

# ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA

## CLASS 06 - ENGLISH

### Online Descriptive Type Test -1(2020-21)

**Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes**

**Maximum Marks: 40**

#### General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

#### READING

1. **Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:-** [5]

The cinema is the cheapest source of entertainment today. Millions of people see movies and enjoy them. It is a good pastime in all the places - big or small. The cinema industry has made rapid progress after independence. In the beginning, there were silent, and black and white movies. Now we are dazzled by the colours in every movie. Big posters are seen on the walls of cities and towns for advertisements. They also announced the coming movies in the city. There is always a rush in front of the ticket booking counter. So the tickets are often sold in the black market or at a premium, On the one hand, the cinema is a source of entertainment. And on the other hand, it is also a source of knowledge as well as information. Films satisfy all the sections of people and their different tastes. There are religious movies and historical movies. They recreate the past, the old culture, and lifestyle. Social films spread awareness about social evils of dowry, casteism and communal feelings. Some films expose the corruption in high places among the policemen and the citizens.

#### Answer the following questions briefly:-

1. Why is cinema so much popular?
2. How can you say that the cinema industry has made rapid progress after independence?
3. Why are tickets often sold in the black market?
4. Mention two advantages of cinema.

#### Find words from the passage that is opposite to the words given:-

1. costliest
2. slow

2. **Read the following poem carefully:- (1 x 5 = 5)** [5]

In London Town  
It was a bird of paradise  
Over the roofs he flew  
Children clapped their hands and cried:" How nice!  
Look- his wings are blue!"  
His body was of ruby red  
His eyes were burning gold  
All the grown-up people said  
"What a pity the creature is not dead,  
For then it could be sold"

One was braver than the rest,  
He took a loaded gun  
Aiming at the emerald chest  
He shot the creature through the breast,  
Down it fell in the sun. It was not heavy, it was not fat  
And folk began to stare  
"We cannot eat it, that is flat!  
And such outlandish feathers as that  
Why, who could ever wear?"  
They flung it into the river brown  
"A pity the creature died!"  
Thus they said in  
London town But all the children cried.

- i. "Children clapped and cried" shows that
  - a. they were celebrating
  - b. they were happy and excited
  - c. they were very sad and emotional
  - d. they were shouting at each other
- ii. The grown-ups were materialistic as
  - a. they wanted to eat the bird and sell its feathers
  - b. they wanted to throw the bird into the river
  - c. they wanted to sell the bird for a huge sum
  - d. they wanted to kill the bird to save their town
- iii. The adults do not have
  - a. the innocence of children
  - b. the wealth of the world
  - c. peace of mind
  - d. cruel feelings
- iv. The children were different from the grown-ups as the children
  - a. were kind and liked the bird just as it was
  - b. they liked the bird for its colourful feathers
  - c. wept when the bird died
  - d. they stared at the outlandish bird in disaster
- v. The word 'outlandish' here means
  - a. Out of land
  - b. Unusual and strange
  - c. Ordinary
  - d. Colourful

#### WRITING

3. As a Head Boy/Girl draft a notice for your school notice board about an inter-house poetry recitation competition to be held in school. You are Pooja/Praveen.

[10]

OR

**Read the following conversation between Ragini and Prateek about Parth, Ragini's brother.**

**Ragini has to go for her tuitions so she leaves the message for Parth. Write her message.**

**Prateek:** Hello! Can I speak to Parth?

**Ragini:** May I know who on the line is Please?

**Prateek:** I am Prateek Parth's friend.

**Ragini:** Sorry, Prateek, he has just gone to a stationery shop I am Ragini, his sister. I can take the message for him.

**Prateek:** Yes, please. Actually I, along with two friends are going to see the newly released movie PK at Utsav Cinema tomorrow it being Sunday. An extra ticket can be arranged for Parth if can join us. He should let me know today by 7:00 pm.

**Ragini:** Ok I shall convey the message to him.

**Prateek:** Thank you.

**Ragini:** You're welcome!

### GRAMMAR

4. **Re-arrange the following words/phrases to make meaningful sentences: (1x5=5)** [4]
- peacock / a / beautiful / is / a / bird
  - neck / feathers / covered / is / lovely / its /with
  - green / blue / its /and / body / is
  - glory / its / tail / long / is / its
  - it / national / our / is / bird.
5. Fill in the blanks with "a" or "an". [4]
- My uncle is .....famous doctor.
  - I have bought .....new pair of shoes.
  - I went to .....English restaurant for dinner.
  - I have been to .....church.
6. Make Noun from the words given below by adding- ness, ity or y. [2]
- Honest
  - Kind
  - cruel
  - Creative

### LITERATURE

- How did Taro's father show his happiness after drinking sake? [2]
- What abilities must an astronaut have, according to the journalist? Write your answer in the context of An Indian American Women in Space. [2]
- How was Miss Beam's school different from other schools? What was the difference between Miss Beam's school and the other schools? [2]
- What made Ray think the visitor was not really a shopper? Write your answer in the context of The Old Clock Shop. [2]
- How do we know that Akbar was fond of Tansen? Give two reasons. Write your answer in the context of Tansen. [2]



# ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA

## MCQ Examination August (2020-2021)

### CLASS 06 - हिंदी (वसंत और बाल राम कथा)

#### Online Descriptive Type Test -1(2020-21)

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

#### Section A

1. विशेषण किसे कहते हैं? विशेषण के कितने भेद होते हैं? [2]
2. विशेष्य से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरण द्वारा स्पष्ट कीजिए। [2]
3. दो-दो पर्यायवाची लिखिए- [2]
  - i. अमृत
  - ii. काया
  - iii. सोना
  - iv. किनारा
4. वह चिड़िया जो कविता में चिड़िया की क्या-क्या विशेषता बताई गई है? [2]
5. बचपन पाठ की लेखिका बचपन में कौन-कौन सी चीजें मज़ा ले-लेकर खाती थीं? उनमें से प्रमुख फलों के नाम लिखो। [2]
6. बचपन पाठ से पता करके लिखो कि लेखिका के चश्मा लगाने पर उनके चचेरे भाई उन्हें क्यों छेड़ते थे? [2]
7. केशव और श्यामा ने चिड़िया और अंडों की देखभाल के लिए किन तीन बातों का ध्यान रखा? [2]
8. नादान दोस्त पाठ में बच्चों ने टोकरी का क्या इस्तेमाल किया? [2]
9. चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें में कवि ने सिर्फ मुँह खोले हुए हैं अपना किसके लिए कहा? क्यों कहा? [2]
10. चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें कविता में कवि ने चाँद के घटने-बढ़ने को क्या माना है और क्यों? [2]
11. अक्षरों का महत्व पाठ के अनुसार यदि आदमी अक्षरों की खोज नहीं करता तो क्या होता? [2]
12. लिपि किसे कहते हैं? [2]

#### Section B

13. राजा दशरथ की पत्नियों के नाम और उनके पुत्रों के नाम लिखिए [3]
14. अयोध्या नगरी की विशेषताएँ बताइए। (बाल राम कथा) [3]
15. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: (1 x 5) [3]

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 हूँ  
मुझे अन्न से बहुत प्यार है।

  - i. कवि एवं कविता का नाम लिखिए।
  - ii. चिड़िया रुचि से क्या खाती है?
  - iii. चिड़िया खुद को संतोषी क्यों कह रही है?
  - iv. चिड़िया को अन्न से बहुत प्यार है। कैसे?
  - v. 'जुंडी' और 'संतोषी' शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए।
16. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:- [3]

चने ज़ोर गरम और अनारदाने का चूर्ण! हाँ, चने ज़ोर गरम की पुड़िया जो तब थी, वह अब भी नज़र आती है। पुराने कागज़ों से बनाई हुए इस पुड़िया में निरा हाथ का कमाल है। नीचे से तिरछी लपेटते हुए ऊपर से इतनी चौड़ी कि चने आसानी से हथेली पर पहुँच जाएँ। एक वक्त था जब फ़िल्म का गाना चना ज़ोर गरम-उन दिनों स्कूल के हर बच्चे को आता था।

- i. लेखिका को अपने बचपन की कौन-सी चीज़ आज भी नज़र आती है?
- ii. पुड़िया किस चीज़ से बनाई जाती थी?
- iii. पुड़िया की क़िया विशेषता थी?
- iv. फ़िल्म का कौन-सा गाना बच्चों के बीच लोकप्रिय था?
- v. दिए गए मुहावरे का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए वाक्य में प्रयोग करें : हाथ का कमाल।

### Section C

17. प्रधानाचार्य को एक दिन के अवकाश के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र लिखिए।
- अथवा
- अपने मित्र को परीक्षा में प्रथम आने पर बधाई पत्र लिखिए

[4]

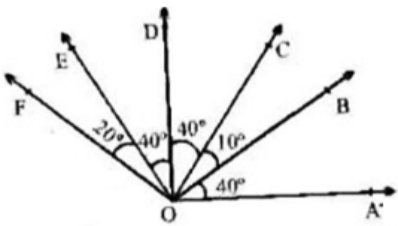
# ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA

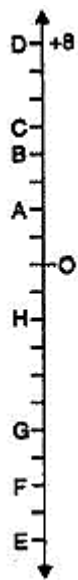
## CLASS 06 - MATHEMATICS

### Online Descriptive Type Test -1(2020-21)

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

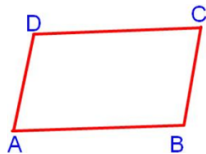
Maximum Marks: 40

- Let  $\overline{PQ}$  be the perpendicular to the line segment  $\overline{XY}$ . Let  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  and  $\overline{XY}$  intersect in the point [1]  
A. What is the measure of  $\angle PAY$ ?
- Express the mixed fraction as improper fraction:  $7\frac{1}{9}$  [1]
- Rohan made a 3-dimensional figure out of wood. The figure had 12 edges and 6 faces. Which figure could Rohan have made? [2]
- Use number line and add the integers:  $(-1) + (-7)$ . [2]
- Find. Write and indicate how you solved this. Is  $\frac{5}{9}$  equal to  $\frac{4}{5}$ ? [2]
- Fill in the blanks: [2]
  - If two lines intersect at right angles, they are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines.
  - $(-80) + 0 + (-90) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- Write the measure of smaller angle formed by the hour and the minute hands of a clock at 7 O' clock. Also, write the measure of the other angle and also state what types of angles these are. [3]
- In the given figure: [3]
  - $\angle AOC$  is a/an ..... angle.
  - $\angle BOE$  is a/an ..... angle.
  - $\angle COF$  is a/an ..... angle.
- Find  $10 + (-12)$  on a number line. [3]
- Adjacent figure is a vertical number line, representing integers, Observe it and locate the following points : [3]



- a. If point D is + 8, then which point is -8?
- b. Is point G a negative integer or a positive integer?
- c. Write integers for points B and E.
- d. Which point marked on this number line has the least value?

11. Solve :  $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3}$  [3]
12. Arrange in descending order [3]  
 $2, \frac{13}{6}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$
13. Find the measure of the missing angles in a parallelogram, if  $\angle A = 70^\circ$ . [4]



14. The temperature on a certain morning is  $-11^\circ\text{C}$  at 5 a. m. If the temperature drops 3 degree at 6 a.m. and rises 5 degree at 8 a.m. and again drops 3 degree at 9 a.m. What is the temperature at 9 a.m.?  
[4]
15. Ramesh had 20 pencils, Sheelu had 50 pencils and Jammal had 80 pencils. After 4 months, Ramesh used up 10 pencils, sheelu used up 25 pencils and Jammal used up 40 pencils. What fraction did each use up?  
[4]



परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय-4 रावतभाटा

आवधिक परीक्षा -1 P.T-1 (2020 -21)

समय- 1:30 घण्टा

विषय - संस्कृत

पूर्णांक-40

कक्षा - 6

प्रश्न -1 निम्नलिखित संस्कृत गद्यांश का हिंदी में अनुवाद कीजिए-

4

एषः विद्यालयः।

अत्र छात्राः शिक्षकाः,

शिक्षकाः च सन्ति ।

एषा सङ्गणकयन्त्राणि सन्ति ।

अथवा

सः कः ?

सः सौचिकः ?

किं सः खेलति ?

न, सः वस्त्रं सीव्यति ।

प्रश्न-2 वर्ण संयोजन के द्वारा पद लिखिये ।

4

यथा - च् + अ + ष् + अ + क् + अः

= चषकः

स् + औ + च् + इ + क् + अः

= \_\_\_\_\_

श् + उ + न् + अ + क् + औ

= \_\_\_\_\_

ध् + आ + व् + अ + त् + अः

= \_\_\_\_\_

ग् + आ + य् + अ + न् + त् + इ

= \_\_\_\_\_

प्रश्न-3 पदों का वर्ण विच्छेद कीजिये ।

4

यथा - लघुः = ल् + अ + घ् + उः

बालकः =

मयूराः =

वर्णाः =

सीव्यति =

प्रश्न-4 पदों को मिलाओ

4

1. गजाः नृत्यन्ति

2. सिंहौ गायति

3. गायकः पठतः

4. बालकौ चलन्ति

5. मयूराः गर्जतः

प्रश्न-5 कोष्ठक से उचित शब्द चुनकर वाक्य की पूर्ति करे ।

4

यथा- बालिका पठति । (बालिका/बालिकाः)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ सन्ति । (द्विचक्रिके/द्विचक्रिकाः)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ चलति । (नौके/नौका)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ अस्ति | (सूचिके/सूचिका)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ उत्पतन्ति | (मक्षिकाः/मक्षिके)

प्रश्न-6 उचित पदों का मेल करके वाक्य रचना करें |

4

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. कोकिले  | विकसति    |
| 2. पवनः    | नृत्यन्ति |
| 3. पुष्पम् | उत्पतति   |
| 4. खगः     | वहति      |
| 5. मयूराः  | कूजतः     |

प्रश्न-7 क्रियापदों के द्वारा वाक्य बनाइए |

4

(पठसि , गच्छावः , क्रीडथः , लिखामि , पश्यथ)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. त्वं  | पठसि  |
| 2. आवां  | _____ |
| 3. यूयं  | _____ |
| 4. अहं   | _____ |
| 5. युवां | _____ |

प्रश्न-8 उपयुक्त अर्थ के साथ जोड़े |

4

- |          |                  |
|----------|------------------|
| शब्दः    | अर्थ             |
| सा       | तुम सब           |
| अस्माकम् | मेरा             |
| यूयम्    | हम दोनो          |
| आवाम्    | वह (स्त्रीलिङ्ग) |
| मम       | हमारा            |

प्रश्न-9 कोष्ठक से उचित शब्द चुनकर खाली स्थान भरो |

4

1. ....पठामि | (वयम्\अहम्)
2. .... गच्छथः | (युवाम्\यूयम्)
3. एतत्..... पुस्तकम् | (माम्\मम)
4. .... क्रीडनकानि | (युष्मान्\युष्माकम्)

प्रश्न-10 पठ् धातु लट् लकारः (वर्तमानकाल) के रूप लिखिए |

4

पुरुष	एकवचनं	द्विवचनं	बहुवचनं
प्रथम पुरुष	_____	_____	_____
मध्यम पुरुष	_____	_____	_____
उत्तम पुरुष	_____	_____	_____

# ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA

## CLASS 06 - SCIENCE

### Descriptive Type Test-1 (2020-21)

**Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes**

**Maximum Marks: 40**

#### Section A

1. Which of the following change cannot be reversed? [1]  
a) Freezing of ice cream                      b) Hardening of cement  
c) Opening a door                                d) Melting of chocolate
2. Iron rim is heated before placing on a wooden wheel because [1]  
a) Iron contract on heating                      b) Iron become shiny after heating  
c) Iron expands on heating                      d) Iron on heating becomes stronger
3. Which one is not a female part of flower? [1]  
a) Anther    b) Stigma  
c) Style    d) Ovary
4. A herb is one having [1]  
a) A number of flower and fruits                      b) Woody short stems  
c) Green soft and short stems                      d) Annual growth
5. Leaves bearing parallel venation have [1]  
a) Stilt roots                                        b) Prop roots  
c) Tap roots                                         d) Fibrous roots

#### Section B

6. A potter working on his wheel-shaped a lump of clay into a pot. He then baked the pot in an oven. Do these two acts lead to the same kind of changes or differences? Give your opinion and justify your answer. [2]
7. Explain how an ironsmith make an iron tool from a piece of iron metal. [2]
8. Draw a diagram of leaf and label the following [2]  
a) midrib  
b) lamina.
9. What is ball and socket joint? Where it is found in our body? [2]

#### Section C

10. Why stem is important for a plant?(any two points) [3]  
Name any two plants with weak stem.
11. Write functions of roots. [3]
12. Explain how muscles move a bone. [3]
13. Name the organs of locomotion of [3]

- a) Man
- b) Birds
- c) Cockroach.

**Section D**

14. (a) Draw labeled diagram of male and female part of flower. [5]  
(b) Describe an activity to show that leaves release water vapors through tiny pores present on them.
15. (a) How is the skeleton of a bird well-suited for flying? [5]  
(b) How fins help a fish in its movement?

**Section E**

16. Fill in the blanks: [5]
- a) Burning of paper is a \_\_\_\_\_ change.
  - b) Plants prepare their food by a process called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c) Joints of the bones help in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the body.
  - d) Bone is ----- but cartilage is -----.
  - e) The backbone is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ vertebrae.

# ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 RAWATBHATA


## CLASS 06 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

### Online Descriptive Type Test -1(2020-21)

**Time Allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes**

**Maximum Marks: 40**

#### Section A

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was probably grown at Mehrgarh from about 7000 years ago. [1]
- a) Sugarcane    b) Indigo  
c) Opium    d) Cotton
2. Carefully preserved bodies of the king known as [1]
- a) Mummies    b) Burials  
c) Dead bodies    d) Funerals
3. Which of the following is not among the features of the map [1]
- i. Title  
ii. Direction  
iii. Globe  
iv. Index  
v. Sketch
- a) III,II,IV    b) I,II,III,IV,V  
c) II,III,V    d) II,III,IV
4. Following picture represents: [1]
- 
- a) Mosque    b) Church  
c) Graves    d) Temple
5. A native of a state who participate in the process of making of a government is \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
- a) Public    b) People  
c) Citizen    d) Janta
6. Nelson Mandela was the leader of \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
- a) American National Congress    b) Australian National Congress  
c) African National Congress    d) Asian National Congress
7. Mettur and Krishna sagar dam are situated on which river? [1]
- a) Krishna    b) Cauvery  
c) Godavari    d) Tungabhadra

8. Laws in the constitution are for\_\_\_\_\_. [1]

a) Government

b) People

c) None of these

d) Both of these

**Section B**

9. How were the seals used in Harappa? [2]

10. What are conventional symbols in a map? How colors play an important role? [2]

**Section C**

11. On an outline map of India mark major Harappan sites. [3]

**Section D**

12. Where is Lothal city located? What all we could find there? [5]

13. Define and discuss distance as a component of a map. [5]

14. How are directions known? Draw a diagram of cardinal directions also. [5]

15. Why do conflicts take place? Why and how are they resolved? [5]

16. How is electoral participation necessary for a democracy? [5]

**Solution**

**Class 06 - English**

**Online Descriptive Type Test -1(2020-21)**

**READING**

1. a. Cinema is a popular source of entertainment because it is the cheapest means of recreation. It is a good pass-time.  
b. Cinema has made rapid progress after independence as earlier the movies were silent, and black and white, but now we are dazzled by the colours in the movies. One can see big posters on the wall of cities and towns and they are an advertisement in a big way.  
c. Tickets are often sold in the black market because there is always a huge rush before the booking windows.  
d. Two advantages of cinema are
  - Cinema is a good source of entertainment.
  - It is also a source of knowledge as well as information.
  - i. Cheapest is the opposite of costliest
  - ii. Rapid is the opposite of slow.
2. i. (b)  
ii. (a)  
iii. (a)  
iv. (c)  
v. (b)

**WRITING**

**ABC SCHOOL, NOIDA  
NOTICE**

28th August 2019

**Inter-House Poem Recitation**

Our school is organising Inter-House Poem Recitation Competition on 20th September 2019 in the school auditorium at 10:30 am. Each house captain should give two names from his/her house (classes IX to XII) to the undersigned by 9th April.

Theme: Bravery Poems

Praveen

3. (Head Boy).

OR

**MESSAGE**

29th August 2019

Parth,

Prateek, your friend called up when you were away at the stationery shop. He is going to see the film PK tomorrow with friends. They can arrange a ticket for you if you wish to join them. You have to tell him about it today by 7:00 pm.

Ragini

**GRAMMAR**

4. i. A peacock is a beautiful bird.  
ii. Its neck is covered with lovely feathers.  
iii. Its body is green and blue.  
iv. Its glory is its long tail.  
v. It is our national bird.
5. 1. a  
2. a  
3. an  
4. a

6. 1. HONESTY
2. KINDNESS
3. CRUELTY
4. CREATIVITY

#### **LITERATURE**

7. Taro's father was really delighted, after drinking the sake for the first time in his life. His shivering stopped after one sip of the sake. He showed his happiness by doing a little dance in the middle of the floor.
8. According to the journalist, it takes enormous ability to be an astronaut. An astronaut must know a lot about everything, from biology to astrophysics to aeronautical engineering. In this age of super-specialisation, you must have encyclopedic knowledge to be an astronaut.
9. Miss Beam's school was different from another school because it teaches moral values, thoughtfulness and kindness apart from the general study while all the other schools focus on teaching subjects. According to the school, it was important for children to understand the misfortune and suffering of others. The school makes them share the misfortune of others in order to make them responsible citizens. The teaching methods of the school were different from other schools and children used to follow all the instructions given to them.
10. Ray, being deaf and dumb, could judge the people with his eyes. In that late hour, the customers who visited his shop did not seem to be friendly. Ray felt suspicious about their presence. One of the two men was in his twenties, the other closer to fifty. The younger man remained at the door. The older man approached the counter with no sign of friendliness in his eyes. Ray observed the shape of a gun and a restless hand in the man's right coat-pocket.
11. Akbar would call upon Tansen to sing for him at any time during the day or night. At times, he would just walk into Tansen's house to hear him practice and gave him many presents too. These reasons tell us that Akbar was fond of Tansen.



## Solution

### Class 06 - हिंदी (वसंत और बाल राम कथा)

#### Online Descriptive Type Test -1(2020-21)

##### Section A

1. जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं।

विशेषण के चार भेद होते हैं।

- गुणवाचक विशेषण
- संख्यावाचक विशेषण
- परिमाणवाचक विशेषण
- सार्वनामिक विशेषण

2. विशेषण जिस शब्द की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें **विशेष्य** कहते हैं।

उदाहरण-

विशेषण	विशेष्य
दो, एक	गाय
दो बड़ी-बड़ी	आँखे
बहुत	दूध
एक पालतू	जानवर

3. i. अमृत - सुधा, सोम

ii. काया - तन, शरीर

iii. सोना - स्वर्ण, कंचन

iv. किनारा - कूल, तट

4. नीले पंखों वाली छोटी चिड़िया संतोषी है जिसे अन्न से बहुत प्यार है। वह वन में घूमकर ऊँचे और मधुर स्वर में गाती है, उसे स्वच्छता पसंद है। वह उफनती नदी से पानी पीने जैसा साहसी कार्य भी करती है जिसके लिए उसे स्वयं पर गर्व है।

5. लेखिका बचपन में चाकलेट और चना-जोर-गरम और अनारदाने का चूर्ण मज़ा ले-लेकर खाती थीं। रसभरी, कसमल और काफल उनके प्रिय फल थे। वह शहतूत, फालसे और खसखस का शरबत पीती थीं।

6. लेखिका की नज़र कमज़ोर हो गई थी इसलिए उसे चश्मा लगाना पड़ा। लेखिका के चश्मा लगाने पर उनके चचेरे भाई उन्हें छेड़ते थे क्योंकि पहली बार चश्मा लगाने के कारण वह कुछ अजीब सी लग रही थीं।

उनके चचेरे भाई उन्हें छेड़ते थे कि -आँख पर चश्मा लगाया ताकि सूझे दूर की, यह नहीं लड़की को मालूम सूरत बनी लंगूर की।

7. केशव और श्यामा ने चिड़िया और अंडों की देखभाल के लिए निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखा -

i. आराम के लिए कपड़ा बिछाया।

ii. धूप से बचाने के लिए टोकरी से ढक दिया।

iii. पास में दाना और पानी की प्याली भी रखी।

8. केशव ने श्यामा से कूड़ा फेंकने वाली टोकरी मँगवाई। टोकरी बीच से फटी हुई थी। केशव ने सूराख में कागज ठूस दिया और टोकरी टहनी से टिकाकर घोंसले पर आड़ कर दी, जिससे घोंसले पर धूप न आए।

9. कवि ने 'सिर्फ मुँह खोले हुए हैं अपना' चाँद के लिए कहा है।

पूरे आसमान में केवल चाँद दिखाई देता है इसलिए लगता है कि नीली पोशाक में से चाँद ने सिर्फ मुँह खोल रखा है।

10. चंद्रमा के घटने-बढ़ने को देखकर बालिका ने इसे एक लाइलाज बीमारी माना है क्योंकि कितनी भी परिस्थितियाँ बदलती रहें, लेकिन चाँद के इस बढ़ने-घटने में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आता।

11. यदि आदमी अक्षरों की खोज नहीं करता तो आज हम इतिहास को नहीं जान पाते। पिछले कुछ हजार सालों में आदमी किस प्रकार रहता था, क्या-क्या सोचता था, कौन-कौन राजा हुए आदि के बारे में कोई ज्ञान ही न होता।

12. किसी भी ध्वनि को लिखने के लिए जो चिह्न लिखे जाते हैं, उसे ही लिपि कहते हैं। हर भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई अक्षर होता है। इन अक्षरों से ही अनेक लिपियाँ बनती हैं।

##### Section B

13. -----

14. अयोध्या नगरी सरयू नदी के किनारे बसी दर्शनीय नगरी थी। वहाँ केवल राजमहल ही नहीं वरन् आम लोगों के घर भी भव्य थे। सुंदर बाग-बगीचे, पानी से भरा सरोवर था। खेतों में लहराती हरी-भरी फसलें थीं। सड़कें चौड़ी थीं। अयोध्यावासी सुखी और समृद्ध थे। विपन्नता का किसी को पता भी न था। पूरी नगरी ही अद्भुत, मनोरम और विलक्षण थी।

15. i. **कवि का नाम** - केदारनाथ अग्रवाल।

**कविता का नाम** - वह चिड़िया जो।

- ii. चिड़िया अधपकी और दूधिया ज्वर-बाजरे के दाने को रूचि से खाती है क्योंकि ये दाने कोमल और स्वादिष्ट होते हैं |
- iii. चिड़िया खुद को संतोषी इसलिए कह रही है क्योंकि थोड़े से अन्न के दानों को वह बड़े ही मन से खाती है | वे उसके लिए पर्याप्त हैं |
- iv. अन्न से ही चिड़िया का पेट भरता है। वह अन्न के दानों को पूरे मन और स्वाद से खाती है, इसलिए उसे अन्न से प्यार है।
- v. **जुंडी** -ज्वार-बाजरे की बालियाँ।  
**संतोषी** -संतोष कर लेने वाली।
16. i. लेखिका को चना ज़ोर गरम की पुड़िया आज भी नज़र आती है।  
ii. पुड़िया पुराने कागज़ों को लपेटकर हाथ से बनाई जाती थी।  
iii. पुड़िया नीचे से तिरछी लपेटते हुए ऊपर से इतनी चौड़ी होती थी कि चने आसानी से हथेली पर पहुँच जाएँ।  
iv. फ़िल्म का गाना-चना जोर गरम बाबू मैं लाया मज़ेदार, चना ज़ोर गरम-बच्चों के बीच लोक-प्रिय था।  
v. **हाथ का कमाल**- चालबाजी-इसमें जादूगर की कोई कला नहीं बस हाथ का कमाल था।

### Section C

17. सेवा में,

प्रधानाचार्य महोदय,  
नोएडा पब्लिक स्कूल,  
24/7 वेस्ट सरकारी बाग, नोएडा,  
दिल्ली-110096,

**विषय**- एक दिन के अवकाश के संबंध में।

महोदया,

विनम्र निवेदन यह है कि मैं इस विद्यालय की छठे 'ब' की छात्रा हूँ। कल विद्यालय से वापस आने के बाद से मुझे बुखार आ गया और सिर में दर्द होने लगा। डॉक्टर ने दवाएँ देकर एक दिन आराम करने की सलाह दी है। इस कारण मैं आज 29 अगस्त 2019 को विद्यालय उपस्थित होने में असमर्थ हूँ। आपसे प्रार्थना है कि मुझे 29 अगस्त 2019 को अवकाश प्रदान करने की कृपा करें।

सधन्यवाद

आपकी आज्ञाकारिणी शिष्या

मनीशा सिंह

छठी 'ब', अनुक्रमांक 25

29 अगस्त 2019

## Solution

### Class 06 - Mathematics

#### Online Descriptive Type Test -1(2020-21)

1. The measure of  $\angle PAY$  is  $90^\circ$ .

2. Here, we have,

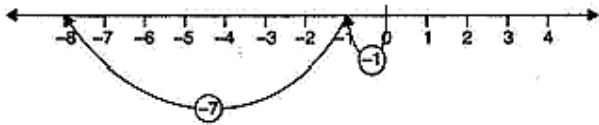
$$7\frac{1}{9} = \frac{(7 \times 9) + 1}{9} = \frac{64}{9}$$

3. Rohan could have made a rectangular prism. It has 12 edges, 8 vertices and 6 faces.



4. On the number line we first move 1 step to the left of 0 reaching -1, then we move 7 steps to the left of -1 and reach -8.

Thus,  $(-1) + (-7) = -8$ .



5. Equivalent fractions of  $\frac{5}{9}$  are  $\frac{10}{18}, \frac{15}{27}, \frac{20}{36}, \frac{25}{45}, \dots$

Equivalent fractions of  $\frac{4}{5}$  are  $\frac{8}{10}, \frac{12}{15}, \frac{16}{20}, \frac{20}{25}, \frac{24}{30}, \frac{28}{35}, \frac{32}{40}, \frac{36}{45}, \dots$

$\therefore 25$  is not equal to  $36$

$\therefore \frac{5}{9}$  is not equal to  $\frac{4}{5}$ .

6. Fill in the blanks:

a) Perpendicular

b)  $-170^\circ$

7. Measure of the required angle =  $30^\circ + 30^\circ + 30^\circ + 30^\circ + 30^\circ = 150^\circ$

Measure of the other angle =  $360^\circ - 150^\circ = 210^\circ$

Angle of measure  $150^\circ$  is an obtuse angle formed by the hour hand and minute hand and that of  $210^\circ$  is a reflex angle.

8. a.  $\angle AOC$  is an Acute Angle.

$$\therefore \angle AOC = 40^\circ + 10^\circ = 50^\circ$$

An angle whose measure is greater than  $0^\circ$  but less than  $90^\circ$  is called an acute angle.

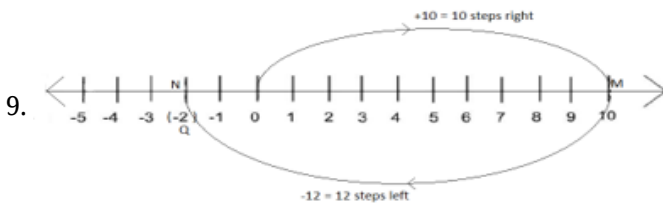
b.  $\angle BOE$  is a Right angle.

$$\therefore \angle BOE = \angle BOC + \angle COD + \angle DOE = 40^\circ + 40^\circ + 10^\circ = 90^\circ$$

c.  $\angle COF$  is an Obtuse angle.

$$\therefore \angle COF = \angle COD + \angle DOE + \angle EOF = 40^\circ + 40^\circ + 20^\circ = 100^\circ$$

An angle whose measure is greater than  $90^\circ$  but less than  $180^\circ$  is called an obtuse angle.



**Step 1:** Draw a number line with 0 marked as O.

**Step 2:** Starting from O, to mark '+10', move 10 steps towards right reaching point M.

**Step 3:** Start from M and move 12 steps towards left reaching point N.

**Step 4:** Point N corresponds to the integer -2.

Therefore,  $10 + (-12) = -2$ .

10. a. F

b. negative integer

c. B  $\rightarrow$  +4, E  $\rightarrow$  -10

d. E

$$11. \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3 \times 3}{4 \times 3} - \frac{1 \times 4}{3 \times 4} \dots [\text{L.C.M. (4,3) = 12}]$$

$$= \frac{9}{12} - \frac{4}{12} = \frac{9-4}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$12. 2, \frac{13}{6}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$$

Lcm of 1, 6, 3, 3 = 6

$$= \frac{(12,13,16,2)}{6} = \frac{12}{6}, \frac{13}{6}, \frac{16}{6}, \frac{2}{6}$$

Descending order is  $\frac{16}{6}, \frac{13}{6}, \frac{12}{6}, \frac{2}{6}$

Therefore, descending order of given fractions is  $\frac{8}{3}, \frac{13}{6}, 2, \frac{1}{3}$

13. We know the opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal.

So,  $\angle C$  will also measure  $70^\circ$

Sum of angles =  $360^\circ$

$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$$

or,  $70^\circ + \angle B + 70^\circ + \angle D = 360^\circ$  (We know,  $\angle A = \angle C$ )

or,  $\angle B + \angle D + 140^\circ = 360^\circ$

or,  $\angle B + \angle D = 360^\circ - 140^\circ$

or,  $\angle B + \angle D = 220^\circ$

But  $\angle B = \angle D$  (Because opposites angles of a parallelogram are equal)

$$\angle B = \angle D$$

$$= 220^\circ \div 2$$

$$= 110^\circ$$

Therefore,  $\angle B = 110^\circ$ ,  $\angle C = 70^\circ$  and  $\angle D = 110^\circ$

14. Temperature at 5 a.m. =  $-11^\circ\text{C}$

Temperature decreased at 6 a.m. =  $3^\circ\text{C} = -3$

Temperature raised at 8 a.m. =  $5^\circ\text{C} = +5$

Temperature decreased at 9 a.m. =  $3^\circ\text{C} = -3$

Final temperature at 9 a.m. =  $(-11) + (-3) + (+5) + (-3)$

$$= -11 - 3 + 5 - 3$$

$$= -17 + 5$$

$$= -12^\circ\text{C}.$$

15. For Ramesh

Number of pencils he had = 20

Number of pencils used by him = 10

$\therefore$  H.C.F. of 10 and 20 is 10

$$\therefore \text{Required fraction} = \frac{10}{20} = \frac{10 \div 10}{20 \div 10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

For Sheelu

Number of pencils she had = 50

Number of pencils used by her = 25

$\therefore$  H.C.F. of 25 and 50 is 25

$$\therefore \text{Required fraction} = \frac{25}{50} = \frac{25 \div 25}{50 \div 25} = \frac{1}{2}$$

For Jammal

Number of pencils he had = 80

Number of pencils used by him = 40

$\therefore$  H.C.F. of 40 and 80 is 40

$$\therefore \text{Required fraction} = \frac{40}{80} = \frac{40 \div 40}{80 \div 40} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Yes! each has up an equal fraction of their pencils.

## Solution

### Class 06 - Science

#### Descriptive Type Test-1 (2020-21)

##### Section A

1. **(b)** Hardening of cement

**Explanation:** Hardening of cement is an irreversible change as we cannot reverse back to the original cement powder form once the cement hardens.

2. **(c)** Iron expands on heating

**Explanation:** Iron rim is heated before placing on a wooden wheel because iron expands on heating and contract on cooling to fit on wooden wheel.

3. **(a)** Anther

**Explanation:** The male reproductive parts are much Called stamens, these reproductive organs are made up of two parts: anthers and filaments. The anther is the part of the organ that produces pollen, and the filaments hold up the anthers.

4. **(c)** Green soft and short stems

**Explanation:** A herb is one having green, soft and short stems. A herb is usually short. Herb has a variety of uses like adding flavour to food, in medicines. Example Tulasi.

5. **(d)** Fibrous roots

**Explanation:** Leaves bearing parallel venation are monocots that have fibrous root system. Parallel venation means where veins on the leaves are parallel to each other and never meet.

##### Section B

6. No, these two actions lead to two different types of changes.

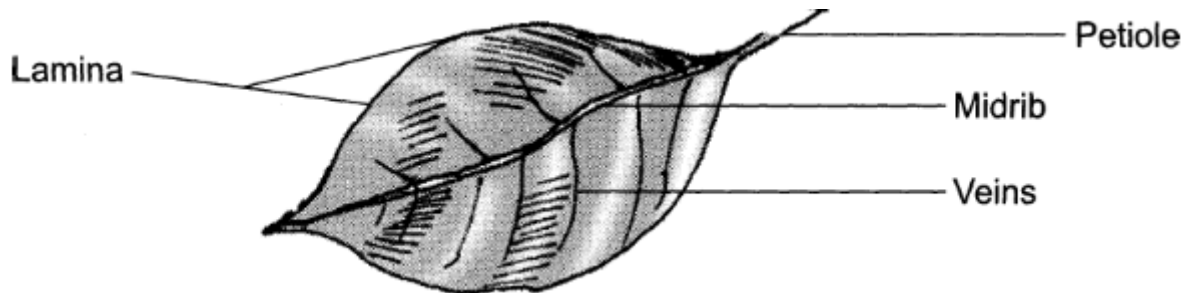
- The shaping of clay into a pot is a physical change, only in the shape of the clay. This change can be reversed.
- Baking of pot in the oven brings about a change in the chemical properties of the clay, and therefore this change cannot be reversed.

Hence, the first action is reversible, whereas the second action is a non – reversible change.

7. -----

8. 1. **Petiole:** The part of the leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called petiole.

2. **Lamina:** The broad, green part of the leaf is called lamina.



The lamina contains following parts:

- Veins:** There are various types of lines on the leaf. These lines are called veins,
- Midrib:** There is a thick vein in the middle of the leaf. This vein is called midrib.

9. -----

##### Section C

10. -----

11. -----

12. ---

13. a) Man - Legs

b) Birds - Wings

c) Cockroach- wings & legs

##### Section D

14. -----

15. The skeleton of a bird is well suited for flying because

- i. The skeleton in a bird is strong but the bones are light in weight and hollow inside.
- ii. The fore-limbs in a bird are modified into wings. Wings are supported with strong muscles.
- iii. The hind-limbs or the legs are with a claw which is modified to hold the support for perching.
- iv. The body is light in weight and streamlined- narrow in front and at the back, broad in the middle which reduces resistance from the air.

Birds fly by flapping their wings. when a bird is in flight it keeps its hind-limbs close to its body. While landing, it brings out the hind-limbs and keeps the wings open and stationary. Folding of the limbs while in the air reduces resistance from the air.

#### **Section E**

16. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Chemical
- b) Photosynthesis
- c) Movement
- d) bone is hard but cartilage is soft.
- e) 33

## Solution

### Class 06 - Social Science

#### Online Descriptive Type Test -1(2020-21)

##### Section A

1. **(d)** Cotton  
**Explanation:** Cotton was probably grown at Mehrgarh from about 7000 years ago. Actual pieces of cloth were found attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjodaro.
2. **(a)** Mummies  
**Explanation:** When king died, the bodies of kings were preserved and buried in these pyramids. These carefully preserved bodies are known as 'mummies'. A large number of objects were also buried with them. These included food and drink, clothes, ornaments, utensils, musical instruments, weapons and animals. Sometimes even serving men and women were buried with the rulers.
3. **(d)** II,III,IV  
**Explanation:** The following are not among the features of the map:  
  
iii. Globe  
iv. Index  
v. Sketch
4. **(d)** Temple  
**Explanation:** The above image represents the conventional symbol of the temple on the map.
5. **(c)** Citizen  
**Explanation:** Only the citizens of the country have the right to participate in electing their government. They are the natives of the states and elect their representative.
6. **(c)** African National Congress  
**Explanation:** The African National Congress, a group of people who led the struggle against apartheid, and their most well known leader, Nelson Mandela fought the apartheid system for several years. Finally, they succeeded and in 1994 South Africa became a democratic country in which people of all races were considered equal.
7. **(b)** Cauvery  
**Explanation:** The Mettur Dam is one of the largest dams in India and the largest in Tamilnadu with a 93 tmcft capacity. Built in 1934, Also known as Stanley Reservoir, it is constructed across the Cauvery, the longest and the lifeline river of Tamilnadu. Krishna Raja Sagara, also popularly known as KRS, is located close to the settlement of Krishnarajasagara in the Indian State of Karnataka. The gravity dam made of surki mortar is situated below the confluence of river Cauvery.
8. **(d)** Both of these  
**Explanation:** The Indian Constitution lays down the basic rules or laws that have to be followed by everyone. These laws are for both the government and the people. Conflicts and differences have to be resolved according to these laws.

##### Section B

9. Seals may have been used to stamp bags or packets containing goods that were sent from one place to another. After a bag was closed or tied, a layer of wet clay was applied on the knot and the seal was pressed on it. The impression of the seal is known as sealing.
10. Conventional symbols are the symbols used to represent features on a geographical map. Colours play an important role in the conventional symbols like Blue for water bodies, Green for grasslands, Brown for hills, Yellow for deserts etc. settlements, huts and buildings are shown in red. It is also used for different features like roads, bridges, markets, school etc.

##### Section C

11. The earliest cities in the subcontinent.



#### Section D

12. i. The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of Sabarmati, in Gujarat.  
ii. It was situated near areas where raw materials such as semi precious stones were easily available.  
iii. This was an important centre for making objects out of stone, shell, and metal.  
iv. There was also a storehouse in the city.  
v. Many seals and sealings were found in this storehouse.  
vi. This is the only Indus site where an artificial brick dockyard was found and the dockyard must have served as the main seaport for the people of Indus. It was surrounded by a massive brick wall, probably for the protection of flood. The world-first tidal port was also excavated from Lothal.  
vii. Cultivation of rice evidence was found in Lothal around 1800BC.  
viii. Lothal is known as Manchester town of Harappan civilization because of its expansion of cotton trade.
13. Maps are drawings. They reduce the whole world or a part of it to fit on a sheet of paper. In other words, we can say that maps are drawn to reduced scales. But it needs great care while doing this reduction work in order to keep the distance between the real places. It can only be possible when a small distance on paper represents a large distance on the ground. For this purpose, a scale is used. The scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map. For example, the distance between your school and your home is 10 km. If you show this 10 km. distance by 2 cm on a map, it means, 1 cm on the map will show 5 km. on the ground. The scale of your drawing will be 1cm = 5 km. Thus, the scale is very important in any map. If you know the scale, you will be able to calculate the distance between any two places on a map.
14. Maps contain an arrow marked with the letter N on the upper right. An Arrow with N mark shows the North direction. It is called the north line. On the Earth, one can find out directions e.g. north, east, west and south. There are four major directions. North, South, East, West. They are called cardinal points. The other four intermediate directions are North-East, South-East, South-West and North-West. One can locate any place more accurately with the help of these intermediate directions. One can also know the direction with the help of a compass. It is an instrument used to find the main directions.
15. In any country, problems may result in conflicts. There may arise a situation when two people or two groups feel that they are not being treated fairly or are being discriminated on grounds of culture, region, religion,



economic background, caste, race etc. The government has to make a sincere effort to convince the people of its impartial role in resolving conflicts. In a common style, it is the government's responsibility to bring together representatives of the two communities and bring about a compromise on the issue. Conflicts exist in every society and need to be solved amicably to maintain amity in society. It is the duty of the government to maintain law and order in the country. So, the government make sufficient rules to solve conflicts. Laws are constituted for this purpose and the government has to ensure the implementation of the same.

16. Election is the pillar of any Democratic country. Since democracy is defined as the government by the people, for the people which denotes that people are the source of democracy and that the absolute sovereignty lies with them.
  - a. For a successful democracy, participation takes place through voting in elections.
  - b. People elect their representatives for a fixed term.
  - c. In India, this term is for 5 years.
  - d. General elections are held after every five years.
  - e. Regular elections are a vital method of keeping a check on the government and upholding the virtues of exercising its power.