परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
आवधिक परीक्षण / Periodic Test 1 (2025-26)
विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2
केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: 6   विषय /Subject: English   अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Unit 1 and Unit 2 (only chapter 1)

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.__   कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: ____

	Section A	
1	**Choose the correct pronoun:** I don't know _____ name but Iknow _____. a) your, hers b) your, her c) yourself, himself d) her, your	**[1]**
2	**Choose the correct pronoun:** We are not aspoor as _____. a) us b) them c) I d) they	**[1]**
3	**Choose the correct adjective for the given sentence:** There were _____students in class. a) much b) some c) more d) many	**[1]**

4	Which of the following is a qualitative adjective? a) Him b) Neat c) Half d) That	[1]
5	Choose the correct verb: He _____sat there for three hours. a) do b) be c) does d) has	[1]
6	She has _____ (insult) the boy. a) insulting b) insulted c) insults d) insult	[1]
7	Choose the correct helping verb: Tyler did not study for the test yet. a) study b) not c) did d) yet	[1]
8	Choose the correct helping verb: _____ he at home? a) there b) is c) are d) am	[1]
	Section B	
9	Why was Rama Natha angry?	[1]
10	How does Reynard make the Raven sing?	[1]

11	Punctuate the following sentences and write whether they are exclamatory or interrogative sentences.
	
	   1. Wow, what an intelligent man he is
	
	   2. Oh how big the hole is
	
	   3. Do you like to read comic books
	
	   4. What is your favourite story
		[1]

12	Do you think Buntee will leave Gajaraj and go home with the farmer?	**[1]**
13	Give two examples to show that Gajaraj was very happy to have a friend.	**[1]**

14	Work in pairs.
	
	Put a tick mark at the end of the phrases describing those who need to be rescued. Share your answers with your teacher and classmates.
	
	   1. A man stuck in a building on fire. ( )
	
	   2. A woman buying vegetables in the market. ( )
	
	   3. A dog who has hurt its leg.( )
	
	   4. A tree being cut down in a forest.( )
		[2]

15	What was **unlikely** about the friendship of Gajaraj and Buntee?	**[2]**
16	Write a paragraph in about 100 - 150 words on the topic **A VisittoTheZoo** .	**[5]**
17	Write a paragraph in 80 - 100 words on the topic **Bad Effects of Watching Television.**	**[5]**

18	**Read the following passages carefully: - (1x5=5)**
	
	Dry fruits are useful in various diseases of the brain, muscles, and tissues. Particularly almond has got unique properties to remove brain weakness and strengthen it. Almond preserves the vitality of the brain, strengthens the muscles, destroys diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders. Walnut is another dry fruit that possesses wonderful qualities of curing brain weakness. According to Dr. Johnson, almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples, and oranges are rich in the phosphoric element and should normally be used by brain workers. Phosphorus nourishes the vital tissues of the body. It keeps the mind full of enthusiasm for more work.
	
	   1. Dry fruits are useful because they
	
	      a. strengthen our heart
	
	      b. cure various diseases of the brain, muscles, and tissues
	
	      c. give confidence to us
	
	      d. empower us to do challenging tasks.
	
	   2. Which one is not a property of almond?
	
	      a. It preserves the vitality of the brain
	
	      b. It strengthens the muscles
	
	      c. It destroys diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders
		[5]

d.   It strengthens our digestive system.

3.   Phosphoric element is profusely found in

    a.   almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples, and oranges

    b.   almonds, figs, papayas, guavas, and pineapples

    c.   all the green vegetables

    d.   seasonal fruits.

4.   Brain workers should take fruits rich in phosphoric element because

    a.   they remove brain weakness

    b.   they nourish the vital tissues of the body

    c.   they keep the mind full of enthusiasm

    d.   all the above.

5.   The word unique means the same as

    a.   ordinary

    b.   highly qualified

    c.   unusual

    d.   enlightened.

| 19 | **Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow: - (5)**

A myth has been built around the pelican, one of the oldest surviving birds. It is a commonly held belief that the mother feeds her chicks on her own blood. So people have regarded the pelican as the most affectionate and dutiful bird.

The large bill of the bird makes it very easy to recognise it. It has a short tail, short legs, long wings and a large bag under its bill. Because of its webbed toes, the pelican finds walking on the land difficult.

However, it is a delight to watch these birds in flight. The pelican has figured among the largest of all the birds. It has a wingspan of up to 2.75 metres and weighs between 4.5 and 11 kg. It lives in places with a moderate climate. It migrates to India, Africa and Iran in winter because its wings do not give sufficient protection against the cold. The brown pelican is the smallest of the pelicans. It dives its headlong into the water from quite a height to get at its prey. The other six species of pelicans have white plumage.

Pelicans are very sociable birds. They travel, rest, nest and even fish together. The young pelicans take wing when they are about two months old. The nests of pelicans are far from the source of any food. Therefore, adults have to fly great distances to get food. **Below you can find a summary of the above passage. Fill in each blank with one word/phrase to complete it. (1x4=4)**

Pelican is one of the oldest (a)_____ birds. It is believed that its young ones are fed by the mother's (b)_____. Perhaps due to this, the pelican is regarded as the (c) _____and dutiful bird. It has long (d)_____webbed feet and a very short tail. Pelican finds it difficult to walk on land because of its webbed toes. It lives in places where the climate is moderately | [5] |

cold. In all, there are sevenspecies of pelicans. **Find the words from the above passage that mean the same as: - (2x1/2=1)**

1. enough

2. friendly

Section C

20 | Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow. | **[3]**

"Are you missing your friend?" asked the farmer remembering the happy look on Buntee's face while sitting on the elephant's back. "I cannot see you go hungry," said the farmer, "If you miss your friend so much, go to him." The farmer removed the rope with which he had tied the dog.

1. The farmer uses the word _____ to refer to the elephant.

2. How did the farmer know that Buntee was hungry?

3. Why did the farmer remove the rope with which he had tiedBuntee?

4. Complete with one word:

   Gajaraj : Buntee :: _____ : farmer

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Answer Key

Section A

1) a) your, hers

2) b) them

3) d) many

4) b) Neat

5) d) has

6) b) insulted

7) c) did

8) b) is

Section B

9) Rama Natha was angry because nothing happened to the copper vessel. He thought that the copper vessel would change to gold after sprinkling the magic potion.

10) Reynard makes the Raven sing out of flattering only. He uses some words like 'King' just to flatter the Raven.

11)
    a. **Sentence type:** Exclamatory
    b. **Sentence type:** Exclamatory

     c. **Sentence type:** Interrogative
     d. **Sentence type:** Interrogative

12) No, Buntee is unlikely to leave Gajaraj and go home with the farmer voluntarily. The story shows that

    Buntee and Gajaraj share a deep bond and have become inseparable friends.

13)
- Gajaraj shared his food with Buntee when the dog was hungry, showing his generosity and care.
- Gajaraj playfully splashed water on Buntee during their bath together, indicating their playful

    and joyful interactions.

14)
    a. A man stuck in a building on fire. (✔)
    b. A woman buying vegetables in the market. (✗)
    c. A dog who has hurt its leg. (✔)
    d. A tree being cut down in a forest. (✔)

15) The friendship between Gajaraj and Buntee was unlikely because they were different species – an

    elephant and a dog. Normally, elephants and dogs do not interact closely in natural settings. However,

    their friendship blossomed due to their shared circumstances and the emotional bond they developed

    through their interactions and mutual care.

16) **A Visit to The Zoo**

    One day my friends and I went to see the zoo. We bought tickets and went in. First, we saw many water-

    birds, ducks and cranes in a pond. On one side there were monkeys in different cages. In other cages,

    lions, tigers, wolves and bears were kept. The lion was sleeping and the lioness was playing with her

    cubs. They looked very fearful. They roared at us and we moved on. Then we come to the glasshouses.

    Birds of different kinds and colours were kept in them. They were chirping. The white parrot and the

    white crow were new for us. Lastly, we enjoyed an elephant ride and returned home.

17) **Bad Effects of Watching Television**

    Television has become an essential part of every house. It is the cheapest source of entertainment.

    Children find it very interesting. But it has bad effects also. Seeing it for long hours harms the eyes.

    The students are left with less time to study. So their studies suffer. Many programmes influence young

    minds in the wrong way. Foreign programmes are not in good taste. The youth are easily attracted

    to them. They forget their own age-old culture. Their lives are spoiled. So television should be

    watched under the guidance of the elders.

18)
    i. (b) Dry fruits are useful because they cure various diseases of the brain, muscles and tissues
    ii. (c) Almond does not strengthen our digestive system.
    iii. (a) Phosphoric element is profusely found in almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples and oranges
    iv. (d) all the above

v. (c) The word unique means the same as unusual.

19)   a. surviving
      b. own blood
      c. most affectionate
      d. wings

   i. sufficient
   ii. sociable

Section C

20)   i. Friend
      ii. The farmer noticed that Buntee had not touched his food since coming home with him. Hence

         he could see that Buntee was hungry.

      iii. The farmer removed the rope because he empathized with Buntee's longing for his friend,

         Gajaraj. Seeing Buntee unhappy and not eating, the farmer realized that Buntee's happiness lay

         with Gajaraj. Therefore, he allowed Buntee to go back to his friend by removing the rope.

      iv. Mahout

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सभी न करना अनवाय है । येक न 1 अक का ह ।

न 1 भारत के उ र दशा म कौनसा पवत थत है ?

(क) अरावल　(ख) हमालय　 (ग) सतपड़ा　(घ) व याचल

न 2 'मातभ म ' क वता म हद महासागर के लए यत शद है ?

(क) चरण　　 (ख) वशी　　 (ग) हमालय　(घ) सध

न 3 'मलय पवन ' कहाँ से आती है ?

(क) हमालय　(ख) पिचमी घाट　(ग) मलय पवत　(घ) अरावल

न 4 भारतभ म पर   कन - कन महापष ने जम लया है ?.

(क) रामचं　　(ख) कण　　(ग) गौतम बध (घ) इन सभी ने ।

न 5 ी कण न अजन को या सनाया ?

(क) महाभारत　　(ख) रामायण　　 (ग) गीता　　(घ) कहानी

न 6 यानचंद क आमकथा का शीषक या है ?

(क) हार क जीत　　(ख) अ भलाषा　　(ग) गोल　　(घ) कोई नहं ।

न 7 सैनक के रहने के को या कहते है ?

(क) झपड़ी　　 (ख) इल　　　(ग) मचान　　 (घ) छावनी

न 8 पवन शद का पयायवाची नहं है ?

(क) वाय　　 (ख) पप　　(ग) समीर　　(घ) हवा

न 9 'पप क अ भलाषा ' क वता के लेखक कौन है ?

(क) महादेवी वमा　　 (ख) माखनलाल चतवद　(ग) तलसीदास　　(घ) मीराबाई

प्रश्न 10. बौद्ध धर्म के वर्तक कौन थे ?

(क) महात्मा गाँधी   (ख) दयानंद सरस्वती   (ग) विवेकानंद   (घ) गौतम बुद्ध

प्रश्न 11. लांस नायक है ?(

(क) सूबेदार   (ख) हॉकी दल   (ग) सैनिक निवास   (घ) भारतीय सेना का एक पद

प्रश्न 12. किस भारतीय खिलाड़ी को ' हॉकी का जादूगर ' कहा जाता है ?(क) मिल्खा सिंह   (ख) नीरज चोपड़ा   (ग) ध्यानचंद   (घ) उधम सिंह

प्रश्न 13. 'मातृभूमि ' कविता के लेखक कौन है ?

(क) रामधारी सिंह दिनकर   (ख) मैथिली शरण गुप्त   (ग) सोहनलाल द्विवेदी   (घ) कवि व दीप

प्रश्न 14. मेजर ध्यानचंद का जन्मदिन भारत में किस रूप में मनाया जाता है ?

(क) बाल दिवस   (ख) राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस   (ग) स्वतंत्रता दिवस   (घ) कोई नहीं ।

प्रश्न 15 गौतम बुद्ध ने किसका यश बढ़ाया ?

(क) नेपाल   (ख) चीन   (ग) भारत   (घ) संसार

प्रश्न 16 झरने कहाँ से झरते है ?

(क) पेड़ से   (ख) पहाड़ से   (ग) सीमा से   (घ) मैदान से ।

प्रश्न 17 'मातृभूमि ' कविता में कौन पुकार रहा है ?

(क) चील   (ख) कोयल   (ग) मनुष्य   (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी ।

प्रश्न 18 तीन नदियों की मिली हुई धारा को क्या कहते है ?

(क) पात   (ख) डेल्टा   (ग) वेणी   (घ) गंगा

प्रश्न 19 स्वतंत्रता से पहले अंग्रेज़ की भारतीय सेना का एक दल था ?

(क) मराठा रेजिमेंट   (ख) पंजाब रिजमेंट   (ग) गोरखा रेजिमेंट   (घ) जाट रेजिमेंट

प्रश्न 20. लोगों ने मेजर ध्यानचंद को हॉकी का जादूगर कहना क्यों शुरू कर दिया ?

(क) उनके हॉकी खेलने के विशेष कौशल के कारण ।

(ख) उनकी हॉकी स्टिक की अनोखी विशेषताओं के कारण ।

(ग) हॉकी के लिए उनके विशेष लगाव के कारण ।

(घ) खेलभावना के कारण ।

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दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter: 1, 2 and 3

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____
अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.__   कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

उत्तर कुंजी

उत्तर 1:   1.(घ)   2.(घ)   3.(ख)   4.(ख)
            5. (ग)   6. (ख)   7. (ग)   8.(ख)

उत्तर 2:

(क)   वर्षा ऋतु के आगमन से धरती पर नये पौधों निकलने लगते हैं और चारों तरफ हरियाली छा जाती है |

(ख)   ध्यान चंद की सफलता का रहस्य उनकी लगन, साधना और खेल भावना थी।

(ग)   श्रीकृष्ण ने गीता का उपदेश सुनाया था।

(घ)   मुझे क्रिकेट, हॉकी दोनों ही खेल बहुत पसंद है। क्रिकेट में सचिन तेन्दुलकर और हॉकी में ध्यानचंद मेरे पसंदीदा खिलाड़ी हैं।

(ङ)   पहली बूंद कविता में आकाश को नीले नयनों और बादलों की आंखो की काली पुतली के समान बताया गया है।

(च)   हाँ, हम भी ध्यानचंद से प्रेरणा लेकर खेल में अधिक गोल करके विपक्षी दल को हराकर अपना बदला लेते |

(छ)   अपनी पसंद के अनुसार |

उत्तर 3:   (क)-3   (ख)-4   (ग)-2   (घ)-5   (ड)-1   (च)-6

उत्तर 4:   जिन शब्दों से किसी व्यक्ति ,वस्तु ,स्थान या भाव का बोध हो, उसे संज्ञा कहते हैं |

जैसे -गंगा , राम आदि | संज्ञा तीन प्रकार की होती हैं -

1.व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा   2.जातिवाचक संज्ञा   3.भाववाचक संज्ञा

1.व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा   2.जातिवाचक संज्ञा   3.भाववाचक संज्ञा

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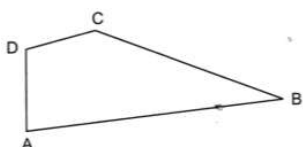कक्षा /Class: 6   विषय /Subject: Mathematics   अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter – 1(patterns in numbers) And Chapter – 2(lines and angles)

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

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	Section A	
1	Complete the sequence: 20, 70, 120, ___ a) 170 b) 160 c) 140 d) 150	**[1]**
2	complete the sequence: 102, 202, 302,____. a) 204 b) 420 c) 402 d) 303	**[1]**
3	Next term of 69, 55, 26, 13, _____ is a) 6 b) 8 c) 4 d) 5	**[1]**
4	What comes next in the pattern? 32, 30, 28, 26, ... a) 25	**[1]**

	b) 22	
	c) 23	
	d) 24	
5	**Assertion (A):** The pattern 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 represents square numbers. **Reason (R):** Square numbers are the product of a number multiplied by itself. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.	[1]
6	If two lines intersect each other at 90° , they are called _____ a) Perpendicular b) Straight Lines c) Parallel Lines d) Horizontal Lines	[1]
7	Which of the following angle is greater than a right angle? a) b) c) d)	[1]
8	Which of the following can be drawn on a piece of paper? a) A ray b) A plane c) A line segment d) A line	[1]
9	How many lines can be drawn through a given point? a) Infinite b) Zero c) any one	[1]

	d) Two	
10	**Assertion (A):** Two lines that never meet are called parallel lines. **Reason (R):** Parallel lines are always the same distance apart. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.	**[1]**
11	Study the following tables and fill the empty cell: 1. 	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---
35	44	53			| 2. | 1	3	5	7	9	11
---	---	---	---	---	---
12	34	56					**[2]**

12	Observe the followingpattern and answer the following questions:
	
	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...
	
	   1. Write thepattern rule for the given pattern.
	
	   2. Write the next threenumbers in the pattern.
		[2]

13	Extend the pattern for the next three terms:
	
	   1. 6, 10, 7, 11, 8, 12, ?, ?, ?
	
	   2. A _____passes through the exact middle of a shape.
		[2]

14	Name the angles in the given figure. 	**[2]**

15	Draw a rough figure and write labels appropriately to illustrate each of the following:
	
	   1. $\overleftrightarrow{OP}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{OQ}$ meet at O.
	
	   2. $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{PQ}$ intersect at point M.
	
	   3. Line l contains points E and F but not point D.
	
	   4. Point P lies on AB.
		[2]

16	While sorting erasers, Bhumi puts 2 erasers in 1st box, 4 in 2nd box, 8 in 3rd box, 16 in 4th box. If this pattern continueshow many erasers bhumi puts in 5th, 6th, and7th box respectively.	**[3]**
17	**Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** A computer scientist works with binary numbers, which are based on powers of 2. The	**[3]**

sequence of powers of 2 starts as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and so on, doubling each time. These numbers are fundamental in computing, representing data storage, memory addressing, and binary logic. Understanding this sequence is crucial for tasks like binary arithmetic, algorithm design, and digital systems, as it forms the backbone of how computers process and store information efficiently.

1. What is the next number in the sequence after 64? **(1)**

2. How many times do you multiply 2 by itself to get 16? **(1)**

3. Explain what powers of 2 are and how they are calculated. **(2)**

   OR

   Write the first 7 numbers in the sequence of powers of 2. **(2)**

18	What is a point in geometry? Give examples.	**[3]**
19	How many right angles do you make if you start facing 1. south and turn clockwise to west? 2. north and turn anti - clockwise to east? 3. west and turn to west? 4. south and turn to north?	**[3]**
20	Which rule describe the following patterns. 1. 1,6,36,216 2. 3,9,27,81 3. 1,10,100,1000 4. 20,40,80,160	**[4]**
21	How is a line segment different from a line and a ray?	**[4]**

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आवधिक परीक्षण / Periodic Test 1 (2025-26)
विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2
केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: 6   विषय /Subject: Mathematics   अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Chapter – 1(patterns in numbers) And Chapter – 2(lines and angles)

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.__   कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Answer Key

Section - A

1. (b) Multiply by 10

2. (d) 67, 60, 53

3. **(b)** 20

4. **(c)** 85, 90, 95

5. **(a)** 31

6. **(d)** A ray

7. **(b)** 4

8. **(a)** Zero angle

9. **(b)** Two endpoints

10. **(a)** 360°

Section B

11. **Triangular numbers** are formed by adding consecutive numbers (1, 3, 6, 10, 15 ...). These numbers can form equilateral triangles when arranged in dots. **Square numbers** (1, 4, 9, 16...) are called so because they can form perfect squares when arranged in dots.

Cubes (1, 8, 27, 64 ...) are called cubes because they represent the volume of cubes with integer side lengths.
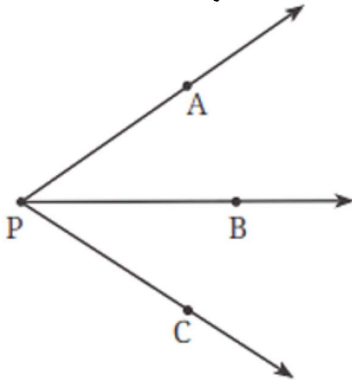
12. **(a)**True
Explanation: True. Each number decreases by 6.

13. **(b)**False
Explanation: False, Pattern 10, 15, 20, 25 is starting with 10 and follow "add 5" rule, 10, 10 + 5 = 15, 15 + 5 = 20, 20 + 5 = 25

14. There are more than one angle at P , that is, ∠APB,∠APC and ∠BPC . That is why it can we can't say ∠APC as ∠P .

15. a. ∠AOB > ∠XOY, because ∠XOY is contained in ∠AOB. It means ∠XOY is a part of ∠AOB.
 b. ∠AOB> ∠XOB, because ∠XOB is contained in ∠AOB. It means ∠XOB is a part of ∠AOB.
 c. ∠XOB= ∠XOC, because both the angles are formed with the same rays.

16. 75

17. I

Section C
18. Savan had been exercising.
on the 1st day he did 2 sit-ups,
 2nd day he did 4 sit-ups,
3rd day he did 6 sit-ups.
Number of sit-ups Savan do on 1st day = 1 *2 = 2
Number of sit-ups Savan do on 2nd day = 2 *2 = 4
Number of sit-ups Savan do on 3rd day = 3* 2 = 6
Pattern: 2, 4, 6, 8, ...
Pattern rule: If we multiply 2 to the number of days.
we get the number of sit-ups.
Number of sit-ups Savan do on 20th day = 20 * 2 = 40
Number of sit-ups Savan do on 21st day = 21 * 2 = 42

19. Librarian put 1 book on 1st row, 3 books on 2nd row, 6 books on 3rd row & 10 books on 4th row.

Books on 1st row = 1

Books on 2nd row = 3 = 1 + 2

Books on 3rd row = 6 = 1 + 2 + 3

Books on 4th row = 10 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4

Here pattern is as follow:1, 3, 6, 10, ... (Triangular series)

Books on 5th row = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15

Books on 6th row = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 21

Books on 7th row = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 = 28

20. Parallel lines never meet and remain the same distance apart (e.g., railway tracks, notebook lines).

Perpendicular lines meet at a angle 90 ^{0}(e.g., walls meeting the floor, the edges of a book).

Both types of lines areessential in geometry, construction, and design.

21. A point is a precise location in space with no size, length, width, or height. It is represented by a dot and is named using a capitalletter, such as Point A. Examples include:

The tip of a sharp pencil.

The point where two lines meet in a drawing.

The location of a city on a map.

Points are the basic building blocks of geometry.

22.

S. No.	Pattern
1	2,4,6,8,**10,12,14**
2	1,3,5,7,**9,11,13**
3	3,6,9,12,**15,18,21**
4	4,8,12,16,**20,24,28**

23.**Perpendicular lines** intersect at a **90° angle**, like the edges of a book. They form four right angles at the point of intersection. **Parallel lines** never meet, no matter how far they extend, like railway tracks or opposite sides of a rectangle .The key difference is that **'perpendicular lines meet at a right angle, whereas'** 'parallel lines remain equidistant' and do not intersect

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विद्यालय/School: Atomic Energy Central School No. 2
केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: 6　　　　　विषय /Subject: Science　　　　अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: chapter – 1, 2, and 3

| विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____ |
| अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.__ 　कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____ |

	Section A	
1	The camel stores excess fat in which part of the body? a) Stomach b) Hump c) Lung d) Liver	**[1]**
2	Which group of habitat is example of aquatic habitat? a) Ponds, river, forest and sea b) River, lake, ponds and oceans c) River, grassland, ponds and sea d) Sea, river, mountain and ponds	**[1]**
3	Thick fat deposits below the skin are useful in polar region to: a) Provide energy in the absence of food b) Make the body waterproof c) Prevents heat loss d) Make them strong	**[1]**
4	Which set contain only abiotic components? a) Tiger, birds and lion b) Stone, water and air c) Stone, cat and temperature	**[1]**

	d) Water, frog and man	
5	Fish uses which organ to breath in water? a) Mouth b) Skin c) Lungs d) Gills	**[1]**
6	Food containing proteins are called a) Body building food b) All of these c) Brain developing food d) Energy giving food	**[1]**
7	This nutrient is most important for healthy vision: a) Vitamin A b) vitamin K c) Calcium d) Iron	**[1]**
8	Rickets is caused due to deficiency of a) Vitamin D b) Vitamin C c) Vitamin K d) Vitamin A	**[1]**
9	Which one of the following vitamin is destroyed during heating? a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin C c) Vitamin K d) Vitamin D	**[1]**
10	Citrus fruits are source of which vitamin? a) Vitamin B b) Vitamin D c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin A	**[1]**
11	What are the two common sources of most of the ingredients of food items?	**[2]**

12	Draw a diagram to show (a) herb, (b) shrub and (c) tree.	**[2]**
13	Write the importance of habitats?	**[2]**
14	1. List all the components of food that provide nutrients. 2. Mention two components of food that do not provide nutrients.	**[2]**
15	Write the functions of water in our body.	**[2]**
16	Show the adaptations of polar bear the help of a flow chart.	**[3]**
17	Find the odd one out and give reason also. 3. Style, Ovary, Stigma, Anther 4. Tulsi, Mango, Guava, Eucalyptus 5. Beetroot, Potato, Carrot, Radish 6. Lamina, Mid Vein, Petiole, Root hair	**[3]**
18	Define balanced diet? Is this same for all persons.	**[3]**
19	Boojho was having difficulty in seeing things in dim light. The doctor tested his eyesight and prescribed a particular vitamin supplement. He also advised him to include a few food items in his diet. 7. Which deficiency disease is he suffering from? 8. Which food component may be lacking in his diet 9. Suggest some food items that he should include in his diet. (any four)	**[3]**
20	List various types of nutrients and write the functions of each.	**[4]**
21	How would you test if a food item contains starch, protein, or fat?	**[4]**

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केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: 6   विषय /Subject: Science   अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: chapter – 1, 2, and 3

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

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Answer Key

1) b) Hump

2) b) River, lake, ponds and oceans

3) c) Prevents heat loss

4) b) Stone, water and air

5) d) Gills

6) a) Body building food

7) a) Vitamin A

8) a) Vitamin D

9) b) Vitamin C

10) c) Vitamin C

11) i. plants
    ii. Animals

12)

(a)   (b)   (c)
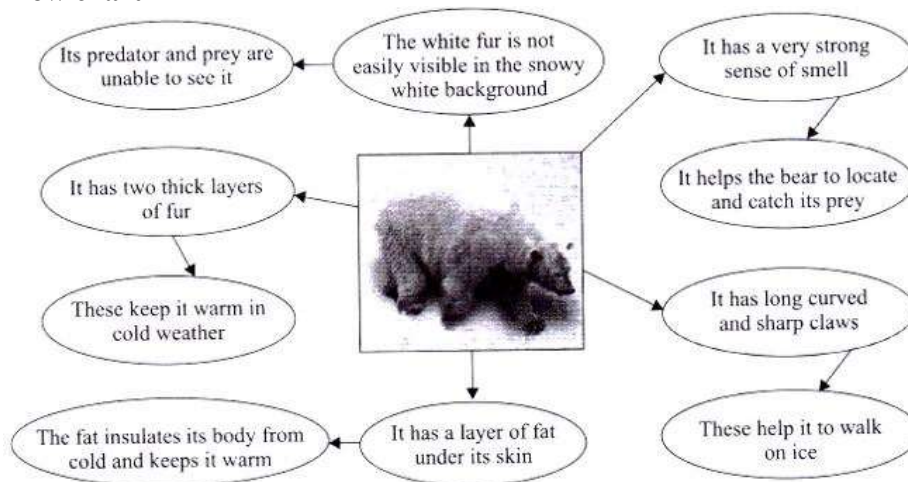
13) **Importance of habitat**
    a. Provide place where they can stay and rest.
    b. Provide sufficient protection.
    c. Provide place for breeding and rearing.
    d. Makes available the required food.

14)   a. Components of food that provide nutrients are carbohydrates, fats, and proteins.
      b. Two components of food that don't provide nutrients are water and roughage.

15) Water helps our body to absorb nutrients from the food. It also helps in removing the waste from the

    body in the form of urine and sweat. We get water from various types of liquids, fruits and vegetables.

16) **Flow chart**

Adaptations of polar bear.

17) Odd one is
    a. Anther- all others are female parts of flower.
    b. Tusli – all others are tree.
    c. Potato – all others are modified root.
    d. Root hair – all others are parts of leaf.

18) It is the diet that contains all the principle constituents of food in appropriate quantities required by the body. In other words, balanced diet is the diet that nourishes the body with sufficient amount of nutrients required by the body. Balanced diet comprises the components like carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals and sufficient amount of water. Balanced diet keeps our body fit and resistant to diseases.
No, it is different for different persons. A worker needs more carbohydrates than protein.

A growing child needs more protein and minerals for growth and development.

19)
    a. Boojho is suffering from a disease known as night blindness.
    b. Absence or minimum amount of vitamin A in the body causes night blindness.
    c. He should eat papaya. carrot, green leafy vegetables like spinach, fish oil, etc.

20) The various types of nutrients are:

    i.   **Carbohydrates:** They are mainly energy-providing nutrients.
    ii.   **Fats:** They provide energy for the body. They give much more energy than carbohydrates if consumed in the same amount.

    iii.   **Proteins:** They are called body-building foods. Proteins help in the formation and repairing of body parts. Skin, hair, muscles, enzymes are made up of proteins.

    iv.   **Vitamins:** Vitamins help in protecting our body against disease. They also protect eyes, bones, teeth and gums.

    v.   **Minerals:** Minerals are essential for the proper growth of the body and to maintain good health.

21) **To test for starch:**

    i.   Take a small piece of food (like bread or potato).
    ii.   Add a few drops of **iodine solution**.
    iii.   If it turns **blue-black**, starch is present.

To test for protein:

    i.   Take a food sample (like milk or paneer).
    ii.   Add **copper sulfate** and **caustic soda**.
    iii.   If the solution turns **violet**, protein is present.

To test for fat:

    i.   Place a food sample (like butter or nuts) on paper.
    ii.   Press it and check for an **oily patch**.
    iii.   If the paper turns **translucent**, fat is present.

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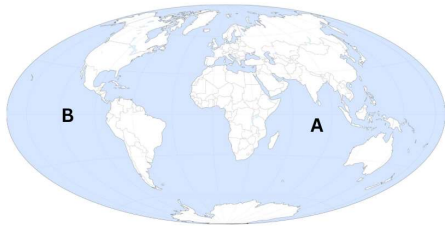कक्षा /Class: VI   विषय /Subject: Social Science   अंक/Marks: 40

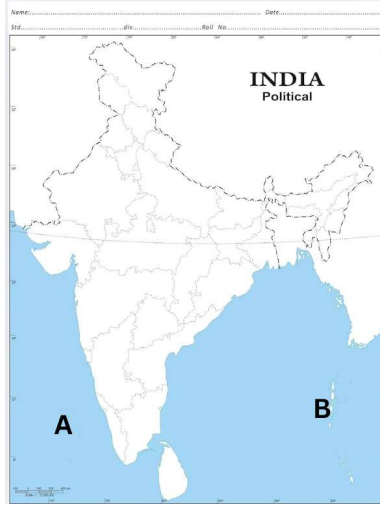दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ CH-1(Locating Places on the earth) , CH – 2 (Oceans and Continents)

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.__   कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

	Section A	
1	Metalled, Unmetalled, Cart - road are the example of a) Water feature b) Roads c) Boundaries d) Railways	[1]
2	Boundaries between different states are shown in _____. a) Relief Map b) Vegetation c) Political Map d) Commercial Map	[1]
3	Map showing specific information such as roads, rainfall, distribution of forest called a) Physical map b) Political map c) Thematic map d) Conventional map	[1]
4	How many time zone India has? a) Two b) Three c) Twenty four d) One	[1]

5	The value of prime meridian is a) 45° longitude b) 0° longitude c) 60° longitude d) 90° longitude	[1]
6	When the Prime Meridian of Greenwich has the sun at the highest point in the sky, all the places along this meridian will have_____. a) Night b) Morning c) Noon d) Evening	[1]
7	Parallel of latitude of $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ north is known as: a) Tropic of cancer b) Arctic circle c) Antarctic circle d) Equator	[1]
8	Direction can be found with the help of the a) Pole star b) Magnetic compass c) Rising sun d) All of these	[1]
9	The Equator does not pass through the which of the following: a) South America b) Asia c) Africa d) Europe	[1]
10	The longitude running through the Greenwich near London was first chosen as a) Local Time b) Local Meridian c) Standard Time d) Prime Meridian	[1]
11	How symbols are useful in representing the places in maps?	[2]
12	What is the difference between the Torrid zone and the Frigid zone?	[2]

13	What is a map? Describe its major features.	**[2]**
14	Do you think that local time is important for a country?	**[2]**
15	What are longitudes?	**[2]**

16	Give reasons:
	
	  1. Ocean water is salty.
	
	  2. The quality of water is deteriorating.
		[3]

17	What is the location of Pacific Ocean?	**[3]**
18	Why is Earth called the 'Blue Planet'?	**[3]**
19	What is global warming?	**[3]**

20	Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
	
	  1. An ocean named after a country
	
	  2. Largest ocean in the word
	
	On the same outline maplocate and label the following with suitable symbols.
	
	  1. Australia
	
	  2. North America
	
	  3. Atlantic Ocean
	
		[4]

21	Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
	
	  1. Group of Islands in the Arabian Sea
	
	  2. Group of Islands in the Bay of Bengal
	
	On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols.
	
	  1. Port Blair
	
	  2. Indian Ocean
	
	  3. Tamilnadu
		[4]

INDIA
Political

A

B

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केंद्र/Centre: Rawatbhata

कक्षा /Class: VI   विषय /Subject: Social Science   अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ CH-1(Locating Places on the earth) , CH – 2 (Oceans and Continents)

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No.__   कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date: _____

Answer Key

PART- 1

1.	B	6.	C
2.	C	7.	B
3.	C	8.	D
4.	D	9.	D
5.	B	10.	D

11) The symbols are useful in representing the places as:

   i.   It is not possible to draw on a map the actual shape and size of different features such as buildings, roads, bridges, trees, railway lines or a well.

   ii.   These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space.

12)   The difference between the Torrid zone and Frigid zone are:

Torrid zone	Frigid zone
This zone is very hot.	This zone is very cold.
It lies between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.	It lies between Arctic Circle and the North Pole and Antarctic Circle and the South Pole.

13)   The Map is a representation of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on flat surfaces. Some common features of maps include scale, symbols, and grids.
Scale: All maps are scale models of reality.
Symbols: Cartographers use symbols to represent geographic features.
Grids: Many maps include a grid pattern or a series of crossing lines that create squares or rectangles.

time of a region or a country. Local time is calculated by the position of the sun at noon of a given

place. The places lying North and South on the same meridian will have the same local time and the

places lying East or West of that meridian have different local times. It is important because the

time for any country is measured by the local time.

15) Longitude is a geographic coordinate that specifies the east-west position of a point on the Earth's

surface, or the surface of a celestial body. It is an angular measurement, usually expressed in degrees.

Longitudes are the angular distance from the Prime Meridian. Lines joining the North Pole and the

South Pole are called the lines of longitude. Longitudes help us in calculating time and locating the

place as well. The earth has been divided into 360 longitudes. The standard time is also based on

longitude.

16)   i.   The water of the ocean is salty or saline as it contains large amount of dissolved salts.

        Most of the salt is sodium chloride or the common table salt.

       ii.   The quality of water is deteriorating day by day because of pollution of the rivers and also

        because of global warming. The fresh water stored in the ice caps is melting because of rising

        temperature. The water cycle is therefore distributed and fresh water available for drinking is

        decreasing day by day.

17) The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of Earth's oceanic divisions. It extends from the Arctic

Ocean in the north to the Southern Ocean in the south and is bounded by Asia and Australia in the

west and the Americas in the east. It is spread over one-third of the total area of the earth.

Mariana Trench, the deepest point on the earth lies in the Pacific.Asia, Australia, North and South

America surround it.

18) About three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered with water. From space, the Earth appears

blue due to vast oceans. These oceans also play a significant role in regulating climate, supporting

marine life, and producing oxygen. Because of this, the Earth is often called the 'Blue Planet.'

19) Global warming is a long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system, an

aspect of climate change shown by temperature measurements and by multiple effects of the warming.

Though earlier geological periods also experienced episodes of warming, the term commonly refers to

the observed and continuing increase in average air and ocean temperatures since 1900 caused mainly

by emissions of greenhouse gases in the modern industrial economy. In the modern context, the terms global warming and climate change are commonly used interchangeably, but climate change includes both global warming and its effects, such as changes to precipitation and impacts that differ by region.

20) A. An ocean named after a country - India ocean
     B. Largest ocean in the word - Pacific Ocean

     a. Australia
     b. North America
     c. Atlantic Ocean

21) A. Group of Islands in the Arabian Sea - Lakshadweep Islands
     B. Group of Islands in Bay of Bengal - A & N Islands

     a. Port Blair
     b. Indian Ocean
     c. Tamilnadu