Atomic Energy Central School No. 4 Rawatbhata

Class VI (Mathematics, Science, Social Science)

Multiple Choice Questions Examination –July (2019-20)

General Instructions: 1. Darken the appropriate circle in the OMR answer sheet.
2. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking.

Mathematics

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

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

2. Which of the following pair is co-prime? **1**

   a) 18 and 35 b) 6 and 8
   c) 7 and 35 d) 30 and 415

3. Which of the following is divisible by 9? **1**

   a) 15287 b) 15282
   c) 15286 d) 15267

4. A number is divisible by both 5 and 12. By which other number will that number be always divisible? **1**

   a) 17 b) None of these
   c) 15 d) 60

5. _____ is the factor of 68. **1**

   a) 17 b) 6
   c) 3 d) 5

6. The only prime number which is also even is **1**

   a) 6 b) 4
   c) 2 d) 1

7. The HCF of 66,77,88 **1**

   a) 11 b) 17
   c) 13 d) 12

8. If a number is divisible by 2 and 3 both then is divisible by **1**

   a) 7 b) 5
   c) 3 d) 6

9. In a morning walk, three persons step off together. Their steps measure 80 cm, 85 cm and 90 cm respectively. What is the minimum distance each should walk so that all can cover the same distance in complete steps? **1**

a) 5 cm
b) 15 cm
c) 10 cm
d) None of these

10. If a number is divisible by 9, it must be divisible by __. **1**

a) 5
b) 3
c) 6
d) 2

11. Sixth multiple of 11 is _____. **1**

a) 55
b) 88
c) 66
d) 77

12. Find the least number which when divided by 12, 16, 24 and 36 leaves a remainder 7 in each case. **1**

a) 151
b) 111
c) 131
d) 141

13. 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

14. Find the LCM of 20, 25 and 30. **1**

a) 300
b) 120
c) 90
d) 30

15. Which of the following is smallest prime number? **1**

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

16. Using divisibility tests, determine 10824 is divisible by ____. **1**

a) 9
b) 7
c) 11
d) 5

17. HCF of 8 and 12 is _____. **1**

a) 4
b) 24
c) 8
d) 12

18. Find the LCM of the following numbers: 9 and 4 **1**

a) 9
b) 36
c) 72
d) 4

19. Determine the greatest 3-digit number exactly divisible by 8, 10 and 12. **1**

a) 990
b) 980
c) 960
d) 970

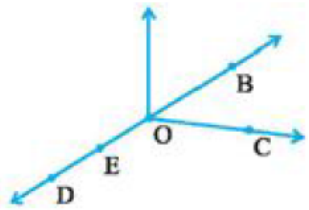
20. If two given numbers are divisible by a number, then their _____ are also **1**

divisible by that number.

a) both sum and difference b) sum

c) quotient d) difference

21. How many points does the given figure has? **1**



a) 3 b) 4

c) 5 d) 6

22. The diameter of a circle is 6 m. What is the difference between the diameter and the radius of the circle? **1**

a) 6 m b) 3 m

c) None of these d) 5 m

23. What is the length of the diameter of a circle of radius 10 cm? **1**

a) 20 cm b) 5 cm

c) 10 cm d) 15cm

24. By how many times will the radius of a circle increase, if its diameter is increased by 6 times? **1**

a) 12 times b) 2 times

c) 3 times d) 6 times

25. The radius of a circle is 6 m. What is the diameter of the circle? **1**

a) 12 m b) 3 m

c) 10 m d) 6 m

26. By how many times will the radius of a circle increase, if its diameter is increased by 2 times? **1**

a) 10 times b) 8 times

c) 2 times d) 4 times

27. An _____ is made up of two rays starting from a common end point. **1**

a) line b) angle

c) ray d) line segment

28. An angle divides the plane in to how many regions? **1**

a) 3 b) 2

c) 5 d) 4

29. In a given figure, the ray will be named as _____ **1**

a) OB b) X

c) Y d) XY

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

a) collinear b) non-collinear

c) non-collinear d) congruent

31. What is the longest chord of the circle? **1**

a) Diameter b) Radius

c) Center d) arc

32. In the figure given below, the ray will be named as _____ **1**

a) M b) N

c) OB d) MN

33. The distance around the circle is the _____. **1**

a) chord b) radius

c) circumference d) diameter

34. By how many times will the radius of a circle increase, if its diameter is increased by 8 times? **1**

a) 16 times b) 4 times

c) 6 times. d) 8 times

35. 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

36. How many line segments can be drawn using four non-collinear points? **1**

a) 5 b) 8

c) 6 d) 4

37. How many lines can pass through two given points? **1**

a) 3 b) 2

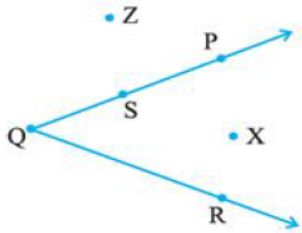
c) 4 d) 1

38. What is the radius of the resultant circle, if its diameter is decreased by half? **1**

a) radius is decreased by 2 times b) radius is increased by half

c) radius is decreased by half d) radius becomes 5 times of the diameter.

39. Point R is _____. 1



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

40. How many segments can be drawn using three non-collinear points? 1

a) 5
b) 3
c) 2
d) 1

Science

41. Carnivores have 1

a) Long sticky teeth
b) Sharp pointed teeth
c) Blunt teeth
d) Broad and strong teeth

42. Rice, wheat and maize are rich sources of 1

a) Vitamins and minerals
b) Carbohydrates
c) Lipids and proteins
d) Proteins

43. Sugar is an important ingredient of sweets and is obtained from 1

a) Sugar and sweet sugar
b) Rice and potato
c) Sweet sugar and potato
d) Sugarcane and beet root

44. Food: 1

a) Help in growth
b) Repair body parts
c) All of these
d) Gives us energy

45. Herbivores eat 1

a) Both plants and animals products
b) Synthetic products
c) Plants and plant products
d) Animals and animal products

46. Which vitamin is destroyed during heating? 1

a) Vitamin D
b) Vitamin A
c) Vitamin K
d) Vitamin C

47. Rickets is caused due to deficiency of 1

a) Vitamin K
b) Vitamin D
c) Vitamin A
d) Vitamin C

48. All deficiency diseases can be prevented by taking only 1

a) Only carbohydrates food
b) Contaminated food

c) Balanced diet d) Only protein rich food

49. Which disorders may leads to soft and bent bones? **1**

a) Night blindness b) Scurvy

c) Rickets d) Beriberi

50. When two drops of copper sulphate solution and ten drops of caustic soda are added to a food containing protein the colour change to 1

a) Green b) Blue

c) Violet d) Red

51. Vitamins A keeps our **1**

a) Lung and heart b) Eyes and skin healthy

c) Skin and heart healthy d) Eyes and bones

52. Which mineral is required for the formation of haemoglobin? **1**

a) Magnesium b) Iron

c) Calcium d) Iodine

53. Disease of children that occurs because of protein-carbohydrates deficiency is 1

a) Goiter b) Marasmus

c) Rickets d) Kwashiorkor

54. The main carbohydrates found in our food are **1**

a) Sugar and fructose b) Sugar and cellulose

c) Starch and sugar d) Starch and maltose

55. Swollen, spongy and bleeding gum is the symptom of **1**

a) Goiter b) Tetanus

c) Night blindness d) Scurvy

56. Which fibre yielding plant should be grown in a field having black soil and warm climate? **1**

a) Wool b) Jute

c) Coconut d) Cotton

57. Burning of cotton gives smell similar to burning of paper because **1**

a) Both are protein b) Both are made of cellulose

c) Both are plant product d) Both burn to give heat and light

58. Medium sized weaving machine run on power, used to produce cotton clothes on large scale 1

a) Weaving machine b) Stitching machine

c) Power loom d) Handloom

59. Strongest man-made fibre is **1**

a) Nylon b) Rayon

c) Silk d) Polyester

60. The seed of cotton is called **1**

a) Knitting b) Bolus

c) Binola d) Yarning

61. Cotton fibres are separated from seeds by the process of **1**

a) Hand picking b) Shearing

c) Weaving d) Combing

62. Jute is cultivated during **1**

a) Rainy season b) Winter season

c) Autumn season d) Summer season

63. The materials with less density than water **1**

a) Sink in water b) Submerge in water

c) Floats on water d) Dissolve in water

64. Lustre, hardness and rough or smooth is the _____ of materials. **1**

a) Detection b) Sonorous

c) Appearance d) Reflection

65. Aquatic animals respire by using **1**

a) Dissolved oxygen in water b) Dissolve carbon dioxide in water

c) Carbon dioxide in atmosphere d) Oxygen in atmosphere

66. Plastic, paper and wood are **1**

a) Semi-conductor b) Transparent

c) Conductor d) Insulator

67. Select the translucent materials from the following? **1**

a) Mirror b) Glass tumbler

c) Aluminium foil d) Butter paper

68. Which of these materials can be used to make chair? **1**

a) Plastic, glass and rubber b) Wood, elastic and polythene

c) Wood, metal and plastic d) Metal, plastic and clothes

69. Due to the action of air and water some metals loose their shine. This process **1**

is called

a) Malleability b) Anodising

c) Corrosion d) Tarnishing

70. Which of the following substance floats in water? **1**

a) Silver articles b) Earthen pots

c) Wooden logs d) Iron nail

71. A sieve is used for removing _____. **1**

a) cream from milk b) salt from water

c) smaller particles from large particles d) oil from water

72. Which of the following dissolve in water? **1**

a) Only gases b) Only solid

c) Solid, liquid and gases d) Only liquid

73. The machine used for both harvesting and threshing is called Combine **1**

a) Remover b) Harvester

c) Thresher d) Penetrator

74. Which process should be used for small piece of metals from engine oil ? **1**

a) Sublimation b) Evaporation

c) Filtration d) Decantation

75. Solid copper sulphate can be obtained from copper sulphate solution in water by the process of 1

a) Filtration b) Centrifugation

c) Evaporation d) Sedimentation

76. Solid can be separated from solution by **1**

a) Freezing b) Condensation

c) Evaporation d) Melting

77. 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

78. Salt is obtained from sea water mainly by the process of **1**

a) Decantation b) Filtration

c) Condensation d) Evaporation

79. Which of the following is a pure substance? **1**

a) Wood
b) Mercury
c) Air
d) Brick

80. When ice cold water is poured in glass, water droplets appear on its outer surface of glass due to **1**

a) Evaporation of water from the glass
b) Seeping of water through wall of glass
c) Condensation of water vapour
d) Filtration of water through glass

Social Science

81. Stone to stone technique in which

a) Both of these

b) The core was placed on a firm surface. The hammer stone was used on a piece of bone or stone that was placed on the core, to remove flakes that could be shaped.

c) Tool was to be made (also called the core) was held in one hand. Another stone, which was used as a hammer was held in the other hand. The second stone was used to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained

d) None of these

82. Which of the following activities were performed by early humans **1**

(I) Making fire
(II) Reading books
(III) Skinning animals
(IV) Writing on clay tablets
Options are as follows

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

83. Which of the following is false regarding Hungsi **1**

a) These were probably habitation-cum factory sites
b) Most tools were made from Iron
c) Some of the sites were close to springs
d) A number of Palaeolithic sites have been found here

84. One of the greatest discoveries made by early humans was of **1**

a) Tool making
b) Fire
c) Hunting
d) Paintings

85. Palaeolithic age is divided into many stages. What is the basis of this division **1**

a) Nature of stone used by the people
b) Nature of Leaves used by the people
c) Nature of papers used by the people
d) Nature of cave used by the people

86. Neolithic age is when **1**

a) Human being became a food producer
b) Human being became a food collectors
c) Human being became a food gatherers
d) Human being became a food cutter

87. There were some skills needed to hunt the animals in early days except **1**

a) Need a lot of presence
b) Need to be alert
c) To have a lot of money
d) Need to be quick

88. Name the site of early village **1**

a) Daojali Hading
b) Hallur
c) Chirand
d) Inamgaon

89. ____ were found in India during the Palaeolithic age **1**

a) Ostriches
b) Dinosaurs
c) Cat
d) Camel

90. Rock shelters are close to **1**

a) Tapi Valley
b) Ganga Valley
c) Inuds Valley
d) Narmada Valley

91. Earliest plants to be domesticated were **1**

a) Rice and Wheat
b) Wheat and Barley
c) Barley and Rice
d) Millet and Barley

92. Farmers and herders live in groups called **1**

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

93. Daojali Hading is site on the hills near **1**

a) Ganga Valley
b) Indus Valley
c) Brahmaputra Valley
d) Yamuna Valley

94. Ways in which grain was used except **1**

a) As food
b) As gift
c) As seed
d) As stem

95. Which of the following require more water?
a) Wheat b) Millet c) Barley d) Rice
96. Match the following
a. Black gram, millet I. Gulkral
b. Wheat, Green gram II. Paiyampalli
c. Wheat, Lentil III. Chirand
Options are as follows:
a) a(III),b(II),c(I) b) a(I),b(II),c(III) c) a(I),b(III),c(II) d) a(II),b(III),c(I)
97. Domestication began about
a) 8000 years ago b) 10000 years ago c) 14000 years ago d) 12000 years ago
98. Which of the following is not a Neolithic site?
a) Inamgaon b) Mehrgarh c) Burzahom d) Chirand
99. Neolithic sites, Catal Huyuk, were found in Turkey. Several things were brought from great distances- flint from_____, cowries from the_____ , shells from the _____ - and used in the settlement.
a) Malatya, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea b) Konya, Red Sea,Mediterranean Sea
c) Ankara, Red Sea,Mediterranean Sea d) Syria, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea
100. Pit-houses in Burzahom have been found why people make such type of house
a) Provide shelter in Autumn weather b) Provide shelter in Hot weather
c) Provide shelter in Cold weather d) Provide shelter for making potteries
101. How can we be prejudiced about many things 1
a) Region they come from b) All of these
c) Peoples religious believe d) Colour of people skin
102. Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar, one of the greatest leaders of India, shares his first experience of_
a) state-based discrimination b) caste-based discrimination
c) country-based discrimination d) culture-based discrimination
103. Identify these fishing nets

a) American fishing nets
b) Jewish fishing nets
c) Muslims fishing nets
d) Chinese fishing nets
104. There are ___ major religions in the world.
a) 8 b) 6 c) 7 d) 10
105. _____ is a fundamental law and principle according to which a country governed. 1
a) Act b) Amendment c) Constitution d) Law
106. Which of the following is false regarding Ladakh?
a) Very large agriculture is possible here since this region does not receive any rain
b) There are very few trees that can grow in the region
c) Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir
d) For drinking water, people depend on the melting snow during the summer months
107. Who discovered the sea route to India?

a) Americans b) Buddhist c) Dutch d) Portuguese

108. What happen when a people act on a their prejudice or stereotypes

a) Proud b) Discrimination c) Discrete d) Crimination

109. Which of the following spices is not grown in Kerala? 1

a) Pepper b) Capsicum c) Cardamoms d) Cloves

110. Ladakh has a very rich oral tradition of_____.

a) Movie and songs b) Songs and poems c) Drama and poems d) Songs and Dramas

111. The earth orbits around the sun is _____ in shape. 1

a) Around b) Square c) Triangle d) Oval

112. This is the main line of longitude

a) Equator b) Prime Meridian c) Southern Hemisphere d) Grid

113. Local time can be reckoned by the shadow cast by the sun, which is the _____ at noon and _____ at sunrise and sunset.

a) Equal, Equal b) Shortest, Longest c) Longest, Shortest d) Shortest, Shortest

114. Those places east of Greenwich will be ____ of Greenwich time and those to the west will be ____ it.

a) On, Behind b) Behind, Ahead c) Ahead, on d) Ahead, Behind

115. How many degree each of longitude does each time zone has ? 1

a) 15 degree b) 90 degree c) 180 degree d) 4 degree

116. Equator does not pass through the which of the following 1

a) South America b) Africa c) Asia d) Europe

117. The angle of the sun's rays goes on decreasing towards the 1

a) Temperate Zone b) Poles c) Equator d) Torrid Zone

118. The meridian which passed through Greenwich, where the _____ is located. This meridian is called the Prime Meridian

a) British Royal Observatory b) British Lab Observatory

c) American Local Observatory d) American Royal Observatory

119. The length of the latitudes are 1

a) Longest at the pole b) Shortest at the equator

c) Longest at the equator d) Shortest at the eastern hemisphere

120. When it is 12 noon at Greenwich the time at 150 east of Greenwich will be

a) 10 a.m b) 10 p.m c) 1 p.m d) 1 a.m

Solution

Class 06 - Mathematics

MCQ Test

Section A

1. (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.
2.
3. (b)
   15282

   Explanation:
   The sum of the digits in the given number is 1+5+2+8+2=18 which is divisible by 9.
   Hence 15282 is divisible by 9
4. (d)
   60

   Explanation:
   As the number is always divisible bye both 5 and 12 this means it will always be divisible by their producti.e 60
5. (a)
   17

   Explanation:
   68 = 2 x 2 x 17. Therefore 17 is the factor of 68.
6. (c)
   2

Explanation:

2 is only the even prime number

7. (a)

11

Explanation:

11

8. (d)

6

Explanation:

The number should be divisible by 6.

If any number is divisible by two numbers then is should be divisible by the product of same two numbers.

For.ex. 20 is divisible by 4 and 5 and 20 is also divisible by 20 (4 x 5)

9. (d)

None of these

Explanation:

The distance covered by each one of them is required to be the same as well as minimum. The required minimum distance each should walk would be the lowest common multiple of the measures of their steps Thus, we find the LCM of 80, 85 and 90.

5	80 85 90
2	16 17 18
2	8 17 9
2	4 17 9
2	2 17 9
3	1 17 9
3	1 17 3
17	1 17 1
	1 1 1

LCM= 5x2x2x2x2x3x3x17= 12240

The LCM of 80, 85 and 90 is 12240. The required minimum distance is 12240 cm.

10. (b)

3

Explanation:

As 9 is multiple of 3 ,therefore every number divisible bye 9 is divisible by 3

11. (c)

66

Explanation:

For 6th multiple multiply 11 by 6

11x6=66

Thus 66 is the sixth multiple.

12. (a)

151

Explanation:

We first find the LCM of 12, 16, 24 and 36 as follows :

2	12 16 24 36
2	6 8 12 18
2	3 4 6 9
2	3 2 3 9
3	3 1 3 9
3	1 1 1 3
	1 1 1 1

Thus, LCM = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 = 144

144 is the least number which when divided by the given numbers will leave remainder 0 in each case. But we need the least number that leaves remainder 7 in each case. Therefore, the required number is 7 more than 144. The required least number = 144 + 7 = 151.

13. (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.

14. (a)
300

Explanation:
LCM of 20, 25, and 30 is

2	20. 25. 30
2	10 25 15
5	5. 25. 15
5	1. 5. 3
3	1. 1. . 3
	1. 1 1

LCM = 2×2x5x5x3= 300

15. (a)
2

Explanation:
2 . It is the smallest and even prime number.

16. (c)
11

Explanation:
As difference between sum of the digits at odd places and even places taken from right in 10824 (. 4+8+1-0-2)is 11
Hence ,the number is divisible by 11

17. (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

18. (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

19. (c)

960

Explanation:

Firstly LCM of 8, 10,and 12 is

2	8. 10. 12
2	4. 5. 6
2	2. 5. 3
3	1. 5. 3
5	1. 5. 1
	1:. 1. 1

LCM= 2x2x2x3x5=120

120 is the smallest number divisible by 8,10 and 12 leaving remainder as 0.

NOW, largest 3 digit no is 999, divide 999 by 120

120) 999 (8

- 960

. 39

999 is not completely divisible by 9. Thus, largest 3 digit number completely divisible by the given numbers is 999-39=960.

20. (a)

both sum and difference

Explanation:

If two given numbers are divisible by a numbers then their sum and difference is also divisible by that number

E.g 35 and 20 are divisible by 5

Their sum (35+20=55)and difference(35-20=15) is also divisible by 5.

21. (c)

5

Explanation:

according to this figure 5 points are point D, point B, point C, point E and point O.

22. (b)

3 m

Explanation:

If diameter is 6m then the radius will be 3m therefore the difference will be 3m (6-3=3)

23. (a)

20 cm

Explanation:

The diameter of a circle is double the radius of that circle

Diameter =2 × radius

= 2×10cm = 20cm.

24. (d)

6 times

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 will increase six times then radius will also increase six times.

25. (a)
12 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 radius is 6m then diameter will be 2*6=12m.

26. (c)
2 times

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 will increase 2 times then radius will also increase 2 times.

27. (b)
angle

Explanation:
An angle consists of two rays rather than two line segments or two lines. Rays start from a specific point and extends infinetly in another direction.

28. (b)
2

Explanation:
An angle divides a plane into two regions, one inside the angle and the other outside the angle.

29. (d)
XY

Explanation:

A ray starts at a given point and goes off to infinity. In this figure the ray starts from point X and passes through point Y on its way to infinity. for naming a ray the starting point should be written first and then the other point so the ray will be named as XY.

30. (a)
collinear

Explanation:
Collinear points are those set of points which fall on the same line.

31. (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.

32. (d)
MN

Explanation:
The ray will be named as MN because it is starting from M and directed towards N.

33. (c)
circumference

Explanation:
The total length of the curved line of a circle is called the circumference of that circle. It is also called the distance around the circle.

34. (d)
8 times

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. Therefore diameter is twice the length of the radius or 2r where r is the radius of the circle.

If diameter(D) increases by 8 times then radius(R) will also increase 8 times.

35. (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

36. (c)
6

Explanation:
4 non-collinear points can make a square and the other two points will make its diaognals.

37. (d)
1

Explanation:
One and only one line can be pass through two given points .

38. (c)
radius is decreased by half

Explanation:
Radius is from the **center** of the circle to the circle's edge. Diameter is twice the length of the radius. Also diameter= 2* radius, if diameter decreses to half then radius will also be decreased by half (radius= 1/2* diameter)

39. (a)
on the angle

Explanation:
In the given figure point R lies on the ray QR therefore it will be said that the point R is **on the angle**

40. (b)

3

Explanation:
3 non-collinear points can make a triangle so 3 line segments can be formed using 3 non collinear points

Solution

Class 06 - Science

MCQ TEST 2019

Section A

41. (b)
    Sharp pointed teeth

    Explanation:
    Carnivores have sharp pointed teeth to tear the flesh of animals.

42. (b)
    Carbohydrates

    Explanation:
    Rice, wheat and maize are main cereals that provide carbohydrates to our body. Energy is released from carbohydrates after changing into glucose.

43. (d)
    Sugarcane and beet root

    Explanation:
    Sugar is obtained from sugar cane and beet root, which is an important ingredients part of food to make it sweet.

44. (c)
    All of these

    Explanation:
    All living things need energy to do work and for growth and repair. They get this energy from the food. Our body uses this energy for doing work.

45. (c)
    Plants and plant products

    Explanation:
    Herbivores eat plants and plants product only to obtain different nutrients required for growth and development.

46. (d)

Vitamin C

Explanation:
Heating of food item containing vitamin C at high temperature leads to loss of this vitamin.

47. (b)
Vitamin D

Explanation:
Rickets is caused due to deficiency of vitamin D in our diet.

48. (c)
Balanced diet

Explanation:
All deficiency diseases can be prevented by taking only balanced diet as it provides all the nutrients in correct proportion required by the body.

49. (c)
Rickets

Explanation:
Deficiency of vitamin D in diet may leads to soft and bent bones in early age of the individual.

50. (c)
Violet

Explanation:
When two drops of copper sulphate solution and ten drops of caustic soda are added to a food containing protein, the colour changes to violet.This test is called as Biuret Test

51. (b)
Eyes and skin healthy

Explanation:

Vitamin A keep our eyes and skin healthy and deficiency may leads to night blindness.

52. (b)
Iron

Explanation:
Chemiron Provides Iron. Chemiron is required daily to balance iron content of body and to produce required hemoglobin. Iron is very essential for the formation of Hemoglobin as iron is an integral part of hemoglobin.

53. (b)
Marasmus

Explanation:
Marasmus is a deficiency disease that occurs because lack of protein-carbohydrates in diet.

54. (c)
Starch and sugar

Explanation:
There are many kinds of carbohydrates in which starch and sugar are main kinds.They help to provide energy in the body

55. (d)
Scurvy

Explanation:
Swollen, spongy and bleeding gum is the symptom of scurvy due to deficiency of vitamin C.

56. (d)
Cotton

Explanation:
Cotton is the crop of tropical and sub-tropical areas and requires uniformly high temperature varying between 21°C and 30°C. The growth of cotton is retarded when the temperature falls below 20°C. Frost is enemy number one

of the cotton plant and it is grown in areas having at least 210 frost free days in a year.
The cotton crop is cultivated widely and different parameters of soil classification exist throughout the world. Field experiments show that black soil, alluvial soils and clay loam soils. All these types of soils are enriched with the silt and clay content.

57. (b)
Both are made of cellulose

Explanation:
Cotton and paper are made Is a cellulose. Cotton burns and may flare up when lit. No melted bead is left by it. After burning, it continues to glow. It gives out smell like that of a burning paper. The smoke is gray or white. The ash is fine, soft that can be easily crumbled.

58. (c)
Power loom

Explanation:
The device used for weaving is called looms. The looms either hand operated called handlooms or power operated called power looms.

59. (a)
Nylon

Explanation:
Strongest man-made fibre is nylon. Polyester and rayon are manmade fibre while silk is a natural fibre. **Nylon** is a polymer—a plastic with super-long, heavy molecules built up of short, endlessly repeating sections of atoms, just like a heavy metal chain is made of ever-repeating links. **Nylon** is not actually one, single substance but the name given to a whole family of very similar materials called polyamides

60. (c)
Binola

Explanation:

The seed of cotton is called as binola, which is used to extract fat to manufacture soap. **Binola Seeds** for Diabetes Cure-Cotton **seeds** (Gossypium herbaceum) reduce blood sugar due to the presence of natural antioxidants Borage oil.

61. (d)
Combing

Explanation:
Combing is a method for preparing carded fiber for spinning. Combing is divided into linear and circular combing. The Noble comb is an example of circular combing. The French comb is an example of linear combing. **Cotton** is **combed** when it is to be used for quality fabric with high thread counts. In general, **combing** is done to filter or sieve out any short length fibers (for example, fibers shorter than 21 mm).

62. (a)
Rainy season

Explanation:
Jute is a **rainy season** crop, sown from March to May according to rainfall and type of land. It is harvested from June to September depending upon whether the sowings are early or late.

63. (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.

64. (c)
Appearance

Explanation:
Lustre, hardness and rough or smooth is the appearance of materials.These are also the physical and chemical properties of metals.

65. (a)

Dissolved oxygen in water

Explanation:
Aquatic animals respire by using dissolved oxygen in water by using gills.Gills are modified lungs for aquatic animals, they take oxygen present in the water and respire.

66. (d)
Insulator

Explanation:
Plastic, paper and wood are insulators while metals are conductors.Insulators are those substances which do not allow electricity to pass through them.

67. (d)
Butter paper

Explanation:
The material through which light can pass partially is called translucent, e.g. butter paper, thin curtain, etc

68. (c)
Wood, metal and plastic

Explanation:
Wood, metal and plastic is commonly used for making chairs.As to make a chair hard solid substance is required so that it can hold the weight of the person who sits on it, hence wood, metal or plastic is used to make a chair. In these substances there is no intramolecular space between them so these substances are hard.

69. (c)
Corrosion

Explanation:
Due to the action of air and water some metals lose their shine. This process is called as corrosion.A layer of oxide is formed on the metal which takes away lusture from the metal. In iron the layer is called as rust.

70. (c)
Wooden logs

Explanation:
The substance having less density than water floats on water surface such as wooden logs will float on water.The substance which has more weight sinks in water.

71. (c)
smaller particles from large particles

Explanation:
Sieve is used for removing smaller particles from larger sized particles.When the size of particle it too small to be picked by hand or when the quantity is too large, sieving is used for separating substances. A sieve; having holes of proper size is used. The bigger particles are retained by the sieve whereas the smaller ones pass through it.

72. (c)
Solid, liquid and gases

Explanation:
Solids like sugar, salt dissolved in water. Maximum liquid dissolve in water. Water is a compound of 2 hydrogen a 1 oxygen. So gases are also dissolve in water. So water dissolve in solid liquid and gases.

73. (b)
Harvester

Explanation:
The modern combine harvester, or simply combine, is a versatile machine designed to efficiently harvest a variety of grain crops. The name derives from its combining three separate operations comprising harvesting—reaping, threshing, and winnowing—into a single process.

74. (c) Filtration
Explanation:
Small piece of metals can be removed from engine oil by the process of filtration.An oil filter is a filter designed to remove contaminants from engine

oil, transmission oil, lubricating oil, or hydraulic oil. This results in longer equipment life and more reliable operation

75. (c) Evaporation
Explanation:
Solid copper sulphate can be obtained from copper sulphate solution by the process of evaporation.Evaporation is a process of heating a solution ,where liquid particle (water) changes into gaseous form leaving the solid particle(copper sulphate)as residue.

76. (c) Evaporation
Explanation:
Solid can be separated from a solution by the process of evaporation.The process of conversion of water into vapour by heating it to its boiling point is called evaporation.The salt can be easily obtained from the salty water by the process of evaporation. If we boil this water, the water evaporated completely, leaving behind only the salt.

77. (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.

78. (d)
Evaporation

Explanation:
The process of conversion of water into its vapour is called evaporation. Evaporation can be used to separate a solid dissolved in liquid. Salt is obtained from sea water mainly by the process of evaporation.

79. (b) Mercury
Explanation:
Mercury is a metal made up of only one kinds of atoms.Mercury is an element which is a pure substance composed of only one kind of atom.

80. (c) Condensation of water vapour

Explanation:

The water droplets appearing on outer surface of glass is due to condensation of water vapour present in air when cold water is poured in glass.Condensation is the process which gas changes into a liquid when it touches a cooler surface.

Solution

Class 06 - Social Science

MCQ Examination July (2019-20)

Section A

81. (c) Tool was to be made (also called the core) was held in one hand. Another stone, which was used as a hammer was held in the other hand. The second stone was used to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained

    Explanation:

    Stone tools were probably made using different techniques.In stone on stone technique the pebble from which the tool was to be made (also called the core) was held in one hand. Another stone, which was used as a hammer was held in the other hand. The second stone was used to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained.

82. (c) I and III

    Explanation:

    During the Paleolithic, hominins grouped together in small societies such as bands, and subsisted by gathering plants and fishing, hunting or scavenging wild animals.The ability to make fire, generally with a friction device with hardwood rubbing against softwood (as in a bow drill) was a late development.Writing was not known.

83. (b) Most tools were made from Iron

    Explanation:

    Most tools were made from limestone,which was locally available.

84. (b) Fire

    Explanation:

    Fire was undoubtedly one of our earliest conquests of Nature.It was one of the greatest discovery of early humans.

85. (a) Nature of stone used by the people

    Explanation:

    Archaeologists have given lengthy names for the time that we are studying.They call the earliest period the Palaeolithic. This comes from two Greek words, ‘palaeo’, meaning old, and ‘lithos’, meaning stone. The name points to the importance of finds of stone tools.

86. (a) Human being became a food producer
Explanation:
The Neolithic is a progression of behavioral and cultural characteristics and changes, including the use of wild and domestic crops and of domesticated animals.

87. (c) To have a lot of money
Explanation:
To hunt animals or catch fish and birds, people need to be alert, quick, and have lots of presence of mind.

88. (d) Inamgaon
Explanation:
Inamgaon is a post-Harappan agrarian village and archaeological site located in Maharashtra, western India. Situated along the right bank of the Ghod River, it is considered to be the 'regional centre' of the Bhima Valley.

89. (a) Ostriches
Explanation:
Ostriches were found in India during the
Palaeolithic period. Large quantities of ostrich egg shells were found at Patne in Maharashtra.

90. (d) Narmada Valley
Explanation:
Natural caves and rock shelters are found
in the Vindhyas and the Deccan plateau. These rock shelters are close to the Narmada valley.

91. (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.

92. (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.

93. (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).

94. (d) As stem
Explanation:
Grain was used as food. Grain was used as seed and gift. Grain was not used as steam.

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

96. (d) a(II),b(III),c(I)
Explanation:
Wheat and Lentil grain found in Gulkral site of Kashmir.
Black gram and millet found in Paiyampalli site of Andra Pradesh.
Wheat, Green gram found in Chirand site of Bihar.

97. (d) 12000 years ago
Explanation:
The process in which people grow plants and look after animals is called Domestication. It was a gradual process that took place in many parts of the world about 12,000 years ago.

98. (a) Inamgaon
Explanation:
Mehrgarh, Burzahom and Chirand all are Neolithic site in Pakistan, Kashmi and Bihar respectively. Inamgaon is not a Neolithic site.

99. (d) Syria, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea
Explanation:
One of the most famous Neolithic sites, Catal Huyuk was found in Turkey. Several things were brought from Great distance –flint from Syria, cowries

from the Red Sea, shells from the Mediterranean sea – and used in the settlement.

100. (c) Provide shelter in Cold weather
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.

101. (b) All of these
Explanation:
We can prejudiced about many things: people's religous beliefs, the colour of their skin, the region they come from, the accent they speak in,the clothes they wear etc.

102. (b) caste-based discrimination
Explanation:
Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar, one of the great leaders of India, shares his first experience of caste-based discrimination, which took place in 1901 when he was just nine years old.

103. (d)
Chinese fishing nets

Explanation:
In India, Chinese fishing nets are fishing nets that are fixed land installations for fishing. While commonly known as "Chinese fishing nets" in India, the more formal name for such nets is "shore operated lift nets".Huge mechanical contrivances hold out horizontal nets of 20 m or more across.

104. (a) 8
Explanation:
There are many things that make us what we are, how we live, the languages we speak, what we eat, wear, the games we play and the things we celebrate.There are eight major religions in the world. Every single one of them is practised in India.

105. (c) Constitution
Explanation:

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India.It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles and the duties of citizens. B. R. Ambedkar, the chairman of the Drafting Committee, is widely considered to be its chief architect.

106. (a) Very large agriculture is possible here since this region does not receive any rain
Explanation:
Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Very little agriculture is possible here since this region does not receive any rain and is covered in snow for a large part of the year. For drinking water, people depend on the melting snow during the summer months. People here keep sheep and the sheep in this region are special because they produce pashmina wool.

107. (d) Portuguese
Explanation:
Vasco da Gama,(1460s –1524), was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea. His initial voyage to India (1497–1499) was the first to link Europe and Asia by an ocean route, connecting the Atlantic and the Indian oceans and therefore, the West and the Orient.

108. (b) Discrimination
Explanation:
Discrimination happens when a people act on a their prejudice or stereotypes.It is the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.

109. (b) Capsicum
Explanation:
Kerala is a state in the southwest corner of India. It is surrounded by the sea on one side and hills on the other. A number of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown on the hills. It is spices that made this region an attractive place for traders

110. (b)
Songs and poems

Explanation:

Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir People here keep sheep and the sheep in this region are special because they produce pashmina wool. Ladakh is also called Little Tibet.Ladakh has a very rich oral tradition of songs and poems. Local versions of the Tibetan national epic the Kesar Saga are performed and sung by both Muslims and Buddhists.

111. (d) Oval

Explanation:

Earth's orbit is not a perfect circle. It is elliptical, or slightly oval-shaped. This means there is one point in the orbit where Earth is closest to the Sun, and another where Earth is farthest from the Sun.

112. (b) Prime Meridian

Explanation:

Prime Meridian is the main line of longitude. The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line that, similar to the equator, divides the earth into eastern and western hemispheres. It is sometimes referred to as the Greenwich Meridian. All lines of latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.

113. (b) Shortest, Longest

Explanation:

Everyday, the sun rises and sets regularly. Naturally, it is the best time-keeper throughout the world. 'Local Time' is reckoned by the shadow cast by the sun, which is shortest at noon and longest at sunrise and sunset.

114. (d) Ahead, Behind

Explanation:

As the earth rotates from west to east, those places east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich time and those to the west will be behind it .

115. (a) 15 degree

Explanation:

The whole earth has been divided into 24 time zones. Each time zone covers 15° longitudes.

116. (d) Europe

Explanation:

The only continent that the equator does not pass through is North America, Australia, Europe, and Antarctica.

117. (b) Poles

Explanation:

The mid-day sun never shines overhead on any latitude beyond the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The angle of the sun's rays goes on decreasing towards the poles.

118. (a) British Royal Observatory

Explanation:

A prime meridian, based at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in London, was established by Sir George Airy in 1851. The 0° Meridian is also known as Prime Meridian. Greenwich meridian, imaginary line used to indicate 0° longitude that passes through Greenwich, a borough of London, and terminates at the North and South poles.

119. (c) Longest at the equator

Explanation:

The Equator is the longest circle of latitude and is the only circle of latitude which also is a great circle.

120. (b) 10 p.m

Explanation:

150 × 4 = 600 minutes = 10 hours

Time on Greewich is 12 noon . so, time on 150°E is 12 + 10 = 22 means 10 p.m.