

**NIRMALA MATHA CENTRAL  
SCHOOL, THRISSUR**

**CLASS VI**

**QUESTION BANK**

**PART II**

**2023-24**



## English

### I. Choose the correct verb from the brackets

1. My friends ... .. the Chief Minister yesterday. (see, have seen, saw)
2. He ... .. fast when the accident happened. (is driving, was driving, drove)
3. I ... .. English for five years. (am studying, study, have been studying)
4. He ... .. TV most evenings. (watches, watch, is watching)
5. I ... .. the book as soon as I finish it. (return, am returning, will return)
6. I ... .. a strange noise. ( hearing, hear, have been hearing)
7. When I ... .. my work, I shall take rest. ( Finished, finishes, finish)
8. I thanked him for what he ... (do, had done, does).
9. He ... .. a letter yet. ( has not written, didn't write, doesn't write)
10. Does he ... .. fast ? ( walks, walk, walking)

### II. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb from the brackets

1. Fifty pounds ... .. a huge amount (is/are)
2. Either you or I ... .. mistaken. (are/am)
3. Everybody ... .. asked to remain quiet. (was/were)
4. George and Tania ... .. want to see that movie. (doesn't/don't )
5. A flock of sheep... .. grazing in the field. (is /are)
6. The children... .. loudly during the game.( cheers/cheer)
7. One of my friends... ..to Australia recently. (went/ go)
8. Age and experience... .. wisdom to man. (bring /brings)
9. Some members of the faculty... .. present. ( are/is)
10. Nobody ... .. understood anything. (has/have).

### III. Rewrite the direct speech into indirect speech

1. Adam said, "Where have they gone ?"
2. "Keep quiet!", said the teacher.
3. He says, "I am unwell."

4. Ram said, “ The horse died in the night.”
5. “I will meet you at the library, “said Tom.
6. “We are going to the beach tomorrow.” announced Mary.
7. He said, “I’ll see you later.
8. “ I was sleeping when Mary called” She added.
9. “I never get up late,” my mother said.
10. He said , “I’ll clean the car”

### Answer Key

- I**
- |            |                |                       |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. saw     | 2. was driving | 3. have been studying |
| 4. watches | 5. will return | 6. hear               |
| 7. finish  | 8. had done    | 9. hasnot written     |
| 10. walk   |                |                       |

- II**
- |        |          |         |          |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. is  | 2. am    | 3. was  | 4. don’t |
| 5. is  | 6. cheer | 7. went | 8. bring |
| 9. are | 10. has  |         |          |

- III**
1. Adam wondered where they had gone.
  2. The teacher ordered to keep quiet.
  3. He says that he is unwell.
  4. Ram said that the horse had died in the night.
  5. Tom said that he would meet me at the library.
  6. Mary announced that they were going to the beach next day.
  7. He said that he would see me later.
  8. She added that she had been sleeping when Mary called her.
  9. My mother said that she never got up late.
  10. He said that he would clean the car.

**മലയാളം**

**പാഠം 5**

**അരിയില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ട്**

1. വലിയവരേയും ചെറിയവരേയും ജനങ്ങൾ ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതെപ്പോൾ?
2. മരണവീട്ടിൽ എത്തിയവർ എന്തെല്ലാം ചെയ്യുന്നു?
3. കച്ചവാങ്ങാനുള്ള കാശെത്തിച്ച് കൊടുത്തതാര്?
4. കരക്കാരുൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതെന്ത്?
5. 'അരിയുണ്ടെന്നാലങ്ങോരന്തരികുകയില്ലല്ലോ' -ഇത് ആരുടെ വാക്കുകളാണ്?
6. 'അരിയില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ട്' എന്ന കവിത എഴുതിയതാര്?

**പാഠം 6**

**അമ്മ കൊയ്യുന്നു**

1. ഭുവനയുടെ മുഖത്തെ എന്തിനോടാണ് ഉപമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്?
2. 'അച്ഛനില്ലാത്ത എന്റെ കുട്ടെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്താതെ വളർത്തണേ പാലമുത്തി' ആരുടെ വാക്കുകൾ?
3. "ഭുവന വയർ നിറയെ ഭക്ഷണം കഴിക്കണം ട്രൊ" - ആരാണിത് പറഞ്ഞത്?
4. കുട്ടികൾ വരയ്ക്കാൻ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത വിഷയങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാം?
5. വിലപിടിച്ച ഉടുപ്പുകളണിഞ്ഞ കുട്ടുകാർക്കിടയിൽ ഭുവന ഇരുന്നതെങ്ങനെ?
6. എങ്ങനെയുള്ള ചിത്രം വരയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് കസ്തൂരി ടീച്ചർ പറഞ്ഞത്?
7. ഭുവനയുടെ അമ്മ പണിയെടുക്കുന്നതെവിടെ?
8. വരമ്പത്ത് ശീലക്കൂട പിടിച്ച് മേൽനോട്ടം നടത്തുന്നതാരാണ്?
9. ഭുവനയുടെ അരികത്തേക്ക് ടീച്ചർ ഓടിയെത്തിയതെങ്ങനെ?
10. ഭുവന വരച്ച ചിത്രത്തിന്റെ പേരെന്ത്?
11. 'അമ്മ കൊയ്യുന്നു' എന്ന കഥാഭാഗം എഴുതിയതാര്?

**പാഠം 8**

**സ്നേഹം ഒരു കുന്നോളം**

1. കഥയെ എവിടെ നിന്നാണ് ഇറക്കുന്നത്?
2. കഥയെ എവിടേക്കാണ് ഇറക്കി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നത്?
3. കൂസ്യതിക്കുട്ടിയോട് സ്നേഹം ഭാവിക്കുന്നവരോട് അവൻ പറഞ്ഞിരുന്ന തെന്ത്?
4. 'അങ്ങനെയൊന്നു കൂഞ്ഞേ, സംഗതികളുടെ കിടപ്പ്' എങ്ങനെ?
5. കുട്ടി കൊടുത്ത സ്നേഹത്തിന് പകരമായി എങ്ങനെയാണ് അവന് സ്നേഹം തിരിച്ചുകിട്ടിയത്?
6. ഞാൻ നിന്നെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് കുട്ടി പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ കൂന് പറഞ്ഞ തെന്ത്?
7. .... എന്താണെന്ന് അവനറിയില്ല.
8. ആറ്റിന്റെ അക്കരെ മരത്തിൽവെച്ചിരുന്ന എന്റെ ഹൃദയം എടുക്കാൻ ഞാൻ മറന്നുപോയി. ഇവിടെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കഥ ഏത്?
9. 'സ്നേഹം ഒരു കുന്നോളം' ആരുടെ കഥയാണ്? കൃതി ഏത്?

**പാഠം 9**

**സതീർഥ്യസ്നേഹം**

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 സതീർഥ്യനെ ഇരുത്തിയതെവിടെ?
9. ഭള്ളാഴിഞ്ഞ് കൂചേലന്റെ കാലിൽ വെള്ളമൊഴിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതാരാണ്?

10. കുചേലവൃത്തം വഞ്ചിപ്പാട്ടിന്റെ രചയിതാവ്?
11. 'ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണൻ' എന്ന അർഥത്തിൽ കവിതാഭാഗത്ത് പ്രയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പദങ്ങൾ ഏവ?

**പാഠം 10**

**ആശ്ചര്യങ്ങൾ**

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. 'ആശ്ചര്യങ്ങൾ' എന്ന നാടകം എഴുതിയതാര്?

**ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ**  
**അരിയില്ലാഞ്ഞിട്ട്**

1. മരിച്ചതിനു ശേഷം
2. ചിലർ മാവു വെട്ടുന്നു, ചിലർ വേലിതട്ടുന്നു, ചിലർ വിധവയെ ആശ്വസിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.
3. പ്രസിദ്ധനായ അയൽവീട്ടിലെ പ്രഭു
4. ഉണക്കല്പരി
5. വിധവയുടെ
6. വൈലോപ്പിള്ളി ശ്രീധരമേനോൻ

**അമ്മ കൊയ്യുന്നു**

1. ചുട്ടുപഴുത്ത മധ്യാഹ്നത്തോട്
2. ഭുവനയുടെ അമ്മയുടെ
3. കസ്തുരി ടീച്ചർ
4. യുദ്ധം, സാക്ഷരതാക്ലാസ്, തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ്, പഞ്ചാബിലെ ഭീകരൻ
5. അഴുകുമാണ്ഡമായി
6. തികച്ചും പുതുമയുള്ള എന്തെങ്കിലും
7. ചിറയ്ക്കൽപ്പടിക്ക് പാടത്ത്
8. കരുണാകരൻ നായർ
9. ഒരുഷ്ണക്കാറ്റിന്റെ വേഗത്തിൽ
10. അമ്മ കൊയ്യുന്നു
11. മുണ്ടൂർ സേതുമാധവൻ

**സ്നേഹം ഒരു കുഞ്ഞോളം**

1. കഥയെ കഥയുടെ വീട്ടിൽ നിന്ന്
2. കഥയില്ലായ്മയിലേക്ക്
3. ഞാൻ നിന്നെ വെറുക്കുന്നു
4. അങ്ങോട്ടു സ്നേഹിച്ചാൽ കുന്നുപോലും ഇങ്ങോട്ടു സ്നേഹിക്കും.
5. ഇരട്ടിയിരട്ടിയായി

6. ഞാൻ നിന്നെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നു
7. സ്നേഹം
8. മുതലയുടെയും കുരങ്ങന്റെയും കഥ
9. പെരുമ്പടവം ശ്രീധരൻ - 18 കുട്ടിക്കഥകൾ

**സതീർഥ്യസ്നേഹം**

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

**ആശർരൂപങ്ങൾ**

1. ആ മനുഷ്യൻ ചിരിക്കാറില്ല
2. പതിനായിരം രൂപ
3. പുഷ്കരൻ
4. വഴിയോരങ്ങളിലും ക്ലാസ്സ് മുറികളിലും നിന്ന് അത് (കുളുനെന്ന വിളി) പിന്നെയും പിന്നെയും വീണു.
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 കുരിവെള്ളൂർ

## HINDI

### पाठ - 7

#### साथी हाथ बढ़ाना

- I. एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखो।
1. साथी का सही शब्द क्या है?
2. मनुष्य अपना भाग्य किसके सहारे बदल सकता है?
3. हमारा मंजिल क्या है?
4. इंसान चाहे तो क्या कर सकता है?
5. हमारा रास्ता कैसे होना चाहिए?
6. सागर अपना रास्ता कब बदलता है?
7. यह कविता किसने लिखी है?
8. 'कतरा' दरिया का रूप कब ले लेता है?
9. अनेक राई मिलकर क्या बनता है?
10. यह गीत क्या संदेश देता है?

### पाठ - 8

#### ऐसे ऐसे

1. मोहन ने पिता के दफ्तर में क्या खाया था?
2. मोहन कैसा लड़का था?
3. मोहन का पेट दर्द ठीक होने के लिए माँ ने क्या क्या दिया?
4. डॉक्टर मोहन को क्या बीमारी बताते हैं?
5. मोहन के उपचार में पिता जी ने कितने रुपये खर्च किए?
6. मोहन के पेट में दर्द कहाँ शुरू हुआ?
7. वैद्य जी ने मोहन के पेट दर्द का क्या कारण बताया?

8. ऐसे ऐसे नामक पाठ से हमें क्या शिक्षा प्राप्त होती है?
9. मोहन के पेट दर्द का असली कारण क्या था?
10. मोहन पापा के साथ-कहाँ गया था?

### पाठ - 10

#### झाँसी की रानी

1. कुछ स्वतंत्रा सेनानियों के नाम लिखो।
2. रानी लक्ष्मीबाई की बचपन की नाम?
3. रानी को किसकी कहाई जबानी थी?
4. उसके बचपन का खेल क्या था?
5. अंग्रेज़ों को मित्र कौन है?
6. लक्ष्मीबाई की सहेलियों के नाम लिखो।
7. स्वर्गवास के समय रानी की उम्र क्या थी?
8. रानी के पति का नाम क्या है?
9. अंग्रेज़ों के मित्र सिंधिया कहाँ के शासक थे?
10. यह कविता किसने लिखी है?

### पाठ - 11

#### जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते

1. लेखक का नाम लिखो।
2. हेलेन केलर को क्या कमी थी
3. जंगल में कौन कौनसे पेड़ थे?
4. मनुष्य किसकी कदर नहीं करता?
5. मनुष्य किसकी आस लगाए रहते हैं?
6. लेखिका प्राकृतिक चीज़ों को कैसे पहचानती है?

7. चीड़ की छाल कैसी होती है?
8. लेखिका कब नई कलियाँ खोजती है?
9. भोजपत्र की छाल कैसी थी?
10. लेखिका का मन कब मचल उठता है?

**Answer key**  
**साथी हाथ बढाना**

- |                                       |                        |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. साथ देने वाला                      | 2. मेहनत के            |
| 3. सत्य                               | 4. चट्टानों पर रास्ता  |
| 5. नेक                                |                        |
| 6. जब परिश्रमी लोग मिलकर काम करते है। |                        |
| 7. साहिर                              | 8. आपस में मिल जुलकर   |
| 9. पर्वत                              | 10. मिल जुलकर काम करना |

**ऐसे ऐसे**

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. केले और संतरे        | 2. शरारती                      |
| 3. हींग, चूरन, पिपरमेंट | 4. बब्ज और बदहज़मी             |
| 5. 15 रुपए              | 6. बस अड्डा पर                 |
| 7. वात का प्रकोप        | 8. हमें कभी झूठ न बोलना चाहिए। |
| 9. गृहकार्य पूरा न करना | 10. दफ्तर                      |

**झाँसी की रानी**

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. ताँतिया, अजिमुल्ला, अहमद शाह, कुवरसिंह             |                  |
| 2. मणिकर्णाका   | 3. शिवाजी        |
| 4. नकली युद्ध, व्यूह की रचना, शिकार करना, दुर्ग तोडना |                  |
| 5. सिंधिया  | 6. काना और मंदरा |

7. तेईस
8. गंगाधर राव
9. ग्वालियर के
10. सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान

जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते

1. हेलन केलर
2. वह सुन और देख नहीं सकती थी।
3. भोज पत्र और चीड़
4. मनुष्य अपनी क्षमताओं की
5. उस चीज़ की आस लगाए रहते हैं जो उसके पास नहीं है।
6. छूकर
7. खुरदरी
8. वसंत में
9. चिकनी
10. प्राकृतिक चीज़ों को देखने के लिए

**Science**  
**Chapter 6**

**The Living Organisms - Characteristics & Habitats**

**I. Fill in the blanks:-**

1. The place where organisms live is called .....
2. .... is a medium in aquatic habitat.
3. Desert plants have ..... root system.
4. Animals depend on ..... for their food.
5. Some objects are categorised as livings while others as .....

**II. True or False:-**

1. All birds do not have feathers.
2. Cactus plants have thick and fleshy stem to store water.
3. Microorganisms are a part of abiotic components.
4. Hilly trees do not have flowers.
5. In all the fish, body tapers at both ends.

**III. MCQ**

1. Which is not a abiotic component of environment?  
a) soil    b) bacteria    c) water    d) air
2. Which is an aquatic adaptation?  
a) streamlined body    b) light and hollow bones  
c) hair on body    c) gills
3. Respiration in aquatic animals occurs by  
a) lungs    b) gills    c) nostrils    d) legs
4. Which is an example of an animal found in mountain region?  
a) Leopard    b) yak    c) mountain goat    d) all of these
5. Animals and plants have certain features which make them to survive in a particular habitat  
a) adaptation    b) speciation    c) specialisation    d) evolution

## Chapter 7

### Motion and Measurement of Distance

#### I. MCQ

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

- Motion of a plucked guitar string is an example of ..... motion.
- ..... and ..... are ancient methods for measurement.
- 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.
- The first steam engine was invented in ..... by .....
- ..... is a tool that measures length.

#### III. Name the following

- Metre is the standard unit of measuring
- For accurate measurement, we need a proper
- When an object does not change its position with respect to time and the observer, it is said to be at
- 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.

### **Answer key**

#### **Chapter 6**

##### **The Living Organisms - Characteristics & Habitats**

- |             |                       |           |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| <b>I.</b>   | 1. habitat            | 2. water  |
|             | 3. long and extensive | 4. plants |
|             | 5. non-living         |           |
| <b>II.</b>  | 1. False              | 2. True   |
|             | 3. False              | 4. True   |
|             | 5. True               |           |
| <b>III.</b> | 1. b                  | 2. a      |
|             | 3. b                  | 4. d      |
|             | 5. a                  |           |

#### **Chapter 7**

##### **Motion and Measurement of Distance**

- |             |                          |                    |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>I.1.</b> | b) measurement           | 2. a) Cubit        |
|             | 3. c) fathom             | 4. a) 1 m = 100 cm |
|             | 5. c) Invention of wheel |                    |

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

**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.  $3 \times 10^8$  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.

**History**  
**Lesson 4**  
**The First Cities**

**I. Give one-word answers.**

1. In the Indian sub-continent , the first cities came into being in the valley of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are now in \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The Indus valley civilization is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Indus valley civilization flourished roughly between \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The most important sites of Indus valley civilization.
6. The twin capitals of the Indus valley civilization.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ were used to construct buildings in Mohenjo-daro.
8. Most cities of Indus valley civilization were divided into.
9. The part of the Harappan cities on raised ground were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Citadels were also known as
11. The part of the city were the rulers and ruling class people lives.
12. The part of the Harappan cities where common people lived
13. The largest building in Mohenjo-daro
14. The most impressive structure at Mohenjo-daro
15. The Great Bath was perhaps used for \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Residential buildings have been found in the \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The main crops of Indus valley
18. The overseas trade of Harappan period was perhaps carried out from \_\_\_\_\_.
19. The script of the Harappa was \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The Harappan cities in Gujarat
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is a coastal site
22. Significant finds of Lothal

23. Dholavira lies in the \_\_\_\_\_ island.
24. The largest Indus settlement in India
25. Dholavira is locally known as
26. \_\_\_\_\_ was different from other Indus cities.
27. Why is Dholavira different from other Indus Cities?
28. Dholavira was divided into
29. The oldest signboard was found in
30. Recently excavated site in Kutch region
31. Probable reasons for the decline of Indus valley civilization

**II. Give Short answers for the following questions.**

1. What is the Indus valley civilization also known as? Why?
2. How do we know that most Indus cities were 'very well planned'?
3. How was Dholavira different from most Indus sites?
4. What may have happened for the civilization to decline?
5. Describe the extend of Indus valley civilization.
6. Into how many parts were most of Indus cities divided? Describe any one part.
7. Write a short note on Great Bath.
8. What do you know about the drainage system of Indus Valley Civilization.
9. What occupations and crafts did Harappans practice?

**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.

## **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?

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 3**

#### **The Motion of the Earth**

##### **I. Give one- word answers.**

1. The Person who first said that earth was not stationary.
2. The motion of the earth on its axis.
3. The movement of the earth around the Sun.
4. The direction of the earth's rotation.
5. The imaginary line that passes through the center of the earth.
6. The inclination of the earth with respect to the plane of the earth's orbit
7. The direction of the earth's inclination .
8. Reason for day and night.
9. The time taken by the earth to complete one rotation
10. Another name for rotation.
11. The circumference of the earth at the equator.
12. The cause for the bulging of the earth at the equator.

13. The reason for the deflection of the winds and ocean currents.
14. The direction of the earth at the North Pole and at the Equator.
15. The imaginary line which separates the lighted part of the earth from the dark one.
16. The diffused light before the sunrise.
17. Diffused light after the sunset.
18. Another name for dusk.
19. Throughout the year the length of the day and night is equal at.
20. The speed of the earth's revolution.
21. The revolution is also called as.
22. The exact time taken by the earth to complete one revolution.
23. How many days are counted in an year for convenience?
24. The balance of 6hrs is computed to extra day after how many years?
25. This additional day is added to which month?
26. Such a year is called.
27. The extra day in the month of February is called.
28. The length of the earth's orbit.
29. The shape of the earth's orbit.
30. The maximum distance between the sun and the earth.
31. The maximum distance between the sun and the earth is called.
32. The minimum distance between the sun and the earth.
33. The minimum distance between the sun and the earth is called.
34. The sun is at perihelion on or around.
35. The sun is at aphelion on or around.
36. The average distance between the sun and the earth.
37. The most important effect of the earth.
38. The day when the midday sun shines vertically overhead at one of the tropics.

39. The day when the midday sun shines vertically overhead at the equator.
40. The day on which the length of day and night is equal throughout the world.
41. The meaning of the word equinox.

## **II. Give short answers for the following questions**

1. What is the importance of the inclination of the earth's axis?
2. Why are days longer than nights during the summer?
3. Why do we have a leap year?
4. What are the factors responsible for the change of seasons?
5. What are the effects of the Earth's rotation?
6. How are days and nights caused?
7. Explain the Phenomenon of seasons with the help of a diagram.
8. What are the effects of Earth's revolution?

### **Lesson 4**

#### **Globes and Maps**

1. A small human-made model of the earth.
2. Two types of maps according to scale.
3. Three types of maps according to function.
4. Physical maps show the ..... features present on the earth's surface.
5. The map which show specific type of information, such as roads, railways, air routes, distribution of population etc.
6. The three components of maps.
7. The colour which show the water bodies and plains.
8. The map which shows the distribution of crops.
9. The standard symbols used universally are called - conventional symbols.
10. The collection of map in the form of a book.

## Answer key

### History

#### Lesson 4 - The First Cities

1. Indus
2. Pakistan
3. Harappan Civilisation
4. 2500-1500 BCE
5. Harappa & Mohenjodaro
6. Harappa & Mohenjodaro
7. Baked bricks
8. two
9. citadel
10. acropolis
11. citael
12. lower town
13. granary
14. great bath
15. bathing on special occasions
16. lower town
17. wheat & barley
18. Lothal
19. pictographic
20. Lothal, Dholavira, Gola Dhoro
21. Lothal
22. Warehouse, beadfactory, brick dokyard
23. Khadir
24. Dholavira
25. Kotada
26. Dholavira
27. It was divided into three
28. Three
29. Dholavira
30. Dholavira
31. Natural disasters, earthquakes, floods, epidemics or a change in the course of river Indus.

#### 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 & Atranjikhera | 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 diary 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.

## **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.

## **Geography**

### **Lesson 3**

#### **The Motion of the Earth**

- |                            |                                      |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Nicolaus Copernicus     | 2. rotation                          |
| 3. revolution              | 4. west to east                      |
| 5. axis                    | 6. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$           |
| 7. towards the pole star   | 8. rotation                          |
| 9. 24 hours                | 10. daily motion                     |
| 11. 40,000 km              | 12. rotation                         |
| 13. rotation               | 14. anti-clockwise                   |
| 15. circle of illumination | 16. dawn                             |
| 17. dusk                   | 18. twilight                         |
| 19. equator                | 20. 1675 km per hour                 |
| 21. annual motion          | 22. 365 days                         |
| 23. 365 days               | 24. three years (in the fourth year) |
| 25. February               | 26. Leap year                        |

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 27. Leap day              | 28. 965 million km         |
| 29. oval or elliptical    | 30. 151 million km         |
| 31. aphetion              | 32. 146 million km         |
| 33. perihelton            | 34.4 <sup>th</sup> January |
| 35. 4 <sup>th</sup> July  | 36. 148.5 million km       |
| 37. Phenomenon of seasons | 38. Solstice               |
| 39. equinore              | 40. equinox                |
| 41. equal rights          |                            |

#### **Lesson 4**

#### **Globes and Maps**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Globe  | 2. small scale maps and large scale maps |
| 3. Physical maps, political maps, thematic maps           |  |
| 4. relief   | 5. Thematic maps                         |
| 6. distance, direction and conventional signs or symbols. |  |
| 7. blue and green   | 8. Thematic maps                         |
| 9. conventional symbols                                   |  |
| 10. Atlas   |  |

# Mathematics

## Lesson - 4

### Basic Geometrical Ideas

#### I. Choose the correct answer.

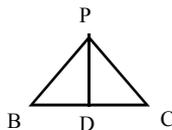
1. A circle is a .....  
a) open curve      b) polygon      c) closed curve
2. The diagonals of a quadrilateral are formed by joining  
a) opposite verices      b) opposite sides  
c) adjacent sides      d) none of these
3. How many diagonals does a triangle has?  
a) 0      b) 1      c) 2      d) 3
4. The point of intersection of a pair of adjacent sides of a polygon is called its  
a) Diagonal      b) Vertex      c) Adjacent angle      d) none of these

#### II. Fill in the blanks.

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

#### III. Do as directed.

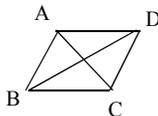
6. From the figure,
  - a) Identify three triangles
  - b) Writet the names of seven angles.
  - c) Write the names of six line segments.
  - d) Which two triangles have  $\angle B$  as common?
7. Draw a rough sketch of a quadrilateral PQRS. State.
  - a) two pairs of opposite sides.
  - b) two pairs of opposite angles.
  - c) two pairs of adjacent sides.



d) two pairs of adjacent angles

e) two diagonals.

8. Name the eight triangles shown in the figure.



## Lesson - 5

### Understanding Elementary Shapes

#### I. Choose the correct answer.

- An angle whose measure is equal to one-fourth of a revolution is  
a) acute angle      b) obtuse angle      c) right angle      d) straight angle
- Which direction will you face if you start facing east and make  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of a revolution clockwise?  
a) east      b) west      c) north      d) south
- What fraction of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 3 to 6?  
a)  $\frac{1}{2}$       b)  $\frac{3}{4}$       c)  $\frac{1}{4}$       d) none of these
- An angle whose measure is equal to a full revolution is  
a) complete angle      b) reflex angle      c) straight angle      d) obtuse angle
- Name the polygon with 6 sides  
a) pentagon      b) hexagon      c) octagon      d) decagon
- Name the type of triangle  $\Delta PQR$  such that  $PQ = QR = 5$  cm and  $PR = 7$  cm.  
a) Scalene triangle      b) Isosceles triangle  
c) Right triangle      d) Equilateral triangle
- Through what angle does the hour hand of a clock turn through when it goes from 2 to 11?  
a)  $270^\circ$       b)  $90^\circ$       c)  $360^\circ$       d)  $180^\circ$

8. Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from 6 to 3.  
a) 1            b) 2            c) 3            d) 4
9. The measure of a reflex angle is  
a)  $180^\circ$       b)  $<180^\circ$       c)  $>180^\circ$       d)  $<90^\circ$
10. Which of the following statement is true?  
a) The opposite sides of a trapezium are parallel.  
b) All the sides of a parallelogram are of equal length.  
c) The diagonals of a square are perpendicular to each other  
d) All the angles of a rectangle are not equal.
11. A rectangle whose adjacent sides are equal is called ....  
a) Parallelogram    b) Trapezium    c) Rhombus    d) Square
12. An angle formed by the two opposite rays is called a  
a) straight angle    b) right angle    c) zero angle    d) complete angle

**II. Fill in the blanks.**

13. A polygon having four sides is called .....
14. If two lines are perpendicular to each other, then the angle between them is .....
15. A triangle whose all sides are unequal is called .....
16. All the ..... of a rectangle are equal.
17. An angle which is greater than a straight angle but less than a complete angle is called a ..... angle.
18. A quadrilateral having only one pair of parallel sides is called .....
19. A triangle can have ..... right angles.
20. One right angle = ..... of a revolution.

### III. Do as directed.

21. Name the type of triangle.
- a) 6.5 cm, 8 cm, 8.5 cm
  - b) 9 cm, 9 cm, 9 cm
  - c)  $30^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$
  - d)  $46^\circ$ ,  $58^\circ$ ,  $76^\circ$
  - e)  $\triangle ABC$  with  $\angle B = 90^\circ$ ,  $AB = BC = 6\text{cm}$
22. Which direction will you face if you start facing
- a) west and make  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a revolution anti clock wise.
  - b) north and make  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a revolution clockwise.
23. A ship sailing in a river moves towards east. If it changes to north, through what angle does it turn?

### Lesson - 6

#### Integers

#### I. Choose the correct answer.

1. 5 less than  $-2$  is
- a) 3
  - b)  $-3$
  - c)  $-7$
  - d) 7
2. 6 more than  $-7$  is
- a) 1
  - b)  $-1$
  - c) 13
  - d)  $-13$
3. The successor of  $-22$  is
- a)  $-23$
  - b)  $-21$
  - c) 23
  - d) 21
4. On subtracting  $-7$  from  $-14$  we get
- a)  $-21$
  - b)  $-7$
  - c)  $-14$
  - d) 21

5. On subtracting  $-5$  from  $0$ , we get  
a)  $-5$       b)  $5$                       c)  $0$                       d)  $50$
6. The predecessor of  $-99$  is  
a)  $-98$       b)  $-100$                       c)  $98$                       d)  $1000$
7. The additive inverse of  $17$  is  
a)  $17$       b)  $-17$                       c)  $\frac{1}{17}$                       d)  $-\frac{1}{17}$
8. Which of the following numbers is to the right of  $-3$  on number line?  
a)  $-4$       b)  $-2$                       c)  $-12$                       d)  $-13$
9. The number of integers between  $-2$  and  $2$  is  
a)  $5$       b)  $4$                       c)  $3$                       d)  $2$
10. Which of the following number is greater than  $-1$ ?  
a)  $-2$       b)  $-10$                       c)  $0$                       d)  $-3$
11. Which of the following set of numbers is in descending order?  
a)  $1, -2, 1, -1$   
b)  $0, 1, 2, 3$   
c)  $1, 0, -1, -2$   
d)  $-3, -2, -1, 0$
12. Sum of  $-10, -5$  and  $12$  is  
a)  $27$       b)  $-3$                       c)  $3$                       d)  $-27$
13. Which of the following statement is false?  
a)  $-4 > -5$                       b)  $-4 < 5$                       c)  $4 < -5$                       d)  $4 > -5$
14. Sum of the negative and a positive integer is  
a) always negative  
b) either positive or negative  
c) always positive  
d) zero

15. 7 steps to the left of 4 on the number line gives  
a) 3            b) 11            c) -11            d) -3

**II. Fill in the blanks.**

16.  $(-8) + \underline{\quad} = 0$   
17.  $\underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} 15 = (-10)$   
18.  $12 + (-12) = \underline{\quad}$   
19.  $(-5) + (-11) = \underline{\quad}$   
20.  $\underline{\quad}$  is neither positive nor negative.  
21. The greatest negative integer is  $\underline{\quad}$   
22. Smallest 2-digit negative integer is  $\underline{\quad}$   
23. Sum of 5 and its additive inverse is  $\underline{\quad}$   
24. The smallest positive integer is  $\underline{\quad}$   
25. The integer 8 more than  $-12$  is  $\underline{\quad}$

**III. Do as directed.**

26. Write all integers between  $-3$  and  $3$ .  
27. Find the value and compare the following using  $<$ ,  $>$  or  $=$  sign.  
a)  $(-6) + (-9) \square (-6) - (-9)$   
b)  $(-12) - (-12) \square (-12) + (-12)$   
c)  $28 - (-10) \square (-16) - (-76)$   
d)  $(-4) + (-5) + (-6) \square (-6) - (-5) - (-4)$   
28. Find the sum of  $-36$ ,  $-12$  and  $20$   
29. Subtract  $-20$  from  $-10$   
30. Subtract  $10$  from  $-50$   
31. Subtract the sum of  $-12$  and  $8$  from  $25$   
32. Subtract the sum of  $15$  and  $-20$  from the sum of  $-5$  and  $-10$ .  
33. Subtract the successor of  $-90$  from the predecessor of  $100$ .

34. Find the sum of successor of  $-999$  and the predecessor of  $101$ .
35. Find the sum of
- $576$  and  $-176$
  - $500$  and  $-80$
  - $-315, 200$  and  $-115$
  - $200, -60$  and  $-85$
36. Write five negative integers greater than  $(-10)$ .
37. Find the following.
- $(-7) - 8 - (-23)$
  - $4 - (-8) + (-7) - (-8)$
  - $1 + (-3) + 5 + (-7) + 9 + (-11)$
  - $60 - (-20) - (10) + (-25)$
  - $(-15) + 12 - (-3) - 16$
  - $(-1) + (-2) + (-3) + (-4) + (-5)$
  - $(-212) + 100 - 12$
  - $(-10) + 25 - 35 - 20$
  - $8 - (-9) - 10 - (-11)$
  - $15 + -10 + (-25) - 50$

## Lesson - 8

### Decimals

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

- $\frac{3}{100} + \frac{5}{1000}$  is equal to  
a)  $0.35$       b)  $0.035$       c)  $0.305$       d)  $0.0305$
- $1$  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 = .....m
- b) 8 m 25 cm = .....m
- c) 5 kg 75 g = ..... kg
- d) 30 km 8 m = ..... km
- e) 68 mm = ..... cm
- f) 950 paise = ..... rupees.
- g) 72 m = .....km
- h) 555 g = .....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 - 7

### Fractions

#### I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is a fraction equivalent to  $\frac{2}{3}$  ?
- a)  $\frac{4}{5}$                       b)  $\frac{8}{6}$                       c)  $\frac{10}{25}$                       d)  $\frac{10}{15}$
2. If  $\frac{5}{12}$  is equivalent to  $\frac{x}{3}$ , then x =
- a)  $\frac{5}{4}$                       b)  $\frac{4}{5}$                       c)  $\frac{5}{3}$                       d)  $\frac{3}{5}$
3. Which of the following is an improper fraction?
- a)  $\frac{1}{2}$                       b)  $\frac{3}{7}$                       c)  $\frac{7}{3}$                       d)  $\frac{3}{15}$
4. Which of the following fractions is the smallest?
- $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{7}$ ,  $\frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\frac{4}{9}$
- a)  $\frac{4}{9}$                       b)  $\frac{3}{5}$                       c)  $\frac{3}{7}$                       d)  $\frac{1}{2}$

5. If  $\frac{45}{60}$  is equivalent to  $\frac{3}{x}$ , then  $x =$   
 a) 5                      b) 4                      c) 6                      d) 20
6. The simplest form of  $\frac{48}{60}$  is  
 a)  $\frac{5}{4}$                       b)  $\frac{4}{5}$                       c)  $\frac{8}{10}$                       d)  $\frac{12}{15}$
7. Fractions with same denominators are called  
 a) Proper fractions                      b) Like fractions  
 c) Unlike fractions                      d) Improper fractions.
8. If the denominator of a fraction is greater than the numerator, then fraction is  
 a) less than 1                      b) equal to                      c) greater than                      d) none of these

**II. Do as directed.**

9. Replace (?) in each of the following by the correct number  
 a)  $\frac{15}{60} = \frac{1}{?}$                       b)  $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{?}{15}$                       c)  $\frac{?}{9} = \frac{8}{12}$                       d)  $\frac{?}{85} = \frac{1}{17}$
10. Reduce the following to its lowest form  
 a)  $\frac{45}{105}$                       b)  $\frac{15}{24}$                       c)  $\frac{84}{98}$                       d)  $\frac{260}{650}$
11. Fill in the missing fractions.  
 a)  $\square - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{2}{7}$                       b)  $\frac{2}{9} + \square = \frac{17}{36}$   
 c)  $\square - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{15}$                       d)  $\frac{1}{4} + \square = \frac{3}{8}$
12. Arrange the following in ascending order.  
 a)  $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{8}{9}$                       b)  $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{5}$   
 c)  $\frac{4}{7}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{4}{15}, \frac{4}{11}$                       d)  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{11}{12}$

13. Find the following:-

a)  $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{2}{15}$

b)  $1 - \frac{2}{9}$

c)  $1\frac{1}{5} + 1\frac{2}{3}$

d)  $\frac{19}{21} - \frac{2}{7}$

e)  $1\frac{1}{12} - \frac{5}{6}$

f)  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{8}{15}$

g)  $\frac{5}{9} \times \frac{6}{25}$

h)  $\frac{7}{11} \div \frac{1}{22}$

i)  $1\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{7}{9}$

j)  $2\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{3}{10}$

k)  $\frac{7}{18} + \frac{5}{6} + 1\frac{1}{12}$

l)  $\frac{3}{13} + \frac{4}{7}$

m)  $3\frac{1}{5} \times 1\frac{3}{7}$

n)  $\frac{4}{10} \div 1\frac{2}{5}$

o)  $\frac{7}{9} + 8 + 2\frac{3}{7}$

14. Shikha bought  $7\frac{1}{2}l$  of milk. Out of this milk,  $5\frac{3}{4}l$  was consumed. How much milk is left with her?

15. Meena used  $\frac{4}{5}$  m of lace to stitch around a handkerchief and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m of lace for her dupatta. Find the total length of lace used?

16. Chandini spend  $\frac{3}{8}$  of the money she had from her pocket. What portion of the total money was left with her?

17. From a rope of length  $\frac{17}{20}$  m,  $\frac{2}{5}$  m of rope is cut. Find the length of the remaining piece of the rope.

18. What fraction of an hour is 25 minutes?

19. What fraction of a day is 8 hours?

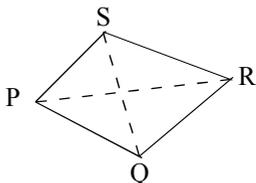
20. From the sum of  $\frac{2}{5}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , subtract the sum of  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## Answer key

### Basic Geometrical Ideas

1. Closed curve
2. opposite vertices
3. 0
4. vertex
5. intersecting lines
6. a)  $\triangle ABD, \triangle ABC, \triangle ADC$   
b)  $\angle ABD, \angle ADB, \angle ADC, \angle ACD, \angle BAD, \angle CAD, \angle BAC$   
c)  $\overline{AB}, \overline{BD}, \overline{CD}, \overline{BC}, \overline{AC}, \overline{AD}$   
d)  $\triangle ABD$  and  $\triangle ABC$

7.



- |                     |                                     |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) PQ and SR        | b) $\angle P$ and $\angle R$        |
| PS and QR           | $\angle Q$ and $\angle S$           |
| c) PQ and QR        | d) $\angle P$ and $\angle Q$        |
| QR and RS           | $\angle Q$ and $\angle R$           |
| RS and SP           | $\angle R$ and $\angle S$           |
| SP and PQ (any two) | $\angle S$ and $\angle P$ (any two) |
| e) PR and QS        |                                     |

### Understanding Elementary Shapes

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. right angle   | 2. south              |
| 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4. complete angle     |
| 5. Hexagon       | 6. Isosceles triangle |
| 7. $180^\circ$   | 8. 3                  |

9.  $>180^\circ$                       10. (c)  
 11. Square                        12. Straight angle  
 13. Quadrilateral                14.  $90^\circ$   
 15. Scalene triangle              16. angles  
 17. reflex angle                  18. trapezium  
 19. only one                        20.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 21. a) scalene triangle    b) Equilateral triangle    c) right angles triangle  
       d) acute angled triangle    e) right angled isosceles triangle.  
 22. a) south    b) west  
 23.  $90^\circ$

### Integers

- |                                       |                                 |                     |              |        |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|
| 1. (-7)                               | 2. (-1)                         | 3. (-21)            | 4. (-7)      |        |
| 5. 5                                  | 6. (-100)                       | 7. (-17)            | 8. (-2)      |        |
| 9. 3                                  | 10. 0                           | 11. 1, 0, -1, -2    | 12. -3       |        |
| 13. $4 < (-5)$                        | 14. either positive or negative |                     | 15. -3       |        |
| 16. 8                                 | 17. 5                           | 18. 0               | 19. -16      |        |
| 20. 0                                 | 21. -1                          | 22. (-99)           | 23. 0        |        |
| 24. 1                                 | 25. (-2)                        | 26. -2, -1, 0, 1, 2 |              |        |
| 27. a) $-15 < 3$                      | b) $0 > -24$                    | c) $38 < 60$        | d) $-15 < 3$ |        |
| 28. (-28)                             | 29. 10                          | 30. (-60)           | 31. 29       |        |
| 32. (-10)                             | 33. 188                         | 34. (-898)          |              |        |
| 35. a) 400                            | b) 420                          | c) -230             | d) 55        |        |
| 36. -9, -8, -7, ..... (-1) (any five) |                                 |                     |              |        |
| 37. a) 8                              | b) 13                           | c) -6               | d) 45        | e) -16 |
| f) (-15)                              | g) (-124)                       | h) (-40)            | i) 18        | j) -70 |

## Decimals

1. 0.035                      2. 0.001                      3. 50.5                      4. 5.25
5. (a) and (b)                      6. 3 hundredth                      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. 12.025                      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) 6.8cm                      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. 18.270kg                      26. 15.150 km                      27. 4.60 m                      28. 2.4 kg

## Lesson - 7

### Fractions

1.  $\frac{10}{15}$                       2.  $\frac{5}{4}$                       3.  $\frac{7}{3}$                       4.  $\frac{3}{7}$
5. 4                      6.  $\frac{4}{5}$                       7. Like fractions                      8. less than 1
9. a) 4                      b) 12                      c) 6                      d) 5
10. a)  $\frac{3}{7}$                       b)  $\frac{5}{8}$                       c)  $\frac{6}{7}$                       d)  $\frac{2}{5}$

11. a)  $\frac{5}{7}$       b)  $\frac{3}{5}$       c)  $\frac{1}{4}$       d)  $\frac{1}{8}$
12. a)  $\frac{2}{9} < \frac{3}{9} < \frac{5}{9} < \frac{7}{9} < \frac{8}{9}$       b)  $\frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{7} < \frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$   
 c)  $\frac{4}{15} < \frac{4}{11} < \frac{4}{9} < \frac{4}{7} < \frac{4}{5}$       d)  $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{5}{6} < \frac{11}{12}$
13. a)  $\frac{5}{6}$       b)  $\frac{7}{9}$       c)  $2\frac{13}{15}$       d)  $\frac{13}{21}$   
 e)  $\frac{1}{4}$       f)  $\frac{2}{5}$       g)  $\frac{2}{15}$       h) 14  
 i)  $\frac{9}{4}$       j) 8      k)  $\frac{83}{36}$  or  $\left(2\frac{11}{36}\right)$       l)  $\frac{12}{91}$   
 m)  $\frac{32}{7}$  or  $\left(4\frac{9}{7}\right)$       n)  $\frac{2}{7}$       o)  $11\frac{13}{63}$
14.  $1\frac{3}{4}l$       15.  $2\frac{3}{10}m$       16.  $\frac{5}{8}$       17.  $\frac{9}{20}m$
18.  $\frac{25}{60} = \frac{5}{12}$       19.  $\frac{8}{24} = \frac{1}{3}$       20.  $\frac{T}{30}$

\*\*\*\*\*