NIRMALA MATHA CENTRAL SCHOOL, THRISSUR

CLASS VI

QUESTION BANK

TERM I

2022-23

English
UNIT - 1
Section 1
HOW DADDY PLAYED PING-PONG

1. "There is a time for everything" who said this words?
2. After few months in his childhood what little daddy has started?
3. What did the doctor convince little daddy at?
4. Why was little daddy irritated?
5. What is the message of the story 'How Daddy Played Pingpong'?

Section 2
HOW I TAUGHT MY GRANDMOTHER TO READ

1. Why did the narrator and the other people in the village wait eagerly for the bus?
2. How do we know that her grandparents' village was very remote?
3. Who speaks the line: "the happiness Kashi" what does the lineshow about the lady's character?
4. Why had the grandmother not gone to school?
5. Why was the grandmother so upset when her grandmother went away to attend a wedding?

Section 3
THE STORY OF FIDGETY PHILIP

1. What kind of boy is Philip?
2. What did he do with the chair?
3. How did his mother react?
4. What was a 'terrible' think to do?
5. Name the things that broke in the poem?

UNIT 2

Section 1

THE STORY OF AMBER BEADS

1. How had Jaannie's grandfather come to possess the beads?
2. Why was the amber beads precious to the speaker?
3. What the main idea of the story of amber beads?
4. What was inside the beads?
5. Who is the weiter of Jaannie's amber beads?

Section 2

THE CHERRY TREE

1. Why was the Cherry Tree so special?
2. Who is the hero of the story 'The Cherry Tree'?
3. What is the story Cherry Tree about?
4. How did Rakesh protect the Cherry Tree?
5. Who are the leaves of Cherry Tree?
6. How was the Cherry Tree destroyed?

Section 3

ON THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE CRICKET

1. What is the grasshopper tired out with?
2. Where does the grasshopper take rest?
3. Why does the cricket's song sound like the grasshopper's?
4. Who takes up the job of providing rhythm during winter?

UNIT 3
Section 1
THE GIANT ROC

1. Who was Sinbad?
2. What happened when Sinbad and his companions reached the Island?
3. What did Sindbad get from the valley?
4. How did Sinbad escape from the first island and the valley. What does this tell you about him?

Section 2
ATTILA

1. How did the puppy look like Attila?
2. Who was the only supporter of Attila in the house?
3. Why was Attila bought by the family?
4. Who was Ranga in Attila?

പാഠം 1

കാട്ടിലെക്കളി

1. കൂകിത്തുടങ്ങിയത് ആരാണ്?

2. ഛായ എന്ന പദത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥമായി വരുന്നത് എന്ത്?

3. കുട്ടികൾ എന്തിനെ പോലെയാണ് കരഞ്ഞത്?

4. കുട്ടികൾ കളിക്കുകയും പേശുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നത് ആരോടാണ്?

5. കണ്ണനുമായി കളിച്ചിരുന്നത് ആര്?

6. ദാനവനെ അയച്ചത് ആരാണ്?

7. ഹംസങ്ങൾ ചാരത്ത് .... പോലെ.

8. .... നിറഞ്ഞൊരു വ്യാളം.

9. പാമ്പിന്റെ വായയെ എന്തിനോടാണ് ഉപമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്?

10. പുരാതന (പ്രാചീന) കവിത്രയം ആരെല്ലാം?

11. കൃഷ്ണഗാഥയുടെ കർത്താവാര്?

പാഠം 2

വഴിയോരപ്പൂക്കൾ

1. തീരെ ചെറിയ പൊൻമഞ്ഞപ്പൂക്കളുള്ള ചെടിയുടെ പേരെന്ത്?

2. ഇലക്കീഴിൽ തരിമുത്തുപോലെ പച്ചമണികൾ നിരത്തിവച്ച ചെടി ഏതാണ്?

3. നമ്മൾ തൊടുമ്പോൾ പേടിച്ച് കൂപ്പിത്തൊഴുത് പിൻവാങ്ങുന്ന ചെടി ഏതാണ്?

4. കടുംവയലറ്റു നിറത്തിൽ വഴിയോരത്ത് നിൽക്കുന്ന ചെടിയുടെ പേരെന്ത്?

5. ചെറുവനത്തിലെ ആനകൾ ആരാണ്?

6. മണ്ണിന് ജീവചൈതന്യം നൽകുന്നത് എന്താണ്?

7. നമ്മുടെ ഓരോരുത്തരുടെയും ഹൃദയത്തിലും ഒരു പിടി .... ഉണ്ട്.

8. ഏതെല്ലാം തരത്തിലുള്ള വഴിയോരപ്പൂക്കളാണ് നമ്മുടെ ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും ഹൃദയത്തിലുള്ളത്?

9. 'വഴിയോരപ്പൂക്കൾ' ഏത് കൃതിയിൽ നിന്ന്?

പാഠം 3

ഗണപതിപ്രാതൽ

1. മുപ്പതുനാഴിക കൊണ്ട് സദ്യ ഒരുക്കിയത് ആര്?

2. ബാലകന്മാരായി വിരുന്നുണ്ണാൻ എത്തിയത് ആര്?

3. 'ഭക്ഷണത്തിന്നിലവച്ചു വിളമ്പുക' എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞതാര്?

4. ആരുടെ ക്ഷണപ്രകാരമാണ് ശിവൻ സദ്യയ്ക്കു വന്നത്?

5. തുള്ളൽ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഉപജ്ഞാതാവാര്?

6. ചോറു വിളമ്പി വലഞ്ഞവർ എന്ത് ചെയ്തു?

7. "നല്ലവണ്ണം നമുക്കന്നം വിളമ്പുവാനില്ല മനസ്സ്" – ഇത് പറഞ്ഞതാര്?

8. 'ധനാധിനാഥൻ' – ആരാണ്?

9. തുള്ളൽ എത്ര തരം? അവ ഏവ?

10. പ്രാചീന കവിത്രയത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന കവികൾ ആരെല്ലാം?

പാഠം 4

പാത്തുമ്മായുടെ ആട്

1. പാത്തുമ്മായുടെ ആട് ഏത് സാഹിത്യ വിഭാഗത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു?

2. ആട് വലിച്ച് കീറിയ ബഷീറിന്റെ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാം?

3. ഉമ്മ മൂത്തമകനിൽ നിന്നും കാശ് ചോദിച്ചുവാങ്ങുന്നതെന്തിനാണ്?

4. പാത്തുമ്മായുടെ ഭാവം മാറുന്നതെപ്പോൾ?

5. "ഞാൻ പട്ടാളത്തിപ്പൊക്കോളാം" ഈ ഭീഷണി മുഴക്കുന്നതാര്?

6. വൈക്കം മുഹമ്മദ് ബഷീറിന്റെ മറ്റൊരു പേര്?

7. സുൽത്താൻ എന്ന് അറിയപ്പെടുന്ന സാഹിത്യക്കാരൻ ആര്?

8. നെയ്യും പഞ്ചസാരയും കട്ടു തിന്നാൻ ബഷീറിന് കമ്പനി കൊടുക്കുന്നതാര്?

9. സ്വന്തം വീട്ടിലെ ഇല്ലായ്മകളും വല്ലായ്മകളും നർമ്മഭാവത്തോടെ കലർത്തി യിരിക്കുന്ന പുസ്തകമാണ് ....

10. 'പാത്തുമ്മായുടെ ആട്' ഇതിന്റെ സവിശേഷത എന്ത്?

പാഠം 5

അരിയില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ട്

1. വലിയവരേയും ചെറിയവരേയും ജനങ്ങൾ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതെപ്പോൾ?

2. മരണവീട്ടിൽ എത്തിയവർ എന്തെല്ലാം ചെയ്യുന്നു?

3. കച്ചവാങ്ങാനുള്ള കാശെത്തിച്ച് കൊടുത്തതാര്?

4. കരക്കാരൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതെന്ത്?

5. 'അരിയുണ്ടെന്നാലങ്ങോരന്തരിക്കുകയില്ലല്ലോ' –ഇത് ആരുടെ വാക്കുകളാണ്?

6. 'അരിയില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ട്' എന്ന കവിത എഴുതിയതാര്

പാഠം 6

അമ്മ കൊയ്യുന്നു

1. ഭുവനയുടെ മുഖത്തെ എന്തിനോടാണ് ഉപമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്?

2. 'അച്ഛനില്ലാത്ത എന്റെ കുട്ട്യെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്താതെ വളർത്തണേ പാലമുത്തീ' ആരുടെ വാക്കുകൾ?

3. "ഭുവന വയർ നിറയെ ഭക്ഷണം കഴിക്കണം ട്ട്വാ" – ആരാണിത് പറഞ്ഞത്?

4. കുട്ടികൾ വരയ്ക്കാൻ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത വിഷയങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാം?

5. വിലപിടിച്ച ഉടുപ്പുകളണിഞ്ഞ കൂട്ടുകാർക്കിടയിൽ ഭുവന ഇരുന്നതെങ്ങനെ?

6. എങ്ങനെയുള്ള ചിത്രം വരയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് കസ്തൂരി ടീച്ചർ പറഞ്ഞത്?

7. ഭുവനയുടെ അമ്മ പണിയെടുക്കുന്നതെവിടെ?

8. വരമ്പത്ത് ശീലക്കുട പിടിച്ച് മേൽനോട്ടം നടത്തുന്നതാരാണ്?

9. ഭുവനയുടെ അരികത്തേയ്ക്ക് ടീച്ചർ ഓടിയെത്തിയതെങ്ങനെ?

10. ഭുവന വരച്ച ചിത്രത്തിന്റെ പേരെന്ത്?

11. 'അമ്മ കൊയ്യുന്നു' എന്ന കഥാഭാഗം എഴുതിയതാര്?

പാഠം 8

സ്നേഹം ഒരു കുന്നോളം

1. കഥയെ എവിടെ നിന്നാണ് ഇറക്കുന്നത്?

2. കഥയെ എവിടേക്കാണ് ഇറക്കി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നത്?

3. കുസൃതിക്കുട്ടിയോട് സ്നേഹം ഭാവിക്കുന്നവരോട് അവൻ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്ന
    തെന്ത്?

4. 'അങ്ങനെയാണു കുഞ്ഞേ, സംഗതികളുടെ കിടപ്പ്' എങ്ങനെ?

5. കുട്ടി കൊടുത്ത സ്നേഹത്തിന് പകരമായി എങ്ങനെയാണ് അവന് സ്നേഹം
    തിരിച്ചുകിട്ടിയത്?

6. ഞാൻ നിന്നെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് കുട്ടി പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ കുന്ന് പറഞ്ഞ
    തെന്ത്?

7. .... എന്താണെന്ന് അവനറിയില്ല.

8. ആറ്റിന്റെ അക്കരെ മരത്തിൽവച്ചിരുന്ന എന്റെ ഹൃദയം എടുക്കാൻ ഞാൻ മറ
    ന്നുപോയി. ഇവിടെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കഥ ഏത്?

9. 'സ്നേഹം ഒരു കുന്നോളം' ആരുടെ കഥയാണ്? കൃതി ഏത്?

HINDI

पाठ – 1

खिलते और खेलते फूल

I. **एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखो।**

1. नभ में क्या फहराता है?

2. देश में क्या बहती है?

3. कवि ने भारत माता की संतानो को क्या बनने को कहा है?

4. खिलते और खेलते फूल नामक कविता के कवि कौन है?

5. हमें कैसी कमाई नहीं करनी चाहिए?

6. हमें दुश्मन के लिए कैसा बनना चाहिए?

7. हम किसके संतान है?

8. हमें कैसे घर बनाना चाहिए?

9. पसीना बोओगे तो क्या उगलेगी?

10. हमें क्या क्या बनना है?

11. भारत माँ का भविष्य कौन है?

12. तिरंगा कहाँ फहराना है?

13. भारत की धरती कैसी है?

14. इस कविता में आए हुए नदी का नाम लिखो।

15. हमें अपना घर कैसे भरना है?

16. हमें कैसे फूल खिलाना है?

17. पथ में क्या नहीं बोना है?

18. इस कविता में आए हुए संज्ञा शब्दों को चुनिए।

19. पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो – धरती

20. इस कविता से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है?

21. राष्ट्र ध्वज का चित्र खींचो।

22. भारत माँ अपने संतानों को क्या-क्या बनने को कहा है?

23. क्या आपको अपने देश पर गर्व है?

24. राष्ट्र का भविष्य कौन है?

25. कवि की कामना क्या है?

26. एक शब्द लिखो - सात रंगों का

27. उलटे शब्द लिखो - मीठा

28. दो व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा शब्द लिखो।

29. दो जातिवाचक संज्ञा शब्द लिखो।

30. दो भाववाचक संज्ञा शब्द लिखो।

पाठ - 2
कज़ाकी

1. न मिटनेवाला व्यक्ति कौन है?

2. पिता किस तहसील में थे?

3. झुनझुना बजाकर कौन आता है?

4. कज़ाकी झुनझुना बजाकर कहा जाता है?

5. कज़ाकी को जंगल में क्या मिला?

6. हिरन के बच्चे का नाम क्या रखा गया?

7. बस्ते में क्या बचाकर रखा था?

8. किस चीज़ की गट्ठा भिजवाए थे?

9. लेखक का नाम क्या है?

10. कटोरी में क्या भरकर दिया?

11. कज़ाकी कैसा आदमी है?

12. कज़ाकी डाकख़ाना कैसे पहुँचता था?

13. कजाकी बच्चों के साथ क्या करता था?

14. किसने किससे कहा?

    "अब थैला लाया है?"

15. लेखक के पिताजी ने कज़ाकी से क्या कहा?

16. कज़ाकी क्या लेकर आया था?

17. लेखक कज़ाकी के लिए क्या लेकर गया?

18. कज़ाकी को बुलाने के लिए अम्मा ने क्या किया?

19. कमल के गट्टे कौन लेकर आया?

20. कज़ाकी क्या टेकता हुआ आया?

21. एक शब्द लिखो - बुलाकर लानेवाला

22. उलटे शब्द लिखो - रोना, बाहर

23. वर्ण विच्छेद करो - संस्कार

24. 'कज़ाकी' पाठ से हमें क्या सीख़ मिलती है?

25. प्रेमचंद द्वारा लिख़ी एक कहानी का नाम लिखो।

26. कज़ाकी ने रुआँसे स्वर में क्या कहा?

27. लेखक ने आटा क्यों लिया?

28. कज़ाकी किससे तर रहता था?

29. पैसा देख़कर कज़ाकी ने क्या कहा?

30. कज़ाकी ने हँसकर क्या कहा?

पाठ - 3

दादी और पोता

1. बालक का नाम क्या था?

2. गाँव में कौन पहुँचे?

3. गाँव में किसके पास पहुँचे?

4. घर में कितने भैंसे थे?

5. भिखारी ने हयेली में क्या रखा?

6. तिज़ोरी में रखा धन का क्या हुआ?

7. घर में कितने बैल थे?

8. दादी ने दमड़ी कहाँ रखा?

9. भिखारी सचमुच कौन था?

10. सोना बेचकर क्या बनाया?

11. साहुकार कैसे बैठा था?

12. दादी और पोते ने साहुकार को ...... किया।

13. दोनो ने कहाँ झोपड़ी बनाया?

14. साहुकार के पास कितने भैस और गायें थे?

15. साहुकार ने किराए देने का क्या तरीका बताया?

16. दादी कहा काम करने लगी?

17. पोता कहाँ काम करने लगा?

18. भिखारी को देखकर साहुकार ने क्या कहा?

19. दादी ने भिखारी को क्या दिया?

20. किससे दादी ने रोटी उधार माँगी?

21. भिखारी ने दादी को क्या दिया?

22. दमड़ी को कहा रखा?

23. दमड़ी का क्या हुआ?

24. दोनों ने सोना बेचकर क्या किया?

25. साहुकार को अफसोस क्यों हुआ?

26. वह हर दिन किसकी प्रतीक्षा करने लगा?

27. कितने व्यंजन सजाकर भिखारी को दिया?

28. साहुकार ने दमड़ी को कहा रखा?

29. साहुकार के दमड़ी को क्या हुआ?

30. इस पाठ से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है?

पाठ – 5
क्या कहा, कठिन है काम

1. काम कब कठिन नहीं होता?

2. हमें कैसे आगे बढ़ना है?

3. किसे मंजिल मिलती है?

4. इस कविता से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है?

5. पूरा करो

   क्या कहा ....

   .... तोलो तुम।

6. यदि ....

   .... डरना क्या।

7. श्रम करते ....

   .... मोती है।

8. हमें क्या तोलना चाहिए?

9. हमें क्या नही भूलना चाहिए?

10. किसको डरना नहीं है?

11. श्रम करने से क्या होता है?

12. कठिनाइयों का स्वागत करने के लिए कौन कह रहा है?

13. परिश्रम करने से क्या हल होता है?

14. शक्ति को तोलने केलिए किसने कहा है?

15. सागर तल में जाने से क्या मिलता है?

16. परिश्रम करने वालों को क्या मिलता है?

17. कठिनाइयों को देखकर कौन रोता है?

18. वीरों के चरणों पर क्या झुकता है?

19. पर्वत कहाँ झुकता है?

20. कमर कसकर किसका स्वागत करना है?

21. कठिनाइयों का स्वागत कैसे करना है?

22. कवि के राय में कायर कौन है?

23. वीर कैसा होता है?

24. समान शब्द लिखो।

    क) समुद्र   ख) पाँव   ग) पुत्र

25. उलटे अर्थ लिखो।

    क) कायर   ख) रोना

26. पर्यायवाची लिखो।

    क) चरण

27. इस कविता के कवि का नाम लिखो।

28. इस कविता मे आए दो क्रिया शब्द लिखो।

29. इस कविता में आए संज्ञा शब्द चुनकर लिखो।

30. लिंग बदलो - माँ

पाठ - 7

हम हारे न वे हारे

1. इस पाठ से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है?

2. इस पाठ का लेखक कौन है?

3. खेल किन टीमों के बीच चल रहा था?

4. खेल कहा चल रहा था?

5. इस खेल में कौन बड़ी ख्याति पाने वाला था?

6. बल्लेवाज़ी की शुरुवात किसने की?

7. भारत विकट कीपर कौन थे?

8. किरण मोरे को क्या हुआ?

9. किरण मोरे के जगह पर कौन आया?

10. आस्ट्रेलिया ने कितने रन बनाए?

11. डीन जोन्स ने कितने रन बनाए?

12. क्रिकेट प्रेमियों के हीरो कौन थे?

13. ऑफ स्पिनर कौन थे?

14. भारत पहली पारी मे कितने रन बनाए?

15. भारत ने दूसरी पारी में कितने रन बनाए?

16. जीत केलिए कितने रनों की ज़रूरत थी?

17. अंत में जीत केलिए कितने रन बनाने थे?

18. नॉन स्ट्राइकर छोर पर कौन पहुँच गए?

19. जीत का समान शब्द लिखो।

20. इस पाठ में आए पाँच संज्ञा शब्दो को लिखो।

21. पाँच सर्वनाम शब्द चुनकर लिखो।

22. जीत का विपरीत शब्द लिखो।

23. अंत में बल्लेबाजी के लिए कितने गेंद बाकी थे?

24. अंत में बल्लेबाजी के लिए कौन से खिलाड़ी बाकी बचे?

25. अंपायर ने किसे आउट करार दिया?

26. अंत में स्टेडियम में क्या छा गया?

27. किसके संस्मरण पर यह पाठ आधारित है?

28. एक शब्द लिखो – असफल होना

29. पारी का अर्थ क्या है?

30. तुम्हें कौन सा खेल पसंद है?

Science

L-1

FOOD WHERE DOES IT COME FROM

I. True or False

1. Sprouted seeds are more nutritious

2. Honey bees collect nectar from flowers

3. Fish is an animal source of food

4. Some ingredients are common for different food items

5. Humans beings are omnivores

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Animals who eat egg are known as_____

2. Different animals eat _____ types of food.

3. The part of a plant which we eat is known as _____

4. The materials used for preparing a dish are called_____

5. We get sugar from _____

III. Short answer questions:

1. Name 4 plants whose leaves we eat.

2. Give examples of two plants roots of which we eat as vegetables.

3. What are ingredients?

4. Name two plants that grow in water and provide us food

5. Name two oil giving plants.

L-2

COMPONENTS OF FOOD

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The essential nutrients of food are _____,_____,_____

2. _____ are called body building materials.

3. Deficiency of vitamin D causes _____

4. Over eating of fried and fatty food items causes _____

5. Pulses are a good source of _____.

II. MCQ

1. Presence of proteins in a food item can be tested by using

    a. Iodine solution

    b. copper sulphate solution

    c. caustic soda solution and copper sulphate solution

    d. iodine and copper sulphate solution.

2. The mineral necessary for the formation of haemoglobin.

    a. Phosphorus   b. calcium   c. iron   d. iodine

3. Roughage helps in

    a. Digestion of food   b. protection of body from diseases

    c. absorption of water   d. elimination of undigested food

3. Vitamins and minerals are known as

    a. Body building food   b. protective food

    c. energy giving food   d. both a and c

4. Which is the good source of proteins and iodine?

    a. Liver   b. iodized salt   c fish   d. egg

III. Short answer questions.

1. Name the three major food groups

2. Why it is advisable to take iodized salt?

3. Why is water necessary in our food?

4. What are the constituents of a balanced diet?

5. Why do children asked to take at least one tumbler of milk daily?

L-3
FIBRE TO FABRIC

I. True or false.

1. Silk Fibres have a rough surface

2. The process of removing cotton fibre from its seeds is called ginning-

3. Nylon is an example of synthetic fibre

4. Weaving of yarn makes a piece of fabric

5. Jute is best grown in the sandy soil.

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. _____and ____are simple devices that are used for spinning.

2. Flax is a _____that gives natural fibres

3. The Jute plant is normally harvested at ____ stage.

4. Cotton plants are drawn from the _____ of the cotton plant

5. _____ is the process used to obtain jute fibre from the stem of jute plant.

III. MCQ

1. The thinnest strands of a fabric are called___

    a. Yarns   b. threads   c. fibres   d. cocoons

2. Which one of the following is a natural fibre

    a. Nylon   b. rayon   c. polyester   d. wool

3. Which one of the following is not a product of coconut fibres?

    a. Ropes   b. cushions   c gunny bags   d. mats

4. Unspun cotton is used

    a. As absorbent   b. for cleaning and mopping of the floor

    c. for filling matteress   d. for making oil wicks

4. Removal of cotton from cotton bolls is done by

    a. Hand picking   b. ginning   c. combing   d. retting

L-7
GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS

I. MCQ

1. 1. Rose Plant is an example of ___

   a. Tree   b. herb   c. shrub   d. climber

2. The inner most part of a flower is known as

   a. Stamen   b. sepal   c. pistal   d. petal

3. Parallel venation is not found in

   a. Grass   b. rose   c. wheat   d. maize

4. Which one of the following is not required for the process of photosynthesis?

   a. Carbondioxide   b. oxygen   c. sunlight   d. water

5. Carbondioxide is essential for the process of

   a. Conduction   b. transpiration   c. absorption   d. photosynthesis

II. Fill in the blanks

1. ___ venation is present in mango leaf

2. The loss of water from the leaves is called _____

3. Ovules are present in the ____

4. Beetroot is an example of ____

5. Water travels upwards in the stem through _____ inside the stem .

II. Give examples for each

1. Name 2 fibrous root _____,___

2. Name parts of a flower_____,____

3. Name two plants with reticulate veniation _____,____

4. Name of two plants with parallel veniation _____,____

5. Two types of fibrous root_____,_____

History

Lesson 1

STUDYING THE PAST

I.   Give very short answers for the following questions.

1.   _____ is the study of the past

2.   History is generally divided into ___, _____ and _____

3.   The _____ period is the time when writing had not been invented.

4.   The proto historic period is the time for which we have _____ records.

5.   An example of proto historic period is the _____.

6.   The time period after the invention of writing is known as _____.

7.   Early writings was done on _____

8.   Dates in history are expressed in_____.

9.   _____ has played an important role in the history of India.

10. The _____ acted as a natural barrier between India and central Asia.

11. The historic sources can be divided into _____ and _____.

12. _____ sources are direct evidences.

13. Written records engraved on rocks, cave walls, metal pillars etc. are called_____.

14. Buildings of historic importance are called _____.

15. The objects that humans made in the past are called _____.

16. Handwritten records of the past in the form of books, are called _____.

17. Literary sources may be divided into two types- _____ and _____.

18. Writings which deal with religion are called _____.

19. Examples of religious literature.

20. Writings which are not religious are called _____.

21. Examples of secular literature.

22. The Arthashastra was written by _____.

23. The Indika was written by _____.

24. Manuscripts were usually written on _____ .

II. Give short answers for the following questions.

1. Why do we need to study the past?

2. How have the Himalayas helped in shaping the history of India?

3. How is the work of an archaeologist and a historian similar to that of a detective?

4. What are monuments? What do they tell us ?

5. What is religious literature? Give two examples.

III. Give long answers for the following questions.

1. Why did people first settle near river valley?

2. Write a short note on secular literature.

Lesson 2

EARLY HUMANS -I

I. Give Very short answers for the following questions.

1. Early humans lived a_____.

2. In the early stages, humans were _____ and nomads.

3. The Stone Age can be divided into _____ periods.

4. Old Stone Age is also called _____.

5. Palaeolithic period lasted from _____ times till about _____ .

6. Humans used _____ tools during Palaeolithic Period.

7. Middle Stone Age is also called _____

8. Mesolithic Period lasted from about _____ till about _____.

9. Stone tools of Mesolithic period is called _____.

10. New Stone age is also called_____.

11. Neolithic Period lasted from about _____ till about _____.

12. The first metal used by humans.

13. Chalcolithic Age means

II. Give short answers for the following.

1. Why were early humans always on the move?

2. What are sites? Write the names of 2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic sites.

3. Name the periods into which the Stone Age is divided . How were the tools of each of these periods different from one another?

4. Why did early humans use flint to make tools?

5. Why dis early humans paint on cave walls?

6. How was fire useful to early humans?

7. Write a short note on the paintings discovered at Bhimbetka.

8. What are the techniques used for tool making?

Lesson 4

THE FIRST CITIES

I. Give One-word answers.

1. In the Indian sub-continent , the first cities came into being in the valley of _____.

2. The Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are now in _____ .

3. The Indus valley civilization is also called _____.

4. The Indus valley civilization flourished roughly between _____.

5. The most important sites of Indus valley civilization.

6. The twin capitals of the Indus valley civilization.

7. _____ were used to construct buildings in Mohenjo-daro.

8. Most cities of Indus valley civilization were divided into.

9. The part of the Harappan cities on raised ground were known as ____.

10. Citadels were also known as

11. The part of the city were the rulers and ruling class people lives.

12. The part of the Harappan cities were common people lived

13. The largest building in Mohenjo-daro

14. The most impressive structure at Mohenjo-daro

15. The Great Bath was perhaps used for _____.

16. Residential buildings have been found in the _____.

17. The main crops of Indus valley

18. The overseas trade of Harappan period was perhaps carried out from _____.

19. The script of the Harappa was _____.

20. The Harappan cities in Gujarat

21. _____ is a costal site

22. Significant finds of Lothal

23. Dholavira lies in the _____ island.

24. The largest Indus settlement in India

25. Dholavira is locally known as

26. _____ was different from other Indus cities.

27. Why is Dholavira different from other Indus Cities?

28. Dholavira was divided into

29. The oldest signboard was found in

30. Recently excavated site in Kutch region

31. Probable reasons for the decline of Indus valley civilization

II. Give Short answers for the following questions.

1. What is the Indus valley civilization also known as? Why?

2. How do we know that most Indus cities were 'very well planned'?

3. How was Dholavira different from most Indus sites?

4. What may have happened for the civilization to decline?

5. Describe the extend of Indus valley civilization.

6. Into how many parts were most of Indus cities divided? Describe any one part.

7. Write a short note on Great Bath.

8. What do you know about the drainage system of Indus Valley Civilization.

9. What occupations and crafts did Harappans practice?

Politics

Lesson 3

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

I.   Give very short answers.

1. The _____ is a political system by which a country or state is administered.

2. Three organs of the government:

3. The _____ forms the basis on which a country or state will be government.

4. Democratic and authoritarian governments are classified on the basis of _____.

5. The word democracy is derived from two Greek terms _____ and _____.

6. 'Demos and kratos' together means_____.

7. More than a form of government, _____ is a way of life.

8. _____ means that all adult citizens have the right to vote.

9. The word _____ means absolute obedience to authority.

10. Under the _____ system, the legislature and the executive are separate.

11. In the _____ form, the executive is a part of the legislature.

12. The Parliamentary system is characterized by the _____.

13. The Presidential system is characterized by the _____.

14. In the _____ system the head of the state is separate from the head of the state is separate from the head of the government.
15. When there is only one government for the whole country it is known as a _____ form of government.
16. In a _____ form of government, the distribution of power is between the central and state government.
17. A _____ is a set of laws which define how a state or country is government.
18. Types of constitutions-
19. The British constitution is a classic example of an _____ constitution.
20. A _____ is a political document.
21. A_____ constitution cannot be changed or amended easily.
22. A constitution that can be changed or amended easily without breaking its framework is called a _____ constitution.
23. Example of rigid constitution
24. Example of flexible constitution
25. 'Universal adult franchise' means:

II . Give short answers for the following questions.

1. What is a form of government? On what basis is a democratic or an authoritarian government classified?
2. Where are military regimes mainly found? Give three examples.
3. Write two differences between the Parliamentary form and Presidential system of government.
4. What is a constitution? List the different types of constitutions.
5. Why are written constitutions rigid?
6. What is a government? What are the functions of the government?
7. Which categories are denied the right to vote in most countries?

Lesson 4

Democracy

I. One word questions.

1. Democracy means _____ by the people.

2. How do people participate in the governing of the country?

3. All _____ of a country have the right to vote in a democracy.

4. The role of the citizens is very important in a _____.

5. _____ also means that all citizens are free to express their opinion.

6. India follows the system of _____ democracy.

7. Representative democracy means:

8. People who do not wish to join any political party contest election as _____.

9. Elections are held in every ____ years in our country.

10. Universal adult franchise means:

11. Democracy means that all the _____ are free to express their opinions.

12. A law banning defections was passed by our parliament in

13. A group of parties combining to form a government is called

14. The Kaveri river dispute involves the states of _____

15. The Krishna river issue involves the states of _____.

16. The dispute over the rivers Ravi-Beas is between _____

II. Give short answers for the following questions.

1. What system of government does India follows? What does it mean?

2. What is a party manifesto?

3. List 3 reasons why people do not vote.

4. What rights do minorities have in a democracy?

5. List 3 causes of water disputes.

6. List conditions essential for the successful working of a democratic government.

7. How do newspapers and periodicals help people in forming their opinion?

8. What is the importance of role of citizens in a democracy?

9. How can a voter elect the right candidate or political party?

Geography

Lesson 1

THE EARTH AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

I.   Give Very short answers.

1. A_____ is the distance travelled by the light in one year.

2. The stars are formed from _____.

3. The distance between the heavenly bodies in the universe is measured in _____.

4. The nearest star to the earth, apart from the sun is _____.

5. The family of sun is known as the _____.

6. The solar system is a part of the _____ galaxy.

7. The brilliant disc of the sun, that is seen from the earth, is called the _____.

8. The ____ is the largest member of the solar system.

9. The light from the sun takes about _____ to reach the surface of the earth.

10. The inner planets are also called _____.

11. The outer planets are also called _____.

12. _____ and _____ declared that the earth is spherical in shape.

13. The closest planet to the sun.

14. Planet which is known as Earth's twin.

15. The planet known as 'morning star' / 'evening star'.

16. Planet known as 'red planet'.

17. Mars has ___ moons.

18. Largest planet in the solar system.

19. NASA describes Jupiter as ____

20. Most beautiful planet in the solar system.

21. The planet with the largest number of moons.

22. Planets which are known as 'Twin Giants'.

23. The word satellite means

24. The only planets which do not have any known satellite.

25. The satellites move around the planets from _____.

26. The heavenly body which is closest to the earth.

27. _____ are small planet-like solid objects found in the solar system.

28. Asteroids are also known as _____.

29. The main asteroid belt lies between the orbits of ____ and _____.

30. _____ are the small pieces of rocks revolving around the sun.

31. When the meteors hit the surface of the earth, they are called _____.

32. Comets are huge lumps of ____ and ____ .

33. Groups of bright stars in the sky.

34. The most easily recognizable constellation is the _____.

II. Give short answers for the following questions.

1.   Name the planets according to their increasing size.

2.   Name the planets according to their distance from the sun.

3.   Why do the planets do not twinkle like stars at night?

4.   Why is the earth called the blue planet?

III. Give long answers for the following questions.

1.   Describe the phases of the moon.

Lesson 3

THE MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

I.   Give one- word answers.

1.   The Person who first said that earth was not stationary.

2.   The motion of the earth on its axis.

3.   The movement of the earth around the Sun.

4.   The direction of the earth's rotation.

5.   The imaginary line that passes through the center of the earth.

6.   The inclination of the earth with respect to the plane of the earth's orbit

7.   The direction of the earth's inclination .

8.   Reason for day and night.

9.   The time taken by the earth to complete one rotation

10.   Another name for rotation.

11.   The circumference of the earth at the equator.

12.   The cause for the bulging of the earth at the equator.

13.   The reason for the deflection of the winds and ocean currents.

14.   The direction of the earth at the North Pole and at the Equator.

15.   The imaginary line which separates the lighted part of the earth from the dark one.

16.   The diffused light before the sunrise.

17.   Diffused light after the sunset.

18.   Another name for dusk.

19.   Throughout the year the length of the day and night is equal at.

20.   The speed of the earth's revolution.

21.   The revolution is also called as.

22.   The exact time taken by the earth to complete one revolution.

23.   How many days are counted in an year for convenience?

24.   The balance of 6hrs is computed to extra day after how many years?

25.   This additional day is added to which month?

26. Such a year is called.

27. The extra day in the month of February is called.

28. The length of the earth's orbit.

29. The shape of the earth's orbit.

30. The maximum distance between the sun and the earth.

31. The maximum distance between the sun and the earth is called.

32. The minimum distance between the sun and the earth.

33. The minimum distance between the sun and the earth is called.

34. The sun is at perihelion on or around.

35. The sun is at aphelion on or around.

36. The average distance between the sun and the earth.

37. The most important effect of the earth.

38. The day when the midday sun shines vertically overhead at one of the tropics.

39. The day when the midday sun shines vertically overhead at the equator.

40. The day on which the length of day and night is equal throughout the world.

41. The meaning of the word equinox.

II. Give short answers for the following questions

1. What is the importance of the inclination of the earth's axis?

2. Why are days longer than nights during the summer?

3. Why do we have a leap year?

4. What are the factors responsible for the change of seasons?

5. What are the effects of the Earth's rotation?

6. How are days and nights caused?

7. Explain the Phenomenon of seasons with the help of a diagram.

8. What are the effects of Earth's revolution?

Mathematics
Lesson - 1
KNOWING OUR NUMBERS

I.   Choose the correct answer:

1.   The difference between the place value and face value of 8 in 658742 is

   a) 0   b) 42   c) 735   d) 7992

2.   How many four digit numbers are there in all?

   a) 1000   b) 1001   c) 9999   d) 9000

3.   Ten millions equal to

   a) 10 lakh   b) 1 crore   c) 10 crore   d) 1 lakh

4.   How many lakhs are there in one million?

   a) 100   b) 10   c) 1000   d) none of these

5.   The symbol M in Roman numeral statnds for

   a) 100   b) 500   c) 1000   d) 50

6.   What is the difference between the greatest and the least number that can be written using the digits 6,2,7,4,3 each only once?

   a) 50000   b) 52965   c) 52865   d) 51965

7.   The greatest 5 digit number using the digits 4,9,0,3 is

   a) 90043   b) 99340   c) 30049   d) 99430

8.   The smallest number of 5 digits having three different digits

   a) 10002   b) 21000   c) 10020   d) 20001

9.   100 thousand is known as in Indian system

   a) 1 million   b) 1 lakh   c) 10 lakh   d) 1 crore

10.   Roman numeral for 99 is

   a) IC   b) XCIX   c) CXIX   d) LXXXXIX

II. Fill in the blanks.

11. The numeral for the number nine crore five lakh forty one is ....

12. Greatest four digit number using different digits is ....

13. 1 crore = ... million

14. The smallest five digit number with five different digits is ......

15. The numeral for LXIV is ....

16. The Roman numeral for 500 is ......

17. .... thousands make 1 crore.

18. The numeral for five million four thousand three is ....

19. The numeral for $3,00,00,000 + 8,00,000 + 50,000 + 300 + 90 + 2$ is ....

20. The product of the place values of two threes in 53432 is ....

III. Do as directed.

21. Arrange the following numbers in ascending and descending order

   a) 9801, 25751, 38802, 15892

   b) 75384, 73359, 75084, 73059

22. How many milligrams make one kilogram?

23. Write the Roman numerals for each of the following.

   a) 100   b) 98   c) 47   d) 39   e) 74

24. Write the following in Hindu Arabic numerals.

   a) M   b) LXXII   c) XCI   d) XLIX

25. Write the number name of the following in Indian system of numeration.

   a) 82063982   b) 90725006   c) 201006190

26. Write the number name of each of the following in International system of numeration.

   a) 90153080   b) 25708375   c) 300500406

27. A brick can be painted using 75 ml of paint. How many bricks can be painted with 10 litres of paint?

28. To stitch a shirt, 2m 25cm cloth is needed. Out of 40m 50cm cloth, how many shirts can be stitched?

29. Medicine is packed in boxes each weighing 3kg500g. How many such boxes can be loaded in a van which can not carry beyond 70 kg?

30. Divide: 48520 ÷ 128

31. Multiply   6789 × 876

32. How many minutes are there in a non leap year?

33. A soap factory produces 4570 soap cakes a day. How many soap cakes did the factory produce in 2020, if there were 64 holidays in the year?

34. A vessel has 4 litre and 650 ml of curd. In how many glasses, each of 25 ml capacity, can it be distributed?

35. Find the difference betweenthe greatest and the least number that can be written using the digits 5, 9, 3, 0, 8 each only once.

Lesson - 2
WHOLE NUMBERS

I.   Multiple choice questions.

1.   The smallest whole number is

a) 0   b) 2   c) 1   d) −1

2.   The predecessor of 1 million is

a) 99999   b) 999999   c) 99990   d) 999990

3.   The smallest natural number is ....

a) 0   b) 1   c) 100   d) None of these

4.   The value of 0 ÷ 9 is

a) 0   b) 1   c) 100   d) None of these

5. The multiplicative identity for whole numbers is

    a) 0   b) 1   c) both 0 and 1   d) None of these

6. Choose the correct statement.

    a) All whole numbers are natural numbers.

    b) Division is commutative for whole numbers.

    c) The natural number 1 has no predecessor.

    d) The whole numbers are closed under subtraction.

7. The predecessor of 1 in whole number is ......

    a) 0   b) 1   c) -1   d) None of these

8. The product of a whole number (other than zero) and its successor is

    a) an even number   b) an odd number

    c) divisible by 4   d) divisible by 3

9. Which of the following is not zero?

    a) 0×0 b) $\dfrac{0}{2}$ c) $\dfrac{6-6}{2}$ d) $4 \div 2$

10. How many whole numbers are between 437 and 487?

    a) 50   b) 49   c) 51   d) 48

II. Fill in the blanks.

11. $12 \times 45 = 12 \times 50 - 12 \times$ ....

12. .... $\times 8975 = 8975 \times 1243$

13. The product of the successor and predecessor of 99 is ....

14. The additive identity for whole numbers is ....

15. The value of $270 \times 3 + 270 \times 7$ is ....

16. .... is the predecessor of 20900.

17. The successor of 730099 is ....

18. The value of $85 \div 0$ is ....

19. The value of $2 \times 273 \times 50$ is ....

20. Are all whole numbers also natural numbers? ....

III. Do as directed.

21. Write the predecessor of the smallest 5-digit number.

22. Write the successor of the greatest 3-digit number.

23. How many whole numbers are there between

    a) 75 and 123 b) 34 and 134   c) 45 and 95

24. Identify the property

    a) $56 + 34 = 34 + 56$

    b) $23 + 0 = 0 + 23 = 23$

    c) $4 \times (5 \times 9) = (4 \times 5) \times 9$

    d) $1 \times 89 = 89 \times 1 = 89$

    e) $49 \times (99 + 1) = 45 \times 99 + 45 \times$

25. Find the following using suitable properties.

    a) $25 \times 3452 \times 4$

    b) $234 + 387 + 113$

    c) $148 \times 156 - 148 \times 56$

    d) $134 \times 99 + 134$

    e) $625 \times 476 \times 8$

    f) $756 \times 862 + 756 \times 138$

    g) 451×102

    h) 999×256

    i) 34×99

    j) 126×1001

    k) $729 \times 40 + 729 \times 60$

    l) $238 \times 999 + 238$

m) $293 \times 1008 - 8 \times 293$

n) 345×105

o) $1784 + 293 + 516 + 507$

26. Write down three consecutive whole numbers just preceding 84100.

27. Write down next three whole numbers just after 780099.

28. Arrange the following numbers in descending order.

    78200, 380004, 9843, 85002, 99999

29. The digits of 7 and 5 of the number 47350 are interchanged. Find the difference between the original number and the new number?

30. A whole seller supplies 52 kg of rice on first day and 18 kg of rice on second day. If the cost of 1 kg of rice is `50, how much money will shopkeeper pay to wholesaler?

Lesson - 3
PLAYING WITH NUMBERS

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The smallest prime number is ....

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

2. Which of the following is a composite number?

   a) 23   b) 29   c) 42   d) none of these

3. The HCF of 25 and 125 is

   a) 1   b) 25   c) 125   d) none of these

4. The largest 3 digit number which is exactly divisible by 4 is

   a) 998   b) 994   c) 125   d) none of these

5. The LCM of 100 and 101 is

   a) 10100   b) 1001   c) 10101   d) none of these

6. What least value should be given to * so that the number 6342*1 is divisible by 3?

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

7. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 4?

    a) 895650   b) 942832   c) 794342   d) 83582

8. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 8?

    a) 93421   b) 735408   c) 954654   d) 64394

9. Which of the following is a prime number?

    a) 71   b) 81   c) 91   d) 51

10. Which of the following pairs is a pair of coprimes?

    a) 6 and 12   b) 12 and 14   c) 13 and 15   d) 11 and 22

11. Which of the following are not twin primes?

    a) 3, 5   b) 5, 7   c) 11, 13   d) 9, 11

12. The number of primes between 90 and 100 is

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

13. Which of the following numbers is a perfect number?

    a) 16   b) 6   c) 8   d) 10

14. The HCF of two consecutive even number is

    a) 1   b) 2   c) 0   d) none of these

15. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 11?

    a) 1111111   b) 22222222   c) 33333   d) 4444444

II. Fill in the blanks.

16. HCF of 9 and 18 is ....

17. LCM of 6 and 12 is ....

18. HCF of two prime numbers is ....

19. LCM of two prime numbers is ....

20. A number which has only two factors is called a ....

21. .... is a factor of every number.

22. .... is the only even prime number.

23. Prime factorisation of 18 is ....

24. The smallest composite number is ....

25. Two perfect numbers are .... and ....

26. LCM of 8 and 12 is ....

III. Do as directed:

27. Give two pairs of twin primes below 15.

28. Write all prime numbers below 25.

29. Find the HCF of the following numbers.

   a) 84,96   b) 170,238   c) 144, 180, 192

30. Find LCM of the following numbers

   a) 48, 60   b) 17, 18   c) 15,30,90   d) 84, 90, 120

31. Find the greatest number which can divide 16, 20 and 24 exactly.

32. Write the smallest number that is divisible by 8,10 and 12.

33. Write the composite numbers between 30 and 40.

34. Using the divisibility test check whether the following numbers are divisible by

   2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11

   a) 730456   b) 94572

35. Find the least number which when divided by 15, 16 and 20 leaves a remainder of 3 in each case.

36. Find the greatest 4-digit number which is divisible by 12, 16 and 18.

37. Find the smallest 4-digit number which is divisible by 5,9 and 12.

38. Determine if 15480 is divisible by 24. (Using divisibility test)

39. Write the smallest 4-digit number and express it in terms of its prime factors.

40. Find the greatest number of 5-digits exactly divisible by 15, 24 and 36.

41. The length, breadth and height of a room are 1050 cm, 750 cm and 425 am respectively. Find the length of the longest tape which can measure the three dimensions of the room exactly.

42. Find the least four digit number which when divided by 20, 30, 40 and 50 leaves remainder 10 in each case.

43. Telegraph poles occur at equal distances of 220m along a road and heaps of stones are put at equal distances of 300 m along the same road. The first heap is at the foot of the first pole. How far from it along the road is the next heap which lies at the foot of a pole.

44. The length of 3 rods are 7m 50 cm, 10 m 50 cm and 15 m. Find the length of the longest tape that measure those lengths exactly.

45. In a morning walk, three persons step off together. Their steps measure 60cm, 70cm and 80 cm respectively. What is the miniumum distance each should walk so that all can cover the same distance in complete stepts?

Lesson - 4
BASIC GEOMETRICAL IDEAS

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. A circle is a .....
   a) open curve   b) polygon   c) closed curve

2. The diagonals of a quadrilateral are formed by joining
   a) oppposite verices   b) opposite sides
   c) adjacent sides   d) none of these
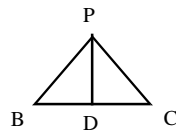
3. How many diagonals does a triangle has?

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

4. The number of diameters in a circle can be

   a) only one   b) only two   c) many   d) only ten

5. The point of intersection of a pair of adjacent sides of a polygon is called its

   a) Diagonal   b) Vertex   c) Adjacent angle   d) none of these

II. Fill in the blanks.

6. The distance around a circle is called its ....

7. A region in the interior of a circle enclosed by an arc and two radii is called ....

8. If two lines meet at a point they are called ......

9. .... is the longest chord of the circle.

10. Half of a circle is called ....
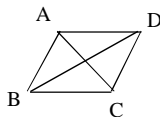
III. Do as directed.

11. From the figure,

   a) Identify three triangles

   b) Writet the names of seven angles.

   c) Write the names of six line segments.

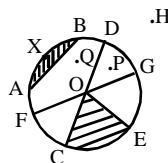   d) Which two triangles have ∠B as common?

12. Draw a rough sketch of a quadrilateral PQRS. State.

   a) two pairs of opposite sides.

   b) two pairs of opposite angles.

   c) two pairs of adjacent sides.

   d) two pairs of adjacent angles

   e) two diagonals.

13. Name the eight triangles shown in the figure.

14. From the figure identify

    a) the centre of the circle.

    b) five radii

    c) two diameters

    d) a point in the exterior

    e) three points in the interior

    f) a sector

    g) a segment

Lesson - 5
UNDERSTANDING ELEMENTARY SHAPES

I.   Choose the correct answer.

1. An angle whose measure is equal to one-fourth of a revolution is

   a) acute angle   b) obtuse angle   c) right angle   d) straight angle

2. Which direction will you face if you start facing east and make 1½ of a revolution clockwise?

   a) east   b) west   c) north   d) south

3. What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 3 to 6?

   a) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ b) $\dfrac{3}{4}$ c) $\dfrac{1}{4}$ d) none of these

4. An angle whose measure is equal to a full revolution is

   a) complete angle   b) reflex angle   c) straight angle d) obtuse angle

5. Name the polygon with 6 sides

   a) pentagon   b) hexagon   c) octagon   d) decagon

6. A cuboid has .... edges.

   a) 4   b) 6   c) 8   d) 12

7. The number of faces of a cone is

   a) 1   b) 2   c) 3   d) 6

8. The number of edges of a triangular prism is ....

   a) 8   b) 9   c) 12   d) 6

9. Name the type of triangle ΔPQR such that PQ = QR = 5 cm and PR = 7 cm.

   a) Scalene triangle   b) Isosceles triangle

   c) Right triangle   d) Equilateral triangle

10. Through what angle does the hour hand of a clock turn through when it goes from 2 to 11?

   a) 270°   b) 90°   c) 360°   d) 180°

11. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from 6 to 3.

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

12. The measure of a reflex angle is

   a) 180°   b) <180°   c) >180°   d) <90°

13. Which of the following statement is true?

   a) The opposite sides of a trapezium are parallel.

   b) All the sides of a parallelogram are of equal length.

   c) The diagonals of a square are perpendicular to each other

   d) All the angles of a rectangle are not equal.

14. A rectangle whose adjacent sides are equal is called ....

   a) Parallelogram   b) Trapezium   c) Rhombus   d) Square

15. An angle formed by the two opposite rays is called a

   a) straight angle   b) right angle   c) zero angle   d) complete angle

II. Fill in the blanks.

16. A polygon having four sides is called ....

17. If two lines are perpendicular to each other, then the angle between them is ....

18. A triangle whose all sides are unequal is called ....

19. All the .... of a rectangle are equal.

20. An angle which is greater than a straight angle but less than a complete angle is called a .... angle.

21. A square pyramid has .... faces.

22. A cube has .... edges.

23. A quadrilateral having only one pair of parallel sides is called ....

24. A triangle can have .... right angles.

25. One right angle = ... of a revolution.

III. Do as directed.

26. Name the type of triangle.
    a) 6.5 cm, 8 cm, 8.5 cm
    b) 9 cm, 9 cm, 9 cm
    c) 30°, 60°, 90°
    d) 46°, 58°, 76°
    e) ΔABC with ∠B = 90°, AB = BC = 6cm

27. Which direction will you face if you start facing
    a) west and make $\dfrac{1}{4}$ of a revolution anti clock wise.

    b) north and make $\dfrac{3}{4}$ of a revolution clockwise.

28. What shape is
    a) a brick
    b) a match box.
    c) a sweet laddu

d) a ball

e) a die

f) a road roller

29. A ship sailing in a river moves towards east. If it changes to north, through what angle does it turn?

30. Write the number of faces, edges and vertices of the following solids.

a) cube

b) Triangular pyramid

c) Triangular prism

d) Square Pyramid

Lesson - 6
INTEGERS

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. 5 less than −2 is

a) 3   b) −3   c) −7   d) 7

2. 6 more than −7 is

a) 1   b) −1   c) 13   d) −13

3. The successor of −22 is

a) −23   b) −21   c) 23   d) 21

4. On subtracting −7 from −14 we get

a) −21   b) −7   c) −14   d) 21

5. On subtracting −5 from 0, we get

a) −5   b) 5   c) 0   d) 50

6. The predecessor of −99 is

a) −98   b) −100   c) 98   d) 1000

7. The additive inverse of 17 is

    a) 17   b) -17 c) $\dfrac{1}{17}$ d) $-\dfrac{1}{17}$

8. Which of the following numbers is to the right of -3 on number line?

    a) -4 b) -2 c) -12 d) -13

9. The number of integers between -2 and 2 is

    a) 5   b) 4   c) 3   d) 2

10. Which of the following number is greater than -1?

    a) -2 b) -10 c) 0   d) -3

11. Which of the following set of numbers is in descending order?

    a) $1, -2, 1, -1$

    b) $0, 1, 2, 3$

    c) $1, 0, -1, -2$

    d) $-3, -2, -1, 0$

12. Sum of $-10, -5$ and 12 is

    a) 27   b) -3 c) 3   d) -27

13. Which of the following statement is false?

    a) $-4 > -5$ b) $-4 < 5$ c) $4 < -5$ d) $4 > -5$

14. Sum of the negative and a positive integer is

    a) always negative

    b) either positive or negative

    c) always positive

    d) zero

15. 7 steps to the left of 4 on the number line gives

    a) 3   b) 11   c) -11 d) -3

II. Fill in the blanks.

16. $(-8) + \underline{\quad\quad} = 0$

17. ___ ___ $15 = (-10)$

18. $12 + (-12) =$ _____

19. $(-5) + (-11) =$ _____

20. _____ is neither positive nor negative.

21. The greatest negative integer is _____

22. Smallest 2-digit negative integer is _____

23. Sum of 5 and its additive inverse is _____

24. The smallest positive integer is _____

25. The integet 8 more than -12 is _____

III. Do as directed.

26. Write all integers between -3 and 3.

27. Find the value and compare the following using $<, >$ or $=$ sign.

    a) $(-6) + -9$ ☐ $(-6) - (-9)$

    b) $(-12) - (-12)$ ☐ $(-12) + (-12)$

    c) $28 - (-10)$ ☐ $(-16) - (-76)$

    d) $(-4) + (-5) + (-6)$ ☐ $(-6) - (-5) - (-4)$

28. Find the sum of $-36, -12$ and 20

29. Subtract -20 from -10

30. Subtract 10 from -50

31. Subtract the sum of -12 and 8 from 25

32. Subtract the sum of 15 and -20 from the sum of -5 and -10.

33. Subtract the successor of -90 from the predecessor of 100.

34. Find the sum of successor of -999 and the predecessor of 101.

35. Find the sum of

    a) 576 and -176

    b) 500 and -80

c) $-315, 200$ and -115

d) $200, -60$ and -85

36. Write five negative integers greater than (-10).

37. Find the following.

   a) $(-7) - 8 - (-23)$

   b) $4 - (-8) + (-7) - (-8)$

   c) $1 + (-3) + 5 + (-7) + 9 + (-11)$

   d) $60 - (-20) - (10) + (-25)$

   e) $(-15) + 12 - (-3) - 16$

   f) $(-1) + (-2) + (-3) + (-4) + (-5)$

   g) $(-212) + 100 - 12$

   h) $(-10) + 25 - 35 - 20$

   i) $8 - (-9) - 10 - (-11)$

   j) $15 + -10 + (-25) - 50$

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