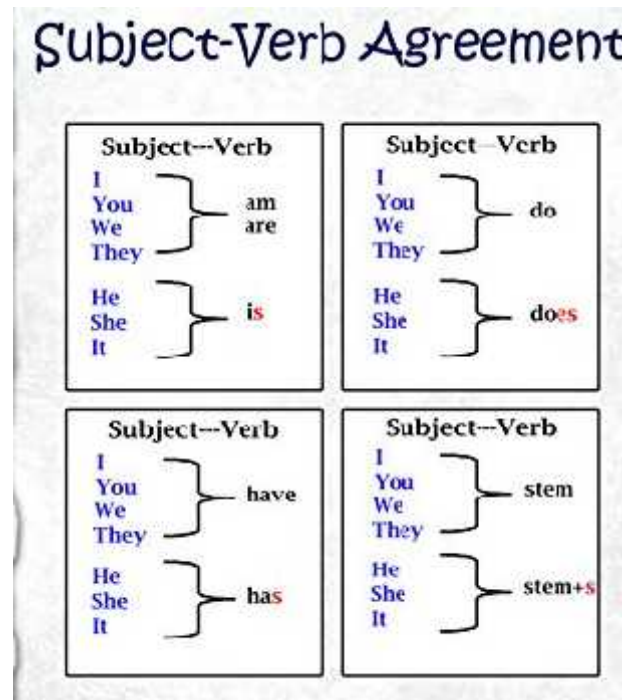
SOUTH END CENTRE (E.M) SCHOOL, HOWRAH

CLASS 6

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Week I ASSIGNMENT- II

Read the following carefully and do the exercises that follow.



RULES

1. A Verb must agree with its Subject in Number and Person. .
2. The verb must agree with the Subject when the Subject is the combination of two or more nouns or pronouns joined by 'and'.
3. When the Subject is formed by the conjunctions such as 'with' as well as, along with etc...' the verb should be in singular form.
4. Two singular Subjects connected by 'or' or 'nor' require a singular verb.
5. The words 'many, neither, many a, each, everyone, every etc..' require only singular verbs
6. When the Subjects, joined by 'or' or 'nor', the verb agrees with the Subject which is near to the verb.

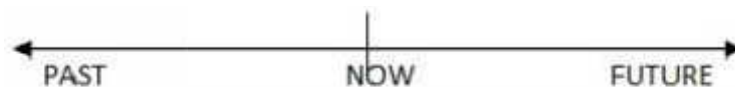
I. In each of the following sentences supply a verb in agreement with its subject:

1. To take pay and then not to do work _____ dishonest.

2. The cost of all these articles _____ risen.
3. The jury _____ divided in their opinions
4. That night every one of the boat's crew _____ down with fever.
5. One or the other of those boys _____ stolen the watch.
6. No news _____ good news.
7. The accountant and the cashier _____ absconded.
8. A good man and useful citizen _____ passed away.
9. The famous juggler and conjurer _____ too unwell to perform.
10. The Three Musketeers _____ written by Dumas.
11. Each of the suspected men _____ arrested.
12. The ebb and flow of the tides _____ explained by Newton.

TENSES

Tenses play a crucial role to denote the time an action takes place, whether sometime in the past, in the present or will take some time in the future.



SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

We use the **simple present tense** when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly (or unceasingly, which is why it's sometimes called **present indefinite**).

Examples:

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
His wife sets the table.	His wife doesn't set the table.	Does his wife set the table ?
I like fruits.	I don't like fruits.	Do I like fruits ?
We love flying kites.	We don't love flying kites.	Do we love flying kites ?
My son makes his bed.	My son doesn't make his bed.	Does my son make his bed ?
I play chess.	I don't play chess.	Do I play chess ?
She feels good.	She doesn't feel so good.	Does she feel so good ?
It wants to eat it.	It doesn't want to eat it.	Does it want to eat it ?
They speak English very well.	They don't speak English.	Do they speak English ?
She has black hair.	She doesn't have black hair.	Does she have black hair ?
You love me.	You don't love me.	Do you don't love me ?

II. Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verb given in ():

1. I usually _____ (go) to school.
2. They _____ (visit) us often.
3. You _____ (play) basketball once a week.
4. Tom _____ (work) every day.
5. He always _____ (tell) us funny stories.
6. She never _____ (help) me with that!
7. Martha and Kevin _____ (swim) twice a week.
8. In this club people usually _____ (dance) a lot.
9. Linda _____ (take care) of her sister.
10. John rarely _____ (leave) the country.
11. We _____ (live) in the city most of the year.
12. Lorie _____ (travel) to Paris every Sunday.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the present continuous tense to show that an ongoing action is happening now, either at the moment of speech or now in a larger sense. The present continuous tense can also be used to show that an action is going to take place in the near future.

RULES:

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES	NEGATIVE SENTENCES	INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In case of 1st person singular 'Am' + First form of verb + ing is used. In case of 1st person plural, 2nd person singular and plural & 3rd person plural 'Are' + First form of verb + ing is used.• In case of 3rd person singular 'is' + First form of Verb +ing is used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'Is, Am or Are' + Not + First form of verb + ing is used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'Is, Am or Are' is used before subject. First form of verb + ing is used.• Sign of interrogation is used.

Examples of Present Continuous Tense:

- He is reading various kinds of books.
- They are playing football now.
- He is going to the library.
- We are coming for shopping in this market.

III. Complete the sentences using the present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

1. You _____ (use) my mobile phone!
2. My dad _____ (wash) his car.
3. It _____ (not rain) today.
4. Who _____ (she / chat) to now?
5. What _____ (you / do) at the moment?
6. We _____ (sit) on the train.

Class 6

Important Formulas

Chapter 1 – Knowing Our Numbers

- 1) Counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ... etc. are known as natural numbers.
- 2) 1 is the smallest natural number.
- 3) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are called digits and a group of digits denoting a number is called a numeral or a number.
- 4) The method of representing a number in digits or figures is called notation and the method of expressing a number in words is called numeration. There are two methods of numeration:
 - (i) Indian system of numeration
 - (ii) International system of numeration.
- 5) Place value of a digit in a number = Its face value \times Position value
- 6) 1 million = 10 lakhs
10 million = 1 crore
100 million = 10 crores
1 billion = 100 crores or 1 Arab.
- 7) 1 km = 1000 meter (m)
1 meter = 100 centimetre (cm)
1 cm = 10 millimetre (mm)
1 kilogram (kg) = 1000 grams (gm)
1 litre = 1000 millilitres (ml)
- 8) In order to estimate or round off a number to the nearest —
 - (a) tens:
 - (i) replace the ones digit by 0 and keep other digits as they are, if the digit at ones place is less than 5.
 - (ii) increase tens digit by 1 and replace the ones digit by 0, if the digit at ones place is greater than or equal to 5.
 - (b) hundreds:
 - (i) replace each one of the digits at tens and ones place by 0 and keep all other digits as they are, if the digit at tens place is less than 5.
 - (ii) increase the digit at hundreds place by 1 and replace each one of the digits at tens and ones place by 0, if the digit at tens place is greater than or equal to 5.
 - (c) thousands:

- (i) replace each one of the digits at hundreds, tens and ones place by 0 and keep all other digits as they are, if the digit at hundreds place is less than 5.
- (ii) increase the digit at thousands place by 1 and replace each one of the digits at hundreds, tens and ones place by 0, if the digit at hundreds place is greater than or equal to 5.

9) The roman numerals with the corresponding Hindu – Arabic numerals are:

I	V	X	L	C	D	K
1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

10) To get the values of given roman numerals, we use the following rules:

- (a) If a symbol is repeated, its value is added as many times as it occurs.
- (b) If a symbol of smaller value is written to the right of a symbol of greater value, we add its value to the value of greater symbol.
- (c) If a symbol of smaller value is written to the left of a symbol of greater value, its value is subtracted from the value of the greater symbol.
- (d) The symbols V, L and D are never written to the left of a symbol of greater value.
- (e) If a smaller numeral is placed between two larger numerals, it is always subtracted from the larger numeral immediately following it.
- (f) If a bar is placed over a numeral, it is multiplied by 1000.

EXERCISE :- 1

Multiple Choice Questions

Question 1.

$3 \times 10000 + 0 \times 1000 + 8 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 7 \times 13 \times 10000 + 0 \times 1000 + 8 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 7 \times 1$ is same as

(A) 30087

(B) 30807

(C) 3807

(D) 3087

Question 2.

1 billion is equal to

(A) 100 millions

(B) 10 millions

(C) 1000 lakhs

(D) 10000 lakhs

Question 3.

Which of the following numbers in Roman Numerals is incorrect?

(A) LXII

(B) XCI

(C) LC

(D) XLIV

Fill in the blanks

Question 4.

In Indian System of Numeration, the number 61711682 is written, using commas, as

_____.

Question 5.

The smallest 4 digit number with different digits is _____.

True or false:

Question 6.

The number 58963 rounded off to nearest hundred is 58900.

Question 7.

LXXV is greater than LXXIV.

Question 8.

Insert comas in appropriate place and write following numbers according to Indian and international system.

(a) 1900218

(b) 50500401

(c) 206008010

WEEK -1

ASSIGNMENT – 2

EXERCISE :- 2

Question 1.

Make the greatest and the smallest 4-digit numbers using any four different digits, with conditions as given. (Note: - the digits should not repeat.)

(a) Digit 5 is always at one's place

(b) Digit 1 is always at tens place

Question 2.

Fill in the blanks:

(a) 1 crore = _____ millions

(b) 10 lakh = _____ ten thousands

(c) ten million = _____ lakh

(d) one hundred thousand = _____ lakh

Question 3.

Write the numbers for the following number names and insert comas at proper places.

(a) Five lakh one hundred twenty-one

(b) Eighty crore six thousand fifty-three

(c) Ninety-three lakh eight thousand seven

(d) forty-eight million five thousand two hundred five

(e) Eight million seven thousand five

Question 4.

Which of these is the greatest number?

(a) 38926 ones

(b) 4905 tens

(c) 3450 hundreds

(d) 210 thousands

Question 5.

Answer the following questions

- (a) What comes just after 2779999?
- (b) What comes just before 1110000?
- (c) What comes just before 10011000?

Question 6.

The estimated difference of 43,209 and 3,479 by rounding off to the nearest hundred is

Question 7.

Arrange the following numbers in descending order:

- (a) 12098, 12980, 12890, 12089
- (b) 2008909, 299088, 2000899, 298099

Question 8.

Write the numeral and expanded form for the following number name:

- (a) Five million two hundred thousand and fifty
- (b) Two crore two lakh two thousand two hundred and two
- (c) Ten crore twenty thousand eight
- (d) Eighty-five lakh six hundred twelve
- (e) Thirty-Eight million one hundred thousand and Eight

END