

**KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA**  
**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, SESSION: 2025-26**  
**GRADE: 6 SUBJECT: ENGLISH**  
**SET A (SUBJECTIVE)**

**DAY & DATE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2025**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 60**

**TIME ALLOTTED: 2.5 HRS**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

**ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. This question paper consists of 5 pages and 8 questions with sub-parts.*
- 2. The paper contains three sections: A, B & D*
  - Section A-Reading is of 20 marks.*
  - Section B-Writing is of 12 marks*
  - Section D-Literature is of 28 marks.*
- 3. It is compulsory to attempt all the questions.*
- 4. Read the question paper carefully and then attempt it.*

**SECTION A-READING**

**Q1. Read the passage based on the chapter 'Clothing' and answer the questions that follow.**

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1. Clothing changed through history under the influences of culture, fashion, and wealth. From crude, simple, and not too attractive pieces of clothing whose only purpose was to protect from weather conditions until today we have a wide spectrum of different clothing items.
2. Choosing what to wear is an art and a form of self-expression for the ones who create it, but it is also a form of self-expression for the ones who wear it. The way we dress our personal style tells a story, whether deliberately or unconsciously. Because the choices we make when picking our clothes are a result of who we are, where we are, and what we have been through. They are the sum of our experiences, our education, our heritage, which ultimately form our personal taste in clothes. They reflect our mood, our attitude, and the way we want to be perceived. Even if we don't think about fashion or what we put on, either because we don't mind or it is not a priority in our life; the message is conveyed and tells another thing about what we care and, well, don't care about.
3. The idea that certain clothes are meant for certain genders has a really weird history. Some may say skirts are for girls or argue that certain clothes go with certain genders, but throughout history, both of those points, (style and colour) have switched back and forth without much reason. Pink is for girls? Or is it for blue? Or is white for all babies? What about boys? History has seen it all.

- i. The passage says clothes in the past were “crude, simple, and not too attractive.” This means: (1)
- a) People long ago did not like beauty.
  - b) Clothes have changed and improved over time.
  - c) Weather was easier to handle in the past.
  - d) Clothes were free in the past.
- ii. The passage says even people who don’t think about fashion: (1)
- a) Still send a message through what they wear.
  - b) Wear clothes without any reason.
  - c) Only care about comfort.
  - d) Are not affected by culture or family.
- iii. When the author says “choosing what to wear is an art,” it means: (1)
- a) Clothes are only for keeping us warm or cool.
  - b) Dressing can be a way to show creativity and personality.
  - c) Only artists choose clothes carefully.
  - d) Clothes must be very expensive.
- iv. The author says clothing is influenced by culture, fashion, and wealth. This means: (1)
- a) People choose clothes only because of the weather.
  - b) People’s clothing choices are shaped by traditions, trends, and money.
  - c) Everyone wears the same type of clothes.
  - d) Wealth is the only important factor in clothing.
- v. What does the phrase “our clothes tell a story” mean? (2)
- vi. How have clothes changed from the past to now? (2)
- vii. Find the word from the passage that means *basic or simple* (para 1)? (1)
- viii. Write a 50 word paragraph describing how you would dress if you were meeting someone very important for the first time, and explain your choices. (3)

**Q2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow. 8**

### **The Banyan’s Secret**

In the small village of Sonapur, stood a banyan tree so wide that its branches seemed to touch the clouds. The villagers believed it was over two hundred years old. Children played hide-and-seek among its aerial roots, and elders rested in its shade after a long day’s work.

One summer afternoon, 12-year-old Meera sat under the banyan, sketching birds. Suddenly, she heard a whisper. “Thank you for drawing my friends,” the voice said. Meera looked around — no one was there. The whisper came again, soft and warm. “It’s me, the banyan.

Few listen to trees anymore.”

Meera’s eyes widened. “Trees can talk?” she asked. The banyan chuckled. “We have always spoken — through rustling leaves, swaying branches, and the air you breathe. You just need to listen.”

The banyan told her how its roots held the soil together during heavy rains, how its shade cooled the village, and how it gave shelter to owls, squirrels, and even snakes. It sighed sadly about the nearby forest that was being cut down for a road. “When trees fall, animals lose their homes, and the air loses its song,” it said.

Meera promised to tell everyone what she had heard. The next week, she gathered her friends, and together they painted bright signs around the village: “Save Trees, Save Life.” Soon, even the elders joined in planting saplings.

Whenever Meera passed the banyan, she swore she could hear it smile in the wind.

- i. What was Meera doing when she first heard the banyan tree speak? **(1)**
  - a) Playing hide-and-seek
  - b) Sketching birds
  - c) Planting saplings
  - d) Chopping trees
- ii. How did the banyan tree describe its communication with Meera? **(1)**
  - a) Through loud voices
  - b) Through rustling leaves and swaying branches
  - c) Through writing messages
  - d) Through water droplets
- iii. What did Meera and her friends do to raise awareness about saving trees? **(1)**
  - a) Wrote a book
  - b) Painted signs around the village
  - c) Gave a speech at school
  - d) Sang songs to crowds
- iv. Why was the nearby forest being cut down? **(1)**
  - a) To build houses
  - b) To make a road
  - c) For farming
  - d) To build nature reserve
- v. Describe how the banyan tree benefits the village environment. **(1)**
- vi. Why is it important to listen to nature, according to the banyan tree? **(1)**

- vii. "From the given options, choose the word that is closest in meaning to 'chuckled' as used in the passage." (1)
- a. frowned
  - b. giggled
  - c. sobbed
  - d. groaned
- viii. State whether the given statements are True or False. (1)
- a. The banyan tree in Sonapur is a small, young tree.
  - b. Meera heard the banyan tree speak because she was listening carefully.

### SECTION B- WRITING

- Q3. Notice Writing** (5)

You are Rohan/Ritika Mehra of St. Mary's School, Delhi. Your school is organizing an Inter-School Sports Meet next month. As the Sports Captain, write a notice inviting students to participate in different games and athletic events. Mention date, venue, and registration details. (Word limit – up to 50 words)

#### Informal Letter

- Q4.** (7)

Select any ONE to write

Your cousin has sent you a set of novels on your birthday. In about 100–125 words, write a letter expressing your gratitude and sharing your excitement about reading them. Also, mention which one you plan to start first.

**OR**

Your uncle has subscribed you to a children's science magazine for a year. In about 100–125 words, write a letter expressing your gratitude, explaining why you are excited about the subscription, and mentioning a few science topics you look forward to reading about.

### SECTION D- LITERATURE

- Q5. Refer to the given extract from the poem 'Habits' and answer the following questions.**

*Good habits are a little slow;  
They need a lot of care to grow;  
If tended well, they grow more fair,  
than any bloom a plant can bear.  
Good habits help us all through life;  
Bad habits bring us pain and strife;*

- i. What does the poet compare good habits to, in the given lines? (2)
- ii. Explain the meaning of 'strife' in these lines. (2)
- iii. How is the effect of good habits different from bad habits? (2)

**Q6. Refer to the given extract from the poem 'Vocations' and answer the following questions.**

Just as it gets dark in the evening  
and my mother sends me to bed,  
I can see through my open window  
the watchman walking up and down.

The lane is dark and lonely, and the streetlamp stands like  
a giant with one red eye in its head.

- i Who sends the speaker to bed in the evening, and what does this suggest about the speaker's age or routine? (2)
- ii How is the streetlamp described in the passage? (2)
- iii. What happens once it gets dark? Mention any two activities. (2)

**Q7. Answer the following in about 40-50 words each:** (3\*4)

- i. Why do you think the poet ends with the line "having more fun than you've had in years"? (Dirty Face)
- ii. How did the dragons' new diet lead to their transformation into dragonflies? (The Last Thousand Dragons)
- iii. What can you guess about the child's own daily routine from the poem? (Vocations)
- Iv. Explain how the poet uses nature imagery (plants, weeds, blooms) to describe habits. (Habits)

**Q8. Answer the following question in about 80-90 words:** (4)

Sir Emile solved the problem of the dragons without fighting. Explain what lesson this teaches us about problem-solving, giving at least two points with examples from the story. (The Last Thousand Dragons)

**OR**

The story suggests that food is more than taste – it also has a "voice." What do you think the author wanted us to learn through this idea?

**(Music on the plate)**