Atomic Energy Central School No.4 Rawatbhata
Multiple Choice Question Examination (October 2019)

Class: VI   Subjects: Mathematics, Science, Social Science   MM: 120

Name:_____ Class/Sec: _____
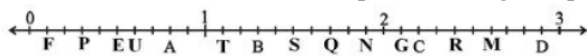
OMR Roll No:_____Invigilator's Sign:_____

Instruction: 1) Fill & darken roll number field correctly on OMR Sheet. In case of any error, OMR Answer Sheet will be not be read by the OMR Scanner.

2) Darken the most suitable option no. on OMR Answer Sheet.

3) There is no negative marking.

Mathematics

1. Write the decimal number represented by the points N on the given number line. 1

   a) 1.8   b) 2
   c) 1.9   d) 1.4

2. What is the decimal expansion of $\frac{8}{100}$? 1

   a) 0.8   b) 8
   c) 80   d) 0.08

3. Write as fractions in lowest terms: 0.125 1

   a) $\frac{3}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$
   c) $\frac{1}{4}$ d) $\frac{1}{8}$

4. What is the decimal expansion of $\frac{5}{10}$? 1

   a) 0.05   b) 5
   c) 2   d) 0.5

5. Write the following as decimals: "Thirty and one-tenth". 1

   a) 3   b) 30.01
   c) 30.1   d) 30

6. 83.25 – 73.46 = _____ 1

   a) 9.09   b) 9.7
   c) 97   d) 9.79

7. What is the place value of 4 in the given decimal 19.4? 1

   a) tenth   b) ones
   c) None of these   d) tens

8. 4.19 m in cm can be written as 1

   a) 41.9 cm   b) 419 cm
   c) None of these   d) 0.419 cm

9. Subtract Rs. 18.25 from Rs. 20.75 1

   a) Rs 25   b) Rs 0.25
   c) Rs 2.50   d) None of these

10. The length of a young gram plant is 75 mm. Express its length in cm. 1
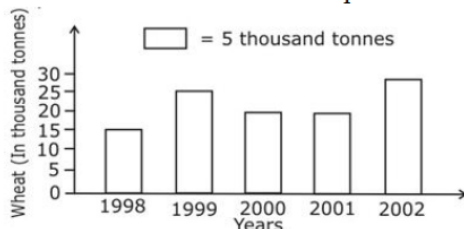
   a) 7.05 cm   b) 0.75 cm
   c) 75 cm   d) 7.5 cm

11. Rahul bought 4 kg 90 g of apples, 2 kg 60 g of grapes and 5 kg 300 g of mangoes. Find the total weight of all the fruits he bought. 1

a) None of these   b) 11.450 kg
c) 11.400 kg   d) 11.405 kg

12. The sum of 0.007 + 8.5 +30.08 is   1

    a) 38.587   b) 385.87

    c) 3858.7   d) 3.8587

13. Which of the following is smaller?   1

    a) 0.7   b) 7

    c) 0.07   d) 0.007

14. What is the place value of 1 in the given decimal 19.4?   1

    a) tens   b) ones

    c) tenth   d) None of these

15. Decimal notation of $\frac{3}{8}$ is _____.   1

    a) 37.5   b) 3.05

    c) 0.375   d) 3.75

16. 5.05 _____ 5.5   1

    a) =   b) >

    c) <   d) None of these

17. Which of the following point lies between 0.1 and 0.2?   1

    a) 10.9   b) 1.9

    c) 0.19   d) 1.09

18. Fraction form of 2.5 is _____.   1

    a) $\frac{5}{2}$ b) $\frac{3}{2}$

    c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{7}{2}$

19. _____ is read as 'forty-five point six'.   1

    a) 45.6   b) 0.456

    c) 4.56   d) 44.6

20. What is the decimal expansion of $\frac{125}{100}$?   1

    a) 0.125   b) 12.5

    c) 1.25   d) None of these

21. How many dollars did Jim make doing his chores in February?   1

    a) 14   b) 35
    c) 21   d) 28

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

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

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

Class Interval	Frequency
0 - 10	1
10 - 20	6

2

20 - 30	20
30 - 40	12
40 - 50	6
Total	**45**

   a) 15   b) 20
   c) 5   d) 10

24. The pictograph shows the monthly sales of three rival pizza companies. How many pizzas did Heaven's Pizza sell during the month?   **1**

   a) 4625   b) 3500
   c) 3250   d) 3000

25. This chart shows the number of people with birthdays in each three months of the year. Nobody has a birthday in October. Six people have a birthday in November. How many people have a birthday in December?   **1**

   a) None of these   b) 6
   c) 8   d) 2

26. In a village six fruit merchants sold the following number of fruit baskets in a particular season. How many fruit baskets were sold by Rahim?   **1**

   a) 700   b) 400
   c) 500   d) 650

27. How many paintings did the painter sell in March?   **1**

Jan	* * * * *
Feb	* * *
Mar	* * * *

* = 5 Paintings

a) 15
b) 5
c) 10
d) 20

28. Following frequency distribution table shows marks (out of 50) obtained in English by 45 students of class VI. What is the lower limit of the class interval 40 - 50? **1**

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

a) None of these
b) 40
c) 50
d) 10

29. Bar graph given below shows the amount of wheat purchased by government during the year 1998-2002. In which year the minimum amount of wheat was purchased minimum? **1**

a) 2000
b) 2001
c) 1999
d) 1998

30. This chart shows the number of people with birthdays in each three months of the year. How many people have a birthday before July? **1**

a) None of these
b) 7
c) 12
d) 19

31. Read the bar graph. What is the number of students in class VII in year 2005-2006? **1**

a) 250   b) 150
c) None of these   d) 200

32. The pictograph shows the monthly sales of three rival pizza companies. How many pizzas did Pizza House   **1**
sell during the month?

represents 1,000 pizzas

PizzaHouse

Draught's Pizza

Heaven's Pizza

a) 3750   b) 3000
c) 3500   d) 3250

33. This chart shows the number of people with birthdays in each three months of the year. How many people   **1**
have a birthday in July, August and September?

a) 12   b) 19
c) None of these   d) 18

34. Bar graph given below shows the amount of wheat purchased by government during the year 1998-2002.   **1**
In which year the minimum amount of wheat was purchased minimum?

a) 2000   b) 2001
c) 1999   d) 1998

35. The pictograph shows the earnings of four men in one week. As well as whole notes representing USD 100,   **1**

5

there can be quarter, half and three-quarter notes. How much did Chase earn?

 represents $100

Albert

Bernie

Chase

Donald

a) None of these　　　　　　　　　　b) USD 350

c) USD 425　　　　　　　　　　　　d) USD 300

36. 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
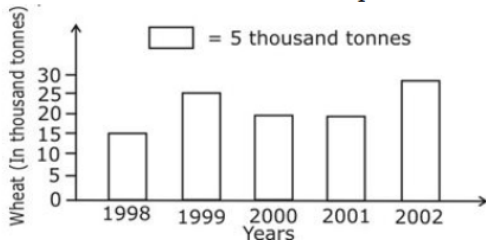
a) None of these　　　　　　　　　　b) 20

c) 10　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　d) 30

37. How many dollars did Jim make doing his chores in February?　　1

a) 14　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　b) 35

c) 21　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　d) 28

38. How many paintings did the painter sell in January?　　1
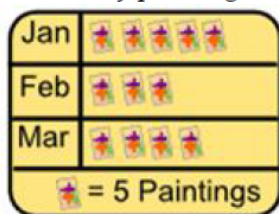
a) 15　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　b) 25

c) 20　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　d) None of these

39. Following frequency distribution table shows marks (out of 50) obtained in English by 45 students of class VI. Which class has the highest frequency?　　1

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

a) 30 - 40　　　　　　　　　　　　b) 40 - 50

6

c) 10 - 20   d) 20 - 30

40. In the following pictograph there is given the number of women who use cosmetics in a city in different   1
    years. In year 2000 how many women use cosmetics?
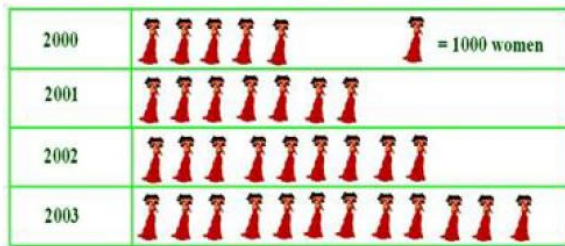
a) 8000   b) 6000
c) 5000   d) None of these

Science

41. Human brain is covered by a bony structure called   1

   a) Cranium   b) Rib cage
   c) Cartilage   d) Tendon

42. Cartilage is present in   1

   a) Nose tips and earlobes   b) Legs and hands
   c) Backbone and toes   d) Fingers and hands

43. Which of the following can contract and relax?   1

   a) Muscles   b) Cartilage
   c) All of these   d) Bones

44. The joint which allow the maximum movement is   1

   a) Hinge joint   b) Ball and socket joint
   c) Pivot joint   d) Fixed joint

45. The joints that help the bowler in game of cricket is   1

   a) Hinge joints   b) Fixed joint
   c) Pivot joint   d) Ball and socket joint

46. Backbone consists of   1

   a) 43 vertebra   b) 13 vertebra
   c) 33 vertebra   d) 23 vertebra

47. The upper arm has strong bone called   1

   a) Femur   b) Radius
   c) Ulna   d) Humerus

48. Muscles always works in   1

   a) Pairs   b) Always in groups
   c) Single   d) Single as well as pairs

49. Respiratory organs of our body are   1

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

50. Skeleton of human body   1

   a) Separate internal and external body   b) Are made of bone only
   parts
   c) Protect the inner organs   d) Forms the body organs

51. Which one of the following shows slowest movement?   1

   a) Snail   b) Earthworm
   c) Cockroach   d) Ant

52. X-ray is used to   1

   a) Diagnosis of microbes   b) All of these
   c) Treat the broken bone   d) Get the image of bone of body parts

53. Cockroach have   1
    a) Three pairs of legs and three pairs of wings
    b) Three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings
    c) Two pairs of legs and three pairs of wings
    d) Two pairs of legs and two pairs of wings

54. What makes bones so stronger?   1
    a) Iron and magnesium
    b) Copper and chlorine
    c) Calcium and phosphorus
    d) Sulpher and calcium

55. Which of these have least number of movable joints?   1
    a) Legs and feet
    b) Backbone
    c) Skull
    d) Arms and hands

56. Beside brain, skull also protects   1
    a) Lung
    b) Heart
    c) Nervous system
    d) Sense organs

57. Which of the following is a unicellular organism?   1
    a) Amoeba
    b) Hydra
    c) Earthworm
    d) Cockroach

58. Main function of human skeleton system is to   1
    a) Provide framework of body
    b) Provide circulatory system
    c) Make the outer covering
    d) Joins the bone

59. The bone shown in the figure is called   1
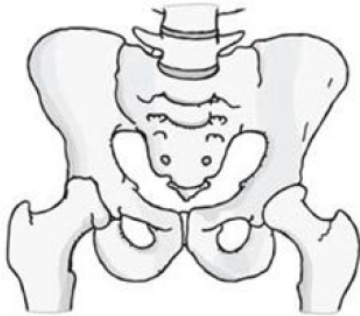
    a) Chest bone
    b) Pelvic bone
    c) Shoulder bone
    d) Vertebral bone

60. The body of earthworm is made up of   1
    a) Single bone
    b) Many rings joined end to end
    c) Many organs joined together
    d) Many bones

61. Forest, grassland, desert and mountain region are example of   1
    a) Aquatic habitat
    b) Xerophytic habitat
    c) Terrestrial habitat
    d) Mesophytic habitat

62. 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

63. Xerophytes are plants which are found in   1
    a) Deserts
    b) Sea
    c) Ponds
    d) Marshes

64. Those animals that do not adapted to particular habitat may   1
    a) Survive for many generation
    b) Harms the other organism
    c) Die in course of time
    d) Change into new species

65. 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

66. The elements that do not determine the weather of a place is   1

a) Temperature   b) Rain

c) Humidity   d) Type of soil

67. Which one is a abiotic factor of environment?   1

a) Producer   b) Decomposer

c) Air   d) Consumer

68. Small changes that take place in body of single organism to adjust in changed habitat is called   1

a) Absorbstion   b) Rehabilitation

c) Acclamation   d) Hebetation

69. The process by which living organisms remove wastes is called   1

a) Excretion   b) Photosynthesis

c) Transpiration   d) Respiration

70. 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

71. The organisms get food, water, air and shelter from   1

a) Plants and animals   b) Neighbors

c) Habitat   d) Peasants

72. 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.

73. Some animals hibernate to adapt for   1

a) Preventing loss of water from body.   b) Escaping from enemies

c) Escape hot weather   d) Escaping cold weather

74. Which one is not an example of habitat?   1

a) Cultivated land with grazing cattle.   b) A pond with fish

c) Forest with wild animals   d) A desert with camel

75. Polar bear protect themselves from predator due to   1

a) Thick fat layer   b) Very small size

c) White fur on the body   d) Coloured fur on the body

76. During photosynthesis which gas is released?   1

a) Nitrogen   b) Carbon dioxide

c) Oxygen   d) Hydrogen

77. Which one is marine organism?   1

a) Frog   b) Sharks

c) Water bugs   d) Crocodiles

78. Which one is not an example of response to stimulus?   1

a) Bending of stem towards light   b) Drooping of Mimosa leaves on touching

c) Hatching of egg   d) Watering of mouth to see delicious food

79. When a person living in plain area goes to mountains he/she breaths   1

a) Slower   b) Change person to person

c) Same rate as plains   d) Faster

80. Earthworms breathe through   1

a) Air tube   b) Skin

c) Gills   d) Lungs

Social Science

81. The organism in the _____ are divided into plants, animals, human beings and microbes   1

a) Mesosphere   b) Biosphere

c) Hydrosphere   d) Lithosphere

82. In which continent south pole lies?   1

a) Australia   b) Africa

c) South America   d) Antarctica

83. Which continent is permanently covered with thick ice ?   1

    a) Europe   b) Australia
    c) Asia   d) Antarctica

84. Which ocean does not surrounds the North America?   1

    a) Arctic Ocean   b) Atlantic Ocean
    c) Indian Ocean   d) Pacific Ocean

85. The second largest continent is   1

    a) Europe   b) Africa
    c) Australia   d) Asia

86. Asia and Europe together known as   1

    a) Eurasia   b) Euasia
    c) Eurosia   d) Eupasia

87. Why earth is called a blue planet ?   1

    a) 51% of the earth covered with water   b) 91% of the earth covered with water
    c) 71% of the earth covered with water   d) 31% the earth covered with water

88. Following were the teachings of Mahavira except   1

    a) They must follow very strictly the rules   b) Men and women who wished to know
    of ahimsa   the truth must not leave their homes
    c) Begging for food   d) They had to observe celibacy

89. Who was Satyakama Jabala?   1

    a) Was a slave only   b) Another name of Gautam Budhdha
    c) Another name of Mahavira   d) Best known thinker of the time

90. Gargi was famous for _____.   1

    a) Aerobics   b) Gymnastic
    c) Astronaut   d) Learning

91. Which of the following is false regarding life of Mahavira   1

    a) He died at the age of 72   b) He was founder of Buddhism
    c) He was born in the 6th century B.C   d) He spread the Jainism

92. Which of the following is true   1

    a) Monasteries were also centre for   b) Buddha favoured the caste system
    education

    c) Buddha and Mahavira favoured the   d) Buddha preached in Sanskrit
    Vedic Sacrifices

93. What was the language of ordinary people?   1

    a) Prakrit   b) English
    c) Sanskrit   d) Pali

94. Zoroaster was an ____ prophet   1

    a) Iranian   b) Chinese
    c) American   d) Egyptian

95. The word ____ means a stage of life   1

    a) Saint   b) Aastha
    c) Stag   d) Ashram

96. Magadhi in Magadh is which form of language   1

    a) Urdu   b) Sanskrit
    c) Prakrit   d) Pali

97. Sarnath is a place where Buddha   1

    a) Gain enlightenment   b) Passed away
    c) Born   d) Teach first time

98. The following verse has been taken from which book "Lord, grant strength and the rule of truth and good   1
thinking, by means of which one shall create peace and tranquillity"?

    a) Panini grammarian book   b) Zend Avesta
    c) Bible   d) Vanaya Patika

99. Who was not allowed to study Vedas   1

    a) Woman   b) Aged
    c) Children   d) Man

100. Name one of the place to which Jainism spread?   1

    a) Punjab   b) Himachal Pradesh
    c) Kashmir   d) Tamil Nadu

101. Vinaya Pitaka is a book in which   1

    a) Rule made for Sangha is written   b) Rule made for local people is written
    c) Rule made for grammar is written   d) Rule made for Buddha is written

102. Jainism was divided into two sects known as ___ and __   1

    a) Mahambaras and Swetambaras   b) Digambaras and Swetambaras
    c) Mahambaras and Hinambaras   d) Digambaras and Hinambara

103. _____ a group that was part of the Vajji sangha   1

    a) Princes   b) Lichchhavis
    c) Shakyas   d) Vajjivis

104. The ideas of the Upanishads were later developed by the famous thinker _____   1

    a) Shankaracharya   b) Dronacharya
    c) Bimbisara   d) None of them

105. Which of the following is false   1

    a) The Buddha taught that Karma has no effect on our lives   b) Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodhgaya
    c) At Sarnath Buddha taught fir first time   d) Upanishadic thinkers believe that the raja and Brahmans were ultimately one

106. Name the book where rules made for the Buddhist Sangha were written down   1

    a) Ahimsa   b) Zora aster
    c) Rajkarangini   d) Vinaya Pitaka

107. What was the name of mother of Satyakama Jabala?   1

    a) Jagotri   b) Jabali
    c) Jamitri   d) Jasola

108. Who wrote Upanishads   1

    a) Brahmins and Rajas   b) Merchants and Farmers
    c) Raja and Merchants   d) Merchants and Brahmins

109. The followers of Jainism believe in   1

    a) Law of performing sacrifices   b) Law of life after death
    c) Law of Truth   d) Law of Karma

110. The ideas of the Upanishads were later developed by the famous thinker _____   1

    a) Dronacharya   b) Chanakya
    c) Shankaracharya   d) Bhishmapitama

111. Why buddha taught in the Prakrit language   1

    a) Language of the ordinary people   b) Rich people of that time know this language
    c) Buddha Knows only this language   d) He like this language

112. Pick the odd one out   1

    a) Satyakama   b) Shankracharya
    c) Panini   d) Gautam

113. For expenditure incurred by municipality some money is obtained from   1

    a) People   b) Gram Panchayat
    c) State government   d) Central government

114. Match the following: **1**

a. Permanent official of the municipality	I. Chief executive officer
b. Local administration of cities come under	II. Maintain law and order
c. The foremost duty of the collector	III. State government

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

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

115. SHO stands for   **1**

    a) Station House Officer   b) Sub Head Officer

    c) Station Head Officer   d) Station Head Order

116. The city of ___ had plague scare in 1994   **1**

    a) Nasik   b) Surat

    c) Raipur   d) Manipur

117. _____ looks after the health department in the district   **1**

    a) Chief medical officer   b) Inspector

    c) Doctor   d) Medical president

118. Which of the following is a source of income of the Gram Panchayats?   **1**

    a) Levy duties   b) Income tax

    c) Professional Tax   d) Sales Tax

119. ___ is the highest officer of education department in the district   **1**

    a) Medical   b) Tehsildar

    c) District inspector of school   d) Police

120. At what level does a Panchayat Samiti operates a Panchayat Raj structure   **1**

    a) Gram Sabha   b) District Level

    c) Village Level   d) Block level

Solution

Class 06 - Mathematics

MCQ TEST

Section A

1. (c)
   1.9

   Explanation:
   N is lies after 1 and ninth part toward right. So the decimal number represented by the points N on the given number line is 1.9.

2. (d)
   0.08

   Explanation:
   When the denominator of a fraction is 100 has two zeros, we shift the decimal point in two places to the left.
   $\frac{8}{100}$ = 0.08

3. (d)
   $\frac{1}{8}$

   Explanation:
   0.125 = $\frac{125}{1000} = \frac{125 \div 125}{1000 \div 125} = \frac{1}{8}$

4. (d)
   0.5

   Explanation:
   $\frac{5}{10}$ = 0.5

5. (c)
   30.1

   Explanation:
   Thirty and one-tenth is written in decimal form as 30.1.

6. (d)
   9.79

   Explanation:
   83.25 – 73.46 = 9.79

7. (a)
   tenth

   Explanation:
   4 is first number of right side of decimal point. So the place value of 4 in the given decimal 19.4 is tenth.

8. (b)
   419 cm

   Explanation:
   100 cm = 1 m
   4.19 m = 4.19 × 100 cm = 419 cm

9. (c)

Rs 2.50

Explanation:
Rs. 20.75 − Rs. 18.25 = 20.75 − 18.25 = 2.50 = Rs 2.50

10. (d)
7.5 cm

Explanation:
The length of a young gram plant is 75 mm.
10 mm = 1 cm
Length in cm = 75 mm = $\frac{75}{10}$ cm = 7.5 cm

11. (b)
11.450 kg

Explanation:
Rahul bought 4 kg 90 g of apples, 2 kg 60 g of grapes and 5 kg 300 g of mangoes.
The total weight of all the fruits = 4 kg 90 g + 2 kg 60 g + 5 kg 300 g = 4.090 + 2.060 + 5.300 = 11.450 kg

12. (a)
38.587

Explanation:
0.007 + 8.5 +30.08 = 0.007 + 8.500 +30.080 = 38.587

13. (d)
0.007

Explanation:
0.007 is smaller than 0.07, 0.7 and 7.

14. (a)
tens

Explanation:
1 is second number of left side of decimal point. So the place value of 1 in the given decimal 19.4 is tens.

15. (c)
0.375

Explanation:
$\frac{3}{8}$ = 3 ÷ 8 =0.375

16. (c)
<

Explanation:
0.5 is greater than 0.05
So, 5.05 < 5.5

17. (c)
0.19

Explanation:
0.1 to 0.2 means 0.10 to 0.20. So 0.19 lies between 0.1 to 0.2 .

18. (a)
$\frac{5}{2}$

Explanation:

$2.5 = \frac{25}{10} = \frac{25 \div 5}{10 \div 5} = \frac{5}{2}$

19. (a)

45.6

Explanation:

45.6 is read as 'forty-five point six'.

20. (c)

1.25

Explanation:

When the denominator of a fraction is 100 has two zeros, we shift the decimal point in two places to the left.

$\frac{125}{100}$ = 1.25

21. (b)

35

Explanation:

5×7 = 35

22. (d)

30

Explanation:

30 thousand tonnes in 2002

23. (d)

10

Explanation:

There is gap of 10 in each interval like 0.10,20,30 etc

24. (a)

4625

Explanation:

4.625×1000 = 4625

25. (c)

8

Explanation:

14-6 = 8

26. (b)

400

Explanation:

4×100 = 400

27. (d)

20

Explanation:

4×5 = 20

28. (b)

40

Explanation:
lower limit of 40 - 50 is 40

29. (d)
1998

Explanation:
Shortest bar in 1998

30. (d)
19

Explanation:
12+7 = 19

31. (a)
250

Explanation:
250 in 2005-2006

32. (a)
3750

Explanation:
$3.75 \times 1000 = 3750$

33. (d)
18

Explanation:
18. 2 less than 20

34. (d)
1998

Explanation:
Shortest bar in 1998

35. (b)
USD 350

Explanation:
$3.5 \times 100 = 350$

36. (d)
30

Explanation:
30 thousand tonnes in 2002

37. (b)
35

Explanation:
$5 \times 7 = 35$

38. (b)
25

Explanation:

$5 \times 5 = 25$

39. (d)

20 - 30

Explanation:

20 - 30 has 20 frequency , the highest

40. (c)

5000

Explanation:

$5 \times 1000 = 5000$

Solution

Class 06 - Science

Multiple choice question paper

Section A

41. (a)
Cranium

Explanation:
Human brain is covered by a bony structure called Cranium that protect the brain from external injury. It consists of interlocking immovable joints

42. (a)
Nose tips and earlobes

Explanation:
Cartilage is present in nose tips and earlobes that can be easily folded. It is a part of bones those are flexible and not tough

43. (a)
Muscles

Explanation:
Muscles can contract and relax. They are attached to the bones and provide movement to the body

44. (b)
Ball and socket joint

Explanation:
The ball and socket joint allow the maximum movement in our body. They allow 360^0 movement

45. (d)
Ball and socket joint

Explanation:
The joints that help the bowler in game of cricket is ball and socket joint that help in rotation in all direction.It is present in shoulder and hip joints

46. (c)
33 vertebra

Explanation:
Backbone or spine is made up of 33 small bones called vertebrae that protect the delicate spinal cord.

47. (d)
Humerus

Explanation:
The upper arm of human has strong bone called humerus

48. (a)
Pairs

Explanation:
Muscles always works in pairs to move the body part by contraction and relaxation. They are attached to bones thus facilitates bones for movement

49. (a)

Lungs

Explanation:
Lungs are a pair of organs known for respiration. Deoxygenated blood gets oxygenated in lungs and transport to each cell for respiration

50. (c)
Protect the inner organs

Explanation:
Skeleton of human body protects the inner organs and provide framework to body. They are made up of 206 bones

51. (a)
Snail

Explanation:
The snails are one of the slowest creatures on the entire Earth, and the ones we regularly see in our gardens have a top speed of 50 yards per hour, this is about 1.3 cm. per second.

52. (d)
Get the image of bone of body parts

Explanation:
X-ray is used to get the image of bone of the body to know the position and fracture in bone in case of injury or any other medical issues

53. (b)
Three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings

Explanation:
Cockroach has three pairs of jointed legs and two pairs of wings attached to its abdomen. Males usually have wings, but females often don't.

54. (c)
Calcium and phosphorus

Explanation:
Presence of calcium and phosphorous in bone make them stronger. Hence these elements are necessary in the diet for strong and healthy bones

55. (c)
Skull

Explanation:
The joints in the skull bone (cranium) are examples of fixed or immovable joints. Skull have least number of movable joints.

56. (d)
Sense organs

Explanation:
Beside brain, skull also protects sense organs present in head regions mainly eye. It gives position and protects eye

57. (a)
Amoeba

Explanation:

That organism that consists of only one cell is called as unicellular organism. Amoeba is a unicellular organism. They reproduce asexually and never die

58. (a)
Provide framework of body

Explanation:
Main function of human skeleton system is to provide framework and support to body

59. (b)
Pelvic bone

Explanation:
The bone shown in figure is pelvic bone. It shows movement along all axes

60. (b)
Many rings joined end to end

Explanation:
The body of earthworm is made up of many rings joined end to end. These ring-like segments are called annuli

61. (c) Terrestrial habitat
Explanation:
The plants and animals that live on land are said to live in terrestrial habitats. All deserts, mountains and forests and grasslands are included under terrestrial habitat.

62. (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.

63. (a)
Deserts

Explanation:
Plants growing in the desert are called xerophytes. Leaves modified to spine to reduce transpiration is the adaptive feature of xerophytes.

64. (c) Die in course of time
Explanation:
Adaptation does not take place in a short time. It takes thousands of years for living beings to adapt to its habitat. Those animals which cannot adapt to these changes die out, and only the adapted ones survive.

65. (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.

66. (d) Type of soil
Explanation:
Weather describes the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time e.g. from day to day or week to week. Temperature, rain and humidity are element which determine weather of place. Type of soil is not determine the weather of place.

67. (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.

68. (c) Acclamation
Explanation:
The process of acclimation is all about the way that a person or other organism adapts to a new environment.Acclimation is a form of adaptation that an organism undergoes when transferred to a different habitat. It doesn't take as long as evolutionary adaptation and it doesn't affect the body composition of the entire species. Adjustment is made by modifying physical reactions to environmental changes, like shivering when exposed to cold weather.

69. (a) Excretion
Explanation:
All living things take food. Not all the food that is eaten is really used, only a part of it is utilised by the body. Our body produces some wastes. The process by which living organisms removes wastes is called excretion. It is essential as wastes are toxic substances.

70. (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.

71. (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).

72. (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.

73. (d)
Escaping cold weather

Explanation:
Hibernation is a deep sleep adaptation mechanism that helps such animals to save energy and survive the winter without consuming much food. The only reason why certain animals hibernate, is to escape from the harsh weather in winter. Both warm and cold-blooded animals hibernate during winter.

74. (a)
Cultivated land with grazing cattle.

Explanation:
A desert with camel is example of desert habitat, a pond with fish is example of an aquatic habitat and forest with wild animals is example of forest habitat. Cultivated land with grazing cattle is not example of habitat.

75. (c) White fur on the body
Explanation:
Polar bear has two thick layers of fur over its body. In addition to this, they have thick layer of fat under the skin; called blubber. These layers act as insulator and prevent the bear from extreme cold. Because of the white fur, the Polar Bear can easily mix with its snowy background and can hide from its prey and predator.

76. (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**.

77. (b)
Sharks

Explanation:
Marine habitat is the salt water habitat that included seas and oceans. Whale, shark, crab, dolphin etc are marine organism.

78. (c) Hatching of egg
Explanation:
All living organisms respond to stimuli because of sensitivity or responsiveness. Watering of mouth to see delicious food, bending of stem towards light and drooping of Mimosa leaves are response to stimulus but hatching of egg is not a response to stimulus.

79. (d) Faster
Explanation:
As you move up (ascend) to higher altitudes, air pressure reduces. Air still contains the same proportion of oxygen (21%) at high altitude. However, because of the lower air pressure, there is actually less oxygen available because the air is thinner . So, at high altitude, each breath that you take will contain fewer oxygen molecules. This means that you have to breathe faster and deeper to get oxygen into your body.

80. (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.

Solution

Class 06 - Social Science

Multiple Choice Examination (October-2019)

Section A

81. (b)
Biosphere

Explanation:
The Biosphere is the narrow zone where we find land, water and air together, which contains all forms of life.

82. (d)
Antarctica

Explanation:
Antarctica, completely in the Southern Hemisphere, is a huge continent. The South Pole lies almost at the centre of this continent.

83. (d)
Antarctica

Explanation:
Antarctica, completely in the Southern Hemisphere, is a huge continent. The South Pole lies almost at the centre of this continent. As it is located in the South Polar Region, it is permanently covered with thick ice sheets. There are no permanent human settlements. Many countries have research stations in Antarctica. India also has research stations there. These are named as Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri.

84. (c)
Indian Ocean

Explanation:
North America is the third largest continent of the world. It is linked to South America by a very narrow strip of land called the Isthmus of Panama. The continent lies completely in the Northern and Western Hemisphere.Three oceans surround this continent : North America is surrounded by Arctic ocean in its north side, Atlantic Ocean to the east, pacific oceanto its south and west.

85. (b)
Africa

Explanation:
There are seven major continents.Ordered from largest in *size* to smallest, they are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.

86. (a)
Eurasia

Explanation:
Asia is separated from Europe by the Ural mountains on the west. The combined landmass of Europe and Asia is called the Eurasia (Europe + Asia).

87. (c)
71% of the earth covered with water

Explanation:
The earth is called the blue planet. More than 71 per cent of the earth is covered with water and 29 per cent is with land. Hydrosphere consists of water in all its forms.

88. (b) Men and women who wished to know the truth must not leave their homes
Explanation:
Mahavira taught a simple doctrine: men and women who wished to know the truth must leave their homes.

89. (d) Best known thinker of the time
Explanation:
Satyakama Jabla had a deep desire to learn about reality, was accepted as a student by a brahmin teacher named Gautama, and became one of the best-known thinkers of the time

90. (d) Learning
Explanation:
There is mention of women thinkers, such as Gargi,who was famous for her learning, and participated in debates held in royal courts.

91. (b) He was founder of Buddhism
Explanation:
He was founder of Jainism

92. (a) Monasteries were also centre for education
Explanation:
Monasteries were also considered as an ideal centre for learning Buddhism.

93. (a) Prakrit
Explanation:
Ordinary people could understand the teachings of Mahavira and his followers, because they used Prakrit.

94. (a) Iranian
Explanation:
Zoroaster was an Iranian prophet. His teachings are contained in a book called the Avesta.

95. (d) Ashram
Explanation:
The word ashrama does not mean a place where people live and meditate.It is used instead for a stage of life.

96. (c) Prakrit
Explanation:
There were several forms of Prakrit, used in different parts of the country, and named after the regions in which they were used. For example, the Prakrit spoken in Magadha was known as Magadhi.

97. (d) Teach first time
Explanation:
The stupa at Sarnath is the building, known as a stupa, was built to mark the place where the Buddha first taught his message.

98. (b) Zend Avesta
Explanation:
The basic teachings of Zoroaster are
contained in the maxim "Good thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds." Here is a verse from the Zend Avesta:
"Lord, grant strength and the rule of truth and good thinking, by means of which one shall create peace and tranquillity."

99. (a) Woman
Explanation:
Generally, women were not allowed to study the Vedas, and they had to follow the ashramas chosen by their husbands.

100. (d) Tamil Nadu
Explanation:
Over hundreds of years, Jainism spread to
different parts of north India, and to Gujarat,Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

101. (a) Rule made for Sangha is written
Explanation:
The rules made for the Buddhist sangha were written down in a book called the Vinaya Pitaka.

102. (b) Digambaras and Swetambaras
Explanation:
There are two main branches of Jainism: Digambara and Swetambara.

103. (b) Lichchhavis
Explanation:
Mahavira was a kshatriya prince of the Lichchhavis, a group that was part of the Vajji sangha.

104. (a) Shankaracharya
Explanation:
Many of the ideas of the Upanishads were later developed by the famous thinker Shankaracharya.

105. (a) The Buddha taught that Karma has no effect on our lives
Explanation:
The Buddha taught that Karma has effect on our lives.

106. (d) Vinaya Pitaka
Explanation:
The rules made for the Buddhist sangha were written down in a book called the Vinaya Pitaka.

107. (b) Jabali
Explanation:
Satyakama Jabala, who was named after his mother, the slave woman Jabali.

108. (a) Brahmins and Rajas
Explanation:
Most Upanishadic thinkers were men,
especially brahmins and rajas.

109. (d) Law of Karma
Explanation:
The Jainism says every thing happens due to the result of our past doings. You reap what you saw i.e The Law of Karma.

110. (c) Shankaracharya
Explanation:
Many of the ideas of the Upanishads were later developed by the famous thinker Shankaracharya.

111. (a) Language of the ordinary people
Explanation:
Ordinary people could understand the teachings of Mahavira and his followers, because they used Prakrit.

112. (a)
Satyakama

Explanation:
Satyakama was the student while others were scholar/teacher.

113. (c) State government
Explanation:
State government

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

115. (a) Station House Officer
Explanation:
Station House Officer

116. (b) Surat
Explanation:
Surat

117. (a) Chief medical officer
Explanation:
Chief medical officer

118. (a) Levy duties
Explanation:
Levy duties

119. (c) District inspector of school
Explanation:
District inspector of school

120. (d) Block level
Explanation:
Block level