

**NIRMALA MATHA CENTRAL  
SCHOOL, THRISSUR**

**CLASS VI**

**QUESTION BANK**

**PART I**

**2023-24**



## English

### Lesson 1

#### Anshi and the Singing Bird.

#### I. Short Answer Questions.

1. What did Anshi often dream about?
2. How did Anshi get water from the spigot?
3. What did the bird offer Anshi?
4. How did Anshi overcome her fear of singing before the students?
5. How did Anshi help her family?

#### II. Long answer questions.

1. Describe the beauty of the Thrush?
2. 'Be kind to animals, for kindness will surely be returned by them.' Give an example of this idea from Anshi's life. Can you give an example from your own life

#### III. Reference to context.

1. "Anshi loved going to collect water"
  - a) Who is Anshi?
  - b) Why was she going to collect water?
  - c) Give two reasons why she liked going to collect water.
2. "Don't be afraid little one"
  - a) Who said these words to whom?
  - b) Why did the speaker think that the 'little one' think they were??
  - c) At first, whose words did the 'little one' think they were?

#### IV. Antonyms

1. drought x plenty, surplus
2. better x worst

## **V. Synonyms**

1. parched = dried out with heat
2. gushed = flow out of something in a rapid and plentiful stream.

### **Lesson 2**

#### **Coffee at Coorg.**

#### **I. Short Answer Questions.**

1. Where did sage Agastya hold Cauvery?
2. What was Madikeri called originally and what did it mean?
3. What is the source of the Cauvery and how is it marked?
4. What could be smelt at the homestead?
5. For whom is Talacauvery a place of pilgrimage?

#### **II. Long Answer Questions.**

1. Describe the homestead as the author describes it.
2. Can you give another example of how the 'diverse beliefs and communities' of India come together?

#### **III. Reference to context.**

1. "The service was quiet, courteous, and friendly."
  - a) Where was this service?
  - b) What was the service?
  - c) Give another word for 'courteous'?
2. "Aghast at his sin, the sage knocked his own head with clenched fists."
  - a) Who was the sage?
  - b) What was his sin?
  - c) Give the opposite of 'clenched'?

#### **IV. Synonyms**

1. encircled = surrounded
2. riot of colours = an array of contrasting colours

## **V. Antonyms**

1. courteous x rude
2. consecrate x deconsecrate, desacralize

### **Poem- If.**

#### **I. Short Answer Questions.**

1. How should you behave with people who doubt you?
2. If one hears lies or faces hatred, what should one do?
3. Why should we not make dreams our master?
4. How should we react when we win or lose?
5. What quality is required to speak the truth?

#### **II. Long Answer Questions.**

1. If a person has these qualities, what are the two things he will achieve.

#### **III. Reference to context.**

1. "Are losing theirs and blaming it on you"
  - a) Who is "you"?
  - b) What is being lost in this line?
  - c) What is being blamed on 'you'?
2. "If you can fill the unforgiving minute with sixty seconds worth of distance run."
  - a) Why is the minute called 'unforgiving'?
  - b) What is the 'distance run'?
  - c) Give another word for 'worth'.

#### **IV. Antonyms**

1. triumph x defeat
2. foe x friend

## Lesson 4.

### An Unlikely Hero

#### I. Short Answer Questions.

1. Who was the ghost from the narrator's boyhood?
2. What did Prashant find in the narrator through instinct?
3. Why had Prasant gone to America?
4. Which hero was the favourite of the narrator's son ?
5. What did the narrator want from Prashant?

#### II. Long Answer Questions.

1. Why do you think Prashant wanted to run away when he met the narrator in Los Angeles?

#### III. Reference to context.

1. "You obviously did well"
  - a) Who is the speaker?
  - b) Who is 'you' ?
  - c) How does the speaker know that the other person 'did well'?

### Poem. – The Lake Isle of Innisfree

#### I. Short Answer Questions.

1. Where does the poet want to go?
2. What will he keep there ?
3. What will he plant there?
4. Where will the cricket sing?

#### II. Long Answer Question

1. What will the poet hear day and night.

### **III. Reference to context.**

1. "I hear it in the deep heart's core"
  - a) Who is 'I'?
  - b) What is 'it'?
  - c) Explain 'deep heart's core'?

### **IV. Antonyms**

1. arise x dissolve
2. deep x shallow

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**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 കർത്താവാരാണ്?

**പാഠം 2**

**വഴിയോരപ്പുകൾ**

1. തീരെ ചെറിയ പൊൻമഞ്ഞപ്പിക്കുള്ള ചെടിയുടെ പേരെന്ത്?
2. ഇലക്കീഴിൽ തരിമുത്തുപോലെ പച്ചമണികൾ നിറത്തിവച്ച 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 വഴിയോരപ്പുകളാണ് നമ്മുടെ ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും ഹൃദയത്തിലുള്ളത്?
9. 'വഴിയോരപ്പുകൾ' 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 മുത്തമകനിൽ നിന്നും കാൾ 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?

## HINDI

### पाठ - 1

#### वह चिड़िया जो

- I. एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखो।
1. चिड़िया के पंख कैसे हैं?
  2. चिड़िया किस का दिल टटोलती है?
  3. 'वह चिड़िया जो' नामक कविता किसने लिखी है?
  4. चिड़िया किसके दाने खाती है?
  5. चिड़िया का स्वभाव कैसा है?
  6. चिड़िया का गीत कैसा है?
  7. चिड़िया कैसे गाती है?
  8. चिड़िया किसके खातिर गाती है?
  9. चिड़िया को क्या क्या पसंद है?
  10. चिड़िया जल से क्या ले जाती है?

### पाठ - 2

#### बचपन

1. इस संस्मरण में लेखिका किसकी चर्चा कर रही है?
2. लेखिका को चाकलेट खरीदने की छूट कब थी?
3. लेखिका के बचपन में मनोरंजन के साधन क्या थे?
4. आज का कोक पेप्सी किसका बदला रूप है?
5. हर शनिवार को लेखिका को क्या पीना पड़ता था?
6. लेखिका और उसके भाई बहनों की ड्यूटी शिमला माल से क्या लाने की थी?
7. लेखिका रविवार की सुबह किन किन कामों को करती थी?
8. दुकान में किस ट्रेन का मॉडल था?
9. चश्मा लगाने के कारण लेखिका को भाई ने क्या कहकर चिढ़ाया?
10. परिवार के लोग लेखिका को क्या कहकर पुकारते थे?

**पाठ - 3**  
**नादान दोस्त**

1. चिड़िया ने अंडे कहाँ दिए?
2. केशव और श्यामा सवेरे सवेरे क्या देखा करते थे?
3. 'नादान दोस्त' किसने लिखी है?
4. केशव कार्निवस तक कैसे पहुँचा?
5. केशव ने टोकरी का सुराख कैसे बंद किया?
6. नादान दोस्त कौन थे?
7. बच्चे अम्मा जी को बहलाने के लिए क्या कर रहे थे?
8. टूटे अंडों से क्या निकली?
9. केशव अंडों की क्या करना चाहता था?
10. केशव को किस गलती पर अफसोह होता रहा?

**चाँद से थोड़ी सी गप्पें**

1. चाँद से गप्पें कौन लड़ा रहा है?
2. चाँद की पोशाक क्या है?
3. चाँद के घटने-बढ़ने का क्या कारण कविता में बताया गया है?
4. चाँद घटते घटते कब गायब हो जाता है?
5. चाँद बढ़ते बढ़ते कब गोल हो जाता है?
6. गप्पें लड़ाने वाली लड़की को चाँद कैसे दिखता है?
7. चाँद की पोशाक पर क्या जड़ा है?
8. चाँद अपनी पोशाक कहाँ फैलाए हुए है?
9. चाँद कब तक बढ़ता जाता है?
10. लड़की के अनुसार चाँद उसे क्या समझता है?

## Science

### 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?

### **Sorting Materials into Groups**

#### **I. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Mustard oil is ..... in water.
2. Grouping of things is done for .....
3. A sugar syrup is a .....
4. A thing can be made of different .....
5. Materials which conduct heat quickly are called ..... of heat.

#### **II. MCQ**

1. Which one of the following is not soluble in water?  
a) Turmeric powder      b) Alum  
c) Common salt      d) Sugar
2. Which of the following is not soluble in water?  
a) Charcoal      b) Glass      c) Air      d) Water
3. Which one will show a metallic lustre?  
a) Any surface of a metal  
b) Freshly cut surface of a metal.  
c) Freshly cut surface of non-metal  
d) Surface of all materials.
4. Which one of the following is insoluble in water?  
a) Alcohol      b) Sodium chloride  
c) Coconut oil      d) Sugar

5. Purpose of sorting materials into groups
- a) to study their properties
  - b) convenience
  - c) both (a) and (b)
  - d) inconvenience

### III. True/False

1. Grouping is a useful process.
2. Things made of gold and aluminium have no lustre.
3. All objects are made up of same kind of materials.
4. The materials which do not allow light to pass through them are called opaque.
5. Same things can be made from different materials.

### IV. Short answer questions.

1. Define a) opaque      b) soluble      c) lustre
2. Why do we need the grouping of objects?
3. State conditions when pure water can lose transparency.
4. Why is water called a universal solvent?
5. On what basis are the various objects grouped?

## Separation of Substances

### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Salt is obtained from sea water by the process of .....
  - a) filtration
  - b) sedimentation and decantation
  - c) evaporation
  - d) condensation
2. The process of conversion of water into vapour is called .....
  - a) filtration
  - b) sedimentation
  - c) evaporation
  - d) condensation

## **II. True/ False**

1. Separation of sugar from tea can be done with filtration.
2. Grain and husk can be separated with the process of decantation.

## **III. Give one word.**

1. The materials through which objects can be seen, but not clearly.
2. It is a process by which fine particles are separated from higher particles.
3. This process used to separate slightly larger particles from a mixture by hand.
4. This is used to separate insoluble solids or liquid from liquid.

## **IV. Answer the following.**

1. What is winnowing?
2. Write opposite method of evaporation.
3. What types of materials can we separate by hand picking?
4. Write three methods of separation.
5. What is decantation?
6. How will you prepare cheese?
7. Explain the method that can be used for separating the following mixture.
  - a) sand and husk
  - b) wheat, sugar, stalk
  - c) water and petrol
  - d) rice and salt
  - e) sand and salt

## Getting to Know Plants

### I. MCQ

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.

## **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?

## **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.

### **LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

#### **I. Name the following.**

1. The end points of the axis of the earth.
2. The part of the earth which is towards the north of the equator.
3. The circles run from west to east and are parallel to the equator.
4. The network of parallels and the meridians on a globe.
5. The largest parallel on the earth.
6. The zone of the Tropic & Cancer and the Tropic of capricorn.
7. A set of lines joining the north pole and the south pole
8. The meridian which passes through greenwich.
9. The zone lies between tropic of capricorn and Antarctic circle.
10. The word meaning of 'torrid'

## Mathematics

### Lesson - 1

#### KNOWING OUR NUMBERS

##### I. Choose the correct answer:

- The difference between the place value and face value of 8 in 658742 is  
a) 0      b) 42      c) 735      d) 7992
- How many four digit numbers are there in all?  
a) 1000    b) 1001    c) 9999    d) 9000
- Ten millions equal to  
a) 10 lakh      b) 1 crore      c) 10 crore      d) 1 lakh
- How many lakhs are there in one million?  
a) 100    b) 10      c) 1000      d) none of these
- The symbol M in Roman numeral stands for  
a) 100    b) 500      c) 1000      d) 50
- 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
- The greatest 5 digit number using the digits 4,9,0,3 is  
a) 90043    b) 99340    c) 30049    d) 99430
- The smallest number of 5 digits having three different digits  
a) 10002    b) 21000    c) 10020    d) 20001
- 100 thousand is known as in Indian system  
a) 1 million      b) 1 lakh      c) 10 lakh      d) 1 crore
- 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:  $48520 \div 128$
31. Multiply  $6789 \times 876$
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 between the 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  $0 \div 9$  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)  $0 \times 0$       b)  $\frac{0}{2}$             c)  $\frac{6-6}{2}$             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.  $12 \times 45 = 12 \times 50 - 12 \times \dots\dots\dots$
12.  $\dots\dots\dots \times 8975 = 8975 \times 1243$
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)  $49 \times (99 + 1) = 49 \times 99 + 49 \times 1$
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)  $451 \times 102$
- h)  $999 \times 256$
- i)  $34 \times 99$
- j)  $126 \times 1001$
- k)  $729 \times 40 + 729 \times 60$
- l)  $238 \times 999 + 238$

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

n)  $345 \times 105$

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 steps?

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