



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination : Practice Paper-I

कक्षा / Class: VI

अवधि / Duration: 3 hours

विषय / Subject: English

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks: 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. This paper consists of four sections.

Section - A Reading- 20 marks

Section - B Writing - 20 marks

Section - C Grammar - 15 marks

Section - D Literature - 25 marks

2. Read the questions carefully and attempt all the questions.
3. Numbers to the right indicate the marks.

SECTION-A (READING-20 MARKS)

I. Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

For two months, I have been trying to decide who makes the best ice cream. I have narrowed it down to my four favourite manufacturers: Randolph Farms, Goodies, Disco and Twinkle.

Let's start with Randolph Farms. Randolph Farms makes very good ice cream. They have lots of different flavours, but this doesn't really matter to me. That's because I always get coffee flavour. They make the best coffee ice cream in the world. I've never had hot coffee (the drink) but people tell me that Randolph Farms' coffee ice cream tastes just like the real thing. Also, Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients to make their ice cream. This is a good idea, I think.

Second, we have Goodies. Goodies makes excellent ice cream. Like Randolph Farms, Goodies uses all natural ingredients. They only make three different flavours—strawberry,

vanilla and chocolate— but they make them very well. The strawberry flavour is amazing. Every bite of it reminds me of the strawberries that I used to pick behind my old house. The vanilla is wonderful. It is very smooth and has a refreshing, creamy taste. The chocolate is outstanding. It is made with real cocoa beans from Bolivia. I didn't know where Bolivia was, so I decided to look for it on a map. After hunting awhile, I discovered that it is in South America! That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good. I would say that the only drawback to Goodies ice cream is that they only make three different flavours.

Third, we have Disco. Disco ice cream is okay. They don't have many good flavours. Actually, the only Disco flavour I like is Bubblegum. It is vanilla ice cream with little chunks of bubblegum in it. After you eat the ice cream, you can blow bubbles with the gum. That's pretty fun.

Finally, there is Twinkle. Twinkle ice cream is mediocre. The only good thing about Twinkle is that it is relatively inexpensive. You can buy a whole carton of twinkle ice cream for \$4.50. That's only two weeks' allowance for me.

Answer the questions.

(8×1=8)

1. If the author wanted to get a scoop of coffee ice cream, where would he or she probably go?

A) Randolph Farms B) Goodies C) Disco D) Twinkle
2. Choose the word that implies 'average in quality'.

A) inexpensive B) allowance C) mediocre
3. According to the passage, the author likes Randolph Farms' ice cream because it

I. is all natural. II. is made in Bolivia III. comes in many flavours

A) I only B) I and II only C) II and III only D) I, II, and III
4. In paragraph 3 the author writes, "That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good." Using this information, we can understand that the author believes that

A) Goodies loses money on sales of chocolate ice cream

B) Bolivia makes the best cocoa in the world

- C) things that are hard to get must be of high quality
- D) cocoa from the United States is not very good
5. According to the passage, the author likes Disco ice cream because it
- A) is relatively inexpensive B) has bubblegum in it
- C) is made in Bolivia
6. According to the author, what is the only drawback to Goodies ice cream?
- A) cheap ingredients B) expensive price
- C) mediocre quality D) a lack of flavours
7. How much money does the author receive in his or her weekly allowance?
- A) \$2.25 B) \$4.50 C) \$9.00
8. According to the passage, how is Randolph Farms' ice cream different from Goodies?
- A. Randolph Farms has many different flavours and Goodies has only three flavours.
- B. Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients and Goodies does not.
- C. Randolph Farms is very expensive and Goodies is not.

II. Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's largest desert is actually a very cold place covered with ice: Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation—which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow—on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more—between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert.

When precipitation falls in hot deserts like Sahara, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapour, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common in Antarctica. **(4×1=4)**

1) Precipitation is_____.

- A) moisture in the air that falls to the ground.
- B) any type of weather event.
- C) weather events that only happen in very cold areas.
- D) a blizzard that occurs in Antarctica.

2) Which one of the following phenomena can be precipitation?

- A) wind blowing B) rain falling C) river flowing

3) According to the final paragraph, any snow that falls over Antarctica

- I. becomes part of the Antarctic ice sheet
- II. is blown around by strong winds
- III. evaporates back into the atmosphere

- A) I only B) I and II only C) II and III only D) I, II, and III

4) The word 'blizzard' refers to _____.

- A) Storm with heavy wind and snow C) Storm with rain and wind
- B) Snowfall**

5) Write the incidents that happen due to the low rate of evaporation in Antarctica. (2)

6) Write some examples of precipitation. (Paragraph 1) **(2 marks)**

7) Write the differences between hot desert and Antarctica. (cold desert) **(2 marks)**

No.	Differences in	Hot desert	Cold desert (Antarctica)
1.	Evaporation	a.	
2.	Temperature	b.	

8) Why is Antarctica considered a desert?

(2 marks)

SECTION-B (WRITING -20 MARKS)

III. You have found a purse lying in one of the lawns of your school. Write a notice

asking the owner of the purse to contact you. **(5 marks)**

IV. Write a letter in about 100 words to invite your friend for a vacation. **(7 marks)**

V. With the help of the given outlines, develop a readable story and give a suitable title. **(8)**

A hungry fox – saw a crow with a piece of meat in its beak. Fox thought of a plan – praised the crow – the crow listened – felt very happy – fox requested the crow to sing a song – foolish crow very pleased – began to sing – the piece of meat fell down – Fox picked up – ran away.

SECTION-C (GRAMMAR 15 MARKS)

VI. Fill in the blanks with the present progressive tense.

(2×1=2)

1. I _____ (study) in Grade 6.
2. We _____ (play) a board game.

VII. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line against which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided.

(4×½=2)

	Incorrect	Correct
While making popcorns, cover the bottom	(a) _____	_____
of the pan with cook oil. Put	(b) _____	_____
the pan in the gas stove. Usually,	(c) _____	_____
gas stoves heat quick and evenly .	(d) _____	_____

VIII. Punctuate the following sentences and write whether they are exclamatory

or interrogative sentences.

(2×1=2)

1) Wow, what an intelligent man he is

2) Do you like to read comic books

IX. Add a suitable suffix with the word given in the bracket and complete the sentences.

1. Your party was the most (success) _____ party I had ever been to. (3×1=3)

2. Try to be more (friend) _____ when you talk to them.

3. It's very fragile! Handle it (careful) _____.

X. Rearrange the following words/phrases to form meaningful sentences. (3×1=3)

1. the garbage / dispose of / properly / Please

2. come from / Where / did / all these letters/?

3. my friend / I have received / an email / from

XI. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

(3×1=3)

1. Everything that you told us was _____ (write/ right).

2. I know this _____ (route / root) really well. But this way is too lengthy.

3. The little boy _____ (threw/ through) the ball over the wall.

SECTION-D (LITERATURE -25 MARKS)

XII. a) Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions given below.

“Ha-ha” laughed the Fox. “And now you know, (4×1=4)

Ignore sweet words that make you glow.

Pride, my friend, is rather unwise;

I'm sure this teaching is quite a surprise.”

1. Which one of the following words can be suitable for the phrase “sweet words that make you glow”?

a) motivation b) flattery c) encourage

2. Who is the speaker?

3. It is not _____ (wise / unwise) to be too proud of oneself.

4. _____ learnt a lesson in this poem.

b) Read the following passage and answer the question.

(4×1=4)

“He spent all his time to learn about the magic potion. People cheated him often, promising to tell him about it, but he did not give up. His wife, Madhumati, was tired of this and also worried because she saw how much money Rama Natha was spending. She was sure that soon they would be without money.”

Answer the following questions.

1. “He spent all his”

‘He’ refers to _____.

2. Why was Madhumathi worried?

3. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. People helped him to learn about the magic potion.

2. Madhumathi helped Rama Natha while he was learning about the potion.

XIII. Answer (any six) the following questions in 30-40 words.

(6×2=12)

1. Give one reason why the man and his wife were not able to fall asleep.(Rama to the Rescue)
2. Why did Gajaraj not eat his food? (The Unlikely Best Friends)
3. Why does the speaker 'want to do more' for her friend in the poem 'A Friend's Prayer'?
4. What happened when Mario sat on the chair for the first time? (The Chair)
5. Why do you think Buntree licked the farmer's hand? (The Unlikely Best Friends)
6. Why does the Raven forget that his voice is just a croak? (The Raven and the Fox)
7. What did the thief wish would happen in the story 'Rama to the Rescue'?

XIV. Answer the following questions.

(1× 5=5)

1. Eventually, Rama Natha gained money and gold in the story of 'A Bottle of Dew'. Do you think the ways / ideas that he used to earn money are correct? Explain it.



मुद्रित प्रश्नों की संख्या /Total No. of printed pages: 07

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था, अनुशक्तिनगर मुंबई ,

Atomic Energy Education Society ,Anushaktinagar, Mumbai

टर्म 1 आवधिक परीक्षा –II /Term – I/PT-II Examination : **Practice Paper-II**

कक्षा/Class-VI

अवधि/Duration: 3hrs

विषय/Subject- English

अधिकतम अंक/Total Marks-80

General Instructions:-

1. This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C and D.
Section- A Reading - 20 Marks
Section -B Writing - 20 Marks
Section -C Grammar - 15 Marks
Section -D Literature - 25 Marks
2. Read all the questions carefully and attempt all the questions.
3. Numbers to the right indicate the marks.
4. All the questions of that particular section should be in the correct order.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper.

SECTION A-READING (20 MARKS)

Q.1 Read the following passage given below.

(8 marks)

From far out in space, Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the colour we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like a sphere, or a ball. It is 25,000 miles around! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.

Even though spaceships have travelled to the Moon, people cannot visit the Moon without special suits. The Moon has no air or water. Plants and animals can't live there either. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. After that, there were six more trips to the Moon. They brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. There are holes, or craters, all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and formed the craters.

The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates, or turns around, every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space. Each day we learn more about the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun.

1.1 Based on the reading of the above passage, answer the following questions.

(1 x 8=8 marks)

1. Why is blue the colour we see most when looking at Earth from outer space?

- (a) Because most of the Earth is covered in land.
- (b) Because the Sun's rays make the Earth look blue.
- (c) Because most of the Earth is covered in water.
- (d) Because clouds wrap around the Earth.

2. What does the word 'formed' mean?

- (a) hit
- (b) made
- (c) broke
- (d) stopped

3. Astronauts first landed on the moon in_

- (a) 1961
- (b) 1969
- (c) 1869
- (d) 1959

4. What causes daylight on Earth?

- (a) The full Moon causes daylight
- (b) Daylight is caused by the Earth facing away from the Sun.
- (c) The heat of the Sun's rays causes daylight.
- (d) Daylight is caused by the Earth facing toward the Sun .

5. Which of the following sentences BEST describes the Sun?

- (a) The Sun looks small because it is so far from Earth
- (b) The Sun is a ball of burning gases that gives the Earth heat and light.
- (c) The Sun is a small star.
- (d) The Sun is not as hot as it looks.

6. Why did the astronauts bring rocks back from the Moon?

- (a) Because they didn't know if they would return to the Moon ever again.
- (b) Because they wanted to prove that they went to the Moon.
- (c) Because they wanted to remember how the Moon looked.
- (d) Because they wanted to study them and learn more about the Moon.

7. During the day, the Earth faces the –

- (a) rocks (b) burning gases (c) sun (d) moon

8. Which word means nearly the same as "shinng" in the passage.(para-3)

- (a) warming (b) darkness (c) burning (d) glowing

Q.2 Read the following passage given below.

(12 marks)

Once upon a time there lived a famous holy man. He was a very religious and learned person. His name was Rudra. One day, he decided to go to another village. He took with him only three things. The first was a lamp so that he could read the holy books in the evening. The next was a cock to wake him up in the morning so that he could offer his prayers. The last was a donkey who could carry him on its back. After travelling for many miles, he came to a small village. Nobody gave him shelter there. So he went out of the village and sat under a tall tree. Rudra had no food to eat and nothing to drink. He lit the lamp to read the holy book but a strong wind blew out the lamp. He said, "God is great and whatever he does must be for the best. "And he stretched himself out on the cold earth and went to sleep. Next morning when he wokeup the sun was shining brightly. He saw some villagers coming towards him. "Are you all right?, they asked him. "No, I'm not, "Complained Rudra. "You wouldn't give me any shelter. So I had to sleep under this tree without any food or drink. And the wind blew out my lamp so I could not read my holy book." "Is that all?" cried the villagers. "During the night some robbers attacked us and took away everything we had. Anyone who tried to stop them was beaten up and three men were killed. Rudra once again knelt on the ground and thanked god.

2.1 Based on the reading of the above passage, answer the following questions. (1 x 4 = 4m)

- i) Who was Rudra?
- (i) What three things did Rudra take with him?
- iii) What was the first thing Rudra took with him?
- iv) Why did Rudra take a cock with him?

2.2 Answer the following questions in about 20-30 words.

(2 x 4 = 8m)

- (i) Where did Rudra stay? Why?
- (ii) Why did he lit the lamp?
- (iii) What did he say when a strong wind blew out the lamp?
- (iv) What did the villagers tell Rudra in the morning?

SECTION B - WRITING (20 MARKS)

Q.3 You are Aarush/Aarushi, school captain of your school. Write a notice in about 50 words for the school notice board, informing students about the Crayola Inter-school Art competition to be conducted in the first week of October. Include all essential information. **(5 marks)**

OR

You are Sarvesh. You receive a telephone call from your mother's office when she is not at home. You have the following conversation with the speaker. But you have to go for your tuition Class. So you leave a message for your mother. Write the message within 50 words using the information given below. Do not add any new information. **(5marks)**

Sarvesh: Hello!

Mr Mehra: Hello! May I speak with Ms Dixit please? I am Naresh Mehra from the office.

Sarvesh: Mom's not at home right now.

Mr Mehra: In that case can you give her a message? It is urgent. Please tell her that the meeting fixed for tomorrow has been rescheduled. Ask her to check her mail as soon as possible for the details. Please don't forget to inform her.

Sarvesh: Don't worry. I will tell her as soon as she returns.

Q.4 You are Samina / Susrut living at 303, Gopal Enclave, Delhi. Write a letter to your uncle informing that you have won the first prize in all India art competition. Its theme was conservation of resources. **(7 marks)**

OR

Write a paragraph on the topic 'My School'. **(7 marks)**

Q.5 The following are clues for you to write a short story in 100 to 125 words. Don't forget to give your story a title and moral. **(8 marks)**

An old farmer Three idle sons..... father anxious
Tell them of a treasure in the fields dies sons dig up the soil
..... excellent crop.

SECTION C - GRAMMAR (15 MARKS)

Q.6. In the following passage each line has an error. Edit the passage by identifying the wrong word in each sentence, and then write the incorrect and the correct word in your answer sheet as shown in the first example of the passage. **(1/2 x 6 = 3m)**

Incorrect – Correct

Example: There was a boy call Badal.

call called

- i) He lived with her mother in a village _____
- ii) and they was very happy. _____
- iii) One evening, when Badal was returning for school, _____
- iv) he saw an puppy shivering in the cold. _____
- v) Badal brought he home. Badal and his mother _____
- vi) named the puppy Moti. Moti grew and love Badal. _____

Q.7 Do as directed.

(1x2=2m)

i) Which is the right opposite of the word- 'Pride'?

- a) foolish b) ignore c) humility d) forgot

ii) Which is the right synonym of the word- 'yelped'?

- a) wept b) cried c) laugh d) jump

Q.8 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in the brackets. (1x2=2m)

- i) I _____ so sleepy. [am feel/am feeling/is feeling]
- ii) The farmer came back and _____ (noticed/was noticing/had noticed) that Buntie was sad.

Q.9 Rearrange the following phrases to form meaningful sentences. One has been done for you. (1 x 4 = 4m)

Example- There/once/farmer/was/a

Once there was a farmer

- i) farmer/the/ fruits/liked
- ii) decided/he /grow/fruit/land/on/his/to
- iii) worked hard/he/grow/to/of/variety/fruits/a
- iv) grew/well/trees/the

Q.10 It was a full moon night. Some children had come out to see the moon. Complete the conversation they had by picking the words from the help box. (1x4=4m)

Help box

a camera for the picture, so bright and big, says the full moon looks very beautiful, lets take a picture

Govind :Wow,look!

Safura : The moon looks so big and bright

Sukanya: Isn't it?

Dhruv : My grandfather(i) _____.

Ramani : Let us take a picture.

Safura : My mother has (ii)_____.

Dhruv :Come.Stand here and iii)_____.

Govind :The moon is (iv)_____.

SECTION D-LITERATURE (25MARKS)

Q11. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow. (1 x 4 = 4m)

The Raven, who did not see the joke,
Forgot that his voice was just a croak.
He opened his beak, in his foolish pride–
And down fell the morsel the Fox had eyed

(i) Who is the poet of the poem?

a) Marry de La Fontaine

b) Jean Micheal La Fontaine

c) Jean de La Franchis

d) Jean de La Fontaine

(ii) The Raven opened its beak to _____.

a) speak

b) sing

c)eat

d)tear

(iii) The _____ fell down.

a) leaf

b) food

c)crow

d) mango

iv) A piece of food is called a-----

a) chapatti

b) grain

c)morsel

d)bread

Q.12. Read the following extract below and answer the questions that follow. (1 x 4 = 4m)

When the elephant went out for a bath, the dog accompanied his friend. Plunging into the water, the elephant gave himself a shower using his long trunk, as the dog watched. The elephant took

a trunkful of water and playfully splashed the water on his friend. The dog yelped for he hated taking showers. The mahout laughed.

- i) Who went out for a bath?
- ii) What did the elephant use to give himself a shower?
- iii) Why did the dog yelp?
- iv) Who is a mahout?

Q.13. Answer ANY SIX of the following questions in about 30-40 words. (2 x 6m = 12m)

- i) Who was Rama Natha? (A Bottle of Dew)
- ii) Why was Rama Natha angry? (A Bottle of Dew)
- iii) What did the thief wish would happen? Did it happen? (Rama to the Rescue)
- iv) How did the man and his wife get help from the kotwal? (Rama to the Rescue)
- v) How will the speaker make her friends' wishes come true? (A Friend's Prayer)
- vi) What happened when Mario sat on the chair for the first time? (The Chair)
- vii) How does the poet feel about special friends? (A Friend's Prayer)

Q.14. Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in about 80-100 words. (1 x 5m = 5m)

- i) Do you think cleverness can help us solve our problems? Why do you say so?
(Rama to the Rescue)
- ii) What are the positive qualities that you would like your friend to have. Give a reason for your choice.
(A Friend's Prayer)



कुल मुद्रित पृष्ठ संख्या / Total No. of printed pages: 7

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination Practice Paper-III

कक्षा / Class : VI

अवधि / Duration :3 Hrs

विषय / Subject : ENGLISH

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks :80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains FOUR sections-READING, WRITING, GRAMMAR & and LITERATURE.

2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

SECTION A – READING (20 MARKS)

I.A. Read the following passage and answer the following questions. (10 Marks)

“A small step for man, but a giant leap for mankind,” said Neil Armstrong, when on July 29,1969, he became the first real man on the moon.

From the beginning people looked up to the moon, and tried to understand its mysteries. A mystery that remains unexplained soon becomes supernatural. The primitive man began to believe that the moon had power over weather, crops and herds and even on life and death. They considered it God, and began to worship it.

In ancient Babylon, the moon was worshipped as a god named Sin. He was pictured as an old man with a long beard, who rode across the sky in a boat, the “Ship of Light”.

In ancient Egypt, the moon god was called Thoth. Thoth once lived on Earth but Ra, the sun god, placed him in the sky to give light. So, Thoth (full moon) appeared in the sky, making nocturnal voyages in a boat. He was an important god for the Egyptians for they believed that besides measuring time in months, seasons and years, he cared for science and literature on earth.

In Japan, the moon was pictured as a white disc with a rabbit sitting upon its haunches. In China, the moon was thought of as a hare. In Central and South America, however, the moon

was believed to be female, sometimes the sister and sometimes the wife of the sun. The Greeks had two moon goddesses-Selene and Artemis. The Romans called the moon, Diana.

I) Choose the correct alternatives.

1. Primitive man began to believe that the moon had power over

- a. weather b. crops c. herds d. all of these

2. In ancient Egypt, the moon god was called

- a. Sin b. Ra c. Thoth d. Diana

3. In Babylon, the moon was pictured as

- a. An old man b. a god c. a ship d. a sinner

4. Besides measuring time in months, seasons and years, Ra cared for

- a. sports and games b. arts and history
c. science and literature d. astronomy and astrology

5. In China, the moon was thought of as a

- a. rabbit b. wolf c. deer d. hare

6. Fill in the gaps.

a. The Greeks had two moon goddesses, _____ and _____.

b. In Japan, the moon was worshipped as _____.

c. In Central and _____, the moon was believed to be female.

d. 'Awed' means _____. (amazed/ shocked)

e. The homophone of 'sun' is _____. (run/son)

1.B. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (10 Marks)

Mankind's fascination for gold is as old as civilisation itself. The ancient Egyptians revered gold, which had religious significance for them. King Tutankhamen was buried in a solid-gold coffin 3,500 years ago. The wandering Israelites worshipped a gold calf. The legendary King Midas asked that everything he touches be turned into gold.

Gold was discovered in its most basic and natural state, in streams and in the ground of ancient world. Gold's brilliance and resistance to tarnish, made the precious metal an ideal jewellery-making commodity.

Not only is gold beautiful, it is virtually indestructible. It does not rust or corrode. Gold coins and products fabricated from gold have survived undamaged for centuries. Gold is extremely easy to work with. Gold conducts electricity better than any other substance, except copper and silver, and it is particularly important in the modern electronics industry.

Much of gold's value lies in its scarcity. Only about 80,000 tons of gold has been mined in the history of the world. One of the biggest gold-mining areas in the Soviet Union is the Kolyma River region, once famous for its prison camp.

Answer the following.

1. What significance did the ancient Egyptians have for gold?
2. What did the wandering Israelites worship?
3. What did King Midas wish for?
4. Why is gold an ideal jewellery-making commodity?
5. Is gold a good conductor of electricity? In which industry is it particularly important?

6. Complete the sentences.

- a. Not only is gold beautiful, it _____.
- b. Much of gold's value lies in its _____.
- c. The _____ region in Soviet Union is a gold-mining area.

7. Tick the correct answer.

- a. The meaning of 'commodity' is _____. (a useful thing/a radiant thing)
- b. The word opposite to 'scarcity' is _____. (shortage/abundance)

SECTION B- WRITING (20 MARKS)

II. A. Write a paragraph on: My Favourite Hobby. (5 Marks)

II. B. Write a letter to your grandfather telling him about how you celebrated 'Independence Day' in school. (7 Marks)

II. C. Based on the given outline, write a story in about 120 words. Give it a suitable title and moral. (8 Marks)

A crow in a forest-very thirsty-finds a pot of water—water level low—beak doesn't reach-puts pebbles in the pot one by one-water level rises- drinks- flies away.

SECTION C-GRAMMAR (15 MARKS)

III. A. Do as directed. (8 Marks)

a. Fill in the gaps with the correct words. (2)

1. Ritu _____ many birds in the sky. (see/saw)

2. Ankit didn't go to school _____ he had fever. (because/ as soon as)

b. Give synonyms for: (1)

1. be - _____ 2. right - _____

c. Identify the sound of 's' in the given words. Is it /s/ or /z/? (1)

1. sage - _____ 2. trees - _____

d. Make a new word by adding a letter to the following words. (1)

1. all- _____ 2. pin - _____

e. Give opposite words for: (1)

1. foolish - _____ 2. happy - _____

f. Punctuate the following sentence and write whether it is an exclamatory or interrogative sentence. (1)

Wow, what a beautiful scenery

g. Add a prefix or suffix to the given word and fill in the gaps. (1)

Eg. Magic- The magician performed a magical act.

1. **Care-** Be _____ while crossing the road.

2. **Friend-** Our _____ is long-lasting.

III.B) Identify the error in the given sentence and supply the correction. (3Marks)

	Correct	Incorrect
I didn't know how much chairs	eg much	many
were arrange in the row. I had	1. _____	_____
few idea about the seating	2. _____	_____
arrangement in a hall. The	3. _____	_____
stage boys has displayed a	4. _____	_____
map of India in connect with	5. _____	_____
a group song. We thoughts that	6. _____	_____
many invitees would come to attend the show.		

III C. Rearrange the jumbled words. (2Marks)

1. shall/picnic/for/go/tomorrow/we/a .
2. animals/ useful/ than/some/be/human beings/can/more.

III D. Make sentences using the pair of homophones in one sentence only. (2Marks)

For example: ate-eight- I ate eight idlis.

1. one-won -
2. see-sea -

SECTION D- LITERATURE (25 MARKS)

IV. A. Read the poem extract and answer the following questions. (1x4=4)

“Ha-ha!” laughed the Fox. “And now you know,

Ignore sweet words that make you glow.”

1. Name the poem.
2. To whom did the fox say these words?
3. What does the word ‘glow’ mean here?

4. What lesson do we learn here?

OR

With special friends I feel I'm blessed

So let me give my very best.

I want to do more than share

The hopes and plans of friends who care.

- 1. Name the poem.**
- 2. How does the girl in the poem feel with special friends?**
- 3. What does she want to do for her caring friends?**
- 4. Do you feel the same for your friends?**

IV. B. Read the extract and answer the following questions.

(1x4=4)

Gajaraj, the elephant, lived in the best booth of the royal stables. The King was fond of Gajaraj and he had ordered that the elephant should be well looked after. In spite of royal comforts, Gajaraj was sad because he had no friends. The mahout or the elephant trainer was the only one he had interacted with.

- 1. Where did Gajaraj live?**
- 2. Who was fond of him?**
- 3. Why was Gajaraj sad?**
- 4. Whom did he interact with?**

OR

Once upon a time, there lived a water fairy in a river along the woods. The water of the river was crystal clear and very sweet. She was very happy playing with all kinds of fish in the river. They were of different sizes, shapes and colours. One day, a group of nomads, while crossing the jungle, stopped by the river to take rest and eat food.

- 1. Where did the fairy live?**
- 2. How was the water of the river?**
- 3. Who are nomads?**

4. Why did the nomads stop by the river?

IV. C. Answer the following questions. (any six)

(2x6=12)

1. What did Rama Natha believe?
2. Why did Reynard say 'Pride is not wise'?
3. How did the man and his wife get help from the Kotwal?
4. Why do you think Buntree licked the farmer's hand?
5. What did the thief wish would happen?
6. What happened when Mario sat on the chair for the first time?
7. What did the sage ask Rama Natha to do to make the magic potion?

IV. D. Answer in brief.

(5)

1. The grandfather's idea helped Mario to find his real friend. How would you find who are your real friends? What qualities would you find in a friend?

OR

1. What valuable lessons have you learnt from the story 'A Bottle of Dew'? Explain with reference to the story.

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

टर्म - 1/अर्धवार्षिक परीक्षा: Practice Paper-I

कक्षा- 6

विषय: हिंदी

समय: 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक - 80

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उचित उत्तर लिखिए – 7X1=7 अंक

उबले आलू और मौसमी सब्जियों से भरकर बनाया गया भारतीय समोसा आज अमेरिका, अफ्रीका, और मध्य पूर्व के देशों में खूब शौक से खाया जाता है। चटपटे उत्तर भारतीय व्यंजन अचार, दम आलू, पनीर टिक्का, छोले-भटूरे आदि पूरे विश्व में अपनी जगह बना चुके हैं। दक्षिण भारत के चावल और उड़द दाल से बने इडली, डोसा, साँभर-बड़ा आज सारी दुनिया के पसंदीदा नाश्ता हैं। भोजन के बाद पनीर से बनी हुई स्वादिष्ट बंगाली मिठाई रसगुल्ला खाना भला किसे पसंद नहीं? मराठी और गुजराती थाली भी किसी से कम नहीं। महाराष्ट्र का वड़ा-पाव और पाव-भाजी की अपनी एक अलग पहचान है। गुजरात में तो सभी नमकीन व्यंजनों में भी थोड़ी चीनी भी डाली जाती है। गुजरात के 50 डिग्री से अधिक के तापमान से बचाव के लिए वहाँ के भोजन में नमक, चीनी और खट्टे का खूब प्रयोग होता है। इस तरह विविधता भरे भारतीय व्यंजन पूरे संसार में लोकप्रिय हो रहे हैं।

(1) अमेरिका, अफ्रीका और मध्य पूर्व के देशों में कौन सा व्यंजन खूब शौक से खाया जाता है?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (क) रसगुल्ला | (ख) साँभर-वड़ा |
| (ग) पनीर-टिक्का | (घ) समोसा |

(2) इडली, डोसा, साँभर-बड़ा किस क्षेत्र के व्यंजन हैं ?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (क) उत्तर भारत | (ख) दक्षिण भारत |
| (ग) पूर्वी भारत | (घ) पश्चिमी भारत |

3. रसगुल्ला किस चीज से बनाया जाता है?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| (क) पनीर से | (ख) आलू से |
| (ग) चावल और उड़द दाल से | (घ) खट्टे से |

4. गुजरात के नमकीन भोजन में भी मीठे का प्रयोग क्यों होता है?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (क) भोजन को स्वादिष्ट बनाने के लिए | (ख) गुजराती थाली की अलग पहचान के लिए |
| (ग) अधिक तापमान से बचाव के लिए | (घ) उपरोक्त सभी |

5. इनमें से कौन सा व्यंजन उत्तर भारतीय है ?

- (क) पाव -भाजी (ख) साँभर-बड़ा
(ग) छोले-भटूरे (घ) रसगुल्ला

6. 'रसगुल्ला' कहां की प्रसिद्ध मिठाई है?

- (क) महाराष्ट्र (ख) पश्चिम बंगाल
(ग) गुजरात. (घ) दक्षिण भारत

7. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक क्या होगा?

- (क) भारतीय समोसा (ख) उत्तर भारतीय व्यंजन
(ग) विविधता भरे भारतीय व्यंजन (घ) बंगाली मिठाई

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित अपठित काव्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ें और प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें : 7X1=7अंक

जीवन की मुस्कान किताबें
बहुत बड़ा वरदान किताबें।
गूंगे का मुँह बनकर बोलें
बहरे के हैं कान किताबें।
अन्धे की आँखें बन जाएँ
ऐसी हैं दिनमान किताबें।
हीरे मोती से भी बढ़कर
बेशकीमती खान किताबें।
जिन के आने से मन हरषे
ऐसी हैं मेहमान किताबें।
क्या बुरा यहाँ क्या है अच्छा
करती हैं पहचान किताबें।
धार प्रेम की बहती इनमें
फैलाती हैं ज्ञान किताबें।
राहों की हर मुश्किल को
कर देती आसान किताबें।
कभी नहीं ये बूढ़ी होती
रहती सदा जवान किताबें।

(1) इनमें से किताबें क्या नहीं हैं ? जो कथन सही न हो उसे छाँटकर लिखिए-

- (क) जीवन की मुस्कान (ख) अपंग की विरोधी
(ग) बहरे के कान (घ) अन्धे की आँखें

(2) किताबें हीरे मोती से भी बढ़कर हैं। (सही शब्द से वाक्य पूरा कीजिए)

- (क) सस्ती (ख) हानिकारक
(ग) व्यर्थ (घ) बेशकीमती

(3) किताबें किसकी पहचान करती हैं ?

- (क) सब की (ख) चोर की
(ग) अच्छे और बुरे की (घ) केवल शत्रुओं की

(4) राहों की हर मुश्किल को किताबें कैसे आसान कर देती हैं ?

- (क) मुश्किलों को दूर करने का व्यावहारिक उपाय बताकर
(ख) खुद काम करके
(ग) खुद साथ चलकर
(घ) उपदेश देकर

(5) किताबें सदा जवान कैसे रहती हैं ?

- (क) कभी पुरानी नहीं होने के कारण
(ख) दी गई जानकारी हर पीढ़ी के लिए सदा नई होने के कारण
(ग) ठीक रखरखाव करके
(घ) अलमारी में बन्द होने के कारण

(6) किताबें क्या फैलाती हैं?

- (क) ज्ञान (ख) प्रकाश
(ग) प्रेम (घ) हीरे - मोती

(7) किताबों की तुलना किन चीजों से की गई है?

- (क) हीरे - मोती से (ख) रूपए - पैसे से
(ग) मान - सम्मान से. (घ) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित व्याकरण पर आधारित बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर चुनकर लिखिए।

16x1 = 16अंक

1. निम्नांकित में पुल्लिङ्ग कौन है ?

- (क) तलवार (ख) ताश
(ग) तकदीर (घ) तस्वीर

2. निम्नांकित में से कौन सा शब्द स्त्रीलिङ्ग है ?

- (क) बाजार (ख) दरवाजा
(ग) बुढ़ापा (घ) बरसात

3. निम्नांकित में से कौन सा शब्द पुल्लिङ्ग है ?

(क) हाथी (ख) हरियाली

(ग) हँसी. (घ) होली

4. 'अध्यापक' शब्द का स्त्रीलिङ्ग रूप क्या है ?

(क) अध्यापकी (ख) अध्यापिका

(ग) अध्यापका (घ) अध्यपिक

5. 'गायक' का स्त्रीलिङ्ग रूप क्या है ?

(क) गायिकी (ख) गाईका

(ग) गाइका (घ) गायिका

6. विराम का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) चलना. (ख) ठहरना या रुकना

(ग) विछुड़ना (घ) स्वर

7- इनमें से विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न कौन सा है-.

(क) ? (ख) ,

(ग) ! (घ) ।

8. वाक्य के पूर्ण होने पर जो चिह्न लगाया जाता है वह चिह्न कहलाता है -.

(क) अल्पविराम. (ख) पूर्णविराम

(ग) विस्मयादि सूचक. (घ) प्रश्नसूचक

9. प्रस्तुत (८) चिह्न को कहते हैं -

(क) अल्पविराम (ख) पूर्णविराम

(ग) प्रश्नसूचक (घ) त्रुटिपूरक चिह्न

10. बातचीत के दौरान जब किसी से कोई बात पूछी जाती है अथवा कोई प्रश्न पूछा जाता है, तब वाक्य के अंत में किस चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है?

(क) पूर्ण विराम. (ख) प्रश्नवाचक .

(ग) अल्पविराम. (घ) विस्मयादि सूचक

11. प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न कौन सा है?

(क) ! (ख) |

(ग) ? (घ) =

12. नीचे लिखे शब्दों में कौन-सा शब्द शुद्ध है ?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (क) आशीष | (ख) आशिष |
| (ग) अशीष | (घ) असिष |

13. 'बहुत परिश्रम करना' के लिए किस मुहावरे का प्रयोग होता है ?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (क) आग-बबूला होना। | (ख) आकाश-पाताल एक करना |
| (ग) आकाश को छूना | (घ) आग में घी डालना |

14. शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके एक या अनेक होने का बोध हो उसे क्या कहते हैं?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (क) संख्याबोधक | (ख) गिनती |
| (ग) वचन | (घ) संख्यावाचक |

15. 'सामग्री' का बहुवचन है-

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (क) सामग्रियों | (ख) सामग्रियाँ |
| (ग) सामग्रे | (घ) सामग्री |

16. आँख शब्द का बहुवचन शब्द है-

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (क) आँख | (ख) आँखें |
| (ग) आँखों | (घ) आँखियाँ |

प्रश्न- 4. पठित गद्यांश आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 3×2=6 अंक

माँ को अपने बेटे, साहूकार को अपने देनदार और किसान को अपने लहलहाते खेत देखकर जो आनंद आता है, वही आनंद बाबा भारती को अपना घोड़ा देखकर आता था। भगवत-भजन से जो समय बचता, वह घोड़े को अर्पण हो जाता। वह घोड़ा बड़ा सुंदर था, बड़ा बलवान। उसके जोड़ का घोड़ा सारे इलाके में न था। बाबा भारती उसे "सुलतान" कह कर पुकारते, अपने हाथ से खरहरा करते, खुद दाना खिलाते और देख-देखकर प्रसन्न होते थे। ऐसे लगन, ऐसे प्यार, ऐसे स्नेह से कोई सच्चा प्रेमी अपने प्यारे को भी न चाहता होगा। उन्होंने अपना सब-कुछ छोड़ दिया था, रुपया, माल, असबाब, ज़मीन, यहाँ तक कि उन्हें नागरिक जीवन से भी घृणा थी। अब गाँव से बाहर एक छोटे-से मंदिर में रहते और भगवान का भजन करते थे; परंतु सुलतान से बिछड़ने की वेदना उनके लिए असह्य थी।

1. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के पाठ का नाम और उसके लेखक का नाम लिखिए।

2. बाबा भारती के घोड़े का नाम था ?

3. घोड़े सुलतान को देखकर बाबा भारती को कैसे आनन्द की प्राप्ति होती थी?

प्रश्न-5 पठित गद्यांश आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 3×2=6 अंक

वह पावस का प्रथम दिवस जब,

पहली बूंद धरा पर आई।

अंकुर फूट पड़ा धरती से,

नव-जीवन की ले अंगड़ाई।

धरती के सूखे अधरों पर,

गिरी बूंद अमृत सी आकर।

वसुंधरा की रोमावलि सी,

हरी दूब पुलकी-मुसकाई।

पहली बूंद धरा पर आई।।

1. उपर्युक्त काव्यांश के पाठ का नाम और उसके कवि का नाम लिखिए।

2. कविता में किस ऋतु का वर्णन हुआ है?

3. वर्षा को पहली बूंद को किसके समान बताया गया है?

प्रश्न 6. निम्नलिखित लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 4×2=8 अंक

1. ध्यानचंद की सफलता का क्या रहस्य था?
2. किन बातों से ऐसा लगता है कि ध्यानचंद स्वयं से पहले दूसरे को रखते थे?
3. बाबा भारती ने डाकू खड्गसिंह से कौन सा वचन लिया?
4. लोगों ने मेजर ध्यानचंद को 'हॉकी का जादूगर' कहा क्यों शुरू कर दिया?

प्रश्न 7. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। 3×2=6 अंक

1. कोयल क्यों पुकार रही होगी? किसे पुकार रही होगी? कैसे पुकार रही होगी?
2. पवन किसका तन मन संवारती है? वह यह कैसे करती है?
3. बारिश की पहली बूंद से धरती का हर्ष कैसे प्रकट होता है?
4. कविता में आकाश और बादलों को किनके समान बताया गया है?

प्रश्न 8. निम्नलिखित दोहों में से किन्हीं तीन का अर्थ लिखिए। 3×2=6 अंक

i) 'रहिमन' देखि बड़ेन को , लघु न दीजिए डारि ।

जहाँ काम आवै सुई , कहा करै तरवारि ॥

ii) तरुवर फल नहीं खात है, सरवर पियहि न पान।

कहि रहीम पर काज हित, संपति सँचहि सुजान॥

iii) रहिमन जिह्वा बावरी, कहि गइ सरग पताल।

आपु तो कहि भीतर रही, जूती खात कपाल ॥

iv) कहि 'रहीम' संपति सगे, बनत बहुत बहु रीति।

बिपति-कसौटी जे कसे, सोई सांचे मीत॥

प्रश्न-9. मूल्य परक प्रश्न / दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न ।

2X4=8 अंक

1. ध्यानचंद के स्थान पर आप होते तो क्या आप बदला लेते? यदि हां, तो बताइये कि आप किस प्रकार बदला लेते ?
2. आपको कौन-से खेल और कौन-से खिलाड़ी सबसे अधिक अच्छे लगते हैं? क्यों?

प्रश्न-10 अपने मित्र को जन्मदिवस पर बधाई पत्र लिखिए।

5-अंक

प्रश्न 11. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लिखिए ।

5-अंक

I. आपकी दिनचर्या

अथवा (OR)

II. आपका जन्मदिवस



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination : Practice Paper-II

कक्षा / Class : 6

अवधि / Duration : 3 घंटे

विषय / Subject : हिन्दी

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions :

- I सभी प्रश्न करना अनिवार्य है ।
- II इस प्रश्न-पत्र में चार खण्ड हैं : क, ख, ग और घ ।
- III सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर यथासंभव क्रम से निर्देशानुसार लिखिए ।
- IV सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देते समय दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन अनिवार्य रूप से किया जाए ।

खण्ड - क

प्रश्न 1 दिए गए अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

आज से करीब डेढ़ हजार साल पहले की बात है । उस ज़माने में आज के पटना शहर को पाटलिपुत्र कहते थे । बहुत बड़ा नगर था । नगर में बहुत से बाग-बगीचे थे । उनमें बड़ी तादात में खिलने वाले फूलों के कारण इस नगर को कई लोग कुसुमपुर भी कहते थे । पाटलिपुत्र नगर नन्द, मौर्य और गुप्त सम्राटों की राजधानी रहा है । दूर-दूर तक इस नगर की कीर्ति फैली हुई थी । राजधानी होने से देशभर के प्रतिष्ठित पंडित यहाँ एकत्रित होते थे । प्रख्यात नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय भी पटना से ज्यादा दूर नहीं था । देश के ही नहीं, दूसरे देशों के विद्यार्थी भी विशेष अध्ययन के लिए नालंदा और पाटलिपुत्र पहुँचते थे । उस समय पाटलिपुत्र नगर ज्योतिष विद्या के अध्ययन के लिए मशहूर था ।

1. पटना का प्राचीन नाम क्या था ?
(1)

(क) धनबाद (ख) राँची

(ग) पाटलिपुत्र (घ) बोकारो

2. गद्यांश में वर्णित नगर को कुसुमपुर क्यों कहा जाता था ? (1)

(क) बगीचों में अधिक फूल खिलने के कारण (ख) नगर कुसुम के आकार का था ।

(ग) कुसुम बहुत सुन्दर होता है । (घ) सभी उत्तर गलत हैं ।

3. पाटलिपुत्र नगर किन-किन राजवंशों की राजधानी रहा था ?
(1)

(क) चालुक्यों की (ख) नन्द, मौर्य और गुप्त सम्राटों की ।

(ग) प्रतिहारों की (घ) परमारों की

4. गद्यांश में वर्णित किस नगर की कीर्ति दूर-दूर तक फैली हुई थी ?
(1)

(क) जयपुर नगर की (ख) दिल्ली नगर की

(ग) कोटा नगर की (घ) पाटलिपुत्र नगर की

5. नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय क्यों प्रसिद्ध था ? (1)

(क) इसका भवन बहुत सुन्दर था (ख) भवन बहुत विशाल था

(ग) देश-विदेश के विद्यार्थी विशेष अध्ययन के लिए आते थे । (घ) सभी उत्तर गलत हैं ।

6. 'तादात' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ? (1)

(क) दिन (ख) संख्या

(ग) रात (घ) दोपहर

7. 'प्रख्यात' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ? (1)

(क) प्रसिद्ध (ख) निषिद्ध

(ग) सही (घ) गलत

प्रश्न 2 दिए गए अपठित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

मन मोहिनी प्रकृति की जो गोद में बसा है ।

सुख स्वर्ग-सा जहाँ है, वह देश कौन-सा है ।

जिसके चरण निरंतर रत्नेश धो रहा है ।

जिसका मुकुट हिमालय, वह देश कौन-सा है ।

नदियाँ जहाँ सुधा की धारा बहा रही है ।

सीँचा हुआ सलोना, वह देश कौन-सा है ।

जिसके बड़े रसीले, फल कंद, नाज, मेवे ।

सब अंग में सजे हैं, वह देश कौन-सा है ।

1. ऊपर दी गई पंक्तियों में किस देश का वर्णन किया गया है ? (1)

(क) विदेश का (ख) भारत देश का

(ग) स्वदेश का (घ) पड़ोसी देश का

2. 'जिसके चरण निरंतर रत्नेश धो रहा है।' वाक्य में रत्नेश का क्या अर्थ है ? (1)

(क) सागर

(ख) नदी

(ग) तालाब

(घ) झरना

3. सुख स्वर्ग-सा कहाँ है ? (1)

(क) परदेश में

(ख) विदेश में

(ग) पड़ोसी देश में

(घ) भारत देश में

4. नदियों को सुधा की धारा कहने का क्या अभिप्राय है ? (1)

(क) नदियों में अमृत बहने कारण

(ख) नदियों के किनारे तीर्थ होने के

कारण

(ग) नदियों में स्वच्छ जल बहने के कारण

(घ) सभी उत्तर गलत है।

5. कविता के अनुसार 'मुकुट' के रूप में किसे धारण कर रखा है ? (1)

(क) धरती को

(ख) आकाश को

(ग) हिमालय को

(घ) पहाड़ों को

6. 'सींचा हुआ सलोना' पंक्ति में 'सलोना' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ?

(1)

(क) बदसूरत

(ख) सुन्दर

(ग) हवादार

(घ) सभी उत्तर सही है।

7. जिसके बड़े ----- , फल कंद, नाज, मेवे। काव्यांश के अनुसार खाली जगह

भरिए।

(1)

(क) रसीले

(ख) खट्टे

(ग) कड़वे

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं ।

खण्ड - ख

प्रश्न 3 दिए गए प्रश्नों के निर्देशानुसार उत्तर लिखिए ।

(16)

1. शिक्षक पढ़ा रहे हैं । रेखांकित शब्द का लिंग परिवर्तन कीजिए ।

(क) पुरुष

(ख) महिला

(ग) शिक्षिका

(घ) सभी उत्तर सही हैं ।

2. सही संज्ञा शब्द चुनकर लिखिए ।

(क) चलाना

(ख) परन्तु

(ग) गोरा

(घ) लड़का

3. “खुश होना” शब्द का सामान अर्थ लिखिए ।

(क) शाखा

(ख) पेड़

(ग) प्रसन्ना होना

(घ) डाली

4. ऋतुएँ शब्द का वचन छाँटकर लिखिए ।

(क) एकवचन

(ख) दो वचन

(ग) बहुवचन

(घ) सभी उत्तर सही हैं ।

5. "पग-पग" शब्द का सही अर्थ क्या होगा ?

(क) हर दिन

(ख) हर समय

(ग) हर साल

(घ) हर पग / हर कदम

6. श्री कृष्ण ने क्या सुनाया था ?

(क) सन्देश

(ख) वंशी और पुनीत गीता

(ग) संगीत

(घ) सभी उत्तर गलत हैं ।

7. "तन-मन" कौन सँवारती है ?

(क) पूरव की पवन

(ख) पश्चिम की पवन

(ग) उत्तर की पवन

(घ) मलय पवन

8. दिए गए अक्षरों (स म ह ग र) से कौन-सा सार्थक शब्द बनेगा ?

(क) महाभारत

(ख) महासागर

(ग) गीतासागर

(घ) सभी उत्तर गलत हैं ।

9. दिए गए शब्द (उत्तर और दक्षिण) को योजक चिह्न की सहायता से लिखिए ।

(क) उत्तर-दक्षिण

(ख) उत्तर#दक्षिण

(ग) उत्तर+दक्षिण

(घ) उत्तर=दक्षिण

10. खेल के मैदान में धक्का-मिक्की होती रहती है ? रेखांकित शब्द के सामान

भिन्न-भिन्न शब्द वाला सही शब्द-युग्म है ।

(क) नौक-झौक

(ख) बार-बार

(ग) जैसे-जैसे

(घ) वैसे-वैसे

11. “जल को धारण करने वाला” वाक्य के लिए सही शब्द है ?

(क) जलद

(ख) जलज

(ग) पंकज

(घ) जलध

12. “नीले नयनों-सा यह अम्बर, काली पुतली से यह जलधर” पंक्ति में काली पुतली किसे

कहा गया है ?

(क) चाँद को

(ख) तारों को

(ग) बादल को

(घ) अन्तरिक्ष को

13. “बाबा भारती भी मनुष्य ही थे” इस कथन के समर्थन में लेखक ने कौन-सा

तर्क दिया ?

(क) बाबा भारती ने डाकू को घमंड से घोड़ा दिखाया ।

(ख) बाबा भारती घोड़े की प्रशंसा दूसरों से सुनने के लिए व्याकुल थे ।

(ग) बाबा भारती को घोड़े से अत्यधिक लगाव और मोह था ।

(घ) बाबा भारती हर पल घोड़े की रखवाली करते रहते थे ।

14. भारतीय सैनिक देश पर अपनी जान ----- कर देते हैं ।

(क) निकाल देते हैं

(ख) न्योछावर

(ग) फेंक देते हैं ।

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं ।

15. “रहिमन देखि बड़ेन को, लघु न दीजिये डारि ।

जहाँ काम आवे सुई, कहा करे तलवारि ॥ ” इस दोहे का भाव क्या है ?

(क) तलवार सुई से बड़ी होती है ।
सकती।

(ख) सुई का काम तलवार नहीं कर

(ग) तलवार का महत्त्व सुई से ज्यादा है ।

(घ) हर छोटी-बड़ी चीज का अपना महत्त्व होता है ।

16. “रहिमन पानी राखिये, बिनु पानी सब सून ।

पानी गए न ऊबरे, मोती, मानस, चून ॥

इस दोहे में पानी शब्द के कौन-कौन से अर्थ सही हैं ?

(क) पानी, नदी, झील

(ख) चमक, सम्मान, जल

(ग) कुआँ, बावड़ी, तालाब

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं ।

खण्ड - ग

प्रश्न 4 दिए गए पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

मेरा जन्म सन 1904 में प्रयाग में एक साधारण परिवार में हुआ। बाद में हम झाँसी आकर बस गए। 16 साल की उम्र में मैं 'फर्स्ट ब्राह्मण रेजिमेंट' में एक साधारण सिपाही के रूप में भर्ती हो गया। मेरी रेजिमेंट का हॉकी खेल में काफी नाम था। पर खेल में मेरी कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं थी। उस समय हमारी रेजिमेंट के सूबेदार मेजर तिवारी थे। वे बार-बार मुझे हॉकी खेलने के लिए कहते। हमारी छावनी में हॉकी खेलने का कोई निश्चित समय नहीं था। सैनिक जब चाहे मैदान में पहुँच जाते और अभ्यास शुरू कर देते। उस समय तक मैं एक नौसिखिया खिलाड़ी था।

(क) मेजर ध्यानचंद का परिवार किस शहर से किस शहर में आकर रहने लगा ?

(2)

(ख) मेजर ध्यानचंद किस रेजिमेंट में और किस पद पर भर्ती हुए ? (2)

(ग) मेजर ध्यानचंद को बार-बार हॉकी खेलने के लिए कौन कहता था ?

(2)

प्रश्न 5 दिए गए प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए । (4x2=8)

(क) मेजर ध्यानचंद की सफलता का क्या रहस्य था ?

(ख) किन बातों से पता चलता है कि ध्यानचंद स्वयं से पहले दूसरों को रखते थे ?

(ग) बाबा भारती ने डाकू खडगसिंह से कौन-सा वचन लिया ?

(घ) “दोनों के आँसुओं का उस भूमि की मिट्टी पर परस्पर मेल हो गया।”

बाबा भारती और डाकू खडगसिंह के आँसुओं में क्या अंतर था ?

(ड.) सुलतान घोड़ा कैसा था ?

प्रश्न 6 दिए गए पठित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

रहिमन बिपदाहू भली, जो थोरे दिन होय ।

हित अनहित या जगत में, जानि परत सब कोय ॥

तरुवर फल नहिं खात हैं सरवर पियहिं न पान ।

कहि रहीम पर काज हित, संपत्ति सँचहि सजुान ॥

कहि रहीम संपत्ति सगे, बनत बहुत बहु रीत ।

बिपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे, तेही साँचे मीत ॥

(क) थोड़े समय की विपत्ति आने पर व्यक्ति को किसके बारे में पता चल जाता है ?

(2)

(ख) सज्जन पुरुष संपत्ति किसके लिए एकत्रित करते हैं ?

(2)

(ग) सच्चे मित्र की क्या पहचान बताई गई है ? (2)

प्रश्न 7 दिए गए प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं **तीन** प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए । (3x2=6)

(क) बारिश की पहली बूँद से धरती का हर्ष कैसे प्रकट होता है ?

(ख) कविता में आकाश और बादलों की तुलना किससे की गई है ?

(ग) रहीम का जन्म कब हुआ और वे किस काल के कवि माने जाते हैं ?

(घ) “रहिमन धागा प्रेम का, मत तोड़ो छिटकाय” पंक्ति का भावार्थ लिखिए ।

प्रश्न 8 दिए गए प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं **तीन** प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए । (3x2=6)

(क) अकबर ने बच्चे को मनाने के कौन-कौन से उपाय करवाए ?

(ख) एक और एक ग्यारह होना मुहावरे का सही अर्थ है ?

(ग) तुम्हारे विद्यालय का प्रांगण कैसा है ?

(घ) मसीरा ने लाली के गले में घंटी क्यों बाँधी ?

प्रश्न 9 दिए गए प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

(2x4=8)

(क) “बुरा काम करने वाला आदमी हर समय इस बात से डरता रहता है कि उसके साथ भी बुराई की जाएगी” ‘गोल’ नामक पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए ।

(ख) “उनके पाँव अस्तबल की ओर मुड़े । परन्तु फाटक पर पहुँचकर उनको अपनी भूल प्रतीत हुई” ‘जीत की हार’ नामक पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए ।

(ग) “वह डाकू था और जो वस्तु उसे पसंद आ जाए उस पर अपना अधिकार समझता था” ‘जीत की हार’ नामक पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए ।

खण्ड - घ

प्रश्न 10 निम्न में से किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए ।

(5)

1. वर्षा ऋतु

अथवा

2. वसंत ऋतु

प्रश्न 11 तीन दिन का अवकाश चाहने हेतु अपने विद्यालय के प्राचार्य को एक प्रार्थना-पत्र

लिखिए -

(5)

समाप्त

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था, मुम्बई
अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा : **Practice Paper-III**

कक्षा -छठी

समय-3 घंटे

विषय -हिंदी

पूर्णांक -80

निर्देश - सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। लेखन की शुद्धता और स्वच्छता पर विशेष ध्यान दीजिए।

सही प्रश्न क्रमांक लिखिए।

(खंड - क)

प्र1-अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़िए और सही विकल्प चुनिए।

(7)

स्वच्छता हमारे जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। स्वच्छ वातावरण में रहना न केवल हमारे स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छा है, बल्कि यह हमारे मानसिक और सामाजिक जीवन को भी बेहतर बनाता है। स्वच्छता को अपनाने से कई बीमारियों से बचा जा सकता है। गंदगी के कारण कीटाणु और जीवाणु पनपते हैं, जो हमें बीमार कर सकते हैं। इसलिए हमें अपने घर, स्कूल, और आस-पास के क्षेत्रों को साफ-सुथरा रखना चाहिए।

स्वच्छता केवल घर तक ही सीमित नहीं है। हमें अपने आस-पास की सड़कों, पार्कों और सार्वजनिक स्थानों की भी सफाई का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। कूड़ा-कचरा कूड़ेदान में ही डालना चाहिए और प्लास्टिक का उपयोग कम करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुंचाता है।

इसके अलावा, व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता भी आवश्यक है। नियमित रूप से नहाना, साफ कपड़े पहनना और समय-समय पर हाथ धोना स्वस्थ रहने के महत्वपूर्ण उपाय हैं। यदि हम सभी स्वच्छता का पालन करेंगे, तो हमारा समाज स्वस्थ और खुशहाल बनेगा। स्वच्छता को अपनी आदत में शामिल करके हम एक बेहतर और सुरक्षित जीवन जी सकते हैं।

1. स्वच्छता का हमारे जीवन में क्या महत्व है?
 - क) केवल स्वास्थ्य के लिए
 - ख) केवल मानसिक शांति के लिए
 - ग) स्वास्थ्य, मानसिक और सामाजिक जीवन के लिए
 - घ) केवल सामाजिक जीवन के लिए
2. गंदगी के कारण क्या पनपते हैं?
 - क) पौधे
 - ख) कीटाणु और जीवाणु
 - ग) साफ पानी
 - घ) स्वच्छ हवा
3. स्वच्छता केवल घर तक सीमित क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए?
 - क) क्योंकि घर सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है

- ख) क्योंकि घर के बाहर स्वच्छता की जरूरत नहीं होती
 ग) क्योंकि हमें सार्वजनिक स्थानों को भी साफ रखना चाहिए
 घ) क्योंकि गंदगी से कुछ नहीं होता
4. कूड़ा-कचरा कहाँ डालना चाहिए?
 क) सड़क पर
 ख) पानी में
 ग) कूड़ेदान में
 घ) कहीं भी
5. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता का उपाय नहीं है?
 क) नियमित रूप से नहाना
 ख) साफ कपड़े पहनना
 ग) समय-समय पर हाथ धोना
 घ) बिना हाथ धोए खाना खाना
6. प्लास्टिक का उपयोग क्यों कम करना चाहिए?
 क) क्योंकि यह सस्ता है
 ख) क्योंकि यह सुंदर नहीं है
 ग) क्योंकि यह पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुंचाता है
 घ) क्योंकि यह उपयोगी नहीं है
7. स्वच्छता का पालन करने से समाज में क्या बदलाव आ सकता है?
 क) समाज बीमार होगा
 ख) समाज गंदा होगा
 ग) समाज खुशहाल और स्वस्थ होगा
 घ) समाज पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा

प्र.2 अपठित काव्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़िए और सही विकल्प चुनिए। (7)

सुबह-सुबह की सुनहरी धूप में,
 नन्ही चिड़िया चहचहाई।
 हवा के संग उड़ती-फिरती,
 फूलों पर जा बैठी आई।

हर पेड़ से, हर डाली से,
 मधुर गीत वो गाती है।
 कभी अकेली, कभी साथियों संग,
 अपनी धुन में मस्त हो जाती है।

नन्हे पंखों में है ताकत,
दूर आसमान तक जाने की।
हर कठिनाई से लड़ने की,
और अपनी मंजिल पाने की।

1. सुबह-सुबह नन्ही चिड़िया क्या करती है?

क) गहरी नींद सोती है

ख) चहचहाती है

ग) खाना खोजती है

घ) उड़ना बंद कर देती है

2. नन्ही चिड़िया किसके संग उड़ती है?

क) फूलों के संग

ख) हवा के संग

ग) बादलों के संग

घ) सूरज के संग

3. चिड़िया ने फूलों पर कहाँ जा कर बैठी?

क) जमीन पर

ख) पेड़ की शाखा पर

ग) पानी के पास

घ) फूलों पर

4. चिड़िया कब अपनी धुन में मस्त हो जाती है?

क) सुबह के समय

ख) गीत गाते समय

ग) रात के समय

घ) भोजन करते समय

5. चिड़िया के पंखों में कौन सी ताकत है?

क) तेज़ दौड़ने की

ख) आसमान तक जाने की

ग) गहरी नींद सोने की

घ) जोर से बोलने की

6. कविता में चिड़िया किन चीज़ों से लड़ने की शक्ति रखती है?

क) सर्दी से

ख) कठिनाईयों से

ग) धूप से

घ) बर्फ से

7. इस कविता का मुख्य संदेश क्या है?

क) चिड़िया की सुंदरता

- ख) चिड़िया की ताकत और संघर्ष
ग) चिड़िया की उड़ान
घ) सुबह की धूप

खंड-ख

प्र.3-निम्न शब्दों को वर्णमाला में लिखते हुए सही विकल्प चुनिए। (16)

अनार आलू पेड़ ,घर

क-अनार ,आलू,पेड़ घर

ख-आलू,अनार ,पेड़ घर

ग-पेड़ ,घर,अनार ,आलू

घ-अनार ,आलू,घर,पेड़

२-चाबी का लिंग पहचानिए ।

क-स्त्रीलिंग

ख-पुल्लिंग

ग-नपुंसक लिंग

घ- इनमे से कोई नहीं

3- वचन बदलिए -घड़ी

क-घड़ियाँ

ख-घड़ी

ग-घड़ीयाँ

घ-घडिया

4-कविता मातृभूमि के आधार पर लहर का अर्थ क्या होता है? चुनिए -

क-पानी का हिलोरा

ख-मौज

ग-उमंग

घ- सभी सही हैं।

5-निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से संज्ञा शब्द चुनिए -

अमन, पर्वत मैं ,गीता

क-अमन,पर्वत

ख-मैं

ग-अमन ,गीता

घ- अमन ,गीता ,पर्वत

6-शुद्ध वर्तनी पहचान कर चुनिए ।

क-प्राप्त

ख- प्रापत

ग-पराप्त

घ-प्रप्ता

7- सर्वनाम चुनिए।

क- राम,रमेश,राघव

ख- यह वह तुम्हारा

ग-लम्बा,मोटा,प्यारा

घ-खेलना,पढ़ना,लिखना

16-उचित विराम चिह्न चुनिए। (? ! | _)

क्या तुम खेलने जा रहे हो

क- (?)

ख- (!!)

ग (|)

घ- (_)

खंड - ग

प्र.4 पठित गद्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

(3x2=6)

घोड़े ने अपने स्वामी के पाँवों की चाप को पहचान लिया और ज़ोर से हिनहिनाया। अब बाबा भारती आश्चर्य और प्रसन्नता से दौड़ते हुए अंदर घुसे और अपने घोड़े के गले लिपटकर इस प्रकार रोने लगे मानो कोई पिता बहुत दिनों से बिछड़े पुत्र से मिल रहा हो। बार-बार उसकी पीठ पर हाथ फेरते, बार-बार उसके मुँह पर थपकियाँ देते और कहते थे, "अब कोई गरीबों की सहायता से मुँह न मोड़ेगा।"

क-घोड़े ने किसके पाँवों की चाप पहचान ली ?

ख-घोड़े को देखकर बाबा भारती की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई?

ग-घोड़े को देखकर अंत में बाबा भारती ने क्या कहा?

प्र.5 .गद्य पर आधारित लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

(4x2=8)

क- मेजर ध्यानचंद की सफलता का क्या रहस्य था?

ख- लोगों ने मेजर ध्यानचंद को 'हॉकी का जादूगर' क्यों कहा?

ग- बाबा भारती ने डाकू खड़गसिंह से कौन-सा वचन लिया?

घ- लेखक ने कहानी का नाम हार की जीत क्यों दिया होगा? लिखिए।

प्र.6 पठित काव्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न

(3x2=6)

'ऊँचा खड़ा हिमालय आकाश चूमता है,

नीचे चरण तले झुक, नित सिन्धु झूमता है।

गंगा यमुन त्रिवेणी नदियाँ लहर रही हैं,

जगमग छटा निराली, पग-पग छहर रही हैं।

वह पुण्य-भूमि मेरी, वह स्वर्ण-भूमि मेरी।

वह जन्मभूमि मेरी वह मातृभूमि मेरी।'

क-प्रस्तुत पद्यांश में किस देश की बात की गई है?

ख-हिमालय के चरण तले किसको झूमता हुआ दिखाया गया है?

ग-त्रिवेणी शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं?

प्र.7 पद्य पाठों पर आधारित प्रश्न

(3x2=6)

क-कोयल कहाँ रहती है?

ख- कविता 'पहली बूंद'के आधार पर लिखिए कि बारिश की पहली बूंद से धरती का हर्ष कैसे प्रकट होता है?

ग- "रहिमन बिपदाहू भली,जो थोरे दिन होय।
हित अनहित या जगत में,जानिपरत सब कोय ॥"
प्रस्तुत दोहे का भाव लिखिए।

प्र.8 पूरक पुस्तक पर आधारित प्रश्न

प्र.क-रिक्त-स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए अपना परिचय दीजिए। (1/2x4=2)

मेरा नाम ----- है।मैं ----- में रहता/रहती हूँ।मैं -----
कक्षा में पढ़ता /पढ़ती हूँ।मुझे ----- करना बहुत पसंद है।

ख-दिए गए मुहावरों का उनके सही अर्थ के साथ मिलन करो। (1x2=2)

एक और एक ग्यारह	बहुत शर्मिदा होना
पानी-पानी होना	एकता में बल
अंगूठा दिखाना	खुशी मनाना
घी के दीए जलाना	इंकार करना

ग-निम्न शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए वाक्य निर्माण कीजिए। (1x2=2)

यात्रा, कार

प्र.9 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

(4x2=8)

प्र. पाठ गोल में आमने मेजर ध्यानचंद के विषय में पढ़ा उनके जीवन से हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?

प्र.'अब घोड़े का नाम न लो।मैं तुमसे इस विषय में कुछ न कहूँगा।मेरी प्रार्थना केवल यह है कि इस घटना को किसी के सामने प्रकट न करना।'बाबा भारती ने ऐसा क्यों कहा ?

खंड घ

प्र.10- चार दिन के अवकाश हेतु प्रधानाचार्य जी को पत्र लिखिए।

अथवा

(5)

मित्र को जन्मदिन पर बधाई पत्र लिखिए।

प्र.11- किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

(5)

वर्षा ऋतु

अथवा

स्वतंत्रता दिवस



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY
टर्म -1/ आवधिक परीक्षा -2/TERM-1 PT-II EXAMINATION Practice Paper-I

कक्षा/CLASS -VI

अवधि/DURATION-3 HRS

विषय /SUBJECT-MATHEMATICS

अधिकतम अंक/MAX MARKS -80

सामान्य निर्देश /General Instructions:

- i) All the questions are compulsory.
- ii) This paper consists of five sections.
- iii) Section A has 20 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.

Section B contains 5 questions of 2marks.

Section C contains 6 questions of 3 marks.

Section D contains 3 Case Based Questions of 4 marks and

Section E has 4 questions of 5 marks.

SECTION—A (1×20 = 20Marks)

- 1) The predecessor of 8000 is (1)
(a) 7889 (b) 8001 (c) 7999 (d) 7890
- 2) Which one of the following is a prime number? (1)
(a) 9 (b) 15 (c) 1 (d) 11
- 3) Ria, Seema and Sonia bought some books. Sonia bought 10 books. (1)
Ria bought 5 books more than Sonia. Seema bought 3 books more than Ria.
How many books did they buy in all?
(a) 15 books (b) 43 books (c) 18 books (d) 40 books

4) What is the product of: $9680 \times 10 \times 14 \times 0 \times 8$? (1)

- (a) 912040 (b) 642976 (c) 561260 (d) Zero

5) On dividing a number by 9, the quotient is 12 and remainder is 7. (1)

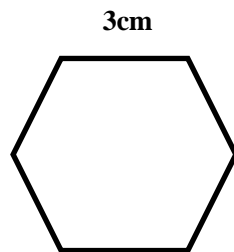
The number is:

- (a) 39 (b) 108 (c) 115 (d) 114

6) The seventh multiple of 9 is: (1)

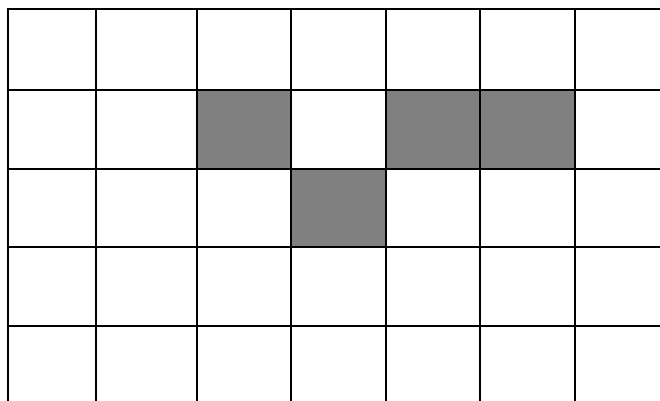
- (a) 63 (b) 56 (c) 81 (d) 4

7) Find the perimeter of the regular shape shown here: (1)



- (a) 3cm (b) 15cm (c) 18cm^2 (d) 18cm

8) The area of the shaded part in the given 1cm grid is: (1)



- (a) 8cm^2 (b) 16cm^2 (c) 32cm^2 (d) 4cm^2

9) What completes the given number pattern? (1)

1, 2, 6, 24, 120, -----

- (a) 600 (b) 720 (c) 240 (d) 210

- 10) Which one of the following statements is incorrect? (1)
- (a) 1111 is the smallest 4-digit no. (b) Place value of 5 in 5689 is 5000
- (c) 57 is a composite number (d) 4 has three factors.
- 11) Ten thousands + ten ones + ten tens equals: (1)
- (a) 10011 (b) 10110 (c) 11010 (d) 101010
- 12) The sum of all odd numbers less than 10 is: (1)
- (a) 23 (b) 24 (c) 25 (d) 15
- 13) 10 million is: (1)
- (a) One lakh (b) Ten lakh (c) Ten crore (d) One crore
- 14) Which of the following numbers is divisible by 6? (1)
- (a) 72 (b) 70 (c) 83 (d) 85
- 15) The smallest 5-digit number written using the digits 4, 7, 5 and 0 with one digit repeated is: (1)
- (a) 77540 (b) 40057 (c) 50047 (d) 44057
- 16) How many whole numbers are there between 20 and 35? (1)
- (a) 14 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 10
- 17) All the ----- numbers are divisible by 2. (1)
- (a) even (b) odd (c) prime (d) composite
- 18) Which one of the following shapes has exactly two lines of symmetry? (1)
- (a) Square (b) Triangle (c) Rectangle (d) Circle
- 19) The largest two-digit prime number is (1)
- (a) 99 (b) 97 (c) 98 (d) 91

20) Assertion (A): If the area of a square is 36cm^2 , then the side of the square is 6cm. (1)

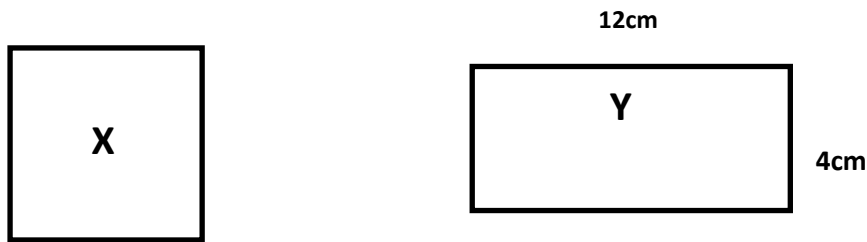
Reason (R): Area of a square is side \times side

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true and R is false.
- (d) A is false and R is true.

SECTION B (2 x 5 = 10 MARKS)

21) I am the smallest number having four different prime factors. Who am I? (2)

22) The perimeter of square X and rectangle Y are equal. Find the side of square X. (2)



23) Write the next four consecutive numbers of 7698 (2)

24) There are 23 coaches in a train. Each coach contains 125 seats. How many people can have seats in the train? (2)

25) 5620 men and 3826 women lived in a village. 1827 people left the village. How many people remained in the village? (2)

SECTION C (3x6 = 18 MARKS)

26) Find the difference between the greatest and the smallest number that can be written using the digits 6,2,7,4,3 each only once. (3)

27) Draw the lines of symmetry of the given shapes

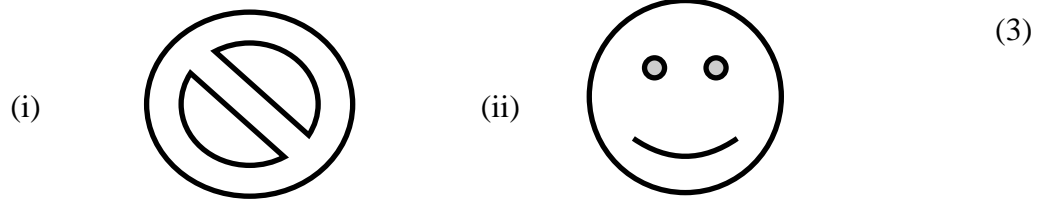


Figure (i) has ----- lines of symmetry.

Figure (ii) has ----- lines of symmetry.

28) The given is a magic square. The sum of each row, column and diagonals are equal.

Find sum of A and B. (3)

A	3	10
9	7	B
4	11	6

29) Draw two rectangles of different area and same perimeter. (3)

30) Complete the pattern. (3)



31) **Do as directed:**

(3)

(i) Write 36 as the sum of two odd prime numbers.

(ii) Write in figures

Three crore, twenty lakh, seven thousand, seventy-five.

(iii) Write all the prime numbers less than 30.

SECTION D (4x3= 12MARKS)

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

32) The table shows the height of buildings in millimeters.

(4)

NAME	HEIGHT (mm)
Burj Khalifa	828141
World Trade Centre	541324
Central Park Tower	472440
Shanghai Tower	631850

(i) Arrange the height of the buildings in descending order.

(ii) Which building has the highest height?

(iii) Which building has the smallest height?

(iv) How much more is the height of World Trade Centre than Central Park Tower?

33) The population of Telangana state in 2011 was 35193978.

(4)

The estimated population of the state in 2025 is 40157310.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

(i) Write the population of 2025 in words in Indian System of Numeration.

(ii) Write the place value of 1 in 35193978.

(iii) Write the population of 2011 in words in International System of Numeration.

(iv) Write the population of 2011 and 2025 in expanded form.

34) Hanif plans to tile his kitchen floor with green square tiles. Each side of the tile is 5cm.

His kitchen is 180cm long and 25cm wide.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions. (4)

- (i) Find the area of his kitchen floor.
- (ii) What is the area of the green square tile?
- (iii) How many tiles will he need to tile his kitchen floor?
- (iv) Also find the perimeter of the kitchen floor.

SECTION E (5x4 = 20MARKS)

35) **True or False** (5)

- (i) The highest common factor of 7 and 14 is 14.
- (ii) Difference between the successor of 9999 and the predecessor of 999 is 9002.
- (iii) The length of boundary of a closed figure is its perimeter.
- (iv) The largest whole number is 99999999.
- (v) Area of a rectangle with length 17cm and width 5cm is 44cm

36) **Fill in the blanks to find LCM of 15, 20 and 30.** (5)

Multiples of 15 are -----, -----, -----, ----- etc.

Multiples of 20 are -----, -----, -----, ----- etc.

Multiples of 30 are -----, -----, -----, ----- etc

Common multiples are -----, -----, -----, ----- etc.

Least Common Multiple (LCM) is -----.

37) **Do as directed**

- (i) Draw a number line and add: $4+3$ (2)
- (ii) Check whether 516 is divisible by 6. (2)
- (iii) Draw an asymmetric (not symmetric) picture. (1)

38) Fill the missing numbers to find the HCF of 12, 16 and 20.

(5)

Factors of 12 are ----, ----, ----, ----, ----, ----

Factors of 16 are ----, ----, ----, ----, ----

Factors of 20 are ----, ----, ----, ----, ----, ----

Common factors are ----, ----, ----

Highest Common Factor (HCF) is ----



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination : Practice Paper-II

कक्षा / Class : VI

अवधि / Duration : 3 Hours

विषय / Subject : Mathematics

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

SECTION A - 1 to 30 (30 questions 1 mark each)

SECTION B – 31 to 34 (4 questions 2 marks each)

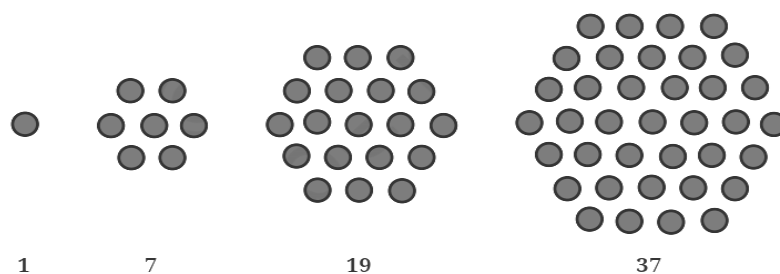
SECTION C – 35 to 40 (6 questions 3 marks each)

SECTION D – 35 to 40 (6 questions 4 marks each)

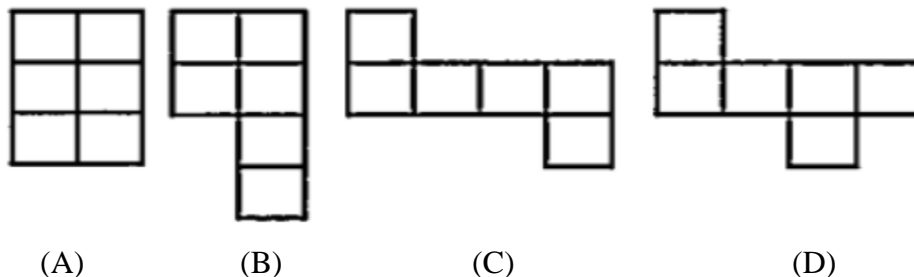
SECTION A (1 x 30 = 30 Marks)

- The number 6 can't be shown as a
(A) Rectangle (B) Triangle (C) Line (D) Square
- Which of the following numbers is not a triangular number?
(A) 10 (B) 6 (C) 3 (D) 9
- Which of the following numbers can be shown as square?
(A) 12 (B) 13 (C) 16 (D) 11
- What is a set of points which extend infinitely in both directions called?
(A) A line (B) A plane (C) A line segment (D) A point
- Angle which is less than 360° and larger than 180° is classified as
(A) acute angle (B) obtuse angle (C) reflex angle (D) right angle
- Two distinct lines meeting at a points are called _____.
(A) intersecting lines (B) parallel lines (C) collinear lines (D) None of these
- What is the number of end points of a line?
(A) Zero (B) Two (C) One (D) Three
- The side of a square is 12 m. Its perimeter is
(A) 36 m (B) 24 m (C) 48 m (D) 144 m
- What do you call the total boundary length of a closed figure?
(A) Area (B) Volume (C) Perimeter (D) Region
- A symbol is used to represent 100 flowers. How many symbols are to be drawn to show 800 flowers?
(A) 8 (B) 12 (C) 10 (D) 80
- What is the number of houses represented by the figure $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$ if each symbol represents 15 houses?
(A) 60 (B) 20 (C) 15 (D) 40

12. A _____ is a collection of numbers gathered to give some information.
 (A) frequency (B) data (C) tally mark (D) None of these
13. A _____ represents data through pictures of objects.
 (A) histogram (B) pictograph (C) bar graph (D) pie chart
14. The only prime number which is also even is
 (A) 6 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 4
15. The predecessor of 1 million _____
 (A) 999999 (B) 9999 (C) 999 (D) 99999
16. What would you call the following sequence of numbers?



- (A) square numbers (B) powers of 2 (C) hexagonal numbers (D) cube numbers
17. When an arm of an angle is extended then how does its measure change?
 (A) Doubled (B) Tripled (C) Remains the same (D) Halved
18. At 5:20 what type of angle is formed between the two hands of a clock?
 (A) An obtuse angle (B) A right angle (C) An acute angle (D) A reflex angle
19. The smallest 5-digit number formed by using the digits 5,0,3,1 and 2 only once
 (A) 10325 (B) 01235 (C) 10235 (D) 20135
20. The smallest 8 digit number is called
 (A) Ten lakh (B) One lakh (C) Ten crore (D) One crore
21. Following figures are formed by joining six unit squares. Which figure has the smallest perimeter?



22. Which observation in the following data has maximum frequency?

1, 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 4

- (A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 1 (D) 2

23. Letter 'H' of the English alphabet has reflectional symmetry (i.e., symmetry related to mirror reflection) about:

- (A) Neither horizontal nor vertical mirror (B) Both horizontal and vertical mirror
(C) a horizontal mirror (D) a vertical mirror

24. Which of the following has 5 lines of symmetry?

- (A) A circle (B) A regular pentagon (C) A triangle (D) A quadrilateral

25. What will come at the place of question mark? 1, 9, 25, 49, ?, 121.

- (A) 4 (B) 16 (C) 81 (D) 36

26. The branch of Mathematics that studies patterns in whole numbers is called_____.

- (A) Statistics (B) Geometry (C) Number Theory (D) Trigonometry

27. **Assertion (A):** 571, 847, 8320, 9754 are arranged in ascending order.

Reason (R): Ascending order means arrangement from the smallest to the greatest.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true

28. **Assertion (A):** When the time is 11 o'clock, the angle formed between the hour hand and the minute hand is an acute angle. In other words, 30° , 40° , 57° , and so on are all acute angles.

Reason (R): Acute angles measure less than 90 degrees.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true

29. **Assertion (A):** Consider the marks scored by 10 students in a test. 10, 9, 9, 8, 2, 8, 2, 8, 8, 7. The frequency of 8 in the data is 4.

Reason (R): 8 occurs 4 times in the data. So, its frequency is 4.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true

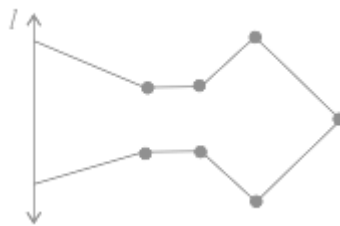
30. **Assertion (A):** M has vertical line of symmetry

Reason (R): The symmetry of an object is defined as one half of the object is a mirror image of the other half.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

SECTION-B (2 x 4 = 8 Marks)

- 31. Write four examples where mathematics helps us in our everyday lives.
- 32. Draw and label an angle with arms ST and SR.
- 33. What are palindromic numbers? Give one example.
- 34. Complete Figure so that l is the line of symmetry of the completed figure.













































SECTION-C (3 x 6 = 18 Marks)

- 35. Find the perimeter and area of the rectangle of length 17 cm and breadth 13 cm.
- 36. What happens when you start to add up hexagonal numbers? Which sequence do you get? Explain it using a picture.
- 37. What part of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing
 - (a) east and turn clockwise to face north?
 - (b) south and turn clockwise to face east?
 - (c) west and turn clockwise to face east?
- 38. Use a protractor to draw angles having the following degree measures: a. 110° b. 40°
- 39. Identify the numbers marked on the number lines below, and label the remaining positions.



40. In a village six fruit merchants sold the following number of fruit baskets in a particular season:

Name of fruit merchants	Number of fruit baskets	 - 100 Fruit baskets
Rahim	   	
Lakhanpal	     	
Anwar	       	
Martin	         	
Ranjit Singh	       	
Joseph	    	

- Which merchant sold the maximum number of baskets?
- How many fruit baskets were sold by Anwar?
- The merchants who have sold 600 or more number of baskets are planning to buy a godown for the next season. Write the name of the fruit merchants.

SECTION-D (4 x 6 = 24 Marks)

41.



A child says '1' if there is only one taller child standing next to them. A child says '2' if both the children standing next to them are taller. A child says '0', if neither of the children standing next to them are taller. That is each person says the number of taller neighbours they have.

- How would you rearrange the five children so that the maximum number of children says '2'?
- For a group of 5 children, is the sequence 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 possible?

42. Sushri Sandhya asked her students about the sizes of the shoes they wear. She noted the data on the board:

4	5	3	4	3	4	5	5	4
5	5	4	5	6	4	3	5	6
4	6	4	5	7	5	6	4	5

Help her to figure out the following:

- The largest shoe size in the class is _____.
- The smallest shoe size in the class is _____.
- There are _____ students who wear shoe size 5.
- There are _____ students who wear shoe sizes larger than 4.

43. Rohan has a shop from last few years in which he was selling different items at their respective cost per kg or per one quantity.

Things	Price
Apples	Rs 40 per kg
Oranges	Rs 30 per kg
Combs	Rs 3 for one
Tooth brushes	Rs 10 for one
Pencils	Rs 1 for one
Note books	Rs 6 for one
Soap cakes	Rs 8 for one

The Sales During The Last Year	
Apples	2457 kg
Oranges	3004 kg
Combs	22760
Tooth brushes	25367
Pencils	38530
Note books	40002
Soap cakes	20005

- (i) Find the total money Rohan got by selling oranges.

(A) Rs. 90120 (B) Rs. 10000 (C) Rs. 90020 (D) Rs. 90122

- (ii) Find the total money Rohan got by selling apples

(A) Rs. 98200 (B) Rs. 98280 (C) Rs. 97280 (D) Rs. 98820

- (iii) Find the total money Rohan got by selling pencils and note books.

(A) Rs. 20000 (B) Rs. 276542 (C) Rs. 278542 (D) Rs. 20054

- (iv) Find the total money Rohan got by combs and soap cakes.

(A) Rs. 228320 (B) Rs. 227320 (C) Rs. 273200 (D) Rs. 328320

44. Draw a rough figure and write labels appropriately to illustrate each of the following:

- (a) Point P lies on AB.
- (b) XY and PQ intersect at M.
- (c) Line l contains E and F but not D.
- (d) OP and OQ meet at O

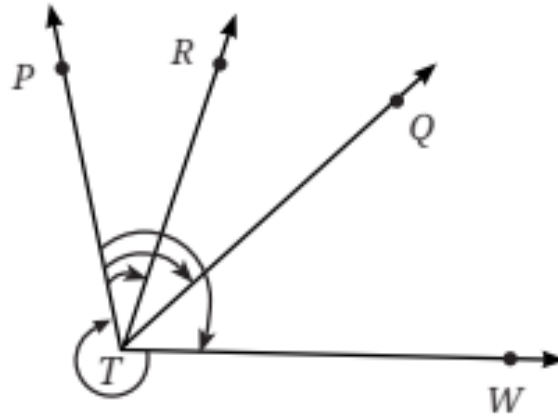
45. Use a protractor to find the measure of each angle. Then classify each angle as acute, obtuse, right or reflex.

(a) $\angle PTR$

(b) $\angle PTQ$

(c) $\angle PTW$

(d) $\angle WTP$



46. Given below are the land areas of the four largest countries of the world. Study the list and answer the questions below.

Country	Approximate Area (in sq km)
China	95,96,960
USA	96,29,091
Russia	1,70,75,200
Canada	99,84,670

(a) Which is the largest country in the above table?

(b) What is the difference between the largest and smallest country in the above table?

(c) What is the place value and face value of the digit 8 in the area of Canada?

(d) What is the area of the smallest country in the above table?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

Term-I/PT-II Examination : Practice Paper-III

कक्षा / Class : VI

अवधि / Duration : 3 Hours

Subject : MATHEMATICS

अधिकतम अंक/ Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- SECTION A - 1 to 20 (20 questions 1 mark each.)
SECTION B - 21 to 25 (5 questions 2 marks each.)
SECTION C - 26 to 31 (6 questions 3 mark each.)
SECTION D - 32 to 34 (3 questions 4 marks each.)
SECTION E - 35 to 38 (4 questions 5 mark each.)

SECTION:A

1 X 20 = 20M

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) The number of lines of symmetry that an equilateral triangle has is (1M)
a) 6 b) 3 c) 9 d) 12
- 2) Two cubes are placed side by side. If the edge of a cube is 2 cm, the length of resulting cuboid is (1M)
a) 2 cm b) 6 cm c) 4 cm d) 1cm
- 3) Perimeter of a rectangle is (1M)
a) length x breadth b) length + breadth
c) 4 x length of side d) 2 x (length + breadth)
- 4) Representation of data in the form of picture is called _____ (1M)
a) Bar graph b) Pictograph c) Histogram d) None of these
- 5) The number of times a particular data occurs in the observation is called as (1M)
a) Frequency b) Mean c) Collection of data d) None of these
- 6) Complete the following 26, 23, 20, 17, _____ (1M)
a) 11 b) 14 c) 13 d) none of these
- 7) Mrs. Hunt wrote the following number pattern: 16,23,30,37,_____. What number would come next if the pattern continued? (1M)

- a) 54 b) 45 c) 44 d) 43

8) How would you describe this pattern's rule? 99, 97, 95, 93, 91 (1M)

- a) Subtract 1 b) Add 2 c) Subtract 2 d) Add 3

9) What type of pattern is this (1M)



- a) Growing b) Repeating c) both a and b d) none of these

10) The diameter of a circle divides it into _____ equal parts. (1M)

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 1

11) Which of the following shapes has three sides? (1M)

- a) Triangle b) Quadrilateral c) Pentagon d) Hexagon

12) What is the sum of the measures of the angles in a triangle? (1M)

- a) 90° b) 180° c) 270° d) 360°

13) An angle whose measure lies between 0° and 90° is known as _____ angle. (1M)

- a) Right b) Obtuse c) Acute d) None of these

14) Which one of the following figures is an example of open curve? (1M)



- a) b) c) d)

15) Number of prime Numbers between 10 to 20 is (1M)

- a) 5 b) 7 c) 4 d) 3

16) The two numbers which have only 1 as their common factor are called (1M)

- a) Co-primes b) Twin prime c) Composite d) None of these

17) The only prime number which is even is (1M)






- a) 1 b) 4 c) 2 d) 3

18) The Tally mark **||||** shows frequency (1M)

- a) 0 b) 4 c) 5 d) 1

19) Numbers that read the same from left to right and from right to left are called (1M)

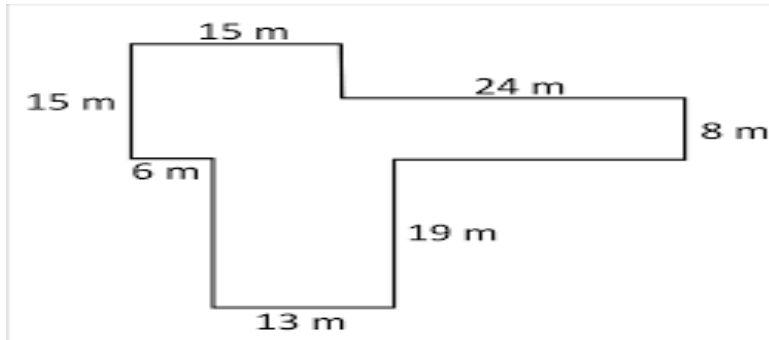
- a) Drones b) Palindromes c) Aerodrome d) Syndrome

- 20) If  represents 5 apples, how many does     represents (1M)
- a) 4 b) 16 c) 20 d) 25

SECTION: B

$2 \times 5 = 10M$

- 21) Find the perimeter of the given shape. (2M)



- 22) Complete the sequence (2M)



Find the rule for the given pattern and also draw the next shape.

- 23) Give any two differences between a line and a line segment. (2M)

- 24) Find the prime factors of 24. (2M)

- 25) Measure the angles given below, using the Protractor and write down the measure. (2M)



SECTION: C

$3 \times 6 = 18M$

- 26) In the given 3×3 grid, arrange the digits from 1 to 9 (without repetition) such that the sum of the numbers is 15. (3M)

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27) Determine the value of P and Q in the following pattern. (3M)

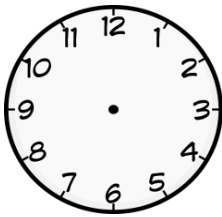
85, 79, 73, 67, 61, 55, 49, 43, **P**, 31, 25, **Q**.

28) What type of angle is formed between a minute hand and hour hand when it is 3:30 PM? (3M)

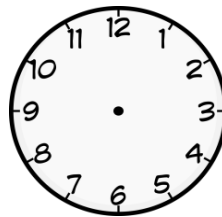
Also, draw a rough sketch of the angle formed and name it as POQ.

29) Write the prime factorisation of 180. (3M)

30) Draw the hands of the clock when they make an angle which is (3M)



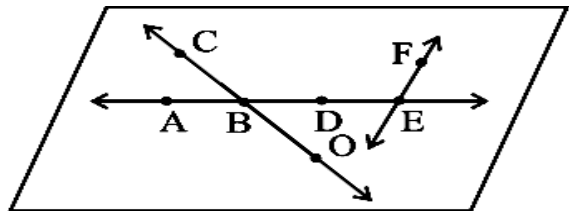
a. Less than a right-angle



b. Right-Angle

31) Using the figure name a

- (a) Line containing point E.
- (b) Line passing through B.
- (c) Two pairs of intersecting lines.



(3M)

SECTION:D

4 x 3 = 12M

CASE BASED QUESTIONS:

32) The population of Tamil Nadu state in 2011 was 35193978 and the estimated population of the state in 2025 is 38157311

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

- (i) Write the population of 2025 in words. (1M)
- (ii) Write the place value of '1' in 35193978. (1M)
- (iii) Write the population of 2011 in Indian system of numeration and also in International system of numeration by placing commas. (2M)

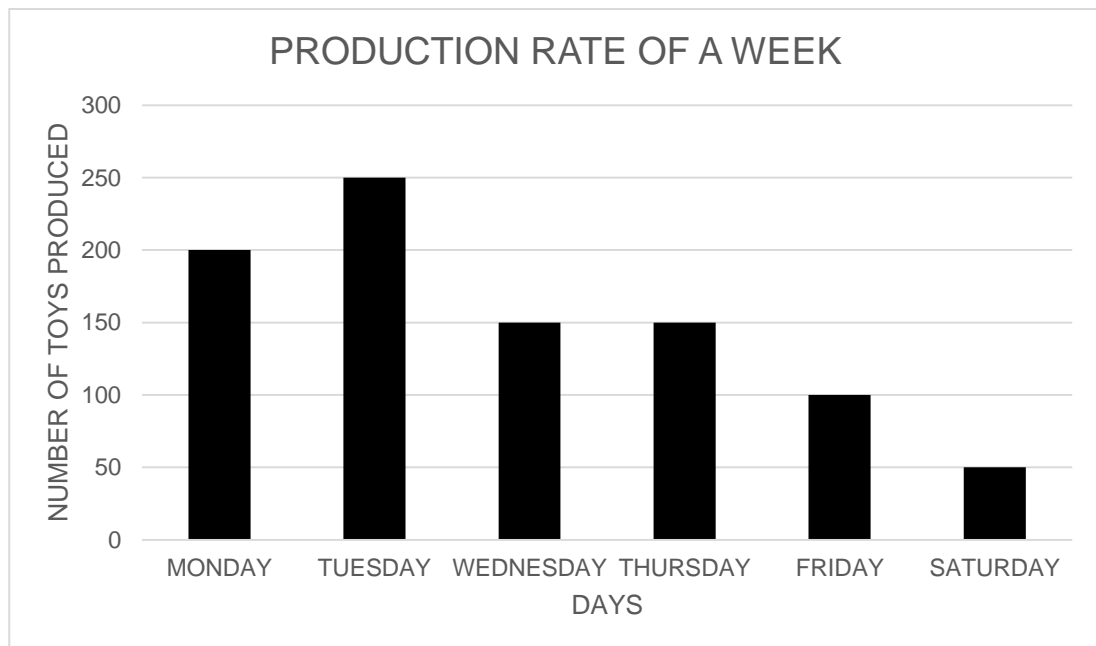
33) Rohan has a small shop in which he was selling different items and their respective

cost per kg with the sales during the last year is given below

Things	Price	The sales during the last year	
Apples	₹ 40 per kg	Apples	2457 kg
Oranges	₹ 30 per kg	Oranges	3004 kg
Combs	₹ 3 for one	Combs	22760
Tooth brushes	₹ 10 for one	Tooth brushes	25367
Pencils	₹ 1 for one	Pencils	38530
Note books	₹ 6 for one	Note books	40002
Soap cakes	₹ 8 for one	Soap cakes	20005

Based on the above information, answer the following questions:

- (i) Find the total money Rohan got last year by selling oranges? (1M)
- (ii) How much money did Rohan get last year by selling notebooks? (1M)
- (iii) Find the total money Rohan got by selling notebooks and oranges together? (2M)
- 34) The bar graph shows the number of toys produced by a factory during a certain week:



Answer the following questions:

- i) On which day the maximum number of toys were produced? (1M)
- ii) On which days equal number of toys were produced? (1M)

iii) What is the total number of toys produced on Friday and Saturday?

(2M)

SECTION: E

5 X 4 = 20M

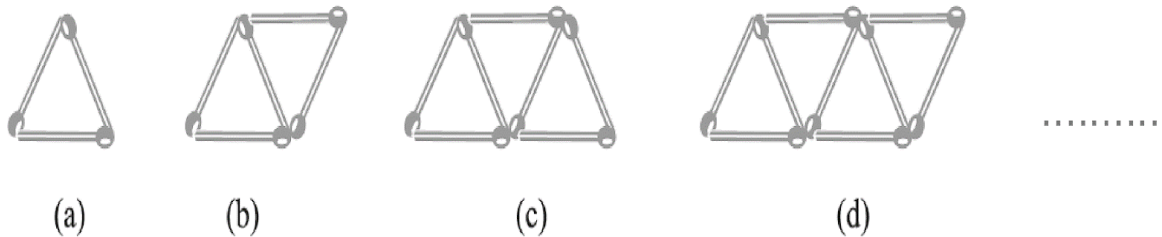
35) Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts?

(5 x 1M)

- (a) From 6 and turns through 1 right angle?
- (b) From 8 and turns through 2 right angles?
- (c) From 10 and turns through 3 right angles?
- (d) From 7 and turns through 2 straight angles?
- (e) From 2 and turns through 1 complete angle?

36) a) The following figure gives a matchstick pattern of triangles. Find the general rule that gives the number of matchsticks in terms of the number of triangles and also draw the next figure

(3m)



b) Create a pattern following the same rule using any symbol of your choice.

(2m)

37) State whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):

(5 x 1M)

- a) A horizontal line and a vertical line always intersect at right angles.
- b) If the arms of an angle on the paper are increased, the angle increases.
- c) Two line segments may intersect at two points.
- d) Only one line can pass through a given point.
- e) A line segment is a part of a line.

38) Draw a rough figure for each of the following and label suitably:

(5 x 1M)

- (a) Point P lies on \overline{AB} .
 - (b) \overline{XY} and \overline{PQ} intersect at M.
 - (c) Line l contains E and F but not D.
 - (d) \overline{OP} and \overline{OQ} meet at O.
 - (e) Any acute angle ABC.
-

Atomic Energy Education Society
Term -I Examination: Practice Paper-I

Class:VI

Duration:3 Hours

Subject:Science

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- 1.The paper consists of two parts, PART-A and PART-B**
- 2.PART-A contains 20 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS of 1 mark each.**
- 3.PART-B contains**
 - (I) 9 questions of 2 marks each,**
 - (II)8 questions of 3 marks each and**
 - (III) 2 CASE -STUDY BASED questions of 4 marks each.**
 - (IV) 2 questions of 5 marks each.**
- 4.Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.**
- 5.All questions are compulsory.**

PART A

A SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION. (1markx20=20marks)

1. Which activity would the duck be able to perform using the webbed feet?

- (a)Flying (b)Swimming (c)Jumping (d)None of theses

2. _____ is an amphibian.

- (a) Fish (b)Duck (c)Frog (d)Camel

3. A freely suspended magnet comes to rest along the _____.

- (a) North-South direction (b) North-East direction
(c)North-West direction (d)East-West direction.

4.In which of the following cases do the clothes take a longer time to get dried?

- (a) Summer season (b)Rainy season (c)Both summer and rainy season (d)All of these

5 Which of the following is a standard unit of measuring length?

- (a) Fingers (b) Metre (c) Fist (d) Handspan

6. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) Materials are grouped for convenience. (b) Materials are grouped to study their properties.
(c) Materials are grouped for fun. (d) Materials are grouped according to their uses.

7. Water boils and becomes _____ when we heat it,

- (a) Steam (b) Ice (c) Solid (d) None of these.

8 Which one of the following food item does not provide dietary fibre?

- (a) Whole grains (b) Whole pulses (c) Fruits and vegetables (d) Milk

9. Fish live in water. They have streamlined body and _____ for movement.

- (a) Scales (b) Fins (c) Legs (d) All of these

10. _____ is not an example of a terrestrial habitat.

- (a) Pond (b) Desert (c) Forest (d) Grassland

11. Scurvy is caused due to the deficiency of :

- (a) Vitamin A (b) Iodine (c) Vitamin C (d) Iron

12. A bar magnet is immersed in a heap of iron filings and pulled out. The amount of iron filling clinging to the

- (a) North pole is almost equal to the south pole. (b) North pole is more than the south pole.
(c) North pole is much less than the south pole. (d) Magnet will be same all along its length.

13. The distance between Delhi and Lucknow is usually measured in:

- (a) Metre (b) Kilometre (c) Centimetre (d) None of these

14. An object is said to be in _____ if its position changes with respect to the reference point with time.

(a)Rest (b) Complete rest (c)Motion (d)None of these.

15. When an object moves along a circular path, its motion is called _____.

(a)Linear motion (b)Circular motion (c)Oscillatory motion (d)Slow motion

16. A magnet always has _____ poles.

(a)One (b)Two (c)Three (d)Four

17. Unlike poles of two magnets _____ each other.

(a)Sometimes repel (b)Attract (c)Always repel (d)Never attract

18. Which of the following is not a junk food:

(a) Potato wafers (b)Candy bars (c)Carbonated drinks (d)Ragi dosa

19. Makki di roti, is a traditional food item of:

(a)Karnataka (b)Punjab (c)Maharashtra (d)Manipur

20. The special features that enable plants and animals to survive in a particular region are called _____.

(a)Adaptations (b)Habitat (c)Habits (d)All of these.

PART B

(VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

(2 marksx9=18marks)

Answer the following:

21. What is habitat? Give two examples of aquatic habitats.
22. What are climbers?
23. Name the ingredients of laddoo.
24. Give two examples of changes in cooking tools overtime.
25. Describe a daily life situation where you feel you have followed a scientific method.
26. Draw magnets of any two shapes.
27. The property of a freely suspended magnet to always rest along the north-south direction . Based on this, a small device was made. What is the name of the device? What is the use of this device?
28. Suppose the distance between your school and home is 2.5 km. Express it in metres.
29. How can we measure the length of a curved line?

(SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

(3 marksx8=24marks)

Answer the following:

30. Write three features which help camels to survive in the cold desert.
31. What are herbs, shrubs and trees? Explain. Give one example each of herb, shrub and tree.
32. Write an activity to find out the presence of starch in a given food item.
33. Write down two benefits of reducing food miles. Name two millets.
34. What are magnetic and non-magnetic materials?
35. You are given a magnet which does not have the poles marked. How can you find its poles with the help of another magnet which has its poles marked?

36.What is oscillatory motion?Give two examples of oscillatory motion.

37.While measuring the length of a pencil,it was found that the reading at one end of the scale is 1.0 cm and at the other end of the scale , it is 10.4 cm.What is the length of the pencil?

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION-1 (4marks)

ACTIVITY

38. Make a paste or powder of the food item A using pestle and mortar .Put about half teaspoon of each food item in a separate clean test tube. Add 2–3 teaspoons of water to each test tube and shake them well. Add two drops of copper sulphate solution to each test tube using a dropper. Now, take another dropper and add 10 drops of caustic soda solution to each tube .Shake well and leave the test tubes undisturbed for a few minutes.

OBSERVATION: The content of the test tubes turn violet.

(a) This violet colour indicates the presence of _____ in the food item. A. (1)

(b)Name two food items which are rich sources of fats. (1)

(c)Which nutrient is present in pulses? (1)

(d) Peanuts show the presence of both _____ and _____. (1)

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION-2 (4marks)

39. Chickpea seeds are split into two parts. Each part is called a cotyledon. . Plants that have seeds with two cotyledons are called dicotyledons (dicots). Maize has a single thin cotyledon. Plants with such seeds are called monocotyledons (monocots).

(a)Draw a dicot seed showing cotyledons. (1)

(b)Wheat is an example of _____(monocot/dicot) seed. (1/2)

(c)Kidneybean is an example of _____(monocot/dicot) seed. (1/2)

(d)What type of leaf venation and root system can we see in a dicot plant? (2)

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

(5marksx2=10)

40. Radhika had trouble seeing things in dim light. The doctor tested her eyesight and prescribed a particular vitamin supplement. He also advised her to include a few food items in her diet.

(i) Which deficiency disease is she suffering from? (1)

(ii) Which food component may be lacking in her diet? (1)

(iii) What is a balanced diet? (1)

(iv) You are provided the following:

(i) Canned fruit juice (ii) Fresh fruit juice (iii) Fresh fruit .Which one would you prefer and why? (2)

41.(a)The height of a tree is 4.1 metres. Express it in (i) kilometres(ii) centimetres and (iii) millimetres. (3)

(b)What is linear motion? Give two examples. (2)



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II/Term-I/PT-II Examination : Practice Paper-II

कक्षा /Class : VI

अवधि/Duration : 3 HOURS

विषय / Subject : SCIENCE

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्यनिर्देश / General Instructions:

1. This question paper comprises of five sections and 41 questions.
2. Section –A consists of 20 multiple choice questions from Q.No. 1 to 20. These questions carry one mark each.
3. Section –B consists of 9 very short answer type questions from Q. No. 21 to 29. These questions carry 2 marks each.
4. Section-C consists of 8 short answer type questions from Q. No. 30 TO 37. These questions carry 3 marks each.
5. Section-D consists of two case based questions. Each case is followed by 4 multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each. These questions are 38.1, 38.2, 38.3, 38.4, 39.1, 39.2, 39.3 and 39.4 .
6. Section-E consists of 2 long answer type questions from Q. No. 40 to 41. These questions carry 5 marks each.
7. All questions are compulsory. Attempt all questions.
8. Draw well labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION- A

Choose the correct option

(1 X 20= 20 MARKS)

1. Which one of the following is not a step of scientific method?

- a. observation b. questioning c. learning by heart d. experimentation.

2. Which part of a plant conducts water to topmost part?

- a. roots b. stem c. leaf d. flower

3. The variety of plants and animals found in a particular area is called:

a. biosphere b. atmosphere c. biodiversity d. flora

4. Such plants which have weak stem and need support to climb and grow are called:

a. herbs b. climbers c. creepers d. shrubs

5. Which of the following plant has reticulate venation in their leaves?

a. banana b. grass c. hibiscus d. maize

6. Fins are used by _____ for movement.

a. pigeon b. ant c. fish d. goat

7. Deodar trees are conical in shape and have flexible and sloping branches to:

a. survive in deserts b. survive in mountains and let snow slide easily.
c. look attractive d. Deodar trees are not conical in shape.

8. In which state will you find the animal having following characteristics: long legs with wide hooves, have hump, dry dung and they do not sweat.

a. Jammu and Kashmir b. Kerala c. Rajasthan d. Assam

9. Who is known as 'Birdman of India' ?

a. Salim Ali b. M. S. Swaminathan c. Coluthur Gopalan d. Hargovind Khorana

10. Energy giving foods are rich in:

a. carbohydrates b. fats c. proteins d. both fats and carbohydrates

11. Carrot, papaya, mango and milk are rich sources of:

a. vitamin A b. vitamin B c. vitamin C d. vitamin D

12. If a person does not use iodized salt in his diet, then he is likely to suffer from:

a. night blindness b. goiter c. scurvy d. beri-beri

13. Which pair of nutrients are collectively called 'protective nutrients'?

a. fats & carbohydrates b. vitamins & minerals c. proteins & fats d. roughage & water

14. Name the only vitamin that can be synthesized in our body.

a. vitamin A b. vitamin B c. vitamin C d. vitamin D

15. Mahesh observed blue black colour when he added few drops of iodine solution in a test tube containing paste of a food item. This shows that the food item contains:

- a. starch b. fats c. proteins d. all

16. Millets are small sized grains and have been an integral part of the Indian diet for centuries. Select millet from the following given grains.

- a. maize b. bajra c. wheat d. paddy

17. Cactus plant survive in desert by making some modifications in its body parts. Which is **not** an adaptation of cactus?

- a. long roots b. leaves reduced to spines c. stem performs photosynthesis d. short roots

18. Which is not true about magnets?

- a. similar poles repel while dissimilar poles attract .b. similar poles attract while dissimilar poles repel
c. a magnet always has two poles d. poles are located at the ends of a magnet.

19. Which component of food does not provide any nutrient ?

- a. iron b. calcium c. water d. iodine

20. As seed grows into a plant , a _____ transforms into a beautiful butterfly.

- a. tadpole b. caterpillar c. sapling d. kitten

SECTION-B

(2 X9 =18 MARKS)

21. Why do we need to eat food?

22.What is science?

23.Write two properties of magnet.

24.What is habitat?

25. Draw a dicot seed of chickpea (chana).

26.What kind of root is radish? How is it different from root of maize?

27.If a plant has reticulate venation in its leaves, then find out

- (a). whether it has monocot seed or dicot seed
(b). type of root in this plant.

28. What role does water play in our body?

29. Name two chemicals used to test the presence of proteins in a food item.

SECTION-C

(3 X8= 24 MARKS)

30. Pick the odd one out and give reasons:

- (a). Jowar, Bajra ,Ragi, Chana
- (b).Kidney beans, Green gram ,Soyabean, Rice
- (c). Wheat, Rice , Maize, peanut

31. What is adaptation? Write some adaptations of fishes.

32.Draw figures to show (i) parallel venation and (ii) reticulate venation

33. Reshma had trouble in seeing things in dim light. The doctor tested her eyesight and prescribed a particular vitamin supplement. He also advised her to include a few food items in her diet.

- (a). Which deficiency disease is she suffering from?
- (b). Which food component may be lacking in her diet?
- (c). Name four food items that Reshma should include in her diet to get rid of this disease.

34. Define herbs, shrubs and trees with two examples of each.

35. Suggest some methods to keep magnets safe.

36. Write all steps of scientific method in correct sequence.

37. Draw figures to show : (a). taproot and (b). fibrous root.

SECTION-D CASE BASED QUESTIONS

(2 X 4 =8 MARKS)

In the following two questions a passage is given followed by 4 multiple choice questions. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Case-1 : In earlier times, during long voyages, sailors often suffered from bleeding and swollen gums . During a voyage in 1746, Scottish physician James Lind observed that sailors who consumed lemons and oranges recovered from these symptoms . Bleeding and swollen gums are symptoms of a disease called scurvy.

38.1 Deficiency of which nutrient causes scurvy?

- a. Iron
- b. Calcium
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Vitamin B

38.2 Which of the following is/are source of Vitamin C?

- a. Amla
- b. Guava
- c. green chilli
- d. all

38.3 Vitamin C gets destroyed by:

- a. over cooking b. peeling fruits c. washing d. keeping fruits in fridge.

38.4 Vitamin C is also known as:

- a. acetic acid b. tartaric acid c. ascorbic acid d. nicotinic acid

Case-2 :We know that materials differ in some of their properties and they may also be similar in some of their properties . Materials can be grouped on the basis of similarities or differences in their properties. Same objects can be kept in different groups depending upon the characteristic selected for classifying them . For example apple is edible and at the same time it is round in shape.

39.1 Why do we group materials or objects in everyday life?

- a. We consider it essential b. We group them to understand them better
c. We group them as it is interesting. d. none of the above is correct

39.2 Which of the following materials can be placed into same group?

- a. books, shirt, table, newspaper b. books, notebooks, newspaper, calendar
c. shirt, shoes, handkerchief, plate d. books, glass, newspaper, calendar

39.3 Which of the following can be grouped as water soluble?

- a. sugar, chalk powder, soil, sand b. salt, sugar, copper sulphate, vinegar
c. chalk powder, vinegar, honey, sand d. sugar, copper sulphate, sand, honey

39.4 Which of the following items can be grouped as edible?

- a. refined oil b. kerosene oil c. beauty soap d. shampoo

SECTION-E

(2 X 5 =10 MARKS)

40. (i) What are terrestrial and aquatic habitats? Give examples. (2)

(ii) What are amphibians? Give some examples. (1)

(iii) Which part of their body is used by following organisms for movement?

Pigeon, housefly, fish, goat (2)

41.(i). What is balanced diet? Write the names of major nutrients and their two sources. (2)

(ii).Write the names of major nutrients and their two sources (2)

(iii). Do all of us need same quantity of food? If not, why? (1)



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination : Practice Paper-III

कक्षा / Class :VI

अवधि / Duration : 3Hours

विषय / Subject :SCIENCE

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks :80

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- सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:** This question paper comprises of 41 questions and all questions are compulsory.
 - Q No. 1 to 20 are multiple choice type questions (MCQs) carrying one mark each .
 - Question No. 21 to 29 are Very Short Answer Type (VSA) questions, carrying two marks each.
 - Question No. 30 to 37 is Short Answer Type (SA) questions, carrying three marks each.
 - Question No 38 to 39 is Case Based Question questions, carrying four marks each.
 - Question No 40 to 41 is Long answer type questions (LA), carrying five marks each.**

Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

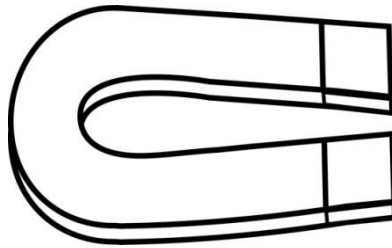
QI Choose the correct answer from the following:

(1x20=20)

- Girth of a tree can be measured by:
a. metre scale b. metre rod c. metre tape d. none of these
- Select the correct statement from the following:
a. Living things die. c. Non-living things grow
b. Non-living things breathe d. Non-living things move
- Landforms present on the surface of earth is /are:
a. hills b. mountains c. valleys d. all of these
- Some purposes for which we require water in our daily life:
a. cooking food b. drinking c. bathing d. all of these
- Common sources from where people get water in their locality:
a. river b. sea c. ponds d. both a and c
- Lengths of some objects that can be measured in mm:
a. gemstones b. needle c. wheat grain d. all of these

7. Ingredients of vegetable biriyani:
 - a. rice, salt, vegetable, spices
 - b. rice, sugar, milk, nuts
 - c. rice, water, jaggery, spices
 - d. rice, chicken, spices, salt
8. Locally grown crops in Punjab are:
 - a. maize
 - b. wheat
 - c. chickpea
 - d. all of these
9. _____ was used in traditional culinary practices.
 - a. sil-batta
 - b. chulha
 - c. electric grinder
 - d. both a and b
10. Bleeding gums and slow healing of wounds are the symptoms of _____.
 - a. Goitre
 - b. Anaemia
 - c. Scurvy
 - d. Beri-Beri
11. Pick those food items that provide water to our body:
 - a. banana, roti, rice
 - b. nuts, apple, cucumber
 - c. watermelon, orange, tomatoes
 - d. chicken, rice, dal
12. Which of these food items contain fats?
 - a. peanuts
 - b. egg white
 - c. boiled gram
 - d. bread
13. Why millets are called nutri-cereals?
 - a. they are good source of vitamins
 - b. they are rich in minerals like iron and calcium
 - c. it contains dietary fibres
 - d. all of these
14. Examples of amphibians is/are:
 - a. frog
 - b. toads
 - c. salamanders
 - d. all of these
15. Lemon grass has _____ venation.
 - a. parallel
 - b. reticulate
 - c. both a and b
 - d. none of these
16. The magnets used by sailors in the olden days were based on naturally occurring magnets, known as _____.
 - a. bar magnet
 - b. lodestones
 - c. disc magnet
 - d. none of these
17. Curved line can be measured with the help of:
 - a. thread
 - b. measuring tape
 - c. both a and b
 - d. ruler
18. Roma was travelling to Pune by bus, she saw a kilometre stone on the side of the road. On one of the kilometre stones, it was written 'Pune 60km'. What do such kilometre stones indicate?
 - a. position of Roma is 60km from Pune
 - b. kilometre stone indicates her distance from Pune
 - c. kilometre stone indicates the distance covered

- d. both a and b
19. Pick the incorrect statement from the following related to storing magnets.
- Heat the magnets properly.
 - Store them properly with unlike poles on the same side.
 - Keep them in pairs with a piece of wood in between.
 - Do not keep them near mobile phones.
20. Look at the picture and identify the type of artificial magnet.



- a. disc magnet b. cylindrical magnet c. horse-shoe magnet d. bar magnet

QII Answer the following briefly (not exceeding 40 words):

2x9=18

21. Rashmi has some kidney beans and rice she wants to study the characteristics of both the plants. Write the leaf venation and type of root these plant will have. (2)



22. Some lengths are given in column I and some units are given in in column II. (2)

Column I	Column II
1.Thickness of gold wire	i. centimetre
2.Length of a saree	ii. kilometre
3.Distance between Mumbai to Goa	iii. milimetre
4.Length of a textbook	iv. metre

Match the lengths with the units suitable for measuring those lengths.

23. Classify the given materials into magnetic and non-magnetic materials. (2)

key, matchbox, iron nail, wooden scale.

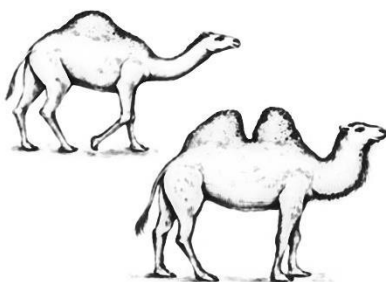
24. Rohan participated in a marathon race. While running he felt less energetic and tired.

To overcome this he kept drinking glucose water. Why do you think a marathon runner

drinks glucose water during and after a race? (2)

25. Science is not about memorising facts and figures or doing experiments. It is about following a step by step process that help us find answers to our questions. Write a daily life situation where you feel someone was following a scientific method. (2)

26. Look at the images of a camel from the hot desert of Rajasthan and a camel from the cold desert of Ladakh. What two differences you observe between them? (2)



27. Read the nutritional information given below for a packet of chips and channa chaat shown here. Based on the nutritional information given below, which food would you choose? Why? (2)

Nutritional information (per 100gm)	Nutritional information (per 100gm)
Potato Chips	Channa Chaat
CALORIES: 289kcal	CALORIES: 98kcal
FAT : 18.5gm	FAT: 0.6gm
SODIUM: 489mg	SODIUM: 106mg

28. Name the following: (2)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a) Biggest Planet in the solar system | b. smallest planet of the solar system |
| c. Coldest planet | d) hottest planet of the solar system |

29. Define compass. (2)

QIII Answer the following (not exceeding 60 words) (3x8=24)

30. Maya saw deodar trees in Himalayas of Himachal Pradesh.

Write three adaptations of mountain trees. (3)

31. People across India eat diverse types of food, containing various food components. Choice of food may vary according to the cultivation of food, culture traditions and so on. The entire distance travelled by the a bag of wheat or any other food item, from the producer to the consumer, is known as food miles.

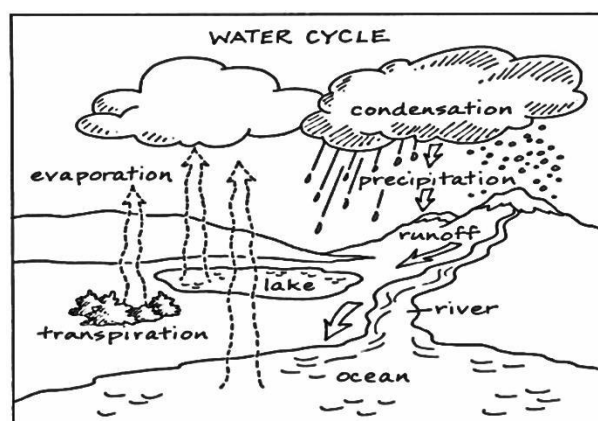
Why reducing food miles is important? Give three correct reason to support your answer. (3)

32. Rohini bought three identical metal bars from the market. Out of these bars, two were magnets and one was just a piece of iron. How will she identify which two amongst the three could be magnets(without using any other material)?

33. Mohan has a garden in which he has planted banana, hibiscus and rose. Draw a well labelled diagram of leaves showing venation of banana and rose. (3)

34. How to measure the length if one end of the scale is broken? Support your answer with the help of an example and calculate the actual length. (3)

35. Look at the diagram given below and answer the following questions:



- Define Precipitation. (1)
- Loss of water from plant's body is called _____. (1/2)
- Process involved in drying of clothes is _____. (1/2)
- Pick and write two fresh water bodies from the diagram: (1)

36. With the help of an activity, explain how will you make your own magnet? (3)

37. Give two examples of each linear, circular and oscillatory motion. (3)

Case based questions: Read the following paragraph and answer the

following questions (question no 38 and 39 carries 4 marks each)

38. Plants can be classified into three categories: herbs, shrubs and trees. Plants with green and tender stems are called herbs. They are usually short and may not have many branches. For example- Tomato. Some plants develop branches near the base of stem. The stem is hard but not very thick. Such plants are called shrubs. For example- lemon. Some plants are very tall and have hard and thick stem. The stems have branches in the upper part, much above the ground. Such plants are called trees. For example- mango. Plants with weak stems that cannot stand upright but spread on the ground are called creeper, while those that take support and climb up are called Climber. These are different from the herbs, shrubs and trees.

1)_____ is an example of herb? (½)

(a) Mango

(c) Pumpkin

(b) Tomato

(d) Lemon

2) Plants that take support and climb up are called Creepers? (½)

(a) True

(b) False

3) Name the plant type, in which the stems have branches in the upper part, much above the ground. Give one example. (1)

4) What kind of plants are called Creepers? (1)

5) Briefly explain with an example, what do you mean by “shrubs?” (1)

39. Several systems of units evolved with time in different parts of the world. However, when people started travelling from one place to another, it created a lot of confusion. This led to the different countries coming together and adopting a set of standard units of measurements. The system of units now used is known as the ‘International System of Units’ or SI units. The SI unit of length is metre. Its symbol is m. For measuring larger lengths, we use a larger unit called a kilometre.

1. Why hand span cannot be used as standard unit of measurement? (1)

2. Would it be convenient to use the unit metre to measure smaller lengths such as the thickness of a page? (1)

3. How do visually challenged students measure lengths? (1)
4. Convert 5 m into mm. (1)

Q IV Answer the following questions in detail: (5x2=10)

- 40 a. In addition to the essential nutrients, our body needs dietary fibres. Why (2)
- b. Water is essential part of our diet. Give reason. (2)
- c. What is fortification? (1)
41. Draw and label solar system . (5)

Class: VI

Duration: 3 Hours

Subject: Social Studies

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

This paper is divided into two parts – Part A and Part B

All questions are compulsory.

Question no 1-20 are multiple choice questions carry 1 mark each.

Question No. 21-24 are very short answer based questions carry 2 marks each.

Question No.25-29 are short answer based questions carry 3 marks each.

Question No. 30 -32 are case study based question carry 4 marks each.

Question No. 33- 36 are long answer based questions carry 5 marks each.

Question No. 37 is map skill based questions carry 5 marks together.

Part A

Multiple Choice Questions – Choose the correct answer.

[1X20=20]

- 1) Latitudes are expressed in _____
 - a) Degree
 - b) Percentage
 - c) Minute
 - d) Ratio
- 2) Indian Standard Time (IST) is _____ hours ahead of the local time at Greenwich (called Greenwich Mean Time or GMT).
 - a) 2.5
 - b) 7.5
 - c) 5.5
 - d) 3.5
- 3) Which of the following is **not** a cardinal direction?
 - a) North
 - b) South
 - c) West
 - d) North-East
- 4) A piece of land which is surrounded by water on all sides is called _____

- a) Continent
- b) Gulf
- c) strait
- d) Island

5) India has more than _____ small islands.

- a) 1300
- b) 600
- c) 589
- d) 300

6) _____ are landforms that are much higher than the surrounding landscape.

- a) mountains
- b) Plateau
- c) plain
- d) island

7) _____ mountain ranges are found in Europe.

- a) The Alps
- b) The Himalayas
- c) The Andes
- d) The

8) _____ is the highest mountain peak in the world.

- a) Mount Everest
- b) Mount Aconcagua
- c) Mount Kilimanjaro
- d) Mont Blanc

9) _____ is called as the “storehouses of minerals”.

- a) mountain
- b) plateau
- c) plains
- d) valley

10) Yamuna and Ghaghara are some of the tributaries of river _____

- a) Indus
- b) Ganga
- c) Gomati
- d) Brahmaputra

11) Millennium is the period of _____ years.

- a) 1000
- b) 100
- c) 10
- d) 1

12) Which of the following is **not** an archaeological source of history?

- a) travelogues
- b) tools and weapons
- c) pottery and toys
- d) coins

13) Rani of Jhansi was born in 1828. Which century did she belong to?

- a) 19th century
- b) 18th century
- c) 16th century
- d) 17th century

14) The Indian Constitution came into force in _____

- a) 1950
- b) 1947
- c) 1952
- d) 1949

15) Hiuen Tsang travelled from _____ to India in the 7th century CE.

- a) China
- b) Greece
- c) Iran
- d) Persia

16) _____ and Mohenjo-Daro , now in Pakistan, were the first two cities of this civilisation to be discovered.

- a) Harappa
- b) Rakhigarhi
- c) Dholavira
- d) Kalibangan

17) A dockyard is found at _____

- a) Harappa
- b) Lothal
- c) Dholavira
- d) Mohenjo-Daro

18) Rakhigarhi is situated in present day _____

- a) Punjab
- b) Haryana
- c) Gujarat
- d) Rajasthan

19) Geologists are the person who study about -

- a) the physical features of the earth

- b) he remains of plants, animals and humans
- c) human societies and cultures
- d) the past by digging up remains that people, plants and animals

20) _____ is India's most ancient text .

- a) The Upanishad
- b) The Mahabharata
- c) The Ramayana
- d) The Rig Veda

Part –B

Very short answer type questions -40 words

[2x4=8]

- 21. What is an Atlas?
- 22. What are different components of a map?
- 23. What are the different Sources of History? State any two.
- 24. What were the ancient names for India? State any two.

Short answer based questions –

[3X5=15]

- 25. State the cardinal directions and sub-directions.
- 26. Define the following terms –
 - a) Continent
 - b) Ocean
 - c) Island
- 27. How did early humans live? How did they procure the food and where did they live?
- 28. State any two reasons for the decline of Sindhu-Sarasvatī civilisation.
- 29. Why did people travel to India from various parts of the world in ancient times?

Case Based Questions –

[4X3=12]

30. Symbols are another important component of maps. Our map has small drawings of actual buildings and a few other elements, but there would not be enough space on the map of a large city or a country to draw them all. Instead, a symbol is used to represent these features — symbols for different kinds of buildings (for instance a railway station, a school, a post office), for roads and railway lines, and for natural elements such as a river, a pond or a forest. In that way, numerous details can be shown in the limited space available on a map.

- a) Why symbols are an important component of a map? [2]
- b) Draw any two symbols of a map. [1]
- c) Name few elements for which we use symbols. [1]

31. The first term, 'Bhāratavarṣha', clearly extends to the entire Subcontinent, and the text includes the names of numerous rivers and peoples. 'Bhāratavarṣha' means 'the country of the Bharatas'. 'Bharata' is a name that first appears in the Ṛig Veda, where it refers to one of the main Vedic groups of people. In later literature, several kings named 'Bharata' are mentioned. The second term,

‘Jambudvīpa’, means ‘the island of the fruit of the jamun tree’. This is indeed a common tree native to India, also called ‘jambul tree’, ‘Malabar plum tree’, etc. ‘Jambudvīpa’ came to mean the Indian Subcontinent.

- a) What were the different rivers mentioned in Rig Veda? [1]
- b) How the country named as Bharata? [1]
- c) What does ‘Jambudvīpa’ mean? How did it get the name? [2]

32. The mountain terrain is usually rugged or rough, and has steep slopes. This means that regular farming can only be practised in some valleys. Cultivation is practised on slopes by cutting steps into the slope, this is called terrace farming. In many mountainous regions of the world, herding is the preferred occupation over agriculture. Tourism is often an important source of income for the people living in the mountains. The crisp mountain air and scenic beauty attract many tourists. Some tourists also go to the mountains for sports such as skiing, hiking, mountaineering and paragliding. For many centuries, people have also travelled to these uplands for pilgrimages to holy sites. But an excessive inflow of visitors can also put the fragile mountain environment under pressure; it is often difficult to find the right balance.

- a) What is a valley? [1]
- b) How is cultivation practised in mountain and hilly region? Give one example of it [1]
- c) Why tourism is an important source of income for the people living in the mountains? [1]
- d) Name some of the mountain sports which attracts tourist. [1]

Long answer based questions –

[5X4=20]

33. What is a Civilisation? Write down any five characteristics of a civilisation.

Or

Town planning is the unique feature of Harappacivilisation. Explain.

34. What is the difference between local time and standard time?

Or

What are the major types of landforms? Write down the significance to life and culture of any one of the landforms?

35. What is a Map? Explain different types of maps.

36. What are coordinates? How can latitude and longitude be used to mark any location on the Earth?

Or

How is Time measured in History? Explain.

37. Locate the following in the outline map of India.

- a) Lakshadweep Island
- b) Arabian Sea
- c) Lothal
- d) River Indus
- e) Ganga plains



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/Term-I Examination : Practice Paper-II

कक्षा/Class : VI

अवधि / Duration : 3 Hours

विषय/Subject : Social Science

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks :80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

- a. Attempt all the questions
- b. Do not change question numbers.
- c. Write the same question number against your answers.
- d. Attach your map securely with answer book.
- e. This question paper consists of 41 questions including the choice questions.
- f. Whereever choice is given write answer only for the questions you know the best.
- g. This question paper consists of six sections.
- h. Mark is mentioned against each question.

Multiple Choice Questions

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

(20X1=20)

1. Which of the following is a Cardinal Direction?
 a) North b) North East c) North West d) South West
2. Name the map which shows natural features such as mountains, oceans, rivers, etc.
 a) Political map b) Physical map c) Thematic map d) Atlas
3. What is the value of the longitude exactly opposite to the Prime Meridian?
 a) 90° d) 180° b) 180° E d) 180° W
4. Russia has 11 time zones which means that travelling across Russia from east to west, you will need to readjust your watch ----- times to align with the local time.
 a) 9 times b) 10 times c) 11 times d) 12 times
5. The largest water bodies on the globe are called as -----.

- a) Bays b) Gulfs c) sea d) Oceans
6. Which of the following is the smallest continent?
- a) Antarctica b) Australia c) Europe d) South America
7. Name the largest island in the world.
- a) Lakshadweep b) Finland c) Greenland d) Ireland
8. How many rings are there in the Olympic Symbol?
- a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7
9. Name the highest mountain peak in South India.
- a) Anamudi b) Mount Blanc c) Mount Kilimanjaro d) Kanchenjunga
10. What do Tibetans call Mount Everest?
- a) Khapa – Chan b) Sagarmatha c) Kailash d) Chomolungma
11. What is the nickname of the Tibetan Plateau?
- a) Roof of the World b) Store Houses of minerals
c) Land of thousand Hills d) Land of Midnight Sun
12. What do we call the scholar who studies human societies and cultures from the oldest times to the present?
- a) Geologist b) Palaeontologist c) Anthropologist d) Archaeologist
13. Name the first metal to be used by humans.
- a) Iron b) Copper c) Silver d) Bronze
14. Millennium is a period of ----- years.
- a) 100 b) 1000 c) 10000 d) 11000
15. What is the meaning of Sapta Sindhava?
- a) The land of the seven rivers b) The land of the seven lakes
c) Land of Rainbow d) Land of seven stars
16. Which area is mentioned as Kurukhetra in The Mahabharata?

- a) Assam b) Kashmir c) Uttar Pradesh d) Haryana
17. What do you mean by Jambudvipa?
- a) Island of the Jamun tree b) Island of the Banyan tree
b) Island of the Peepal tree d) Island of the Mango tree
18. The term Hindustan was first used in a/an ----- inscription.
- a) Sanskrit b) Hindi c) Arabian d) Persian
19. Name the water tank which was built for public bath or religious rituals in Mohenjo-daro.
- a) Great Bath b) Dholavira c) Lothal d) Citadal
20. Name the river mentioned in the text of Rig Veda which was worshipped as a goddess and as a river flowing from the mountain to the sea and in the later texts describes as drying up and eventually disappearing.
- a) Ganga b) Yamuna c) Sarasvati d) Sindhu

Very Short Answer Questions

Answer any FOUR the following Questions within 40 words. (4X2=8)

21. What is the name of India's own Prime Meridian and name the city through which it passed?
22. Why do we need symbols and colours in the map?
23. What is the name of the Indian Research station in Antarctica? Write about the research conducted by India here.
24. What are CE and BCE stand for?
25. How did Persians refer to India in their records and inscriptions?

Short Answer Questions

Answer any FIVE of the following Questions within 60 words. (5X3=15)

26. Why does the civilisation studied in the chapter-6 have several names?
27. What mind-set does the system of reservoirs at Dholavira reflect?
28. Explain how foreigners named India.
29. What are Plateaus? Give examples.
30. What are mountain ranges? Give two examples

31. What are islands? Give two examples from India.

Case Based Questions

Read the following extracts and answer the questions:

(3X4=12)

32. To measure longitudes, we need to define a reference point called the Prime Meridian. It is also called Greenwich Meridian because, in the year 1884, some nations decided that the meridian passing through Greenwich, an area of London in England, would become the international standard for the Prime Meridian. It is marked as 0° longitude. Just as latitude is a measure of the distance from the Equator if you travel towards one of the poles, longitude is a measure of the distance from the Prime Meridian if you travel along the Equator. Longitude, too, is measured in degrees. Westward or eastward, it increases in value from 0° to 180° , with the letter 'W' or 'E' added. For instance, using round figures, New York's longitude is 74°W , while Delhi's is 77°E and Tokyo's is 140°E

- a) What is the reference point defined to measure longitudes? 1 Mark
- b) What is the value of Greenwich Meridian? 1 Mark
- c) What is the difference between Longitude and latitude? 2 Mark

33. United Nations has designated June 8 as World Oceans Day to “remind us all of the major role the ocean plays in everyday life. It serves as the lungs of our planet, a major source of food and medicine and a critical part of the biosphere.” Scientific studies have shown how the oceans are polluted by human activity — we throw several million tonnes of plastic waste into the oceans every year, choking marine life. There are several other forms of pollution. As a result, the marine environment is under threat. Overfishing (excessive fishing) is another cause for the decline of marine life. It is our collective responsibility to protect oceans for the future of the planet and of humanity.

- a) Which day is observed as World Oceans Day? 1 Mark
- b) What serves as the lungs of our Earth? 1 Mark
- c) Give any two causes for the decline of marine life. 2 Mark

34. The Mahābhārata uses the terms 'Bhāratavarṣha' and 'Jambudvīpa'. The first term, 'Bhāratavarṣha', clearly extends to the entire Subcontinent, and the text includes the names of numerous rivers and peoples. 'Bhāratavarṣha' means 'the country of the Bharatas'. 'Bharata' is a name that first appears in the Ṛig Veda, where it refers to one of the main Vedic groups of people. In later literature, several kings named 'Bharata' are mentioned.

The second term, 'Jambudvīpa', means 'the island of the fruit of the jamun tree'. This is indeed a common tree native to India, also called 'jambul tree', 'Malabar plum tree', etc. 'Jambudvīpa' came to mean the Indian Subcontinent. In fact, we get a good clue from an Indian emperor — Aśhoka. In one of his inscriptions, he used the same name 'Jambudvīpa' to describe the whole of India, which at the time included what is today Bangladesh, Pakistan, as well as parts of Afghanistan.

- a) What is the meaning of the word Bhāratavarṣha? 1 Mark
- b) In which book the name Bharata appeared first? 1 Mark
- c) According Ashokan inscription which areas are included in 'Jambudvīpa'? 2 Marks

Long Answer Questions

Answer any TWO of the following Questions within 120 words. (2X5=10)

- 35. What is a map? What are the components of a map? Explain each.
- 36. What are oceans? Explain the dangers and blessings of oceans.
- 37. What is a plateau? Why plateaus have been called 'store house of minerals'?

Answer any TWO of the following Questions within 120 words. (2X5=10)

- 38. What are the different sources of history? Explain any five.
- 39. Why did people travel to India from various parts of the world in ancient times? What could be their motivations in undertaking such long journeys?
- 40. Write a brief report summing up some of the achievements of the Indus-Sarasvatī civilisation.

Map Questions

- 41. On the outline map of India locate the following: 5 Marks
 - a. The Himalayas
 - b. Arabian Sea
 - c. Kanyakumari
 - d. Ujjayini
 - e. Delhi

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परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I/आवधिक परीक्षा-II Term-I/PT-II Examination : Practice Paper-III

कक्षा / Class :VI

अवधि / DURATION: 3 Hours

विषय / Subject :SOCIAL SCIENCE

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks :80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. There are six sections in this question paper.
2. Section A consists of 20 MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B consists of very short answer questions (21-30) of 2 marks each.
4. Section C consists of short answer based questions (31-35) of 3 marks each.
5. Section D consists of 2 case based questions.(36 and 37) of 3 marks each
5. Section E consists of long answer based questions (38-42) of 5 marks each.
6. Section F consists of map skill questions, (43) carrying 5 marks.
7. Fasten the map inside the answer booklet.

SECTION A

(Multiple choice questions)

1x20=20

1. The imaginary line running from north to south of equator is called

- a) Latitude b) Longitude c) Axis d) Symbols

2. Which colour is used to show the plateau?

- a) green b) brown c) yellow d) blue

3. Which is the deepest point in the sea?

- a) Marina Trench b) Molloy Deep c) Aka Java d) Sandwich Trench

4. Name the local body which works in the rural area.

- a) Municipal corporation b) Panchayats
c) Wards d) Municipalities

5. Which continent is called an island continent?

- a) Asia b) Europe c) Africa d) Australia

6. Which landform is suitable for doing agriculture?

- a) Plains b) Plateau c) Mountains d) Islands

7. _____ is a true model of the earth.

- a) Maps b) Globe c) Symbols d) Directions

8. A book of maps is called a _____.

- a) Conventional signs b) Atlas c) Globe d) Orbit

9. The neighbouring country to the north-west of India is _____.

- a) China b) Bangladesh c) Pakistan d) Srilanka

10. Which is the largest continent in the world?

- a) Asia b) North America c) Antartica d) Europe

11. What type of food do we get from plants?

- a) Milk b) Meat c) Fruits, vegetable d) Metals

12. Tsunami hit India and 13 other countries around the Indian Ocean on

- a) 25th December b) 26th December
c) 28th December d) 30th December

13. One of the oldest civilisations of the world is

- a) Mesopotamia civilisation b) Egyptian civilisation
c) Indus Valley civilisation d) Chinese civilisation

14. Modern humans were known as

- a) Flores man b) Homo sapiens c) Upright man d) Homo herbalist

15. Giving water to the plants is known as

- a) Weeding b) Harvesting c) Planting d) Irrigation

16. Dholavira had at least _____ large reservoirs made of rocks and stone.

- a) 6 b) 5 c) 10 d) 20

17. What is the main occupation of the people of living in rural areas?

- a) Banking b) Business c) Farming d) Tailoring

18. The day to day change in atmosphere is called _____.

- a) Wind b) Climate c) Monsoon d) Weather

19. The highest mountain peak in south India is _____.

- a) Mt. Everest b) Mt. Kanchenjunga c) Anamudi d) Mt. Blanc

20. Name the river which drains into Arabian Sea.

- a) R. Ganga b) R. Kaveri c) R. Indus d) R. Narmada

SECTION – B

(Very short answer type)

2x10=20

21. Name the south-east and south-west neighbouring countries of India.

22. What are the different types of map in an atlas?

23. What is latitude?

24. How many rings are there in an Olympic ring?

25. What is an Island?

26. Who was Bachendri Pal?

27. How did early humans live?

28. Which were the first two cities of civilisation?

29. On which river do we find Jog falls and Famous Hundru falls?

30. In which states do find Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa today?

SECTION –C

(Short answer based questions)

(Answer any three)

3X3=9

31. How many continents are there in the world? Name them.

32. Which colours are used in a map to identify the

a) water bodies

b) mountains

c) plains

33. What did the Harappans eat?

34. Name the Chinese pilgrim who visited India? What did he collect from India?

35. What are the sources to know the history?

SECTION-D

(Case based questions)

3x2=6

36. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions:-

People have lived along the banks of river Narmada for several hundred thousand years. Some of the earliest people who lived here were skilled gatherers, – that is, people who gathered their food. These people knew about the vast wealth of plants in the surrounding forests, and collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals. Some of the areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley about 8000 years ago are located here. People also began rearing animals like sheep, goat, and cattle, and lived in villages. These were some of the other areas where agriculture developed. The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the Vindhayas.

1.) Name the river mentioned in the paragraph.

2.) Name the place mentioned in paragraph.

3) What occupation did the skilled gatherers practice?

37. Read the paragraph and answer the questions:-

Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the only planet to support life. About 29.2% of Earth's surface is land consisting of continents and islands. The remaining 70.8% is covered with water, mostly by oceans, seas, gulfs, and other saltwater bodies, but also by lakes, rivers, and other freshwater, which together constitute the hydrosphere. Earth is also called blue planet as its $\frac{3}{4}$ part is covered by water. Earth atmosphere consists mostly of nitrogen and oxygen. More solar energy is received by tropical regions than Polar Regions and is redistributed by atmospheric and ocean circulation. Greenhouse gases also play an important role in regulating the surface temperature. Earth's gravity interacts with other objects in space, especially the Moon, which is Earth's only natural satellite. Earth orbits around the Sun in about 365 days and 6 hours. Earth's axis of rotation is tilted with respect to its orbital plane, producing seasons on Earth. The gravitational interaction between Earth and the Moon causes tides, stabilizes Earth's orientation on its axis, and gradually slows its rotation. Earth is the densest planet in the Solar System and the largest and most massive of the four rocky planets.

❖ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1. Name the gases found in the Earth's atmosphere.**
- 2. Why is our Earth called “blue planet”?**
- 3. Name the natural satellite of Earth? Write any one importance or impact of it.**

SECTION –E

(Long answer based questions)

(Answer any four)

5x4=20

38. Define the term:-

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a) Geologist | b) Palaeontologist |
| c) Anthropologists | d) Archaeologist |

39. Why did the Harappa's returned to rural settlement?

40. Draw the important parallels of latitudes and label it.

41. Mark the following statement **as true or false**.

- a) All parallels of latitude have same length.
- b) The South Pole has a latitude of 90*s.
- c) The International Date Line is located approximately at 180*.
- d) Australia is a white continent.
- e) Smaller piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is an island.

42. Why it is 5:30 pm in India when it is 12 noon in London?

SECTION –F

(Map Skill)

1x5=5

43. On the outline map of the world mark the following:-

- a) Africa b) Australia c) Asia d) Atlantic Ocean
 - e) Indian Ocean
-