ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 06 - SCIENCE

MOCK TEST JANUARY- 2021

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

1. During photosynthesis which gas is released? **[1]**

   a) Nitrogen b) Carbon dioxide

   c) Oxygen d) Hydrogen

2. Green leaves contain _____ to absorb solar energy. **[1]**

   a) Haemoglobin b) Xanthophylls

   c) Chlorophyll d) Magnesium ions

3. Amount of water vapour in air is called **[1]**

   a) Vaporization b) Adaptation

   c) Humidity d) Water log

4. In plants respiration takes place during **[1]**

   a) During night only b) During day only

   c) Day and night both d) In morning and evening only

5. Earthworms breathe through **[1]**

   a) Air tube b) Skin

   c) Gills d) Lungs

6. The place where a living organism live is called **[1]**

   a) Habitat b) Room

   c) Habit d) House

7. Adaptation to survive in particular habitat by organism occurs due to gradual **[1]**

   a) Transformation b) Habituation

   c) Evolution d) Revolution

8. Aquatic organisms have **[1]**

   a) Long body and strong body b) Oily body and scale on body

   c) Streamlined body and webbed feet d) Small size and small eyes

9. The organisms get food, water, air and shelter from **[1]**

   a) Plants and animals b) Neighbors

   c) Habitat d) Peasants

10. If there is a heavy rainfall on most of the days at a place, the climate of that place will be **[1]**

a) Cold and humid
b) Hot and wet
c) Cold and wet
d) Hot and humid

11. The transfer of pollen grain from anther to stigma is called **[1]**

a) Fertilization
b) Transpiration
c) Pollination
d) Circulation

12. Thick fat deposits below the skin is useful in polar region to **[1]**

a) Make them strong
b) Prevents the heat loss
c) Make the body water proof
d) Provide energy in absence of food

13. Adaptation arises due to **[1]**

a) Change in climatic condition
b) Sudden change in habitat
c) All of these
d) Variation during reproduction

14. Seal is found in **[1]**

a) Polar region
b) Temperate region
c) Tropical region
d) Mountain region

15. The length from elbow to finger tips is called **[1]**

a) Cubit
b) Foot
c) Span
d) Arm length

16. When the motion of the object is not along a fixed path with changing direction **[1]**

a) Periodic motion
b) Oscillatory motion
c) Random motion
d) Circular motion

17. When the motion of the object is not along a fixed path with changing direction R **[1]**

a) Oscillatory motion
b) Circular motion.
c) Periodic motion
d) Random motion

18. One cm is equal to **[1]**

a) 100 m
b) 1 m
c) 10 mm
d) 1 km

19. Motion of pendulum and motion of child on swing are example of **[1]**

a) Periodic motion
b) Non- uniform motion
c) Vibratory motion
d) Circular motion

20. Standard unit of measuring mass is called **[1]**

a) Ton
b) Gram
c) Quintal
d) Kilogram

21. Which of the following is correct relation? **[1]**

a) All of these
b) Speed = time /distance
c) Distance = speed $\times$ time
d) Speed = distance $\times$ time

22. In 1790, French created a standard unit of measurement called **[1]**

a) Naino system
b) Metric system
c) International standard system
d) Modern system

23. The distance between Delhi and Kanpur is usually expressed in **[1]**

a) Centimeter
b) Millimeters
c) Kilometer
d) Metre

24. One meter is equal to ---------- mm **[1]**

a) 100
b) 10000
c) 10
d) 1000

25. For measuring girth of plant the device used is **[1]**

a) Screw gauge
b) Foot ruler
c) Measuring tap
d) Vernier capillaries

26. A body is said to be in state of rest if it **[1]**

a) Moves very slowly with time
b) Does not change its position with time
c) Moves with equal speed to other moving body
d) Change its position with time

27. Five km is equal to **[1]**

a) 5000 m
b) 500 m
c) 500cm
d) 50 m

28. The air around us is **[1]**

a) Always opaque
b) Always translucent
c) Always transparent
d) Transparent or translucent

29. Which of these explain the image of building or tree in river or pond? **[1]**

a) Reflection
b) Luminosity
c) Refraction
d) Shadow

30. From a source, light travels as rays which are **[1]**

a) Divergent
b) Convergent
c) Parallel
d) Diffused

31. When you stands in front of a small mirror. The image formed will appear to be of **[1]**

a) Larger and inverted
b) Same size and erect
c) Smaller and erect
d) Larger and erect

32. Shadow is formed by opaque object but image is formed by **[1]**

a) Mirror
b) Transparent object only
c) Translucent object
d) Opaque object

33. Burning candle cannot be seen through a bended tube because **[1]**

a) Light travels in straight line
b) Light cast shadow
c) Light is a form of energy
d) Light can bend in metallic pipe

34. From a source light travels as rays which are **[1]**

a) Diffused
b) Parallel
c) Divergent
d) Convergent

35. Glow worm is a natural biological **[1]**

a) Opaque body
b) Non-luminous body
c) Sparkling body
d) Luminous body

36. Thick window glass pan is an example of **[1]**

a) Opaque object
b) Translucent objects
c) Transparent objects
d) Reflecting object

37. The shape of shadow depends on **[1]**

a) The size of the source of light
b) The shape of the object
c) The position of the source of light
d) All of these

38. On a sunny day, we are not able to see the shadow of aeroplane flying in the sky because **[1]**

a) Image is not formed
b) Very small image is formed
c) Very large and faint image is formed
d) Aeroplane is a transparent object

39. Which one is the correct statement? **[1]**

a) Shape and size of shadow change with position
b) Shape and size depends upon type of colour
c) Shape of shadow always remain same
d) Size of the shadow always remain same

40. Which of the following is not a luminous object **[1]**

a) Unlit candle
b) Glow worm
c) Burning gas lantern
d) Sun

Solution

Class 06 - Science

MOCK TEST JANUARY- 2021

1. **(c)** Oxygen
   Explanation: Plants use photosynthesis as a way of producing glucose. They take in light energy from the sun and water and carbon dioxide from the air. This is then used to produce **oxygen and glucose**.
2. **(c)** Chlorophyll
   Explanation: Green plants are green because they contain a pigment called chlorophyll. In photosynthesis, chlorophyll absorbs solar energy to transform carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates and oxygen. This is the process that converts solar energy to a form that can be utilized by plants, and by the animals that eat them, to form the foundation of the food chain.
3. **(c)** Humidity
   Explanation: Humidity is the amount of water vapor present in the air. Water vapor is the gaseous state of water and is invisible to the human eye. Humidity indicates the likelihood of precipitation, dew, or fog. Higher humidity reduces the effectiveness of sweating in cooling the body by reducing the rate of evaporation of moisture from the skin.
4. **(c)** Day and night both
   Explanation: Respiration is essential for all living organisms and this includes plants. If respiration stops in a plant it will die, so plants constantly respire during the day and through the night. Respiration is a different process to photosynthesis, which depends on sunlight and therefore takes place only during the day.
5. **(b)** Skin
   Explanation: Earthworms breathe through their skin. Air dissolves on the mucus of their skin, so they must stay moist to breathe. If worms dry out, they suffocate. As fresh air is taken in through the skin, oxygen is drawn into the worm's circulatory system, and the worm's hearts pump the oxygenated blood to the head area.
6. **(a)** Habitat
   Explanation: Habitat is a place where an organism lives naturally. A habitat has all the environmental conditions that an organism needs to survive.
7. **(c)** Evolution
   Explanation: Environmental change and isolation of groups of organisms play an important role in evolution. Adaptation to survive in particular habitat by organism occurs due to gradual evolution.
8. **(c)** Streamlined body and webbed feet
   Explanation: Aquatic organisms have streamlined bodies which reduce resistance due to water. And Aquatic organisms have webbed feet which help them to swim in water and strong hind legs that help in leaping and catching their prey on land. Ducks have webbed feet that help them in swimming.
9. **(c)** Habitat
   Explanation: The term habitat refers to the surroundings where organisms live. The organisms depend for their food, water, air, shelter and other needs on their habitat. Habitat means a dwelling place (a home).
10. **(b)** Hot and wet
    Explanation: If there is a heavy rainfall on most of the days at a place, the climate of that place will be hot and wet. This area warm throughout the year. Tropical rainforest is typically hot and wet throughout the year and rainfall is both heavy and frequent.
11. **(c)** Pollination
    Explanation: Pollination is the act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma. The pollination occurs only in gymnosperms and angiosperms.
12. **(b)** Prevents the heat loss
    Explanation: The animals in polar region have to protect themselves from cold temperature, snow and

chilly winds. These animal have thick coat of fur, long hair and deposit of fat layer under skin. Fat found under the skin acts as an insulator to prevent heat loss.

13. **(d)** Variation during reproduction
Explanation: Descent with modification is the main theme of evolution. Evolution occurs due to the survival of advantageous variations produced in reproduction.

14. **(a)** Polar region
Explanation: Polar region are close to the North and south poles. Polar regions are always covered with snow. Seal are able to survive the low temperatures and icy conditions due to the layers of blubber they have on their bodies. So, Seal is found in polar region.

15. **(a)** Cubit
Explanation: The cubit is an ancient unit based on the forearm length from the tip of the middle finger to the bottom of the elbow.

16. **(c)** Random motion
Explanation: When the motion of the object is not along a fixed path with changing direction is called random motion.

17. **(d)** Random motion
Explanation: Motion whose direction and speed changes continuously is called random motion. Eg:a fish swimming in water , a flying butterfly ,a bird flying in the sky,etc.

18. **(c)** 10 mm
Explanation: 10 milimetres (mm) = 1 centimetre (cm)
100 centimetre (cm) = 1 metre (m)
1000 metres (m) = 1 kilometre (km)

19. **(a)** Periodic motion
Explanation: If an object repeats its motion along a certain path, about a certain point, in a fixed interval of time, the motion of such an object is known as periodic motion. So motion of pendulum and motion of child on swing are example of periodic motion.

20. **(d)** Kilogram
Explanation: The quantity of matter in an object is called its mass. The standard unit of mass is kilogram and in short it is written as kg. It is used to measure the mass of heavy objects such as bags of grain, stones, etc. The smaller unit of mass is gram and in short it is written as g. It is used to measure the mass of lighter objects.

21. **(c)** Distance = speed $\times$ time
Explanation: Speed is distance traveled per unit of time.
Speed = Distance ÷ time
So, Distance travelled = Speed × time.

22. **(b)** Metric system
Explanation: Scientists all over the world have accepted a set of standard units for measurements. This system of units is called International System of Units (SI units).
* In 1790, the French created a standard unit of measurement called the metric system.
* SI unit of length is metre (m) while for large distances; the unit is kilometer (km).
* 1 km = 1000 m

23. **(c)** Kilometer
Explanation: Distance measures length. In the metric system of measurement, the most common units of distance are millimeters, centimeters, meters, and kilometers. If distance is to small then unit millimeters is used but if distance is to long then used kilometers. So the distance between Delhi and Kanpur is usually expressed in Kilometer.

24. **(d)** 1000
Explanation: 10 milimetres (mm) = 1 centimetre (cm)
100 centimetre (cm) = 1 metre (m)
1m = 1000 mm

25. **(c)** Measuring tap
Explanation: Tree girth measurement is one of the most ancient, quickest, and simplest, of foresters' measures of size and records of growth of living and standing trees. So for measuring girth of plant the device used is Measuring tap

26. **(b)** Does not change its position with time
Explanation: A body is said to be at rest if its position does not change with time with respect to an observer (or a reference point). For example, the chairs of the dining table.

27. **(a)** 5000 m
Explanation: One kilometre is equal to 1000 m.
1 km = 1000 m
5 km = 5 × 1000 m
5 km = 5000m

28. **(d)** Transparent or translucent
Explanation: The air around us is transparent or translucent depending upon place and quality of air.Transparent objects let light pass through them, whereas opaque objects don’t.

29. **(a)** Reflection
Explanation: The image formation of building or tree in river or pond due to reflection of light to form image.Reflection is when light bounces off an object. If the surface is smooth and shiny, like glass, water or polished metal, the light will reflect at the same angle as it hit the surface.

30. **(c)** Parallel
Explanation: From source, light travels as rays which are parallel to each other.Sun's light appear to travel as parallel beams towards earth. Reflected rays are parallel to each other.

31. **(b)** Same size and erect
Explanation: The image formed by a plane mirror is always virtual(meaning that the light rays do not actually come from the image), upright, and of the same shape and size as the object it is reflecting. A virtual image is a copy of an object formed at the location from which the light rays appear to come. However, the image is a laterally-inverted "mirror-image"of the object. If a person is reflected in a plane mirror, the image of his right hand appears to be the left hand of the image.

32. **(a)** Mirror
Explanation: Shadow is formed by opaque object but image is formed by mirror due to reflection of light.Shadows are formed when the path of light is obstructed by an object.

33. **(a)** Light travels in straight line
Explanation: A burning candle cannot be seen through a bend tube because light travels in straight line and when opaque objects obstruct it, a shadow forms.

34. **(b)** Parallel
Explanation: Light is a form of energy which enables us to see things around us. Light travels along a straight line. Sun's light appear to travel as parallel beams towards earth.

35. **(d)** Luminous body
Explanation: Glow worm is natural biological luminous bodies that emit lights form its tail.Fireflies produce a chemical reaction inside their bodies that allows them to light up. This type of light production is called bioluminescence. The method by which fireflies produce light is perhaps the best known example of bioluminescence.

36. **(b)** Translucent objects
Explanation: Thick window glass pan is an example of translucent object as light passes partially through it so things on the other side of the glass is not clearly visible.

37. **(d)** All of these
Explanation: The size of a shadow depends on the distance between the object and the screen , the source of light, shape of the object , angle at which light hits the object and position of the source of light.

38. **(c)** Very large and faint image is formed
Explanation: On a sunny day, we are not able to see the shadow of aeroplane flying in the sky because

very large and faint image is formed on earth.It depends on how high they are. At low altitude(relative to their size) they will cast a shadow assuming the sun is out. But the higher they go the more easily light waves pass through them without casting a shadow.

39. **(a)** Shape and size of shadow change with position
Explanation: A shadow is caused when an object lies in-between a light source and the background on which the light is landing.The closer an object is to the source of light, the larger the shadow it casts. This is because the closer an object is to the light source, the greater area of the light, the object will block, increasing shadow size. Alternatively, the further an object is located from the light source the less area it will block, leading to a smaller shadow being cast.

40. **(a)** Unlit candle
Explanation: Luminous objects emit light. We see them by the light they emit. Lit candle is example of luminous object. But unlit candle is not example of luminous object.

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 06 - ENGLISH

ENGLISH MCQ JANUARY -2021

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

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

   a) astrophysical engineering b) aerospace engineering

   c) astronautical engineering d) mechanical engineering

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

   a) in 1990 b) in 2000

   c) in 1994 d) in 2005

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. Who, according to the girl in a bandage, are the best helpers? **(A Different Kind of School)** **[1]**

   a) Those who have had a lame day b) Those who have a kind nature

   c) Those who have had their deaf day. d) Those who have had their blind day

7. 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

8. The author of **Different kind of school** was unhappy because- **[1]**

   a) he had lost his mother b) he saw all unhealthy children

   c) few children were not healthy and active d) he saw them laughing at all times

9. 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

10. Who was the old man tying up the roses? **(Different Kind of School)** **[1]**

a) The peon
b) The gatekeeper
c) A teacher
d) The gardener

11. Dancing or physical activity involves: **[1]**

a) emotional intelligence
b) intrapersonal intelligence
c) physical intelligence
d) interpersonal intelligence

12. Sarbjit's parents blame him- **[1]**

a) for disobedience
b) for having started the fight
c) for not being obedient
d) for cheating them

13. Verbal Intelligence implies - **[1]**

a) you like pictures
b) good at work
c) you are good at verbs
d) you think in words

14. Multiple Intelligence will work: **[1]**

a) if your IQ is not good
b) if you are good only at spoken skills
c) if you are an all-rounder
d) if your IQ is good

15. Rohit loves to travel to places like: **[1]**

a) Singapore
b) Kashmir
c) Antarctica
d) Pyramids of Egypt

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. For the poet of the poem (Where do all the Teachers Go), teachers are: **[1]**

a) no role-models
b) strong
c) perfect
d) weak

20. In the poem Where do all the Teachers Go, It is only children who can ___ . **[1]**

a) behave unruly
b) wear unclean clothes
c) shout like madmen
d) never lose their books

21. The poet of the story Where do all the Teachers Go, refuses to believe: **[1]**

a) that they do not do domestic work
b) that teachers go home after work
c) that they watch movies
d) that teachers are no superstars

22. Mohammed Ghaus was a **[1]**

a) holy man
b) musician
c) devotee
d) worshipper

23. Tansen's tomb is **[1]**

a) a tomb for musicians
b) a place of pilgrimage for musicians
c) visited by disciples annually
d) a heaven

24. Raga Megh was sung by - **[1]**

a) Saraswati and Rupvati
b) Tansen and his daughter
c) Hussaini and Rupvati
d) Saraswati and Hussaini

25. The crocodile was unwilling to invite _____ home. **[1]**

a) the birds and animals
b) a group of monkeys
c) the villagers nearby
d) the monkey

26. The crocodile's wife was angry as the crocodile **[1]**

a) was enjoying a bath in the river
b) was drowning
c) was held up longer than usual
d) took care of her babies

27. What have certain doctors found about dreams? **(The Wonder Called Sleep)** **[1]**

a) It can provide a solution of one's problem
b) It cannot be useful
c) It can provide relief
d) It spoils our sleep

28. A lullaby is sung **[1]**

a) to make the little ones laugh
b) when the little ones are crying
c) for the little ones to wake up
d) for the little ones to go to sleep

29. During sleep, we take rest that is **[1]**

a) unconscious
b) conscious
c) not needed
d) needed

30. What is the most important benefit of sleep? **(The Wonder Called Sleep)** **[1]**

a) It makes the body lethargic
b) It makes the body alert
c) It makes the body dream
d) It burdens the body

31. Identify the type of gender-noun of the underlined word: **[1]**
Nitika is a very naughty g<u>irl</u>.

a) neuter
b) masculine
c) feminine
d) common

32. Identify the type of noun of the underlined word: **[1]**

Birds of a feather flock together.

a) common
b) collective
c) proper
d) abstract

33. Identify the type of gender-noun of the underlined word: **[1]**
The empress will arrive tomorrow.

a) feminine
b) common
c) masculine
d) neuter

34. He was reading a newspaper. **[1]**
Which word is a common noun?

a) was
b) a
c) he
d) newspaper

35. Children broke the window pane. **[1]**
Which word is a plural noun?

a) window pane
b) broke
c) the
d) children

36. Choose the appropriate article: **[1]**
Are you attending _____ dinner tonight?

a) an
b) a
c) no article required
d) the

37. Choose the appropriate article: **[1]**
I found _____ empty bottle floating in _____ water.

a) the, the
b) an, an
c) an, the
d) a, the

38. Choose the appropriate article: **[1]**
He saw _____ big crocodile swimming towards him.

a) no article required
b) a
c) an
d) the

39. Choose the appropriate article: **[1]**
_____ students of this class are very punctual.

a) The
b) An
c) No article required
d) A

40. Choose the appropriate article: **[1]**
Shall we go out for _____ meal this evening?

a) no article required
b) the
c) an
d) a

Solution

Class 06 - English

ENGLISH MCQ JANUARY -2021

1. **(b)** aerospace engineering
   Explanation: aerospace engineering
2. **(c)** in 1994
   Explanation: in 1994
3. **(c)** 15 days 16 hours 34 minutes
   Explanation: 15 days 16 hours 34 minutes
4. **(b)** Tagore School
   Explanation: Tagore School
5. **(a)** by Kalpana's father
   Explanation: by Kalpana's father
6. **(d)** Those who have had their blind day
   Explanation: According to the girl, those who have had their blind day are the best helpers. They understand how horrible it is to be blind.
7. **(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.
8. **(c)** few children were not healthy and active
   Explanation: few children were not healthy and active
9. **(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.
10. **(d)** The gardener
    Explanation: The old man tying up the roses was Peter, the gardener of the school.
11. **(c)** physical intelligence
    Explanation: physical intelligence
12. **(b)** for having started the fight
    Explanation: for having started the fight
13. **(d)** you think in words
    Explanation: you think in words
14. **(c)** if you are an all-rounder
    Explanation: if you are an all-rounder
15. **(d)** Pyramids of Egypt
    Explanation: Pyramids of Egypt
16. **(c)** a thing of joy forever
    Explanation: a thing of joy forever
17. **(d)** the mind
    Explanation: the mind
18. **(a)** their good deeds
    Explanation: their good deeds
19. **(c)** perfect
    Explanation: perfect
20. **(b)** wear unclean clothes
    Explanation: wear unclean clothes

21. **(b)** that teachers go home after work
Explanation: that teachers go home after work

22. **(a)** holy man
Explanation: holy man

23. **(b)** a place of pilgrimage for musicians
Explanation: a place of pilgrimage for musicians

24. **(a)** Saraswati and Rupvati
Explanation: Saraswati and Rupvati

25. **(d)** the monkey
Explanation: the monkey

26. **(c)** was held up longer than usual
Explanation: was held up longer than usual

27. **(a)** It can provide a solution of one's problem
Explanation: We often have many problems which can be analyzed by our dreams and it plays a major role in providing a solution to those problems.

28. **(d)** for the little ones to go to sleep
Explanation: for the little ones to go to sleep

29. **(a)** unconscious
Explanation: unconscious

30. **(b)** It makes the body alert
Explanation: Whenever our body is tired; a good and sound sleep rejuvenates it and makes it active and alert for the next day's activities.

31. **(c)** feminine
Explanation: feminine

32. **(a)** common
Explanation: common

33. **(a)** feminine
Explanation: feminine

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

35. **(d)** children
Explanation: children

36. **(d)** the
Explanation: the

37. **(c)** an, the
Explanation: an, the

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

39. **(a)** The
Explanation: The

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

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 06 - हिंदी (वसंत और बाल राम कथा)

Hindi MCQ January (2020-21)

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

1. **जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते** पाठ में लेखिका को कौन-सा शारीरिक दोष है? **[1]**

   a) गूंगी है
   b) इनमें से कोई नहीं
   c) दृष्टिहीन एवं बधिर है
   d) अपंग है

2. लेखिका को किसमें आनंद मिलता है? **जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते** पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

   a) प्रकृति को निहारने में
   b) लोगों से बात करने में
   c) फूलों की पंखुड़ियों को छूने पर उसकी घुमावदार बनावट को महसूस करने में
   d) सभी

3. **जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते** पाठ की लेखिका निम्नलिखित में से कौन है? **[1]**

   a) इनमें से कोई नहीं
   b) हेलेन केलर
   c) गुणाकर मुले
   d) केदारनाथ अग्रवाल

4. लेखिका ने अपनी जिस प्रिय मित्र की परीक्षा ली थी वह कहाँ से लौटी थी? **जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते** पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

   a) उपवन से
   b) नदी की ओर से
   c) जंगल से
   d) विद्यालय से

5. **जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते** पाठ के आधार पर बताइए की जिनके आँखें होती हैं, वे बहुत कम देखते हैं क्योंकि- **[1]**

   a) वे अपनी क्षमता की कदर नहीं करते
   b) वे आँखों का उपयोग नहीं करते
   c) इनमें से कोई नहीं
   d) उनकी आँखें खराब होती हैं

6. लेखिका टहनियों में नई कलियाँ कब खोजती है? **जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते** पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

   a) शरद ऋतु में
   b) वसंत ऋतु में
   c) ग्रीष्म ऋतु में
   d) वर्षा ऋतु में

7. जंगल से लौटी लेखिका की मित्र ने उसे क्या देखने की बात कही? **जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते** पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

   a) बगीचा एवं खिले हुए फूल
   b) कुछ खास तो नहीं
   c) सुंदर प्राकृतिक दृश्य
   d) बहुत कुछ

8. **जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते** पाठ किस विधा में लिखा गया है? **[1]**

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

9. **जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते** पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं? **[1]**

   a) हेलेन केलर
   b) जया विवेक

c) प्रेमचंद
d) सुंदरा स्वामी

10. इंदिरा गाँधी के बचपन का क्या नाम था? **[1]**

a) इंदिरा गाँधी
b) इंदिरा प्रियदर्शिनी
c) इनमें से कोई नहीं
d) इंदिरा

11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन चिट्ठी का पर्यायवाची नहीं है? **[1]**

a) पत्र
b) पोथी
c) पाती
d) खत

12. **संसार पुस्तक है** पाठ किस विधा में लिखा गया है? **[1]**

a) आत्म-कथा
b) कहानी
c) पत्र रूप में
d) निबंध

13. **संसार पुस्तक है** पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं? **[1]**

a) कृष्णा सोबती
b) विनय महाजन
c) प्रेमचंद
d) पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू

14. **संसार पुस्तक है** पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि लेखक के पत्रों का संकलन किस नाम से है? **[1]**

a) संसार पुस्तक है
b) पिता के पत्र पुत्री के नाम
c) भारत एक खोज
d) प्रकृति अक्षर है

15. लेखक ने प्रकृति के अक्षर किसे कहा है? **संसार पुस्तक है** पाठ के आधार पर बताइए। **[1]**

a) नदी और मैदानों को
b) सभी
c) पहाड़ों को
d) पक्षियों और पेड़ों को

16. जवाहरलाल नेहरू **संसार पुस्तक है** पाठ में किसे जानकारी दे रहे हैं? **[1]**

a) इनमें से किसी को नहीं
b) इंदिरा गाँधी को
c) कमला नेहरू को
d) विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित को

17. अगर पढ़ना आता हो तो राह में पड़ा रोड़ा भी _____ बन जाता है। **[1]**

a) ज्ञान से भरी पुस्तक
b) मोटी पुस्तक
c) पतली पुस्तक
d) संसार रूपी पुस्तक का पृष्ठ

18. इंदिरा गाँधी जब मसूरी में रह रही थी, तब उनकी आयु थी- **[1]**

a) 12 वर्ष
b) 11 वर्ष
c) 10 वर्ष
d) 9 वर्ष

19. **मैं सबसे छोटी होऊँ** कविता अनुसार बचपन सुहाना क्यों होता है? **[1]**

a) बचपन में खाने को मिलता है
b) बचपन में माँ का प्यार और सान्निध्य मिलता है
c) बचपन में सोने को मिलता है
d) क्योंकि बचपन में खेलने को मिलता है

20. **मैं सबसे छोटी होऊं** कविता में बच्ची किसकी गोद में सोने के लिए कह रही है? **[1]**

a) अपने पिता की
b) अपनी माता की
c) अपनी बहिन की
d) अपने भाई की

21. माँ के आँचल की छाया में बच्ची कैसा महसूस करती है? **[1]**

a) इनमे से कोई नहीं
b) भयभीत
c) उदास
d) निर्भय

22. **मैं सबसे छोटी होऊँ** कविता में बड़ी होकर बच्ची क्या नहीं खोना चाहती? **[1]**

a) बहन का प्यार
b) माँ का प्यार
c) पिता का प्यार
d) भाई का प्यार

23. '**मैं सबसे छोटी होऊँ**' कविता के कवि कौन हैं? **[1]**

a) सुमित्रानंदन पंत
b) श्री लाल शुक्ल
c) महादेवी वर्मा
d) रामधारी सिंह दिनकर

24. **मैं सबसे छोटी होऊँ** कविता में बच्ची क्या बनी रहना चाहती है? **[1]**

a) नटखट
b) इनमे से कोई नहीं
c) छोटी
d) शरारती

25. माँ का आँचल पकड़कर बच्ची क्या करना चाहती है? **(मैं सबसे छोटी होऊँ)** **[1]**

a) खिलौने मांगना
b) घूमना-फिरना
c) बातें करना
d) कहानी सुनना

26. **मैं सबसे छोटी होऊँ** कविता में बच्ची के अनुसार बड़ी बनकर माँ उसे किसकी कहानी नहीं सुनाती है? **[1]**

a) चंदा मामा की
b) परियों की
c) रानी की
d) राजा की

27. **मैं सबसे छोटी होऊँ** कविता में सबसे छोटी होने की कल्पना क्यों की गई है? **[1]**

a) जिम्मेदारियों से दूर भागने के लिए
b) पिता के समीप रहने के लिए
c) सदा माँ के साथ रहने के लिए
d) माँ से दूर होने के लिए

28. लोकगीत किसके संगीत हैं? **[1]**

a) आम जनता के
b) इनमें से कोई नहीं
c) राजा-महाराजाओं के
d) साधु-महात्माओं के

29. गरबा का संबंध किस राज्य से है? **[1]**

a) राजस्थान
b) महाराष्ट्र
c) गुजरात
d) केरल

30. इनमें से किस अवसर पर लोकगीत नहीं गाए जाते हैं? **[1]**

a) विवाह
b) जन्मोत्सव
c) त्योहार
d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

31. उत्तर प्रदेश में **लोकगीत** किस भाषा में गाए जाते हैं? **[1]**

a) पंजाबी
b) हिंदी
c) पूरबी
d) राजस्थानी

32. आल्हा के गीत किस कवि की रचना हैं? **[1]**

a) इनमें से कोई नहीं
b) कालिदास

c) जगनिक
d) विद्यापति

33. इनमें से कौन-सा गीत पंजाब में नहीं गाया जाता है? **[1]**

a) सोहनी-महिवाल
b) हीर-राँझा
c) ढोला-मारू
d) माहिया

34. लोकगीतों का सम्बन्ध किनसे है? **[1]**

a) प्रांतों से
b) उपरोक्त सभी
c) शहरों से
d) गाँव व देहात से

35. राजस्थानी भाषा में कौन से **लोकगीत** गाए जाते हैं? **[1]**

a) चैता
b) ढोला-मारु
c) पूर्वी
d) कजरी

36. लोकगीत गाए जाते हैं **[1]**

a) शास्त्रीय वाद्ययंत्रों की मदद से
b) ग्रामीण वाद्ययंत्रों की मदद से
c) इनमें से कोई नहीं
d) आधुनिक वाद्ययंत्रों की मदद से

37. सुग्रीव का भाई बाली कहाँ रहता था? **[1]**

a) पंपा सरोवर में
b) मतंग आश्रम में
c) चित्रकूट पर्वत पर
d) किष्किन्धा नगरी में

38. राम-लक्ष्मण को ऋष्यमूक पर्वत पर जाने की सलाह किसने दी? **[1]**

a) खर ने
b) कबंध ने
c) दूषण ने
d) रावण ने

39. शबरी किसकी शिष्या थी? **[1]**

a) कबंध की
b) ऋषि भरद्वाज की
c) मतंग ऋषि की
d) ऋषि वाल्मीकि की

40. रावण ने किसे सोने का हिरन बनने को कहा? **[1]**

a) दूषण को
b) विभीषण को
c) मारीच को
d) सुबाहु को

Solution

Class 06 - हिंदी (वसंत और बाल राम कथा)

Hindi MCQ January (2020-21)

1. **(c)** दृष्टिहीन एवं बधिर है
   Explanation: दृष्टिहीन एवं बधिर है
2. **(c)** फूलों की पंखुड़ियों को छूने पर उसकी घुमावदार बनावट को महसूस करने में
   Explanation: फूलों की पंखुड़ियों को छूने पर उसकी घुमावदार बनावट को महसूस करने में
3. **(b)** हेलेन केलर
   Explanation: हेलेन केलर
4. **(c)** जंगल से
   Explanation: जंगल से
5. **(b)** वे आँखों का उपयोग नहीं करते
   Explanation: वे आँखों का उपयोग नहीं करते
6. **(b)** वसंत ऋतु में
   Explanation: वसंत ऋतु में
7. **(b)** कुछ खास तो नहीं
   Explanation: कुछ खास तो नहीं
8. **(a)** आत्मकथा
   Explanation: आत्मकथा
9. **(a)** हेलेन केलर
   Explanation: हेलेन केलर
10. **(b)** इंदिरा प्रियदर्शिनी
    Explanation: इंदिरा प्रियदर्शिनी
11. **(b)** पोथी
    Explanation: पोथी
12. **(c)** पत्र रूप में
    Explanation: पत्र रूप में
13. **(d)** पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू
    Explanation: पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू
14. **(b)** पिता के पत्र पुत्री के नाम
    Explanation: 'पिता के पत्र पुत्री के नाम' से लेखक के पत्रों का संकलन है। ये पत्र जवाहरलाल नेहरु ने अपनी पुत्री इंदिरा गांधी को लिखे थे।
15. **(b)** सभी
    Explanation: सभी
16. **(b)** इंदिरा गाँधी को
    Explanation: इंदिरा गाँधी को
17. **(d)** संसार रूपी पुस्तक का पृष्ठ
    Explanation: संसार रूपी पुस्तक का पृष्ठ
18. **(c)** 10 वर्ष
    Explanation: 10 वर्ष
19. **(b)** बचपन में माँ का प्यार और सान्निध्य मिलता है
    Explanation: बचपन सुहाना इसलिए होता है क्योंकि बचपन में माँ का प्यार और सान्निध्य मिलता है। माँ हम पर दु:ख की छाया भी नहीं आने देती।
20. **(b)** अपनी माता की
    Explanation: बच्ची अपनी माँ की गोद में सोने के लिए कह रही है क्योंकि वह अपनी माँ के साथ ही रहना चाहती है।
21. **(d)** निर्भय
    Explanation: निर्भय

22. **(b)** माँ का प्यार
Explanation: बच्ची का मानना है कि ऐसे बड़े होने का क्या लाभ जिसमें माँ न तो अपने हाथों से खाना खिलाए और न ही नहलाकर तैयार करे। वह अपनी माँ के इस प्यार को नहीं खोना चाहती।

23. **(a)** सुमित्रानंदन पंत
Explanation: सुमित्रानंदन पंत

24. **(c)** छोटी
Explanation: छोटी

25. **(b)** घूमना-फिरना
Explanation: घूमना-फिरना

26. **(b)** परियों की
Explanation: परियों की

27. **(c)** सदा माँ के साथ रहने के लिए
Explanation: अपनी माँ के लगाव और स्नेह की छाया में रहने के लिए सदा छोटे होने की कल्पना की गई है।

28. **(a)** आम जनता के
Explanation: आम जनता के

29. **(c)** गुजरात
Explanation: गुजरात

30. **(d)** इनमें से कोई नहीं
Explanation: इनमें से कोई नहीं

31. **(c)** पूरबी
Explanation: पूरबी

32. **(c)** जगनिक
Explanation: जगनिक

33. **(c)** ढोला-मारू
Explanation: ढोला-मारू

34. **(d)** गाँव व देहात से
Explanation: गाँव व देहात से

35. **(b)** ढोला-मारु
Explanation: ढोला-मारु

36. **(b)** ग्रामीण वाद्ययंत्रों की मदद से
Explanation: ग्रामीण वाद्ययंत्रों की मदद से

37. **(d)** किष्किन्धा नगरी में
Explanation: किष्किन्धा नगरी में बाली और सुग्रीव का निवास था। संदेहवश सुग्रीव कि पत्नी को उसके भाई बाली ने हथिया लिया और सुग्रीव को नगर से बाहर कर दिया था।

38. **(b)** कबंध ने
Explanation: कबंध ने राम-लक्ष्मण को पंपा सरोवर के निकट ऋष्यमूक पर्वत पर जाकर सुग्रीव से मिलने की सलाह दी।

39. **(c)** मतंग ऋषि की
Explanation: शबरी मतंग ऋषि की शिष्या थी वह राम से मिलने की आशा में पंपा सरोवर के पास मतंग ऋषि के आश्रम में रह रही थी।

40. **(c)** मारीच को
Explanation: शूर्पणखा से रावण ने सीता की सुन्दरता की प्रशंसा सुनि इसलिए उसने सीता के अपहरण की योजना बनाई और मारीच को सोने का हिरन बनने के लिए कहा।

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4 Rawatbhata

MCQ Examination September (2020-2021)

CLASS 06 - MATHEMATICS

MCQ Test January

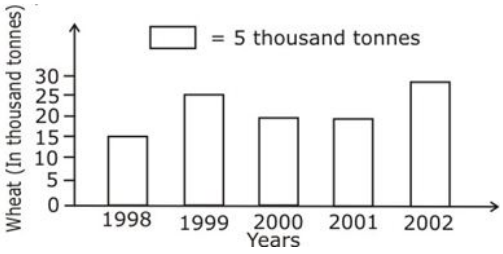
Time Allowed: 40 minutes **Maximum Marks: 40**

1. Following frequency distribution table shows marks (out of 50) obtained in English by 45 students of class VI. Which two classes have the same frequency? **[1]**

Class Interval	Frequency
0 - 10	1
10 - 20	6
20 - 30	20
30 - 40	12
40 - 50	6
Total	**45**

a) 10 - 20 and 40 - 50
b) None of these
c) 10 - 20 and 20 - 30
d) 20 - 30 and 40 - 50

2. Bar graph given below shows the amount of wheat purchased by government during the year 1998-2002. What is the amount of wheat purchased in 2002? **[1]**



a) None of these
b) 20
c) 10
d) 30

3. The number of times an observation occurs in a data is called its _____. **[1]**

a) Interval
b) Range
c) Raw data
d) Frequency

4. Following frequency distribution table shows marks (out of 50) obtained in English by 45 students of class VI. What is the size of class intervals? **[1]**

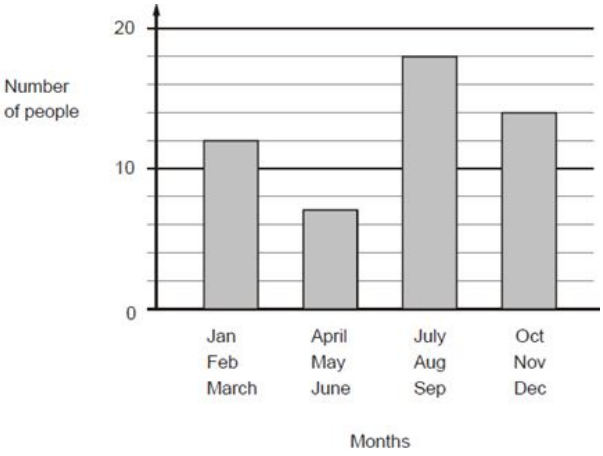
Class Interval	Frequency
0 - 10	1
10 - 20	6
20 - 30	20

30 - 40	12
40 - 50	6
Total	**45**

a) 15 b) 20

c) 5 d) 10

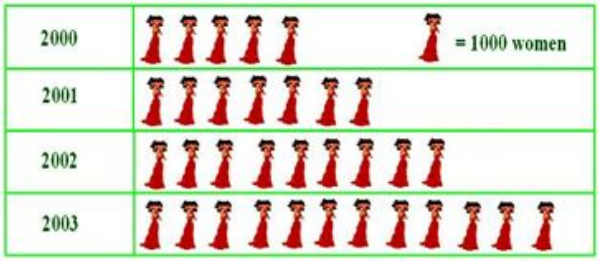
5. This chart shows the number of people with birthdays in each three months of the year. How many people have a birthday in January, February and March? **[1]**



a) None of these b) 9

c) 7 d) 12

6. In the following pictograph there is given the number of women who use cosmetics in a city in different years. In year 2000 how many women use cosmetics? **[1]**



a) 8000 b) 6000

c) 5000 d) None of these

7. _____ can be 'grouped' and presented systematically through 'grouped frequency distribution'. **[1]**

a) None of these b) Raw data

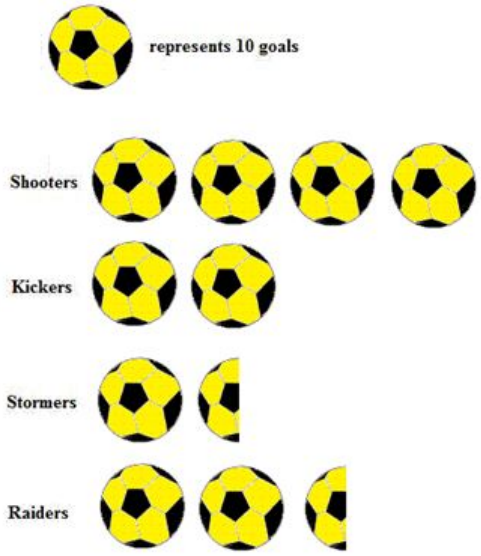
c) Interval d) Observation

8. How many dollars did Jim make doing his chores in January? **[1]**

a) 14 b) 21

c) 35 d) 28

9. The pictograph shows the numbers of goals scored by four soccer teams in a season. How many goals did Shooters score? **[1]**



a) 40 b) 30

c) 20 d) 10

10. The marks (out of 10) obtained by 28 students in a Mathematics test are listed as below: **[1]**
8, 1, 2, 6, 5, 5, 5, 0, 1, 9, 7, 8, 0, 5, 8, 3, 0, 8, 10, 10, 3, 4, 8, 7, 8, 9, 2, 0
The number of students who obtained marks more than or equal to 5 is

a) 15 b) 13

c) 17 d) 16

11. The area of a rectangle is 650 cm^2 and one of its sides is 13 cm. Find the perimeter of the rectangle. **[1]**

a) 130 cm b) 63 cm

c) 126 cm d) 120 cm

12. Find the cost of fencing a square park of side 250 m at the rate of ₹ 20 per metre. **[1]**

a) ₹ 10000 b) ₹ 1000

c) ₹ 20000 d) ₹ 2000

13. Find the perimeter of a rectangular sheet, if its area is 440 cm^2 and the length is 20 cm. **[1]**

a) 25 cm b) 20 cm

c) 28 cm d) 84 cm

14. Following figures are formed by joining six unit squares. Which figure has the smallest perimeter in Fig.? **[1]**

(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

a) (i) b) (iii)

c) (ii) d) (iv)

15. The perimeter of a regular octagon is 16 cm, the length of each side will be: **[1]**

a) 2 cm b) 8 cm

c) 16 cm d) 20 cm

16. The total cost of flooring a room at ₹ 8.50 per m^2 is ₹ 510. If the length of the room is 8 m, find its breadth. **[1]**

a) 6.5 m b) 7 m

c) 7.5 m d) 6 m

17. The perimeter of a rectangle whose length is 4 cm and breadth is 5 cm? **[1]**

a) 18 cm b) 9 cm

c) 1 cm d) 20 cm

18. Find the area in a square metre of a piece of cloth 1m 25 cm wide and 2 m long. **[1]**

a) 1.5 square m b) 4.5 square m

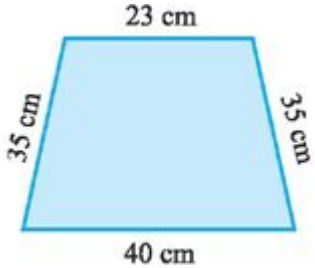
c) 2.5 square m d) 3.5 square m

19. The perimeter of a rectangle is 130 cm. If the breadth of the rectangle is 30 cm, find its length. **[1]**

a) 35 cm b) 30 cm

c) 25 cm d) 20 cm

20. Find the perimeter of the below figure is **[1]**



a) None of these b) 133 cm

c) 123 cm d) 103 cm

21. The formula for finding the area of a rectangle is: **[1]**

a) length $\times$ breadth b) $\frac{length}{breadth}$

c) length + breadth d) length - breadth

22. The perimeter of a rectangular sheet is 100 cm. If the length is 35 cm, find its breadth. **[1]**

a) 25 cm
b) 10 cm
c) 15 cm
d) 20 cm

23. To find the perimeter of the floor of your classroom, we will: **[1]**

a) divide the length of one side by the other side.
b) multiply the lengths of sides.
c) add the lengths of sides.
d) subtract the lengths of sides.

24. What is the length of the garden if the area of rectangular garden of width 60 m is 300 sq. m? **[1]**

a) 8 m
b) 50 m
c) 5 m
d) 7 m

25. Which formula will be used to find the area of the wall of a room? **[1]**

a) Length - Breadth
b) $\frac{1}{2} \times$ Length $\times$ Breadth
c) Length $\times$ Breadth
d) Length + Breadth

26. Which is a solution of the equation 5x + 2 = 17? **[1]**

a) 5
b) 7
c) 2
d) 3

27. Which of the following are expressions with numbers only? **[1]**

A. 3 (23 - 5) + 5 $\times$ 2
B. 2y + 15
C. (20 $\div$ 5) - 3z
D. 3x + 3

a) (A)
b) (D)
c) (C)
d) (B)

28. The value of the variable in an equation which satisfies the equation is called a _____ to the equation. **[1]**

a) equation
b) solution
c) coefficient
d) expression

29. Which of the following is an equation: **[1]**

a) 2p < 10
b) x + 7
c) 2y + 3 = 7
d) 12x

30. Write the statement 'p multiplied by 16' in the form of expression. **[1]**

a) 16p
b) p + 16
c) 16 – p
d) p – 16

31. Apples are to be transferred from larger boxes into smaller boxes. When a large box is emptied, the apples from it fill three smaller boxes and still, 20 apples remain outside. If the number of apples in a small box is taken to be x, what is the number of apples in the larger box? **[1]**

a) 3x + 20 b) 3x

c) 20 d) 3x - 20

32. Which of the following represent $6 \times x$ **[1]**

a) 6x b) 6 + x

c) 6 - x d) $\frac{x}{6}$

33. Which of the following is a solution of the equation x + 4 = 6? **[1]**

a) 2 b) 4

c) 5 d) 3

34. Write the statement “The sum of numbers x and 4 is 9” in the form of the equation. **[1]**

a) x + 4 = 9 b) 4x = 9

c) 4 ÷ x = 9 d) x - 4 = 9

35. Which of the following is a solution of the equation 2x = 12? **[1]**

a) 2 b) 12

c) 6 d) 24

36. I think of a number and on adding 13 to it, I get 27. The equation for this is **[1]**

a) x – 27 = 13 b) x + 27 = 13

c) x + 13 = 27 d) x – 13 = 27

37. Write in the form of expression “n multiplied by 2 and 1 subtracted from the product”. **[1]**

a) 1 - 2n b) 2n - 1

c) 1 + 2n d) n + 2

38. Write the statements "The sum of three times x and 11 is 32" in the form of equations: **[1]**

a) 3 + x - 11 b) 3 + x + 11 = 32

c) 3x + 11 = 32 d) 3x – 11 = 32

39. A bird flies 5 kilometers in one minute. Can you express the distance covered by the bird in terms of its flying time in minutes? (Use t for flying time in minutes.) **[1]**

a) 5 – t b) 5t

c) 5 + t d) 5 ÷ t

40. The equation 4x = 16 is satisfied by the following value of x **[1]**

a) -12 b) 12

c) 2 d) 4

Solution

Class 06 - Mathematics

MCQ Test January

1. **(a)** 10 - 20 and 40 - 50
   Explanation: Both have 6 frequency
2. **(d)** 30
   Explanation: 30 thousand tonnes in 2002
3. **(d)** Frequency
   Explanation: Number of times = Frequency
4. **(d)** 10
   Explanation: There is gap of 10 in each interval like 0.10,20,30 etc
5. **(d)** 12
   Explanation: 10+2 = 12
6. **(c)** 5000
   Explanation: $5 \times 1000 = 5000$
7. **(b)** Raw data
   Explanation: Group of raw data gives meaningful information.
8. **(a)** 14
   Explanation: $2 \times 7 = 14$
9. **(a)** 40
   Explanation: $4 \times 10 = 40$
10. **(c)** 17
    Explanation: Arranging the marks obtained in increasing order,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10.
    The number of students who obtained marks more than or equal to 5 is 17.
11. **(c)** 126 cm

    Explanation: The area of a rectangle is 650 cm^2 and one of its sides is 13 cm.
    The area of a rectangle = l $\times$ b = 650
    13 $\times$ b = 650
    b = 650 $\div$ 13
    b = 50 cm
    The perimeter of the rectangle = 2(l + b) = 2(50 + 13)= 2(63) = 126 cm
12. **(c)** ₹ 20000
    Explanation: The perimeter of the square park for fencing = 4 $\times$ L
    Here L= 250 m
    P = 4 $\times$ 250
    P = 1000 m
    Fencing the park will require 1000 m and the rate of ₹ 20 per metre
    So the amount required 20 $\times$ 1000
    Rupees = 20000
13. **(d)** 84 cm

    Explanation: If the area of the rectangular sheet is 440 cm^2 and the length is 20 cm.
    Area of rectangle = l $\times$ b
    20 $\times$ b = 440
    b = 440 $\div$ 20 = 22 cm
    So perimeter of rectangle = 2l + 2b = 2(20) + 2(22) = 40 + 44 = 84 cm
14. **(a)** (i)
    Explanation: We know that, perimeter of figure = numbers of sides $\times$ length of each sides

Consider the given figures,
(a) figure (i) has 10 units and each side have length 1 cm
So, perimeter = 10 $\times$ 1 = 10 cm
(b) figure (ii) has 12 units and each side have length 1 cm
So, perimeter = 12 $\times$ 1 = 12 cm
(c) figure (iii) has 14 sides and each side have length 1 cm
So, perimeter = 14 $\times$ 1 = 14 cm
(d) figure (iv) has 14 sides and each side have length 1 cm
So, perimeter = 14$\times$ 1 = 14 cm
By comparing all the perimeters of given figures, figure (i) has smallest perimeters.

15. **(a)** 2 cm
Explanation: The perimeter of a regular octagon is 16 cm.
We know that an octagon has 8 sides, so Perimeter of the octagon is = 8 $\times$ l
Perimeter = 16 cm
So, length = $\frac{16}{8}$
So, the length of each side will be = 2cm.

16. **(c)** 7.5 m
Explanation: The total cost of flooring a room at ₹ 8.50 per m^2 is ₹ 510.
So area of floor = 510 $\div$ 8.50 = 60 m^2
Area of floor = length $\times$ breadth
8 $\times$ breadth = 60 $\div$ 8 = 7.5 m
If the length of the room is 8 m, then breadth is 7.5 m.

17. **(a)** 18 cm
Explanation: Perimeter of rectangle = 2 $\times$ (l + b)
Here length = 4 cm and breadth = 5 cm
So, Perimeter = 2 $\times$ (4 + 5)
Perimeter = 2 $\times$ 9
Perimeter = 18 cm

18. **(c)** 2.5 square m
Explanation: The area is a square metre of a piece of cloth 1m 25 cm wide and 2 m long = length $\times$ breadth = 1.25 m $\times$ 2m = 2.5 square m.

19. **(a)** 35 cm
Explanation: We know the perimeter of a rectangle = 2 $\times$ (l + b)
Here, perimeter =130 cm and the breadth = 30 cm
130 = 2 $\times$ (l + 30)
$\frac{130}{2}$ = l + 30
65 = l + 30
Length = 65 - 30
Length = 35 cm

20. **(b)** 133 cm
Explanation: Perimeter means addition of all sides.
Perimeter = 23 cm + 35cm + 35cm + 40 cm =133 cm

21. **(a)** length $\times$ breadth
Explanation: The area is measure of the extent of a surface and it is measured in square units
If a rectangular figure is given having length = l and breadth = b
Then the area of that figure is l $\times$ b

22. **(c)** 15 cm
Explanation: We know the perimeter of a rectangular sheet = 2 $\times$ (l + b)
Here perimeter of a rectangular sheet is =100 cm and the length is = 35 cm
For finding breadth,
100 = 2 $\times$ (35 + b)

$\frac{100}{2}$ = 35 + b
50 = 35 + b
b = 50 - 35
Breadth = 15 cm

23. **(c)** add the lengths of sides.
Explanation: The perimeter of a rectangular surface is the sum of the distance of all the lengths of the sides of an object.
So, the perimeter = sum of lengths of sides
Add all the sides to find the perimeter of a figure.

24. **(c)** 5 m
Explanation: Area of the rectangular garden of = 300 sq. m
Width of rectangular garden = 60 m
We have to find the length of the rectangular garden
We know that Area = length $\times$ width
300 = length $\times$ 60
Length = $\frac{300}{60}$
length = 5 m

25. **(c)** Length $\times$ Breadth
Explanation: To find the area of the rectangular wall of a room whose length and breadth are given will be = length $\times$ breadth

26. **(d)** 3
Explanation: 5x + 2 = 17
Subtracting 2 from both sides, we get
5x + 2 - 2 = 17 - 2
i.e 5x = 15
Now dividing both sides by 5, we get
$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{15}{5}$
i.e x = 3.
Thus, x = 3 is the solution of the equation 5x + 12 = 17.

27. **(a)** (A)
Explanation: In this expression, no variables(alphabets) are used. Only numbers with operations are there. So, this is the expression with numbers only.

28. **(b)** solution
Explanation: By putting that value which satisfies the given equation is called the solution or root of an equation.
Ex : x + 5 = 6
by putting x = 1 in above equation, we get LHS = RHS.

29. **(c)** 2y + 3 = 7
Explanation: Out of all the four options, only this option has an equality sign.
Hence, 2y + 3 = 7 is equation.

30. **(a)** 16p
Explanation: 16 multiplied by p means 16 $\times$ p. As in algebra, if a constant is multiplied by a variable, the multiply sign could be removed from in between and the expression can be written as 16p.

31. **(a)** 3x + 20
Explanation: Let the number of apples added into each small box be 'x'.
Now, It should be added into 3 small boxes equally = x + x + x = 3x
Now leftover apples are 20.
So, Total apples = Number of apples in small boxes + 20 = 3x + 20

32. **(a)** 6x
Explanation: 6x

33. **(a)** 2
Explanation: x + 4 = 6
subtract 4 from both sides
x + 4 - 4 = 6 - 4
x = 2

34. **(a)** x + 4 = 9
Explanation: While writing the equation,
'sum' means +.
'is' means =.
So, the sum of x and 4 means x + 4. And as the question is saying that the sum of x and 4 is 9. Means sum = 9.
Therefore, equation becomes x + 4 = 9.

35. **(c)** 6
Explanation: We will use a separate variable method so for this
divide both sides by 2
$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{12}{2}$
x = 6

36. **(c)** x + 13 = 27
Explanation: Let us assume the number be 'x',
Then, adding 13 to the number = x + 13
Therefore, x + 13 = 27

37. **(b)** 2n - 1
Explanation: n multiplied by 2 = 2n
Now subtract 1 from 2n = 2n - 1

38. **(c)** 3x + 11 = 32
Explanation: 3 times x = 3x
sum of 3x and 11 = 3x + 11
it gives 32 i.e 3x + 11 = 32

39. **(b)** 5t
Explanation: We know that distance = speed $\times$ time
Here speed = 5km/min and time = t minutes.
So, Distance covered by the bird = 5 $\times$ t = 5t.

40. **(d)** 4
Explanation: Given equation is, 4x = 16
x = $\frac{16}{4}$ [Divide both numerator and denominator by 4]
x = 4

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 06 - SCIENCE

Science Multiple Choice Questions Test (January) 2020-21

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

1. Which one is a abiotic factor of environment? **[1]**

   a) Producer
   b) Decomposer
   c) Air
   d) Consumer

2. Which of the following is a biotic components: **[1]**

   a) Decomposer
   b) Water
   c) Air
   d) Soil

3. Which characteristic of organisms help them in continuation of life? **[1]**

   a) Transpiration
   b) Respiration
   c) Reproduction
   d) Excretion

4. In polar region, the condition is extremely **[1]**

   a) Cold and humid
   b) Hot and temperate
   c) Hot and humid
   d) Cold and temperate

5. A fish can not survive on land because **[1]**

   a) Fish do not like land
   b) Fish not able to get food
   c) Fish is not able to swim on land
   d) Fish is not able to respire from atmosphere

6. The microorganisms that feed on dead and decaying plants and animals are called **[1]**

   a) Consumers
   b) Carnivores
   c) Producers
   d) Decomposers

7. The animals living in polar region have **[1]**

   a) Thick hair and fat deposits below skin
   b) Dark skin and long tail
   c) Fine hairs and small body
   d) Small nose and body hair absent

8. Green leaves contain _____ to absorb solar energy. **[1]**

   a) Haemoglobin
   b) Xanthophylls
   c) Chlorophyll
   d) Magnesium ions

9. The place where a living organism live is called **[1]**

   a) Habitat
   b) Room

c) Habit
d) House

10. Excretion takes place in **[1]**

a) Only in microbes
b) Only in plants
c) Only in animals
d) Both plants and animals

11. A long winter sleep of animals is called **[1]**

a) Deep sleep
b) Cold sleep
c) Aestivation
d) Hibernation

12. Fish uses which organ to breath in water? **[1]**

a) Skin
b) Gills
c) Lungs
d) Mouth

13. Which type of habitat shown in the figure below **[1]**

a) Mountainous habitat
b) Xerophytic habitat
c) Mesophytic habitat
d) Aquatic habitat

14. Rats and snakes living in deserts come out of their burrows during night to **[1]**

a) Avoid high temperature
b) Get air
c) Avoid predators
d) In search of water

15. In sea plants and animals are surrounded by **[1]**

a) Saline water
b) Other animals
c) Soft water
d) Human beings

16. Tropical rainforest support large no of plants and animals because of **[1]**

a) Cold and moderate rain
b) Hot and heavy rain
c) Warm and cold temperature
d) Continuous warmth and rain

17. Typical feature of desert plant is **[1]**

a) Roots are short.
b) Lose very little water through transpiration.
c) Leaves are broad.
d) Loss of lot water through transpiration.

18. In desert **[1]**

a) Temperature is low and high rainfall
b) Temperature is high and scanty rainfall

c) Temperature is low and scanty rainfall
d) Temperature is high and high rainfall

19. Aquatic organisms have **[1]**

a) Long body and strong body
b) Oily body and scale on body
c) Streamlined body and webbed feet
d) Small size and small eyes

20. The organisms get food, water, air and shelter from **[1]**

a) Plants and animals
b) Neighbors
c) Habitat
d) Peasants

21. Ten millimeter is equal to **[1]**

a) 10 m
b) 10 dm
c) 1 cm
d) 100 cm

22. When the motion of the object is not along a fixed path with changing direction **[1]**

a) Periodic motion
b) Oscillatory motion
c) Random motion
d) Circular motion

23. Change in position of a body with time is called **[1]**

a) Distance
b) Motion
c) Displacement
d) Speed

24. In ancient India, small length was measured by **[1]**

a) Yard and meter
b) Foot and yard
c) Cubit and yard
d) Angul and mutthi

25. Lightening of thunder is heard earlier than it sound because **[1]**

a) Light travels faster than sound
b) Sound travels faster in air
c) Speed of light is less in air
d) Light is slower than sound

26. Which of the following is considered as greatest invention for mode of transport? **[1]**

a) Motor
b) Aeroplane
c) Steamer
d) Wheel

27. What device should a tailor use to measure the length of cloth? **[1]**

a) String
b) Measuring tape
c) Scale
d) Measuring pot

28. Five km is equal to **[1]**

a) 5000 m
b) 500 m
c) 500cm
d) 50 m

29. Tip of a second clock moves in **[1]**

a) Oscillatory motion
b) Linear motion
c) Periodic motion
d) Circular motion

30. A ball rolling on the ground shows **[1]**

a) Both rotational and rectilinear motion
b) Periodic and rotational motion
c) Only rectilinear motion
d) Only rotational motion

31. Light is a form of **[1]**

a) Energy
b) Mass
c) Power
d) Length

32. Which of the following surface can form an image? **[1]**

a) Table top made up of red stone
b) Unpolished table top
c) Wooden table top covered with clothes
d) Thick glass sheet placed on table

33. In a plane mirror image formed is **[1]**

a) Real and erect
b) Virtual and erect
c) Real and inverted
d) Virtual and inverted

34. Which is a natural luminous body? **[1]**

a) Sun
b) Moon
c) Burning candle
d) Burning lamp

35. Which of the following is not necessary for shadow formation? **[1]**

a) Unidirectional light
b) Translucent body
c) Large sized transparent body
d) Opaque object

36. Which of the following is not a luminous object **[1]**

a) Unlit candle
b) Glow worm
c) Burning gas lantern
d) Sun

37. We are able to see the object when **[1]**

a) Refracted light enters the eyes
b) Light emitted by object enters the eyes
c) All of these
d) Reflected light from the object enters the eyes

38. The colour of shadow **[1]**

a) Depends upon colour of the object
b) Depends upon size of the object
c) Is always black
d) Is always coloured

39. The image formed by a pin-hole camera is always **[1]**

a) Inverted
b) Erect
c) Virtual
d) Magnified

40. Which of the following is not always necessary to form a shadow? **[1]**

a) Screen

b) Opaque object

c) Source of light

d) Sun

Solution

Class 06 - Science

Science Multiple Choice Questions Test (January) 2020-21

1. **(c)** Air
   Explanation: The living things such as plants , animals and decomposer in a habitat are called its biotic components. Non living things such as soil, water, air are abiotic components of a habitat.
2. **(a)** Decomposer
   Explanation: The living things such as plants and animals in a habitat are called its biotic components. Non living things such as soil, water, air are abiotic components of a habitat. Biotic components of an ecosystem comprises of any living components that comes in contact with each other, their interaction and mutual influence. The biotic factors in an ecosystem include animals that consume other organisms and these organisms in turn are consumed by other organism in the higher trophic level. **Decomposer** is a biotic components.
3. **(c)** Reproduction
   Explanation: Living things can produce young one of similar kinds. This process is called reproduction. Some animal give birth to young ones like dog, cow; Some animal lay eggs like bird, hen ; Plant grow from seeds ,stem and root etc.
4. **(a)** Cold and humid
   Explanation: The two regions of the earth with extreme climatic conditions are the polar region and the tropical region. The climate of tropical region is warm and humid. And the climate of polar region is cold and humid.
5. **(d)** Fish is not able to respire from atmosphere
   Explanation: The main reason why fish can't live out of water is because they are unable to breathe. While your body needs to have air in order to breathe, a fish's body needs to have water. The air you take in through your nose or mouth goes into your lungs, which help your body get what it needs from the air you've breathed in -- the part of the air called "oxygen." Just like your body, the body of a fish also needs oxygen. The only difference is that fish get the oxygen from water because instead of having lungs as helpers fish have something called gills. The fish's gills can only take oxygen from water and not air, just like your lungs can only take oxygen from air and not water.
6. **(d)** Decomposers
   Explanation: After the death of plants and animals, a group other organism feed on them. This group consists mainly of microorganisms such a s fungi, bacteria, certain insects and worms in the soil, some other organism included in this are vultures, crow etc. Organisms that feed on decaying matter and convert it into useful materials are called decomposers.
7. **(a)** Thick hair and fat deposits below skin
   Explanation: The animals in polar region have to protect themselves from cold temperature, snow and chilly winds. These animals have thick coat of fur, long hair and deposit of fat layer under skin.
8. **(c)** Chlorophyll
   Explanation: Green plants are green because they contain a pigment called chlorophyll. In photosynthesis, chlorophyll absorbs solar energy to transform carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates and oxygen. This is the process that converts solar energy to a form that can be utilized by plants, and by the animals that eat them, to form the foundation of the food chain.
9. **(a)** Habitat
   Explanation: Habitat is a place where an organism lives naturally. A habitat has all the environmental conditions that an organism needs to survive.
10. **(d)** Both plants and animals
    Explanation: The process by which living organisms removes wastes is called excretion. It is essential as wastes are toxic substances. Excretion takes place in both plants and animals.

11. **(d)** Hibernation
Explanation: During the harsh winter months, many animals have adapted a special way of surviving the frigid temperatures. A long winter sleep of animals is called hibernation. Animal that hibernate have a unique way of slowing down their body functions so they can essentially “sleep” away the winter months.

12. **(b)** Gills
Explanation: Respiration in fish takes with the help of gills. Most fish possess gills on either side of their head. Gills are tissues made up of feathery structures called gill filaments that provide a large surface area for gas exchange.

13. **(b)** Xerophytic habitat
Explanation: Plants growing in the desert are called xerophytes. Given figure shows cactus plant. Cactus is desert plants. The cactus is a plant found in different shapes and forms, generally with a large number of sharp spines.

14. **(a)** Avoid high temperature
Explanation: Rats, snakes living in desert. They live in burrows to escape from hot temperature in daytime. And come out of their burrows during night to avoid high temperature.

15. **(a)** Saline water
Explanation: In the sea, plants and animals are surrounded by saline (salty) water. Most of them use the air dissolved in water.

16. **(d)** Continuous warmth and rain
Explanation: Tropical rainforest spread around the equator. Temperature like 15°C in winter and 40°C in summer are characteristic features of this region. Day and night are of equal during through year. The Western Ghats and Assam in India, South East Asia, Central Africa and the Amazon in Central America experience this type of climate. These regions receive abundant rainfall. A signification feature about this region is the tropical forest. A wide variety of plants and animals are found in these regions due to the continuous warmth and rain.

17. **(b)** Lose very little water through transpiration.
Explanation: Transpiration is the loss of water from a plant in the form of water vapor.
Features of desert plants that help them to survive there are:
*Lose very little water through transpiration.
* Leaves are either absent, very small or reduced to spines.
* stem is coved with thick waxy layer to retain water.
* Root grow very deep into the soil for absorbing water.

18. **(b)** Temperature is high and scanty rainfall
Explanation: Deserts are dry with very less rainfall, receiving approximately less than 25 cm rain throughout the year. Temperature ranges between 40 °C to 55°C. These are characterized by high rate of evaporation.

19. **(c)** Streamlined body and webbed feet
Explanation: Aquatic organisms have streamlined bodies which reduce resistance due to water. And Aquatic organisms have webbed feet which help them to swim in water and strong hind legs that help in leaping and catching their prey on land. Ducks have webbed feet that help them in swimming.

20. **(c)** Habitat
Explanation: The term habitat refers to the surroundings where organisms live. The organisms depend for their food, water, air, shelter and other needs on their habitat. Habitat means a dwelling place (a home).

21. **(c)** 1 cm
Explanation: 10 millimeters (mm) = 1 centimeter (cm).
10 centimeters = 1 decimeter (dm) = 100 millimeters.
100 centimeter = 1 meter (m) = 1,000 millimeters
1000 meters = 1 kilometer (km)

22. **(c)** Random motion
Explanation: When the motion of the object is not along a fixed path with changing direction is called random motion.

23. **(b)** Motion
Explanation: Motion is the change of position of a body with time, with respect to a stationary body. When a body remains in same position for a long time, it is said to be at rest.

24. **(d)** Angul and mutthi
Explanation: In ancient India, small length measurements used were an angul (finger) or a mutthi (fist). Even today, we can see flower sellers using their forearm as a unit of length for garlands in many towns of India.

25. **(a)** Light travels faster than sound
Explanation: Light travels at about 300 million metres per second, so you effectively see the flash instantly. Sound travels at more like 340 metres per second, so it can take many seconds for the sound to reach you. So light travels faster than sound.

26. **(d)** Wheel
Explanation: The wheel is perhaps man's greatest invention. Simple as it seems, it is the very basis of movement. The cart, the cycle, the motor-car and the railway train move on wheels. Even aircraft which fly thousands of kilometres through the air need wheels for taking-off and landing. It is not only for transport that the wheel is vital. Machines that produce various goods for us, watches that tell us the time, generators that produce electricity, and many gadgets which have become essential in our day-to-day life cannot work without a wheel.

27. **(b)** Measuring tape
Explanation: Tailors and some other persons have a small measuring tape to measure the length of cloth and also small distances. Tailors also have a metre rod which is one metre long.

28. **(a)** 5000 m
Explanation: One kilometre is equal to 1000 m.
1 km = 1000 m
5 km = 5 × 1000 m
5 km = 5000m

29. **(d)** Circular motion
Explanation: Circular motion is a movement of an object along the circumference of a circle or rotation along a circular path. So, Tip of a second clock moves is in Circular motion.

30. **(a)** Both rotational and rectilinear motion
Explanation: Rectilinear motion is another name for straight-line motion. Rotation around a fixed axis is a special case of rotational motion. So a ball rolling on the ground shows both rotational and rectilinear motion.

31. **(a)** Energy
Explanation: Light is a form of invisible energy which produces the sensation of sight.

32. **(d)** Thick glass sheet placed on table
Explanation: Image formation takes place by a reflecting surface. A thick glass sheet is a reflecting surface, so placed on table can form an image.

33. **(b)** Virtual and erect
Explanation: The image formed by a plane mirror is always virtual in nature. It is erect. It is of the same size as the object. It is formed at the same distance behind the mirror as the object is in front of the mirror.

34. **(a)** Sun
Explanation: Objects that give out or emit light of their own are known as luminous objects. Sun and stars are natural luminous body.

35. **(c)** Large sized transparent body
Explanation: Large sized transparent body is not necessary for shadow formation.Transparent body is a

medium which allows light to pass through it.The opaque and transluscent objects form the shadow as they do not or partially allow the light to pass through them.

36. **(a)** Unlit candle
Explanation: Luminous objects emit light. We see them by the light they emit. Lit candle is example of luminous object. But unlit candle is not example of luminous object.

37. **(d)** Reflected light from the object enters the eyes
Explanation: We are able to see the object when reflected light from the object enters the eyes to form image on retina.Its final destination is the retina, which lines the back of your eye. It's like the screen in a movie theater or the film in a camera. The focused light hits cells called photoreceptors.

38. **(c)** Is always black
Explanation: The colour of shadow is always black irrespective of colour of the object.A shadow is a dark area where light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.Shadow is not a real object. So it can't reflect light. Anything which doesn't reflect has black colour.

39. **(a)** Inverted
Explanation: Light always travels in a straight line. So the light from the top of an object passes through the pinhole, continues in a straight line, and ends up at the bottom, on a screen. Similarly the light from the bottom of the object travels through the pinhole, continues in a straight line, and ends up at the top, on the screen. Hence the image looks inverted.

40. **(d)** Sun
Explanation: Sun is not always necessary to form a shadow. Other sources of light in presence of opaque object and screen can form image.Opaque objects do not allow light to pass through them and cast dark patches behind them. These dark patches are called shadows.

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO.4

RAWATBHATA

CLASS 06 - SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOCIAL SCIENCE MCQ JANUARY - 2021

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

1. What was the result of changes in agriculture **[1]**

   a) Effect the kings revenue
   b) Decreased production
   c) Increased production
   d) No effect in the production

2. Which of the following is false regarding Vajjis **[1]**

   a) It is in present day Uttar Pradesh
   b) It was engaged with warfare with Magadha
   c) Vajjis were defeated by Ajatshatrus
   d) It was confederation of eight ganasanghas with its capital at Vaishalli

3. The capital Champa was also known as **[1]**

   a) Malla
   b) Taxila
   c) Malini
   d) Kuru

4. Why did Vajjis would continues to prosper as long **[1]**

   a) The people of Vajji met and worked together
   b) People did not held any republic
   c) The women were held by force
   d) They follow their own principles only

5. Mahapadma Nanda ruler extended his control up to which part of the continent **[1]**

   a) North-east
   b) North-west
   c) East
   d) South

6. _____ the ruler of Magadha married the princess of Vaishali, Kosala and Mathura **[1]**

   a) Nanda
   b) Ashoka
   c) Bimbisara
   d) Ajatshatru

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

   a. Panchala
   b. Surasena
   c. Kosala
   I. Bareilly
   II. Mathura

III. Awadh

Options are as follows:

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

8. Which was the most powerful kingdom about 600 B.C **[1]**

a) Ujjain
b) Magadha
c) Vajji
d) Avanti

9. Kingdom and Republics set-up in India **[1]**

a) 700 B.C
b) 500 B.C
c) 400 B.C
d) 600 B.C

10. How did the king carry on his work **[1]**

a) Himself collect the taxes
b) Did not keep any army
c) With the help of his council of ministers and other officers
d) Carry on work with the consultation of general public

11. A river of mass of snow and ice including its way down a high mountains valley before meeting into water **[1]**

a) Snow
b) Ice-sheet
c) Ice-bergs
d) Glaciers

12. Which two states in India share the common capital? **[1]**

a) Bihar and Lucknow
b) Haryana and Punjab
c) Gujarat and Rajasthan
d) Himachal Pradesh and J&K;

13. Where does the Great Indian desert lie? **[1]**

a) In the eastern part of India
b) In the southern part of India
c) In the western part of India
d) In the northern part of India

14. Andaman and Nicobar group of islands were affected by the Tsunami in- **[1]**

a) 2003
b) 2002
c) 2004
d) 2005

15. Which of the following are the east to west flowing rivers **[1]**

a) Godavari and Krishna
b) Narmada and Krishna
c) Ganga and Tapi
d) Narmada and Tapi

16. In the west of Indian continent is the- **[1]**

a) Arabian Sea
b) Bay of Bengal
c) Pacific Ocean
d) Arctic Ocean

17. Sahyadri is also known as **[1]**

a) Himadri
b) Aravallis

c) Western Ghats
d) Shivalliks

18. Countries which are bigger than India are - **[1]**

a) Canada
b) China
c) All of these
d) Russia (Ruse)

19. Height between 2000 to 4500 metres are **[1]**

a) Himachal
b) Himadri
c) Himad
d) Shiwaliks

20. How many Union Territories are there in India in 2020? **[1]**

a) 9
b) 6
c) 4
d) 8

21. The grasses, shrubs, and trees, which grow on their own without interference or help from human beings are called **[1]**

a) Natural vegetation
b) Desert vegetation
c) Mountain vegetation
d) Mangrove vegetation

22. The rainy season in India is from: **[1]**

a) October-December
b) January-April
c) May-August
d) June-September

23. In winter the lowest temperature experience in: **[1]**

a) Gang a-Brahmaputra delta
b) Western ghats
c) Northern India
d) Southern India

24. The world's highest rainfall occur in **[1]**

a) Mawsynram
b) Asansol
c) Nagaland
d) Mumbai

25. _____ have moderate climate. **[1]**

a) Rajasthan and Delhi
b) Delhi and Kolkata
c) Mumbai and Kashmir
d) Mumbai and Kolkata

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

a. Cold weather season	I. October-November
b. Southwest monsoon season	II. June to September
c. Season of retreating monsoon	III. December to February

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

27. Gir forest in Gujarat is the home of: **[1]**

a) Asiatic Tiger
b) Asiatic Elephant

c) Asiatic lion
d) Asiatic Rhinoceros

28. Cold weather reason is from: **[1]**

a) February to March
b) March to May
c) December to February
d) May to December

29. _____ are the homes of rich variety of wildlife. **[1]**

a) Mountains
b) Forests
c) Plateaus
d) Plains

30. What are the natural habitats of the wildlife? **[1]**

a) Plateau
b) Forests
c) Plain
d) Mountain

31. Who is SHO **[1]**

a) In charge of court
b) In charge of Hospital
c) In charge of railway station
d) In charge of Police station

32. Who does the work of measuring land and keeping land record **[1]**

a) Lawyer
b) Doctor
c) Chemist
d) Patwari

33. Anyone can register a case in the police station which comes under his/her _____. **[1]**

a) District
b) Locality
c) None if these
d) State

34. Which of the following is True **[1]**

a) The officer who looks after the education in a district is called professor
b) The lowest revenue officer in a district is Tehsildar
c) The municipalities are formed in the big cities
d) The District commissioner main function is to maintain peace , law and order in the district

35. Hindu Succession Amendment Act _____ gives rights to women in property. **[1]**

a) 2009
b) 2002
c) 2003
d) 2005

36. Maintaining law and order in the district is the most important responsibility of the **[1]**

a) Police officer
b) Punch
c) District collector
d) Sarpunch

37. Which among the following is the aspect of Administration in rural areas: **[1]**

a) Collection of land revenue
b) All of these
c) Maintenance of land records
d) Settlement of disputes

38. SHO stands for **[1]**

a) Station House Officer
b) Sub Head Officer
c) Station Head Officer
d) Station Head Order

39. The person who inherit the property of a person after his death **[1]**

a) His Daughter
b) His Wife
c) His Son
d) Son, Daughter and his wife

40. Tehsildar perform the following function except **[1]**

a) Collects revenue
b) Maintain law and order
c) He supports the work of Patwari
d) Make sure that land records are properly maintained

Solution

Class 06 - Social Science

SOCIAL SCIENCE MCQ JANUARY - 2021

1. **(c)** Increased production
   Explanation: introduction to the use of iron plough shares and production of paddy increased the production.
2. **(a)** It is in present day Uttar Pradesh
   Explanation: Vajji or Vrijji was a confederacy of neighbouring clans including the Licchavis and one of the principal mahajanapada Ancient India with its capital as vaishali.Today the area comes under northern Bihar.
3. **(c)** Malini
   Explanation: Formerly the capital of Anga was Malini but due to located on the right bank of river Ganga near the junction of river Champa,it had changed to Champa.
4. **(a)** The people of Vajji met and worked together
   Explanation: The people of vajji worked together with esteem and they have several divisions of their work. Vajji Sangha "Vajji Confederation", Vajji consisted of several janapadas, gramas (villages) and gosthas (groups). Eminent people were chosen from each khanda(district) as representatives to the Vajji gana parishad "people's council of Vajji". These representatives were called gana mukhyas. The chairman of the council was titled ganapramukha but often he was addressed as a king although his post was neither dynastic nor hereditary. The other executives were the mahabaladhrikrita (a minister of internal security), the binishchayamatya or chief justice, dandadhikrita (other justices) etc.
5. **(b)** North-west
   Explanation: MahapadmaNanda was a king of the Nanda dynasty seized the throne of magadha in 4th century bc. He established his power and extended his rule upto north frontier of india, and transformed it into a mighty empire further adding the north west frontier to it.
6. **(c)** Bimbisara
   Explanation: Bimbisara used marriage alliances to strengthen his position. His first wife was Kosala Devi, the daughter of Maha Kosala the king of Kosala, and a sister of Prasenjit. His bride brought him Kashi, which was then a mere village, as dowry.This marriage also ended the hostility between Magadha and Kosala and gave him a free hand in dealing with the other states. His second wife, Chellana, was a Lichchhavi princess from Vaishali and daughter of King Chetaka. As per Indologist Hermann Jacobi, Vardhaman Mahavira's mother Trishala was sister of Chetaka. His third wife, Kshema, was a daughter of the chief of the Madra clan of Punjab. These marriage alliances paved the way for the expansion of Magadha Empire both westward and northward.
7. **(b)** a(I),b(II),c(III)
   Explanation: Panchala was an ancient kingdom of northern India, located in the Ganges-Yamuna Doab of the upper Gangetic plain.The Panchalas occupied the country to the east of the Kurus, between the upper Himalayas and the river Ganges. It roughly corresponded to modern Budaun, Farrukhabad and the adjoining districts of Uttar Pradesh (near present-day Ramnagar village in Aonla tehsil of Bareilly district).
   Surasena was an ancient Indian region corresponding to the present-day Braj region in Uttar Pradesh. Surasena was one of the solasa (sixteen) Mahajanapadas in the 7th century BCE, mentioned its capital as Methora (now mathura).
   Kosala was an ancient Indian kingdom, corresponding roughly in area with the region of Awadh in present-day Uttar Pradesh.
8. **(b)** Magadha
   Explanation: Bimbisara became the king of Magadha in about 542 B.C. He helped to make it into a powerful kingdom by various methods. One was to marry princesses from the neighbouring ruling families. These rulers became his friends. The kingdom of Magadha had large deposits of iron ore. This

was a valuable metal at that time for both weapons and implements. Iron was now being used more extensively for clearing and ploughing the land, as well as for making tools used in other crafts. This added to the power and wealth of Magadha. Much of the trade and transport in the Ganga plain was carried on by boats on the river. Soon Magadha came to control the river. Bimbisara conquered the kingdom of Anga (with its capital near modern Bhagalpur), which was to the south-east of Magadha. In the kingdom of Anga was the important river-port of Champa from which ships sailed down to the delta of the Ganga and further along the east coast of India to South India. From South India, the ships returned with spices and precious stones which made Magadha rich.

9. **(d)** 600 B.C
Explanation:
about 600 B.C., a part of the Ganga plain had been cleared of forests and people had settled down in different tracts - Panchala, Surasena, Kosala, Kashi, Vidheha, Magadha, and so on. These territories were called janapadas and named after the ruling clan in each area. They no longer lived as simple tribes in a group of villages. They formed themselves into kingdoms and republics. A republic is that form of government in which power in held by the people or a group of elected persons or an elected chief. There is no hereditary king. In the ancient republics, it was the kshatriyafamilies who owned the land and who also had political power and were represented in the tribal assembly. This is the reason why some historians prefer to call this type of government 'oligarchy' the rule of the chosen few, as the non-kshatriyas were not represented in the assembly. The kingdoms and republics began to make new laws and their systems of government also changed.
The Shakyas and the Lichchhavis,living in what is today North Bihar, formed important republics. Of these kingdoms, the most powerful were Kosala, Magadha and Vatsa in the Ganga valley and Avanti with its centre at Ujjayini. The more powerful kingdoms and republics are sometimes referred to as the mahajanapadas. These kingdoms were constantly at war because they either wished to extend their territory or to control the rivers.

10. **(c)** With the help of his council of ministers and other officers
Explanation: With the help of chief minister, ministers and officers the king used to do his official work as to increase his realm and to collect taxes.

11. **(d)** Glaciers
Explanation: Glaciers are called "rivers of ice." Just like rivers, glaciers have fall lines where the bed of the glacier gets narrow or descends rapidly. Ice flows down the icefall just like water falls down a waterfall

12. **(b)** Haryana and Punjab
Explanation: Chandigarh is a city and a union territory in India that serves as the capital of both neighboring states of Haryana and Punjab. The city is not part of either of the two states and is governed directly by the Union Government, which administers all such territories in the country.

13. **(c)** In the western part of India
Explanation: In the western part of India.

14. **(c)** 2004
Explanation: According to official estimates in India, 10,136 people were killed and hundreds of thousands made homeless when a **tsunami** triggered by the **2004**Indian Ocean earthquake near the Indonesian island of Sumatra struck the southern coast on 26 December**2004.**
This disaster affected a total of fourteen regions. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands was one of them ,it comprise 572 islands (land masses at low and high tide), of which 38 are inhabited by people from the mainland and indigenous tribes. The islands were just north of the earthquake epicentre, and the tsunami reached a height of 15 metres (49 ft) in the southern Nicobar Islands. This ocean earthquake goes down in history as the deadliest of all time. It took the lives of over 230,000 victims throughout the fourteen regions and wounded more than double this number.

15. **(d)** Narmada and Tapi
Explanation: The **Narmada,** also called the Rewa, is a river in central India and the fifth longest river in the Indian subcontinent. It is one of only three major rivers in peninsular India that run from east to west (longest west flowing river), along with the Tapti River and the Mahi River.

The **Tapti** River is a river in central India between the Godavari and Narmada rivers. It flows westwards over a length of 724 km before draining through the Gulf of Khambhat into the Arabian Sea.

16. **(a)** Arabian Sea
Explanation: India is a country of **vast geographical expanse**. It is bounded by the **The Arabian Sea** in the **west.**

17. **(c)** Western Ghats
Explanation: Western Ghats (also known as **Sahyadri,** meaning The **Benevolent Mountains**) is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, located entirely in India.It is sometimes called the **Great Escarpment of India**.The range runs north to south along the western edge of the Deccan Plateau, and separates the plateau from a narrow coastal plain, called Konkan, along the Arabian Sea.

18. **(c)** All of these
Explanation:
Russia $\rightarrow 1,70,98,242 km^2$
Canada $\rightarrow 99,84,670 km^2$
China $\rightarrow 97,06,961 km^2$.
India $\rightarrow 3,287,263 km^2$.

19. **(a)** Himachal
Explanation: The **Mahabharata Range** also called the **Lesser Himalaya** or the "Himachal" is a major east-west mountain range with elevations 2,700 to 4,500 m.

20. **(a)** 9
Explanation: 9

21. **(a)** Natural vegetation
Explanation: The grasses, shrubs, and trees, which grow on their own without interference or help from human beings are called natural vegetation. Different types of natural vegetation are dependent on different climatic conditions, among which the amount of rainfall is very important. Due to varied climatic conditions, India has a wide range of natural vegetation.

22. **(d)** June-September
Explanation: The rainy season falls from June to September. The onset and advancement of monsoon take place in this season.

23. **(c)** Northern India
Explanation: The winter season continues from December to February in India. During this season, the sun rays do not fall directly on India. As a result, the temperature remains low in northern India during this period.

24. **(a)** Mawsynram
Explanation: Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the highest rainfall in the world, while Jaisalmer in Rajasthan receives negligible rainfall.

25. **(d)** Mumbai and Kolkata
Explanation: The climate of Mumbai and Kolkata is moderate throughout the year. Mumbai experiences moderate climate because of its tropical location, being located on the coast it is neither too hot nor too cold, Weather is generally humid.

26. **(c)** a(III),b(II),c(I)
Explanation:
    a. Cold weather season or Winter Season continues from December to February in India.
    b. Southwest Monsoon Season or Rainy Season falls from June to September. The onset and advancement of monsoon takes place in this season.
    c. Season of Retreating Monsoon or Autumn season falls in October and November.

27. **(c)** Asiatic lion
Explanation: The Asiatic lions live in the Gir forest in Gujarat. The entire forest area of the Gir National Park is dry and deciduous which provides the best habitat for Asiatic Lions.

28. **(c)** December to February
Explanation: The Cold Weather Season or Winter Season continues from December to February in India. During this season, the sun rays do not fall directly on India.

29. **(b)** Forests
Explanation: Animals which live in natural vegetation are called wild animals. Thousands of animal species live in forests.

30. **(b)** Forests
Explanation: The grasses, shrubs, and trees, which grow on their own without interference or help from human beings are called natural vegetation. Forest are the natural habitats of the wildlife.

31. **(d)** In charge of Police station
Explanation: In charge of Police station

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

33. **(b)** Locality
Explanation: Every police station has an area that comes under its control. All persons in that area can report cases or inform the police about any theft, accident, injury, fight, etc. It is the responsibility of the police of that station to enquire, to investigate and take action on the cases within his/her area or locality.

34. **(d)** The District commissioner main function is to maintain peace , law and order in the district
Explanation: The District commissioner main function is to maintain peace , law and order in the district

35. **(d)** 2005
Explanation: 2005

36. **(c)** District collector
Explanation: District collector

37. **(b)** All of these
Explanation: Administration in rural areas involves many aspects like the construction of public facilities; like road, drainage, check dams, drinking water facilities, Implementation of welfare schemes; like MNREGA, Disputes settlement, Maintenance of land records, Collection of land revenue.

38. **(a)** Station House Officer
Explanation: Station House Officer

39. **(d)** Son, Daughter and his wife
Explanation: Son, Daughter and his wife

40. **(b)** Maintain law and order
Explanation: Maintain law and order