



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I परीक्षा/ Term-I Examination 2024 - 25

कक्षा/ Class :VI

अवधि/Duration :3 घंटे/Hours

विषय/Subject :English

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks :80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C and D.
Section- A Reading - 20 Marks
Section -B Writing - 20 Marks
Section -C Grammar - 15 Marks
Section -D Literature - 25 Marks
2. Read all the questions carefully and attempt all the questions.
3. Numbers to the right indicate the marks.
4. All the questions of that particular section should be in the correct order.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper.

SECTION A-READING (20 MARKS)

Q.1 Read the following passage given below.

From far out in space, the Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the colour we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like a sphere, or a ball. It is 25,000 miles around! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.

Even though spaceships have travelled to the Moon, people cannot visit the Moon without special suits. The Moon has no air or water. Plants and animals can't live there either. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. After that, there were six more trips to the Moon. They brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. There are holes, or craters, all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and formed the craters.

The Sun is the closest star to the Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates, or turns around, every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space. Each day we learn more about the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun.

1.1 Based on the reading of the above passage, answer the following questions. (1x8=8)

1. Why is blue the colour we see most when looking at Earth from outer space?

- (a) Because most of the Earth is covered in land.
- (b) Because the Sun's rays make the Earth look blue.
- (c) Because most of the Earth is covered in water.
- (d) Because clouds wrap around the Earth.

2. What does the word 'formed' mean?

- (a) hit
- (b) made
- (c) broke
- (d) stopped

3. Astronauts first landed on the moon in _

- (a) 1961
- (b) 1969
- (c) 1869
- (d) 1959

4. What causes daylight on Earth?

- (a) The full Moon causes daylight
- (b) Daylight is caused by the Earth facing away from the Sun.
- (c) The heat of the Sun's rays causes daylight.
- (d) Daylight is caused by the Earth facing toward the Sun.

5. Which of the following sentences BEST describes the Sun?

- (a) The Sun looks small because it is so far from Earth
- (b) The Sun is a ball of burning gases that gives the Earth heat and light.
- (c) The Sun is a small star.
- (d) The Sun is not as hot as it looks.

6. Why did the astronauts bring rocks back from the Moon?

- (a) Because they didn't know if they would return to the Moon ever again.
- (b) Because they wanted to prove that they went to the Moon.
- (c) Because they wanted to remember how the Moon looked.
- (d) Because they wanted to study them and learn more about the Moon.

7. During the day, the Earth faces the –

- (a) rocks
- (b) burning gases
- (c) sun
- (d) moon

8. Which word means nearly the same as "shining" in the passage? (para-3)

- (a) warming
- (b) darkness
- (c) burning
- (d) glowing

Q.2 Read the following passage given below.

Once upon a time there lived a famous holy man. He was a very religious and learned person. His name was Rudra. One day, he decided to go to another village. He took with him only three things. The first was a lamp so that he could read the holy books in the evening. The next was a cock to wake him up in the morning so that he could offer his prayers. The last was a donkey who could carry him on its back. After travelling for many miles, he came to a small village. Nobody gave him shelter there. So he went out of the village and sat under a tall tree. Rudra had no food to eat and nothing to drink. He lit the lamp to read the holy book but a strong wind blew out the lamp. He said, "God is great and whatever he does must be for the best". And he stretched himself out on the cold earth and went to sleep. Next morning when he woke up the sun was shining brightly. He saw some villagers coming towards him. "Are you all right?" they asked him. "No, I'm not," complained Rudra. "You wouldn't give me any shelter. So I had to sleep under this tree without any food or drink. And the wind blew out my lamp so I could not read my holy book." "Is that all?" cried the villagers. "During the night some robbers attacked us and took away everything we had. Anyone who tried to stop them was beaten up and three men were killed". Rudra once again knelt on the ground and thanked god.

2.1 Based on the reading of the above passage, answer the following questions. (1 x 4 = 4)

- i) Who was Rudra?
- ii) What three things did Rudra take with him?
- iii) What was the first thing Rudra took with him?
- iv) Why did Rudra take a cock with him?

2.2 Answer the following questions in about 20-30 words.

(2 x 4 = 8)

- i) Where did Rudra stay? Why?
- ii) Why did he light the lamp?
- iii) What did he say when a strong wind blew out the lamp?
- iv) What did the villagers tell Rudra in the morning?

SECTION B - WRITING (20 MARKS)

Q.3 You are Aarush/Aarushi, school captain of your school. Write a notice in about 50 words for the school notice board, informing students about the Crayola Inter-school Art competition to be conducted in the first week of October. Include all essential information.

(5)

OR

You are Sarvesh. You receive a telephone call from your mother's office when she is not at home. You have the following conversation with the speaker. But you have to go for your tuition Class. So you leave a message for your mother. Write the message within 50 words using the information given below. Do not add any new information.

Sarvesh: Hello!

Mr Mehra: Hello! May I speak with Ms Dixit please? I am Naresh Mehra from the office.

Sarvesh: Mom's not at home right now.

Mr Mehra: In that case can you give her a message? It is urgent. Please tell her that the meeting fixed for tomorrow has been rescheduled. Ask her to check her mail as soon as possible for the details. Please don't forget to inform her.

Sarvesh: Don't worry. I will tell her as soon as she returns.

- Q.4 You are Samina / Susrut living at 303, Gopal Enclave, Delhi. Write a letter to your uncle informing that you have won the first prize in all India art competition. Its theme was "Conservation of resources". (7)

OR

Write a paragraph on the topic 'My School'.

- Q.5 The following are clues for you to write a short story in 100 to 125 words. Don't forget to give your story a title and moral. (8)

An old farmer Three idle sons..... father anxious
Tell them of a treasure in the fields dies sons dig up the soil
..... excellent crop.

SECTION C - GRAMMAR (15 MARKS)

- Q.6. In the following passage each line has an error. Edit the passage by identifying the wrong word in each sentence, and then write the incorrect and the correct word in your answer sheet as shown in the first example of the passage. (1/2 x 6 = 3)

Example: There was a boy call Badal.

Incorrect – Correct

call called

- i) He lived with her mother in a village
ii) and they was very happy.
iii) One evening,whenBadal was returning for school,
iv) he saw an puppy shivering in the cold.
v) Badal brought he home. Badal and his mother
vi) named the puppy Moti. Moti grew and loveBadal.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- Q.7 Do as directed.

(1x2=2)

- i) Which is the right opposite of the word-'Pride'?

a) foolish b) ignore c) humility d) forgot

- ii) Which is the right synonym of the word-'yelped'?

a) wept b) cried c) laugh d) jump

Q.8 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in the brackets. (1x2=2)

- i) I _____ so sleepy. [am feel/am feeling/is feeling]
ii) The farmer came back and _____ (noticed/was noticing/had noticed) that Buntree was sad.

Q.9 Rearrange the following phrases to form meaningful sentences. One has been done for you. (1 x 4 = 4)

Example-There/once/farmer/was/a

Once there was a farmer.

- i) farmer/the/ fruits/liked
ii) decided/he /grow/fruit/land/on/his/to
iii) worked hard/he/grow/to/of/variety/fruits/a
iv) grew/well/trees/the

Q.10 It was a full moon night. Some children had come out to see the moon. Complete the conversation they had by picking the words from the help box. (1x4=4)

Help box
a camera for the picture, so bright and big, says the full moon looks very beautiful, lets take a picture

Govind :Wow,look!

Safura : The moon looks so big and bright

Sukanya: Isn't it?

Dhruv : My grandfather(i) _____.

Ramani : Let us take a picture.

Safura : My mother has (ii)_____.

Dhruv :Come.Stand here and iii)_____.

Govind :The moon is (iv)_____.

SECTION D-LITERATURE (25 MARKS)

Q11. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow. (1 x 4 = 4)

The Raven, who did not see the joke,
Forgot that his voice was just a croak.
He opened his beak, in his foolish pride—
And down fell the morsel the Fox had eyed

(i) Who is the poet of the poem?

- a) Marry de La Fontaine b) Jean Micheal La Fontaine
c) Jean de La Franchis d) Jean de La Fontaine

(ii) The Raven opened its beak to _____.

- a) speak b) sing c) eat d) tear

(iii) The _____ fell down.

- a) leaf b) food c) crow d) mango

(iv) A piece of food is called a-_____

- a) chapatti b) grain c) morsel d) bread

Q.12. Read the following extract below and answer the questions that follow. (1 x 4 = 4)

When the elephant went out for a bath, the dog accompanied his friend. Plunging into the water, the elephant gave himself a shower using his long trunk, as the dog watched. The elephant took a trunkful of water and playfully splashed the water on his friend. The dog yelped for he hated taking showers. The mahout laughed.

i) Who went out for a bath?

ii) What did the elephant use to give himself a shower?

iii) Why did the dog yelp?

iv) Who is a mahout?

Q.13. Answer ANY SIX of the following questions in about 30-40 words. (2 x 6 = 12)

i) Who was Rama Natha? (A Bottle of Dew)

ii) Why was Rama Natha angry? (A Bottle of Dew)

iii) What did the thief wish would happen? Did it happen? (Rama to the Rescue)

iv) How did the man and his wife get help from the kotwal? (Rama to the Rescue)

v) How will the speaker make her friends' wishes come true? (A Friend's Prayer)

vi) What happened when Mario sat on the chair for the first time? (The Chair)

vii) How does the poet feel about special friends? (A Friend's Prayer)

Q.14 Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in about 80-100 words. (1 x 5 = 5)

i) Do you think cleverness can help us solve our problems? Why do you say so?

(Rama to the Rescue)

ii) What are the positive qualities that you would like your friend to have. Give a reason for your choice. (A Friend's Prayer)



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कक्षा / Class : 6

अवधि / Duration : 3 घंटे

विषय / Subject : हिन्दी(द्वितीय भाषा)

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions :

- I सभी प्रश्न करना अनिवार्य है।
- II इस प्रश्न-पत्र में चार खण्ड हैं : क, ख, ग और घ।
- III सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर यथासंभव क्रम से निर्देशानुसार लिखिए।
- IV सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देते समय दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन अनिवार्य रूप से कीजिए।

(खण्ड - क)

(प्रश्न 1) दिए गए अपठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर

लिखिए-

(1x7=7)

आज से करीब डेढ़ हजार साल पहले की बात है। उस ज़माने में आज के पटना शहर को पाटलिपुत्र कहते थे। बहुत बड़ा नगर था। नगर में बहुत से बाग-बगीचे थे। उनमें बड़ी तादाद में खिलने वाले फूलों के कारण इस नगर को कई लोग कुसुमपुर भी कहते थे। पाटलिपुत्र नगर नन्द, मौर्य और गुप्त सम्राटों की राजधानी रहा है। दूर-दूर तक इस नगर की कीर्ति फैली हुई थी। राजधानी होने से देशभर के प्रतिष्ठित पंडित यहाँ एकत्रित होते थे। प्रख्यात नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय भी पटना से ज्यादा दूर नहीं था। देश के ही नहीं, दूसरे देशों के विद्यार्थी भी विशेष अध्ययन के लिए नालंदा और पाटलिपुत्र पहुँचते थे। उस समय पाटलिपुत्र नगर ज्योतिष विद्या के अध्ययन के लिए मशहूर था।

1. पटना का प्राचीन नाम क्या था ?

(क) धनबाद

(ख) राँची

(ग) पाटलिपुत्र

(घ) बोकारो

ऐसी हैं मे
क्या ब
का

2. गद्यांश में वर्णित नगर को कुसुमपुर क्यों कहा जाता था ?
(क) बगीचों में अधिक फूल खिलने के कारण (ख) नगर कुसुम के आकार का था ।
(ग) कुसुम बहुत सुन्दर होता है । (घ) सभी उत्तर गलत हैं ।

3. पाटलिपुत्र नगर किन-किन राजवंशों की राजधानी रहा था ?
(क) चालुक्यों की (ख) नन्द, मौर्य और गुप्त सम्राटों की
(ग) प्रतिहारों की (घ) परमारों की

4. गद्यांश में वर्णित किस नगर की कीर्ति दूर-दूर तक फैली हुई थी ?
(क) जयपुर नगर की (ख) दिल्ली नगर की
(ग) कोटा नगर की (घ) पाटलिपुत्र नगर की

5. नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय क्यों प्रसिद्ध था ?
(क) इसका भवन बहुत सुन्दर था
(ख) भवन बहुत विशाल था
(ग) देश-विदेश के विद्यार्थी विशेष अध्ययन के लिए आते थे ।
(घ) सभी उत्तर गलत हैं

6. 'तादाद' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ?
(क) दिन (ख) संख्या
(ग) रात (घ) दोपहर

7. 'प्रख्यात' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ?
(क) प्रसिद्ध (ख) निषिद्ध
(ग) सही (घ) गलत

(प्रश्न 2) निम्नलिखित अपठित काव्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़ें और प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें : (1x7=7)

जीवन की मुस्कान किताबें
बहुत बड़ा वरदान किताबें।
गूंगे का मुँह बनकर बोलें
बहरे के हैं कान किताबें।
अन्धे की आँखें बन जाएँ
ऐसी हैं दिनमान किताबें।
हीरे मोती से भी बढ़कर
बेशकीमती खान किताबें।
जिन के आने से मन हरषे

ऐसी हैं मेहमान किताबें।
क्या बुरा यहाँ क्या है अच्छा
कराती हैं पहचान किताबें।
धार प्रेम की बहती इनमें
फैलाती हैं ज्ञान किताबें।
राहों की हर मुश्किल को
कर देती हैं आसान किताबें।
कभी नहीं ये बूढ़ी होती
रहती सदा जवान किताबें।

(1) इनमें से किताबें क्या नहीं हैं?

(क) जीवन की मुस्कान

(ख) अपंग की विरोधी

(ग) बहरे के कान

(घ) अन्धे की आँखें

(2) किताबें हीरे मोती से भी बढ़कर ----- हैं। (सही शब्द से वाक्य पूरा कीजिए)

(क) सस्ती

(ख) हानिकारक

(ग) व्यर्थ

(घ) बेशकीमती

(3) किताबें किसकी पहचान कराती हैं?

(क) सब की

(ख) चोर की

(ग) अच्छे और बुरे की

(घ) केवल शत्रुओं की

(4) राहों की हर मुश्किल को किताबें कैसे आसान कर देती हैं?

(क) मुश्किलों को दूर करने का व्यावहारिक उपाय बताकर

(ख) खुद काम करके

(ग) खुद साथ चलकर

(घ) उपदेश देकर

(5) किताबें सदा जवान कैसे रहती हैं?

(क) कभी नहीं फटने के कारण

(ख) दी गई जानकारी हर पीढ़ी के लिए सदा नई होने

के कारण

(ग) कभी नहीं पढ़ने के कारण

(घ) अलमारी में बन्द होने के कारण

(6) किताबें क्या फैलाती हैं?

(क) ज्ञान

(ख) प्रकाश

(ग) प्रेम

(घ) हीरे - मोती

(7) किताबों की तुलना किन चीजों से की गई है?

(क) हीरे - मोती से

(ख) रूपए - पैसे से

(ग) मान - सम्मान से

(घ) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

(खण्ड - ख)

(प्रश्न-3) प्रश्नों के निर्देशानुसार उत्तर लिखिए -

(1x16=16)

(1) शिक्षक पढ़ा रहे हैं। रेखांकित शब्द का लिंग परिवर्तन कीजिए।

(क) पुरुष

(ख) महिला

(ग) शिक्षिका

(घ) सभी उत्तर सही हैं।

2. संज्ञा शब्द चुनकर लिखिए।

(क) चलना

(ख) परन्तु

(ग) गोरा

(घ) लड़का

3. "खुश होना" शब्द का समान अर्थ लिखिए-

(क) शाखा

(ख) पेड़

(ग) प्रसन्न होना

(घ) डाली

4. कृत्य शब्द का वचन छाँटकर लिखिए-

(क) एकवचन

(ख) दो वचन

(ग) बहुवचन

(घ) सभी उत्तर सही हैं।

5. "पग-पग" शब्द का सही अर्थ क्या होगा ?

(क) हर दिन

(ख) हर समय

(ग) हर साल

(घ) हर पग / हर कदम

6. श्री कृष्ण ने क्या सुनाया था ?

(क) सन्देश

(ख) वंशी और पुनीत गीता

(ग) संगीत

(घ) सभी उत्तर गलत हैं

7. "तन-मन" कौन सँवारती है ?

(क) पूरब की पवन

(ख) पश्चिम की पवन

(ग) उत्तर की पवन

(घ) मलय पवन

8. दिए गए अक्षरों (स म ह ग र) में मात्राएँ जोड़कर कौन-सा सार्थक शब्द बनेगा ?

(क) महाभारत

(ख) महासागर

(ग) गीतासागर

(घ) सभी उत्तर गलत हैं।

9. दिए गए शब्द (उत्तर और दक्षिण) को योजक चिह्न की सहायता से लिखिए ।

(क) उत्तर - दक्षिण

(ख) उत्तर # दक्षिण

(ग) उत्तर + दक्षिण

(घ) उत्तर = दक्षिण

10. खेल के मैदान में धक्का-मुक्की होती रहती है ? रेखांकित शब्द के समान

भिन्न-भिन्न शब्द वाला सही शब्द-युग्म है -

(क) नौक-झोंक

(ख) बार-बार

(ग) जैसे-जैसे

(घ) वैसे-वैसे

11. "जल को धारण करने वाला" के लिए सही शब्द है -

(क) जलद

(ख) जलज

(ग) पंकज

(घ) जलधर

12. "नीले नयनों-सा यह अम्बर, काली पुतली से यह जलधर" पंक्ति में काली पुतली किसे कहा गया है ?

(क) चाँद को

(ख) तारों को

(ग) बादल को

(घ) अन्तरिक्ष को

13. "बाबा भारती भी मनुष्य ही थे" इस कथन के समर्थन में लेखक ने कौन-सा तर्क दिया ?

(क) बाबा भारती ने डाकू को घमंड से घोड़ा दिखाया ।

(ख) बाबा भारती घोड़े की प्रशंसा दूसरों से सुनने के लिए व्याकुल थे ।

(ग) बाबा भारती को घोड़े से अत्यधिक लगाव और मोह था ।

(घ) बाबा भारती हर पल घोड़े की रखवाली करते रहते थे ।

14. भारतीय सैनिक देश पर अपनी जान ----- कर देते हैं ।

(क) निकाल देते हैं

(ख) न्योछावर

(ग) फेंक देते हैं

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

15. "रहिमन देखि बड़ेन को, लघु न दीजिये डारि ।

जहाँ काम आवे सुई, कहा करे तलवारि ॥ " इस दोहे का भाव क्या है ?

(क) तलवार सुई से बड़ी होती है ।

(ख) सुई का काम तलवार नहीं कर सकती

(ग) तलवार का महत्व सुई से ज्यादा है । (घ) हर छोटी-बड़ी चीज का अपना महत्व होता है

16. "रहिमन पानी राखिये, बिनु पानी सब सून ।

पानी गए न उबरे, मोती, मानस, चून ॥

इस दोहे में पानी शब्द के कौन-कौन से अर्थ सही हैं ?

- (क) पानी, नदी, झील (ख) चमक, सम्मान, जल
(ग) कुआँ, बावड़ी, तालाब (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं ।

(खण्ड - ग)

(प्रश्न 4) दिए गए पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

मेरा जन्म सन 1904 में प्रयाग में एक साधारण परिवार में हुआ। बाद में हम झाँसी आकर बस गए। 16 साल की उम्र में मैं 'फर्स्ट ब्राह्मण रेजिमेंट' में एक साधारण सिपाही के रूप में भर्ती हो गया। मेरी रेजिमेंट का हॉकी खेल में काफी नाम था। पर खेल में मेरी कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं थी। उस समय हमारी रेजिमेंट के सूबेदार मेजर तिवारी थे। वे बार-बार मुझे हॉकी खेलने के लिए कहते। हमारी छावनी में हॉकी खेलने का कोई निश्चित समय नहीं था। सैनिक जब चाहे मैदान में पहुँच जाते और अभ्यास शुरू कर देते। उस समय तक मैं एक नौसिखिया खिलाड़ी था।

(क) मेजर ध्यानचंद का परिवार किस शहर से किस शहर में आकर रहने लगा ? (2)

(ख) मेजर ध्यानचंद किस रेजिमेंट में और किस रूप में भर्ती हुए ? (2)

(ग) मेजर ध्यानचंद को बार-बार हॉकी खेलने के लिए कौन कहता था ? (2)

(प्रश्न 5) दिए गए प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए- (2x4=8)

(क) मेजर ध्यानचंद की सफलता का क्या रहस्य था ?

(ख) किन बातों से पता चलता है कि ध्यानचंद स्वयं से पहले दूसरों को रखते थे ?

(ग) बाबा भारती ने डाकू खडगसिंह से कौन-सा वचन लिया ?

(घ) "दोनों के आँसुओं का उस भूमि की मिट्टी पर परस्पर मेल हो गया।"

बाबा भारती और डाकू खडगसिंह के आँसुओं में क्या अंतर था ?

(ङ.) सुलतान कैसा घोड़ा था ?

(प्रश्न 6) दिए गए पठित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

रहिमन बिपदाहू भली, जो थोरे दिन होय ।

हित अनहित या जगत में, जानि परत सब कोय ॥

तरुवर फल नहीं खात हैं सरवर पियहिं न पान ।

कहि रहीम पर काज हित, संपत्ति सँचहि सुजान ॥

कहि रहीम संपत्ति सगे, बनत बहुत बहु रीत ।

बिपत्ति कसौटी जे कसे, तेही साँचे मीत ॥

(क) थोड़े समय की विपत्ति आने पर व्यक्ति को किसके बारे में पता चल जाता है ? (2)

(ख) सज्जन पुरुष संपत्ति किसके लिए एकत्रित करते हैं ? (2)

(ग) सच्चे मित्र की क्या पहचान बताई गई है ? (2)

(प्रश्न 7) दिए गए प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए । (2x3=6)

(क) बारिश की पहली बूँद से धरती का हर्ष कैसे प्रकट होता है ?

(ख) कविता में आकाश और बादलों की तुलना किससे की गई है ?

(ग) कोयल किसे और क्यों पुकार रही होगी ?

(घ) "रहिमन धागा प्रेम का, मत तोड़ो छिटकाय" पंक्ति का भावार्थ लिखिए ।

(प्रश्न 8) प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

(क) रिक्त-स्थान की पूर्ति करते हुए अपना परिचय दीजिए - (1/2x4=2)

मेरा नाम _____ है। मैं _____ में रहता/रहती हूँ। मैं _____

कक्षा में पढ़ता / पढ़ती हूँ। मुझे _____ करना बहुत पसंद है।

(ख) दिए गए मुहावरों का उनके सही अर्थ के साथ मिलान कीजिए - (1/2x4=2)

(ड) एक और एक ग्यारह बहुत शर्मिंदा होना

(च) पानी-पानी होना एकता में बल

(छ) अंगूठा दिखाना खुशी मनाना

(ज) घी के दीए जलाना इंकार करना

(ग) निम्न शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए दो अलग-अलग वाक्य बनाइए- (1x2=2)

यात्रा कार

(प्रश्न 9) किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए - (4x2=8)

- (क) पाठ गोल में आपने मेजर ध्यानचंद के विषय में पढ़ा उनके जीवन से हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?
- (ख) "अब घोड़े का नाम न लो। मैं तुमसे इस विषय में कुछ न कहूँगा। मेरी प्रार्थना केवल यह है कि इस घटना को किसी के सामने प्रकट न करना।" बाबा भारती ने ऐसा क्यों कहा ?
- (ग) "बुरा काम करने वाला आदमी हर समय इस बात से डरता रहता है कि उसके साथ भी बुराई की जाएगी।" गोल नामक पाठ से ली गई इस पंक्ति का आपको क्या अर्थ समझ में आया लिखिए।

(खंड - घ)

(प्रश्न 10) चार दिन के अवकाश हेतु प्रधानाचार्य जी को पत्र लिखिए।

अथवा

(5)

मित्र को जन्मदिन पर बधाई पत्र लिखिए।

(प्रश्न 11) किसी एक विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए। (5)

वर्षा ऋतु

अथवा

स्वतंत्रता दिवस



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY
टर्म -1 परीक्षा /TERM-1 EXAMINATION 2024-25

कक्षा/CLASS -VI

अवधि/DURATION-3 Hrs.

विषय /SUBJECT-MATHEMATICS

अधिकतम अंक/MAX MARKS -80

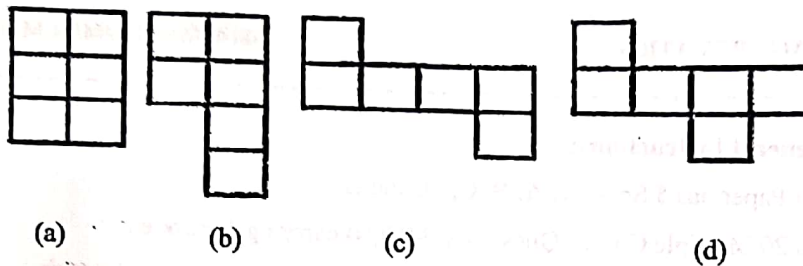
सामान्य निर्देश /General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A, B, C, D, and E.
2. Section A has 20 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 5 Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section C has 6 Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section D has 4 Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 Case Based integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub-parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
7. All Questions are compulsory.

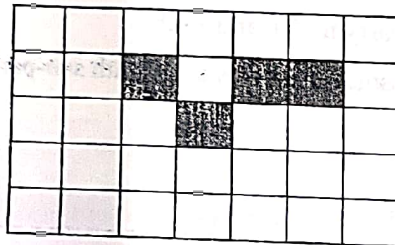
SECTION—A (1 X 20 = 20 Marks)

- 1) The predecessor of 8000 is (1)
(a) 7889 (b) 8001 (c) 7999 (d) 7890
- 2) Which one of the following is a prime number? (1)
(a) 9 (b) 15 (c) 1 (d) 11
- 3) Ria, Seema and Sonia bought some books. Sonia bought 10 books. (1)
Ria bought 5 books more than Sonia. Seema bought 3 books more than Ria.
How many books did they buy in all?
(a) 15 books (b) 43 books (c) 18 books (d) 40 books
- 4) The number 6 can't be shown as a (1)
(a) Rectangle (b) Triangle (c) Line (d) Square
- 5) On dividing a number by 9, the quotient is 12 and remainder is 7. (1)
The number is:
(a) 39 (b) 108 (c) 115 (d) 114

- 6) Angle which is less than 360° and larger than 180° is classified as (1)
 (a) acute angle (b) obtuse angle (c) reflex angle (d) right angle
- 7) Following figures are formed by joining six unit squares. Which figure has the smallest perimeter?



- 8) The area of the shaded part in the given 1cm grid is: (1)

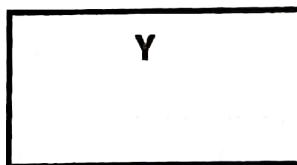
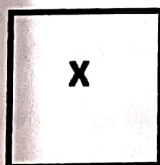


- (a) 8cm^2 (b) 16cm^2 (c) 32cm^2 (d) 4cm^2
- 9) What completes the given number pattern? (1)
 1, 2, 6, 24, 120, -----
 (a) 600 (b) 720 (c) 240 (d) 210
- 10) Which one of the following statements is incorrect? (1)
 (a) 1111 is the smallest 4-digit no. (b) Place value of 5 in 5689 is 5000
 (c) 57 is a composite number (d) 4 has three factors.
- 11) An angle whose measure lies between 0° and 90° is known as _____ angle. (1)
 a) Right b) Obtuse c) Acute d) Reflex
- 12) The sum of all odd numbers less than 10 is: (1)
 (a) 23 (b) 24 (c) 25 (d) 15
- 13) 10 million is: (1)
 (a) One lakh (b) Ten lakh (c) Ten crore (d) One crore

- 14) A symbol is used to represent 100 flowers. How many symbols are to be drawn to show 800 flowers? (1)
 (a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 10 (d) 80
- 15) The smallest 5-digit number written using the digits 4, 7, 5 and 0 with one digit repeated is: (1)
 (a) 77540 (b) 40057 (c) 50047 (d) 44057
- 16) How many whole numbers are there between 20 and 35? (1)
 (a) 14 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 10
- 17) All the ----- numbers are divisible by 2. (1)
 (a) even (b) odd (c) prime (d) composite
- 18) Which one of the following shapes has exactly two lines of symmetry? (1)
 (a) Square (b) Triangle (c) Rectangle (d) Circle
- 19) What is the number of houses represented by the figure $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ if each symbol represents 15 houses? (1)
 (a) 60 (b) 20 (c) 15 (d) 40
- 20) Assertion (A): If the area of a square is 36cm^2 , then the side of the square is 6cm. (1)
 Reason (R): Area of a square is side \times side
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true and R is false.
 (d) A is false and R is true.

SECTION B (2 X 5 = 10 MARKS)

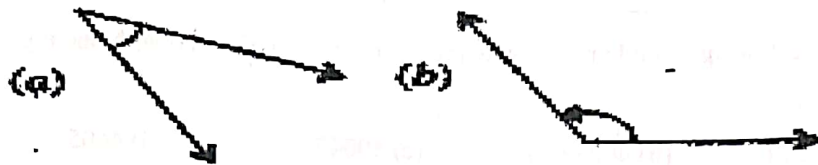
- 21) Give any two differences between a line and a line segment. (2)
- 22) The perimeter of square X and rectangle Y are equal. Find the side of square X. (2)



4cm

12cm

23) Measure the angles given below, using the Protractor and write down the measure. (2)



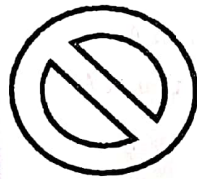
24) There are 23 coaches in a train. Each coach contains 125 seats. How many people can have seats in the train? (2)

25) 5620 men and 3826 women lived in a village. 1827 people left the village. How many people remained in the village? (2)

SECTION C (3 X 6 = 18 MARKS)

26) Find the difference between the greatest and the smallest number that can be written using the digits 6,2,7,4,3 each only once. (3)

27) Draw the lines of symmetry of the given shapes in your answer sheet.



(i)



(ii)

Figure (i) has ----- lines of symmetry.

Figure (ii) has ----- lines of symmetry.

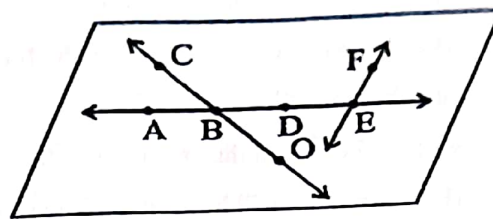
28) The given is a magic square. The sum of each row, column and diagonals are equal.

Find sum of A and B. (3)

A	3	10
9	7	B
4	11	6

29) Using the figure name

- (a) Any two rays.
- (b) Lines passing through B.
- (c) Two pairs of intersecting lines.



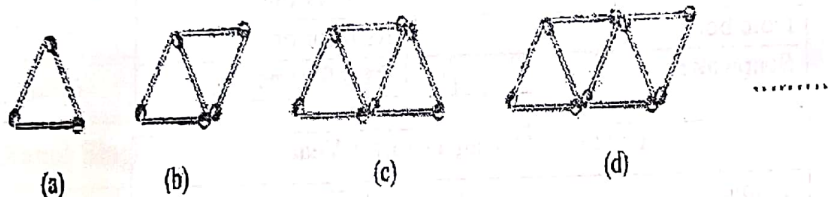
30) Use a protractor to draw angles having the following degree measures: a. 110° b. 40° (3)

31) State whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F): (3)

- a) A horizontal line and a vertical line always intersect at right angles.
- b) If the arms of an angle on the paper are increased, the angle increases.
- c) Two line segments may intersect at two points.

SECTION D (5X4= 20 MARKS)

32) a) The following figure gives a matchstick pattern of triangles. Find the general rule that gives the number of matchsticks in terms of the number of triangles and also draw the next figure (3)



b) Create a pattern following the same rule using any symbol of your choice. (2)

33) Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts? (1X5=5)

- (a) From 6 and turns through 1 right angle?
- (b) From 8 and turns through 2 right angles?
- (c) From 10 and turns through 3 right angles?
- (d) From 7 and turns through 2 straight angles?
- (e) From 2 and turns through 1 complete angle?

34) Draw a rough figure for each of the following and label suitably: (1X5=5)

- (a) Point P lies on AB.
- (b) XY and PQ intersect at M.
- (c) Line l contains E and F but not D.
- (d) OP and OQ meet at O.
- (e) Any acute angle ABC.

35) Hanif plans to tile his kitchen floor with green square tiles. Each side of the tile is 5cm.

His kitchen is 180cm long and 25cm wide.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

- (i) Find the area of his kitchen floor. (1)
- (ii) What is the area of the green square tile? (1)
- (iii) How many tiles will he need to tile his kitchen floor? (1)
- (iv) Also find the perimeter of the kitchen floor. (2)

SECTION E (4x3= 12 MARKS)

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

36) Rohan has a shop from last few years in which he was selling different items at their respective cost per kg or per one quantity.

Things	Price
Apples	Rs 40 per kg
Oranges	Rs 30 per kg
Combs	Rs 3 for one
Tooth brushes	Rs 10 for one
Pencils	Rs 1 for one
Note books	Rs 6 for one
Soap cakes	Rs 8 for one

The Sales During The Last Year	
Apples	2457 kg
Oranges	3004 kg
Combs	22760
Tooth brushes	25367
Pencils	38530
Note books	40002
Soap cakes	20005

- (i) Find the total money Rohan got by selling oranges. (1)
- (ii) Find the total money Rohan got by selling apples (1)
- (iii) Find the total money Rohan got by selling pencils and note books. (2)

OR

Find the total money Rohan got by combs and soap cakes.

37) The population of Telangana state in 2011 was 35193978.

The estimated population of the state in 2025 is 40157310.










































Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

- (i) Write the population of 2025 in words in Indian System of Numeration. (1)
- (ii) Write the place value of 1 in 35193978. (1)
- (iii) Find the difference between the population of 2011 and 2025 Write the answer in International System of Numeration. (2)

OR

Write the population of 2011 and 2025 in expanded form.

38) In a village six fruit merchants sold the following number of fruit baskets in a particular season:

Name of fruit merchants	Number of fruit baskets	 - 100 Fruit baskets
Rahim	   	
Lakhanpal	     	
Anwar	      	
Martin	         	
Ranjit Singh	       	
Joseph	    	

- i) Which merchant sold the maximum number of baskets? (1)
- ii) How many fruit baskets were sold by Anwar? (1)
- iii) The merchants who have sold 600 or more number of baskets are planning to buy a godown for the next season. Write the name of the fruit merchants. Also find the total number of fruit baskets sold by them. (2)

OR

Name the merchant who sold double the number of fruit baskets sold by Rahim. How many baskets were sold by him?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society

टर्म-I परीक्षा/ Term-I Examination 2024 - 25

कक्षा /Class :VI

अवधि/Duration :3 घंटे/Hours

विषय/Subject :SCIENCE

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks :80

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

1. Q.1 to Q.20 are multiple choice questions and each question carries 1 mark.
2. Q.21 to Q.29 are very short answer type questions and each question carries 2 marks.
3. Q.30 to Q.37 are short answer type questions and each question carries 3 marks.
4. Q.38 & Q.39 are Case Based Questions and each question carries 4 marks.
5. Q.40 & Q.41 are long answer questions and each question carries 5 marks.
6. Draw neat labelled diagram wherever necessary.
7. All questions are compulsory.

PART A

Select the most appropriate option.

(1X20=20)

1. Which activity would the duck be able to perform using the webbed feet?
(a) Flying (b) Swimming (c) Jumping (d) None of these
2. _____ is an amphibian.
(a) Fish (b) Duck (c) Frog (d) Camel
3. A freely suspended magnet comes to rest along the _____.
(a) North-South direction (b) North-East direction
(c) North-West direction (d) East-West direction.
4. In which of the following cases do the clothes take a longer time to get dried?
(a) Summer season (b) Rainy season (c) Both summer and rainy season (d) All of these
5. Which of the following is a standard unit of measuring length?
(a) Fingers (b) Metre (c) Fist (d) Hand span
6. Which of the following statements is not true?
(a) Materials are grouped for convenience. (b) Materials are grouped to study their properties.
(c) Materials are grouped for fun. (d) Materials are grouped according to their uses.
7. Water boils and becomes _____ when we heat it,
(a) Steam (b) Ice (c) Solid (d) None of these.
8. Which one of the following food item does not provide dietary fibre?
(a) Whole grains (b) Whole pulses (c) Fruits and vegetables (d) Milk
9. Fish live in water. They have streamlined body and _____ for movement.
(a) Scales (b) Fins (c) Legs (d) All of these
10. _____ is not an example of a terrestrial habitat.
(a) Pond (b) Desert (c) Forest (d) Grassland

11. Scurvy is caused due to the deficiency of:
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Iodine (c) Vitamin C (d) Iron
12. A bar magnet is immersed in a heap of iron filings and pulled out. The amount of iron filings clinging to the
 (a) North pole is almost equal to the South pole. (b) North pole is more than the south pole.
 (c) North pole is much less than the south pole. (d) Magnet will be same all along its length.
13. The distance between Delhi and Lucknow is usually measured in:
 (a) Metre (b) Kilometre (c) Centimetre (d) None of these
14. An object is said to be in _____ if its position changes with respect to the reference point with time.
 (a) Rest (b) Complete rest (c) Motion (d) None of these.
15. When an object moves along a circular path, its motion is called _____.
 (a) Linear motion (b) Circular motion (c) Oscillatory motion (d) Slow motion
16. A magnet always has _____ poles.
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
17. Unlike poles of two magnets _____ each other.
 (a) Sometimes repel (b) Attract (c) Always repel (d) Never attract
18. Which of the following is not a junk food?
 (a) Potato wafers (b) Candy bars (c) Carbonated drinks (d) Ragi dosa
19. Makki di roti, is a traditional food item of:
 (a) Karnataka (b) Punjab (c) Maharashtra (d) Manipur
20. The special features that enable plants and animals to survive in a particular region are called _____.
 (a) Adaptations (b) Habitat (c) Habits (d) All of these.

PART B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(2X9=18)

Answer the following:

21. What is habitat? Give two examples of aquatic habitats.
22. What are climbers?
23. Name the ingredients of laddoo.
24. Give two examples of changes in cooking tools overtime.
25. Describe a daily life situation where you feel you have followed a scientific method.
26. Draw magnets of any two shapes.
27. The property of a freely suspended magnet to always rest along the north-south direction. Based on this, a small device is made. What is the name of the device? What is the use of this device?
28. Suppose the distance between your school and home is 2.5 km. Express it in metres.
29. How can we measure the length of a curved line?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(3X8=24)

Answer the following:

30. Write three features which help camels to survive in the cold desert.
31. What are herbs, shrubs and trees? Explain. Give one example each of herb, shrub and tree.
32. Write an activity to find out the presence of starch in a given food item.
33. Write down two benefits of reducing food miles. Name two millets.
34. What are magnetic and non-magnetic materials?
35. You are given a magnet which does not have the poles marked. How can you find its poles with the help of another magnet which has its poles marked?
36. What is oscillatory motion? Give two examples of oscillatory motion.
37. While measuring the length of a pencil, it was found that the reading at one end of the scale is 1.0 cm and at the other end of the scale, it is 10.4 cm. What is the length of the pencil?

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

ACTIVITY

38. Make a paste or powder of a food item A using pestle and mortar. Put about half teaspoon of the food item in a separate clean test tube. Add 2–3 teaspoons of water to the test tube and shake it well. Add two drops of copper sulphate solution to the test tube using a dropper. Now, take another dropper and add 10 drops of caustic soda solution to the tube. Shake well and leave the test tube undisturbed for a few minutes.

OBSERVATION: The content of the test tube turns violet.

- (a) This violet colour indicates the presence of _____ in the food item. A. (1)
 - (b) Name two food items which are rich sources of fats. (1)
 - (c) Which nutrient is present in pulses? (1)
 - (d) Peanuts show the presence of both _____ and _____. (1)
39. Chickpea seeds are split into two parts. Each part is called a cotyledon. Plants that have seeds with two cotyledons are called dicotyledons (dicots). Maize has a single thin cotyledon. Plants with such seeds are called monocotyledons (monocots).
 - (a) Draw a dicot seed showing cotyledons. (1)
 - (b) Wheat is an example of _____ (monocot/dicot) seed. (1/2)
 - (c) Kidney beans an example of _____ (monocot/ dicot) seed. (1/2)
 - (d) What type of leaf venation and root system can we see in a dicot plant? (2)

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

40. Radhika had trouble seeing things in dim light. The doctor tested her eyesight and prescribed a particular vitamin supplement. He also advised her to include a few food items in her diet.

- (a) Which deficiency disease is she suffering from? (1)
- (b) Which food component may be lacking in her diet? (1)
- (c) What is a balanced diet? (1)
- (d) You are provided the following food items: (2)
 - (i) Canned fruit juice
 - (ii) Fresh fruit juice
 - (iii) Fresh fruit .

Which one would you prefer and why?

41. (a) The height of a tree is 4.1 metres. Express it in - (3)
 - (i) kilometres
 - (ii) centimetres
 - (iii) millimetres.
- (b) What is linear motion? Give two examples. (2)



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
टर्म-I परीक्षा /Term-I Examination 2024- 25

कक्षा/ Class :VI

विषय/Subject : Social Science

अवधि/Duration : 3 Hours

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks :80

सामान्य निर्देश/General Instructions:

- This question paper comprises five sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 3 questions in this question paper
- **Section A** - Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- **Section B** - Question no 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words
- **Section C** - Question no 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- **Section D** - Question no 30 to 33 are long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- **Section E** - Question no 34 to 36 are case based questions with four sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- **Section F** - Question no 37 is map based carrying 5 marks

SECTION A
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

[1x20=20]

- 1) Latitudes are expressed in _____
 - a) Degree
 - b) Percentage
 - c) Minute
 - d) Ratio
- 2) Indian Standard Time (IST) is _____ hours ahead of the local time at Greenwich (called Greenwich Mean Time or GMT).
 - a) 2.5
 - b) 7.5
 - c) 5.5
 - d) 3.5
- 3) Which of the following is not a cardinal direction?
 - a) North
 - b) South
 - c) West
 - d) North-East

- 4) A piece of land which is surrounded by water on all sides is called _____.
a) Continent
b) Gulf
c) strait
d) Island
- 5) India has more than _____ small islands.
a) 1300
b) 600
c) 589
d) 300
- 6) _____ are landforms that are much higher than the surrounding landscape.
a) mountains
b) Plateau
c) plain
d) island
- 7) _____ mountain ranges are found in Europe.
a) The Alps
b) The Himalayas
c) The Andes
d) The
- 8) _____ is the highest mountain peak in the world.
a) Mount Everest
b) Mount Aconcagua
c) Mount Kilimanjaro
d) Mont Blanc
- 9) _____ is called as the "storehouses of minerals".
a) mountain
b) plateau
c) plains
d) valley
- 10) Yamuna and Ghaghara are some of the tributaries of river _____.
a) Indus
b) Ganga
c) Gomati
d) Brahmaputra
- 11) Millennium is the period of _____ years.
a) 1000
b) 100
c) 10
d) 1
- 12) Which of the following is **not** an archaeological source of history?
a) travelogues
b) tools and weapons
c) pottery and toys
d) coins

- 13) Rani of Jhansi was born in 1828. Which century did she belong to?
- 19th century
 - 18th century
 - 16th century
 - 17th century
- 14) The Indian Constitution came into force in _____.
- 1950
 - 1947
 - 1952
 - 1949
- 15) Hiuen Tsang travelled from _____ to India in the 7th century CE.
- China
 - Greece
 - Iran
 - Persia
- 16) _____ and Mohenjo-Daro , now in Pakistan, were the first two cities of this civilisation to be discovered.
- Harappa
 - Rakhigarhi
 - Dholavira
 - Kalibangan
- 17) A dockyard is found at _____.
- Harappa
 - Lothal
 - Dholavira
 - Mohenjo-Daro
- 18) Rakhigarhi is situated in present day _____.
- Punjab
 - Haryana
 - Gujarat
 - Rajasthan
- 19) Geologists are the person who study about -
- the physical features of the earth
 - he remains of plants, animals and humans
 - human societies and cultures
 - the past by digging up remains that people, plants and animals
- 20) _____ is India's most ancient text.
- The Upanishad
 - The Mahabharata
 - The Ramayana
 - The Rig Veda

SECTION --B
VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

[2x4=8]

21. What is an Atlas?

Or

What are plains?

22. What are different components of a map?

23. What are the different Sources of History? State any two.

24. What were the ancient names for India? State any two.

SECTION – C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

[3x5=15]

25. State the cardinal directions and sub-directions.

Or

What are plateaus?

26. Define the following terms –

a) Continent

b) Ocean

c) Island

27. How did early humans live? How did they procure the food and where did they live?

Or

State any two reasons for the decline of Sindhu-Sarasvatī civilisation.

28. Who was Xuanzang?

29. Name some other cities of the Indus Valley Civilization?

SECTION – D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

[4x5=20]

30. What is a Civilisation? Write down any five characteristics of a civilisation.

Or

Town planning is the unique feature of Harappa civilisation. Explain.

31. What is the difference between local time and standard time?

Or

What are the major types of landforms? Write down the significance to life and culture of any one of the landforms?

32. What is a Map? Explain different types of maps.

33. What are coordinates? How can latitude and longitude be used to mark any location on the Earth?

Or

How is Time measured in History? Explain.

SECTION – E
CASE BASE QUESTIONS

(4x3=12)

34. Symbols are another important component of maps. Our map has small drawings of actual buildings and a few other elements, but there would not be enough space on the map of a large city or a country to draw them all. Instead, a symbol is used to represent

these features - symbols for different kinds of buildings (for instance a railway station, a school, a post office), for roads and railway lines, and for natural elements such as a river, a pond or a forest. In that way, numerous details can be shown in the limited space available on a map.

- a) Why symbols are an important component of a map? [2]
 - b) Draw any two symbols of a map. [1]
 - c) Name few elements for which we use symbols. [1]
35. The first term, 'Bhāratavarṣha', clearly extends to the entire Subcontinent, and the text includes the names of numerous rivers and peoples. 'Bhāratavarṣha' means 'the country of the Bharatas'. 'Bharata' is a name that first appears in the R̥ig Veda, where it refers to one of the main Vedic groups of people. In later literature, several kings named 'Bharata' are mentioned. The second term, 'Jambudvīpa', means 'the island of the fruit of the jamun tree'. This is indeed a common tree native to India, also called 'jambul tree', 'Malabar plum tree', etc. 'Jambudvīpa' came to mean the Indian Subcontinent.
- a) What were the different rivers mentioned in R̥ig Veda? [1]
 - b) How the country named as Bharata? [1]
 - c) What does 'Jambudvīpa' mean? How did it get the name? [2]
36. The mountain terrain is usually rugged or rough, and has steep slopes. This means that regular farming can only be practised in some valleys. Cultivation is practised on slopes by cutting steps into the slope, this is called terrace farming. In many mountainous regions of the world, herding is the preferred occupation over agriculture. Tourism is often an important source of income for the people living in the mountains. The crisp mountain air and scenic beauty attract many tourists. Some tourists also go to the mountains for sports such as skiing, hiking, mountaineering and paragliding. For many centuries, people have also travelled to these uplands for pilgrimages to holy sites. But an excessive inflow of visitors can also put the fragile mountain environment under pressure; it is often difficult to find the right balance.
- a) What is a valley? [1]
 - b) How is cultivation practised in mountain and hilly region? Give one example of it? [1]
 - c) Why tourism is an important source of income for the people living in the mountains? [1]
 - d) Name some of the mountain sports which attracts tourist. [1]

SECTION E

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

(5x1=5)

37. Locate the following in the outline map of India.

- a) Lakshadweep Island
- b) Arabian Sea
- c) Lothal
- d) Bay of Bengal
- e) Ganga plains
