

CBSE Class 6 – English

Reading Comprehension / Unseen Passages

Name: _____ Class: VI Section: _____ Date: _____

General Instructions

1. This worksheet has 20 unseen passages. Each passage has 3 paragraphs and 10 questions.
2. Read each passage carefully at least twice before answering.
3. Each passage has: 6 Multiple Choice Questions (Q1–Q6), 2 Vocabulary Questions (Q7–Q8), 1 Fill in the Blank (Q9) and 1 True or False (Q10).
4. For MCQs and vocabulary questions, choose the correct option (a), (b), (c) or (d).
5. Answer the fill in the blank using a suitable word from the passage.
6. Check your answers with the Answer Key at the end only after you have finished.

Passage 1: Meera and the Lost Kitten

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

One rainy evening, Meera was returning home from school with her umbrella. As she crossed the narrow lane behind her house, she heard a soft, weak cry. She looked around carefully and saw a tiny white kitten shivering under a broken wooden crate. Its fur was wet and its small body trembled with cold.

Meera gently picked up the kitten and wrapped it in her scarf. She hurried home and asked her mother for some warm milk. Her mother was worried at first because the family had never kept a pet. However, when she saw the kitten's bright blue eyes, she agreed to let it stay until the rain stopped.

The next morning, Meera and her father put up a notice near the lane asking the owner to come forward. Two days passed, but nobody came. On the third day, the family decided to keep the kitten and named it Moti. Meera learnt that a little kindness can give a lonely creature a new home.

Questions

1. Where did Meera find the kitten?
 - (a) In her school bag
 - (b) Inside her house
 - (c) Under a broken wooden crate
 - (d) In a park
2. In what condition was the kitten when Meera found it?
 - (a) Wet and shivering
 - (b) Hungry and angry
 - (c) Playful and happy
 - (d) Fast asleep
3. Why was Meera's mother worried at first?
 - (a) Meera was late from school
 - (b) She was afraid of cats
 - (c) The kitten was very ill
 - (d) The family had never kept a pet

4. How did Meera keep the kitten warm?
- (a) She held it near a fire
 - (b) She wrapped it in her scarf
 - (c) She covered it with her umbrella
 - (d) She put it in her school bag
5. What did Meera and her father do the next morning?
- (a) Took the kitten to a doctor
 - (b) Put up a notice asking the owner to come forward
 - (c) Gave the kitten to a neighbour
 - (d) Searched the whole market
6. What did Meera learn from this experience?
- (a) Cats are noisy animals
 - (b) Pets are difficult to look after
 - (c) Rain is always dangerous
 - (d) A little kindness can give a lonely creature a new home
7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “trembled” as used in paragraph 1.
- (a) Shook
 - (b) Jumped
 - (c) Slept
 - (d) Cried
8. Choose the word opposite in meaning to “weak” as used in paragraph 1 (“a soft, weak cry”).
- (a) Quiet
 - (b) Thin
 - (c) Strong
 - (d) Sad
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: The family named the kitten _____.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Meera's mother refused to let the kitten stay even for one night.
Answer: _____

Passage 2: The Banyan Tree

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The banyan tree is the national tree of India. It is famous for its thick branches that spread far and wide. From these branches, long hanging roots grow downwards. When they touch the ground, they take root and become new trunks that support the tree. Because of this, a single banyan can slowly cover a very large area.

A banyan tree is like a busy home for many living beings. Birds build their nests among its leaves, and squirrels run along its branches. Its small red figs are eaten by parrots, monkeys and bats. Travellers and villagers often rest in its cool shade during hot afternoons. In many villages, people also hold meetings under the old banyan tree.

The banyan tree is also respected in Indian culture and is considered sacred by many people. Some banyan trees are hundreds of years old. The Great Banyan near Kolkata is one of the widest trees in the world. Such trees remind us that we must protect nature and plant more trees.

Questions

1. Which tree is the national tree of India?
 - (a) Neem
 - (b) Mango
 - (c) Peepal
 - (d) Banyan
2. What do the hanging roots of the banyan become when they touch the ground?
 - (a) Flowers
 - (b) New trunks that support the tree
 - (c) Fruits
 - (d) Nests for birds
3. Which animals eat the small red figs of the banyan?
 - (a) Fish and frogs
 - (b) Cows and goats
 - (c) Parrots, monkeys and bats
 - (d) Lions and tigers
4. Why do travellers and villagers rest under the banyan tree?
 - (a) To enjoy its cool shade
 - (b) To collect its fruits
 - (c) To watch the birds
 - (d) To cut its branches
5. What do people in many villages do under the old banyan tree?
 - (a) Cook food
 - (b) Play cricket
 - (c) Hold meetings
 - (d) Sell vegetables
6. What do banyan trees remind us to do?
 - (a) Protect nature and plant more trees
 - (b) Build more houses
 - (c) Cut old trees
 - (d) Travel to Kolkata

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “sacred” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Ancient
 - (b) Ordinary
 - (c) Tall
 - (d) Holy
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “respected” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Ignored
 - (b) Honoured
 - (c) Feared
 - (d) Forgotten
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: A single banyan can slowly cover a very _____ area.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: The hanging roots of a banyan tree grow upwards towards the sky.
Answer: _____

Passage 3: Honeybees

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Honeybees are small insects, but they do very important work. They live together in a home called a hive, and a single hive may have thousands of bees. Every hive has one queen bee, many worker bees and some male bees called drones. The queen's main job is to lay eggs.

Worker bees are the busiest members of the hive. They collect nectar from flowers and turn it into honey. They also clean the hive, feed the young bees and guard the entrance. When a worker finds a good patch of flowers, she returns to the hive and performs a special dance to tell the others where the flowers are. This is known as the waggle dance.

While collecting nectar, bees carry pollen from one flower to another. This process is called pollination, and it helps plants to make fruits and seeds. Without bees, many of the fruits and vegetables we enjoy would become scarce. Therefore, we must protect bees and avoid using harmful chemicals in gardens.

Questions

1. What is the home of honeybees called?
 - (a) Nest
 - (b) Hive
 - (c) Burrow
 - (d) Den
2. What is the main job of the queen bee?
 - (a) To collect nectar
 - (b) To guard the entrance
 - (c) To clean the hive
 - (d) To lay eggs
3. Which bees collect nectar from flowers?
 - (a) Worker bees
 - (b) Drones
 - (c) The queen bee
 - (d) Young bees
4. How does a worker bee tell others about a good patch of flowers?
 - (a) By buzzing loudly
 - (b) By flying away
 - (c) By performing the waggle dance
 - (d) By leaving honey on the flowers
5. What is pollination?
 - (a) Making honey from nectar
 - (b) Feeding the young bees
 - (c) Building a new hive
 - (d) Carrying pollen from one flower to another
6. Why should we protect bees?
 - (a) They make loud noises
 - (b) Without them many fruits and vegetables would become scarce
 - (c) They live in gardens
 - (d) They are the largest insects

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “guard” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Break
 - (b) Paint
 - (c) Protect
 - (d) Carry
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “scarce” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Rare and hard to find
 - (b) Tasty
 - (c) Colourful
 - (d) Cheap
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: Honeybees turn the nectar they collect into _____.
- Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: A hive has many queen bees.
- Answer: _____

Passage 4: A Day at the Village Fair

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Every year, after the harvest, the village of Rampur holds a grand fair on the bank of the river. This year, ten-year-old Arjun went there with his grandfather. As they entered the fairground, the air was filled with the smell of hot jalebis and the sound of drums. Colourful stalls sold bangles, toys and balloons.

Arjun first rode the giant wheel, and from the top he could see the whole village. Then he watched a magician pull a bunch of flowers out of an empty hat. A group of folk dancers in bright dresses drew a large crowd. Arjun clapped so hard that his palms began to hurt.

Before leaving, his grandfather bought him a small wooden horse. On the way home, Arjun felt tired but very happy. He thanked his grandfather and said that it was the best day of his life. That night, he placed the wooden horse near his pillow and fell asleep smiling.

Questions

1. When does the village of Rampur hold its fair?
 - (a) Before the rains
 - (b) During the summer holidays
 - (c) After the harvest
 - (d) On New Year's Day
2. Who went to the fair with Arjun?
 - (a) His grandfather
 - (b) His friends
 - (c) His mother
 - (d) His teacher
3. What could Arjun see from the top of the giant wheel?
 - (a) The magician
 - (b) The river only
 - (c) His school
 - (d) The whole village
4. What did the magician pull out of an empty hat?
 - (a) A rabbit
 - (b) A bunch of flowers
 - (c) A wooden horse
 - (d) A balloon
5. What did Arjun's grandfather buy for him?
 - (a) A kite
 - (b) A small wooden horse
 - (c) A toy drum
 - (d) A bag of jalebis
6. How did Arjun feel on the way home?
 - (a) Angry and sad
 - (b) Afraid and lost
 - (c) Bored and sleepy
 - (d) Tired but very happy

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “grand” as used in paragraph 1.
- (a) Magnificent
 - (b) Small
 - (c) Quiet
 - (d) Old
8. Choose the meaning of “drew” as used in paragraph 2 (“drew a large crowd”).
- (a) Painted
 - (b) Pushed
 - (c) Attracted
 - (d) Carried
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: The village fair was held on the bank of the _____.
- Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Arjun bought the wooden horse with his own money.
- Answer: _____

Passage 5: Rain and the Water Cycle

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Have you ever wondered where rain comes from? The water on Earth is used again and again in a continuous cycle called the water cycle. It begins when the heat of the Sun warms the water in rivers, lakes and oceans. The water then turns into an invisible gas called water vapour and rises into the air. This process is called evaporation.

As the water vapour rises higher, it becomes cool and changes back into tiny drops of water. These drops join together to form clouds. This step is known as condensation. When the drops in the clouds become too heavy, they fall to the ground as rain. If the air is very cold, the water may fall as snow or hail instead.

Some of the rainwater flows into rivers and finally reaches the sea, while some soaks into the soil and is used by plants. Then the cycle starts all over again. The water cycle is important because it gives us fresh water to drink and to grow crops. So we should never waste water.

Questions

1. What is the continuous process of water being used again and again called?
 - (a) The rain cycle
 - (b) The river cycle
 - (c) The cloud cycle
 - (d) The water cycle
2. What warms the water in rivers, lakes and oceans?
 - (a) The wind
 - (b) The Sun
 - (c) The Moon
 - (d) The clouds
3. What happens during evaporation?
 - (a) Water freezes into ice
 - (b) Clouds fall as rain
 - (c) Water turns into water vapour
 - (d) Rivers flow into the sea
4. How are clouds formed?
 - (a) By tiny drops of water joining together
 - (b) By strong winds
 - (c) By smoke rising from the ground
 - (d) By snow melting
5. When does rain fall from the clouds?
 - (a) When the air becomes hot
 - (b) When the Sun sets
 - (c) When the drops become too heavy
 - (d) When the wind stops
6. Why is the water cycle important?
 - (a) It gives us fresh water to drink and grow crops
 - (b) It makes the sea salty
 - (c) It stops the Sun from shining
 - (d) It creates mountains

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “continuous” as used in paragraph 1.
- (a) Broken
 - (b) Sudden
 - (c) Short
 - (d) Never stopping
8. Choose the meaning of “invisible” as used in paragraph 1.
- (a) Very hot
 - (b) Impossible to see
 - (c) Very heavy
 - (d) Very noisy
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: The process by which water vapour changes into tiny drops of water is called _____.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: If the air is very cold, water may fall as snow or hail.
Answer: _____

Passage 6: Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was born on 15 October 1931 in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. His family was not rich, so as a boy he delivered newspapers to help pay for his studies. He worked hard at school and loved mathematics and science. He often watched birds fly and dreamed of building flying machines one day.

Kalam became a scientist and worked for many years in space and defence organisations. He played a major role in developing India's missiles and satellite launch vehicles, and because of this he is called the "Missile Man of India". He also wrote several books, including *Wings of Fire*, which inspires many young readers.

In 2002, Dr Kalam became the eleventh President of India. He was loved by people, especially children, and was fondly called the "People's President". He enjoyed talking to students and told them to dream big and work hard. He passed away on 27 July 2015, but he continues to inspire people even today.

Questions

1. Where was Abdul Kalam born?
 - (a) Chennai
 - (b) Rameswaram
 - (c) Madurai
 - (d) Delhi
2. How did young Kalam help pay for his studies?
 - (a) By selling fruits
 - (b) By teaching children
 - (c) By repairing bicycles
 - (d) By delivering newspapers
3. Why is Dr Kalam called the "Missile Man of India"?
 - (a) He played a major role in developing India's missiles
 - (b) He collected toy missiles
 - (c) He worked as a pilot
 - (d) He built houses
4. Which book was written by Dr Kalam?
 - (a) *Gitanjali*
 - (b) *Malgudi Days*
 - (c) *Wings of Fire*
 - (d) *Panchatantra*
5. Which President of India was Dr Kalam?
 - (a) Fifth
 - (b) Ninth
 - (c) Fifteenth
 - (d) Eleventh
6. What did Dr Kalam tell students to do?
 - (a) Become scientists only
 - (b) Dream big and work hard
 - (c) Leave India
 - (d) Avoid mathematics

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “inspires” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Frightens
 - (b) Confuses
 - (c) Motivates
 - (d) Tires
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “fondly” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Lovingly
 - (b) Rarely
 - (c) Angrily
 - (d) Loudly
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: Dr Kalam was fondly called the “People's _____.”
- Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Dr Kalam's family was very rich.
- Answer: _____

Passage 7: The Camel

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The camel is often called the “ship of the desert” because it carries people and heavy loads across the hot, sandy land. Camels are perfectly suited to desert life. A camel's hump does not store water, as many people think. It stores fat, which the camel's body can use as energy when food is hard to find.

A camel has several special features that help it survive. Its long eyelashes and thick eyebrows protect its eyes from blowing sand, and it can close its nostrils during sandstorms. Its broad, flat feet spread out and stop it from sinking into soft sand. A thirsty camel can drink a large amount of water in a few minutes.

In Rajasthan, camels are still used by villagers for carrying goods and for farm work. Every year, tourists visit the Pushkar Camel Fair to see thousands of decorated camels. Camels are gentle and patient animals, and they have been human companions for thousands of years.

Questions

1. Why is the camel called the “ship of the desert”?
 - (a) It can swim in water
 - (b) It is shaped like a ship
 - (c) It carries people and heavy loads across the desert
 - (d) It lives near the sea
2. What does a camel's hump store?
 - (a) Fat
 - (b) Sand
 - (c) Water
 - (d) Grass
3. What protects a camel's eyes from blowing sand?
 - (a) Its hump
 - (b) A thick skin
 - (c) Its long neck
 - (d) Long eyelashes and thick eyebrows
4. Why are a camel's feet broad and flat?
 - (a) To run faster
 - (b) To stop it from sinking into soft sand
 - (c) To climb rocks
 - (d) To swim across rivers
5. In which state do villagers still use camels for carrying goods?
 - (a) Kerala
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Assam
 - (d) Punjab
6. Why do tourists visit Pushkar every year?
 - (a) To meet the villagers' children
 - (b) To ride on trains
 - (c) To buy carpets
 - (d) To see the Camel Fair

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “suited” as used in paragraph 1 (“perfectly suited to desert life”).
- (a) Well fitted
 - (b) Unfit
 - (c) Scared
 - (d) Related
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “companions” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Enemies
 - (b) Servants
 - (c) Friends
 - (d) Strangers
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: A camel can close its _____ during sandstorms.
- Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: The hump of a camel is filled with water.
- Answer: _____

Passage 8: The Importance of Sleep

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Sleep is as necessary for our body as food and water. When we sleep, our body gets a chance to rest and repair itself. Children between nine and twelve years of age need about nine to twelve hours of sleep every night. This is more than what adults need, because children are still growing.

Good sleep helps us in many ways. It keeps our mind fresh, so that we can pay attention in class and remember what we learn. It also helps to keep us cheerful. A child who does not sleep enough may feel cranky and tired, and may be unable to concentrate on studies or play.

To sleep well, we should follow a few simple habits. We should go to bed and wake up at the same time every day. We should avoid watching television or using mobile phones just before bedtime. A glass of warm milk and a quiet room also help us to fall asleep easily. Children who sleep well are healthier and happier.

Questions

1. How many hours of sleep do children between nine and twelve years need?
 - (a) Five to six hours
 - (b) Six to seven hours
 - (c) Nine to twelve hours
 - (d) Fifteen hours
2. Why do children need more sleep than adults?
 - (a) Because they play more
 - (b) Because they are still growing
 - (c) Because they eat more
 - (d) Because they study less
3. How does good sleep help our mind?
 - (a) It makes us taller
 - (b) It makes us forget things
 - (c) It keeps our mind fresh so we can pay attention
 - (d) It removes all our worries
4. How may a child feel if he or she does not sleep enough?
 - (a) Cranky and tired
 - (b) Strong and healthy
 - (c) Cheerful and active
 - (d) Hungry and thirsty
5. Which of these is a good sleeping habit?
 - (a) Watching television in bed
 - (b) Sleeping late on school days
 - (c) Sleeping at the same time every day
 - (d) Eating heavy food at midnight
6. What should we avoid just before bedtime?
 - (a) Watching television or using mobile phones
 - (b) Drinking warm milk
 - (c) Brushing our teeth
 - (d) Reading in a quiet room

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “repair” as used in paragraph 1.
- (a) Break
 - (b) Hide
 - (c) Waste
 - (d) Fix
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “concentrate” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Wander
 - (b) Focus
 - (c) Whisper
 - (d) Argue
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: We should go to bed and wake up at the _____ time every day.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Adults need more sleep than children.
Answer: _____

Passage 9: The Green Park Clean-Up

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The children of Green Park Colony were upset. Their favourite park, where they played cricket every evening, was full of plastic bags, empty bottles and rotting leaves. Some people had even started throwing garbage over the wall. The smell was so bad that children could no longer sit on the benches.

One Sunday, twelve-year-old Riya called all her friends together and suggested cleaning the park. Everyone agreed. They brought gloves, brooms and large bags from their homes. Working in small teams, they picked up the rubbish and separated it into wet and dry waste. Some elders saw their efforts and came forward to help.

By afternoon, the park looked fresh and beautiful again. The children also put up boards asking people not to litter and placed two dustbins near the gate. Since that day, the residents have been careful about keeping the park clean. Riya's small idea showed that when people work together, they can solve big problems.

Questions

1. Why were the children of Green Park Colony upset?
 - (a) Their school was closed
 - (b) Their favourite park was dirty
 - (c) They lost a cricket match
 - (d) The benches were broken
2. What did the children play in the park every evening?
 - (a) Football
 - (b) Hockey
 - (c) Kabaddi
 - (d) Cricket
3. Who suggested cleaning the park?
 - (a) Riya
 - (b) Her father
 - (c) The teacher
 - (d) A shopkeeper
4. How did the children separate the rubbish?
 - (a) Into big and small pieces
 - (b) Into old and new things
 - (c) Into wet and dry waste
 - (d) Into paper and cloth
5. What did the children place near the gate of the park?
 - (a) Two benches
 - (b) Two swings
 - (c) Two dustbins
 - (d) Two flower pots
6. What does Riya's idea show us?
 - (a) Only elders can clean parks
 - (b) People working together can solve big problems
 - (c) Children should not play in parks
 - (d) Cleaning is not important

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “rotting” as used in paragraph 1.
- (a) Growing
 - (b) Shining
 - (c) Decaying
 - (d) Drying
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “residents” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) People who live in a place
 - (b) Workers
 - (c) Visitors
 - (d) Officers
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: The children put up boards asking people not to _____.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: No elders came forward to help the children.
Answer: _____

Passage 10: Makar Sankranti and Kites

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Every year around 14 January, people across India celebrate Makar Sankranti. It marks the day when the Sun begins its journey towards the north, and it is also a harvest festival. The festival is celebrated in different parts of the country under different names, such as Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Magh Bihu in Assam and Uttarayan in Gujarat.

In Gujarat, the sky becomes full of colourful kites on this day. Children and adults climb onto rooftops from early morning and try to cut each other's kite strings. Whenever a kite is cut, people shout "Kai po che!", which means "I have cut it!" The city of Ahmedabad also hosts an International Kite Festival, which is visited by kite flyers from many countries.

The festival is also a time for delicious food. People prepare sweets made of sesame seeds and jaggery, such as til-gud laddoos. They share these sweets with their neighbours and say, "Eat sesame and jaggery and speak sweet words." In this way, Makar Sankranti brings people closer with joy and sweetness.

Questions

1. Around which date is Makar Sankranti celebrated?
 - (a) 26 January
 - (b) 14 January
 - (c) 15 August
 - (d) 2 October
2. What does Makar Sankranti mark?
 - (a) The Sun beginning its journey towards the north
 - (b) The birth of the Sun
 - (c) The end of winter exams
 - (d) The start of the rainy season
3. By what name is the festival known in Gujarat?
 - (a) Baisakhi
 - (b) Pongal
 - (c) Magh Bihu
 - (d) Uttarayan
4. What do people shout when a kite is cut?
 - (a) "Hip hip hurray!"
 - (b) "Kai po che!"
 - (c) "Jai Hind!"
 - (d) "Well done!"
5. Which sweets are prepared on Makar Sankranti according to the passage?
 - (a) Jalebis and rasgullas
 - (b) Til-gud laddoos
 - (c) Kheer and halwa
 - (d) Pedas and barfi

6. What message do people give while sharing sesame and jaggery sweets?
- (a) Wake up early
 - (b) Fly higher kites
 - (c) Work harder
 - (d) Speak sweet words
7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “harvest” as used in paragraph 1 (“a harvest festival”).
- (a) Gathering of ripe crops
 - (b) Sowing of seeds
 - (c) Watering of plants
 - (d) Selling of goods
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “hosts” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Cancels
 - (b) Visits
 - (c) Organises
 - (d) Avoids
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: The city of Ahmedabad hosts an International _____ Festival.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Makar Sankranti is celebrated under different names in different parts of India.
Answer: _____

Passage 11: Elephants

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The elephant is the largest land animal in the world. An adult elephant can weigh as much as several cars put together, and it eats about 150 kilograms of grass, leaves, bark and fruits every day. Its most useful body part is its long trunk, which it uses to smell, breathe, drink water, pick up food and even lift heavy logs.

Elephants live in groups called herds. A herd is usually led by the oldest and wisest female, who remembers where to find food and water even in dry seasons. Elephants are known for their excellent memory. They also show strong feelings and take care of the young ones and the sick members of the herd.

Sadly, the number of elephants is falling because forests are being cut down and some people hunt them for their tusks. In India, the elephant is a protected animal, and special reserves have been made for them. It is our duty to protect these gentle giants so that future generations can also see them.

Questions

1. Which is the largest land animal in the world?
 - (a) Rhinoceros
 - (b) Hippopotamus
 - (c) Giraffe
 - (d) Elephant
2. About how much food does an adult elephant eat every day?
 - (a) 10 kilograms
 - (b) 50 kilograms
 - (c) 150 kilograms
 - (d) 500 kilograms
3. Which of these is NOT mentioned as a use of the elephant's trunk?
 - (a) Smelling
 - (b) Drinking water
 - (c) Hearing sounds
 - (d) Lifting heavy logs
4. Who usually leads an elephant herd?
 - (a) The oldest and wisest female
 - (b) The youngest male
 - (c) The strongest male
 - (d) The tallest calf
5. For what are elephants known?
 - (a) Their loud singing
 - (b) Their fast running
 - (c) Their excellent memory
 - (d) Their love for meat
6. Why is the number of elephants falling?
 - (a) Forests are being cut and some are hunted for tusks
 - (b) They do not get enough sleep
 - (c) They have moved to the deserts
 - (d) They eat poisonous plants

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “gentle” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Cruel
 - (b) Noisy
 - (c) Fast
 - (d) Kind and calm
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “duty” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Gift
 - (b) Responsibility
 - (c) Holiday
 - (d) Wish
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: Elephants live in groups called _____.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Elephants are known for their poor memory.
Answer: _____

Passage 12: The Clever Crow

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

It was a hot summer day, and a crow was flying over a dry field. He was so thirsty that he could hardly flap his wings. He searched for water everywhere, but the ponds and streams had all dried up. Just as he was about to give up, he saw an earthen pot lying under a tree.

The crow flew down and peeped into the pot. There was a little water at the bottom, but his beak was too short to reach it. He tried to tip the pot over, but it was too heavy. Then he noticed a heap of small pebbles nearby. An idea flashed in his mind.

The crow picked up the pebbles one by one and dropped them into the pot. Slowly, the water level rose higher and higher. Soon it came near the top, and the crow drank his fill. He flew away happily. The story teaches us that where there is a will, there is a way.

Questions

1. Why was the crow flying so slowly?
 - (a) He was carrying a heavy load
 - (b) He was thirsty and tired
 - (c) He had hurt his wing
 - (d) He was sleepy
2. What did the crow see under the tree?
 - (a) A pond
 - (b) A stream
 - (c) A well
 - (d) An earthen pot
3. Why could the crow not drink the water in the pot?
 - (a) His beak was too short to reach it
 - (b) The water was dirty
 - (c) The pot was covered
 - (d) The pot was very hot
4. Why did the crow not tip the pot over?
 - (a) He was afraid
 - (b) It was too hot
 - (c) It was too heavy
 - (d) It was already broken
5. What did the crow use to raise the water level?
 - (a) Sticks
 - (b) Sand
 - (c) Leaves
 - (d) Small pebbles
6. What is the moral of the story?
 - (a) Never fly in summer
 - (b) Where there is a will, there is a way
 - (c) Crows are the smartest birds
 - (d) Always carry water

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “peeped” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Jumped
 - (b) Shouted
 - (c) Looked quickly
 - (d) Slept
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “heap” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Pile
 - (b) Hole
 - (c) Row
 - (d) Circle
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: The water level rose higher and _____.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: The earthen pot was full of water.
Answer: _____

Passage 13: Mount Everest

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. Its peak is about 8,849 metres above sea level. It lies in the Himalayan range on the border between Nepal and Tibet. In Nepal it is called Sagarmatha, and in Tibet it is known as Chomolungma.

Climbing Everest is extremely difficult. The air near the top is so thin that climbers need oxygen cylinders to breathe. Strong winds, freezing cold and sudden snowstorms make the journey dangerous. On 29 May 1953, Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay, a Sherpa from Nepal, became the first people known to reach the summit.

Many brave Indians have also climbed the peak. In 1984, Bachendri Pal became the first Indian woman to stand on top of Everest. Her success inspired thousands of girls to take up adventure sports. Climbers today respect the mountain and try to keep it clean by bringing back their waste.

Questions

1. What is the height of Mount Everest, according to the passage?
 - (a) About 4,000 metres
 - (b) About 6,500 metres
 - (c) About 8,849 metres
 - (d) About 10,000 metres
2. Between which two places does Mount Everest lie?
 - (a) Nepal and Tibet
 - (b) India and Pakistan
 - (c) Bhutan and China
 - (d) India and Sri Lanka
3. Why do climbers need oxygen cylinders?
 - (a) They have to camp for months
 - (b) The mountain is very hot
 - (c) They have to cross rivers
 - (d) The air near the top is thin
4. Who were the first people known to reach the summit of Everest?
 - (a) Bachendri Pal and Tenzing Norgay
 - (b) Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay
 - (c) Edmund Hillary and Bachendri Pal
 - (d) Two Indian climbers
5. Who was the first Indian woman to climb Everest?
 - (a) Mary Kom
 - (b) Bachendri Pal
 - (c) Kalpana Chawla
 - (d) P.V. Sindhu
6. What do climbers today do to keep the mountain clean?
 - (a) Leave it at the base camp
 - (b) Bury their waste in snow
 - (c) Burn their waste
 - (d) Bring back their waste

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “summit” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Top
 - (b) Base
 - (c) Slope
 - (d) Cave
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “extremely” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Slightly
 - (b) Sometimes
 - (c) Very
 - (d) Hardly
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: In Nepal, Mount Everest is called _____.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: The air near the top of Mount Everest is thick and easy to breathe.
Answer: _____

Passage 14: The Library

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A library is a quiet place full of books, magazines and newspapers. It is like a treasure house of knowledge where anyone can enter and read. Books in a library are arranged in an orderly manner according to their subjects, so that readers can find the book they want without wasting time.

To borrow books from a library, one must become a member. Members are given a card and can take books home for a limited time, usually two weeks. The books must be returned on or before the due date, otherwise a small fine is charged. Libraries also have separate sections for children, where colourful story books and comics are kept.

A library teaches us good manners too. We must speak softly, handle books with care and never tear or scribble on the pages. Reading regularly improves our vocabulary, sharpens our imagination and helps us to do better in school. Therefore, every student should visit a library at least once a week.

Questions

1. A library is compared to a _____.
 - (a) Playground
 - (b) Big hotel
 - (c) Busy market
 - (d) Treasure house of knowledge
2. How are the books arranged in a library?
 - (a) By colour
 - (b) According to their subjects
 - (c) By size
 - (d) By the age of readers
3. What must a person do to borrow books from a library?
 - (a) Bring a friend
 - (b) Pay a large amount
 - (c) Become a member
 - (d) Write a story
4. For how long can members usually keep the books?
 - (a) Two weeks
 - (b) One day
 - (c) Three months
 - (d) One year
5. What happens if a book is returned after the due date?
 - (a) The member cannot enter again
 - (b) The book is lost
 - (c) A small fine is charged
 - (d) Nothing happens
6. Which of these is a good library manner?
 - (a) Speaking softly
 - (b) Scribbling on pages
 - (c) Talking loudly
 - (d) Tearing old pages

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “borrow” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Give away
 - (b) Steal
 - (c) Buy
 - (d) Take for a short time
8. Choose the meaning of “scribble” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Read aloud
 - (b) Write or draw carelessly
 - (c) Clean carefully
 - (d) Tie up
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: Books must be returned on or before the _____ date.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Libraries have no separate section for children.
Answer: _____

Passage 15: Diwali – The Festival of Lights

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Diwali, the festival of lights, is one of the most loved festivals of India. It is celebrated in October or November, when the new moon night comes. According to a well-known story, Lord Rama returned to Ayodhya on this day after fourteen years in exile. The people of Ayodhya welcomed him by lighting rows of earthen lamps.

Days before Diwali, people clean and decorate their homes. They draw beautiful rangoli patterns at the doorstep and light diyas in the evening. Families wear new clothes, worship Goddess Lakshmi and exchange sweets and gifts. Children enjoy the festival with sparklers, but they must always be careful and stay away from big crackers.

These days, many people prefer a “green Diwali”. This means celebrating without crackers that create smoke and noise. Firecrackers pollute the air and can harm birds, animals and people with breathing problems. A safe and clean Diwali brings joy to everyone, and the light of the diyas reminds us that goodness always wins over evil.

Questions

1. By what other name is Diwali known?
 - (a) Festival of colours
 - (b) Festival of lights
 - (c) Festival of harvest
 - (d) Festival of kites
2. How did the people of Ayodhya welcome Lord Rama?
 - (a) By decorating boats
 - (b) By flying kites
 - (c) By playing drums in the streets
 - (d) By lighting rows of earthen lamps
3. After how many years did Lord Rama return to Ayodhya?
 - (a) Five
 - (b) Fourteen
 - (c) Twenty
 - (d) Twenty-five
4. Which goddess is worshipped during Diwali?
 - (a) Saraswati
 - (b) Durga
 - (c) Lakshmi
 - (d) Parvati
5. What does a “green Diwali” mean?
 - (a) Celebrating in a garden
 - (b) Decorating homes with plants only
 - (c) Wearing only green clothes
 - (d) Celebrating without smoky and noisy crackers

6. What do the diyas remind us?
- (a) That winter is coming
 - (b) That goodness always wins over evil
 - (c) That we should buy gifts
 - (d) That night is longer than day
7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “exile” as used in paragraph 1.
- (a) Holiday
 - (b) Celebration
 - (c) Living away from one's home as a punishment
 - (d) Victory
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “pollute” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Make dirty
 - (b) Cool
 - (c) Clean
 - (d) Fill
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: People draw beautiful _____ patterns at the doorstep.
- Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Firecrackers help to keep the air clean.
- Answer: _____

Passage 16: Yoga

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Yoga is a set of exercises for the body and mind that began in ancient India thousands of years ago. The word “yoga” comes from a Sanskrit word meaning “to join” or “to unite”. It joins the body, mind and breath together. Today, millions of people around the world practise yoga to stay healthy.

Yoga includes different postures called asanas, such as the tree pose, the mountain pose and the cobra pose. Many of these are named after animals and objects around us. It also includes pranayama, or controlled breathing. Practising yoga daily makes the body flexible, strengthens the muscles and calms the mind.

To honour the value of yoga, the United Nations declared 21 June as the International Day of Yoga. It was first celebrated in 2015 after India proposed it. Children can practise yoga too. They should do it on an empty stomach, on a mat, in a calm and airy place, and always under the guidance of an elder.

Questions

1. Where did yoga begin?
 - (a) Ancient Greece
 - (b) Ancient China
 - (c) Ancient India
 - (d) Ancient Egypt
2. What does the Sanskrit word from which “yoga” comes mean?
 - (a) To join or unite
 - (b) To rest
 - (c) To run
 - (d) To breathe
3. What are asanas?
 - (a) Yoga teachers
 - (b) Yoga songs
 - (c) Yoga mats
 - (d) Yoga postures
4. What is pranayama?
 - (a) A type of dance
 - (b) Controlled breathing
 - (c) A yoga mat
 - (d) A meal after yoga
5. On which date is the International Day of Yoga celebrated?
 - (a) 2 October
 - (b) 5 June
 - (c) 21 June
 - (d) 14 November
6. Which is the right way for children to practise yoga?
 - (a) Alone without any guidance
 - (b) Immediately after a heavy meal
 - (c) In a noisy crowd
 - (d) On an empty stomach, in a calm and airy place

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “flexible” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Able to bend easily
 - (b) Heavy
 - (c) Tall
 - (d) Tired
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “unite” as used in paragraph 1.
- (a) Separate
 - (b) Count
 - (c) Join together
 - (d) Break
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: The International Day of Yoga was first celebrated in _____.
Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Practising yoga daily helps to calm the mind.
Answer: _____

Passage 17: The Blue Whale

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived on Earth. It can grow up to 30 metres long, which is longer than two buses parked end to end. Even though it looks like a fish, the blue whale is a mammal. It breathes air through a blowhole on top of its head and feeds milk to its babies.

Despite its huge size, the blue whale eats very small creatures called krill, which look like tiny shrimps. A blue whale takes in a huge mouthful of water and pushes it out through special plates in its mouth, trapping the krill inside. In one day, it may eat several tonnes of krill. Its heart is as big as a small car.

Blue whales make very loud sounds to speak to one another, and their calls can travel for many kilometres under the sea. In the past, they were hunted heavily and their numbers dropped sharply. Today, they are protected by law, and their population is slowly increasing.

Questions

1. Which is the largest animal that has ever lived on Earth?
 - (a) The elephant
 - (b) The shark
 - (c) The dinosaur
 - (d) The blue whale
2. Why is the blue whale called a mammal?
 - (a) It lives in the sea
 - (b) It breathes air and feeds milk to its babies
 - (c) It looks like a fish
 - (d) It eats krill
3. What do blue whales mainly eat?
 - (a) Big fish
 - (b) Seaweed
 - (c) Krill
 - (d) Crabs
4. How does the blue whale catch its food?
 - (a) By trapping krill in special plates in its mouth
 - (b) By digging in the sand
 - (c) By biting with sharp teeth
 - (d) By using its tail as a net
5. Why did the number of blue whales drop sharply in the past?
 - (a) They moved to rivers
 - (b) They ran out of water
 - (c) They were hunted heavily
 - (d) They stopped eating
6. What is the present condition of blue whales?
 - (a) They are protected and their population is slowly increasing
 - (b) They are extinct
 - (c) They are hunted freely
 - (d) They live only in zoos

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “trapping” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Losing
 - (b) Washing
 - (c) Throwing
 - (d) Catching and holding
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “sharply” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Slowly
 - (b) Suddenly and greatly
 - (c) Gently
 - (d) Quietly
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: The blue whale breathes air through a _____ on top of its head.
- Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: The blue whale is a kind of fish.
- Answer: _____

Passage 18: Grandmother's Old Trunk

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In the corner of Grandmother's room stood an old wooden trunk with a rusty lock. Ria had always been curious about it, but Grandmother never let anyone open it. During the summer holidays, Ria finally gathered courage and asked what was inside. Grandmother smiled and took out a tiny brass key from her cupboard.

When the trunk opened, a sweet smell of camphor floated out. Inside were folded silk sarees, a few faded photographs and a bundle of old letters tied with a ribbon. There was also a small tin box containing a silver anklet. "This was given to me by my mother on my wedding day," said Grandmother softly.

For the whole afternoon, Grandmother told Ria stories about each object. Ria listened with wide eyes as her grandmother described her childhood in a small village by the sea. Ria realised that the old trunk was not filled with old things but with precious memories. She promised to take care of them in the future.

Questions

1. Where did the old wooden trunk stand?
 - (a) In the kitchen
 - (b) In the corner of Grandmother's room
 - (c) In the attic
 - (d) Under Ria's bed
2. Where did Grandmother keep the key of the trunk?
 - (a) In her purse
 - (b) Under her pillow
 - (c) In a tin box
 - (d) In her cupboard
3. What smell came out when the trunk was opened?
 - (a) Camphor
 - (b) Roses
 - (c) Smoke
 - (d) Fresh paint
4. Which of these was NOT found inside the trunk?
 - (a) Silk sarees
 - (b) Faded photographs
 - (c) A gold necklace
 - (d) Old letters
5. Who gave Grandmother the silver anklet?
 - (a) Her husband
 - (b) Her friend
 - (c) Her sister
 - (d) Her mother

6. What did Ria realise at the end?
- (a) The trunk was very heavy
 - (b) The trunk was filled with precious memories
 - (c) Grandmother was very rich
 - (d) The trunk should be sold
7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “curious” as used in paragraph 1.
- (a) Bored
 - (b) Afraid
 - (c) Eager to know
 - (d) Angry
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “precious” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Very valuable
 - (b) Common
 - (c) Broken
 - (d) Heavy
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: The bundle of old letters was tied with a _____.
- Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Grandmother described her childhood in a big city.
- Answer: _____

Passage 19: Mary Kom – The Champion Boxer

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Mary Kom was born on 1 March 1983 in a poor farming family in Manipur. As a child, she helped her parents in the fields, but she also loved sports. When she saw a boxer from her state win a medal at the Asian Games, she decided that she too would become a boxer. Her parents did not like the idea at first because boxing was considered a men's sport.

Mary Kom did not give up. She practised in secret and worked hard every day. Slowly, her talent and dedication were noticed. She went on to win the World Boxing Championships six times, which is a record. In 2012, she won a bronze medal at the London Olympics and became the first Indian woman boxer to win an Olympic medal.

Even after becoming a mother, she returned to the ring and continued to win. She has received many honours from the Government of India. Mary Kom's life teaches us that a person who is determined can overcome any obstacle.

Questions

1. In which state was Mary Kom born?
 - (a) Assam
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) Manipur
 - (d) Haryana
2. What made Mary Kom decide to become a boxer?
 - (a) A boxer from her state winning a medal
 - (b) Her teacher's advice
 - (c) A film she watched
 - (d) Her friends' request
3. Why did her parents dislike the idea at first?
 - (a) They did not know about boxing
 - (b) They were too poor to buy gloves
 - (c) They wanted her to study abroad
 - (d) Boxing was considered a men's sport
4. How many times did Mary Kom win the World Boxing Championships?
 - (a) Two times
 - (b) Four times
 - (c) Six times
 - (d) Ten times
5. Which Olympic medal did she win in 2012?
 - (a) Gold
 - (b) Silver
 - (c) Bronze
 - (d) None
6. What does Mary Kom's life teach us?
 - (a) One should give up after failing
 - (b) Sports are only for the rich
 - (c) Farming is better than boxing
 - (d) A determined person can overcome any obstacle

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “dedication” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Commitment
 - (b) Laziness
 - (c) Luck
 - (d) Anger
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “obstacle” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Help
 - (b) Prize
 - (c) Difficulty or barrier
 - (d) Journey
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: Mary Kom practised in _____ at first because her parents disliked the idea.
- Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: Mary Kom won a gold medal at the London Olympics in 2012.
- Answer: _____

Passage 20: Our National Flag

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The national flag of India is called the Tiranga because it has three colours. The top stripe is saffron, the middle one is white and the bottom one is green. All three stripes are of equal size. In the centre of the white stripe is a navy blue wheel with twenty-four spokes, which is called the Ashoka Chakra.

Each colour has a meaning. Saffron stands for courage and sacrifice, white for peace and truth, and green for faith and growth. The Ashoka Chakra is taken from a pillar built by Emperor Ashoka at Sarnath, and it shows that life keeps moving forward. The design of the flag is credited to Pingali Venkayya, and it was adopted on 22 July 1947.

We hoist the flag with pride on Republic Day and Independence Day. There are rules to show respect: the flag should never touch the ground, and it should not be used as a cloth to wrap or decorate things. A torn or dirty flag should not be flown. As citizens, it is our duty to respect the national flag.

Questions

1. Why is the Indian flag called the Tiranga?
 - (a) It has three sides
 - (b) It has three wheels
 - (c) It is flown three times a year
 - (d) It has three colours
2. Which colour is in the middle of the flag?
 - (a) Saffron
 - (b) White
 - (c) Green
 - (d) Blue
3. How many spokes does the Ashoka Chakra have?
 - (a) Sixteen
 - (b) Twenty
 - (c) Twenty-four
 - (d) Thirty-two
4. What does saffron stand for?
 - (a) Courage and sacrifice
 - (b) Peace and truth
 - (c) Faith and growth
 - (d) Freedom and joy
5. Who is credited with designing the national flag?
 - (a) Emperor Ashoka
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Pingali Venkayya
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
6. Which of these is a rule for respecting the flag?
 - (a) It should never touch the ground
 - (b) It can be used as a tablecloth
 - (c) A torn flag can still be flown
 - (d) It should be folded and thrown away

7. Choose the word closest in meaning to “adopted” as used in paragraph 2.
- (a) Rejected
 - (b) Changed
 - (c) Painted
 - (d) Officially accepted
8. Choose the word closest in meaning to “hoist” as used in paragraph 3.
- (a) Lower
 - (b) Raise
 - (c) Fold
 - (d) Tear
9. Fill in the blank with a suitable word from the passage: The Ashoka Chakra is navy _____ in colour.
- Answer: _____
10. State whether the following statement is True or False: The green stripe is at the top of the Indian flag.
- Answer: _____

ANSWER KEY

CBSE Class 6 – English

Passage 1: Meera and the Lost Kitten

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(c) Under a broken wooden crate	6	(d) A little kindness can give a lonely creature a new home
2	(a) Wet and shivering	7	(a) Shook
3	(d) The family had never kept a pet	8	(c) Strong
4	(b) She wrapped it in her scarf	9	Moti
5	(b) Put up a notice asking the owner to come forward	10	False

Passage 2: The Banyan Tree

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(d) Banyan	6	(a) Protect nature and plant more trees
2	(b) New trunks that support the tree	7	(d) Holy
3	(c) Parrots, monkeys and bats	8	(b) Honoured
4	(a) To enjoy its cool shade	9	large
5	(c) Hold meetings	10	False

Passage 3: Honeybees

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(b) Hive	6	(b) Without them many fruits and vegetables would become scarce
2	(d) To lay eggs	7	(c) Protect
3	(a) Worker bees	8	(a) Rare and hard to find
4	(c) By performing the waggle dance	9	honey
5	(d) Carrying pollen from one flower to another	10	False

Passage 4: A Day at the Village Fair

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(c) After the harvest	6	(d) Tired but very happy
2	(a) His grandfather	7	(a) Magnificent
3	(d) The whole village	8	(c) Attracted
4	(b) A bunch of flowers	9	river
5	(b) A small wooden horse	10	False

Passage 5: Rain and the Water Cycle

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(d) The water cycle	6	(a) It gives us fresh water to drink and grow crops
2	(b) The Sun	7	(d) Never stopping
3	(c) Water turns into water vapour	8	(b) Impossible to see
4	(a) By tiny drops of water joining together	9	condensation
5	(c) When the drops become too heavy	10	True

Passage 6: Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(b) Rameswaram	6	(b) Dream big and work hard
2	(d) By delivering newspapers	7	(c) Motivates
3	(a) He played a major role in developing India's missiles	8	(a) Lovingly
4	(c) Wings of Fire	9	President
5	(d) Eleventh	10	False

Passage 7: The Camel

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(c) It carries people and heavy loads across the desert	6	(d) To see the Camel Fair
2	(a) Fat	7	(a) Well fitted
3	(d) Long eyelashes and thick eyebrows	8	(c) Friends
4	(b) To stop it from sinking into soft sand	9	nostrils
5	(b) Rajasthan	10	False

Passage 8: The Importance of Sleep

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(c) Nine to twelve hours	6	(a) Watching television or using mobile phones
2	(b) Because they are still growing	7	(d) Fix
3	(c) It keeps our mind fresh so we can pay attention	8	(b) Focus
4	(a) Cranky and tired	9	same
5	(c) Sleeping at the same time every day	10	False

Passage 9: The Green Park Clean-Up

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(b) Their favourite park was dirty	6	(b) People working together can solve big problems
2	(d) Cricket	7	(c) Decaying
3	(a) Riya	8	(a) People who live in a place
4	(c) Into wet and dry waste	9	litter
5	(c) Two dustbins	10	False

Passage 10: Makar Sankranti and Kites

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(b) 14 January	6	(d) Speak sweet words
2	(a) The Sun beginning its journey towards the north	7	(a) Gathering of ripe crops
3	(d) Uttarayan	8	(c) Organises
4	(b) "Kai po che!"	9	Kite
5	(b) Til-gud laddoos	10	True

Passage 11: Elephants

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(d) Elephant	6	(a) Forests are being cut and some are hunted for tusks
2	(c) 150 kilograms	7	(d) Kind and calm
3	(c) Hearing sounds	8	(b) Responsibility
4	(a) The oldest and wisest female	9	herds
5	(c) Their excellent memory	10	False

Passage 12: The Clever Crow

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(b) He was thirsty and tired	6	(b) Where there is a will, there is a way
2	(d) An earthen pot	7	(c) Looked quickly
3	(a) His beak was too short to reach it	8	(a) Pile
4	(c) It was too heavy	9	higher
5	(d) Small pebbles	10	False

Passage 13: Mount Everest

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(c) About 8,849 metres	6	(d) Bring back their waste
2	(a) Nepal and Tibet	7	(a) Top
3	(d) The air near the top is thin	8	(c) Very
4	(b) Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay	9	Sagarmatha
5	(b) Bachendri Pal	10	False

Passage 14: The Library

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(d) Treasure house of knowledge	6	(a) Speaking softly
2	(b) According to their subjects	7	(d) Take for a short time
3	(c) Become a member	8	(b) Write or draw carelessly
4	(a) Two weeks	9	due
5	(c) A small fine is charged	10	False

Passage 15: Diwali – The Festival of Lights

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(b) Festival of lights	6	(b) That goodness always wins over evil
2	(d) By lighting rows of earthen lamps	7	(c) Living away from one's home as a punishment
3	(b) Fourteen	8	(a) Make dirty
4	(c) Lakshmi	9	rangoli
5	(d) Celebrating without smoky and noisy crackers	10	False

Passage 16: Yoga

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(c) Ancient India	6	(d) On an empty stomach, in a calm and airy place
2	(a) To join or unite	7	(a) Able to bend easily

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
3	(d) Yoga postures	8	(c) Join together
4	(b) Controlled breathing	9	2015
5	(c) 21 June	10	True

Passage 17: The Blue Whale

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(d) The blue whale	6	(a) They are protected and their population is slowly increasing
2	(b) It breathes air and feeds milk to its babies	7	(d) Catching and holding
3	(c) Krill	8	(b) Suddenly and greatly
4	(a) By trapping krill in special plates in its mouth	9	blowhole
5	(c) They were hunted heavily	10	False

Passage 18: Grandmother's Old Trunk

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(b) In the corner of Grandmother's room	6	(b) The trunk was filled with precious memories
2	(d) In her cupboard	7	(c) Eager to know
3	(a) Camphor	8	(a) Very valuable
4	(c) A gold necklace	9	ribbon
5	(d) Her mother	10	False

Passage 19: Mary Kom – The Champion Boxer

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(c) Manipur	6	(d) A determined person can overcome any obstacle
2	(a) A boxer from her state winning a medal	7	(a) Commitment
3	(d) Boxing was considered a men's sport	8	(c) Difficulty or barrier
4	(c) Six times	9	secret
5	(c) Bronze	10	False

Passage 20: Our National Flag

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1	(d) It has three colours	6	(a) It should never touch the ground
2	(b) White	7	(d) Officially accepted
3	(c) Twenty-four	8	(b) Raise
4	(a) Courage and sacrifice	9	blue
5	(c) Pingali Venkayya	10	False