

**NIRMALA MATHA CENTRAL
SCHOOL, THRISSUR**

CLASS VI

QUESTION BANK

TERM II

2022-23

English

Unit 4: Playing Fair

Section 1: Mary Kom: Never Say Die!

1. Mary had to face many hurdles to move towards the achieving her dream to become a world champion in boxing. Elaborate.
2. How did her physical appearance become a challenge for choosing boxing?
3. What does Mary feel about excelling in a male – dominated field?
4. How did Mary Kom keep herself alert in the ring?
5. How did Mary motivate herself after losing a match?

Section 2: Return to Air

1. Why did Sausage not like diving?
2. Why couldn't Sausage see inside the water?
3. What is duck-diving? How is it taught?
4. Was Sausage sure that he would not come out alive? Give examples to support your answer.
5. What did Sausage dig out? Did he know what he had caught hold of when he was inside the water? Why?

Section 3: Olympic Granny

Theme of the poem:-

1. This is funny, light hearted poem. Why do you think the poem is Humorous?
2. Describe the attitude of the speaker in the poem.

Unit 5 : A Brush With Art

Section 1 : The Women Painters Of Mithila.

1. Which are the other names for Mithila paintings?
2. Which are the materials needed for Mithila paintings?
3. Where are wall paintings normally done in Mithila?

4. How is this art transmitted to younger generations?
5. What was special about the paintings of Ganga Devi?

Section 2: Quality

1. Why did the author visit the shop so infrequently?
2. What was the author's opinion about Mr Gessler as a bootmaker?
3. Do you think Mr. Gessler was a failure as a bootmaker or as a competitive businessman?
4. The states of the shoemakers did not change'. Yet they moved the writer? Do you agree or not?
5. What was Mr. Gessler's complaint against – "big firms"?

Section 3 : Indian Weavers.

1. What is the impact of questions at the beginning of each stanza?
2. Write about the mood of weavers from dawn till dusk?
3. Do you think the weavers are affected by what they are weaving? Give a reason for your answer.
4. Describe the garment of the bride.
5. With what do the weavers compare the garments being woven by them?

Answer key

Unit 4: Playing Fair

Section 1: Mary Kom: Never Say Die!

1. The very first hurdle that Mary faced in moving towards her dreams of becoming a champion boxer was the extreme struggle with poverty in her childhood. Due to this, she had to help her parents in the fields and take care of the house and her siblings, in addition to attending school. It was not easy to fit in training. This was made worse by the fact that

most people, including her parents, saw boxing as a male sport and discouraged her from pursuing it. After starting as a boxer, she found it difficult to balance her family duties with finding time for training. She also found it hard to afford the training and equipment that she needed. Even after she became famous in her sport, she got little recognition from the public and earned very little money, despite having won five medals. It was only after she won an Olympic medal that things began to get easier for her.

2. Her diminutive size was another big hurdle. Not only a woman, but a small one at that, Mary had a hard time convincing people that she was made for the sport.
3. Mary Kom believes that her achievements will leave a mark on the society and help people to change their perspective that certain sports are not meant to be taken up by women. She believes that women can compete and win in any field of sports
4. Mary Kom kept herself alert in the ring by focusing and concentrating on opponent's movements.
5. She took lost matches as opportunities for introspection. She watched the videos of her match to find out the mistakes she had made and focused on fixing the techniques and tactics she lacks. She reminds that losing is a part of game and one should not be too hard on themselves.

Section 2: Return to Air

1. Sausage did not like diving because he used glasses due to imperfect eyesight, and for diving, he would have to take them off.
2. Sausage's eyesight was not perfect, and he used glasses. But he had to remove them before duck-diving. Then he could see only blurred figures and brought an old tin box instead of the brick he was supposed to fetch.

3. Duck-diving means while swimming on The Water surface, the person upends oneself like a duck and dives deep down into the water. It is taught by throwing a brick to the pond's bottom and asking the learner to bring it to the surface.
4. Sausage was sure that he would not come out alive. Coming up through a cloud of stirred mud, he feared getting lost. He thought he had swum underwater too far and drifted towards where people were fishing. He was afraid that a fishhook would catch into his cheek, and he would not find the top and air again.
5. Sausage dug out an old tin box full of mud of the same weight and size as a brick. No, he did not know what he had caught hold of when he was inside the water. It was because he could not see properly what he was picking up as he was not wearing his glasses in the water.

Section 3: Olympic Granny

Theme of the poem:-

A humorous poem about an old grandmother who takes part in various Olympic events and make her competitors shake with fear. The grandmother is little confused because she is facing trouble in deciding that which sport, she plays the best, because grandmother is excellent in every sport and she knows each and every rules of it. However, she wins! In spite of being on a wheelchair and a walker!.

1. The first reason is that the premise of the poem itself is humorous, as the idea of a 99-year-old grandma defeating everyone, laughing 'at her competitors' and making them 'quake in fear' is amusing. Secondly, the poet has used hyperbole or exaggeration to describe all of grandma's achievements in a humorous manner.

2. Poet uses phrases such as ‘ace at archery’, ‘queen of the canoe’, ‘champ at hammer throwing’ and ‘best at boxing’ to describe all her sporting achievements. He also finds her ‘astonishing’ because she does all this while using a wheelchair and a walker.

Unit 5 : A Brush With Art

Section 1 : The Women Painters Of Mithila.

1. Mithila paintings are also known as Madhubani paintings and Maithili paintings.
2. Twig of bamboos whose ends are frayed for drawing outlines, cloth strips wound around twigs to be used as brush to fill in colours.
3. Wall paintings are written in three areas of the hut. The first is the place of worship. Here the icons of house hold deities are placed. The second is the inner room, the heart of the hut. Pictures of gods and goddesses are painted here. The third is the outer walls of the hut, the courtyard where guests are received.
4. Young girls first assist the elders till they absorb this ancestral tradition. These paintings are handed down on bits of paper as family heirlooms and referred to at the time of painting.
5. Ganga Devi drew inspiration for her paintings from the activities she saw around her as well as from the rich store of folktales and legends in Madhubani.

Section 2: Quality

1. The author visited the shop so infrequently because the boots made by Gessler brothers lasted too long.
2. The author was very impressed with Mr Gessler. He liked the boots made only on order and those boots perfectly fitted the customers. Their

boots had the best materials and lasted long. He found the work mysterious and wonderful.

3. As a bootmaker Mr. Gessler was very successful. He used the best quality of leather. He made quality boots. The boots made by him lasted for a long time. But as a competitive bootmaker he was a failure. He never made compromise with the quality of leather. He never advertised his boots. So he lost his business. Due to his failure in business , he died of slow starvation.
4. They died in rags, but never failed to deliver what they were good at. Their craftsmanship, dedication was evident from their work. They could not beat the rising consumerism yet succeeded in winning hearts.
5. Mr. Gessler's complaint against big firms was that they got customers only because of advertising.

Section 3 : Indian Weavers.

1. The questions at the beginning of each stanza are used to stir a sense of enquiry and wonderment in the reader's mind. It gets the reader curious to know about the nature of the garment woven by the weaver and the reason behind weaving that particular garment at that particular time of day. The lines used to raise those questions also serve the purpose of adding the effect of alliteration as a figure of speech.
2. The weavers are happy at dawn, they are energetic and enthusiastic in the afternoon but they become calm and serious at night. Their mood reflects the garment and for whom they are weaving.
3. Yes I think the weavers are affected by what they are weaving because they are happy, fresh and full of hope while weaving robes of a new-

born child, they are happy and more active while weaving marriage-veils of a queen and they are serious and calm while weaving dead man's funeral shroud.

4. The garment of the bride is beautiful. It is like the feathers of a peacock which has purple and green color.
5. Weavers compare the robes of a new-born child with the wing of a halcyon bird, marriage-veils of a queen with the feathers of a peacock and dead man's funeral shroud with white feather and cloud.

പാഠം 9

സതീർത്ഥ്യസ്നേഹം

1. 'ആഴിമകൾ' എന്ന പേര് സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാരെയാണ്?
2. ഏഴുരണ്ടുലകുവാഴിയായ തമ്പുരാൻ ആരാണ്?
3. ദിവസവും ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണൻ നമസ്കാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് നെറ്റിയിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന മുദ്ര?
4. ശബ്ദമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നത് എന്താണ്?
5. വെള്ളം പോലെ ചുറ്റും വന്നു വന്ദിച്ചുനിന്നതാരാണ്?
6. ദീനദയാപാരവശ്യം ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതലുള്ളതാർക്കാണ്?
7. ചിദ്രൂപം - ഈ പദത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്ത്?
8. ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണൻ സതീർത്ഥ്യനെ ഇരുത്തിയതെവിടെ?
9. ഭള്ളാഴിഞ്ഞ് കുചേലന്റെ കാലിൽ വെള്ളമൊഴിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതാരാണ്?
10. കുചേലവൃത്തം വഞ്ചിപ്പാട്ടിന്റെ രചയിതാവ്?
11. 'ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണൻ' എന്ന അർത്ഥത്തിൽ കവിതാഭാഗത്ത് പ്രയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പദങ്ങൾ ഏവ?

പാഠം 10

ആശീരുപങ്ങൾ

1. പ്രതിമപോലെ നിശ്ചലനായി നിൽക്കുന്ന മനുഷ്യന്റെ പ്രത്യേകതയെന്ത്?
2. മനുഷ്യപ്രതിമ ചിരിച്ചാൽ ചിരിപ്പിച്ച ആൾക്കുള്ള പ്രതിഫലമെന്ത്?
3. "എന്റെ പൊന്നും കൂടമല്ലേ ഒന്നു ചിരിച്ചു താ എന്നിട്ടുവേണം ഞങ്ങൾക്കൊരു ജീവിതം തുടങ്ങാൻ". ആരുടേതാണീ വാക്കുകൾ?
4. ആദ്യമായി കുള്ളനെന്ന് വിളിച്ചവരെ അടിക്കാനൊരുങ്ങിയെങ്കിലും പിന്നീട് എന്തു സംഭവിച്ചു?
5. കടലിലേയ്ക്കു കുതിക്കുന്ന വിനയനെ അതിൽ നിന്നും തടയുന്നതാര്?
6. മുതലാളി വിനയനെ കാണാൻ വന്നതെന്തിനാണ്?
7. ഒരു കൊച്ചുമുറിയിൽ ഒറ്റപ്പെട്ട് നിൽക്കുന്നതിലും ഭേദമായി മുതലാളി പറയുന്നതെന്താണ്?

8. എന്ത് തമ്മിൽ അന്തരമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് മുതലാളി പറയുന്നത്?
9. വിനയനെ ചിരിക്കാത്ത പ്രതിമയാക്കിത്തീർത്തതിലെ പ്രധാന ഘടകം ഏത്?
10. ചരിത്രത്തിൽ നമ്മളെല്ലാം സ്ഥാനം പിടിക്കാൻ കാരണമെന്ത്?
11. 'ആൾരൂപങ്ങൾ' എന്ന നാടകം എഴുതിയതാര്?

പാഠം 11

മുന്യകവിതകൾ

1. എവിടേയ്ക്ക് പോയിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് കവി സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്?
2. കണ്ണിലൂടെ നോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല ഭൂമിയെ.
3. മഴയുടെ വീട് എങ്ങനെയുള്ളതാണ്?
4. ഉമ്മയ്ക്ക് അരഞ്ഞാണം പണിയുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ?
5. നാം കേടാക്കിയ ലോകത്തെ നല്ലതാക്കാൻ കിണഞ്ഞ് ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതാരെല്ലാം?
6. മഴ എന്ത് ചെയ്യുന്നു?
7. വെയിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്താണ്?
8. കാറ്റ് എന്തു ചെയ്യുന്നു?
9. ഭൂമിക്കടിയിൽ വേരുകൾ കൊണ്ട് കെട്ടിപ്പിടിക്കുന്നതെന്ത്?
10. വളരെക്കുറച്ച് അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് വളരെ വലിയ ആശയങ്ങൾ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കവി ആര്?

പാഠം 12

മയിൽപ്പീലിസ്പർശം

1. ഉണ്ണിമായയുടെ കൺപീലികളിൽ തങ്ങിയ നനവ് ഒപ്പിയെടുത്തത് ആരാണ്?
2. ഉണ്ണിമായയുടെ അമ്മ ഇറങ്ങിവന്നത് എവിടെ നിന്ന്?
3. ശിവനിൽ വലിയ ഭക്തിയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന മൂക്കുവനാരാണ്?
4. സൗന്ദര്യമുള്ള കുഞ്ഞുമീനിൽ അത്തിപ്പട്ടർ ദർശിച്ചെതത്?
5. കുഞ്ഞുമീനിനു പകരം വലയിൽ കണ്ടതെന്ത്?
6. സ്വർണമീനിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകതയെന്ത്?
7. അത്തിപ്പട്ടരുടെ അവസാനത്തെ അർച്ചന എന്തായിരുന്നു?
8. മീനാക്ഷി എന്ന വാക്കിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എന്ത്?

9. മീനിന്റെ കണ്ണിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകത എന്ത്?
10. 'മയിൽപ്പീലി സ്പർശം' കഥ എഴുതിയതാര്?

പാഠം 13

കാവ്യനർത്തകി

1. കാവ്യനർത്തകി എന്ന് സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് എന്തിനെയാണ്?
2. സ്വപ്നം മയങ്ങിയതെവിടെ?
3. എന്താണ് ഉടലായി രൂപമെടുത്തത്?
4. മണിവിണകൾ മീട്ടിയതാര്?
5. പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിൽ മുഴങ്ങുന്ന ശബ്ദമേത്?
6. തുഞ്ചൻ എന്ന് കവിതയിൽ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കവി ആര്?
7. കാവ്യനർത്തകിയോട് കവി പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുന്നതെന്ത്?
8. നൃത്തം എന്ന അർത്ഥത്തിൽ കവിതയിൽ പ്രയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പദങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാം?
9. പ്രാചീനകവിത്രയം -

പാഠം 15

അതിനു മപ്പൊരെന്താണ്?

1. പച്ചപ്പശു ഇരിയ്ക്കുന്നതെവിടെ?
2. കോരിച്ചൊരിയുന്ന മഴപെയ്യുന്ന മാസം?
3. ചെത്തിക്കാടിൻ നടുവിൽ വസിക്കുന്നതാര്?
4. കുന്നിനു മുകളിൽ കൂടും കൂട്ടി വസിക്കുന്നതാര്?
5. അലറിത്തുള്ളി ശബ്ദമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാര്?
6. അലഞ്ഞ് നീങ്ങുന്നത് എന്ത്?
7. തവളയും കുരുവിയും ചിത്രപതംഗവുമൊക്കെ ചോദിക്കുന്നതെന്ത്?
8. അലഞ്ഞുനീങ്ങും മേഘങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചും പൂമാനത്തെ കുറിച്ചും സംസാരിച്ചതാരാണ്?

ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ സതീർഥ്യസ്നേഹം

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ലക്ഷ്മീദേവി | 2. ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണൻ |
| 3. നമസ്കാര കിണ മുദ്ര | 4. പൊളിക്കുട |
| 5. പൗരവരന്മാർ | 6. ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണൻ |
| 7. ഈശ്വരൻ | 8. ലക്ഷ്മീതല്പത്തിൽ |
| 9. ലക്ഷ്മീദേവി | 10. രാമപുരത്തു വാരിയർ |
| 11. ശൗരി, മുകുന്ദൻ, ചെന്താമരക്കണ്ണൻ | |

ആശീർവ്വങ്ങൾ

1. ആ മനുഷ്യൻ ചിരിക്കാറില്ല
2. പതിനായിരം രൂപ
3. പുഷ്കരൻ
4. വഴിയോരങ്ങളിലും ക്ലാസ്സ് മുറികളിലും നിന്ന് അത് (കുളുനെന്ന വിളി) പിന്നെയും പിന്നെയും വീണ്.
5. സർക്കസ് മുതലാളി
6. കളിയാക്കലുകളിൽ നിന്ന് രക്ഷിക്കാൻ
7. വിശാലമായ സർക്കസ് കൂടാരത്തിൽ ആയിരങ്ങളുടെ മുന്നിൽ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുക.
8. സങ്കല്പവും യാഥാർത്ഥ്യവും തമ്മിൽ
9. കഠിനമായ അനുഭവങ്ങൾ
10. ചിരിക്കാനറിയാത്ത മനുഷ്യപ്രതിമകളായി മാറുന്നതുകൊണ്ട്.
11. ഹരിദാസ് കരിവെള്ളൂർ

മുന്തുകവിതകൾ

1. പൂമ്പാറ്റകൾ ഉടുപ്പു തുന്നുന്ന ഇടങ്ങളിൽ
2. ഉറുമിന്റെ
3. സ്പെടിക്കിപ്പാനൽ കൊണ്ടുള്ളതാണ്
4. മിന്നലിനെ അഴിച്ചെടുത്ത്
5. പൂക്കൾ, തളിര്, പഴങ്ങൾ
6. മഴ കഴുകുന്നു

7. നാളേയ്ക്കുള്ളത് ഉണക്കി സൂക്ഷിയ്ക്കുന്നു
8. കാറ്റ് തുടച്ചുവയ്ക്കുന്നു
9. മരങ്ങൾ
10. വീരാൻ കുട്ടി

മയിൽപ്പീലിസ് പർശം

1. മയിൽപ്പീലിയുടെ ഇന്ദ്രനീലശോഭ വഴിയുന്ന കണ്ണ്.
2. ചിത്രത്തിൽ നിന്ന്
3. അത്തിപ്പട്ടർ
4. ദൈവസൃഷ്ടിയുടെ മഹിമയും സൗന്ദര്യവും
5. സ്വർണമീൻ
6. അതിൽ ഒമ്പത് രത്നങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചിരുന്നു.
7. ഒമ്പത് രത്നങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്വർണമീൻ.
8. മീനിന്റെ ആകൃതിയിലുള്ള കണ്ണുള്ളവൾ
9. മീനിന്റെ കണ്ണുകൾക്ക് ഇമയില്ല.
10. അഷിത

കാവ്യനർത്തകി

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. മലയാളക്കവിതയെ | 2. കടമിഴിക്കോണുകളിൽ |
| 3. അഴക് | 4. ഉഡുകന്യകൾ |
| 5. മുരളീരവം | 6. തുഞ്ചത്തെഴുത്തച്ഛൻ |
| 7. തന്നെ വിട്ട് പോകരുതെന്ന്. | 8. നർത്തനം, നടനം, ആട്ടം |
| 9. ചെറുശ്ശേരി, എഴുത്തച്ഛൻ, കുഞ്ചൻ നമ്പ്യാർ | |

അതിനു മപ്പുറമെന്താണ്?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. പന്നൽച്ചെടിയുടെ കൊമ്പിൻമേൽ | 2. ഇടവം |
| 3. ചിത്രപതംഗം | 4. പൂങ്കുരുവി |
| 5. തിരകൾ | 6. മേഘങ്ങൾ |
| 7. അതിനു മപ്പുറമെന്താണ് | 8. മനുഷ്യൻ |

HINDI

पाठ - 12

सिर्फ एक दिन

1. एमी हैगर्दान किस कक्षा में पढ़ती थी?
2. एमी किस टॉग से लंगड़ाती है?
3. विपरीत दिशा से आने वाला लड़का किस कक्षा में पढ़ता था?
4. सेरेब्रल पाल्सी क्या है?
5. रेडियों स्टेशन पर क्या होने वाली थी?
6. स्थानीय समाचार पत्र का नाम?
7. एमी का चित्र कहाँ छपा?
8. बच्चे किसे पत्र लिखकर भेज सकेगें?
9. एमी के पिता का नाम क्या है?
10. कौन सा दिन एमी हैगर्दान दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है?
11. हैगर्दान के घर पोस्टमैन बौरों में भरकर क्या लाया?
12. एमी की क्रिसमस कामना क्या थी?
13. एमी की उम्र क्या है?
14. एमी के बाल कैसे थे?
15. प्रबंधक का नाम क्या है?

पाठ - 8

माँ ने सुझाई राह

1. लेखिका के पिता क्या काम करते थे?
2. लोग किस बात से आश्चर्यचकित थे?
3. तीन बहनों का वैवाहिक जीवन कैसा था?

4. स्कूल छोड़ते वक्त लेखिका किस कक्षा में थी?
5. घर बैठकर परिक्षा देने की पद्धति को क्या कहते हैं?
6. लेखिका को कहाँ नौकरी मिली?
7. एंपोरियम में प्रतिमाह कितने पैसे मिले?
8. पूसा-आई-टी-आई से क्या कोर्स किया?
9. लेखिका दैनिक वेतन पर लिपिक के पद पर कहा कार्य करती रही?
10. चेताराम के मकान का किराया क्या था?

पाठ - 11

जागो और जगाओ

1. क्या बीत चुकी है?
2. बागों में क्या खिल्ला है?
3. कवि बच्चों से क्या कहते हैं?
4. सोने से क्या होगा?
5. कौन जागे है?
6. कौन उठ, खड़े हुए है?
7. कौन संभल चुके है?
8. जागकर क्या करना है?
9. कवि का नाम क्या है?
10. कविता क्या प्रेरण देती है?

पाठ - 13

श्रेय

1. कवि का नाम क्या है?
2. पेड़ अड़कर कबसे खड़ा है?

3. पेड़ अड़कर कहाँ खड़ा है?
4. सूरज प्रतिदिन क्या करता है?
5. चाँद में प्रतिदिन क्या बदलाव दिखता है?
6. पेड़ कैसी हरियाली ओढ़े है?
7. पेड़ किस तरह खड़ा है?
8. कौन चुप न रह सकी?
9. पेड़ पर क्या क्या आफत आई?
10. सच्चा श्रेय किसे देना चाहिए?

पाठ - 16

पूछना माली से

1. मधुबन के फूलों और पौधों में कैसा संबंध था?
2. फूल और पौधे बगीचे में क्या बिखेरते थे?
3. कौन उनमें व्यर्थ खड़ा दिखता था?
4. सभी कपास से क्यों चिढ़ते थे?
5. फूलों का राजा कौन है?
6. कपास के रेशों से क्या बनता है?
7. कपड़े किससे बनाए जाते हैं?
8. कपड़ों का उपयोग बताओ।
9. देवताओं का चहेता भी कपास क्यों है?
10. दीपक क्या करता है?
11. कपास सबका चहेता कैसे बना?

Answer key

सिर्फ एक दिन

1. तीसरी
2. दाई
3. पाँचवी
4. माँसपेरियों की खराबी
5. क्रिसमस कामना प्रतियोगिता
6. न्यूज सैटिनल
7. समाचार पत्र के पहले पृष्ठ पर।
8. सांताक्लाज
9. हैगर्दान
10. 21 दिसंबर
11. चिट्ठियाँ
12. एक पूरा दिन बिना चिढ़ाए, सताए जीना
13. नौ
14. घुँघराले
15. ली रॉबिन

माँ ने सुझाई राह

1. जूतों की दुकान
2. लेखिका के चमड़ा काटने की कला देखकर
3. ज्यादा सुखी नहीं था।
4. दसवीं
5. पत्राचार
6. कर्नोट प्लेस के एक एंपोरियम में
7. 350 रुपये
8. अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिक
9. सरकारी कार्यालयों में
10. 600 रुपये महीने

जागो और जगाओ

1. आलस की घड़ियाँ
2. कलियाँ
3. जागो और जगाओ
4. सब कुछ खो जाएगा
5. तुर्क
6. जापानी
7. ईरानी
8. जागकर आगे बढ़ना है।
9. अब्दुल रहमान सागरी
10. जागने और जगाने की।

श्रेय

1. अज्ञेय
2. कई बरसों से
3. अपनी जगह पर
4. उदय और अस्त होता है।
5. बढ़ता-घटता है
6. विनम्रता की हरियाली
7. लौह स्तंभ की तरह
8. पत्तियाँ
9. पेड़ झुका, गिरा, डालियाँ टूटीं और उखड़ा
10. सच्चा श्रेय किसे देना चाहिए?

पूछना माली से

1. आपसी प्रेम तथा समभाव
2. हरियाली और सुगंध
3. कपास का गंधहीन पौधा।
4. क्योंकि माली उसपर अधिक ह्यान देता था।
5. गुलाब
6. सूत
7. कपास के रेशों से बने सूत से
8. लोगों के शरीर की रक्षा करना।
9. क्यों की वह दीपक में बाती बनकर जलता है।
10. अंधेरा दूर करता है।
11. अपने गुणों के कारण

Science

Ch.6 Changes Around Us

I. MCQ

1. A process in which an object becomes smaller or shrinks is called
a) chemical change b) irreversible change
c) contraction d) expansion
2. Which is a way to make change happen?
a) Heating a substance b) Cooling a substance
c) Mixing a substance d) All of these
3. A process in which liquid changes into vapour is called
a) contraction b) evaporation c) melting d) freezing
4. Force can cause change in the
a) size b) shape c) direction d) all of these
5. Rusting of iron is an example of
a) slow change b) fast change
c) reversible change d) physical change

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The effect of heating can be by cooling.
2. A ball will change its on being hit by a bat.
3. Metals contract on
4. change takes place when charcoal burns.
5. When an inflated balloon is pressed between two hands, its and change.

III. State whether the given statements are true or false.

1. On continuously heating the sugar, a black powdery substance is formed.
2. The setting of Plaster of Paris on mixing water is an irreversible change.
3. Changes do not involve interactions.

4. Some changes can be reversed, some cannot be reversed
5. All changes around us can be reversed.

IV. Short answer type questions

1. Why is the quantity of water in a pan decreases when we keep on heating it?
2. A blacksmith heats a piece of iron till it becomes red hot and then beats it into a desired shape. What changes have taken place in iron on heating?
3. Tearing of paper is said to be a change that cannot be reversed. What about paper recycling?

V. Long Answer type

1. What are the differences between reversible changes and irreversible changes?
2. A potter working on his wheel shaped a lump of clay into a pot. He then baked the pot in an oven. Do these two acts lead to the same kind of changes or different? Give your opinion and justify your answer.

Chapter 10

Motion and Measurement of Distance

I. MCQ

1. The act of determining, size, capacity or quantity of an object is called
a) units b) measurement c) pace d) motion
2. Which of the following is an ancient method for measurement?
a) Cubit b) Ruler c) Measuring tape d) Measuring rod
3. The length of the outstretched arms is called
a) finger b) cubit c) fathom d) pace
4. Which is a correct relationship?
a) 1 m = 100 cm b) 1 cm = 100 cm
c) 1 km = 100 m d) 1 km = 1000 cm

5. Which invention made a great change in the modes of transport?
- a) Invention of steam engine b) Invention of telephone
c) Invention of wheel d) None of these

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Motion of a plucked guitar string is an example of motion.
2. and are ancient methods for measurement.
3. A is the tool that measures length distance between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger of a fully stretched hand.
4. The first steam engine was invented in by
5. is a tool that measures length.

III. Name the following

1. Metre is the standard unit of measuring
2. For accurate measurement, we need a proper
3. When an object does not change its position with respect to time and the observer, it is said to be at
4. Every measurement consists of a number and a .
5. The SI unit of length is

IV. True or False.

1. Motion shown by a butterfly is random.
2. Swinging of our arms or legs are periodic motions.
3. Pace, handspan or cubit are not reliable units of measurement.
4. The scale should be placed very close to the object to be measured.
5. Motion of a cyclist on a straight road is an example of linear motion

VI. Short Answer type questions

1. State two precautions to be observed while measuring length with the help of a metre scale.
2. While travelling in a train, it appears that the trees near the track are moving whereas co-passengers appear to be stationary. Explain the reason.

3. Three students measured the length of a corridor and reported their measurements. The values of their measurements were different. What could be the reason for difference in their measurements? (Mention any three.)

Chapter 11

Light Shadows and Reflections

I. MCQ

1. Which is a device to image the sun?
a) Plane mirror b) Pinhole camera
c) A straight Pipe d) Glass slab
2. Out of these, which one is not a man made luminous body?
a) Electric bulb b) Burning candle
c) Firefly d) Oil lamp
3. What is lateral inversion?
a) Image becomes inverted
b) Image bends laterally
c) Right of the object appears as left of the image
d) All of these happen
4. Light travels in
a) Straight line b) Curved line
c) Zig-Zag line d) randomly
5. When an opaque object comes in the path of light it forms
a) an image with colours b) shadow
c) black and white image d) depends on the colour of the light.

II. Fill in the blanks.

6. Image formed by a pinhole camera is
7. Shadows are always formed on side of the light.
8. The speed of light in vacuum is

9. The phenomenon by which we see our face in mirror is called
10. Sun is a object.

III. Name the following.

11. Objects that do not allow light to pass through them.
12. Phenomenon of bouncing back of light from shining surfaces.
13. Objects which produces light of its own
14. Two artificial sources of light.
15. Property of light on which pinhole camera works.

IV. Write True or False and correct the false statement.

16. Bodies which allow a part of the light falling on them to pass through are translucent objects.
17. Firefly (Jugnu) is a man made luminous body.
18. A shadow gives information about the shape of the object.
19. The ray of light falling on the surface of the mirror is called incident ray.
20. Moon is a luminous body though it glows.

V. Very Short Answer Questions

21. Does the colour of the object affect the colour of the shadow?
22. What type of image is formed by a plane mirror?
23. What is the size of the image formed by a plane mirror?
24. Why should we not look at the sun directly?
25. Moon is a non luminous body though it glows. Justify.

Chapter 13

Fun with Magnets

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. always exist in pairs.
2. Hammering destroys the of small magnets inside.
3. Similar poles of two magnets one another.

4. When the north pole of one magnet is brought near the of another magnet, they attract one another.
5. is an instrument used for navigation.

II. Name the following.

6. Who discovered Magnet?
7. Name the country in which magnet was discovered.
8. When was magnetite discovered?
9. Name the first magnet.
10. Name the force exerted by magnets on magnetic substances.

III. Choose the correct answer.

11. Which is a natural magnet?
a) Magnetite b) Haemetite c) Bakelite d) Copper
12. The magnetic properties of a magnet cannot be destroyed by
a) lammering b) heating
c) dropping on a hard surface d) boiling
13. Which of these is not attracted by a magnet?
a) Aluminium b) Iron c) Cobalt d) Nickel
14. Magnets have a shape
a) cylindrical b) ball ended c) horse shoe d) all of these
15. If a magnet is rolled in iron fillings, the fillings will get most attracted to
a) north pole b) south pole
c) both north pole and south pole d) centre of magnet.

IV. Write true or false and correct the false statement.

16. A bar magnet is a natural magnet.
17. Lodestone is composed of oxide of iron.
18. Attraction is a sure test for a magnet.

19. If you break a magnet into two, you get two magnets with one pole each.
20. Cylindrical magnet has only one pole.
- V. Answer the following**
21. What are temporary magnets?
22. What are the ways by which a magnet can be demagnetized?
23. How do the ragpickers collect iron object from roads and waste materials?
24. What is magnetic field?
25. What are permanent magnets?

Chapter 12

Electricity and Circuits

I. MCQs

1. Combination of two or more cells is called
a) battery b) cell c) bulb d) circuit
2. A circuit in which a joint is open known as a/an.....
a) closed circuit b) circuit
c) open circuit d) none of the above
3. A device that breaks the circuit is called:
a) switch b) filament c) bulb d) battery
4. A bulb has
a) two terminals and two filaments
b) two terminals and a filament
c) multiple terminals and single filament
d) single terminal and a filament
5. The filament of a bulb is made up of
a) tungsten b) platinum c) aluminium d) chromium

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Gases used in electric bulbs are gases.
2. A closed path made for the flow of electric current is called
3. Our body is a good of electricity.
4. The metal cap is the terminal of electric cell.
5. In circuit current flows from the positive terminal to its negative terminal.

III. Write true or false. If false correct them

1. In a torch two cells are connected to a torch bulb through sliding switch.
2. Electricity can pass through thermocol.
3. Electric switches, plugs, sockets, etc., are made of conductors.
4. Handle of an electrician's screw driver is made of insulator.
5. To prevent electric shock metallic electric wires are covered with cotton.

IV. Answer the following.

1. Write two precautions that you must follow while handling electricity.
2. Why does a cell stop producing electricity after sometime?
3. Write any two uses of electricity?
4. Why is distilled water used in the batteries and not the tap water?
5. Give one activity to prove that air is an insulator.
6. If you touch an electric wire carrying current you get a shock, but if on the same wire the birds sit they do not get any shock/current. Explain why?

Answer key

Ch.6 Changes Around Us

- 1.1. c) contraction
2. d) All of these
3. b) evaporation
4. d) all of these
5. a) slow change

II.

1. reversed
2. direction
3. cooling
4. Irreversible/Chemical
5. Shape and size

III.

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

IV.

1. Due to evaporation
2. Reversible
3. Refer notebook

V.

1. Refer notebook 2. Refer notebook

Chapter 10

Motion and Measurement of Distance

- 1.1. b) measurement
3. c) fathom
5. c) Invention of wheel
2. a) Cubit
4. a) 1 m = 100 cm

- II.1. periodic motion
3. hand span
5. Metre Scale
2. hand span, width of finger, cubit
4. Thomas Newcomen in 1712

III. Name the following

1. distance
2. standard scale
3. Rest
4. unit
5. meter

IV. True or False.

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True

V.

1. pg. no. 100 2. Refer notebook 3. pg. 96, 97

Chapter 11

Light Shadows and Reflections

1. b) Pinhole camera
2. c) Firefly
3. c) Right of the object appears as left of the image
4. a) Straight line
5. b) shadow
6. inverted
7. opposite
8. 3×10^8 m/s
9. reflection
10. luminous
11. Opaque object
12. Reflection
13. Luminous objects
14. Candle, bulb
15. Rectilinear propagation of light
16. True.
17. False. Firefly is a natural luminous body.
18. True
19. True
20. False. Moon is a non luminous body though it glows.
21. No, the colour of the object does not affect the colour of the shadow.
22. Erect and laterally inverted image is formed by a plane mirror.
23. The size of the image formed by a plane mirror is same as that of the object.
24. The sun radiates ultra violet radiations that could be extremely harmful for our eyes. This is why we should never see the sun with naked eyes.
25. Moon does not emit light of its own. So it is a non-luminous body. It glows due to reflection of sunlight by it.

Chapter 13

Fun with Magnets

1. Magnetic poles
2. Magnetism
3. repel
4. south pole
5. compass
6. Magnes
7. Greece
8. around 800 BC
9. Lodestone
10. Magnetic force
11. a) Magnetite
12. d) boiling
13. a) Aluminium
14. d) all of these
15. c) both north pole and south pole
16. False. A bar magnet is an artificial magnet.
17. True
18. False. Repulsion is a sure test for a magnet.
19. False. If you break a magnet, each part becomes a magnet.
20. False. A cylindrical magnet has a well defined north pole and the south pole.
21. There are some magnets that lose their property of magnetism after a short period of time. These are called as temporary magnets.
22. Ways by which a magnet can be demagnetized are
 - Throwing or dropping the magnet from a height
 - Heating the magnet
 - Hammering the magnet
 - Improper storing
23. Ragpickers carry a huge magnet with them suspended with a thread. When ever they bring the magnet near the heap of wastes having iron pieces, they stick to the magnet.
24. The area around a magnet where its effect can be felt is known as magnetic field. The strength of the magnetic field more at the poles.

25. The magnets that do not lose their property of magnetism even after a long period of time are called permanent magnets.

Chapter 12

Electricity and Circuits

- 1.1. a) battery
2. c) open circuit
3. a) switch
4. b) two terminals and a filament
5. a) tungsten

II.

1. inert
2. circuit
3. conductor
4. positive
5. closed

III.

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False

IV.

1. Refer notes
2. charge exhaustion
3. refer notes
4. refer notes
5. Refer text or note
6. Refer text or note

History
Lesson 5
The Age of Vedas

I. Give one word.

1. The word Veda means
2. There are _____ Vedas
3. Name the Vedas
4. The vedas contain
5. The oldest veda
6. The Rig Veda is divided into
7. The Rig Veda contains _____ hymns
8. The gods mentioned in Rig Veda
9. The period from 1500 BCE-600 BCE is known as
10. The hymns of Vedas were composed in _____.
11. The archaeological remains of the Vedic age is unearthed from -
12. The people of Vedic age are generally referred to as
13. The people of the Vedic age were divided into numerous _____
14. The King of the tribe was selected for his _____.
15. The 2 assemblies of Vedic age
16. The assembly of elders and important people
17. The general assembly
18. The popular drinks of Vedic period
19. The drink prepared from milk and juice of a rare plant
20. The animals considered important during Vedic age
21. The term dasa means
22. Largest Chalcolithic settlement in India.
23. The word Megalith means:
24. Megaliths were used to mark _____.
25. The stone boulders used to mark burial sites or graves are called _____.

II. Answer the following

1. What are the Vedas? What do they contain?
2. What are the differences between sabha and samithi?
3. What are the archaeological sources for the Vedic age?
4. What were the different occupations of the people?
5. Write a short note on- the Rig Veda.
6. Describe the pottery and stone tools found at Inamgaon.
7. What do objects found in the megalithic graves indicate?
8. List the archaeological finds from Inamgaon. What do they tell us about the people who lived there?
9. Write a short note on Megaliths.

Lesson 8

The first empire – the Mauryas

I. Give one-word answers.

1. The _____ established the first ever empire in the history of India.
2. The main source of information on the Mauryas :
3. Author of Indika is _____.
4. Author of Arthashastra is _____.
5. Indika tells us about _____.
6. Arthashastra tells us about _____.
7. The rock and pillar ____ of Emperor Ashoka are an equally valuable source of information about Mauryas.
8. The first ruler of the Mauryan dynasty.
9. Chandragupta Maurya was supported by his minister _____.
10. Chanakya was also known as _____.
11. Chandragupta first conquered _____.
12. The Greek general who was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya.

13. Chandragupta was succeeded by his son _____.
14. _____ was the most famous Mauryan king
15. When Ashoka became the king _____ was the only kingdom which was not under Mauryan control.
16. Kalinga was important as it controlled the _____ routes to South India and South east Asia.
17. The war with _____ was a turning point in the life of Ashoka.
18. _____ is the Prakrith word for the Sanskrit term 'dharma'.
19. Meaning of the word Dhamma
20. Spreading _____ become Ashoka's goal in life.
21. Ashoka's edicts were in the _____ script.
22. The language of Ashoka's edicts.
23. Ashoka's edits have been found in _____.
24. Ashoka appointed officials called _____ to spread dhamma.
25. Mauryan administration can be divided into _____ divisions.
26. Mauryam administration was divided into:
27. The provinces were headed by _____.
28. Provinces were divided into _____.
29. The _____ was the head of the district.
30. Pradeshta was assisted by _____ and _____.
31. _____ was the capital of Mauryan empire.
32. A committee of _____ members looked after the administration of the city.
33. The committee was divided into _____.
34. The _____ was the head of the army.
35. _____ was the main source of income.
36. Land revenue was fixed between _____ of the produce, depending upon the fertility of the soil.

II Give short answers for the following questions.

1. What do the Indika and Arthashastra tell us about the Mauryas?
2. When was the Kalinga war fought? Why did Ashoka attack Kalinga?
3. What was Dhamma?
4. What do you know about the central administration of the Mauryas?
5. Why was the Kalinga war a turning point in the life of Ashoka?
6. What were the welfare measures adopted by Ashoka?
7. Write any two steps taken by Ashoka to spread Dhamma.
8. Write a short note :
 - a) Administration of Pataliputra
 - b) Sources of revenue.

Politics

Lesson 5

Panchayati Raj System

I Give One Word Answers

1. _____ system enables people to run their own local government in rural areas.
2. The representatives of Block Samitis of the district and other members who work at the district level make up the _____.
3. Out of the total number of seats _____ percentage is reserved for women in the Panchayati Raj.
4. The work done by the Gram Panchayat and the accounts of expenditure can be reviewed by the _____.
5. The Gram Panchayat is headed by the _____.
6. The Nyaya Panchayat can only impose _____.
7. An important link between the Gram Panchayat and the Zila Parishad is _____.

8. The Panchayati Raj is a _____ system.
9. All the plans of the Block Samiti are implemented with the help of the _____.
10. There is one Nyaya Panchayat for _____ villages.
11. The body at the apex at the Panchayati Raj System.
12. The _____ is responsible for the development of the rural areas of the whole district.

II Answer the following.

1. What is Panchayati Raj? What does it aim at?
2. During which period did the institution of Panchayats decline, Why?
3. Who is the head of the Gram Panchayat? What is she/he responsible for?
4. What does the Block Samiti work as?
5. Why is the Panchayati Raj System very important in a large country like ours?

III Long answers.

1. Write a short note on the structure of the Panchayati Raj?
2. Write 3 rules which became effective from April 1993 regarding Panchayati Raj.
3. What is Nyaya Panchayat? What is its function?
4. Write a short note on the functions of the Zila Parishad?
5. Who is a Block Development Officer? What is her/his importance?
6. What role does the state government play in the Panchayati Raj?

Lesson 7

District Administration

I Give One Word Answers

1. A _____ is the most important unit of administration.
2. The official who administrates a district is called _____.
3. The District Collector is a member of the _____.
4. The most important responsibility of the District Collector.
5. The _____ can pass orders to check lawlessness and rioting.
6. The _____ assists the District Collector in maintenance of law and order.
7. The highest-ranking police officer in the district.
8. A district is divided into _____ sub divisions.
9. Each sub division is under the charge of a _____.
10. Sub-divisions are further divided into _____.
11. An _____ is in charge of a Circle.
12. There are about 10 _____ in a circle.
13. Officers who work in each police station
14. At the village level, _____ are appointed.
15. The _____ help the police in preventing crimes and arrest offenders.
16. The official in charge of the district jail.
17. _____ are important for determining the rightful owner of the land.
18. The _____ is in charge of revenue collection at the sub-division level.
19. _____ is the link between District Collector and the Tehsildar in revenue matters.
20. The _____ is in charge of revenue collection at the tehsil(Taluk) level.
21. For maintaining land records there is a _____ and _____ at the district level.

22. The _____ is in charge of health services in a district.
23. The _____ is responsible for the proper functioning of schools in the district.
24. The Public Works Department (PWD) is in charge of _____ government buildings.
25. The _____ is the head of the PWD in a district.
26. The _____ has the power to dissolve local bodies at the instructions of the state government.
27. Civil courts deal with _____ cases.
28. _____ courts deal with criminal cases.
29. Cases concerning property and financial disputes are decided by _____ courts.
30. Cases of theft, assault, murder and other criminal acts are heard in _____ courts.
31. The _____ and _____ are in charge of the highest court for civil cases in the district.
32. The court of the _____ is the highest court in the district for criminal cases.
33. Serious criminal cases such as murder and dacoity are tried by the court of the _____.
34. The Sessions judge can award a _____.
35. The Chief Judicial magistrate can award a sentence up to _____ years of imprisonment.
36. A _____ can award a maximum sentence up to 3 years of imprisonment or a fine or both.
37. A Magistrate of second Class can award a maximum sentence up to _____ of imprisonment.

38. The _____ is the highest judicial authority in the state.
39. The _____ function under the High Court.
40. The amount of fine depends on the nature of the crime as well as the Powers of the _____.

II Answer the Following.

1. Why have States and Union Territories been divided into smaller units? What are these units called?
2. What is the role of the District Collector regarding the maintenance of law and order?
3. Why is maintenance of land records important?
4. What civic amenities does the district administration provide for?
5. How does the district administration help during emergency situation?
6. List the functions of the district administration.
7. Who is the main official responsible for revenue collection? How do the Kanungo and Lekhpal help him?
8. What is the difference between the civil and criminal courts? Who is in charge of these courts?
9. What are the powers of the Sessions Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate in a Sessions Court?

Geography

Lesson 5

Major Domains of the Earth

I. Give one-word answers

1. _____ is the only planet on the solar system known to have life.
2. Life exists on earth due to the presence of _____ main domains of the earth.

3. The landmasses which provide living space for the living things is called _____.
4. Lithosphere is the _____ domain of the earth.
5. The oceans, seas, and other water bodies are called the _____.
6. The vast expanse of air around the earth is called _____.
7. The narrow zone of contact between land, water, and air where all forms of life exists, is called _____.
8. Land covers about _____ % and water about _____ % of the earth's surface.
9. The Greek word 'lithos' means _____.
10. _____ is the largest continent in the world.
11. Asia is surrounded by _____ in the east.
12. Asia is surrounded by _____ in the north.
13. Asia is surrounded by _____ in the south.
14. Asia is surrounded by _____ in the west.
15. The _____ separates Asia from North America.
16. _____ separates Asia from Africa.
17. Name the highest mountain range in the world.
18. Name the highest plateau in the world.
19. Name the highest peak
20. Lowest part of the earth
21. Name the smallest continent.
22. _____ % of the water is in the ocean.
23. There are _____ major oceans.
24. _____ is used to compare the height of the land and the depth of water.
25. The greatest depth in the ocean.
26. The largest and the deepest ocean.

27. About three-fourths of the world's active volcanoes are found in the _____ and the islands bordering it.
28. The first person to sail across Pacific Ocean.
29. The word Pacific means:
30. The busiest ocean in the world
31. The only ocean in the world named after a country:
32. The ocean referred to as 'half the ocean'.
33. The ocean more or less surrounded by land.
34. The Arctic Ocean is linked to Pacific Ocean by the narrow _____.
35. The upper limit of the atmosphere is at a height of about _____ from the mean sea level.
36. The atmosphere is held to the earth by the _____.
37. The atmosphere is made up of _____ of colourless, odourless, tasteless gases.
38. Pure and dry air mainly contains _____ and _____.
39. The atmosphere can be divided into _____ layers.
40. The important layer of the atmosphere for the living organisms.
41. The _____ is the lowest layer of the atmosphere.
42. The home of clouds, lightning and other weather phenomena.
43. The human made disturbance caused to the nature

II Answer the following.

1. Name the continents in increasing order of size.
2. Name the oceans in increasing order of size.
3. What is the composition of the atmosphere?
4. Name the different layers of the atmosphere.

5. What are the main elements of the biosphere?
6. What is the importance of oceans for the human beings?
7. What is the importance of the atmosphere?
8. How is human beings disturbing the delicate balance of nature?

Answer key

History

Lesson 5

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Knowledge | 2. 4 |
| 3. Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda, Adharva Veda | |
| 4. Hymns in praise of gods and goddesses | |
| 5. Rig Veda | 6. 10 Mandalas |
| 7. 1028 | 8. Indra, Agni, Varun |
| 9. Vedic Age | 10. Vedic Sanskrit |
| 11. Hastinapur & Atranjikhhera | 12. Aryans |
| 13. tribes(janas) | 14. Bravery |
| 15. Sabha and Samithi | 16. Sabha |
| 17. Samithi | 18. Sura and Soma |
| 19. Soma | 20. Cattle and horses |
| 21. Slave | 22. Inamgaon |
| 23. big stones | 24. Graves or burial sites |
| 25. Megaliths | |
1. The Veda means knowledge. The Vedas contain hymns in praise of various gods and goddesses. These hymns were recited and passed from one generation to the next.
 2. The Sabha was an assembly of elders and important people. On the other hand, samiti was a general assembly of members of every family of the tribe or jana.

3. The archaeological sources for the Vedic age include two types of pottery – the Painted Grey Ware and the Black- and- red Ware.
4. Agriculture and cattle-rearing were the main occupations of the Vedic people. Chariot- making, pottery making, weaving, jewellery-making, metal work, carpentry, tanning and fishing were some other occupations followed by the people in the Vedic Age.
5. The Rig Veda is the oldest of the four vedas. It was written about 3500 years ago. It is divided into 10 books called mandalas. The Rig Veda contains 1028 hymns in praise of gods such as Indra, Agni and Varun.
6. The pottery found at Inamgaon is red in colour. Some have black designs on them. The stone tools could have been used to chop trees, pound meat, and skin animals.
7. The objects in the megalithic graves indicate the position the buried person held in her/his tribe.
8. The archaeological finds from Inamgaon includes mud houses, Pottery, stone tools, ornaments, beads, terracotta figures, plant seeds and animal bones.

The archaeological finds tell us that most people lived in one or two roomed houses. They grew wheat, barley, lentils, and ate meat, fish and dairy products. They cooked and stored food in pots. They used different stone tools. People wore jewellery.
9. The Megalith means ‘big stones’. They are huge stones used, perhaps, to mark graves and burial sites. Megaliths have been found in the Deccan, the south, and in the north-east, and north-west India.

The first empire – the Mauryas

I

1. Mauryas
2. Indika and Arthashastra
3. Megasthenese
4. Kautilya
5. Social, political and economic conditions of life during Mauryan period
6. How to govern an empire, administration of Mauryas
7. Edicts
8. Chandragupta Maurya
9. Chanakya
10. Kautilya or Vishnugupta
11. Magatha
12. Seleucus Nicator
13. Bindusara
14. Ashoka
15. Kalinga
16. Land and sea
17. Kalinga
18. Dhamma
19. religious duty
20. Dhamma
21. Brahmi
22. Prakrit
23. India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nepal
24. Dharma Mahamatras
25. Four
26. Central, Provincial, District, Village
27. Princes
28. Districts
29. Pradeshta
30. Yukta and rajukas
31. Pataliputra
32. 30
33. Six boards
34. Senapati
35. Land revenue
36. $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$

II

1. Indika tells us about social, political and economic conditions of Mauryan India. Arthashastra tells us about how to govern an empire and administration of Mauryas.

2. The Kalinga war was fought in 261 BCE. Ashoka attacked Kalinga as it controlled the land and sea route to South India and South-east Asia.
3. Dhamma was a code of conduct and morals, inspired by the teachings of the Buddha
4. The king was the supreme authority. He was assisted by a council of ministers. They acted as the king's advisors.
5. The Kalinga war was a turning point in the life of Ashoka because the death and destruction that he saw in the war made Ashoka very sad. He vowed not to fight any more wars and devoted his life to serve his people.
6. Some of the welfare measures adopted by Ashoka were as follows:
 - He built good roads and planted trees on both sides of the road.
 - He constructed rest houses for travelers.
 - He dug many wells
 - Built many hospitals for people and animals.
7. Steps taken by Ashoka to spread Dhamma are:
 - He himself followed dhamma in his everyday life.
 - He issued edicts to inform people the moral principles he believed in.
8. a) Pataliputra was the capital of the empire. It was surrounded by a wooden wall and moat. A committee of 30 members looked after the administration of the city. This committee was divided into 6 boards, each comprising of 5 members. Each board looked after a specific department.
b) Land revenue was the main source of income. It was fixed between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ of the produce. Revenue was also obtained from trade. Other sources of income were forest, mines, custom duties, fines and gifts, and water tax.

Lesson 5

Panchayati Raj System

I

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Panchayati Raj | 2. Zila Parishad |
| 3. Fifty | 4. Gram Sabha |
| 5. Sarpanch/Pradhan | 6. Fines |
| 7. Block Samiti | 8. Three-tier |
| 9. Block Development Officer(BDO) | |
| 10. Four to five | 11. Zila Parishad |
| 12. Zila Parishad | |

II

1. Panchayati Raj is a system of self-government in rural areas. It aims at improving rural development by involving the rural community.
2. The institution of Panchayats declined during the British rule. This is because the British appointed their own officials to look after the affairs of the people.
3. The Pradhan or Sarpanch is the head of the Gram Panchayat. She / he is responsible for organizing and coordinating the meetings and activities of the Panchayat.
4. The Block Samiti work as an important link between the gram Panchayat and the Zila Parishad.
5. In India people live in different regions and have different needs. Panchayati Raj or local self- government help to deal with problems related to development and bring about social change more effectively.

III.

1. The Panchayati Raj is a three -tier system. It works at 3 levels- the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Block Samiti at the block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level.
2. * It must be a three- tier system
* All Panchayats must have a tenure of 5 years
* The State Election Commission should hold regular Panchayat election
3. The Nyaya Panchayat is like a local court. There is one Nyaya Panchayat for four to five villages. Its function is to settle minor disputes and provide swift justice. It can impose fines, but cannot sent anyone to jail.
4. The Zila parishad acts as a link between the State Government and bodies working at block level and village level. The Zila Panchayat helps the Gram Panchayat and Block Samitis in development work in their respective areas. It informs the State government about the working being done by them. It advises the State government on all matters related to the development of the district.
5. The Block Development officer is the person who implements the development plans of the Block Samiti. He/she is responsible for the success of the development programmes.
6. The State government oversees the functioning of the Panchayati Raj system. It formulates the rules and regulations and provides financial grants to the local bodies.

Lesson 7

District Administration

I

1. District
2. District Collector
3. Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
4. Maintenance of law and order
5. District Collector
6. Superintendent of Police
7. Superintendent of Police (SP)
8. Four or five
9. Deputy Superintendent of Police (DySP)
10. Police Circles
11. Inspector (Circle Inspector)
12. police stations or thanas
13. Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub -Inspectors, Head Constables (Senior Civil Police Officer) and Constables (Civil Police Officer)
14. Chaukidars
15. Chaukidars
16. Jailer
17. Land records
18. Sub-divisional officer
19. Sub-divisional officer
20. Tehsildar
21. Superintendent (Land records) and Deputy Superintendent(Land Records)
22. Chief District Medical Officer
23. District Inspector of the School /District Education Officer (DEO)

24. constructing and maintaining
25. Executive Engineer
26. District Collector
27. Civil
28. Criminal
29. Civil
30. Criminal
31. District Judge and Additional District Judge
32. Sessions Judge
33. Sessions Judge and Additional Sessions Judge.
34. Death sentence
35. 7
36. Magistrate of First Class
37. 2 years
38. High Court
39. District Courts
40. Judge

II

1. For better governance of our country, States and Union Territories have been divided. These units are called Districts, Taluks(tehsils) and Villages(Parganas)
2. The District Collector can pass orders to check lawlessness and rioting.
3. Land records are important for determining the rightful owner of the land. They also enable people to get loans from the banks.
4. The district administration provides amenities such as health care, educations and maintenance of roads and government buildings.

5. During emergency situations the district administration provides relief to the affected citizens
6. The main functions of the district administration are:
 - Maintaining law and order
 - Maintaining land records and collection of revenue
 - Providing civic amenities and monitoring development.
 - Supervising activities of the Panchayati Raj and providing relief work
7. The Tehsildar is the main official responsible for revenue collection in the district administration. The Kanungo and Lekhpal take care of land records at the village level.
8. Civil courts deal with disputes concerning property and financial matters. The District Judge is in charge of these courts. Criminal courts deal with criminal acts such as theft, murder and assault. The Session Judge is in charge of these courts.
9. The Sessions Judge heads the highest court in the district for criminal cases. She/he can award a death sentence for a criminal act. The Chief Judicial Magistrate heads the lower court of the Sessions Court. She/he can award a sentence up to seven years of imprisonment.

Geography

Lesson 5

Major Domains of the Earth

I

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Earth | 2. 3 |
| 3. Lithosphere | 4. Solid |
| 5. Hydrosphere | 6. Atmosphere |
| 7. Biosphere | 8. 29, 71 |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 9. Rock | 10. Asia |
| 11. Pacific Ocean | 12. Arctic Ocean |
| 13. Indian Ocean | 14. Ural Mountains |
| 15. Bering Strait | 16. Suez Canal |
| 17. The Himalayas | 18. Tibetan Plateau |
| 19. Mt. Everest | 20. Dead sea |
| 21. Australia | 22. 97 |
| 23. 4 | 24. Mean sea level |
| 25. Mariana Trench in Pacific Ocean | 26. Pacific Ocean |
| 27. Pacific Ocean | 28. Ferdinand Magellan |
| 29. Peaceful | 30. Atlantic Ocean |
| 31. The Indian Ocean | 32. The Indian Ocean |
| 33. The Arctic Ocean | 34. Bering Strait |
| 35. 1600 Km | 36. Pull of gravity |
| 37. Layers | 38. Nitrogen and Oxygen |
| 39. 5 | 40. Troposphere |
| 41. Troposphere | 42. Troposphere |
| 43. Pollution | |

II

1. In the increasing order of their size , they are – Australia, Europe, Antarctica, South America, North America, Africa and Asia.
2. In the increasing order of their size , they are – Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific ocean
3. The atmosphere is composed of gases, water vapour, dust particles, smoke and salt. The gases present in the atmosphere are nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, argon, neon, ozone, hydrogen, helium and methane.

4. The five layers of the atmosphere are troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.
5. Plants, animals, human beings and microbes are the main elements of the biosphere.
6. The importance of oceans for the human beings is as follows:
 - They are the main source of atmospheric moisture and exercises direct control over atmospheric temperature
 - Main source of fish and marine life
 - Storehouse of various minerals and chemicals
 - Common salt is made from ocean water
 - Oceans provide free and permanent highway for trade and travel
 - Natural link between continents
7. The importance of the atmosphere is as follows:
 - It prevents the harmful ultraviolet rays and sun's radiations from reaching the earth's surface
 - Prevents extremes of temperature during day and night
 - Acts as a greenhouse
 - Causes movement of air, helps in condensation of moisture and precipitation and change in weather conditions
 - Helps to transmit sound waves
8. Human beings are disturbing the delicate balance of nature through various activities such as :
 - Illegal dumping of wastes into oceans and other water bodies.
 - Large scale burning of fossil fuels
 - Large scale mining of minerals
 - Cutting down forests for growing crops.

Mathematics

Lesson - 8

Decimals

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. $\frac{3}{100} + \frac{5}{1000}$ is equal to
a) 0.35 b) 0.035 c) 0.305 d) 0.0305
2. 1 m is equal to
a) 0.1 km b) 0.01 cm c) 0.001 km d) 0.1 cm
3. 5 tens and 5 tenths is written as
a) 5.5 b) 5.05 c) 5.005 d) 50.5
4. $\frac{21}{4}$ can be expressed as
a) 5.2 b) 5.5 c) 5.25 d) 52.5
5. 0.125 can be expressed as
a) $\frac{125}{1000}$ b) $\frac{1}{8}$ c) $\frac{125}{100}$ d) (a) and (b) both
6. The place value of 3 in 11.23 is
a) three b) 3 tenths c) 3 hundredths d) 3 tens
7. The difference between 13.6 and 9.827 is
a) 3.8 b) 4 c) 3.773 d) 3.179
8. Which is greater among 2.3, 2.03, 2.33, 2.05?
a) 2.3 b) 2.03 c) 2.33 d) 2.05
9. The value of $4\frac{7}{8}$ is equal to
a) 4.78 b) 4.87 c) 4.078 d) 4.875
10. 2 kg 5 gm is equal to
a) 2.5 kg b) 2.005 kg c) 2.05 kg d) 2.6 kg

11. Which of the following are like decimals?
- a) 5.5, 5.05, 5.005, 5.50 b) 5.5, 0.55, 5.55, 5.555
- c) 5.5, 6.6, 7.7, 8.8 d) 0.5, 0.56, 0.567, 0.5678

II. Fill in the blanks.

12. $\frac{34}{10000} = \dots\dots\dots$ (in decimals)
13. 7 litre 5 ml = $\dots\dots\dots$ l
14. 2m 5 cm = $\dots\dots\dots$ m
15. Twelve and thirty five thousandths as decimals is $\dots\dots\dots$
16. $9.02 - 5.7 = \dots\dots\dots$

III. Do as directed.

17. Express the following decimals as fractions. Reduce the fractions to lowest form.
- a) 0.08 b) 2.25 c) 0.75 d) 0.5 e) 0.175
18. Between which two numbers in tenths place on the number line does each of the given number lie?
- a) 0.15 b) 0.346 c) 0.75
19. Express the following using decimals.
- a) 5 cm = $\dots\dots$ m
- b) 8 m 25 cm = $\dots\dots$ m
- c) 5 kg 75 g = $\dots\dots\dots$ kg
- d) 30 km 8 m = $\dots\dots$ km
- e) 68 mm = $\dots\dots\dots$ cm
- f) 950 paise = $\dots\dots\dots$ rupees.
- g) 72 m = $\dots\dots\dots$ km
- h) 555 g = $\dots\dots\dots$ kg

20. Find the following.
- a) $18.5 - 6.79$
 - b) $3.4 + 17.25 + 8.908$
 - c) $0.007 + 27.07 + 15$
 - d) $9.756 - 6.28$
 - e) $100 - 26.32$
21. Subtract 1.85 from 5.46
22. Subtract 0.189 kg from 5.293 kg.
23. Subtract 315.25 m from 350 m
24. Rashid spent ₹35.75 for maths book and ₹48.25 for science book. Find the total amount spent by Rashid.
25. Ravi purchased 5 kg 400 g sugar, 2 kg 20 g potato and 10 kg 850 g rice. Find the total weight of his purchase.
26. Victor drove 89.050 km on Saturday and 73.9 km on Sunday. How many kilometres more did he drive on Saturday?
27. An ant went 4m 20 cm up a tree, then it came 1m 10 cm down. Again it went 1m 50 cm high. How high is it now from the ground?
28. Naveen bought dry fruits weighing 4 kg. Out of this 1 kg 100 g is chestnut, 500 g almond and the rest is raisin. What is the weight of the Raisin?

Lesson 10

Mensuration

I. Multiple choice questions.

1. If the perimeter of a square is 40 cm, then the length of its each side is
- a) 20 cm
 - b) 10 cm
 - c) 5 cm
 - d) 40 cm

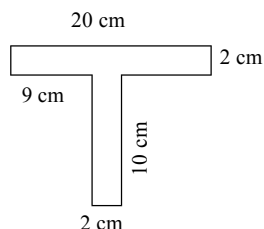
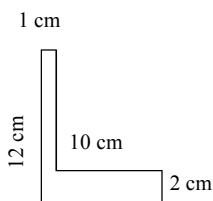
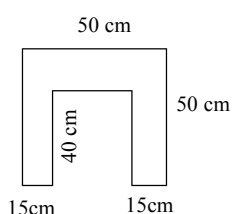
2. The area of a rectangle is 650 cm^2 and its breadth is 13 cm. The perimeter of the rectangle is
 a) 63 cm b) 130 cm c) 100 cm d) 126 cm
3. The maximum length of the side of a square sheet that can be cut off from a rectangular sheet of size $8\text{m} \times 3 \text{ m}$ is
 a) 3 m b) 4 m c) 6 cm d) 8 m
4. The perimeter of a square is 16cm, then its area is
 a) 256 sq cm b) 64 sq cm c) 16 sq cm d) 4 sq cm
5. If the perimeter of a regular hexagon is 60 cm, then its each side is
 a) 10 cm b) 6 cm c) 15 cm d) 12 cm
6. $1 \text{ sqm} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ sq cm}$
 a) 100 b) 1000 c) 10000 d) 100000
7. Perimeter of a triangle with sides a, b, c is
 a) $a + b + c$ b) $a \times b \times c$ c) $2abc$ d) $2 \times (a + b + c)$
8. If each side of a regular octagon is 3 cm, then its perimeter is
 a) 18cm b) 24 cm c) 30cm d) 15 cm

II. Do as directed.

9. Find the area of the following rectangles whose sides are as follows.
 a) $l = 6 \text{ cm}$ and $b = 7 \text{ cm}$
 b) $l = 3 \text{ m}$ and $b = 20 \text{ cm}$
 c) $l = 10 \text{ m}$ and $b = 12 \text{ m}$
10. Find the areas of the squares whose sides are
 a) 15 cm b) 6 m c) 1 m 20 cm
11. The length of a square hall is 16m. Find the cost of flooring the hall at ₹120 per sq. metre.

12. Arjun wants to cover the floor of a hall 5 m wide and 6m long by squared tiles. If each square tile is of side 20 cm, then find the number of tiles required to cover the floor of the hall.
13. If the perimeter of a square carpet is 100m, find the area covered by the carpet.
14. The area of a rectangle is 468 sq. cm and one side is 26 cm long. Find the breadth and perimeter of the rectangle.
15. A rectangular park is 200 m long and 100 m wide. Find the total distance covered by a boy in taking three rounds of the park.
16. A square sheet of side 5cm is cut out from a rectangular piece of an aluminium sheet of length 9cm and breadth 6cm. What is the area of the aluminium sheet left over?
17. The area of a rectangular ground is 120 sq m and its length is 12 m. Find the cost of fencing the ground at the rate of ₹125 per metre.
18. A marble tile measures $15\text{ cm} \times 20\text{ cm}$. How many tiles will be required to cover a wall of size $3\text{ m} \times 4\text{ m}$? Also find the total cost of the tiles at the rate of ₹25 per tile.
19. A piece of string is 44 cm long. It is bent to form a square. Find the area of the square obtained.
20. Find perimeter and area of the following figures.

a)



Lesson - 11

Algebra

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is an equation
a) $2x + 3 = 8$ b) $3x + 2 > 8$ c) $x + 3 < 9$ d) $5x - 4$
2. The solution of $3p = 30$ is
a) $p = 3$ b) $p = 30$ c) $p = 10$ d) $p = 15$
3. The solution of $\frac{m}{5} = 3$ is
a) 15 b) 3 c) 5 d) 30
4. x taken away from 50 can be written as
a) $x - 50$ b) $-50 + x$ c) $50 - x$ d) $50 + x$
5. The solution of $p + 8 = (-4)$ is
a) 4 b) -12 c) -4 d) 12

II. Do as directed.

6. Give expressions in the following cases.
 - a) The sum of 6 and x .
 - b) 7 taken away from x .
 - c) x is multiplied by -6 and then 4 is added to the result.
 - d) Three times y to which 10 is added
 - e) x is multiplied by 8 and the result is subtracted from 10.
 - f) x divided by 7.
 - g) p multiplied by 3 and 1 subtracted from the product.
7. Take Mohan's present age to be x years.
 - a) What was his age 10 years ago?

- b) What will be his age 5 years later?
 - c) What is the age of Mohan's uncle if his uncle is 4 times his age?
 - d) Mohan's grandmother is 35 years older than the age of Mohan's uncle. What is the age of grandmother?
 - e) Mohan's mother is 8 years older than three times Mohan's age. What is his mother
8. The length of a rectangular room is 3 metres more than twice the breadth of the hall. What is the length, if the breadth is x metres?
9. One book costs ₹ x .
- a) What is the cost of 5 books?
 - b) If the cost of a pen is ₹10 less than the cost of a book, find the cost of the pen.
 - c) If the cost of the pencil is one third the cost of a book, find the cost of the pencil.
10. Pick out the solution from the values given in the bracket. Show that the other values do not satisfy the equation.
- a) $x + 15 = 22$ (12, 7, 8, 0)
 - b) $6y = 24$ (4, 6, 5, 8)
 - c) $h - 7 = 6$ (1, -1, 13, -13)
 - d) $\frac{m}{4} = 16$ (4, 16, 64, 32)
 - e) $2x + 5 = 13$ (3, 4, 5, 6)
 - f) $3y - 4 = 17$ (4, 5, 6, 7)

Lesson - 12
Ratio and Proportion

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The ratio 6 : 11 is equivalent to
a) 12 : 20 b) 10 : 22 c) 12 : 22 d) 10 : 12
2. If 3, 4, 4.5, 6 are in proportion, then
a) $3 \times 6 = 4 \times 4.5$ b) $3 \times 4 = 4.5 \times 6$
c) $3 \times 4.5 = 4 \times 6$ d) none of these
3. The ratio of 2.5 m to 20 cm is
a) 5 : 2 b) 2 : 25 c) 25 : 2 d) 25 : 20
4. In a class, there are 40 boys and 30 girls. The ratio of number of girls to the number of boys is
a) 3 : 4 b) 4 : 3 c) 4 : 7 d) 7 : 4
5. If $5 : 4 :: 30 : x$, then the value of x is
a) 6 b) 12 c) $\frac{3}{2}$ d) 24
6. If a, b, c, d are in proportion, then
a) $ab = cd$ b) $ac = bd$ c) $ad = bc$ d) $\frac{a}{d} = \frac{b}{c}$
7. If the cost of 5 bars of soap is ₹30, then the cost of one dozen bars of soap is
a) ₹60 b) ₹120 c) ₹72 d) ₹140
8. The weight of 72 books is 9 kg. What is the weight of 40 such books?
a) 8 kg b) 5 kg c) 4 kg d) $4\frac{1}{2}$ kg

II. Do as directed.

9. Find the ratio of the following
a) 45 years to 55 years

- b) 2 days to 4 weeks
 - c) 40 paise to ₹3.
 - d) 10 kg to 1500 gm
 - e) 4 min to 100 seconds
10. Write any two ratios equivalent to 3 : 7 ?
 11. There are 20 girls and 24 boys in a class.
 - a) What is the ratio of the number of boys to the total number of students in the class?
 - b) What is the ratio of number of boys to the number of girls?
 12. If a line segment 45 cm long is divided in the ratio 4 : 5, what is the length of the longer part?
 13. Write true or false against each of the following statements.
 - a) 12 : 15 :: 28 : 12
 - b) 30 km : 120 km :: 6 kg : 18 kg
 - c) 121 : 33 :: 99 : 27
 - d) 200 ml : 2 l :: ₹4 : ₹40
 14. The cost of 15 books is ₹375. How many books can be bought for ₹350?
 15. A car runs 500 km on 25 litres of diesel. How many kilometers can it run on 44 litres of diesel?
 16. Divide ₹3450 among A, B and C in the ratio 3 : 5 : 7
 17. If 48 boxes contain 6000 pens, how many such boxes will be needed for 1875 pens?

Answer key

Lesson - 8

Decimals

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 0.035 | 2. 0.001 km |
| 3. 50.5 | 4. 5.25 |
| 5. (a) and (b) both | 6. 3 hundredths |
| 7. 3.773 | 8. 2.33 |
| 9. 4.875 | 10. 2.005 kg |
| 11. 5.5, 6.6, 7.7, 8.8 | 12. 0.0034 |
| 13. 7.005 l | 14. 2.05 m |
| 15. 12.035 | 16. 3.32 |
| 17. a) $\frac{8}{100} = \frac{2}{25}$ | b) $\frac{225}{100} = \frac{9}{4}$ |
| c) $\frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$ | d) $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$ |
| e) $\frac{175}{1000} = \frac{7}{40}$ | |
| 18. a) 0.1 and 0.2 | b) 0.3 and 0.4 |
| c) 0.7 and 0.8 | |
| 19. a) 0.05 m | b) 8.25 m |
| c) 5.075 kg | d) 30.008 km |
| e) 6.8 cm | f) ₹9.50 |
| g) 0.072 km | h) 0.555 kg |
| 20. a) 11.71 | b) 29.558 |
| c) 42.077 | d) 3.476 |
| e) 73.68 | |
| 21. 3.61 | 22. 5.104 kg |

23. 34.75 m

24. ₹84

25. 18.270 kg

26. 15.150 km

27. 4.60 m

28. 2.4 kg

Lesson 10

Mensuration

1. 10 cm

2. 126 cm

3.3 m

4. 16 sq cm

5. 10 cm

6. 10000

7. $a + b + c$

8. 24 cm

9. a) 42 sq cm

b) 6000 sq cm

c) 120 sq m

10. a) 225 sq cm

b) 36 sq m

c) 14400 sq cm

11. ₹30720

12. 750

13. 625 sq m

14. 18cm, 88 cm

15. 1800 m

16. 29 sq cm

17. ₹5500

18. 400 tiles. ₹10000

19. 121 sq cm

20. a) $p = 380\text{cm}$, area = 1700 sq cm

b) $p = 46\text{ cm}$, area = 32 sq cm

c) $p = 64\text{ cm}$, area = 60 sq cm

Lesson - 11

Algebra

1. $2x + 3 = 8$

2. $p = 10$

3. 15

4. $50 - x$

5. -12

6. a) $6 + x$

b) $x - 7$

c) $-6x + 4$

d) $3y + 10$

e) $10 - 8x$

f) $\frac{x}{7}$

g) $3p - 1$

7. a) $(x - 10)$ years

b) $(x + 5)$ years

c) $4x$ years

d) $4x + 35$ years

8. $2x + 3$ metre

9. a) $5x$ b) $x - 10$ c) $\frac{x}{3}$

10. a) $x = 7$ b) $y = 4$ c) $h = 13$ d) $m = 64$ e) $x = 4$
f) $y = 7$

Lesson - 12

Ratio and Proportion

1. $12 : 22$

2. $3 \times 6 = 4 \times 4.5$

3. $25 : 2$

4. $3 : 4$

5. 24

6. $ad = bc$

7. ₹72

8. 5 kg

9. a) $9 : 11$ b) $1 : 14$ c) $2 : 15$ d) $20 : 3$ e) $12 : 5$

10. a) $6 : 14$ b) $9 : 21$

11. a) $6 : 11$ b) $6 : 5$

12. 25 cm

13. a) F b) F c) T d) T

14. 14 books

15. 880 km

16. ₹690, ₹1150, ₹1610 respectively

17. 15 boxes
