ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

MCQ Examination September (2020-2021)

CLASS 06 - ENGLISH

VI ENGLISH

Time Allowed: 30 minutes **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory

This paper contains 40 multiple choice questions.

1. The period of Kalpana Chawla's first mission in space was: **[1]**

   a) 15 days 8 hours 37 minutes b) 15 days 5 hours 05 minutes

   c) 15 days 16 hours 34 minutes d) 16 days 15 hours 34 minutes

2. In which field did Kalpana Chawla get Bachelor of Science degree? **[1]**

   a) Electronic Engineering b) Computer Engineering

   c) none of these. d) Aeronautical Engineering

3. From which school did Kalpana do her schooling? **[1]**

   a) Arun Rashmi Sainik School b) Tagore School

   c) D.P.S. d) Holy Child School

4. Kalpana Chawla was selected at NASA for the training **[1]**

   a) in 1990 b) in 2000

   c) in 1994 d) in 2005

5. How much did the experiments on Kalpana's first space mission cost? **[1]**

   a) about 52 million dollars b) about 65 million dollars

   c) about 56 million dollars d) about 46 million dollars

6. Kalpana earned her PhD in: **[1]**

   a) astrophysical engineering b) aerospace engineering

   c) astronautical engineering d) mechanical engineering

7. In which year Kalpana was selected by NASA for training as an astronaut? **[1]**

   a) 1982 b) 1994

   c) 1992 d) 1990

8. Kalpana's Going to U.S. for a master’s degree by was not liked **[1]**

   a) by Kalpana's father b) by the people

   c) by Kalpana's mother d) by Kalpana's tutor

9. How old was the girl whose eyes were covered with a bandage in the story **A Different Kind** **[1]**

of School?

a) Nine years
b) Ten years
c) Eleven years
d) Twelve years

10. What did the narrator see outside the window of Miss Beam's office? **[1]**

a) A lot of healthy and jolly children
b) None of these
c) Two children with bandages on their eyes
d) A tall building

11. The aim of the school (Different Kind of School) was. **[1]**

a) to take them for excursions
b) to make the children responsible citizens
c) to teach the three R's
d) to promote continuous evaluation

12. What do the children learn by helping the children who are having a blind day? **(A Different Kind of School)** **[1]**

a) They learn how to play blind
b) None of these
c) They learn about misery
d) They learn to be kind

13. In the story **A Different Kind of School**, who did the narrator see when he reached Miss Beam's school? **[1]**

a) A girl
b) A little boy
c) A boy in a blindfold led by a little girl
d) A girl in a blindfold led by a little boy

14. What does Miss Beam mean by **There is no misery about it**? **(A Different Kind of School)** **[1]**

a) The children enjoy playing blind
b) The children do not actually suffer
c) It is all a game
d) All of these

15. The normal children in Different Kind of School are bandaged overnight - **[1]**

a) so that they can rest
b) so that they wake up as blind
c) to enable them to see better
d) to make them used to it

16. Which day do the children find the most difficult? **(A Different Kind of School)** **[1]**

a) Blind day
b) Deaf day
c) Lame day
d) Dumb day

17. Human beings have created beauty through - **[1]**

a) their good deeds
b) the efforts of others
c) their unpleasant behaviour
d) their muscle strength

18. Beauty depends on - **[1]**

a) the soul
b) the eyes
c) the spirit
d) the mind

19. Beauty is - **[1]**

a) everywhere in America
b) lost forever
c) a thing of joy forever
d) short-lived

20. Who was Taro? **[1]**

a) an old woodcutter
b) a weaver
c) a young woodcutter
d) a trader

21. What made Taro sad? **[1]**

a) He had to look after his parents
b) He worked hard, but he could earn a little
c) None of these
d) He remained sick

22. Why did Taro want to earn extra money? **[1]**

a) to buy sake for his father
b) to buy an extra jacket for himself
c) to buy a fridge
d) to buy a shawl for his mother

23. What did the emperor reward Taro with? **[1]**

a) all of these
b) twenty pieces of gold
c) a bundle of cash
d) hundred peices of silver coins

24. Carrying the old blanket was an act **[1]**

a) of his poverty
b) of courage
c) of his humility and wisdom
d) of his foolishness

25. The illiterate shepherd ____ **[1]**

a) was rich
b) helped children with their homework
c) helped people get rid of their troubles
d) got rid of his disease

26. The King's reward was that the shepherd was appointed **[1]**

a) the minister of the cabinet
b) the leader of the council
c) the head of the state
d) the governor of a small district

27. The king was ____ when the shepherd said 'Your Majesty'. **[1]**

a) happy
b) angry
c) upset
d) surprised

28. The iron chest in the story The Shepherds Treasure contained - **[1]**

a) an old blanket
b) old coins
c) precious stones
d) money

29. 'Paying the compliment' means **[1]**

a) giving the compliment
b) giving honour
c) getting the compliment
d) giving money for compliment

30. The shepherd was known for his **[1]**

a) riches b) wisdom

c) friendship d) knowledge

31. The **<u>empress</u>** will arrive tomorrow (Gender of Underlined word) **[1]**

a) Feminine b) Neuter

c) Masculine d) Common

32. A **<u>child</u>** is playing in the ground (Gender of underlined word) **[1]**

a) Neuter b) Feminine

c) Masculine d) Common

33. Could you tell me what time _____ is? (Correct Use of pronoun) **[1]**

a) They b) It

c) None of these d) My

34. Did she dance well? (kind of sentence) **[1]**

a) None of these b) Negative

c) Positive d) Interrogative

35. _____ always stood first in his class (Correct use of pronoun) **[1]**

a) They b) You

c) He d) We

36. May your enemy go to hell! (kind of sentence) **[1]**

a) Optative b) Imperative

c) Interrogative d) Exclamatory

37. What a fool you are! (kind of sentence) **[1]**

a) Exclamatory b) Negative

c) Imperative d) None of these

38. I saw _____ in the mirror (Correct use of pronoun) **[1]**

a) Myself b) None of these

c) Both Myself and Himself d) Himself

39. I really like Sania. _____ is my best friend (Correct use of pronoun) **[1]**

a) You b) She

c) He d) I

40. Alas! I have lost my job (kind of sentence) **[1]**

a) Optative b) Interrogative

c) Imperative d) Exclamatory

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

MCQ Examination September (2020-2021)

CLASS 06 - हिंदी (वसंत और बाल राम कथा)

VI HINDI

Time Allowed: 30 minutes **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory

This question paper contains 40 multiple choice questions.

1. **चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें** कविता में चाँद की पोशाक पर क्या जड़ा है? **[1]**

   a) बादल b) तारे

   c) बिजली d) सूरज

2. गोल होने पर भी बच्ची को चाँद कैसा नज़र आ रहा था? **चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें** (कविता) के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

   a) लम्बा b) तिरछा

   c) पूरा d) आधा

3. कौन-सा शब्द चन्द्रमा का पयार्यवाची नहीं है? **(चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें)** **[1]**

   a) दिवाकर b) मयंक

   c) चाँद d) शशि

4. **चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें** कविता में चाँद अपनी पोशाक कहाँ फैलाए हुए है? **[1]**

   a) सभी दिशाओं में b) पश्चिम दिशा में

   c) उत्तर और दक्षिण दिशा में d) पूरब दिशा में

5. **चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें** कविता में चाँद तब बढ़ता ही जाता है, जब तक कि वह- **[1]**

   a) पूरी धरती पर चाँदनी ने फैला ले b) आकाश न छू ले

   c) समुद्र में ज्वार-भाटा न आ जाए d) बिलकुल गोल न हो जाए

6. **चाँद से थोड़ी-सी गप्पें** कविता में चाँद से गप्पें कौन लड़ा रहा है? **[1]**

   a) तारे b) आकाश

   c) लड़का d) लड़की

7. छोटू और उसकी माँ के बीच रोज़ क्या बात होती थी? पार नज़र के पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

   a) यंत्रों की b) सुरंग की

   c) सुरंगनुमा रास्ते की d) रास्ते की

8. अंतरिक्ष यान किस ग्रह से छोड़ा गया था? **[1]**

   a) इनमें से कोई नहीं b) मंगल से

   c) शुक्र से d) पृथ्वी से

9. नासा द्वारा छोड़े गए अंतरिक्ष यान का क्या नाम था? पार नज़र के पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

a) लाइकिंग
b) पाइकिंग
c) वाइकिंग
d) साइकिंग

10. निम्नलिखित में से वैज्ञानिक कौन था? पार नज़र के पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

a) नंबर एक
b) नंबर दो
c) नंबर तीन
d) छोटू के पापा

11. छोटू के पापा किधर से काम पर जाया करते थे? पार नज़र के पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

a) सुरंग से
b) पुल से
c) सड़क से
d) वायु मार्ग से

12. छोटू के पापा की गणना किन लोगों में की जाती थी? पार नज़र के पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

a) साधारण लोगों में
b) प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों में
c) प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिकों में
d) चुने हुए लोगों में

13. दरख्वास्त शब्द का अर्थ है- **[1]**

a) धमकी
b) आदेश
c) प्रार्थना
d) दर-दर भटकना

14. **ऐसे-ऐसे** की बीमारी बच्चों को क्यों होती है? **[1]**

a) जो समयानुसार विद्यालय का काम नहीं करते फिर उनके अन्दर एक डर और घबराहट होती है जिससे वे बीमार होने का बवाल करते हैं।
b) जो रोज बीमार रहते हैं
c) जो बाहर की चीज अधिक खाते हैं
d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

15. मोहन को वात का प्रकोप है-यह वैद्य जी ने कैसे जाना? ऐसे-ऐसे पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

a) पेट थपथपाकर
b) नाड़ी दबाकर
c) पेट दबाकर
d) आला (स्टेथोस्कोप) लगाकर

16. मोहन के पिता जी से डॉक्टर ने कितनी देर में आने को कहा था? **[1]**

a) पंद्रह मिनट में
b) दस मिनट में
c) पाँच मिनट में
d) बीस मिनट में

17. मोहन कैसा लड़का था? ऐसे-ऐसे पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

a) शरारती
b) कमज़ोर
c) बीमार
d) भला

18. वैद्य जी के अनुसार-मोहन **ऐसे-ऐसे** इसलिए कर रहा है क्योंकि- **[1]**

a) इस बीमारी को इसी नाम से पुकारा जाता है
b) उसे दर्द का कारण पता नहीं था
c) उसे यह बीमारी पहली बार हुई है
d) उसे समझाना नहीं आता

19. घर सिर पर उठाना का अर्थ है- **[1]**

a) घर के काम-काज में हाथ बँटाना
b) घर को सहारा देना
c) शांतिपूर्वक बैठना
d) बहुत शरारत करना

20. राजप्पा ने अलबम कहाँ छिपा रखी थी? **[1]**

a) अपने कपड़ों के बीच में
b) दरवाज़े के पीछे
c) अलमारी में
d) तकिये के नीचे

21. अलबम को छाती से लगाकर कौन-फूट-फूटकर रोने लगा? टिकट-अलबम पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

a) श्रीधरन
b) राजप्पा
c) अप्पू
d) नागराजन

22. नागराजन के मामा कहाँ रहते थे? **[1]**

a) अमेरिका में
b) दुबई में
c) सिंगापुर में
d) पेरिस में

23. नागराजन का अलबम हिट हो जाने के बाद कौन उससे कुढ़ने लगा? **[1]**

a) राजप्पा की बहिन
b) पिताजी
c) अध्यापक
d) राजप्पा

24. राजप्पा ने अलबम का हर एक टिकट किसकी तरह जमा किया था? **[1]**

a) मक्खी की तरह
b) तितली की तरह
c) भौंरे की तरह
d) मधुमक्खी की तरह

25. नागराजन के पिता किसके दफ़्तर में काम करते थे? **[1]**

a) एस०पी० के
b) आई०जी० के
c) डी०एस०पी० के
d) डी०एम० के

26. **अक्षरों का महत्व** पाठ के आधार पर बताइये कि प्रागैतिहासिक काल में मानव अपने विचार कैसे प्रकट करता था? **[1]**

a) लिखित रूप में
b) आकृति बनाकर
c) चित्रों के द्वारा
d) संकेतों द्वारा

27. **अक्षरों का महत्व** पाठ किस विधा में लिखा गया है? **[1]**

a) निबंध
b) आत्मकथा
c) संस्मरण
d) कहानी

28. पुराने समय में लोगों की सोच थी कि _____ की खोज ईश्वर ने की है। **[1]**

a) शब्दों
b) अक्षरों
c) पुस्तकों
d) ध्वनियों

29. भाव-संकेत किसके माध्यम से अस्तित्व में आए? **[1]**

a) इशारों के
b) इनमें से कोई नहीं
c) चित्र-संकेतों के
d) भावनाओं के

30. **अक्षरों का महत्व** पाठ के संदर्भ में बताइये कि अक्षरों से किसका निर्माण हुआ? **[1]**

a) भाषा का
b) लिपियों का
c) इतिहास का
d) वाक्य का

31. **अक्षरों का महत्व** पाठ के संदर्भ धरती पर आदमी ने कितने वर्ष पहले सर्वप्रथम जन्म लिया? **[1]**

a) दो अरब साल पहले
b) पाँच लाख साल पहले
c) दस लाख साल पहले
d) दस करोड़ साल पहले

32. विश्वामित्र ने अपने आश्रम को क्या नाम दिया? **[1]**

a) वृद्धाश्रम b) सिद्धेश्वर

c) सिधैश्वर d) सिद्धाश्रम

33. वन गमन के कितने दिन बाद दशरथ ने अपने प्राण त्याग दिए? **[1]**

a) चौथे दिन b) तीसरे दिन

c) दूसरे दिन d) छठे दिन

34. भरत राम की धरोहर रूप में क्या लेकर गए थे? **[1]**

a) लक्ष्मण को b) जटाजूट

c) वल्कल वस्त्र d) चरण पादुकाएं

35. चित्रकूट पर किसका आश्रम था? **[1]**

a) ऋषि विश्वामित्र का b) ऋषि दुर्वासा का

c) ऋषि भरद्वाज का d) ऋषि वशिष्ठ का

36. शूर्पणखा के सौतेले भाई कौन थे? **[1]**

a) सुबाहु-मारीच b) खर-सुबाहु

c) खर-दूषण d) रावण-कुम्भकरण

37. सुबाहु और मारीच किसके पुत्र थे? **[1]**

a) अदिति के b) कागासुर के

c) ताड़का के d) ताडकासुर के

38. **अधर्म का सिंहासन मुझे नहीं चाहिए। मैं वन जाऊँगा** -बाल रामकथा में यह पंक्ति किसने कही? **[1]**

a) सुमंत्र ने b) राम ने

c) लक्ष्मण ने d) दशरथ ने

39. राम का राज्याभिषेक किसे षड्यंत्र लगा? **[1]**

a) कैकेयी को b) सुमित्रा को

c) मंथरा को d) भरत को

40. महाराज दशरथ के राज्य की सीमा कहाँ समाप्त होती थी? **[1]**

a) यमुना नदी के b) सई नदी पर

c) गोमती नदी पर d) सरयू नदी पर

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

MCQ Examination September (2020-2021)

CLASS 06 - MATHEMATICS

VI MATHS

Time Allowed: 40 minutes **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

This paper contains 40 multiple choice questions.

1. Which of them is prime number? **[1]**

   a) 3 b) 5

   c) Both 3 and 5 d) 12

2. HCF of 8 and 12 is _____. **[1]**

   a) 4 b) 24

   c) 8 d) 12

3. Two tankers contain 850 litres and 680 litres of kerosene oil respectively. Find the maximum capacity of a container which can measure the kerosene oil of both the tankers when used an exact number of times. **[1]**

   a) 680 litres b) 170 litres

   c) 850 litres d) 1

4. The smallest composite number is **[1]**

   a) 3 b) 4

   c) 2 d) 1

5. Find the LCM of the following numbers: 9 and 4 **[1]**

   a) 9 b) 36

   c) 72 d) 4

6. A number is divisible by 4 if its **[1]**

   a) last digit is 0 b) last two digits are divisible by 4

   c) last digit is 4 d) last digit is 8

7. Two numbers having only 1 as common factor are called **[1]**

   a) prime numbers b) Odd numbers

   c) Composite numbers d) Co-prime numbers

8. If a number is divisible by two co-prime numbers then it is divisible by their **[1]**

   a) difference also b) product also

c) quotient also
d) sum also

9. Every _____ of a number is greater than or equal to that number. **[1]**

a) number
b) None of these
c) factor
d) multiple

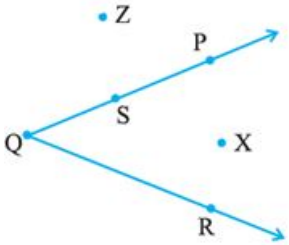
10. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 11? **[1]**

a) 3333333
b) 22222222
c) 1111111
d) 1011011

11. The diameter of a circle is 22 m. What is the difference between the diameter and the radius of the circle? **[1]**

a) 22 m
b) 6 m
c) 11 m
d) 8m

12. Point Z is _____. **[1]**



a) in the exterior of the angle
b) away from the angle
c) on the angle
d) in the interior of the angle

13. A set of points on a plane which are at the same distance from a fixed point will form a _____. **[1]**

a) line
b) triangle
c) rectangle.
d) circle

14. If a line can be drawn through a set of points, then the points are called _____ points. **[1]**

a) collinear
b) non-congruent
c) non-collinear
d) congruent

15. What is the longest chord of the circle? **[1]**

a) Diameter
b) Radius
c) Center
d) arc

16. The diameter of a circle is 12 m. What is the difference between the diameter and the radius of the circle? **[1]**

a) 10m
b) 6 m
c) 5 m
d) 12 m

17. A _____ contains a countless number of points. **[1]**

a) point
b) line segment
c) ray
d) line

18. How many lines can pass through two given points? **[1]**

a) 3 b) 2

c) 4 d) 1

19. What is the relation between the diameter and the radius of a circle? **[1]**

a) Diameter = 2 $\times$ Radius b) Diameter = Radius

c) diameter = 1/2of radius d) Diameter = 3 $\times$ Radius

20. The diameter of a circular swimming pool is 30 cm. What is its radius? **[1]**

a) 12 cm b) 10 cm

c) 30 cm d) 15 cm

21. When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a right angle, then each one of them is _____. **[1]**

a) 60 b) None of these

c) 45 d) 30

22. A cuboid has _____ rectangular faces. **[1]**

a) None of these b) 12

c) 6 d) 8

23. A _____ angle is larger than a straight angle. **[1]**

a) None of these b) straight

c) reflex d) complete

24. The measure of a right angle is _____. **[1]**

a) None of these b) 90^0

c) 180^0 d) 270^0

25. In$\angle$PRQ, which of the following are the two arms? **[1]**

a) $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{PQ}}, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{QR}}$ b) $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{PR}}, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{RQ}}$

c) $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{QR}}, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{QP}}$ d) $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{RP}}, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{RQ}}$

26. What are the lines which lie on the same plane and do not intersect at any point? **[1]**

a) Parallel b) Perpendicular

c) Intersecting d) Collinear

27. Measure of the two angles between hour and minute hands of a clock at 9 O' clock are **[1]**

a) $270^\circ, 90^\circ$ b) $60^\circ, 300^\circ$

c) $75^\circ, 285^\circ$ d) $30^\circ, 330^\circ$

28. How many degrees are there in half a revolution? **[1]**

a) 180 b) None of these

c) 270 d) 360

29. The number of edges of a triangular prism is _____. **[1]**

a) None of these b) 4

c) 2 d) 3

30. Name the quadrilateral with property “Two pairs of parallel sides”. **[1]**

a) None of these b) Parallelogram

c) Trapezium d) Kite

31. Which of the following will give answer with negative sign? **[1]**

a) 48 + (- 39) b) – 48 + 30

c) – 48 + 79 d) – 40 + 40

32. Subtract (-12) from 7. **[1]**

a) -5 b) 5

c) 19 d) -19

33. 13 + _____ = 0 **[1]**

a) 0 b) 1

c) -13 d) 13

34. When two negative integers are added, we get a _____ integer. **[1]**

a) positive b) None of these

c) negative d) same

35. Write the integer which is 3 more than 5. **[1]**

a) 8 b) -8

c) 2 d) -2

36. An integer with positive sign (+) is always greater than **[1]**

a) 3 b) 0

c) 2 d) 1

37. The collection of _____ can be written as..., –5, –4, – 3, – 2, – 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5... **[1]**

a) whole numbers b) Natural numbers

c) None of these d) integers

38. Write the integer which is 5 more than -5. **[1]**

a) None of these b) 5

c) -5 d) 0

39. Fill in the blanks with >, < or = sign. (– 3) + (– 6) _____ (– 3) – (– 6) **[1]**

a) < b) >

c) None of these d) =

40. The successor of the predecessor of -50 is **[1]**

a) -48

b) -50

c) -51

d) -49

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

MCQ Examination September (2020-2021)

CLASS 06 - SCIENCE

MOCK TEST SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 30 minutes **Maximum Marks: 40**

1. A material which floats on water is **[1]**

   a) Iron nail b) A piece of wood

   c) A stone d) A piece of glass

2. Select odd from the following **[1]**

   a) Eraser b) Tawa

   c) Pressure cooker d) Spade

3. Which pair of substance float in water? **[1]**

   a) Pin, oil drops b) Coin, rubber band

   c) Plastic ball, glass bottle d) Thermocol, Cotton thread

4. Which pair of substance floats in water? **[1]**

   a) Pin, oil drops b) Thermocol, Cotton thread

   c) Plastic ball, feather d) Coin, rubber band

5. A food made up of two or more things is **[1]**

   a) Rice b) Samosa

   c) Bread d) Copper wire

6. Which among the following pair is commonly used for making safety pin? **[1]**

   a) Wood and glass b) Leather and plastic

   c) Steel and plastic d) Plastic and glass

7. The materials with less density than water **[1]**

   a) Sink in water b) Submerge in water

   c) Floats on water d) Dissolve in water

8. Perfumes and deodorant and recognised by their **[1]**

   a) Taste b) Colour

   c) Physical state d) Fragrance

9. An oil paper, through which objects can be seen is called **[1]**

   a) Transparent b) Opaque

   c) Translucent d) Lustrous

10. Which substance is insoluble in water? **[1]**

a) Iron fillings
b) Salt
c) Copper sulphate
d) Sugar

11. The material through which we can see clearly **[1]**

a) Translucent
b) Opaque
c) Transparent
d) Conductor

12. Which among the following materials are not lustrous? **[1]**

a) Gold
b) Wood
c) Silver
d) Diamond

13. The material which has lustre is **[1]**

a) Wood
b) Plastic
c) Iron
d) Rubber

14. The properties used to separate two solids from a mixture by winnowing is **[1]**

a) Attraction by magnet
b) Difference in weight
c) Difference is colour
d) Difference in size

15. A solution of salt is a **[1]**

a) Compound
b) Element
c) Heterogeneous solution
d) Homogeneous solution

16. How will you separate husk or dirt particles from a given sample of pulses before cooking? **[1]**

a) Sedimentation
b) Winnowing
c) All of these
d) Decantation

17. Grains can be separated from the bundle of paddy stalk by **[1]**

a) Winnowing
b) Harvesting
c) Sieving
d) Threshing

18. Chromatography is used to separate **[1]**

a) Stones from rice
b) Salt from sea water
c) Cream from milk
d) Dyes in black ink

19. Mixture of ammonium chloride and common salt can be separated by the process of **[1]**

a) Sublimation
b) Evaporation
c) Sedimentation
d) Filtration

20. Distillation is the process based on the principle of difference in **[1]**

a) Freezing point
b) Boiling point
c) Sublimation
d) Melting point

21. Which of the following is essential for performing winnowing activities? **[1]**

a) Wind
b) Soil
c) Water
d) All of these

22. Sieving is possible only when the particles of mixture are of _____. **[1]**

a) same size
b) Small size
c) different size
d) Large size

23. Sugar dissolves in water because it is _____ in water. **[1]**

a) Soluble
b) Saturated
c) Solid
d) Insoluble

24. The dust particles in the water can be helped to settle down faster by using **[1]**

a) Alcohol
b) Sugar
c) Common salt
d) Alum

25. Lemonade is prepared by mixing **[1]**

a) Lemon juice and sugar in water
b) Distilled water and common salt
c) Lime water and water
d) Carbon dioxide in water

26. The components of air can be separated by the process of **[1]**

a) Condensation
b) Fractional distillation
c) Fragmentation
d) Simple distillation

27. The process of converting gas into liquid is called **[1]**

a) Freezing
b) Cooling
c) Evaporation
d) Condensation

28. The product formed by dissolving a substance into another is called **[1]**

a) Solution
b) Solvent
c) Solute
d) Compound

29. In Chemical reaction, reactants change into **[1]**

a) Compound
b) Complex
c) Product
d) Mixture

30. Burning of candle is **[1]**

a) Physical change
b) Neither physical and chemical change
c) Chemical change
d) Both physical and chemical change

31. In a chemical change **[1]**

a) Energy is always absorbed
b) Energy is given out
c) Energy change do not occur
d) Energy is either absorbed or given out

32. What property remains same during physical and chemical change? **[1]**

a) Density
b) Mass
c) Colour
d) Shape

33. The process of converting gas into liquid is called **[1]**

a) Condensation
b) Evaporation
c) Freezing
d) Cooling

34. When food get spoiled, it produce foul smell this is a **[1]**

a) Chemical change
b) Desirable change
c) Periodic change
d) Physical change

35. Photosynthesis is carried out by green plants, it is a **[1]**

a) Undesirable change
b) Chemical change
c) Physical change
d) Temporary change

36. Which of the following is not a characteristic of chemical change? **[1]**

a) Formation of precipitate
b) Change in state
c) Change in colour
d) Evolution of gas

37. Which one is a periodic change **[1]**

a) Melting of ice
b) Change in season
c) Dissolving sugar in water
d) Rusting of iron

38. Chemical changes are _____. **[1]**

a) Always irreversible
b) Mostly reversible
c) Always reversible
d) Mostly irreversible

39. Which of the following is a reversible change? **[1]**

a) Melting of ice
b) Changing of milk into curd
c) Burning of matchstick
d) Germination of seed

40. Salt can be separated from its solution (salt dissolved in water), because **[1]**

a) mixing of salt in water is a change that can be reversed by heating and melting of salt.
b) mixing of salt in water is a change that can be reversed by evaporation.
c) mixing of salt in water is a change that cannot be reversed.
d) mixing of salt in water is a permanent change.

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

MCQ Examination September (2020-2021)

CLASS 06 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

VI SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 30 minutes **Maximum Marks: 40**

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory

This paper contains 40 multiple choice questions.

1. Important developments that occurred in Neolithic age **[1]**

(I) Beginning of hunting animals

(II) Started practicing agriculture

(III) Invention of wheel

(IV) Beginning of human settlements

Options are as follows

a) I,II,III b) I,III,IV

c) I,II,IV d) II,III, IV

2. People in Burzahom lived in **[1]**

a) Rectangular houses b) Igloo

c) Pits houses d) Tilt houses

3. Daojiling Hading near Brahmaputtra Valley close to routes leading **[1]**

a) China and Myanmar b) Sri Lanka and Myanmar

c) China and Sri Lanka d) Pakistan and Sri Lanka

4. Earliest plants to be domesticated were **[1]**

a) Rice and Wheat b) Wheat and Barley

c) Barley and Rice d) Millet and Barley

5. Which of the following require more water? **[1]**

a) Wheat b) Millet

c) Barley d) Rice

6. Jadeite a stone that may have been brought from **[1]**

a) China b) Pakistan

c) Japan d) Myanmar

7. Daojali Hading is site on the hills near **[1]**

a) Ganga Valley b) Indus Valley

c) Brahmaputra Valley d) Yamuna Valley

8. Which of the following statement is false? **[1]**

a) Iron was the first metal to be discovered
b) Dog was the animals domesticated
c) Pots were made of clay and dried in the sun
d) Man led settled life in New Stone Age

9. Neolithic age lasted till **[1]**

a) 8000 to 4000 B.C
b) 8000 to 2000 B.C
c) 9000 to 3000 B.C
d) 9000 to 4000 B.C

10. When did the knowledge of hand writing known to early man ? **[1]**

a) When settled life come into existence
b) When started making pottery
c) When man starting hunting
d) When early man started taming animals

11. In tribes which of the following responsibilities were performed by women **[1]**

(I) Looking after plants
(II) driving away animals
(III) Sowing seeds
(IV) Harvesting grains
Options are as follows

a) I,II,III
b) I,II,IV
c) I,III,IV
d) II,III,IV

12. What are the main differences in Neolithic tools when compared to tools of Palaeolithic age? **[1]**

a) Mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce in Neolithic age
b) Palaeolithic age man progressed further
c) Palaeolithic tools were polished to give a fine cutting edge
d) Axes, sickles , spears and arrows were used in Palaeolithic age

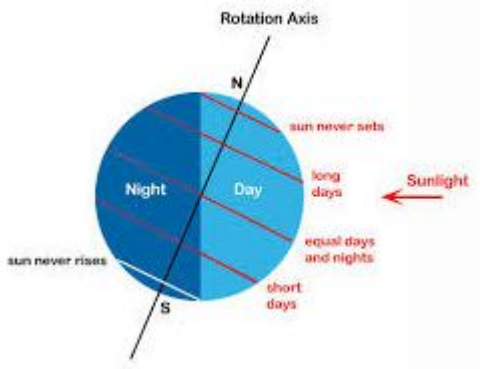
13. Farmers and herders live in groups called **[1]**

a) Castes
b) Nomads
c) Tribes
d) Peasants

14. Which of the following is false regarding the equinox? **[1]**

a) Whole earth experience equal day and night
b) Appears on 21 March and 23 December
c) Neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun
d) Direct rays of the sun falls on the equator

15. In the below diagram rotation axis is inclined at an angle of **[1]**



a) $67\frac{1}{2}^0$ b) $62\frac{1}{2}^0$

c) $66\frac{1}{2}^0$ d) $61\frac{1}{2}^0$

16. The speed of the earth's revolution is about **[1]**

a) 3000 km/sec b) 3 km/sec

c) 300 km/sec d) 30 km/sec

17. The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of **[1]**

a) Luminosity b) Luminance

c) Illumination d) Luminancy

18. An equinox happens on **[1]**

a) 21st March and 23rd September b) 21st March and 23rd June

c) 21st December and 23rd June d) 21st December and 23rd March

19. Cycle of the seasons is caused due to **[1]**

a) Solstice b) Rotation

c) Gravitation d) Revolution

20. On _____, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. **[1]**

a) 21st June b) 21st January

c) 28th February d) 23th March

21. Which of the following statement is false regarding why only one half of the earth gets light at one time? **[1]**

a) The earth receive light from the sun b) Portion receive light experience day

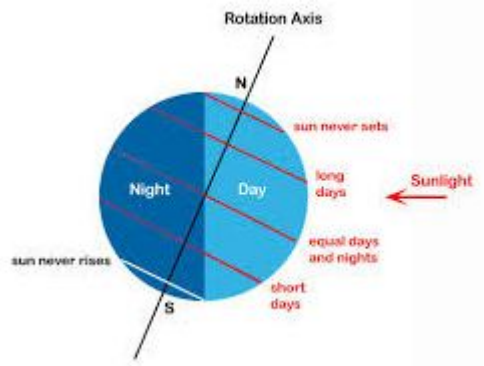
c) the other half away from the sun experiences day d) Due to spherical shape of the earth

22. The term 'Equinox' means_____. **[1]**

a) short days and short nights b) long days and long nights

c) short days and long nights d) equal days and equal nights

23. Why in the below picture only one-half part of the earth receive light? **[1]**



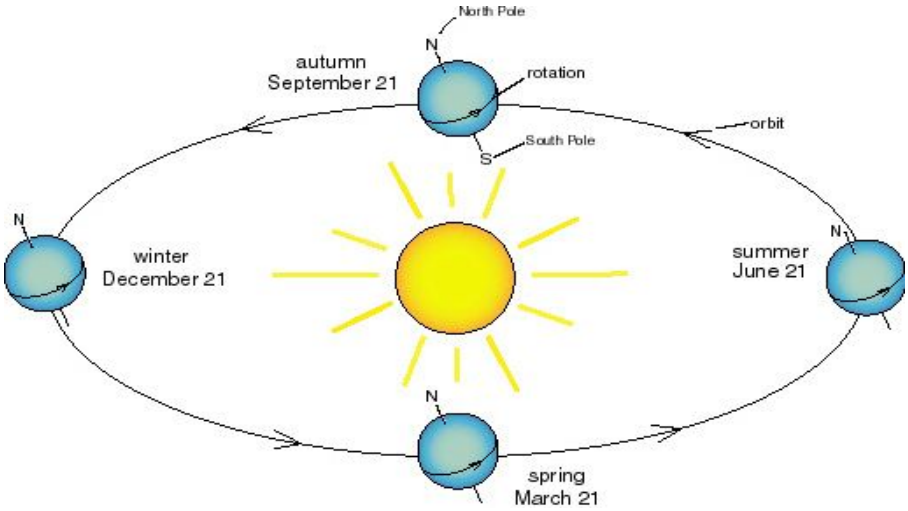
a) Due to rotation of the moon

b) Due to spherical shape

c) Due to rotation of the sun

d) Due to tilted axis of the earth on south pole

24. Which of the following statement is false regarding 21nd December? **[1]**



a) Larger portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light

b) Tropic of Cancer receive direct rays of the sun

c) As South pole tilts towards

d) It is winter in Australia

25. Match the following **[1]**

a. Summer Solstice

b. Winter Solstice

c. Equinox

I. Sun is vertically overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn

II. Sun is vertically overhead at the Tropic of Cancer

III. Days and night are equal

Options are as follows:

a) a(III),b(II),c(I)

b) a(II),b(III),c(I)

c) a(II),b(I),c(III)

d) a(I),b(II),c(III)

26. On 23rd September it is _____ season in the Northern Hemisphere. **[1]**

a) Spring

b) Winter

c) Summer

d) Autumn

27. Which of the following is not a institution of Government **[1]**

a) Supreme court
b) Indian Railway
c) Reliance
d) Bharat Petroleum

28. The most direct form of active participation in forming a government is called_____. **[1]**

a) Monarchy
b) Democracy
c) Voting
d) Universal Adult Franchise

29. In India, _____, only a small minority was allowed to vote and they, therefore, came together to determine the fate of the majority. **[1]**

a) Ten years before
b) After Independence
c) Twenty years before
d) Before Independence

30. It means all adults (citizens of 18 years and above) in the country are allowed to vote, it is known as_____. **[1]**

a) Universal Adult right
b) Universal Adult Franchise
c) Democratic Adult Franchise
d) Universal Child Franchise

31. American women got the right to vote in **[1]**

a) 1920
b) 1922
c) 1921
d) 1919

32. A mark is put on the ____ to make sure that a person casts only one vote. **[1]**

a) Palm
b) Elbow
c) Finger
d) Head

33. Democracy is a form of government chosen by the **[1]**

a) King
b) Minister
c) President
d) People

34. Which type of government do the kings or queens not have to explain their actions or decision they make? **[1]**

a) Democracy and Monarchy
b) Monarchy
c) None of these
d) Democracy

35. Women in the UK got to vote in_____. **[1]**

a) 1927
b) 1929
c) 1928
d) 1926

36. Match the following: **[1]**

a. Monarchy	I. Chosen by the people
b. Democracy	II. Ruled by the king
c. Suffrage	III. Right to vote

a) a-(III), b-(I), c-(I)
b) a-(I), b-(II), c-(III)
c) a-(II) ,b-(I) ,c-(III)
d) a-(II), b-(III), c-(I)

37. The _____ level means in the village, town or locality. **[1]**

a) Local
b) State
c) Universal
d) National

38. The age for the right to vote in India is:- **[1]**

a) 21 Years
b) 18 Years
c) 14 Years
d) 17 Years

39. How is the leader of the country selected in a parliamentary democracy? **[1]**

a) The leader is born into power.
b) Citizens get together and elect the leader.
c) Citizens elect members of parliament, then parliament selects the leader
d) The house or representatives appoints a leader

40. Which of the following is false regarding democracy? **[1]**

a) It is the government chosen by the people.
b) People have the power to take the decisions.
c) It is based on Hereditary
d) In a democracy the government has to explain its action and defend its decisions to the people.

Solution

Class 06 - English

VI ENGLISH

1. **(c)** 15 days 16 hours 34 minutes
   Explanation: 15 days 16 hours 34 minutes
2. **(d)** Aeronautical Engineering
   Explanation: Aeronautical Engineering
3. **(b)** Tagore School
   Explanation: Tagore School
4. **(c)** in 1994
   Explanation: in 1994
5. **(c)** about 56 million dollars
   Explanation: about 56 million dollars
6. **(b)** aerospace engineering
   Explanation: aerospace engineering
7. **(b)** 1994
   Explanation: 1994
8. **(a)** by Kalpana's father
   Explanation: by Kalpana's father
9. **(d)** Twelve years
   Explanation: The girl whose eyes were covered with a bandage was twelve years old.
10. **(c)** Two children with bandages on their eyes
    Explanation: When the narrator looked out of the window he saw a lot of jolly children. But all were not healthy and active. He saw two children with bandages on their eyes just like the girl he had seen earlier.
11. **(b)** to make the children responsible citizens
    Explanation: to make the children responsible citizens
12. **(d)** They learn to be kind
    Explanation: By helping the children who have a blind day or a lame day, the children learn to be kind and thoughtful towards others who have suffered misfortune.
13. **(d)** A girl in a blindfold led by a little boy
    Explanation: The narrator saw a little girl about twelve years of age, who was in a blindfold, being led around the garden by a little boy.
14. **(b)** The children do not actually suffer
    Explanation: Miss Beam means that the children do not find any difficulty or unpleasantness in being blind for a day. Instead, they learn the important virtue of kindness and thoughtfulness.
15. **(b)** so that they wake up as blind
    Explanation: so that they wake up as blind
16. **(d)** Dumb day
    Explanation: The children find the dumb day most difficult because they have to exercise their will power to be silent. Their mouths are not tied up.
17. **(a)** their good deeds
    Explanation: their good deeds
18. **(d)** the mind
    Explanation: the mind
19. **(c)** a thing of joy forever
    Explanation: a thing of joy forever

20. **(c)** a young woodcutter
Explanation: a young woodcutter

21. **(b)** He worked hard, but he could earn a little
Explanation: He worked hard, but he could earn a little

22. **(a)** to buy sake for his father
Explanation: to buy sake for his father

23. **(b)** twenty pieces of gold
Explanation: twenty pieces of gold

24. **(c)** of his humility and wisdom
Explanation: of his humillity and wisdom

25. **(c)** helped people get rid of their troubles
Explanation: helped people get rid of their troubles

26. **(d)** the governor of a small district
Explanation: the governor of a small district

27. **(d)** surprised
Explanation: surprised

28. **(a)** an old blanket
Explanation: an old blanket

29. **(b)** giving honour
Explanation: giving honour

30. **(b)** wisdom
Explanation: wisdom

31. **(a)** Feminine
Explanation: Feminine

32. **(d)** Common
Explanation: Common

33. **(b)** It
Explanation: It

34. **(d)** Interrogative
Explanation: Interrogative

35. **(c)** He
Explanation: He

36. **(a)** Optative
Explanation: Optative

37. **(a)** Exclamatory
Explanation: Exclamatory

38. **(a)** Myself
Explanation: Myself

39. **(b)** She
Explanation: She

40. **(d)** Exclamatory
Explanation: Exclamatory

Solution

Class 06 - हिंदी (वसंत और बाल राम कथा)

VI HINDI

1. **(b)** तारे
   Explanation: तारे
2. **(b)** तिरछा
   Explanation: गोल होने पर भी बच्ची को चाँद तिरछा नज़र आ रहा था।
3. **(a)** दिवाकर
   Explanation: दिवाकर
4. **(a)** सभी दिशाओं में
   Explanation: सभी दिशाओं में
5. **(d)** बिलकुल गोल न हो जाए
   Explanation: बिलकुल गोल न हो जाए
6. **(d)** लड़की
   Explanation: लड़की
7. **(c)** सुरंगनुमा रास्ते की
   Explanation: सुरंगनुमा रास्ते की
8. **(d)** पृथ्वी से
   Explanation: पृथ्वी से
9. **(c)** वाइकिंग
   Explanation: वाइकिंग
10. **(b)** नंबर दो
    Explanation: नंबर दो
11. **(a)** सुरंग से
    Explanation: सुरंग से
12. **(d)** चुने हुए लोगों में
    Explanation: चुने हुए लोगों में
13. **(c)** प्रार्थना
    Explanation: प्रार्थना
14. **(a)** जो समयानुसार विद्यालय का काम नहीं करते फिर उनके अन्दर एक डर और घबराहट होती है जिससे वे बीमार होने का बवाल करते हैं।
    Explanation: जो समयानुसार विद्यालय का काम नहीं करते फिर उनके अन्दर एक डर और घबराहट होती है जिससे वे बीमार होने का बवाल करते हैं।
15. **(b)** नाड़ी दबाकर
    Explanation: नाड़ी दबाकर
16. **(c)** पाँच मिनट में
    Explanation: पाँच मिनट में
17. **(a)** शरारती
    Explanation: शरारती
18. **(d)** उसे समझाना नहीं आता
    Explanation: उसे समझाना नहीं आता
19. **(d)** बहुत शरारत करना
    Explanation: बहुत शरारत करना
20. **(d)** तकिये के नीचे
    Explanation: तकिये के नीचे
21. **(b)** राजप्पा
    Explanation: राजप्पा

22. **(c)** सिंगापुर में
Explanation: नागराजन के मामाजी सिंगापुर में रहते थे उन्होंने नागराजन के लिए एक टिकट अलबम भिजवाया था जिसमें देश विदेशों के टिकटों का संग्रहण था।

23. **(d)** राजप्पा
Explanation: नागराजन के अलबम से पहले राजप्पा के अलबम की धूम थी पर उसका अलबम राजप्पा के अलबम से सुंदर और देश विदेश की टिकटों से भरा हुआ था। अब कक्षा में नागराजन के अलबम को देखने के लिए बच्चों की भीड़ लगी रहती थी इसलिए राजप्पा उससे कुढने लगा था।

24. **(d)** मधुमक्खी की तरह
Explanation: मधुमक्खी की तरह

25. **(c)** डी०एस०पी० के
Explanation: डी०एस०पी० के

26. **(c)** चित्रों के द्वारा
Explanation: चित्रों के द्वारा

27. **(a)** निबंध
Explanation: निबंध

28. **(b)** अक्षरों
Explanation: अक्षरों

29. **(c)** चित्र-संकेतों के
Explanation: चित्र-संकेतों के

30. **(b)** लिपियों का
Explanation: लिपियों का

31. **(b)** पाँच लाख साल पहले
Explanation: पाँच लाख साल पहले

32. **(d)** सिद्धाश्रम
Explanation: विश्वामित्र ने अपना राज-पाट त्याग दिया था और संन्यास ग्रहण कर जंगल में चले गए। वही उन्होंने अपना आश्रम बनाया जिसे उन्होंने सिद्धाश्रम नाम दिया।

33. **(d)** छठे दिन
Explanation: राम-लक्ष्मण-सीता के वन गमन के छठे दिन राजा दशरथ ने अपने प्राण त्याग दिए क्योंकि राम का बिछोह उनसे सहा नहीं गया।

34. **(d)** चरण पादुकाएं
Explanation: राम की चरण पादुकाएं लेकर भरत अयोध्या लौट आए और उन्हें सिंहासन पर रखकर वे स्वयं नगर के बाहर वन में रहने लगे और वहीं से राजकाज सँभालने लगे।

35. **(c)** ऋषि भरद्वाज का
Explanation: राजा ऋषि भरद्वाज के आश्रम में नहीं रहना चाहते थे इसलिए ऋषि भरद्वाज ने उन्हें पर्वत पर एक स्थान दिखाया जो बहुत ही सुरम्य था, वही पर्णकुटी बनाकर राम रह रहे थे।

36. **(c)** खर-दूषण
Explanation: लक्ष्मण द्वारा शूर्पणखा की नाक काटने पर वह अपने सौतेले भाइयों खर-दूषण के पास गई। वे दोनों उसी वन में रहते थे।

37. **(c)** ताड़का के
Explanation: सुबाहु और मारीच की माँ राक्षसी ताड़का थी। इसे राम-लक्ष्मण ने मारा था। अपनी माँ की मृत्यु का बदला लेने के लिए दोनों भाइयों ने विश्वामित्र के आश्रम पर आक्रमण कर दिया था। राम लक्ष्मण ने सुबाहु को मार गिराया जबकि मारीच दक्षिण की ओर जान बचाकर भाग गया था।

38. **(b)** राम ने
Explanation: लक्ष्मण के वन आने की बात सुनकर लक्ष्मण ने उनसे बाहुबल से राज सिंहासन छीन लेने को कहा। तब राम ने ऐसा कहा।

39. **(c)** मंथरा को
Explanation: मंथरा कैकेयी के साथ बचपन से थी। उसके लिए कैकेयी का हित सर्वोपरि था। वह उसके पुत्र भरत को राजा बनानी चाहती थी।

40. **(b)** सई नदी पर
Explanation: सई नदी के तट पर राजा दशरथ के राज्य की सीमा समाप्त होती थी। वहाँ प्रणाम कर राम, लक्ष्मण और सीता के साथ गंगा नदी के किनारे होते-होते श्रृंगवेरपुर गाँव पहुँचे।

Solution

Class 06 - Mathematics

VI MATHS

1. **(c)** Both 3 and 5
   Explanation: Both 3 and 5 are prime numbers as they have only 2 factors .I.e 1 and itself.
2. **(a)** 4
   Explanation: Factors of 4= 1,2,4
   Factors of 12= 1,2,3,4,6,12
   Therefore ,HCF= 4 as it is the greatest common factor
3. **(b)** 170 litres
   Explanation: For maximum capacity of container we need to find out HCF of 850 and 680.
   850= 2,5,10,17,50, 65,170,850
   680= 2,4,5,10,17,68,170,680
   Therefore HCF =170 (greatest common factor)
   Hence the maximum capacity of the container which can measure kerosene oil of both tankers when used in exact number of times is 170 litres
4. **(b)** 4
   Explanation: 4 is a even number which have factors other than 1 and itself.
   It is the first composite number as 1 , 2 , 3 are prime numbers
5. **(b)** 36
   Explanation: 9 and 4 are co-primes.And the LCM of two co prime numbers is always product of the numbers. Therefore LCM of 9 and 4 is 36(9x4=36)
   OR
   LCM of 9 and 4 is

2	9.	4
2	9.	2
3	9.	1
3	3.	1
	1.	1

   LCM= 2x2x3x3=36
6. **(b)** last two digits are divisible by 4
   Explanation: The Divisibility **Rule for 4** states that - If the last two digits of a whole number are **divisible** by **4**, then the entire number is **divisible** by **4**.
7. **(d)** Co-prime numbers
   Explanation: Two numbers are coprime if their highest common factor (or greatest common divisor if you must) is 1. You can have the set of positive integers which are coprime to a given number: for example those coprime to 12 are 1,5,7,11,13. etc.
8. **(b)** product also
   Explanation: 3 and 5 are co-primes. 15 is divisible by 3 and 5 and also divisible by the product of 3 and 5.
9. **(d)** multiple
   Explanation: multiples of any number is product of number and other number... Therefore multiple of any number is equal or greater than the number.
   For ex. multiple of 2 are 2 (2 x 1), 4 (2 x 2), 6 (2 x 3)... and so on. The multiples of 2 is 2 and greaer than 2.
10. **(b)** 22222222
    Explanation: The difference of the sum of digits of 22222222 at even and odd places is 0
    ∴ It must be divisible by 11.

11. **(c)** 11 m
Explanation: Radius is from the **center** of the circle to the circle's edge. The diameter is twice the length of the radius or 2r where r is the radius of the circle.If diameter is 22 m then radius will be 1/2 of diameter i.e 11m. Therefore the difference will be 22-11= 11m

12. **(a)** in the exterior of the angle
Explanation: Point Z lies outside the angle PQR and not on any ray or inside it therefore it is exterior to the angle

13. **(d)** circle
Explanation: circle is the set of all points in a plane that are at a given distance from a given point, the centre.

14. **(a)** collinear
Explanation: Collinear points are those set of points which fall on the same line.

15. **(a)** Diameter
Explanation: the diameter is the longest chord of the circle passing thorugh its center and joining any two points on the circumference of the circle.

16. **(b)** 6 m
Explanation: Radius is from the **center** of the circle to the circle's edge. The diameter is twice the length of the radius or 2r where r is the radius of the circle.If diameter is 12 m then radius will be 1/2 of diameter i.e 6m. Therefore the difference will be 12-6= 6m.

17. **(d)** line
Explanation: A line is called the set of infinite(countless) number of points.

18. **(d)** 1
Explanation: One and only one line can be pass through two given points .

19. **(a)** Diameter = 2 $\times$ Radius
Explanation: Radius is from the **center** of the circle to the circle's edge. The diameter is edge to edge with the line going through the radius. Diameter is twice the length of the radius or 2r where r is the radius of the circle.

20. **(d)** 15 cm
Explanation: Radius is from the **center** of the circle to the circle's edge. The diameter is twice the length of the radius or 2r where r is the radius of the circle. If diameter is 30cm then radius will be 1/2 of diameter i.e 15cm

21. **(c)** 45
Explanation: An angle whose measure is 90° is called a right angle.
When the sum of the measures of two angles is that of a right angle, so angle = 90° ÷ 2 = 45°

22. **(c)** 6
Explanation: A cuboid is a 3D shape. It have six faces

23. **(c)** reflex
Explanation: Any angle which is larger than 180^o or straight angle and less than 360^o is reflex angle

24. **(b)** 90^0
Explanation: The measure of Right angle is 90^o.
A straight line at an angle of 90^o to a given line is called perpendicular to the line.

25. **(b)** $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{PR}}, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{RQ}}$
Explanation: $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{PR}}, \overrightarrow{\mathrm{RQ}}$

26. **(a)** Parallel
Explanation: Parallel

27. **(a)** $270^\circ, 90^\circ$
Explanation: $270^\circ, 90^\circ$

28. **(a)** 180
Explanation: One revolution = 360^o
Half revolution $= 1/2 * 360 = 180^o$

29. **(a)** None of these
Explanation: A triangular prism is a three sided prism, it has triangular base and 3 faces

30. **(b)** Parallelogram
Explanation: Parallelogram is a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides

31. **(b)** – 48 + 30
Explanation: as value of negative integer is bigger that positive one so answer will be negative.

32. **(c)** 19
Explanation: 7 - (-12) = 7 +12 = 19

33. **(c)** -13
Explanation: +13 - 13 = 0

34. **(c)** negative
Explanation: adding two negative integer gives a bigger value of negative integer. like
$-6 - 4 = -(6 + 4) = -10$

35. **(a)** 8
Explanation: 5 +3 = 8

36. **(b)** 0
Explanation: Positive integer is always greater than 0.

37. **(d)** integers
Explanation: all whole numbers (not fraction) are intergers . It may be positive or negative

38. **(d)** 0
Explanation: - 5 + 5 = - (5 -5) = 0

39. **(a)** <
Explanation: -3 -6 = -9
-3 - (-6) =- 3 +6 = 6- 3 = 3
so -9 < 3

40. **(b)** -50
Explanation: For predecessor, we subtract 1 from the given integer and for the successor, we add 1 to the given integer.
The predecessor of -50 = - 50 -1 = - 51
Now, the successor of -51 = -51 + 1 = -50

Solution

Class 06 - Science

MOCK TEST SCIENCE

1. **(b)** A piece of wood
Explanation: A material which floats on water is a piece of wood while a piece of glass; iron nails and stone sinks in water.Wood has low density than water while other objects like piece of glass, iron nails and stone have higher density than water hence it sinks.
2. **(a)** Eraser
Explanation: Tawa, Spade and Pressure cooker all are metal object. Eraser is not metal object.
3. **(d)** Thermocol, Cotton thread
Explanation: Light material float on water. Thermocol and Cotton thread are light material so float in water.
4. **(c)** Plastic ball, feather
Explanation: Those substances that have less density than water floats on water surface such as plastic ball and feather.The substance which has higher density than water sinks in water.
5. **(b)** Samosa
Explanation: Samosa is a snack made up of two or more things while rice, bread and copper is a single thing.Samosa include flour(atta), potato,oil.
6. **(c)** Steel and plastic
Explanation: Wood, glass and leather materials cannot be used for making safety pin. Steel and plastic are commonly used for making a safety pin.
7. **(c)** Floats on water
Explanation: The materials with less density than water floats on water.Density is related to mass and volume of the object. Some examples are wood, cork etc.
8. **(d)** Fragrance
Explanation: Perfumes and deodorants are recognised by their fragrance and high volatile nature.Perfume contains volatile solvents which easily diffuse in air and spreads all over.
9. **(c)** Translucent
Explanation: A thin sheet of oil paper through which objects can be seen is called as translucent.In translucent light passes partially through the objects hence the objects can be seen but not clearly.
10. **(a)** Iron fillings
Explanation: Sugar, salt and copper sulphates are soluble in water while iron fillings are insoluble in water.If is iron filings is kept in water for long time then it will form rust which is also insoluble in water.
11. **(c)** Transparent
Explanation: The materials through which we can see clearly is called as transparent objects.In transparent objects light pass completely through it which allows to see the objects on both the sides clearly.Some examples are glass, water, air.
12. **(b)** Wood
Explanation: Those materials which have shiny appearance are said to have lustre. Wood is not lustrous.
13. **(c)** Iron
Explanation: Metal shows lustre or shining surface. So, Iron is a lustrous material.Lusture is a physical property of metal which has a shining surface.But when iron reacts with oxygen or moisture present in air develops a corrosive layer called as rust which gives dull apperance to iron.Some more examples are gold, silver etc.
14. **(b)** Difference in weight
Explanation: Winnowing is a method to separate heavier and lighter components of a mixture by wind or by blowing air. So, winnowing is used to separate component of different weight.
15. **(d)** Homogeneous solution
Explanation: Homogeneous solution are those that are well mixed and their constituents are distributed uniformly. A sugar and salt solution is homogeneous solution.
16. **(c)** All of these
Explanation: Winnowing is the process of separation of the heavier components from the lighter components of a mixture by wind or by blowing air. It is generally used by farmers to separate the lighter impurities such as husk particles from the heavier grains. The dirt particles that are present in the pulses are removed by washing the latter with water. Being heavier, the pulses settle down, while the dirt particles being lighter keep floating in water. This process is called sedimentation. The dirty water can be removed by the method of decantation, leaving the pulses at the bottom.
17. **(d)** Threshing
Explanation: Grains can be separated from the bundle of paddy stalk by threshing using machine or animals.Threshing is the process of loosening the edible part of grain (or other crop) from the husks and straw to which it is attached. It is the step in grain preparation after reaping and before winnowing, which separates the grain from the chaff.
18. **(d)** Dyes in black ink
Explanation: Chromatography is used to separate dyes in black ink.Chromatography is a versatile separation technique widely used to obtain pure compounds from mixtures. All chromatographic techniques depend on a stationary phase, usually a finely divided solid or coated solid, that a mobile phase, usually a gas or liquid, moves through.In ink chromatography, you are separating the colored pigments that make up the color of the pen.

19. **(a)** Sublimation
Explanation: The mixture of ammonium chloride and common salt can be separated by the sublimation as ammonium chloride is sublime substance.Sublimation can be used to separate a mixture of solids in which one solid sublimes and the others do not.Heat the mixture and then cool the vapours separately to recover the sublimed solid . Some substances that sublime are iodine, ammonium chloride, naphthalene, camphor, and sulfur.

20. **(b)** Boiling point
Explanation: Distillation process of separating two or more liquids is based on difference in boiling points.Distillation is the process of separating the component or substances from a liquid mixture by selective evaporation and condensation. The mixture is heated until one of the components boils (turns to a vapor) so distillation is based on the differences in boiling point .

21. **(a)** Wind
Explanation: Wind is essential for performing winnowing activities ,to separate lighter particles from the heavier particles.Winnowing is done
to free (grain) from the lighter particles of chaff, dirt, etc., especiallyby throwing it into the air and allowing the wind or a forced current of air to blow away impurities.

22. **(c)** different size
Explanation: Sieving is defined as a method in which two or more components of different sizes are separated from a mixture on the basis of the difference in their sizes. Thus, it cannot separate two substances in a mixture which have the same size. For example, it cannot separate a mixture of chalk powder from flour.The word "sift" derives from "sieve". In cooking, a sifter is used to separate and break up clumps in dry ingredients such as flour, as well as to aerate and combine them.

23. **(a)** Soluble
Explanation: Sugar dissolves in water because it is soluble in water.For a liquid to dissolve a solid, the molecules of the liquid and solid must attract one another. The bond between the oxygen and hydrogen atoms (O–H bond) in sugar (sucrose) gives the oxygen a slight negative charge and the hydrogen a slight positive charge. It also takes energy to break the hydrogen bonds in water that must be disrupted to insert one of these sucrose molecules into solution. Sugar dissolves in water because energy is given off when the slightly polar sucrose molecules form intermolecular bonds with the polar water molecules.

24. **(d)** Alum
Explanation: Loading is the process in which alum particles are deposited on suspended clay particles of muddy water to make them heavy and settle down rapidly. So, The dust particles in the water can be helped to settle down faster by using alum.

25. **(a)** Lemon juice and sugar in water
Explanation: Lemonade is prepared by mixing lemon juice and sugar in water.They are miscible liquids.

26. **(b)** Fractional distillation
Explanation: Components of air can be separated by the process of fractional distillation due to difference in boiling points of different components.An air separation plant separates atmospheric air into its primary components, typically nitrogen and oxygen, and sometimes also argon and other rare inert gases.The most common method for air separation is fractional distillation. Pure gases can be separated from air by first cooling it until it liquefies, then selectively distilling the components at their various boiling temperatures. The process can produce high purity gases but is energy-intensive. This process was pioneered by Dr. Carl von Linde in the early 20th century and is still used today to produce high purity gases.

27. **(d)** Condensation
Explanation: The process of converting gas into liquid is called condensation. In this molecules of a gas slow down , come together and form a liquid.

28. **(a)** Solution
Explanation: The product formed by dissolving a substance into another is called solution. It is a homogenous mixture composed of two or more substances. In it a solute is a substance dissolved in another substance known as a solvent

29. **(c)** Product
Explanation: During chemical reaction, reactants change into product having different property than reactants.

30. **(d)** Both physical and chemical change
Explanation: Burning of candle is a physical and chemical change as burning of wax is a physical change and burning of wick is a chemical change

31. **(d)** Energy is either absorbed or given out
Explanation: When chemical reaction occurs it can either absorb energy or give out. All chemical reactions involve energy to break bonds in reactants and energy is released when new bonds are formed in products. Endothermic reactions absorb energy and exothermic reactions release energy

32. **(b)** Mass
Explanation: Law of conservation of mass states that mass remain same during physical as well as chemical changes.

33. **(a)** Condensation
Explanation: The process of converting gas into liquid is called condensation in which gases changes into liquid.

34. **(a)** Chemical change
Explanation: When food gets spoiled, it produces foul smell. This smell is due to chemical change caused by bacteria and fungi.

35. **(b)** Chemical change
Explanation: photosynthesis carried out by green plants is a chemical change as carbohydrate is formed from water and carbon dioxide.

36. **(b)** Change in state
Explanation: Change in state is a physical change as it can be reversed

37. **(b)** Change in season
Explanation: Change in season is a periodic change as it reversed after a fixed interval of time

38. **(a)** Always irreversible
Explanation: Chemical changes are always irreversible as it cannot be reversed back to its original state.

39. **(a)** Melting of ice
Explanation: Melting of ice is a reversible change as it can be condensed into its original form ice again

40. **(b)** mixing of salt in water is a change that can be reversed by evaporation.
Explanation: mixing of salt in water is a change that can be reversed by evaporation.

Solution

Class 06 - Social Science

VI SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. **(d)** II,III, IV
   Explanation: Important developments that occurred in Neolithic age
   (i) They adopted agriculture.
   (ii) They moved to larger settlements and realized the importance of domestic animals like dogs, sheep and cattle.
   (iii) In Neolithic period another major discovery took place, i.e. the invention of wheel.

2. **(c)** Pits houses
   Explanation: In Burzahom people built pit houses.Early human built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with stairs or steps inside them. This is for protection from cold weather.

3. **(a)** China and Myanmar
   Explanation: The archaeological site of Daojali Hading is in the hills near the Brahmaputra valley on routes leading to China and Myanmar.

4. **(b)** Wheat and Barley
   Explanation: Domestication was a gradual process that took place in many parts of the world. It began about 12,000 years ago. Virtually all the plant and animal produce that we use as food today is a result of domestication. Some of the earliest plants to be domesticated were wheat and barley. The earliest domesticated animals include sheep and goat.

5. **(d)** Rice
   Explanation: Rice required more water as compared to wheat, barley and millet.

6. **(a)** China
   Explanation: Jadeite, found in Daojali Handling , may have been brought from China.

7. **(c)** Brahmaputra Valley
   Explanation: The archaeological site of Daojali Hading is in the hills near the Brahmaputra valley (on routes leading to China and Myanmar).

8. **(a)** Iron was the first metal to be discovered
   Explanation: Iron was the first metal to be discovered is false statement because copper was the first metal to be discovered.

9. **(a)** 8000 to 4000 B.C
   Explanation: The Neolithic period began around 8000 BC and lasted till about 4000 BC. During this period life of early humans changed completely.

10. **(a)** When settled life come into existence
    Explanation: Agriculture discovery of the Neolithic Age helped human beings to change to a settled life. When settled life come into existence the early man get knowledge of hand writing.

11. **(c)** I,III,IV
    Explanation: Looking after plants, sowing seeds and harvesting grains these responsibilities were performed by women in tribes. Driving away animals this responsibilities were performed by men.

12. **(a)** Mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce in Neolithic age
    Explanation: Stone tools have been found from many site of Neolithic age they are different from Palaeolithic age tools. Tools were polished to give a fine cutting edge and mortars and peastles used for granding garin and other plant produce. Mortars and pestles are used for grining grain even today, several thousand year later. At the same time, tools of the palaeolithic types continued to be made and used and remember, some tools were also made of bone.

13. **(c)** Tribes
    Explanation: People who live close to the nature and follow the primitive ways of life are called tribal. So,

Farmers and herders live in groups called tribal. Members of a tribe live together as small groups. Tribes usually live near a forest. They depend on forest produce for most of their needs.

14. **(b)** Appears on 21 March and 23 December
Explanation: On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun; so, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox

15. **(c)** $66\frac{1}{2}^0$
Explanation: The axis of the earth which is an imaginary line makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}°$ with its orbital plane.

16. **(d)** 30 km/sec
Explanation: Earth's average orbital speed is about 30 kilometers per second.

17. **(c)** Illumination
Explanation: The portion facing the sun experiences day while the other half away from the sun experiences night. The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination

18. **(a)** 21st March and 23rd September
Explanation: On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun; so, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox.

19. **(d)** Revolution
Explanation: Change in the seasons is because of the revolution of the earth.

20. **(a)** 21st June
Explanation: On 21st June, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. The rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer.

21. **(c)** the other half away from the sun experiences day
Explanation: The earth receives light from the sun. Due to the spherical shape of the earth, only half of it gets light from the sun at a time (Figure 3.2). The portion facing the sun experiences day while the other half away from the sun experiences night.

22. **(d)** equal days and equal nights
Explanation: On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun; so, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox.

23. **(b)** Due to spherical shape
Explanation: The earth receives light from the sun. Due to the spherical shape of the earth, only half of it gets light from the sun at a time

24. **(b)** Tropic of Cancer receive direct rays of the sun
Explanation: On 22nd December, the Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun as the South Pole tilts towards it. As the sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn (23° S), a larger portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light. This position of the earth is called the Winter Solstice.

25. **(c)** a(II),b(I),c(III)
Explanation: On 21st June, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun. The rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer.This position of the earth is called the Summer Solstice.
On 22nd December, the Tropic of Capricorn receives direct rays of the sun as the South Pole tilts towards it. As the sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn (23□° S), a larger portion of the Southern Hemisphere gets light.This position of the earth is called the Winter Solstice.
On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun; so, the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox.

26. **(d)** Autumn
Explanation: On 23rd September, it is autumn season in the Northern Hemisphere and spring season in the Southern Hemisphere.

27. **(c)** Reliance
Explanation: Because this is owned by a private group. The CEO of this group is Mukesh Ambani

28. **(d)** Universal Adult Franchise
Explanation: Universal Adult Franchise means that the right to vote should be given to all adult citizens without the discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender. It is based on equality, which is a basic principle of democracy, all the adults have given the right to elect their representatives. In this way indirectly they participate in the working of the government.

29. **(d)** Before Independence
Explanation: Before Independence

30. **(b)** Universal Adult Franchise
Explanation: In India, before Independence, only a small minority was allowed to vote and they therefore came together to determine the fate of the majority. Several people including Gandhiji were shocked at the unfairness of this practice and demanded that all adults have the right to vote. This is known as universal adult franchise.

31. **(a)** 1920
Explanation: During the First World War the fight for right to vote got strengthened and finally they got right to vote in 1920

32. **(c)** Finger
Explanation: Electoral ink, is a semi-permanent ink or dye that is applied to the forefinger (usually) of voters during elections in order to prevent electoral fraud such as double voting. It is an effective method for countries where identification documents for citizens are not always standardised.

33. **(d)** People
Explanation: In democracy people elects their representatives and the elected representatives form the government. Hence democracy is called peoples government.

34. **(b)** Monarchy
Explanation: Monarchy

35. **(c)** 1928
Explanation: Women and the poor have had to fight for participation in government. Women's struggle to vote got strengthened during the First World War. This movement is called the women's suffrage movement as the term suffrage usually means right to vote.The suffragettes demanded the right to vote for all women and to get their demands heard they chained themselves to railings in public places. Many suffragettes were imprisoned and went on hunger strikes,and they had to be fed by force. women in the UK got to vote on the same terms as men, in 1928

36. **(c)** a-(II) ,b-(I) ,c-(III)
Explanation:
    1. In a monarchy government, the monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government. The monarch may have a small group of people to discuss matters with but the final decision-making power remains with the monarch. Unlike in a democracy, kings and queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.
    2. In a democracy it is the people who give the government this power. They do this through elections in which they vote for particular persons and elect them. Once elected, these persons form the government.
    3. Women's struggle to vote got strengthened during the First World War. This movement is called the women's suffrage movement as the term suffrage usually means right to vote.

37. **(a)** Local
Explanation: In India we have three tier government system. Central government takes care of the entire nation. State government takes care of the state and local government takes care of the villages, cities and towns.

38. **(b)** 18 Years
Explanation: Generally, the most common voting age is 18 years. In India also the voting age is 18 years.

39. **(c)** Citizens elect members of parliament, then parliament selects the leader
Explanation: In a parliamentary democracy, you have a Prime Minister, who is first elected as a member of parliament, then elected as a Prime Minister by the other members of the parliamentary legislature. This is the common procedure followed in the country.

40. **(c)** It is based on Hereditary
Explanation: In a democracy it is the people who give the government this power. They do this through elections in which they vote for particular persons and elect them. Once elected, these persons form the government. In a democracy the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.