



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

वार्षिक परीक्षा / Annual Examination 2024-25

कक्षा / Class: VI

अवधि / Duration: 3 hours

विषय / Subject: English

अधिकतम अंक / Maximum Marks: 80

सामान्य निर्देश / General instructions:

- This question paper is divided into four sections- A, B, C and D.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Separate instructions and options are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
- Do not attempt more questions than you are required to.
- Marks are mentioned against each question.

SECTION A- READING (20 marks)

Q1. Read the following passage:

Renewable energy is energy that comes from natural sources that can be replenished, such as sunlight, wind, water, and geothermal heat. Unlike fossil fuels like coal and oil, renewable energy sources do not pollute the environment. They are cleaner and better for the planet than the fossil fuels.

Solar energy, for example, uses sunlight to produce electricity. It is captured using solar panels, which are installed on rooftops or in large solar farms. Wind energy uses wind turbines to generate electricity. These turbines are often found in open areas or offshore, where the wind is strong.

Hydropower is another important form of renewable energy. It uses the flow of water, such as rivers or dams, to produce electricity. Geothermal energy, on the other hand, uses heat from beneath the Earth's surface to generate power.

One of the main challenges of renewable energy is that it depends on nature. For example, solar panels cannot produce electricity at night, and wind turbines need strong winds to work efficiently. Despite these challenges, renewable energy is a key solution to reducing pollution and fighting climate change.

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

1. What is renewable energy?
 - a) Energy that cannot be replenished
 - b) Energy from natural sources that can be replenished
 - c) Energy made from coal and oil
 - d) Energy that is only available at night
2. Which of the following is NOT a source of renewable energy?
 - a) Solar energy
 - b) Wind energy
 - c) Hydropower
 - d) Coal
3. How is solar energy captured?
 - a) Using wind turbines
 - b) Using solar panels
 - c) Using water wheels
 - d) Using geothermal wells
4. Where are wind turbines often found?
 - a) In cities
 - b) In open areas or offshore
 - c) In underground caves
 - d) In solar farms
5. What does hydropower use to generate electricity?
 - a) Sunlight
 - b) Wind
 - c) Water flow
 - d) Heat from the Earth's surface
6. What is the challenge faced with respect to generating solar energy?
 - a) It pollutes the environment
 - b) It is expensive to install

- c) It cannot produce electricity at night
 - d) It cannot be used in deserts
7. Why is renewable energy better for the environment?
- a) It does not pollute the environment
 - b) It is cheaper than fossil fuels
 - c) It can be stored easily
 - d) It works everywhere
8. What is one-way geothermal energy is used?
- a) By capturing sunlight
 - b) By using heat from beneath the Earth's surface
 - c) By harnessing the power of waves
 - d) By using wind turbines

Q2. Read the following passage.

The Discovery of Penicillin

In 1928, a scientist named Alexander Fleming made a discovery that changed the world of medicine forever. He was studying bacteria in his laboratory when he noticed something unusual. A mould called *Penicillium* had accidentally grown on one of his petri dishes and killed the bacteria around it. This was the beginning of penicillin, the world's first antibiotic.

Penicillin could kill harmful bacteria without harming the patient, making it a breakthrough in treating infections. Before its discovery, many people died from simple infections like cuts or sore throats. During World War II, penicillin saved thousands of lives by treating infected wounds and illnesses.

Although Fleming made the initial discovery, other scientists worked hard to turn penicillin into a medicine that could be produced on a large scale. Today, antibiotics are widely used to treat bacterial infections, but scientists remind us not to overuse them, as bacteria can become resistant.

2.1. Choose the correct answer.

1x4=4

1. Who discovered penicillin?
- a) Louis Pasteur
 - b) Alexander Fleming

- c) Isaac Newton
- d) Marie Curie

2. What is penicillin?

- a) A type of bacteria
- b) The first antibiotic
- c) A kind of mould that causes illness
- d) A vitamin supplement

3. What major event highlighted the importance of penicillin?

- a) The Industrial Revolution
- b) World War II
- c) The invention of the microscope
- d) The discovery of electricity

4. Why is it important not to overuse antibiotics?

- a) They might run out of stock.
- b) Bacteria can become resistant to them.
- c) They can stop working after a while.
- d) They are too expensive.

2.2. Answer the following questions briefly.

2x4=8

- a) What was Alexander Fleming studying when he discovered penicillin, and what unusual thing did he notice?
- b) Why was penicillin considered a breakthrough in medicine?
- c) How did penicillin save lives during World War II?
- d) What caution do scientists give about the use of antibiotics today, and why?

SECTION B - WRITING (20 marks)

Q1. You lost your water bottle in the playground during recess. Write a notice for the school notice board informing students about it.

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OR

Rahul had the following conversation with Arjun, a classmate of his younger sister Riya. As Rahul had to leave for his cricket practice, he left this message for Riya. Write the message that Rahul left for Riya in about 50 words.

Arjun: Hello! Can I speak to Riya, please?

Rahul: She is not at home right now. I am her brother Rahul. May I know who is calling?

Arjun: I am Arjun, her classmate.

Rahul: Oh, I see. Riya has gone to the park and will return in an hour. Do you have a message for her?

Arjun: Yes, please. Could you tell her to bring her science textbook to school tomorrow? I need it for completing the project.

Rahul: Sure, I will let her know.

Q2. Write a letter to your cousin describing how you celebrated Diwali with your family this year. 7

OR

Write a letter to your best friend describing your experience at your school's Annual Day.

Q3. Write a meaningful story using the following outline about 100 to 150 words. Give a suitable title to the story. 8

A giant..... owns a beautiful garden..... refuses to let children play there..... builds a tall wall..... the garden withers..... one day, a little child sneaks in..... flowers bloom again..... the giant realizes his mistake..... removes the wall..... shares his garden with everyone..... becomes loved by all.

Moral: Sharing and kindness bring happiness.

SECTION C - GRAMMAR (15 MARKS)

Q1. In the following passage, each line has an error. Edit the passage by identifying the wrong word in each sentence, then write the incorrect and the correct word in your answer sheet.

1/2x6=3

	Incorrect	Correct
i) A healthy lifestyle are essential for a happy life.	_____	_____
ii) We should ate balanced meals and exercise regularly.	_____	_____
iii) There is many reasons to be happy.	_____	_____
iv) Many people ignores these habits	_____	_____

v) and suffers from various health issues. _____

vi) Everyone should takes steps to lead a healthier life. _____

Q2. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect form of verbs given

1x4=4

within the brackets.

(a) Prabhat _____ already _____ his homework before going to the badminton match. (finish)

(b) Surya _____ basketball for years before joining the school's badminton team. (play)

(c) By the time Prabhat arrived, Surya _____ already _____ several matches. (win)

(d) The new student, Surya, _____ Prabhat before coming to the school. (never meet)

Q3. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

1x4=4

a) the/was/on/the/hill/beautiful/view/top/of/the

b) she/food/offered/and/clothes/to/the/beggar

c) found/book/she/library/in/the/the

d) studied/he/all/night/for/the/exam

Q4. Complete the dialogue between two friends, Rina and Priya by choosing the correct options.

4

Rina: Hi Priya! How was your weekend?

Priya: It was great! I went to the park with my family. We had a picnic and played some games.

Rina: That sounds fun! (1) _____?

Priya: Yes, we played badminton and soccer. My little brother was so happy when he scored a goal!

Rina: (2) _____! I love playing soccer too.

Priya: You should come with us next time! It would be so much fun if you came!

Rina: I'd love to! (3) _____?

Priya: We are planning to go this Saturday. Would you like to join us?

Rina: (4) _____. I'll bring my soccer ball!

1. (A) Did you played any sports? (B) Had you play any sports?
(C) Were you play any sports? (D) Did you play any sports?
2. (A) That sounds boring! (B) I wish we could enjoy a picnic together.
(C) I wish you better luck! (D) I wish you a great day!
3. (A) When are you going next? (B) When you are going next?
(C) Where will you go next? (D) Why will you going again?
4. (A) Yes, I'm free this Saturday! (B) No, I'm going out of station.
(C) Yes, I'm going on another picnic! (D) No, I'm not free this Saturday!

SECTION D - LITERATURE (25 marks)

Q1. Read the following lines from the poem – 'What a Bird Thought' and answer the questions given below. **1x4=4**

*I thought the world was made of straw,
And nestled by my mother.
One day, I fluttered from my nest,
To see what I could find,
I said the world is made of leaves,
I have been very blind.*

- a) Who lived in the nest along with the baby bird?
- b) The bird thought the world was made of straw because _____.
 - i. it lived in a straw hut
 - ii. its nest was made of straw
 - iii. its mother fed straw to it
 - iv. there was straw all around
- c) Which word tells us that the baby bird was warm and comfortable?
- d) What does the set of words 'I said' mean?
 - a. flew
 - b. shouted
 - c. spoke
 - d. cried

Q2. Read the following lines from the lesson – 'Change of Heart' and answer the questions given below. **1x4=4**

Surprisingly, Prabhat could not sleep well that night. He had won the game but he did not feel as happy as he usually did. What was surprising was that Surya did not feel bad about losing. What was more surprising was that Prabhat saw Surya playing basketball the

next day.

- (i) Select the one option that tells us about the way Prabhat was feeling that night.
a. hurt b. unhappy c. afraid d. focused

- (ii) Why does Prabhat find Surya's behaviour 'surprising'?

- (iii) We can say that Surya's reaction to not winning was _____ (similar to/as serious as/different from) Prabhat's.

- (iv) State whether the following sentence is true or false:

Prabhat would accept losing to anyone easily. _____

Q3. Answer any six of the following questions in about 30-40 words each.

2×6=12

1. Which parts of the neem tree are used to make medicines?
2. If you were the kite carrying the child high up in the air, what would you tell them?
3. What is common in the toys made in Balamurali's village and coconut shell craft in Kerala?
4. How is neem useful to farmers?
5. Why do you think we should know about the healing properties of spices?
6. What is the aim of yoga?
7. What creative ways did Ila and her family use to overcome the challenges she faced?
8. Describe one long-term effect that the practice of yoga can have on a person's qualities.

Q4. Answer any one of the following questions in about 80-100 words.

5

1. How can Ila's story help others to overcome challenges in their lives?

OR

2. Why do you think sporting spirit is important?



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कक्षा/Class: 6 (छठवीं)
विषय/Subject: हिन्दी

अवधि/Duration: 3 घण्टा
अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks: 80

सामान्य निर्देश/General Instructions :

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

(खण्ड-क)

प्रश्न 1. दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।(1x7=7)

डॉ अब्दुल कलाम का पूरा नाम अबुल फकीर जैनुलबदीन अब्दुल कलाम है। उनका जन्म रामेश्वरम्(तमिलनाडु) के एक अल्पशिक्षित परिवार में 1931 में हुआ। उन्होंने रक्षा वैज्ञानिकों के रूप में ख्याति अर्जित की। 1998 में पोखरण में परमाणु विस्फोट उन्हीं के नेतृत्व में किए गए।

‘अग्नि’ मिसाइल के सफल परीक्षण के बाद ‘मिसाइल मैन’ के रूप में चर्चित हो गए। अद्वितीय उपलब्धियों के लिए उन्हें देश के सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान ‘भारत रत्न’ से सम्मानित किया गया। उनका जन्म 25 जुलाई, 2002 को भारत गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति पद पर आसीन हुए। इस पद पर वे लगातार पाँच वर्षों तक भारत का विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मार्ग दर्शन करते रहे। वे विद्यार्थियों में विशेष रूप से लोकप्रिय हैं। वे निरंतर काम करने के बीच समय निकालकर वीणा बजाने का भी अभ्यास किया करते थे।

- डॉ अब्दुल कलाम जी का जन्म कहाँ हुआ था?
(क) कोच्ची (ख) रामेश्वरम् (ग) कन्याकुमारी (घ) नंदीग्राम
- उनका परिवार कैसा था?
(क) शिक्षित (ख) अशिक्षित (ग) अल्पशिक्षित (घ) देहाती
- उनके नेतृत्व में पोखरण में परमाणु विस्फोट किस सन् में हुए?
(क) 1951 (ख) 1998 (ग) 1931 (घ) 1930

4. किसके सफल परीक्षण के बाद वे मिसाइल मैन के रूप में चर्चित हुए:-
(क) अग्नि (ख) त्रिशूल (ग) आकाश (घ) धनुष
5. किस सन् में वे भारत के राष्ट्रपति पद पर आसीन हुए?
(क) 25 जुलाई 2002 (ख) 25 जुलाई 2005
(ग) 27 जुलाई 2002 (घ) 25 जून 2002
6. अद्वितीय उपलब्धियों के लिए उन्हें किस रत्न से सम्मानित किया गया?
(क) पद्मभूषण (ख) पद्मश्री (ग) भारत रत्न (घ) सभी सही हैं
7. काम के बाद वे किसका अभ्यास किया करते थे?
(क) हारमोनियम (ख) तबला (ग) बांसुरी (घ) वीणा

प्रश्न 2. दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए। (1×7=7)

अहा! हमारी औषधियों में, कितने ही गुण विद्यमान थे
वैद्य और चिकित्सक उनसे, रोगों का करते निदान थे।
वैद्यराज थे कैसे-कैसे, सुश्रुत, चरक सुख्यात थे जैसे।
धनवन्तरि तो सबसे महान, मुर्दे में भी फूँके जान।
काली मिर्च-मधु-तुलसी से, छुटकारा पाओ खाँसी से।
हींग को खालो पेट दर्द में, लौंग चबा लो हवा सर्द में
दूध में थोड़ी हल्दी डालो, अंग-अंग का दर्द मिटा लो।

1. भारत के प्रमुख वैद्य कौन-कौन से थे?
(क) सुश्रुत, चरक, धन्वंतरि
(ख) सुश्रुत, विनोबा भावे, धन्वंतरि
(ग) चरक, धनवन्तरि, महात्मा गांधी
(घ) दिए गए सभी।
2. खाँसी से छुटकारा कैसे पाया जाता है?
(क) काली मिर्च व तुलसी से (ख) काली मिर्च, शहद व तुलसी से
(ग) काली मिर्च, गुड व तुलसी (घ) काली मिर्च, शहद व नीम
3. गुण का विलोम होगा:-
(क) अवगुण (ख) परमगुण (ग) सतगुण (घ) सभी गलत हैं
4. पेट दर्द में राहत मिलती है:-
(क) लौंग से (ख) हींग से (ग) हल्दी से (घ) नीम से

5. हवा का पर्यायवाची इनमें से नहीं है:-

(क) अनल (ख) अनिल (ग) पवन (घ) बयार

6. दूध में हल्दी डालकर पीने से ठीक हो जाता है:-

(क) बुखार (ख) सिर दर्द (ग) शरीर के हर हिस्से का दर्द (घ) कमर दर्द

7. औषधियाँ प्राप्त होती हैं:-

(क) जड़ी बूटियों से (ख) पेड़ों से (ग) फूलों से (घ) पेड़ के तने से
(खंड-ख)

प्रश्न-3. निर्देशानुसार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(1 x 16=16)

(i) जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं उन्हें कहते हैं-

(क) क्रिया (ख) विशेषण
(ग) अव्यय (घ) प्रत्यय

(ii) वाक्य के समाप्त होने पर लगाया जाने वाला चिह्न कहलाता है-

(क) अल्पविराम (ख) अर्धविराम
(ग) योजक (घ) पूर्ण विराम

(iii) 'घड़ा फूटना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है-

(क) मटका फटना (ख) मटका गिर जाना
(ग) भेद खुलना (घ) उपरोक्त सभी

(iv) 'जलधर' शब्द का अर्थ है-

(क) जल को धारण करने वाला (ख) जल में रहने वाला
(ग) जल पीने वाला (घ) जल में नहाने वाला

(v) 'आंख' का सही पर्यायवाची शब्द है-

(क) चयन (ख) नयन
(ग) नमन (घ) मदन

(vi) निम्नलिखित में कौन एक प्रकार की घास है-

(क) झूब (ख) ऊब
(ग) खूब (घ) दूब

(vii) 'आसमान' का समानार्थी शब्द है-

(क) अंबर (ख) पाताल
(ग) धरती (घ) पृथ्वी

(viii) निम्नलिखित में संज्ञा शब्द है-

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (क) पुस्तक | (ख) खेलना |
| (ग) पढ़ना | (घ) लिखना |

(ix) निम्नलिखित में सर्वनाम शब्द है-

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (क) मोहन | (ख) सीता |
| (ग) गीता | (घ) वह |

(x) 'मां' का विलोम शब्द है-

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (क) पिता | (ख) बहन |
| (ग) भाई | (घ) चाचा |

(xi) निम्नलिखित में पुल्लिंग शब्द है-

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (क) रीता | (ख) सीता |
| (ग) गीता | (घ) राम |

(xii) निम्नलिखित में स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है-

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (क) मोहन | (ख) राकेश |
| (ग) सुरेश | (घ) अंजली |

(xiii) पानी का विलोम शब्द नहीं है -

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (क) वारि | (ख) तोय |
| (ग) वारिद | (घ) सलिल |

(xiv) 'घोड़ा' का समानार्थी शब्द है-

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| (क) हय | (ख) गज |
| (ग) खच्चर | (घ) सभी |

(xv) संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग किए जाने वाले शब्द को कहते हैं-

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (क) क्रिया | (ख) सर्वनाम |
| (ग) प्रत्यय | (घ) उपसर्ग |

(xvi) मोहन मैदान में क्रिकेट खेलता है। इस वाक्य में क्रिया शब्द है-

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (क) मोहन | (ख) मैदान |
| (ग) क्रिकेट | (घ) खेलता |

(खंड-ग)

प्र.4 निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:- (2x3=6)

दूसरे दिन देश के प्रसिद्ध पत्रों में यह विज्ञापन निकला कि देवगढ़ के लिए एक सुयोग्य दीवान की जरूरत है। जो सज्जन अपने को इस पद के योग्य समझे, वे वर्तमान सरकार सुजानसिंह की सेवा में उपस्थित हों। यह जरूरी नहीं कि वे ग्रेजुएट हों, मगर दृष्ट-पुष्ट होना आवश्यक है, मंदाग्नि के मरीज को यहाँ तक कष्ट उठाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं। एक महीने तक उम्मीदवारों के रहन-सहन, आचार-विचार की देखभाल की जाएगी। विद्या का कम, परंतु कर्तव्य का अधिक विचार किया जायेगा। जो महाशय इस परीक्षा में पूरे उत्तरेंगे, वे इस उच्च पद पर सुशोभित होंगे।

1. देवगढ़ में किस बात के लिए विज्ञापन निकाला गया था?
2. उम्मीदवारों की किस बात पर विचार किया जाना था?
3. उम्मीदवारों के लिए क्या जरूरी नहीं और क्या जरूरी था?

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

(क) बिस्मिल को साहसी बनाने में उनकी माता ने कैसे सहयोग दिया?

(ख) बिहू एक कृषि आधारित त्योहार है। कैसे?

(ग) नौकरी की चाह में आए लोगों ने नौकरी पाने के लिए कौन कौन से प्रयत्न किए?

(घ) मॉरिशस की असली ताकत भारतीय लोग ही हैं। पाठ में इस कथन के समर्थन में कौन सा तर्क दिया गया है?

(ङ) पौधे अपना भोजन कैसे प्राप्त करते हैं?

प्रश्न 6. नीचे लिखे पठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उन पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए (2x3=6)

रण-बीच चौकड़ी भर-भरकर

चेतक बन गया निराला था।

राणा प्रताप के घोड़े से

पड़ गया हवा को पाला था।

गिरता न कभी चेतक-तन पर

राणा प्रताप का कोड़ा था।

वह दौड़ रहा अरि-मस्तक पर

या आसमान पर घोड़ा था।

(क) चेतक किस तरह की चाल से निराला दिखाई पड़ता था?

(ख) चेतक को कोड़े नहीं लगाने पड़ते थे, क्यों?

(ग) चेतक कौन था?

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

- (क) कविता में अँधेरे या तिमिर के लिए किन वस्तुओं के उदाहरण दिए गए हैं
(ख) यशोदा माता ने श्रीकृष्ण को हँसते हुए गले से क्यों लगा लिया?
(ग) चेतक को देख दुश्मन क्यों दंग रह गए? - चेतक की वीरता कविता के आधार पर लिखिए।
(घ) "निर्भीक गया वह ढालों में, सरपट दौड़ा करवालों में।" पंक्ति का भावार्थ लिखिए।

प्रश्न 8. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

1. विपरीतार्थक शब्दों के जोड़े बनाइए-

(1/2x8=4)

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| i) आना | निर्दयी |
| ii) गुण | जीत |
| iii) आदर | अयोग्य |
| iv) स्वस्थ | अवगुण |
| v) कम | अनादर |
| vi) दयालु | जाना |
| vii) योग्य | अस्वस्थ |
| viii) हार | अधिक |

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों द्वारा वाक्य निर्माण कीजिए (कोई दो)

1x2=2

दीप, अमावस, चुनौती, निरंतर

प्रश्न-9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(4 x 2=8)

- (i) 'परीक्षा' पाठ के आधार पर नौकरी के लिए आए लोगों के सामने क्या समस्या थी? उन्होंने इसका क्या समाधान खोजा?
(ii) 'मॉरीशस की असली ताकत भारतीय लोग ही हैं।' पाठ में इस कथन के समर्थन में कौन सा तर्क दिया गया है?
(iii) बीज के अंकुरित होने में किस-किस का सहयोग मिलता है?

(खंड-घ)

प्रश्न-10. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर 150-200 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

(5)

(i) दीपावली

(ii) समय का सदुपयोग

प्रश्न-11. शुल्क मुक्ति के लिए अपने विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य को एक प्रार्थना पत्र लिखिए।

(5)

अथवा

परीक्षा में सफलता प्राप्त करने पर अपने छोटे भाई को एक बधाई पत्र लिखिए।



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

वार्षिक परीक्षा/ Annual Examination 2024-25

कक्षा /Class : VI

अवधि/Duration : 3 Hrs

विषय/Subject : MATHEMATICS

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

सामान्यनिर्देश / General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The Question paper consists of 5 sections.
3. Section A consists of 20 MCQs of 1 mark each.
4. Section B consists of 5 questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C consists of 6 questions of 3 marks each.
6. Section D consists of 3 case base study questions of 4 marks each.
7. Section E consists of 4 questions of 5 marks each.

SECTION-A (20 x 1M =20M)

1. Which of the following is not a prime number: [1]
(a) 31 (b) 41 (c) 51 (d) 61
2. The number divisible by 3 is: [1]
(a) 314 (b) 413 (c) 251 (d) 762
3. Which pairs are co-prime numbers? [1]
(a) (17, 34) (b) (7, 21) (c) (4, 9) (d) (56, 63)
4. The prime factorization of 56 is: [1]
(a) $2 \times 4 \times 7$ (b) $2 \times 2 \times 14$ (c) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7$ (d) 2×28
5. The perimeter of a regular pentagon with side 7 cm is: [1]
(a) 35 cm (b) 36 cm (c) 37 cm (d) 38 cm
6. A triangle with all sides of equal length is formed using 36cm long string. Length of each side is [1]
(a) 36cm (b) 20cm (c) 18cm (d) 12cm

7. Amulya and Amar visited two places A and B, respectively in Kashmir and recorded the minimum temperatures on a particular day as -4°C at A and -1°C at B. Which of the following statements is true? [1]

- (a) B is cooler than A
- (b) A is cooler than B
- (c) There is a difference of 2°C in the temperature
- (d) The temperature at A is 4°C higher than that at B

8. The side of a square table top measures 4 m. Its area will be [1]

- (a) 16 sq. m
- (b) 4 sq. m
- (c) 20 sq. m
- (d) 8 sq. m

9. If $\frac{44}{16} = \frac{p}{4}$, then p is equal to: [1]

- (a) 18
- (b) 36
- (c) 22
- (d) 11

10. Which is the smallest fraction: [1]

- (a) $\frac{5}{6}$
- (b) $\frac{3}{8}$
- (c) $\frac{3}{4}$
- (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

11. A merchant packed 1kg of sugar in four packets of equal weight. The weight of each packet is [1]

- (a) $\frac{3}{4}\text{kg}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{4}\text{kg}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{2}\text{kg}$
- (d) 1kg

12. How many lines of symmetry does an equilateral triangle have: [1]

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

13. A rectangle has an angle of symmetry of [1]

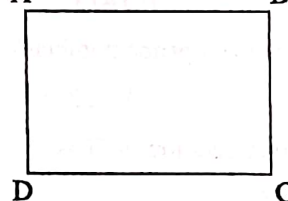
- (a) 60°
- (b) 90°
- (c) 180°
- (d) 270°

14. Which of the following figure has countless lines of symmetry? [1]

- (a) Pentagon
- (b) Hexagon
- (c) Circle
- (d) Triangle

15. Which of the following is not a name for this rectangle: A B [1]

- (a) ABCD
- (b) CDAB
- (c) ADCB
- (d) CBAD



16. The value of $(+4) + (-3) + (-2)$ is [1]

- (a) 1
- (b) (-9)
- (c) (-1)
- (d) (-3)

17. The integer which does not lie between -8 and 5 is: [1]

- (a) (-5)
- (b) (-7)
- (c) 1
- (d) (-9)

18. Which of the following is the greatest negative integer? [1]

(a) (-5)

(b) (-100)

(c) (-200)

(d) (-1)

19. Statement A (Assertion): $\frac{3}{4}$ of ₹ 1 is 75 paise.

[1]

Statement R (Reason): A fraction is a number representing part of a whole.

(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.

20. Statement A (Assertion): The factors of 28 are 1, 2, 4, 7, 14 and 28 itself.

[1]

Statement R (Reason): Every factor is less than or equal to the given number.

(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.

SECTION-B (5 x 2M=10M)

21. Find the common factors of 20 and 24.

[2]

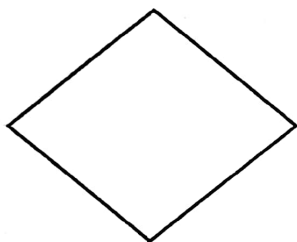
22. Find the distance travelled by Ravi if he takes four rounds of a square park of side 75 m.

[2]

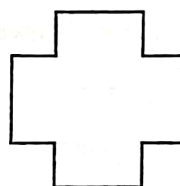
23. For each of the following figures, identify the line(s) of symmetry if it exists and draw them

[2]

(a)



(b)



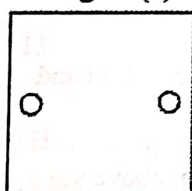
24. Construct a square whose side is 4 cm.

[2]

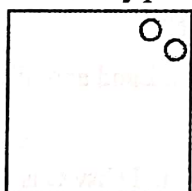
25. In each of the following figures, a hole was punched in a folded square sheet of paper and then the paper was unfolded. Identify and draw the line along which the paper was folded.

Figure (d) was created by punching a single hole. How was the paper folded?

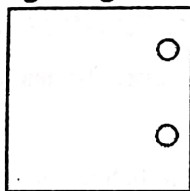
[2]



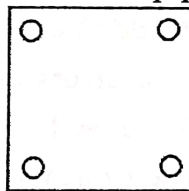
a



b



c

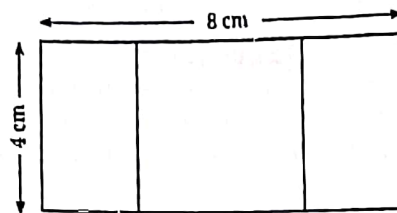


d

SECTION-C (6 x 3M=18M)

26. Construct a rectangle of sides 8 cm and 4 cm. Then construct a square inside, as shown in the figure, such that the centre of the square is the same as the centre of the rectangle?

[3]



27. Can we have a figure with rotational symmetry whose smallest angle of symmetry is
 (a) 45° (b) 17° . Explain. [3]
28. You start with ₹0 rupees in your bank account, and then you credits of ₹30, ₹ 40, and ₹50, and debits of ₹10, ₹40, and ₹55. What is your bank account balance now? [3]
29. (a) What is the smallest number whose prime factorisation has four different prime numbers?
 (b) The prime factorisation of a number has one 2, two 3s, and one 11. What is the number?[3]
30. Write the following fractions in ascending order. [3]
 $\frac{7}{10}, \frac{11}{15}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{6}$
31. Complete the following sequences: [3]
 (a) $(-40), (-34), (-28), (-22), \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 (b) $3, 4, 2, 5, 1, 6, 0, 7, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

SECTION-D (3 x 4M =12M)

(CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS)

32. The level of the surface of oceans or seas is called the sea level. Land and hills are raised and are at some height from the sea level.
 City A is 10 m below sea level, City B is 28 m below sea level and City C is 14 m above sea level.
 Above sea level is shown using the '+' sign.
 Below sea level is shown using the '-' sign.
 The sea level is considered to be zero elevation.
 Aditi uses the above rules to represent the elevation of different locations
 (a) Which of the three cities is at the highest elevation from the sea level? Write its elevation. [1]

(b) What would be the elevation of City B? [1]

(c) The elevation of City D is 1 m above the elevation of City B. What is the elevation of City D? [2]

33. Geeta bought 1 meter of lace and Shikha bought 1 meter of the same lace to put a

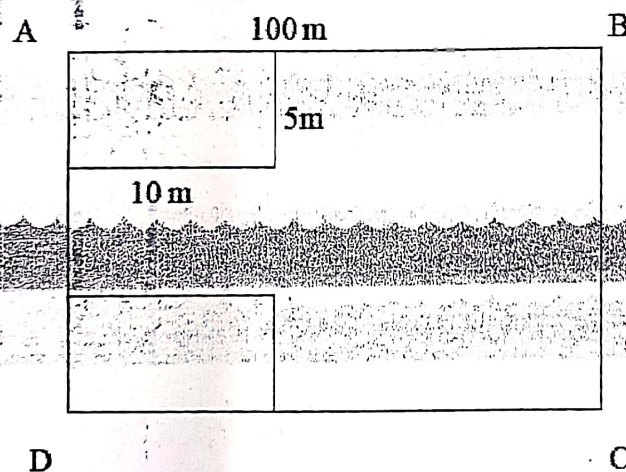
complete border on a table cloth whose perimeter is 1 meter long.

(a) Find the total length of the lace they bought together. [1]

(b) Who bought a longer lace and by how much? [1]

(c) Will the lace be sufficient to cover the whole border? Explain [2]

34. A square shaped park ABCD of side 100m has two equal rectangular flower beds each of size 10m x 5m. With the help of the figure given below, answer the following questions:



(a) How much area do the flower beds cover? [1]

(b) Find the area of the park excluding the flower beds. [2]

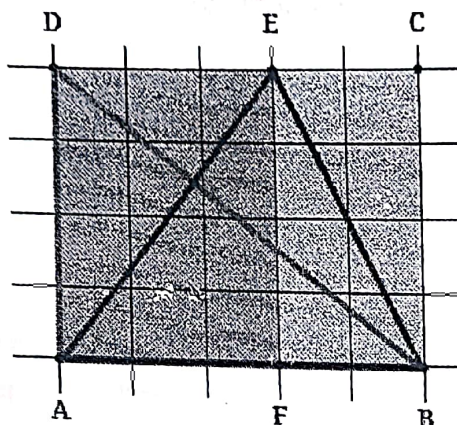
(c) Find the perimeter of a flower bed. [1]

SECTION-E (4 x 5M = 20M)

35. Rectangles and triangles are drawn on a grid paper as shown below. If each small square is of side 2 cm, find the area of

(i) Rectangle ABCD (ii) Triangle ABD (iii) Triangle ABE.

(iv) What is the relation between the area of rectangle and triangle in this case [5M]



36. Construct a rectangle in which one of the diagonals divides the opposite angles into 50° and 40° and length is 7 cm. [5]

37. Do as directed: [5]

(i) Add: $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{5}$

(ii) Subtract: $\frac{4}{9} - \frac{3}{10}$

(iii) Express $\frac{12}{11}$ as a mixed fraction

(iv) Reduce $\frac{105}{140}$ to the lowest term

38. (i) (a) $(-7) + (+7) =$ [5]

(b) $(+4) - (-3) =$

(c) $(-4) + (-3) =$

(d) $(+1) - (+4) =$

(e) $(+4) - (+1) =$

(f) $(0) + (-2) =$

(ii) One button is kept at -3 . In which direction and how many steps should we move to reach at -9 ? Explain using a number line.



कुल मुद्रित पृष्ठ संख्या/Total No. of printed pages: 6

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

वार्षिक परीक्षा/ Annual Examination 2024-25

अवधि /Duration :3 Hours

कक्षा /Class : VI

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks : 80

विषय/Subject :Science

सामान्य निर्देश / General Instructions:

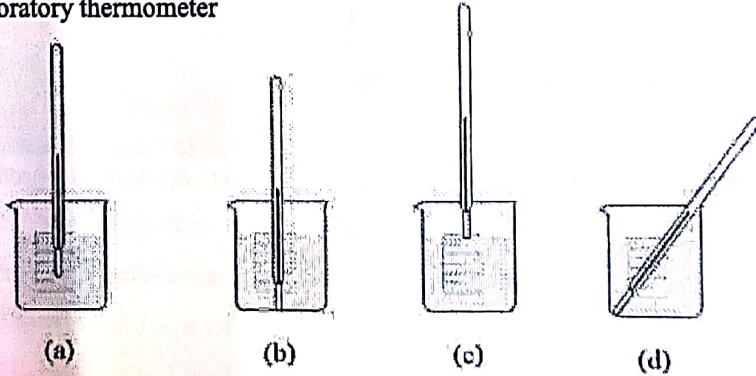
1. The question paper comprises two sections. A and B
2. Section A: Q.1 to Q.20 are multiple choice questions and each question carries 1 mark.
3. Section B: Q.21 to Q.29 are every short answer type questions and each question carries 2 marks.
Q.30 to Q.37 are short answer type questions and each question carries 3 marks.
Q.38 and Q.39 are Case Based Questions and each question carries 4 marks.
Q.40 and Q.41 are long answer questions and each question carries 5 marks.
4. Draw neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
5. All questions are compulsory.

SECTION A

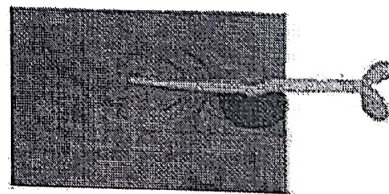
Choose the most appropriate option

(20X 1=20)

1. Neena spilled some water on the floor. She cleaned the water using a mop. Which material is best suited for making the mop?
(a) Iron sheet (b) Cotton cloth (c) Plastic sheet (d) Copper sheet
2. What happens to some metals when exposed to air and moisture?
(a) They become transparent. (b) They dissolve.
(c) They lose their lustre. (d) They become lustrous.
3. What is the SI unit of volume?
(a) Millilitre(mL) (b) Litre(L)
(c) Cubic metre(m³) (d) Cubic centimetre(cm³)
4. Which one among the following shows the correct way of measuring temperature of water using a laboratory thermometer



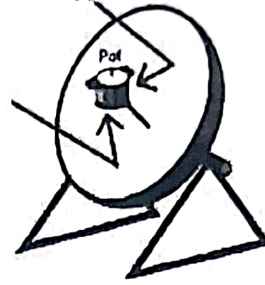
5. Which of the following devices is used for measurement of temperature of human body?
(a) Stethoscope (b) Clinical thermometer
(c) Laboratory thermometer (d) None of these
6. Aavi asked for a glass of water from Thirav. He gave her a glass of ice-cold water. Aavi observed some water droplets on the outer surface of the glass and asked Thirav how these droplets of water were formed. Which of the following should be Thirav's answer?
(a) Evaporation of water from the glass (b) Water that seeped out from the glass
(c) Evaporation of atmospheric water vapour (d) Condensation of atmospheric water vapour
7. If a container of water is left in a room where the temperature is 20°C but the humidity is very high, what happens to the rate of evaporation?
(a) It increases due to higher temperature. (b) It decreases due to higher humidity.
(c) It remains the same regardless of humidity. (d) It increases due to lower pressure.
8. Which of the following mixtures would you be able to separate using the method of filtration?
(a) Oil in water (b) Cornflakes in milk (c) Salt in water (d) Sugar in milk
9. Butter is separated from milk by
(a) sedimentation (b) filtration (c) churning (d) decantation
10. The property which forms the basis of sieving is
(a) difference in weight (b) difference in colour
(c) difference in shape (d) difference in size
11. Touch-me not (mimosa) plants fold their leaves when we touch them. Which feature of the touch-me not plant is shown by this?
(a) It grows. (b) It responds to stimulus.
(c) It takes in air through its stomata. (d) It reproduces.
12. A plant is provided with all the conditions suitable for its growth. What would you expect to see in the shoot and the root of the plant after one week?
(a) Root grows upward, shoot grows downward
(b) Root grows downward, shoot grows upward
(c) Both shoot and root grow upward
(d) Both shoot and root grow downward
13. Which of the following is a renewable resource?
(a) Coal (b) Petrol (c) Forest (d) Natural Gas



pot kept along the ground

14. In the given illustration, we see that food is being cooked. What type of energy is being used for cooking?

- (a) Hydropower
- (b) Solar energy
- (c) Wind energy
- (d) Nuclear energy



15. Which planet is called morning star or evening star.

- a) Venus
- b) Mars
- c) Jupiter.
- d) Mercury.

16. The galaxy which our solar system belongs to is

- (a) Milky Way Galaxy
- (b) Andromeda Galaxy
- (c) Whirlpool Galaxy
- (d) Cartwheel Galaxy

17. The following picture shows an instrument which is used to observe and study objects in space such as stars, galaxies, planets, and other celestial objects. The name of this instrument is

- (a) Telescope
- (b) Microscope
- (c) Periscope
- (d) Binocular



Directions: Question number 18 to 20 consist of two statements-Assertion and Reason.

Answer the questions by selecting an appropriate option from below:

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but reason is true.

18. Assertion: Chalk powder can be separated from water by sedimentation and decantation.

Reason: Chalk powder is soluble in water.

19. Assertion (A): The presence of water is not essential for the germination of seeds.

Reason (R): Water softens the seed coat and helps the tiny embryo to develop into a plant.

20. Assertion (A): We feel cooler when we sit under a fan.

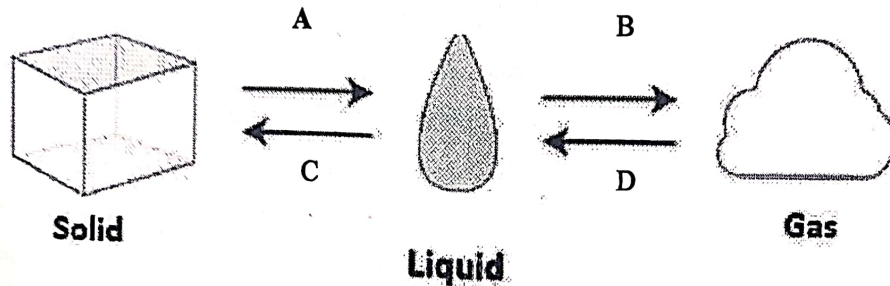
Reason (R): Moving air helps the sweat to evaporate and and cool us.

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

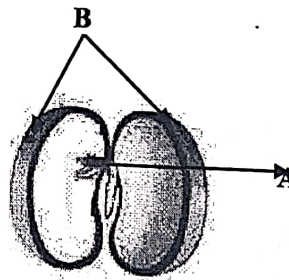
(9X2=18)

21. Classify the following things into two groups: soluble in water and insoluble in water.
[Salt, sawdust, sand, sugar]
22. Do all liquids mix with water completely? Name two liquids which do not mix with water and form a separate layer when left undisturbed.
23. What is the boiling point of water according to Celsius scale? Convert it into Kelvin scale.
24. Name the processes A, B, C and D (conversion of different states of water)



25. Water is separated from rice and pulses after washing them. Name the methods of separation involved in this process.

26. (i) Identify 'A' and 'B'.
- (ii) What does 'A' develop into?



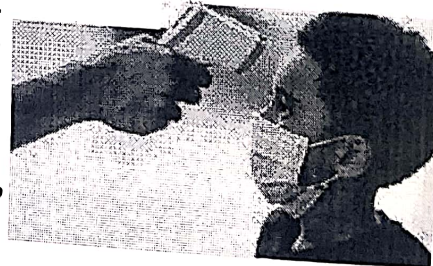
27. List four activities that are possible due to the presence of air.
28. Which planet is called the red planet? Give reason.
29. Even though some of the stars are much bigger than the Sun, then why does it appear bigger than the other stars? Which is the brightest star in the night sky?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(8X3=24)

30. Differentiate between transparent and opaque materials. Give two examples for each.
31. Observe the picture and answer the following questions.

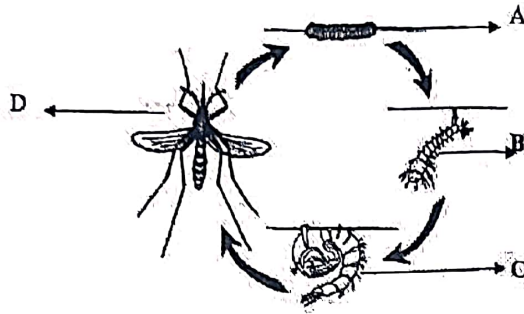
- (i) Identify the instrument shown in the picture.
- (ii) What is the use of this instrument?
- (iii) What is its advantage over digital clinical thermometer?



CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

(2x4=8)

38. Observe the life cycle of amosquito and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify and name A, B, C and D. (2)
- (ii) Why do A and B move to the surface of water? (1)
- (iii) What can be sprayed on the surface of water to stop their growth? How does this process disrupt the lifecycle of a mosquito? (1)

39. Soil formation is a natural process that occurs over thousands of years through the disintegration or weathering of rocks, facilitated by the actions of the Sun, water and living organisms. As rocks break down into smaller particles, these particles, combined with decaying plant and animal matter, contribute to the creation of fertile soil. Soil is composed of various particles, including sand, pebbles and organic matter, as well as living organisms like earthworms and microorganisms. Organic matter enriches the soil with essential nutrients, while earthworms help improve soil structure by turning and loosening it, which enhances air circulation and root growth.

- (i) Soil is primarily formed through the _____ (melting/ weathering) of rocks (1)
- (ii) Which of the following is a benefit of earthworms in the soil? (1)
(They increase soil acidity. / They improve air circulation and root growth.)
- (iii) Name any two things present in soil. (1)
- (iv) If we collect soil from different places, will it be of the same colour or different? Why? (1)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(2X5=10)

- 40. (i) Mercury thermometers are being replaced by digital thermometers. Give reason. (2)
- (ii) Write the correct way of measuring temperature of warm water using a laboratory thermometer. (3)
- 41. (i) Differentiate between living things and non-living things. (2)
- (ii) Draw the life cycle of a plant and label all the stages. (3)

32. In which of the following cases evaporation takes place faster? Give reason for each of them.

(i) A cup of water kept in sunlight/ in shade

(ii) Equal amount of water kept in a cup / in a plate

33. How does water kept in an earthen pot (matka) become cool during summer?

34. A mixture of iron nails, salt, oil and water is provided to you. Outline a stepwise procedure for separating each component from this mixture. (You need to get back iron nails, oil and salt)

35. Observe the picture and answer the following questions.

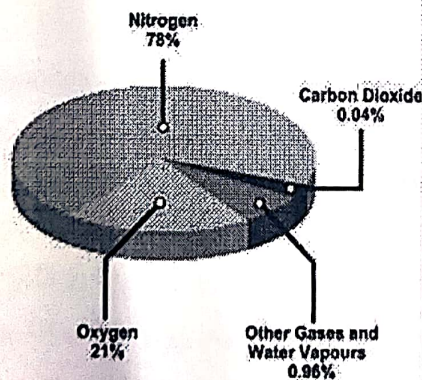


(i) Name the process.

(ii) Define the process.

(iii) Why do farmers use this process?

36. The following pie chart shows the composition of air.



(i) Which gas is present in air in the largest amount?

(ii) Which gas is needed by living beings for their survival?

(iii) Which gas is released on burning fossil fuels?

37. What are constellations? Draw any two constellations and name them.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
वार्षिक परीक्षा / Annual 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, and E and F.
- There are 37 questions in this question paper.
- Section A: Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B: Questions from serial number 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- Section C: Questions from serial number 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Section D: Questions from serial number 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- Section E: Questions from serial number 34 to 36 are case-based questions with four sub-questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- Section F: Question number 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks.

SECTION A

MULTIPLECHOICE QUESTIONS (1X20=20 MARKS)

1. What does the term "Buddha" mean?

- a) The Eternal
- b) The Enlightened One
- c) The King of Peace
- d) The Divine Teacher

2. Which ancient civilization is considered a part of India's cultural roots?

- a) Mesopotamian Civilization
- b) Egyptian Civilization
- c) Indus Valley Civilization
- d) Greek Civilization

3. Who are the elected representatives of a Gram Panchayat?

- a) Sarpanch and Panch
- b) Mayor and Councilor
- c) Collector and Tehsildar
- d) Chief Minister and MLA

4. Which court is the highest at the national level in India?

- a) High Court
- b) Supreme Court
- c) District Court
- d) Sessions Court

5. Who is the nominal head of the Republic of India?

- a) Prime Minister b) President
- c) Chief Justice d) Governor

6. Which of the following is NOT a function of the State Government?

- a) Defence b) Public health
- c) Education d) Agriculture

7. What is the motto of the Government of India?

- a) Truth Alone Triumphs b) Unity in Diversity
- c) Satyameva Jayate d) Service Before Self

8. What is the full form of MLA?

- a) Member of Legislative Assembly b) Member of Legislative Authority
- c) Member of Local Assembly d) Minister of Legislative Affairs

9. Which of the following is an example of cultural diversity in India?

- a) Similar food habits b) Uniform customs across regions
- c) Different customs and traditions d) One language spoken in all regions

10. Which of the following is NOT an example of a responsibility of family members?

- a) Providing emotional support b) Ensuring everyone's safety
- c) Ignoring each other's needs d) Sharing household chores

11. Who is known as the Missile Man of India?

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar b) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- c) Dr. Manmohan Singh d) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai

12. What does the word "Democracy" literally mean?

- a) Rule of the people b) Rule of the king
- c) Rule of the army d) Rule by a single leader

13. What is the minimum age to vote in India?

- a) Sixteen b) Eighteen
- c) Twenty-one d) Twenty-five

14. At which level does the Gram Panchayat function in the Panchayati Raj system?

- a) National level b) State level
- c) Village level d) District level

15. Who is the head of the Gram Panchayat?

- a) Secretary b) Sarpanch
- c) Chief Minister d) Councillors

16. Which of the following is a primary economic activity?

- a) Agriculture b) Manufacturing
- c) Communication d) Transportation

17. Which of the following is an example of an economic activity?

- a) A teacher conducting classes in school b) A mother cooking food for her family
- c) A child playing in the park d) A volunteer cleaning a public park

18. Which economic sector is known as the service sector?

- a) Primary sector b) Secondary sector
- c) Tertiary sector d) Quaternary sector

19. Where did Buddha attain enlightenment?

- a) Sarnath b) Lumbini
- c) Bodh Gaya d) Kushinagar

20. In which state is the headquarter of AMUL, the famous dairy cooperative, located?

- a) Gujarat b) Maharashtra
- c) Tamil Nadu d) Rajasthan

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Which are the two major Indian Epics?

OR

What do you understand by the term 'Epic'?

22. What does the separation of powers mean?

OR

What is the meaning of the term 'government'?

23. Why does India have representative democracy?

24. What do you understand by the term 'Grassroot Democracy'?

OR

Name the three levels of the Panchayati Raj system.

are among the
and songs.
generation
between
sages.

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Explain the importance of family in society

OR

Differentiate between a nuclear family and a joint family.

26. What is meant by 'unity in diversity' in the Indian scenario?

OR

What aspects of India's diversity are the most striking?

27. What is the contribution of folk and tribal traditions to Indian culture?

28. Differentiate between economic and non-economic activities with examples

29. How are the three economic sectors interconnected?

OR

What is the primary sector? How is it different from the secondary sector?

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (4X5=20)

30. Explain a few central ideas of Buddhism.

OR

Explain a few central ideas of Jainism.

31. In which areas of daily life does the government play a significant role? Provide examples.

32. Which are the three organs of government. What are their different roles?

OR

Why do we need three tiers of government? Explain.

33. What similarities and differences do you notice between the Panchayati Raj system and the urban local government? Explain.

SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

Read the Source and answer the following questions.

34. The word "Veda" comes from the Sanskrit root vid, meaning 'knowledge.' The four Veda

are among the world's most ancient texts, composed as hymns in the form of prayers, poems, and songs. These hymns, created in the Sapta Sindhava region, were transmitted orally over generations with remarkable precision. The Rig Veda, the oldest, dates back to somewhere between the 5th and 2nd millennium BCE. Composed by rishis (seers) and rishikas (female sages), these hymns, in early Sanskrit, are addressed poetically to various deities.

34.1. What does the word "Veda" mean in Sanskrit? 1

34.2. How many Vedas are there? Name them. 2

34.3. What is the language in which the Vedic hymns were composed? 1

35. Families are connected not only within themselves, but also with other families and the people around them. Such a group of connected people may be called a 'community'. Members of a community come together for various reasons, like celebrating festivals and organising feasts, weddings and other events. In some communities, shared resources like water and land are governed by informal rules that ensure everyone has access. In the Jhabua region of Madhya Pradesh, the Bhil community faced a water crisis and, following their halma tradition of mutual support, they planted thousands of trees, dug trenches, and created water harvesting structures without payment. Their efforts, aimed at serving Mother Earth, earned recognition, including the Padma Shri award for Shri Mahesh Sharma in 2019 for his transformational work with the Bhil communities.

35.1. What do you understand by the term 'community'? 2

35.2. Jhabua region located in Which State of India? 1

35.3. What actions did the Bhil community take to address the water crisis in Jhabua?

(Any one action) 1

36. Local government structures in urban areas are called 'urban local bodies'. Cities and towns are divided into smaller units called 'wards', and the ward committees facilitate activities such as conducting health camps, organising a campaign against the use of single-use plastics, and so on. Altogether, urban local bodies are responsible for a range of functions — helping take care of the infrastructure, maintaining the burial ground, garbage collection and disposal, checking the implementation of government schemes, collecting local taxes and fines, and so on. They also have some role in planning for the area's economic and social development.

36.1. What are local government structures in urban areas called? 1

36.2. What are the smaller units of a city or town called? 1

36.3. Write some functions of Urban local bodies. 2

SECTION F

MAP BASED QUESTIONS (1X5=5)

37. On an outline map of India, locate and label the prominent States where the following local festivals are celebrated.

1. Pongal 2. Magh Bihu 3. Lohri 4. Makaravilakku 5. Poush Songkranti

INDIA

