Lesson-1
Who did Patrick's Home Work?
Very Short Answer Type Questions.   **(2marks)**
 Q1. Instead of doing his homework, what did Patrick like to do?
Q2. What kind of help did the elf needed from Patrick I. Doing homework?
Q3. How can you say the little elf was true to his words?
Q4. When did the elf leave him?
Q5. What was elf's reaction when Patrick told him to do his homework for 35 days.?
Q6. Why did Patrick consider himself lucky?
Q7. Why were Patrick's parents amazed?
Short Answer Type Questions.   **(3 marks)**
 Q1. What did the little man react about Mathematics?
 Q 2.What was the reaction of the little man when he came to know about doing Patrick's
 Home work.
 Q3. Patrick helped the little man in doing his homework. How?
Long Answer Type Questions.   **(4 marks)**
 Q 1. What were the changes that occurred in Patrick's behavior? How did parents and react to these changes?
 Q2. It is said that God helps those who help themselves. Do you agree?
Extract Based Questions
Q1. " Go to the library, I need books. More and more books. And you can help me to read them too."
a. Who said these lines?
b. Whom does the speaker want to go to the library?
c. What demands did the speaker make?
d. Write the name of the writer.
 Q 2. Patrick never did homework. " Too boring." he said . He said he played hockey, basketball and
Ninetindo instead. His teachers told him, "Patrick ! Do your homework or you won't learn a thing."
And it's true, sometimes he did feel like an ignoramus. But what could he do? Be hated homework.
 a. Who never did his homework
b. What did he consider homework to be ?
c. What did his teacher say to him?
d. Give the meaning of 'instead, Ignoramus'.
Q3. He yelled " Save me! Don't give me back to that cat. I'll grant you a wish ,I promise you that."
Patrick couldn't believe how lucky he was! Here was the answer to all of his problems. So he said, "
Only if you do all my homework till the end of the semester, that's 35 days. If you do a good enough job,
I could even ' A' s".
 A. Why did the little man tell Patrick to help him?
b. Why was Patrick happy?
c. Who is he (he yelled) in the above extract?
d. Who granted the wish to Patrick?
Q 4. Then, one day he found his cat playing with a little doll and he grabbed it away. To his surprise it
was a. Doll at all , but a .An if the tiniest size. He ha d a little wool shirt with old fashioned britches and

a high tall hatmu h like a witch's. Be yelled , "Save me! Don't give me back to that cat . I'II grant you a wish, I promise you that."

Patrick couldn't believe how lucky be was! Here was the answer to all of his problems . So he' said," Only if you do all my homework till the end if the semester, that's 35 days. If you do a good enough job,one could even get A's ."

A. Who was the cat playing with?

b. Was it really a doll?

c. What did the elf ask Patrick to do?

d. What did the elf ask Patrick to do?

Q5. Finally,the last day of the school arrived and the elf was free to go. As for home work, there was no more so he quietly and slyly slipped out of the back door.Patrick got his 'A' s; his classmates were amazed ,his teachers, smiled and we're full of praise . And his parents? They wondered what had happened to Patrick.

A. Why was the elf free to go?

b. Why were the teachers of Patrick praising him?

c. "They wondered what had happened to Patrick." They wondered what had happened to Patrick." Who are they?

d. How did Patrick's parents react about his performance?

Q6.. The little man's face wrinkled like a dish cloth thrown in the hamper. He kicked his legs and doubled his firsts and he grimaced and scowledband pursed lips. " Oh, am I cursed ! But I'll do it."

And true to his word, that little elf began to do Patrick's homework. Except there was one glitch. The elf didn't always know what to do and he needs help. " help me! He say. And Patrick would have to help in whatever way."I don't know this word ," the elf squeaked while reading Patrick's homework. " Get me a a dictionary. No, what's even better, look up the word and sound it out by each letter."

A. How did the little man react?

b . What was the little man's problem?

c. What did he ask Patrick to do?

d. Give the opposite of the word 'better'.

LESSON 1
A TALE OF TWO BIRDS

Very Short Answer Type Questions   **(2 marks)**

Q.1 What happened to the young ones?

 Q.2 Where did the young ones land?

 Q.3 What did the strange cry say?

 Q.4 What did the king do then?

Q.5 Who was speaking the welcome words?

Q.6 What did the king think about bird?

 Q.7 What did the bird tell the king?

Q.8 What did the Rishi say to the king?

Short Answer Type Questions   **(3 marks)**

Q.1 Why was the king amazed?

Q.2 What did the second bird complain about his brother?

Q.3 What misfortune did the bird family meet?

Q.4 What surprised the king?

Long Answer Type Questions   **(4 marks)**

Q.1 "One is known by the company one keeps".Do you agree? Give reasons.

Q.2 How did the Rishi explain the different ways in which the birds behaved?

Q.3 How did the king encounter with those birds in the forest?

Q.4 What is your opinion on the idea that a person is known by the company he keeps? Support your answer with arguments.

GRAMMAR
NOUN

Q1. Underline noun in the following.

1. The teacher spoke to the parents.
2. He clutched his head in his hands.
3. This shop sells used goods.
4. Their families helped them to prepare for the journey.
5. The children began to regain health.
6. Buddhisagar had a shop in the bazaar where he sold wisdom.
7. My sister thinks that I am good at finding out the truth.
8. The sun will swallow the earth one day.
9. Kabir Das taught people the value of devotion and humility.
10. That will be our gift to the school.

Q2.Underline the nouns in the following sentences and state whether they are proper, common, collective or abstract.

1. The jury has announced its verdict.
2. My family live in different parts of Kerala.
3. We are waiting for the results.
4. Rishi has won the first prize.
5. This house was built in 1996.
6. Holi is the festival of colours.
7. India is the land of festivals.
8. He drinks milk every morning.
9. I am going to the cinema tonight.
10. The lion is the king of beasts.
11. A spider has eight legs.

Q3. Form abstract nouns from the following adjectives.

1. Long   —————————
2. Strong   —————————
3. Wide   —————————
4. Young   —————————
5. Humble   —————————
6. Decent   —————————
7. Cruel   —————————
8. Bitter   —————————
9. Prudent   —————————
10. Dark   —————————
11. Wise   —————————
12. Good   —————————
13. Vacant   —————————
14. Sweet   —————————
15. Human   —————————
16. Free   —————————

17. Proud   —————————————
18. Brave   —————————————
19. Novel   —————————————
20. Poor   —————————————
21. Just   —————————————
22. Vain   —————————————
23. Sane   —————————————
24. Ignorant —————————————

Q4. Fill in the blanks with suitable collective noun.
1. Your clothes are in the …………of drawers
2. He is a member of the ………of directors.
3. The rabbit was attacked by a…………… of wolves.
4. A …………….. of dancers will perform at the event.
5. Get me a………….. of grass from the park.
6. Popo was the leader of a …………… of fish.
7. The police chased a …………… of thieves.

Q5.Name the type of sentences:
1. Please let me work.
2. The boys make a noise.
3. Stand up.
4. What a clever girl you are!
5. Where do you live?
6. What a horrible sight it was!
7. My father is a bank employee.
8. Children like sweets.
9. Who is at the door?
10. Don't make a noise.

Q6. Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences. Then write **D** for declarative, **Im** for imperative, **E** for exclamatory and **I** for interrogative. Punctuate the sentences correctly.

Unscramble sentences worksheet
1. drive do so carelessly not
2. with do work sincerity your
3. woman a rich lives the street across
4. fly birds in winter south
5. day what warm it was a
6. watched a more never interesting movie have I
7. your please work Friday before submit
8. the wound an antiseptic wash lotion with immediately
9. the their children for exams are preparing
10. somebody broken has window another
11. door who has the open left
12. hiding where the cat is

Q7.Read the following sentences and state whether they are declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.
1. Bring me that book.
2. Open the door.
3. Where have you been all these years?
4. You are so kind.
5. It was a horrible experience.
6. We are waiting for them.

7. What a pleasant surprise!
8. Do as I tell you.
9. She looked surprised.
10. When are you leaving for Mumbai?
11. I have not heard anything from them.
12. How intelligent he is!
13. May God bless you!
14. How careless you are!
15. Can you lend me your pen?
16. Ramesh is an intelligent boy.
17. Raveena is my best friend.
18. We are excited about this opportunity.
19. Get lost.
20. Close your eyes.

UT 1 ENGLISH SYLLABUS CLASS -6
BOOK1 HONEY SUCKLE   Ch-1 Who did Patrick Home work?   BOOK2 A PACT WITH THE SUN   Ch-1 A Tale Of Two Birds   Grammar- Sentences/ Noun   Writing- Diary Entry

SUBJECT - SCIENCE
CLASS - VI
Chapter-1 (Food: where does it come from?)

Multiple Choice Questions-
1. Which of the following is not an ingredient for preparing Dal?
   (a) Pulses   (b) Kerosene   (c) Oil or Ghee   (d) Salt
2. Which one of the following is not an omnivore animal?
   (a) Tiger   (b) Human   (c) Bear   (d) Cockroach
3. Materials required to prepare a food item are called-
   (a) Nutrients   (b) Ingredients   (c) Nourishments   (d) Minerals
4. Which of the following is not a plant whose root is edible?
   (a) Carrot   (b) radish   (c) turnip   (d) potato
5. The animals which eat only small animals are called-
   (a) Herbivores   (b) Carnivores   (c) Omnivores   (d) Insectivores
6. Humans are-
   (a) Carnivores   (b) Herbivores   (c) Omnivores   (d) None of these
7. Animals which eat both animals flesh as well as plants are called _____
   (a) Carnivores   (b) Herbivores   (c) Omnivores   (d) None of these
8. Which of the following gives eggs?
   (a) Duck   (b) Cow   (c) Goat   (d) Donkey
9. Kidney beans, grams, urad dal are rich in _____
   (a) Spices   (b) Ingredients   (c) Nourishments   (d) Proteins
10. Edible part in Lettuce and Spinach is _____
    (a) Stem   (b) Roots   (c) Leaf   (d) Seeds

CASE STUDY- Ques 11-15 are based on this passage. This question contains five sub-parts each. You are expected to answer any four sub parts in these questions. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

We know that animals give us meat, eggs, milk, honey and few other varieties of food only. On the other hand, plants provide us large varieties of food. For example, cereals, pulses, fruits, oil, fats, vegetables, sugar and a large number of other products. Thus, we can conclude that plants give us more varieties of food. Cooked food is easily digested by our body. It also kills harmful germs. Cooking increases the taste of the food. That is why we should prefer cooked food. Animals which eat only the plants or the plant products like fruits, flowers, seeds, nectar, etc., are called herbivores. For example, deer, cow, rat, etc. Animals which eat other animals are called carnivores. For example, tiger, lion, etc. Animals which eat both plants and their products as well as other animals are called omnivores. For example, human beings, cat, crow, etc.

11) Which part of a mustard plant is edible?
    (a) Seeds and flowers   (b) Leaves and flowers   (c) Seeds and leaves   (d) Stem and roots
12) Honey bees are often seen sitting on flowers. Why do they do so?
    (a) They like flowers   (b) They lay eggs on flowers
    (c) They suck nectar from flowers   (d) All of these
13) Which one is the best for health?
    (a) Boiled seeds   (b) Roasted seeds   (c) Wet swollen seeds   (d) Sprouted seeds
14) Which one of the following set comprises only herbivorous animals?
    (a) Cow, goat, rabbit, deer   (b) Cow, goat, rabbit, wolf
    (c) Wolf, goat, rabbit, deer   (d) Cow, crow, crane, camel
15) Which of the following is a root vegetable?
    (a) Potato   (b) Carrot   (c) Cucumber   (d) Onion

In Question numbers 16 (i) and (ii), two statements are given- one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:
    (a) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of the assertion.
    (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
    (c) A is true, but R is false.
    (d) A is false, but R is true.
16) I) **Assertion:** We can sprout seeds in moist cloth.
       Reason: Boiling kills the seeds. So they fail to sprout after boiling.
    II) **Assertion:** Lion is a carnivore.
       Reason: Animals that eat flesh of other animals are called carnivores.

Give two examples of each-
    1) Herbivores
    2) Omnivores
    3) Plants whose roots are edible
    4) Plants whose stem is edible
    5) Carnivores
    6) Scavengers

Short Answer type Questions-
    1) Define the term ingredients.
    2) Name the animals which give us meat.
    3) What are the two main sources of food?
    4) Make a table in which you have to write some food items, their ingredients and sources of these ingredients.

5) Write the name of the plant that provide us-
   a. Vegetables
   b. Fruits
   c. Cereals are grains
   d. Pulses
   e. Oil or fat
6) Which part of the plant do we eat generally?
7) What is honey? What is its importance?

Long Answer type Questions-
1) What are Herbivores, Carnivores and Omnivorous animals with example for each?
2) Why Scavengers are important for environment?
3) Why is food important for Humans?
4) What are good food habits?
5) How sprouted seeds are prepared?

Chapter-2 (Components of Food)

Choose the correct option in the following questions:
1) Deficiency of Iron causes-
   (a) Rickets   (b) Anemia   (c) Beri-beri   (d) Scurvy
2) Vitamin D helps in-
   (a) Body building   (b) clotting of blood   (c) protection of liver   (d) proper growth of body
3) Carbohydrates can be tested by using-
   (a) iodine solution   (b) caustic soda   (c) copper sulphate   (d) fehling solution
4) Which one of the following is an energy giving component?
   (a) Protein   (b) Vitamins and minerals   (c) Roughage   (d) Carbohydrates and fats
5) Vitamins and minerals are-
   (a) protective food   (b) energy giving food   (c) body building food   (d) roughage
6) Scurvy is caused due to the deficiency of-
   (a) vitamin A   (b) vitamin B   (c) vitamin C   (d) vitamin D

CASE STUDY- Ques-7-11 are based on this passage. This question contains five sub-parts each. You are expected to answer any four sub parts in these questions. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

We know that food is needed for the growth of our body. Food gives us energy to work and play. It gives us resistance against diseases. The components of food are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, fibre and water. Nutrients are the components of food that the body needs in adequate amounts for growth, to reproduce and to lead a normal healthy life. All types of nutrients have their own functions to perform, but the different nutrients must act together. So, nutritious food provides energy for all the activities of body. The rough, fibrous content of food is called roughage. Green vegetables like spinach, cabbage, ladyfinger and beans contain a good amount of roughage. Roughage helps in the movement of bowel. Roughage prevents constipation.

7) Roughage helps in-
   (a) protecting our body from diseases   (b) movement of bowel
   (c) providing energy   (d) building and repair of various body parts
8) The food components needed by our body are called-
   (a) ingredients   (b) nutrients   (c) fragments   (d) ornaments
9) Diseases caused due to the deficiency of vitamins are known as-
   (a) dietary diseases   (b) chronic diseases   (c) deficiency diseases   (d) none of these

10) All the deficiency diseases can be prevented by-
   (a) cleanliness   (b) taking medicine at proper time   (c) vaccination   (d) taking balanced diet
11) Which of the following food items contains carbohydrates-
   (a) Rice (b) Gram (c) Cabbage (d) Pulses

In Question numbers 12 (i) and (ii), two statements are given- one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:
   (a) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of the assertion.
   (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
   (c) A is true, but R is false.
   (d) A is false, but R is true.
12) I) **Assertion:** The food that we eat during the whole day is called, our diet.
      Reason: If cooking is done at a high temperature, many protein and vitamins are destroyed.
   II) **Assertion:** Water is most important constituent of food.
      Reason: Human body contains about 70% of water.

Match the column-

Column A	Column B
1) Carbohydrates and fats	Protective food
2) Proteins	Causes loss of Vision
3) Vitamins and Mineral	Energy-giving food.
4) Dietary fibers	Causes the disease called goiter.
5) Iodine deficiency	They help us in easy digestion of food.
6) Lack of vitamin A	Body-building food

Answer the following questions in one word-
1) It protects us from dehydration.
2) They act as building blocks and serve as materials helping in growth and repair of the body cells and tissues.
3) It is required for Formation of hemoglobin in red blood cells-
4) These protect the body from germs and diseases-
5) They are also known as body building food-
6) The starch and sugar in food is called-
7) They are required for proper growth of body-
8) Name the minerals which make our teeth and bones-
9) Name the vitamin present in orange-
10) Dietary fibers are also called as-
11) The starch and sugar in food is called-
12) Symptoms of bleeding gums, wound take longer time to heal-
13) Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are called-

Short answer type question-
1) Define nutrients. What are the major nutrients present in our food?
2) Name two nutrients which protect the body from diseases.
3) What is the function of vitamin C in our body?
4) Write the sources of fat.
5) What is a balanced diet?
6) What is obesity?
7) Name the food each rich in:

a. Dietary fibre
b. Starch
c. Protein
d. Calcium
e. fat
f. carbohydrates

Long answer type questions-
1) What is roughage? Why its presence in our body is important?
2) What are the various functions of proteins?
3) What are various functions of vitamins?
4) Why does our body need nutritious food?
5) Write the sources and deficiency diseases of the vitamins –A, C, D.
6) What is anemia? Write the symptoms of anemia.
7) Write three important properties of a balanced diet.
8) What is roughage? Why its presence in our food is important?
9) What do you mean by staple food?

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कार्य पत्रिका 2021-2022

कक्षा - छः

विषय - हिंदी

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पाठ 1 वह चिड़िया जो

प्रश्न 1.नीचे दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

वह चिड़िया जो, चोंच मारकर ,दूध भरे जुंडी के दाने रुचि से, रस से खा लेती है ।

वह छोटी, संतोषी चिड़िया, नीले पंखों वाली मैं हूं मुझे अन्य से बहुत प्यार है।

क. ऊपर दी गई कविता के रचयिता कौन हैं?

ख. चिड़िया का स्वभाव कैसा है?

ग. चिड़िया के पंख किस रंग के हैं?

घ. उसे किस चीज से बहुत प्यार है?

ङ. वह दाने किस प्रकार खाती है?

च. दाने किस चीज से भरे हुए हैं?

छ. "जुंडी " का क्या अर्थ है?

प्रश्न 2. नीचे लिखे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-

क. विजन का क्या अर्थ है?

ख. बूढ़े वन बाबा की खातिर चिड़िया क्या करती है?

ग. चिड़िया जल के मोती किस में भरकर ले जाती है?

पाठ-2 बचपन

प्रश्न3 शब्द-अर्थ :-

शताब्दी –   स्टॉकिंग-

सुभीते –   कोलाहल –

सहल –   आश्वासन –

सहज –   आलिव आयल-

प्रश्न 4.पठित गद्यांश से बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

हमारे बचपन की कुल्फी आइसक्रीम हो गई है। कचोरी ,समोसा- पेटीज में बदल गया है। शहतूत और फालसे और खसखस के शरबत को पेप्सी में। उन दिनों कोक नहीं लेमिनेट, विंमडो मिलती थी। शिमला और नई दिल्ली में बच्चों को बैंगस और डेबिट को रेस्टोरेंट्स की चॉकलेट और पेस्ट्रीज मजा देने वाली होती थी ।हम भाई-बहनों की ड्यूटी लगती थी ,शिमला मॉल से ब्राउन ब्रेड लाने की।

1.हमारे बचपन की कुल्फी किस चीज में परिवर्तित हो गई ?

कुल्फी   आइसक्रीम   केक   ववरंबल

2.शहतूत और फॉल फालसे के शरबत की जगह अब क्या मिलता है?

 रचना   कोक।   जूस   पानी

3.शिमला मॉल से कौन सी चीज लाई जाती है?

 ब्राउन ब्रेड   रोटी   इडली   पास्ता

4.बचपन का विलोम -

बचपना   बुढ़ापा   बच्चे   बचपन

प्रश्न 5. वचन बदलो

   1 दुपट्टा-

   2 टोपी-

   3 बच्चा-

4   कागज-

5 गुड़िया-

प्रश्न 6.नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

1. कृष्णा सोबती जी को परिवार उन्हें क्या कहकर पुकारता था?

2. कृष्णा सोबती जी के बचपन में मनोरंजन का क्या साधन थे?

3. कृष्णा सोबती जी और उनके भाई की क्या ड्यूटी लगती थी?

4. चश्मा लगने पर उन्हें कौन चिढ़ात था?

5. कृष्णा सोबती जी के स्कूली दिनों में कौन -सा गाना सभी बच्चों को आता था?

6. कैंडल पॉइंट के ठीक सामने वाले शोरूम में किसका मॉडल रखा हुआ था?

7. इतवार के दिन लेखिका क्या कार्य करती थी?

प्रश्न 7. दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न :-

क. उम्र बढने के साथ साथ लेखिका में क्या –   क्या बदलाव हुए ?

ख. चश्मा लगने पर उनके चचेरे भाई उन्हें क्या कहकर छेड़ते थे ?

 ग."तुम्हे बताऊँगी की हमारे सा,आय और तुम्हारे समय में कितनी दुरी हो चुकी है l" यह कहकर लेखिका क्या –क्या बताती है ?

Mathematics Assignment
Chapter1 Knowing Our Numbers

Q1 Write Short form of 3 x 10000 + 0 X 1000 +8 x100 + 0 x 10 + 7 x 1.

Q2 One billion is equal to _____Lakh.

Q3 Write 58 in Roman Numerals.

Q4 Write the smallest 4digit numbers.

Q5 Write 25,485,487 in words.

Q6 Write round of 21487 to the nearest hundred.

Q7 Write the greatest and smallest in 2862,2158,48,32142.

Q8 If 1 is added to greatest 5digit number then it will be equal to _____

Q9 How many lakhs makes one million

Q10 Write expanded form of 1485297.

Q11 How many lakhs make five million?

Q12 Write greatest and smallest number of 5 digits.

Q13 Using digits 4,5,6,0 without repetition make the greatest four-digit number?

Q14 Write LXVII in Hindu Arabic number

Q15Make the greatest four-digit number by using any one digit twice by 3, 8, 7?

Q16The bacterial growth in a dirty area is 4,53,78,967. After clean, it becomes 54, 53, 734. Find the number of bacteria that were killed.

Q17 The total distance Ram covers in a week while going to his office is 156 km. He has a weekly off on Sunday. Find the distance (in km) he has to travel daily.

Q18 A content team makes 6,523 questions a day. Estimate numbers of questions. (use general rules)

Q19 Find the difference in the place values of 6 between the greatest and the smallest 4-digit number formed by using the digits 6, 7, 8 and 9 each only once.

Q20 Arrange the following Roman numerals in descending order: LXXVI, XLVIII, XLV, LXXXIX

Q21 Savita's dog is 11 years old and Kirti's kitten is 3 years old. What is the product of their ages in roman numerals?

Q22 Find the difference between the face value and the place value of the 8 digits: 78,452

Q23 Write the expanded form of the given number: Twenty-nine million, sixty-four thousand, four hundred and ninety-six

Q24 Find the sum of the place values of the 8's in the given number: 45,812,871.

Q25 Write smallest 8 digits, 9 digits number in words in Indian and international number system.

Q26 Arrange 4578, 4587, 5478 and 5487 in descending order.

Q27 Estimate the product 758 x 6784 using the general rule.

Q28 Estimate the sum of 4518 + 5124 to the nearest thousand.

Q29 Find the difference of the place values of the 6's in the given number :1,45,79,172.

Q30 Arrange 5148, 1487, 9858 and 7514 in ascending order.

Q31 If 4,53,578 toys were made in a day in a factory and 4,357 were sold from the factory outlet. The next day,758 more toys were made and 8,427 were sold. What is the number of toys left in the factory?

Q32 Rakesh did a multiplication sum of 253 x 71 and got the answer. He suddenly realized that the question given by teacher was 253 x 71. So, what will be the difference between his answer and the required answer

Q33 The total distance Ram covers in a week while going to his office is 156 km. He has a weekly off on Sunday. Find the distance (in km) he has to travel daily.

Q34 Find the difference in the place values of 6 between the greatest and the smallest 4-digits 6,7,8 and 9 each only once.

Q35 What will be the sum of the smallest 7-digit number and the greatest 5digit number?

Q36 Total number of questions made in a content company per day is 1,125. Assume that the company workers had to work all days, excluding 4 Sundays in each month. What is the total number of questions made in the months of March, April and July altogether? (Assume that all the given months have 4 Sundays)

Q37 A mobile number consists of ten digits. The first four digits of the number are 9, 9, 8 and 7. The last three digits are 3, 5 and 5. The remaining digits are distinct and make the mobile number, the greatest possible number. What are these numbers?

Q38 A garment factory produced 216315 shirts, 182736 trousers and 58704 jackets in a year. What is the total production of all three items in that year?

Q39 In the marriage of his son, Leela spend Rs 216766 on food and decoration, Rs 122322 on jewelry, Rs 88234 on furniture and Rs 26780 on kitchen items. Find the total amount spent by her on the above items.

Q40 A merchant has 10litres of oil of one kind, 180 liters of another kind and 240 liters of a third kind. He wants to sell the oil by filling the three kinds of oil in tins of equal capacity. What should be the greatest capacity of such a tin?

Case study-based questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.

Q41 In the base 10 numeral system, in almost universal use today for mathematical operations, the symbols for natural *numbers* are written using ten digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

Geeta have four digits 7, 8,3,5 using these Geeta want to make different 4 digit numbers in such a way that no digit is repeated in them. Answer the following questions

1. Which is correct according to above information?
   a) 7835   b) 7735   c) 7883   d) 7883
2. Which is the greatest number you can get ?
   a) 8753   b) 7538   c) 3857   d)8357
3. Which is the smallest number?
   a) 3578   b) 7853   c) 8753   d) 7835
4. What are prime numbers in above four digits ?
   a) 8   b) 7   c) 3   d) 5

Q42 A market is a place where two parties can gather to facilitate the exchange of goods and services. . Alternatively, the term may also be used to describe a collection of people who wish to buy a specific product or service such as the Brooklyn housing market or as broad as the global diamond market.
We go to the market to buy rice or wheat. We buy it in kilograms but items like ginger or chillies which we don't need in large quantities, we buy in grams (g).Answer the following questions

1. How many milligrams make one kilogram?
   a) 1000   b) 100   c) 10   d) 1000
2. 1000milligrams = _____grams
   a) 1   b) 100   c)1000   d)100
3. 1000 Litres = _____ Kilo Litres
   a) 1   b) 100   c)1000   d)100
4. 100 cm = _____ m.
   a) 1   b) 100   c)1000   d)100
5. . How many decagrams make one kilogram?
   a) 1   b) 100   c) 10   d) 1000

Q43 The number of sheets of paper available for making notebook is 75000. Each sheet makes 8 note books which contains 200 pages. Answer the following questions

1. How many notebooks can be made from the paper available?
   a) 3000   b) 200   c) 4000   d) 500
2. How many notebook can be made from 200 pages?
   a) 1   b) 5   c) 6   d) 6
3. How many pages can be made from 75000 sheets?
   a) 600000   b) 6000   c) 600   d) 60

Chapter2 Whole Number

Q1 Simplify :75 x 56 + 25 x 56
Q2 The canteen charges Rs 50 for lunch and Rs 20 for milk for each day. How much money do you spend in 5 days on these things.
Q3 Find 2 x 5467 x 50
Q4 Find 25 x 234 x 4
Q5 125 x 63 x 8 = _____
Q6 Whole numbers are closed under _____ and _____.
Q7 The smallest whole number is _____.

Q8 _____mathematical operation is neither commutative nor associative.

Q9 Which property of whole number is used to write $131 + 19 = 19 + 131$

Q10 The number obtained by subtracting the predecessor of 320 from the successor of 1989 is

_____

Q11 How many whole numbers are not natural numbers?

Q12 The predecessor of 1644320 is _____

Q13 The predecessor of 20000 exceeds largest 4 digit number by _____

Q14 How many natural numbers lie between 9 and 15?

Q15How many whole numbers are there up to 1000?

Q16The successor of largest four digit number using each of he digits7,1,0,5 only once is _____

Q17 $24 \times 16 = 16 \times 24$, according to _____ law of multiplication.

Q18 The single digit predecessor of a two digit numbers is _____

Q19The smallest 5 digit number is the successor of _____

Q20 Which property of whole numbers is shown in $255 \times 1 = 255$?

Q21Name the property used to write $218 \times 102 = 218 \times 100 + 218 \times 2$

Q22 Find the predecessor of smallest four digit number made using each of the digits 6,2,0,8 only once.

Q23Which property of whole is used to write $89 \times 33 = 33 \times 89$

Q24**Match the following**

Column A	Column B
1. Commutative property	a. $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
2. Associative Property	b. $a(b + c) = ab + ac$
3. Identity for multiplication	c. $a + b = b + a$
4. Distributive Property	d. $a \times 1 = a$

Q25 **Fill up the following:**

    a. Division by _____ is not defined.

    b. A number remains unchanged when added to _____.

    c. A number remains unchanged when multiplied to _____.

    d. $13 \times 100 \times$ _____ $= 1300000$

Q26 **State true or false:**

    e. All natural numbers are whole numbers.

    f. All whole numbers are natural numbers.

    g. The predecessor of a two digit number is never a single digit number.

    h. 1 is the smallest whole number.

Q27 How many whole numbers are there between 32 and 53?

Q28 Are all whole numbers also natural numbers?

Q29 Complete pattern
1 1 = 1
11 11 = 121
111 111 = _____
1111 1111 = 1234321

Q30 Write the next three consecutive whole numbers of the following numbers:

   i.   39359

   ii.   8632157

Q31 A taxi driver filled his car petrol tank with 40 litres of petrol on Monday. The next day, he filled the tank with 50 litres of petrol. If the petrol costs Rs.44 per litre, how much did he spend in all on petrol?

Q32 Find the product by suitable rearrangement:

   iii. $8 \times 391 \times 125$

   iv. $2 \times 1234 \times 50$

Q33 If you're on a diet and have a breakfast consisting of 150 calories, a lunch consisting of 350 calories, and a dinner consisting of 1000 calories, then find the sum of the calories consumed that day.

Q34 Sachin bought 4 packs of white T-shirts and 5 packs of blue T-shirts for his football team. Both T-shirts come in the pack of 12. How many T-shirts did Sachin buy in all?

Q35 On Nov 21, 27 adults visited an amusement park. On Nov 22, 23 adults visited the amusement park. The entrance fee for the adults is Rs 100. How much amount is collected from the adults in these two days?

Q36 Seema got 99 marks in Math, 69 marks in English, and 91 in Science. Another student Rita got 92 marks in Math, 33 in English and 84 in Science. What are their total marks?

Q37 Ramesh ordered 10 cartons of chocolates to distribute among the class. Each carton holds 20 boxes and each box has 12 chocolates. How many chocolates did Ramesh order altogether?

Q38 Mukesh lives form a hostel which charges Rs 55 for Dinner and 45 for Lunch. Find the money he has to pay for seven days.

Q39 Out of 180000 tablets of Vitamin A, 18734 are distributed among the students in a district. Find the number of the remaining vitamin tablets.

Q40 **Fill in the blanks**
(a) 14×38=14×18+14×14×38=14×18+14× _____
(b) 786×8+786×2=786×8+786×2= _____
(c) 1001×2002=1001×(2000+1001×2002=1001×(2000+_____)
(d) predecessor of 1 lakh is _____.

Case study-based questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.

Q41 The collection of whole numbers is a set. The set of whole numbers is denoted by the letter W and it is written in set form in mathematics. Whole numbers starts from zero and the collection is continued infinitely. So, the set of whole numbers is known as an infinite set.

The natural numbers along with zero form the collection of whole numbers Answer the following questions on the basis of above information

1. Are all natural numbers also whole numbers?
   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell
2. Are all whole numbers also natural numbers?
   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell
3. Which is the greatest whole. Number of 3 digits ?
   a)999   b) 909   c) 099   d)914
4. The successor of 16 is _____
   a)17   b) 15   c) 18   d)14
5. Is there any natural number which has no successor?
   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

Q42 *Milk* is a nutrient-rich liquid food produced by the mammary glands of mammals. It is the primary source of nutrition for young mammals, including breastfed human infants before they are able to digest solid food.The school canteen charges Rs. 20 for lunch and Rs. 4 for milk for each day .Answer the following questions

   1. Find the amount for lunch for 5 days?
   a) Rs. 100   b) Rs. 80   c) Rs. 60   d) Rs. 22
   2. Find the amount for milk for 5 days?
   a) Rs. 20   b) Rs. 80   c) Rs. 60   d) Rs. 22
   3. Find the total cost for 5 days ?
   a) Rs. 120   b) Rs. 80   c) Rs. 60   d) Rs. 22
   4. Find the amount for milk for 15 days?
   a) Rs. 20   b) Rs. 80   c) Rs. 60   d) Rs. 22
   5. Find the total cost for 10 days ?
   a) Rs. 120   b) Rs. 80   c) Rs. 240   d) Rs. 22

Q43 The whole numbers are the part of the number system in which it includes all the positive integers from 0 to infinity. These numbers exist in the number line. Hence, they are all real numbers. We can say, all the whole numbers are real numbers, but not all the real numbers are whole numbers.The complete set of natural numbers along with '0' are called whole numbers. The examples are: 0, 11, 25, 36, 999, 1200, etc. .Answer the following questions

   1. **How many whole numbers are there between 32 and 53?**
      a)17   b) 15   c) 20   d)14
   2. **Write the successor of 2440701**
      a) **2440701**   b) **2440702**   c) **2440700**   d)None of these
   3**. Write the predecessor of 2440701**
      a) **2440701**   b) **2440702**   c) **2440700**   d)None of these
   4. **Zero is the smallest natural number.**
      a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell
   5. **All natural numbers are whole numbers.**
      a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

COMPUTER

Chapter :- 1 Computer languages

1. What do you understand about Machine Language?
2. Explain High level language.
3. Write difference between machine language and high level language.
4. What do you understand about Compilers and interpreters?
5. Explain run time, execution time, waiting time, compile time.
6. What do you understand about the program?
7. Write example of high level language
8. What do you understand about Assembly language?
9. Write a program to print the sum of two numbers.
10. List the advantage of the high level language as compared to low level language.
11. Give two difference between the 3GLs and 4GLs.
12. How is desktop difference from laptop?
13. What is the key difference between supercomputer and a mainframe computer.
14. How are general purpose computer classified?
15. Give two differences between the 1GLs and 2GLs.
16. **Case study based Questions:**
   a. Your father wants to print a map of your house.it cannot be printed using a printer. Suggest him a device which is helpful to print the map.
   b. You went to a super market with your parents. At the billing counter, the salesman was using a device to read a code printed in the form of lines on the products. What are these printed lines called and name the device used to read these lines.
   c. Where we use QR code, write full form of QR code.
   d. Sneha is a teacher and has to check 50 multiple choice question for 100 students. Suggest het the device to check the papers.
   e. Which device is used in banks to read special types of cheques.

Chapter :- 2 More on Windows 7

1. What is Operating System?
2. Explain Function of operating system.
3. What is role of control panel play in an operating system.
4. How do you change setting using the control panel.
5. Write steps to change date and Time of system and change mouse setting.
6. Write steps to change sound setting.
7. Write steps to change desktop background.
8. Write steps to burn CD.
9. Explain Difference between File, Folder and Programs.
10. Explain Ram and Rom Memory.

कक्षा-षष्ठ , विषय-संस्कृत ,कार्यपत्रिका

प्रथम: पाठ: -शब्द परिचय: (पुल्लिंग शब्द)

शब्द – सर्वनाम शब्द और संज्ञा शब्द

वचन – एकवचन , द्विवचन और बहुवचन

पुरुष – प्रथम पुरुष , मध्यम पुरुष और उत्तम पुरुष

कर्ता + क्रिया = वाक्य

यदि कर्ता एकवचन होगा तो क्रिया भी एक वचन होगी | कर्ता सर्वनाम भी हो सकता है और संज्ञा भी | सर्वनाम व संज्ञा पुल्लिंग, स्त्रीलिंग तथा नपुंसकलिंग तीनों लिंग में होते हैं | जैसे –

पुल्लिंग सर्वनाम व संज्ञा कर्ता

एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
सः) वह / (एष) :यह(	तौ)वे दोनों / (एतौ)ये दोनों(	ते) वे सब / (एते) ये सब(
गज / :बालक / :सिंह :	गजौ / बालकौ / सिंहौ	गजा: / बालका: / सिंहा:

क्रिया

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	चलति /क्रीड़ति /गर्जति	चलत: / क्रीड़त: / गर्जत:	चलन्ति / क्रीडन्ति / गर्जन्ति

➤ क्रिया का निर्माण कैसे करें–

- प्रथम पुरुष क्रिया में हमें ति , तः , न्ति जोड़ना होता है | जैसे–

1. चल) चलना– (चल+ति =चलति , चल+तः=चलत :, चल+न्ति= चलन्ति |

2. क्रीड़)खेलना– (क्रीड़+ति =क्रीड़ति ,क्रीड़+तः=क्रीड़त :,क्रीड़+न्ति= क्रीडन्ति |

3. गर्ज) गरजना – (गर्ज+ति=गर्जति , गर्ज+तः =गर्जत :, गर्ज+न्ति=गर्जन्ति |

छात्र इसी प्रकार प्रथम पुरुष की अन्य क्रियाओं का भी निर्माण करें व उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें |

क्रियाएँ – पठ (पढ़ना) , गच्छ (जाना) , कूर्द (कूदना) , खाद (खाना) , धाव (दौड़ना) , वद (बोलना) , जिघ्र (सूंघना) , हस (हसना) , पश्य (देखना) , पिब (पीना) |

➤ हिन्दी से संस्कृत अनुवाद उदाहरण-

वह चलता है – सः चलति | वे दोनों चलते हैं – तौ चलत: | वे सब चलते हैं – ते चलन्ति |

➤ क्रिया निर्माण – पठति , पठत :, पठन्ति |

➤ सर्वनाम)स्त्रीलिंग (शब्दों का हिन्दी से संस्कृत में वाक्य निर्माण करें-

1. वह पढ़ता है | वे दोनों पढ़ते हैं | वे सब पढ़ते हैं |

2. वह जाता है | वे दोनों जाते हैं | वे सब जाते हैं |

3. वह कूदता है | वे दोनों कूदते हैं | वे सब कूदते हैं |

4. वह खाता है | वे दोनों खाते हैं | वे सब खाते हैं |

5. वह दौड़ता है|	वे दोनों दौड़ते हैं|	वे सब दौड़ते हैं|
6. वह बोलता है|	वे दोनों बोलते हैं|	वे सब बोलते हैं|
7. वह सूँघता है|	वे दोनों सूंघते हैं|	वे सब सूंघते हैं|
8. वह हँसता है|	वे दोनों हँसते हैं|	वे सब हँसते हैं|
9. वह देखता है|	वे दोनों देखते हैं|	वे सब देखते हैं|
10. वह पीता है|	वे दोनों पीते हैं|	वे सब पीते हैं|

द्वितीय: पाठ: - शब्द परिचय: (स्त्रीलिंग शब्द)

संस्कृते वाक्य निर्माण (संस्कृत में वाक्य निर्माण)

स्त्रीलिंग सर्वनाम व संज्ञा कर्ता

एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
(सा) वह/(एषा) यह	(ते)वे दोनों / (एते)ये दोनों	(ता:) वे सब / (एता:) ये सब
बालिका/अजा/चटका	बालिके/अजे / चटके	बालिका:/अजा:/चटका:

क्रिया

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	चलति /क्रीड़ति /गर्जति	चलत: / क्रीड़त: / गर्जत:	चलन्ति / क्रीडन्ति /गर्जन्ति

➢ क्रिया का निर्माण कैसे करें–

• प्रथम पुरुष क्रिया में हमें ति , त: , न्ति जोड़ना होता है| जैसे–

4. (चल) चलना – (चल+ति =चलति , चल+त:=चलत: , चल+न्ति= चलन्ति|

5. (क्रीड़)खेलना– (क्रीड़+ति =क्रीड़ति ,क्रीड़+त:=क्रीड़त: ,क्रीड़+न्ति= क्रीडन्ति|

6. (गर्ज) गरजना – (गर्ज+ति=गर्जति , गर्ज+त: =गर्जत: , गर्ज+न्ति=गर्जन्ति|

छात्र इसी प्रकार प्रथम पुरुष की अन्य क्रियाओं का भी निर्माण करें व उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें|

क्रियाएँ– पठ (पढ़ना) , गच्छ (जाना) , कूर्द (कूदना) , खाद (खाना) , धाव (दौड़ना) , वद (बोलना) , जिघ्र (सूंघना) , हस (हसना) , पश्य (देखना) , पिब (पीना) |

➢ हिन्दी से संस्कृत अनुवाद उदाहरण-

वह चलती है – सा चलति| वे दोनों चलती हैं–ते चलत:|वे सब चलती हैं –ता: चलन्ति|

• क्रिया निर्माण – पठति , पठत: , पठन्ति|

➢ सर्वनाम (स्त्रीलिंग) शब्दों का हिन्दी से संस्कृत में वाक्य निर्माण करें-

11. वह पढ़ती है		वे दोनों पढ़ती हैं		वे सब पढ़ती हैं	
12. वह जाती है		वे दोनों जाती हैं		वे सब जातती हैं	
13. वह कूदती है		वे दोनों कूदती हैं		वे सब कूदती हैं	
14. वह खाती है		वे दोनों खाती हैं		वे सब खाती हैं	
15. वह दौड़ती है		वे दोनों दौड़ती हैं		वे सब दौड़ती हैं	
16. वह बोलती है		वे दोनों बोलती हैं		वे सब बोलती हैं	
17. वह सूँघती है		वे दोनों सूंघती हैं		वे सब सूंघती हैं	
18. वह हँसती है		वे दोनों हँसती हैं		वे सब हँसती हैं	
19. वह देखती है		वे दोनों देखती हैं		वे सब देखती हैं	
20. वह पीती है		वे दोनों पीती हैं		वे सब पीती हैं	

➢ संज्ञा शब्दों के संस्कृत में वाक्य निर्माण करें–

1. बालिका पढ़ती है |
2. नाव जाती है |
3. चुहिया कूदती है |
4. माता खाती है |
5. घड़ी दौड़ती है |
6. चिड़ियाँ बोलती है |
7. लेखिका सूंघती है |
8. गायिका हँसती है |
9. गौरैया देखती है |
10. बकरी पानी पीती है |

तृतीय: पाठ: - शब्द परिचय (नपुंसकलिंग शब्द)

नपुंसकलिंग सर्वनाम व संज्ञा कर्ता

एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
तत) वह / (एतत) यह(	ते)वे दोनों / (एते)ये दोनों(	तानि)वे सब(/एतानि) ये सब(
पुस्तकम/ चित्रम/छत्रम	पुस्तके/चित्रे / छत्रे	पुस्तकानि/चित्राणि/छत्राणि

क्रिया

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन

प्रथम पुरुष	अस्ति	स्त :	सन्ति

➤ क्रिया का निर्माण कैसे करें–

• प्रथम पुरुष क्रिया में हमें ति , तः , न्ति जोड़ना होता है।जैसे–

7. चल) चलना – (चल+ति =चलति , चल+तः=चलत :, चल+न्ति= चलन्ति।

8. क्रीड़)खेलना– (क्रीड़+ति =क्रीडति ,क्रीड़+तः=क्रीड़त :,क्रीड़+न्ति= क्रीडन्ति।

9. गर्ज) गरजना – (गर्ज+ति=गर्जति , गर्ज+तः =गर्जत :, गर्ज+न्ति=गर्जन्ति।

छात्र इसी प्रकार प्रथम पुरुष की अन्य क्रियाओं का भी निर्माण करें व उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें। क्रियाएँ – पठ (पढ़ना) , गच्छ (जाना) , कूर्द (कूदना) , खाद (खाना) , धाव (दौड़ना) , वद (बोलना) , जिघ्र (सूंघना) , हस (हसना) , पश्य (देखना) , पिब (पीना)।

➤ हिन्दी से संस्कृत अनुवाद उदाहरण-

वह पुस्तक है – तत पुस्तकम अस्ति।वे दोनों पुस्तकें हैं–ते पुस्तके स्त:वे सब पुस्तकें हैं –तानि पुस्तकानि सन्ति।

• क्रिया निर्माण – पठति , पठत :, पठन्ति।

   ➤ सर्वनाम शब्दों का हिन्दी से संस्कृत में वाक्य निर्माण करें-

     21. वह पुस्तक है।   वे दोनों पुस्तकें हैं।   वे सब पुस्तकें हैं।

     22. वह चित्र है।   वे दोनों चित्र हैं।   वे सब चित्र हैं।

     23. वह छाता है।   वे दोनों छाते हैं।   वे सब छाते हैं।

     24. वह फल है।   वे दोनों फल हैं।   वे सब फल हैं।

     25. वह खिलौना है।   वे दोनों खिलौने हैं।   वे सब खिलौने हैं।

     26. वह भवन है।   वे दोनों भवन हैं।   वे सब भवन हैं।

     27. वह पात्र है।   वे दोनों पात्र हैं।   वे सब पात्र हैं।

     28. वह कमल है।   वे दोनों कमल हैं।   वे सब कमल हैं।

     29. वह कुदाल है।   वे दोनों कुदाल हैं।   वे सब कुदाल हैं।

     30. वह पीता है।   वे दोनों पीते हैं।   वे सब पीते हैं।

➤ संज्ञा शब्दों का संस्कृत में वाक्य निर्माण करें–

     11. ये विश्रामगृह है।

     12. ये दोनों दीवार हैं।

     13. यह कंप्यूटर है।

     14. ये सीढ़ियाँ हैं।

15. यह रुमाल है |

16. ये दोनों बसें हैं |

17. ये सब फूल हैं |

18. ये दो अंगूठियाँ हैं |

19. यह नारियल है |

20. यह खिड़की है |

ITBP Public School
History
Chapter- 1 What, Where, How And When?

Q.1 Multiple choice question

(a) History is generally divided into _____ time periods.

　　(i) two 　　　　　　　(ii) four 　　　　　　(iii) three 　　　(iv) five

(b) Physical remains like _____ and jewellery help archaeologists to know about the past.

　　(i) books 　　　　　　(ii) pots 　　　　　　(iii) bones 　　　(iv) Both b and c

(c) The Indus Valley Civilization is an example of

　　(i) prehistory 　　　　(ii) proto-history 　　(iii)continuous story 　(iv) history

(d) Dates in history are expressed in two terms –

　　(i) BC and AD 　　　　(ii) AD and AC 　　　(iii) BC and BD 　　(iv) DC and AD

(e) Inscriptions, monuments, artefacts and coins are examples of _____ sources.

　　(i)archaeological 　　　(ii) literary 　　　　(iii) oral 　　　　(iv) recent

(f)Manuscripts were usually written on palm leaves and the barks of _____ trees.

　　(i) palm 　　　　　　　(ii) birch 　　　　　(iii) ashoka 　　　(iv) deodar

(g) People who gathered their food are called_____

　　(i)hunters 　　　　　　(ii) skilled gatherers 　(iii) farmers 　　(iv) merchants.

(h) The places where rice was first grown are located in _____

(i) north of the Vindhyas 　　　　　　　　　(ii) Sulaiman hills

(iii) on the banks of the Ganga 　　　　　　(iv) the Gaxo hills.

(i)_____ was not used in the old books.

(i) Prakrit 　　　　　　　(ii) Hindi 　　　　　(iii) Sanskrit 　　(iv) Tamil

(j) The kingdom of Magadha was located _____

(a)on the banks of the Indus 　　　　　　　(b)in the south of the Vindhyas

(c)in the area along Ganga's tributaries in the south of Ganga. 　(d)in the Garo hills region.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:-

(a) _____ can be used in place of AD.

(b) _____ can be used in place of BC.

(c) All dates before the birth of Christ are counted _____.

(d) Manuscripts were usually written on _____ leaf.

(e) In ancient times the area to the south of the Ganga was known as _____.

(f) Manuscripts were often preserved in _____ and _____.

(g) People who gathered their food are called _____.

(h) The name India as given by the Iranians and the _____.

(i) The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the _____.

(j) _____ is the earliest composition in Sanskrit.

(k) Along the river _____ people lived for several hundred thousand years.

(l) _____ is a town on the north coast of Egypt.

Q.3 True / false

(a) The first crops were grown almost 8000 years ago.

(b) The Garo hills are located in south of India.

(c) The Magadha Kingdom was set up near the Ganga river.

(d) The Rigveda is the earliest composition in the Sanskrit language.

(e) The Iranians and the Greeks called India Bharat.

(f) Inscriptions were written on the palm leaf.

(g) The years are counted with reference to the birth of Christ

(h) Ordinary people used Prakrit to talk to each other.

(i) People who gathered their food are called gatherers.

(j) The kingdom of Magadha was located in the areas along Ganga's tributaries in the North of Ganga.

(h) Prakrit was the language used by ordinary people.

(i) River Ganga was addressed as Indos or Hindos by the Iranians and Greeks.

Q.4 Define

1. Gatherers	2. Hunters	3. Tributaries	4. Manuscript
5. Scripts	6. Decipherment	7. Language	8. Inscriptions

Q.5 Very short answer questions:-

1. Who are archaeologists?

2. Who are Historians?

3. Write the full form of BCE

4. Write the full form of AD

5. Write three sources to know about our past.

6. What is the meaning of the term 'Indus' in Sanskrit?

7. List some items that archaeologists have found?

8. Why do you think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what they did?

9. Describe at least two ways in which you think the lives of Kings would have been different from those of farmers?

10. What do you know about the earliest people who lived along the banks of river Narmada?

11. Which of these years came before- 105BC or 100BCE?

12. Which of these years came before- 5BC or 5AD?

13. Who was the founder of Christianity?

14. Name one tributary of Ganga.

15. Where does the word India come from?

16. Where were manuscripts preserved?

17. Name the ruler whose inscription has been found from Kandahar.

18. Where are Garo hills located?

19.What is the advantage of inscriptions over manuscripts?

20. Which languages were used for writing manuscripts?

21. What do you mean by decipherment?

22. Name the leaf on which Manuscripts in Ancient period were usually written?

23. Where did women and men first began to cultivate crops such as wheat and barley?

Q.6 Short answer questions:-

1. List the tributaries of River Indus.

2. List the tributaries of River Ganga.

3. Why did the Magadha Empire flourished on the banks of river Ganga?

4. How did India get its name?

5. Where did the earliest cities flourish?

6. Why is it important to know about the past?

7. Describe at least two ways in which you think the lives of king would have been different from those of farmers.

Q.7 Long answer questions:-

1. Why people travelled from one part of the subcontinent to another?

2. Write difference between Manuscripts and Inscriptions.

3. Why it is important to study our past?

4. Why did ancient men & women move to different places?

5. How was our country named?

Q.8 Map work

(a) Place where hunter and skilled gatherer were found

(b) Area where wheat and barley was first grown.

(c) Locate Garo hills

(d) Area where rice was first grown.

(e) River near which the earliest cities around 4700 years ago flourished.

(f) River near which cities flourished around 2500 years ago.

(g) The most powerful and large kingdom of ancient India in present day Bihar.

Q.9 Comprehensive questions:-

"The Sudarshana lake was an artificial reservoir. We know about it from a rock inscription in Sanskrit, composed to record the achievements of the shaka ruler Rudradaman. The inscription mentions that the lake, with embankments and water channels, was built by a local governor during the rule of the Mauryas. However, a terrible storm broke the embankments and water gushed out of the lake. Rudradaman, who was then ruling in the area, claimed to have got the lake repaired using his own resources, without imposing any tax on his subjects. Another inscription on the same rock mentions how one of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty got the lake repaired once again".

(1) Who built the Sudarshana Lake?

(2) Which famous Shaka ruler undertook the repair works of sudarshana lake?

(3) Where was the Sudarshana lake situated? Who repaired it after Rudraman?

Civics - Chapter- 1 Understanding Diversity

Q.1 Multiple choice question:-

(1) To which caste does Sameer Ek belong?

(a) Muslim   (b) Hindu   (c) Sikh   (d) None of these

(2) Which language does Sameer Do speak?

(a) English   (b) Hindi   (c) Sanskrit   (d) Tamil

(3) What does Sameer Ek do?

(a) Goes to school (b) Sells the newspapers

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

(4) Which caste does Sameer Do belong to?

(a) Hindu (b) Muslim (c) Sikh (d) Christian

(5) Which region/state produces the Pushmina wool?

(a) Ladakh (b) Jamshedpur (c) Kolkata (d) Delhi

(6) Name the state located in Southwest corner of India,

(a) Kashmir (b) Haryana (c) Kerala (d) All of these

(7) Which is the major product grown in Kerala?

(a) Wool (b) Spices like clove

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

(8) In which city of India is Jallianwalla Bagh situated?

(a) Amritsar (b) Kurukshetra (c) Panipat (d) Mumbai

(9) The climate of kerala is

(a) Hot (b) Moderate (c) Hot and humid (d) Cold

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:-

(1) Dzos is a type of _____.

(2) _____ religion reached Tibet via Ladakh.

(3) _____ is known as cold desert of India.

(4) _____ coined the phrase 'unity in diversity' to describe the country- India.

(5) Caste system is an example of _____.

(6) Ladakh is also called _____.

Q.3 True / false

(1) Being a desert, Ladakh is not considered as a good trade route.

(2) India's National anthem was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.

(3) Gandhi ji coined the phase, "Unity in Diversity"to describe the country.

(4) Sameer do family lives in Hyderabad.

(5) In Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Haryana, a British general opened fire on a large group of unarmed people.

Q.4 Very short answer questions:-

(1) On which source do the people of Ladakh depend for drinking water?

(2) Where are the Pashmina shawls woven?

(3) Who wrote the 'Discovery of India'?

(4) Who composed our National Anthem?

(5) What is cheenachatti?

(6) Define 'inequality'. Give two example of it.

(7) What is cheena-vala?

(8) Which Tibetan national epic is sung by the people of Ladakh?

(9) Name the spices that are grown in Kerala region.

(10) List the different religions that are practiced in Kerala.

(11) What is sung by both Muslims and Buddhists in Ladakh?

(12) Name the staple crop of Ladakh.

(13) Define diversity?

Q.5 Short answer questions:-

(1) List four ways in which Samir Ek and Samir Do were different.

(2) What do you think, living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

(3) What are the cultural similarities between ladakh and Kerala?

Q.6 Long answer question:-

Q.1 How is India a country of diversities?

Q.2 What does Jawahar Lal Nehru say in his book, 'Discovery of India' about Unity in diversity?

Q.3 State difference between Ladakh and Kerala.

Q.7 Map work

Locate Kerala and Ladakh

Q.8 Comprehensive questions:-

Ladakh is the desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Very little agriculture is possible here since this region does not receive any rain and is covered in snow for all large part of the year. There are very few trees can grow in this region. For drinking water, people depend on the melting snow during the summer months. Kerela is a state in the south-west corner of India. It is surrounded by the sea on one side and hills on the other. A number of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown on the hills. It is spices that made this region an attractive place for traders were the first to come here. The Apostle of Christ, St. Thomas is believed to have come here nearly 2000 years ago and he is credited with bringing Christianity to India.

1) What specialty of Indian is highlighted in this paragraph? How both the regions are different from each other?

2) Which sea is there on the west side of Kerala?

3) Why Ladhak receives low rainfall? What kind of problems the people of Ladhak face because of low rainfall?

Geography - <u>Chapter- 1 The Earth In The Solar System</u>

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:-

(1) Our Solar System is part of _____ galaxy.

a. Sun view   b. Milky Way   c. Starry way   d. Saptarishi

(2) _____ planet is nearest to the Sun and it takes only about _____ days to complete one round along its orbit.

a. Mars, 91   b. Mercury, 88   c. Earth, 365   d. Venus, 220

(3) _____ is considered as "Earths twin" because its shape and size are very much similar to Earth.

a. Mars   b. Mercury   c. Pluto   d. Venus

(4) As per the recent decision of International Astronomical Union, Pluto now belongs to the category of _____.

a. Dwarf Planets   b. Stars   c. Moons   d. Asteroids

(5) The Earth is the _____ nearest planet to the Sun.

a. First   b. Second   c. Third   d. Fourth

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:-

(1) The Sun is a _____.

(2) The North Star indicates the _____ directions.

(3) The North star is also called as _____.

(4) The word 'planet' comes from the Greek word _____ which means _____.

(5) _____ is the natural satellite of Earth.

(6) The elongated fixed path in which the planet move are called _____.

(7) _____ is known as "Earth twin".

(8) The diameter of the moon is _____ of the Earth.

(9) _____ are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

(10) The sun is in the _____of the solar system.

(11) We can see the full moon only once in about a _____ time.

(12) Full moon night is also known as _____.

(13) Ursa Major or Big Bear is a _____.

(!4) _____ was a famous astronomer of ancient India.

Q.3 State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F)

(1) Sun is our nearest star

(2) Those who study the celestial bodies and there movements are called archeologist.

(3) Pluto is a 'Dwarf planet'

(4) Asteroids are part of planet exploded many years back.

(5) Cluster of millions of stars is the Milky Way galaxy.

(6) Milky way galaxy is also called as sky Ganga.

(7) All the planets move around the sun in an elongated path.

(8) It is huge and made up of extremely hot liquids.

(9) The word 'planet' comes from the Greek word "Planetai" which means 'wanderers'.

(10) The moon is in the centre of the solar system.

(11) Till recently (August 2006), Pluto was also considered a planet.

(12) Word geography is made of two Greek words, 'ge' meaning' 'earth' and 'graphia' meaning 'writing'.

Q.4 Define

(1) Celestial bodies   (2) Stars   (3) Constellations   (4) Solar system

(5) Astronomers   (6) Satellite   (7) Asteroids   (8) Meteoroids

(9) Galaxy   (10) Universe

Q.5 Very short answer questions

(1) Name any two constellations.

(2) Name the planet which have ring around them.

(3) In how many days earth complete its one revolution

(4) Name the planets which have highest number of moon.

(5) How far is sun from the Earth?

(6) How many planets are there in our Solar System.

(7) Name all the planets in order of their distance from the sun.

(8) Who was the first person to step on moon?

(9) Our solar system is a part of which galaxy?

(10) How long does it take to go from a new moon to a full moon?

(11) Name few dwarf planets.

(12) Which is the third nearest planet to the sun?

(13) Which is the closest celestial body to our earth?

(14) Name the natural satellite of the earth?

(15) Where are the most asteroids found?

(16) How many times can we see full moon in a month time?

(17) How long does it take for the moon to complete one revolution?

(18) What is a geoid?

(19) Why do the stars look so small in the sky?

(20) From where does Earth receive heat and light?

(21) What is the speed of light?

(22) How much time light takes to reach the earth?

(23) Who are called astronomers?

(24) What cast shadow on the moon?

(25) What is a Pole Star?

(26) What is a galaxy?

(27) How can we locate the position of the pole star?

Q.6 Short answer questions

(1) In earlier times how people used to identify directions.

(2) Why Venus is called as earth twin?

(3) Describe the shape of the earth.

(4) List few Human/ Man made satellite.

(5) Difference between Natural and Man-made Satellite.

(6) What is a whitish broad band, like a white glowing path that we see across the sky on a clear starry night?

Q.7 Long answer questions

(1) Why Earth is called a unique planet is Solar system?

(2) Why earth is called a 'blue planet'?

(3) What is meant by the 'Solar System'?

(4) Why do we see only one side of the moon always?

Q.8 Comprehensive questions:-

Our Earth has only one satellite, that is, the moon. Its diameter is only one-quarter that of the earth. It appears so big because it is nearer to our planet then other celestial bodies. It is about 3,84,400km away from us. Now you can compare the distance of the earth from the sun and that from the moon.

The moon moves around the earth in about 27 days. It takes exactly the same time to complete one spin. As a result only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth. The moon does not have conditions favorable for life. It has mountains, Plains and depression on its surface. These cast shadow on the Moon's surface. Look at the full moon and observe the shadows

(1) Name one natural satellite of earth.

(2) What is the diameter of the moon.

(3) How many days moon take to complete one revolution around the Earth?

(4) In how many days moon complete its one rotation?

(5) What does the shadows of the moon surface depicts?