



FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CLASS- VI
WORKSHEET NO: 16
ENGLISH

NAME:

DATE: 20/04/2020

a) Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

Galileo Galilei was born in the year 1564 in the town of Pisa, Italy. When he was 20 years old, he was studying in Pisa. His father wanted him to be a doctor, but Galileo was bored with school except for math. Because math was the one subject where he was doing well, the court mathematician offered to tutor him privately so he could become a qualified mathematician. Galileo's father was disappointed, but he agreed. Because he needed to earn money, Galileo began experimenting with different things, trying to come up with some sort of invention that he could sell for money. He had a little bit of success with his invention that was like a compass that could be used to measure plots of land. He had already experimented with pendulums, thermometers, and magnets. When he heard that a Dutch inventor had invented something called a spyglass, but was keeping it a secret, Galileo decided to work on one of his own. Within 24 hours, he had invented a telescope that could magnify things to make them appear ten times larger than real life. One night, he pointed his telescope toward the sky, and made his first of many space observations: the moon was not smooth, like everyone thought. The moon was covered in bumps and craters. As technology has improved, first Galileo, and then many others, have made improvements on the telescope, the wonderful device that allows us to see from a distance.

Q1. When and where was Galileo born?

Q2. What did Galileo's father want Galileo to become in future?

Q3. What did Galileo begin doing to earn money?

Q4. What is the greatest invention of Galileo?

Q5. Find out two nouns from the above passage.

Q6. Write the meanings of the following words:

a) bumps:

b) spyglass:

c) Magnify:

Q7. Find the antonyms of:

a) Success

b) Appear

a) Read the following poem and answer the following questions:

LAW OF THE JUNGLE

I have heard

There is a law of the jungle

I have heard when the lion has eaten his fill

He never attacks

He goes to lie under dense shady trees

And when the rough gusts

Shake branches of trees

The mynah leaving her own young

Covers the frail crow's eggs

With her protective wings.

I have heard

When any bird-young falls out of the nest

The entire jungle wakes to rescue.

I have heard

When the weaver bird's nest

Reflects on the lake

The silvery fishes adopt it as neighbour.

And if a rough storm breaks the foot-bridge.

Then on a wooden plank

Squirrel, snake, goat and cheetah walk in a file.
I have heard
There is a law of the jungle
O God. All Powerful. All Seeing. All Wise.
In this my city
Proclaim a law,
Even the law of the jungle

- 1) The lines '.....when the lion has eaten his fill
He never attacks' mean that the lion_____
- 2) In case of a natural calamity, all the animals_____
- 3) "I have heard when the lion has eaten his fill, he never attacks"
The emotion conveyed through the above line is_____
- 4) 'Proclaim a law' means_____
- 5) The poet prays to God for_____

STUDY MATERIAL (ENGLISH GRAMMAR)
TOPIC: SENTENCES AND ITS TYPES

SENTENCE – The sentence refers to the group of words that make some sense.

For example –

“My favorite food is Pizza” make sense hence it is a sentence.

“Food favorite pizza my” does not make sense hence it is not a sentence.

The sentence can be expressed in affirmative form or negative form.

1) Affirmative– Those sentences which affirm something.

Example- Government declares the public holiday.

2) Negative-Those sentences which deny something.

Example- Government does not declare the public holiday.

TYPES OF SENTENCES

There are five types of sentences-

- 1) Assertive or Declarative (statement form)
- 2) Imperative (command form)
- 3) Interrogative (question form)
- 4) Exclamatory (an exclamation form)
- 5) Optative (wishes/ prays)

ASSERTIVE OR DECLARATIVE

These sentences are simple statements that have some facts. Such sentence state, declare or assert facts. They generally end with the full stop.

For Example- I like cricket.

Riya lives in Mumbai.

Raju studies in class 6.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES:These sentences have some command or make a request or express a desire. Such a sentence can express order, request or prohibition. Here command remains a hidden subject which remains in the second person.

For Example–

Bring a glass of water. (Order)
Please help me with my homework. (Request)
Have a good time during your vacation. (Wish)

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES: Sentences that express strong emotions or feelings. They express surprise, happiness, sorrow, sympathy, wonder or gratitude.

Examples-

What a pleasant surprise!
Bravo! He came first in the class.
Alas! He is getting poor.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES: A sentence that asks a question. It begins with either helping verbs like is, am, are, was, were etc. or question words like what, where, how, whom, etc. It ends with the question mark or mark of interrogation.

Examples-

What is your name?
Where do you live?
Have you completed the homework?

OPTATIVE SENTENCES: A sentence which expresses wishes, desire or prays.

Examples-

Wish you a Happy Birthday.
May God bless you?

STATE THE TYPE OF SENTENCE:

1. Watch out for the squirrel!
2. My great grandmother came to America as an immigrant from Russia.
3. Give the customer his refund for the broken fan.
4. You need some deodorant!
5. Did Robert exceed his goals?
6. How many raisins were in the bag?
7. Quit being so cautious!
8. Go get my screwdriver out of the workshop for me.
9. Make sure you pay your bills on time.
10. I was confident on the line because free-throw shooting is my strong side.
11. The tiny sailboat overturned in the gale.
12. Do you like coconut milk?
13. The villagers were afraid the volcano would erupt soon.
14. Your perfume stinks!

