

RAMAKRISHNA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

PERIODIC TEST-1 (2026-27)

QUESTION BANK- CLASS VI

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**Q.1 Read the following passage and answer the following questions: - (4Qx1M=4)**

**Passage 1**

The first man to orbit the Earth was Yuri Gagarin, a Russian cosmonaut. Gagarin was born on March 9, 1934, in a small village in Russia. He became interested in space travel at an early age and dreamed of becoming an astronaut. In 1960, Gagarin was selected to join the Soviet space program.

On April 12, 1961, Gagarin became the first man to orbit the Earth in his spacecraft Vostok 1. He completes one orbit in just one and a half hours. Gagarin's historic flight made him an international celebrity and a hero in the Soviet Union. He has received numerous awards and honors for his achievements. Gagarin died in a plane crash in 1968 at the age of 34.

**Questions:**

1. Who was the first person to orbit the Earth?
2. When was Yuri Gagarin born?
3. What was the name of the spacecraft that Gagarin used for his orbit?
4. How long did Gagarin's orbit last?
5. When did Gagarin die?

**Passage 2**

The Roman Colosseum is an ancient amphitheatre located in Rome, Italy. It is considered the greatest example of Roman architecture and engineering and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Colosseum was built in the 1st century AD and was used for various entertainment events including gladiator fights, animal hunts and mock naval battles. It could hold 50,000 spectators and was the largest amphitheatre in the world at the time of its completion. The Colosseum is a popular tourist attraction, where millions of people come every year to learn about its [history](#) and admire its beauty.

**Questions:**

1. Where is the Roman Colosseum located?
2. When was the Roman Colosseum built?
3. What events were held at the Colosseum?
4. How many spectators could the Colosseum hold?
5. Why is the Colosseum a popular tourist attraction?

### Passage 3

The Great Migration is a term used to describe the movement of millions of African Americans from the rural South to the urban North and West of the United States between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This migration was driven by a variety of factors, including economic opportunities, political freedoms, and social justice.

Many African Americans left the South to escape segregation, discrimination, and violence, and to seek better lives in the North and West. The Great Migration had a significant impact on American society, culture, and politics, and it is an important event in American.

#### Questions:

1. What is the Great Migration?
2. When did the Great Migration take place?
3. Why did many African Americans leave the South during the Great Migration?

### Passage 4

The Suez Canal is a man-made canal located in Egypt that connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. It was built in the mid-19th century to provide a shorter and more direct route for ships travelling between Europe and Asia.

The Suez Canal is an important waterway for international trade, with over 50,000 ships passing through each year. It is also a major source of revenue for Egypt, as ships must pay a fee to use the canal. The Suez Canal is an engineering marvel and is considered one of the greatest achievements of the 19th century.

#### Questions:

1. Where is the Suez Canal located?
2. What does the Suez Canal connect?
3. When was the Suez Canal built?
4. How many ships pass through the Suez Canal each year?
5. Why is the Suez Canal considered one of the greatest achievements of the 19th century?

### Passage 5

Mahatma Gandhi was a famous Indian freedom activist and leader. He is best known for his philosophy of non-violence and his role in leading India to independence from British rule. Gandhi was born in Porbandar, India in 1869 and studied law in London before returning to India to practice as a lawyer. He later became involved in the Indian independence movement and was a key figure in the campaign for civil rights and freedom in India.

Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence and civil disobedience inspired people around the world, and he is considered one of the greatest leaders in modern [history](#).

### Questions:

1. Who was Mahatma Gandhi?
2. When and where was Gandhi born?
3. What did Gandhi study?
4. Why is Gandhi famous?
5. What is Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence and how did it inspire people?

## LITERATURE--QUESTION ANSWER-

### CH-1 (A Hero)

- 1) Who was Swami's father reading about in the newspaper?
- 2) Why did Swami feel frightened?
- 3) Where did Swami usually sleep?
- 4) Why did Swami's father ask him to sleep alone?
- 5) Which room was Swami asked to sleep in?
- 6) Why did Swami crawl under the table?
- 7) What sounds made Swami nervous at night?
- 8) What did Swami think was hiding in the room?
- 9) How did Swami catch a thief?
- 10) What lesson did Swami learn in the end?
- 11) Describe Swami's feelings when his father asked him to sleep alone in the office room.
- 12) Why did Swami hide under the table instead of sleeping on the mat? Explain his fears.
- 13) How did Swami accidentally catch the thief? Describe the incident briefly.
- 14) What was the reaction of Swami's father, neighbours and the police after the thief was caught?
- 15) What message about courage do we learn from the story "A Hero"? Explain in your words.

### CH-2 (How I taught my grandmother to read)

- 1) What lesson did the narrator learn from her grandmother?
- 2) At what age did the grandmother decide to learn reading?
- 3) What qualities helped the grandmother learn to read?
- 4) Which story was the grandmother interested in reading?
- 5) Why did the grandmother want to become literate?
- 6) Who taught the grandmother how to read?
- 7) Why was the grandmother disappointed when the narrator went to the wedding?
- 8) What did the grandmother realize after the narrator left?
- 9) How did education empower the grandmother?
- 10) What message does the story give about learning?
- 11) Why did grandmother decide to learn to read?
- 12) How did the narrator help her grandmother?
- 13) What challenges did the grandmother face while learning to read?
- 14) Why was the grandmother upset when the narrator went to a wedding?
- 15) What important message does the story teach us?

## Poem-Stars

- 1) Who is the poet of the poem Stars?
- 2) What are shining in the sky in the poem?
- 3) How does the poet describe the stars?
- 4) What time of the day is described in the poem?
- 5) What feeling does the poet experience while looking at the stars?
- 6) What does the poet call the stars “ great”?
- 7) What mood is created in the poem?
- 8) How do the stars affect the poet’s mind?
- 9) Why does the poet admire the stars?
- 10) What kind of atmosphere is created in the poem?
- 11) What do stars symbolize in the poem?
- 12) What message do you get from the poem?

## GRAMMAR-(NOUNS)

### Q1) Identify the kinds of sentences-

1. Please shut the windows and doors.
2. Do you like chocolate pastries?
3. My name is Astrid Gracy.
4. Where are you going?
5. Such a beautiful place!
6. Go and try this new flavour.
7. Today is Monday.
8. Please clean your cupboard today.
9. Turn off all the lights and fans when you leave the room.
10. May I come in?
11. How would you like your coffee?
12. I love reading storybooks.
13. Never tell lies.
14. The Earth revolves around the Sun.
15. Alas! We lost the trophy.
16. Hurray! We won the competition.
17. Asia is the largest continent.
18. Always respect your elders.
19. Do you know where Peter lives?
20. Get out of the classroom.

### Q2) Identify the noun and write its kind-

- The farmer returned home late in the evening.
- The students have to do projects on pollution control.
- Sumidha was invited to join the troupe of dancers
- She loves Platinum jewelery.
- Rajeev paints with charcoal and Vidushi uses glitter
- The park resounded with children’s laughter.
- Dussehra is a festival celebrated all over India

- There are five principles in Islam.
- Raju asked for some money from his father
- The President is the first citizen of our country

**Q3) Change the underlined nouns into the plural form-**

1. **Fungus** is vicious for human health.
2. I need a **knife** to cut the apple.
3. There is a **chair** in the hall.
4. Tom has been driving the same **car** for the last ten years.
5. Do you think **life** is so easy?
6. I love to eat continental **food**.
7. Tina bought a new **house** in a colony near the forest.
8. My **room** is spacious and well furnished.
9. The **chef** baked a pie cake for the guests.
10. Do you have **camera** to record the action?
11. The **cat** is sitting on the **roof**.
12. I avoid junk **food** because it is unhealthy.
13. They booked **table** in the restaurant.
14. The **baby** is crying with hunger.
15. Do you still listen to **radio** programs?
16. The **rug** was so dirty that I had to vacuum it.
17. I can't believe you left your clothes on the **floor**!

**SYLLABUS OF Periodic Test-1**

MCB- Ch- 2,3,(Poem-Stars)

Moral Values- Ch-1, 2

Writing- Notice Writing

Grammar Power- Ch-9 (The Sentence -Kinds), Ch- 1 (Nouns-Kinds, Numbers)

Reading skills- Unseen Passage

**MARKING SCHEME**

SEC- A	UNSEEN PASSAGES(2) =	12MARKS
SEC-B	NOTICE WRITING =	5MARKS
SEC-C	GRAMMAR =	12 MARKS
SEC-D	LITERATURE	
	M.C.Q'S- 4QX1M =	4 MARKS
	RTC- (PROSE) =	4MARKS
	RTC- (POEM) =	4 MARKS
	VERY SHORT QUES- 3QX2M=	6wHOI MARKS
	SHORT QUES- 3QX1M=	3 MARKS
	TOTAL=	50 MARKS

रामाकृष्णा उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय  
प्रथम आवधिक प्रश्न कोश (2026- 27)  
विषय - हिंदी  
कक्षा - VI

प्रश्न 1 गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

अपठित गद्यांश 1:

मनुष्य का जीवन संघर्षों से भरा होता है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को जीवन में अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। जो व्यक्ति इन कठिनाइयों से डर जाता है, वह जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर पाता। सफल वही होता है जो साहसपूर्वक इनका सामना करता है।

महान वैज्ञानिक थॉमस एडीसन ने हजारों बार असफल होने के बाद भी हार नहीं मानी। उनकी लगन और मेहनत ने अंततः उन्हें सफल बना दिया। इसी प्रकार महात्मा गांधी ने सत्य और अहिंसा के मार्ग पर चलकर देश को स्वतंत्र कराया। उन्होंने कभी भी हिंसा का मार्ग नहीं अपनाया।

हमें भी अपने जीवन में धैर्य, साहस और सत्य का पालन करना चाहिए। असफलता से घबराने के बजाय उससे कुछ सीखकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। जीवन में मेहनत और लगन ही सफलता की कुंजी है। जो व्यक्ति मेहनत करता है, समय का सही उपयोग करता है और अपने लक्ष्य पर ध्यान केंद्रित रखता है, वही जीवन में ऊँचाइयों तक पहुँचता है।

समय का मूल्य समझना बहुत ज़रूरी है क्योंकि जो समय को खोता है, वह बहुत कुछ खो देता है। यदि हम मेहनती, ईमानदार और निष्ठावान बनें, तो कोई भी कठिनाई हमारे मार्ग में बाधा नहीं बन सकती।

प्रश्न 1: मनुष्य को जीवन में क्या करना पड़ता है?

- A) केवल आराम करना
- B) पढ़ाई छोड़नी
- C) संघर्षों का सामना करना
- D) धन कमाना

प्रश्न 2: थॉमस एडीसन ने क्या किया?

- A) जल्दी हार मान ली
- B) कभी प्रयास नहीं किया
- C) असफल होकर भी प्रयास करते रहे
- D) हिंसा का मार्ग अपनाया

प्रश्न 3: महात्मा गांधी ने देश को कैसे स्वतंत्र कराया?

- A) युद्ध करके
- B) हथियारों से
- C) विदेश जाकर
- D) सत्य और अहिंसा से

प्रश्न 4: हमें अपने जीवन में कैसे आगे बढ़ना चाहिए?

प्रश्न 5: समय का मूल्य समझना क्यों ज़रूरी है?

गद्यांश 2

प्रकृति मनुष्य की सबसे बड़ी शिक्षक है। पेड़-पौधे, नदियाँ, पर्वत, आकाश और धरती – ये सभी हमें कुछ न कुछ सिखाते हैं। पेड़ बिना किसी स्वार्थ के फल और छाया देते हैं। नदियाँ निरंतर बहती रहती हैं और जीवन को गति प्रदान करती हैं। पर्वत हमें स्थिरता और धैर्य सिखाते हैं। आकाश अपनी विशालता से हमें बड़ा सोचने की प्रेरणा देता है और धरती हमें सहनशीलता सिखाती है।

मनुष्य यदि प्रकृति से सीख ले, तो उसका जीवन शांत और सफल बन सकता है। लेकिन आजकल मनुष्य प्रकृति का दोहन कर रहा है। पेड़ों की कटाई, नदियों का प्रदूषण और वनों का विनाश बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसका परिणाम है – जलवायु परिवर्तन, सूखा, बाढ़ और ग्लोबल वार्मिंग।

अब समय आ गया है कि हम प्रकृति के प्रति अपने कर्तव्यों को समझें और उसका संरक्षण करें। वृक्षारोपण करें, जल की बचत करें और प्लास्टिक का उपयोग कम करें। प्रकृति की रक्षा करना केवल सरकार का नहीं, हम सभी का कर्तव्य है।

प्रश्न 1: प्रकृति को लेखक ने क्या कहा है?

- A) मनुष्य की सेवा
- B) मनुष्य की शत्रु
- C) मनुष्य की शिक्षक
- D) मनुष्य की संपत्ति

प्रश्न 2: पर्वत हमें क्या सिखाते हैं?

- A) क्रोध और अस्थिरता
- B) धैर्य और स्थिरता
- C) घमंड
- D) नमी और गीलापन

प्रश्न 3: मनुष्य प्रकृति के साथ क्या कर रहा है?

- A) रक्षा
- B) सेवा
- C) दोहन
- D) पूजा

प्रश्न 4: आजकल मनुष्य प्रकृति का दोहन किस प्रकार कर रहा है?

प्रश्न 5: प्रकृति के प्रति हम सब का क्या कर्तव्य है?

गद्यांश 3

वनस्पति में वृद्धिकिसी भी देश की प्रगति में वहाँ के नागरिकों की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होती है। नागरिक यदि अपने कर्तव्यों को निष्ठापूर्वक निभाएँ, तो देश तीव्र गति से आगे बढ़ सकता है। एक अच्छा नागरिक वही होता है जो अपने देश के नियमों का पालन करता है, समय पर कर देता है, मतदान करता है और देश की सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करता है।

देश को साफ़-सुथरा रखना भी एक नागरिक का दायित्व है। यदि हर नागरिक अपने घर, गली और मोहल्ले को स्वच्छ रखने का संकल्प ले, तो पूरा देश सुंदर और स्वस्थ बन सकता है।

आजकल कुछ लोग सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर कूड़ा फेंकते हैं, दीवारों पर पोस्टर चिपकाते हैं और नियमों की अनदेखी करते हैं। यह एक अच्छे नागरिक के लक्षण नहीं हैं।

देशभक्ति का अर्थ केवल तिरंगा लहराना या देशभक्ति के गीत गाना नहीं है, बल्कि अपने छोटे-छोटे कर्तव्यों को ईमानदारी से निभाना भी देशभक्ति है।

सच्चा नागरिक वही होता है जो न केवल अधिकारों की बात करता है, बल्कि अपने कर्तव्यों को भी उतनी ही गंभीरता से निभाता है।

प्रश्न 1: देश की प्रगति किस पर निर्भर करती है?

- A) सरकार पर
- B) नागरिकों के कर्तव्यों पर
- C) पुलिस पर
- D) सैनिकों पर

प्रश्न 2: अच्छा नागरिक कौन होता है?

- A) जो केवल अधिकार माँगे
- B) जो नियम तोड़े
- C) जो नियमों का पालन करे
- D) जो विदेश जाए

प्रश्न 3: स्वच्छता के लिए नागरिक को क्या करना चाहिए?

- A) गंदगी फैलाना
- B) दीवारें रंगना
- C) पोस्टर चिपकाना
- D) अपने आस-पास सफाई रखना

प्रश्न 4: देशभक्ति का सच्चा अर्थ क्या है?

प्रश्न 5: सच्चा नागरिक कौन होता है?

#### गद्यांश 4

प्राचीन समय में भारत को 'सोने की चिड़िया' कहा जाता था। इसका कारण था यहाँ की समृद्ध संस्कृति, ज्ञान और संपन्नता। यहाँ के लोग सादगी से जीवन जीते थे, परंतु नैतिक मूल्यों का बहुत ध्यान रखते थे। शिक्षकों और बड़ों का सम्मान करना, सत्य बोलना और परिश्रम करना जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण अंग माने जाते थे।

गुरुकुल प्रणाली में विद्यार्थी केवल पाठ्य ज्ञान ही नहीं, बल्कि जीवन मूल्य और व्यवहार भी सीखते थे। वहाँ अनुशासन और सेवा का विशेष महत्व था। गुरु के आदेश का पालन सर्वोच्च कर्तव्य माना जाता था।

समय के साथ जीवनशैली में बदलाव आया है। आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली में तकनीक का उपयोग बढ़ा है, पर नैतिक शिक्षा की कमी होती जा रही है। बच्चों को अब केवल किताबी ज्ञान ही नहीं, बल्कि अच्छे संस्कार भी सिखाने की आवश्यकता है।

यदि हम अपने पुराने मूल्यों को अपनाएँ और आधुनिक ज्ञान के साथ संतुलन बनाए रखें, तो हम एक बेहतर समाज की रचना कर सकते हैं।

वैकल्पिक प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1: भारत को प्राचीन समय में क्या कहा जाता था?

- A) चाँदी की थाली
- B) सोने की चिड़िया
- C) लोहे का देश
- D) ज्ञान का दुश्मन

प्रश्न 2: गुरुकुल प्रणाली में क्या सिखाया जाता था?

- A) केवल गिनती
- B) केवल भाषा
- C) जीवन मूल्य और व्यवहार
- D) केवल खेल

प्रश्न 3: गुरु का आदेश क्या माना जाता था?

- A) अनदेखा करने योग्य
- B) आलोचना योग्य
- C) सर्वोच्च कर्तव्य
- D) बेमतलब

प्रश्न 4: आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली में किसकी कमी होती जा रही है?

प्रश्न 5: हमें बेहतर समाज की रचना कैसे कर सकते हैं?

#### गद्यांश 5

प्रदूषण आज की सबसे गंभीर समस्याओं में से एक बन गया है। वायु, जल, ध्वनि और भूमि – चारों प्रकार के प्रदूषण हमारे जीवन को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। विशेष रूप से शहरों में वायु प्रदूषण तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा है, जिसका मुख्य कारण है – वाहनों से निकलने वाला धुआँ, उद्योगों की चिमनियों से निकलने वाली गैसों और पेड़ों की अंधाधुंध कटाई।

जल प्रदूषण का मुख्य कारण है – नदियों में गंदे जल और रसायनों का बहाया जाना। ध्वनि प्रदूषण भी लगातार बढ़ रहा है, जिससे मानसिक तनाव और सुनने की शक्ति पर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

यदि समय रहते हम सचेत नहीं हुए, तो आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ शुद्ध हवा और पानी के लिए तरस जाएँगी। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम अधिक से अधिक पेड़ लगाएँ, वाहनों का कम उपयोग करें और औद्योगिक कचरे को साफ करके ही बाहर निकालें।

प्रदूषण को रोकना केवल सरकार का ही नहीं, हम सभी का नैतिक कर्तव्य है।

वैकल्पिक प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1: वायु प्रदूषण का मुख्य कारण क्या है?

- A) वर्षा
- B) धूल
- C) वाहन और उद्योग
- D) सूर्य की किरणें

प्रश्न 2: जल प्रदूषण किससे होता है?

- A) ठंडे पानी से
- B) रसायनों और गंदे जल से
- C) बारिश से
- D) नहाने से

प्रश्न 3: ध्वनि प्रदूषण का क्या प्रभाव होता है?

- A) आंखों पर असर
- B) त्वचा पर असर
- C) मानसिक तनाव और सुनने की शक्ति पर असर
- D) भूख बढ़ती है

प्रश्न 4: यदि हम सचेत नहीं हुई तो क्या होगा?

प्रश्न 5: शहरों में प्रदूषण बढ़ने का कारण बताइए?

सरस कहानियाँ (पूरक पुस्तक)(मूल्य पर आधारित प्रश्न)

पाठ 1 (भिखारिन)

1. इस पाठ में भिखारिन की स्थिति हमें क्या सिखाती है?
2. 'भिखारिन'पाठ से हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?
3. यदि आप कहीं जा रहे हैं और वहाँ पर किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को देखते हैं जो परेशानी में तो आप क्या करेंगे?
4. किसी भूखे भिखारी या कष्ट में पीड़ित व्यक्ति को देखकर हमारा क्या कर्तव्य बनता है?

पाठ 2(घीसा)

1. गुरु के प्रति हमारे मन में कैसा भाव होना चाहिए और उनके प्रति हमें कैसा व्यवहार करना चाहिए?
2. 'घीसा'पाठ से हमें मेहनत के बारे में क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?
3. 'घीसा'कहानी में संवेदनशीलता का क्या महत्व बताया गया है?
4. 'घीसा'कहानी से हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?

पाठ 1(प्रार्थना)(लघु प्रश्न) (2x2=4)

- प्रश्न 1. 'प्रार्थना' कविता के रचयिता कौन है?  
प्रश्न 2. 'प्रार्थना' कविता के आधार पर बताइए कि कई किसका प्रेमी बनना चाहता है?  
प्रश्न 3. 'प्रार्थना' कविता में 'चिर महान' का क्या अर्थ है  
प्रश्न 4. कवि प्रभु से क्या पाना चाहता है?  
प्रश्न 5. विश्व में 'नवजीवन का विहान' होने से क्या मतलब है?  
प्रश्न 6. कभी किसका प्रेमी बनना चाहता है?

पाठ 2(पंच परमेश्वर)

- प्रश्न 1. समझू साहू कब है क्यों मर गया?  
प्रश्न 2. खल की जायदाद किसने अपने नाम करवा ली?  
प्रश्न 3. जुम्मन और खाला के बीच किस बात पर झगड़ा था?  
प्रश्न 4. जायदाद मिलने के बाद जुम्मन खाला के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करता था?  
प्रश्न 5. दोनों पक्षों की बात सुनने के बाद जुम्मन ने क्या फैसला सुनाया?

पाठ 3(हार की जीत)

- प्रश्न 1. बाबा भारती अपने घोड़े से कैसा प्रेम करते थे?  
प्रश्न 2. बाबा भारती के घोड़े को देखकर खडगसिंह के मन में क्या ख्याल आया?  
प्रश्न 3. बाबा भारती घोड़े के साथ कहां रहते थे?  
प्रश्न 4. खडगसिंह रात के अंधकार में बाबा भारती के मंदिर क्यों पहुंचा  
प्रश्न 5. खडक सिंह कौन था? वह बाबा भारती के पास क्यों आया?

पठित गद्यांश

पाठ 2 (पंच परमेश्वर)

एक बार अलगू दो बैल खरीदकर लाया। उन बैलों में से एक बैल मर गया। दूसरा बैल उसने गाँव में समझू साहू के हाथ बेच दिया। उसने एक महीने में दाम चुकाने का वादा किया। नया बैल मिलते ही समझू साहू उससे सख्ती से काम लेने लगा। उसके चारे-पानी का वह बिलकुल ध्यान न रखता। महीने-भर में ही बैल पिस गया। एक दिन समझू साहू ने उस पर दूगुना बोझ लाद दिया। बैल ने जोर लगाया लेकिन धरती पर गिर पड़ा और ऐसा गिरा कि फिर कभी उठ न सका। इस घटना को कई महीने बीत गए। अलगू जब अपने बैल का दाम माँगता तो साहू और उसकी पत्नी झल्ला जाते। अंत में अलगू ने पंचायत कर ली। पंचायत उसी वृक्ष के नीचे शुरू हुई। गाँव में रहनेवाले रामधन मिश्र ने कहा — "चौधरी, बोलो किसको सरपंच मानते हो?" अलगू ने कहा — "समझू साहू ही चुन लें।" समझू ने जुम्मन को सरपंच चुना। अलगू का कलेजा धक्-धक् करने लगा।

प्रश्न 1. अलगू ने गाँव में बैल किसके हाथ बेचा था?

(क) रामधन मिश्र

(ख) जुम्मन

(ग) समझू साहू

(घ) चौधरी

प्रश्न 2. समझू साहू ने बैल के साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया?

(क) प्रेम से

(ख) सख्ती से

(ग) दया से

(घ) सम्मान से

प्रश्न 3. बैल की मृत्यु किस कारण हुई?

(क) बीमारी से

(ख) भूख से  
(ग) अधिक बोझ और कठोर मेहनत से  
(घ) दुर्घटना से  
प्रश्न 4 पंचायत में सरपंच किसे चुना गया?

(क) रामधन मिश्र  
(ख) अलगू  
(ग) समझू साहू  
(घ) जुम्मन

प्रश्न 5. जुम्मन को सरपंच चुने जाने पर अलगू को कैसा लगा?

(क) बहुत खुशी हुई  
(ख) डर और चिंता हुई  
(ग) क्रोध आया  
(घ) कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा

पठित गद्यांश 2

बाबा भारती को अपने घोड़े को देखकर वही आनंद प्राप्त होता था जो एक माँ को अपने बेटे को और किसान को अपने लहलहाते खेत को देखकर प्राप्त होता है। बाबा भारती अपने घोड़े को 'सुलतान' कहकर पुकारते थे। वे उसकी देखभाल स्वयं करते थे। उनके घोड़े के समान सुंदर व बलवान घोड़ा इलाके-भर में न था। उन्होंने अपना रुपया, पैसा, जमीन, जायदाद सब कुछ त्याग दिया था। वे गाँव के बाहर एक छोटे-से मंदिर में रहते थे। भगवद्भजन से जो समय बचता, वह घोड़े पर अर्पण हो जाता। वे सोचते थे— "मैं घोड़े के बिना नहीं रह सकता।" वे घोड़े की चाल पर लट्टू थे। प्रतिदिन सुलतान पर चढ़कर आठ-दस मील का चक्कर ज़रूर लगाते थे।

1. बाबा भारती अपने घोड़े को किस नाम से पुकारते थे?

(क) चेतक  
(ख) सुलतान  
(ग) बादल  
(घ) शेरू

2. बाबा भारती कहाँ रहते थे?

(क) महल में  
(ख) गाँव के बीच में  
(ग) छोटे-से मंदिर में  
(घ) शहर में

3. बाबा भारती ने क्या त्याग दिया था?

(क) केवल धन  
(ख) केवल जमीन  
(ग) रुपया, पैसा, जमीन-जायदाद सब कुछ  
(घ) अपना घोड़ा

4. बाबा भारती प्रतिदिन सुलतान पर चढ़कर कितने मील का चक्कर लगाते थे?

(क) दो-तीन मील  
(ख) चार-पाँच मील  
(ग) आठ-दस मील  
(घ) बीस मील

5. बाबा भारती को अपने घोड़े को देखकर किस प्रकार का आनंद मिलता था?

(क) राजा जैसा आनंद  
(ख) माँ और किसान जैसा आनंद  
(ग) मित्र जैसा आनंद

(घ) यात्री जैसा आनंद

पठित पद्यांश 1

(क) पाकर प्रभु ----- का विहान।

1. प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ कहाँ से ली गई हैं?
2. कवि का नाम लिखिए।
3. कवि किस प्रकार इस विश्व में नवजीवन लाने की कामना करता है?
4. कवि प्रभु से क्या पाना चाहता है?
5. विश्व में नवजीवन का विहान होने का क्या मतलब है?

पठित गद्यांश 2

(ख) जग जीवन ..... हित समान।

1. प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ कहाँ से ली गई हैं?
2. कवि का नाम लिखिए।
3. प्रस्तुत पंक्तियों में 'चिर महान' का क्या आशय है?
4. कविता में कवि किससे प्रार्थना कर रहा है?
5. कवि किसका प्रेमी बनना चाहता है?

'धरोहर' (दीर्घ प्रश्न)

पाठ 1 (प्रार्थना)(प्रसंग  
सहित व्याख्या)

1. जग जीवन में जो चिर महान,  
सौंदर्य - पूर्ण और सत्य प्राण,  
में उसका प्रेमी बनूँ नाथ,  
जो हो मानव के हित समान।

2. जिससे जीवन में मिले शक्ति,  
छूटे भय, संशय, अंधभक्ति,  
में वह प्रकाश बन सकूँ नाथ,  
मिल जाएँ जिसमें अखिल व्यक्ति

3. पाकर प्रभु तुमसे अमर दान,  
करके मानव का परित्राण,  
ला सकूँ विश्व में एक बार,  
, फिर से नवजीवन का विहान।

पाठ 2 (पंच परमेश्वर)

प्रश्न 1. "पंच परमेश्वर" कहानी के लेखक कौन हैं और यह कहानी किस विषय पर आधारित है?

प्रश्न 2. जुम्मन शेख और अलगू चौधरी के बीच कैसी मित्रता थी?

प्रश्न 3. जुम्मन की खाला पंचायत क्यों बुलाना चाहती थीं?

प्रश्न 4. अलगू चौधरी ने सरपंच बनकर क्या निर्णय दिया?

प्रश्न 5. जुम्मन शेख को अपनी गलती का एहसास कब हुआ?

प्रश्न 6. "पंच परमेश्वर" कहानी से हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?

पाठ 3( हार की जीत)

- 1.“हार की जीत” कहानी के लेखक कौन हैं और इस कहानी का मुख्य संदेश क्या है?
- 2.बाबा भारती को अपना घोड़ा सुलतान इतना प्रिय क्यों था? वर्णन कीजिए।
- 3.खड़ग सिंह ने बाबा भारती से सुलतान को प्राप्त करने की योजना कैसे बनाई?
- 4.बाबा भारती ने खड़ग सिंह से घटना के बारे में किसी को न बताने के लिए क्यों कहा?
- 5.“हार की जीत” कहानी में बाबा भारती के चरित्र की कौन-कौन सी विशेषताएँ दिखाई देती हैं?
- 6.“हार की जीत” कहानी से हमें क्या शिक्षा मिलती है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अनुच्छेद

- 1.सच्चा मित्र
2. योग का महत्व
3. भारत के राष्ट्रीय पर्व
4. विद्यालय का वार्षिक उत्सव
5. पुस्तकालय का महत्व

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प्रथम आवधिक परीक्षा (2026-27)

अंक योजना

कुल अंक - 50

1- अपठित गद्यांश	(1×7=7)
2- व्याकरण	(1×8=8)
3- धरोहर (लघु प्रश्न- उत्तर)	(2×3 =6)
4- पठित गद्यांश	(1×5= 5)
5- सरस कहानियां	(2×3= 6)
6- पाठ्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न	(1×5 = 5)
7- दीर्घ प्रश्न	(1X 3 = 3)
8- अनुच्छेद	5
9- प्रसंग सहित व्याख्या	5

**RAMAKRISHNA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**QUESTION BANK( 2026-2027)**  
**SUBJECT – MATHS**  
**CLASS – VI**  
**Chapters- 1,2 ,8**

**SECTION -A**

**Q1. Tick the correct option:**

**Ch-1 Pattern in Mathematics**

- 1) Which pattern shows multiples of 6?  
i) 6, 12, 18, 24      ii) 5, 10, 15, 20      iii) 7, 14, 21, 28      iv) 4, 8, 12, 16
- 2) What is the rule in the pattern 100, 90, 80, 70, ?  
i) Add 10      ii) Subtract 5      iii) Subtract 10      iv) Multiply by 2
- 3) What comes next in this Fibonacci sequence? 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, ?  
i) 6      ii) 7      iii) 8      iv) 10
- 4) Which of the following is a triangular number?  
i) 7      ii) 9      iii) 10      iv) 11
- 5) What is the sum of the first 6 Fibonacci numbers (starting with 0)?  
i) 10      ii) 12      iii) 20      iv) 21
- 6) Power of 2 means ?  
i) Multiply by itself      ii) Add by 2      iii) Divide by 2      iv) subtract by 2
- 7) The sum of odd numbers form ?  
i) triangular numbers      ii) counting numbers      iii) even number      iv) none of these
- 8) Which polygon has 7 sides ?  
i) Square      ii) octagon      iii) Hexagon      iv) Heptagon
- 9) Assertion (A) :The Fibonacci sequence is created by adding the two previous numbers to get the next number.  
Reason ( R):  $1 + 1 = 2$ ,  $1 + 2 = 3$ ,  $2 + 3 = 5$ , and so on.  
i) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
ii) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
iii) A is true, but R is false.  
iv) A is false, but R is true.
- 10) Assertion (A) : The pattern 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 represents a multiplication pattern. Reason ( R): Each number in the pattern is a perfect square.  
i) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
ii) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
iii) A is true, but R is false.  
iv) A is false, but R is true.

**Ch-2 Playing with Numbers**

- 1) Which of the following is a palindrome number?  
a) 1234      b) 4554      c) 6789      d) 2456
- 2) The sum of digits of 729 is:  
a) 16      b) 17      c) 18      d) 19
- 3) A palindrome number remains the same when read:  
a) Only forward      b) Only backward  
c) Both forward and backward      d) From left to right only
- 4) Which of the following is NOT a palindrome?  
a) 1221      b) 4554      c) 3443      d) 2354
- 5) Which special number is known as Kaprekar's Constant?  
a) 9999      b) 6174      c) 1001      d) 1089

- 6) In the Collatz pattern, if a number is even, we:  
 a) Add 1                      b) Multiply by 2              c) Divide by 2      d) Multiply by 3 and add 1
- 7) Which of the following is the correct reverse of "RADAR"?  
 a) RADRA                      b) RADAR                      c) DARAR                      d) RDAAR
- 8) Which of the following is NOT an English palindrome word?  
 a) Refer                      b) Civic                      c) Banana                      d) Madam
- 9) Assertion (A): "LEVEL" is a palindrome word.  
 Reason (R): A palindrome reads the same forward and backward.  
 i) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 ii) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 iii) A is true, but R is false.  
 iv) A is false, but R is true.
- 10) Assertion (A): Starting from 8, the next number in the Collatz pattern is 4.  
 Reason (R): 8 is an even number.  
 i) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 ii) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 iii) A is true, but R is false.  
 iv) A is false, but R is true.

### Ch-8 Lines and Angles

- 1) An angle less than  $90^\circ$  is called a:  
 i) Right angle              ii) Obtuse angle              iii) Acute angle              iv) Reflex angle
- 2) What is the name of an angle greater than  $90^\circ$  but less than  $180^\circ$ ?  
 i) Acute angle              ii) Right angle              iii) Obtuse angle              iv) Reflex angle
- 3) What do we call a line that has no endpoints and extends in both directions?  
 i) Ray                      ii) Line Segment              iii) Line                      iv) point
- 4) What is a line segment?  
 i) A line that never ends                      ii) A part of a line with one endpoint  
 iii) A part of a line with two endpoints              iv) A line that bends
- 5) What is the point where two rays meet to form an angle called?  
 i) Vertex                      ii) Base                      iii) Side                      iv) Edge
- 6) What do we call the two rays of an angle?  
 i) Vertex                      ii) Angle                      iii) Base                      iv) arms
- 7) Which tool is used to measure angles?  
 i) Ruler                      ii) Protractor                      iii) Compass                      iv) Calculator
- 8) Perpendicular lines always:  
 i) Cross at any angle      ii) Never meet      iii) Are parallel      iv) Cross to form right angles
- 9) Assertion (A) : A line segment is shorter than a line.  
 Reason ( R ) :A line segment has two endpoints.  
 i) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 ii) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 iii) A is true, but R is false.  
 iv) A is false, but R is true.
- 10) Assertion (A) : Perpendicular lines intersect at 90 degrees.  
 Reason ( R ) : All intersecting lines are perpendicular.  
 i) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 ii) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 iii) A is true, but R is false.  
 iv) A is false, but R is true.

## SECTION -B

Q2. Solve the following

### Ch-1 Pattern in Mathematics

1) Complete the pattern.

- a) 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_
- b) 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_
- c) 2, 3, 5, 9, 17, 33, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_
- d) 128, 64, 32, 16, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_
- e) 1, 2, 6, 24, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_

2) Observe the pattern and write the rule.

- a) 5, 20, 80, 320, .... \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 61, 56, 51, 46, ... \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 2000, 200, 20, 2, .. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) 38, 44, 50, 56, ... \_\_\_\_\_
- e) 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ... \_\_\_\_\_
- f) 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, ... \_\_\_\_\_
- g) 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, .... \_\_\_\_\_

3) Use the pattern rule to make the pattern. Write first 5 terms.

- a) Start with 18 and subtract 3 each time.
- b) Start with 64 and divide by 2 each time .
- c) Start at 4 and multiply by 5 each time.
- d) Start at 25 and add 6 each time.

4) Find the sum of the first 5 odd numbers . What square number do you get ?

5) What is the sum of the first 6 counting numbers ? Draw the triangular pattern.

### Ch-2 Playing with Numbers

1) Fill in the blanks:

- (i) A number that reads the same forwards and backwards is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) The Kaprekar constant for 3-digit numbers is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) The Kaprekar constant for 4-digit numbers is \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Find a 4-digit palindrome whose digit sum is 16.

3) List all the times between 3:00 and 10:00 that have a palindromic pattern.

4) Write any five English palindrome words.

5) Find the supercells

a)

1234	5678	9101	2345	6789	3456	7890	4321
8765	4321	3456	7890	2109	6543	1098	7654

b)

8080	9090	1010	2020	3030	4040	5050	6060
7070	6060	5050	4040	3030	2020	1010	9090

2468	1357	8642	7531	4680	2468	9753	5319
1111	2222	3333	4444	5555	6666	7777	8888

c)

3141	2718	1616	4242	5151	6262	7373	8484
9999	8888	7777	6666	5555	4444	3333	2222

d)

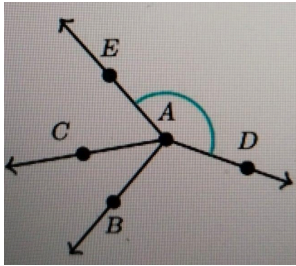
### Ch-8 Lines and Angles

1) Draw the following line segments .

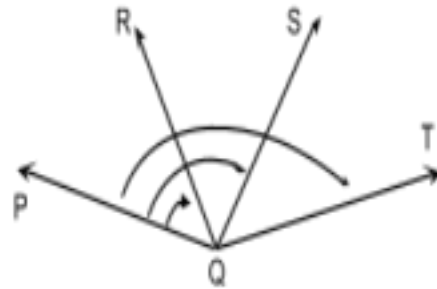
a) 10.7 cm

b) 16.3cm

2) Name the angle marked in the given figure.



a)



b)

3) Identify the vertex and arms of the following angles.

a)  $\angle RTQ$

b)  $\angle XYZ$

4) Where will the hour hand of a clock stop if it starts

a) from 4 and turn through 1 right angle

b) from 12 and turn through 3 right angle

5) How many right angles form when the hour hand goes from.

a) 10 to 1

b) 6 to 3

### SECTION -C

Q3. Solve the following

#### Ch-1 Pattern in Mathematics

1). Observe the pattern and draw the next figure. Also, find how many triangles are required to make a figure with 10 squares.



Figure 1

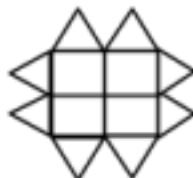


Figure 2

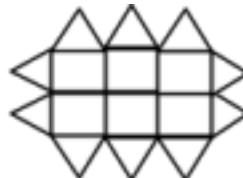


Figure 3

2) Draw a regular polygon for 5,6,7,8 sides. Also write their names.

3) A school orders water bottles for students. On Monday, they order 10 bottles, on Tuesday 15 bottles, and on Wednesday 20 bottles. If the pattern continues, how many bottles will they order on Friday?

4) Sarah reads 21 pages on the first day. Each day, she reads 3 fewer pages than the previous day. How many pages will she read on the 5th day?

5) A florist set up a new flower stall of flowers . She sold 5 flowers on the first day, 9 flowers on the second day and 13 flowers on the third day. If this pattern continues, how many flowers will she sell on the fifth day ?On which day will she sell 33 flowers?

Ch-2 Playing with Numbers

1) Estimate the values by rounding off:

a)  $29 \times 31$  (nearest 10)

b)  $596 - 203$  (nearest 100)

c)  $402 \div 79$  (nearest 10)

d)  $124 + 279$  (nearest 100)

2) A library has 72 shelves with about 45 books on each shelf. Estimate the number of books in the library.

3)A gardener planted 97 rows with 22 plants in each row. Estimate the total number of plants.

4)Find the next palindrome number:

(i) 121, 131, 141, \_\_\_\_

(ii) 202, 212, 222, \_\_\_\_

(iii) 676, 686, 696, \_\_\_\_

5)Find whether the following numbers become palindromes using the reverse-and-add method:

a) 95

b) 147

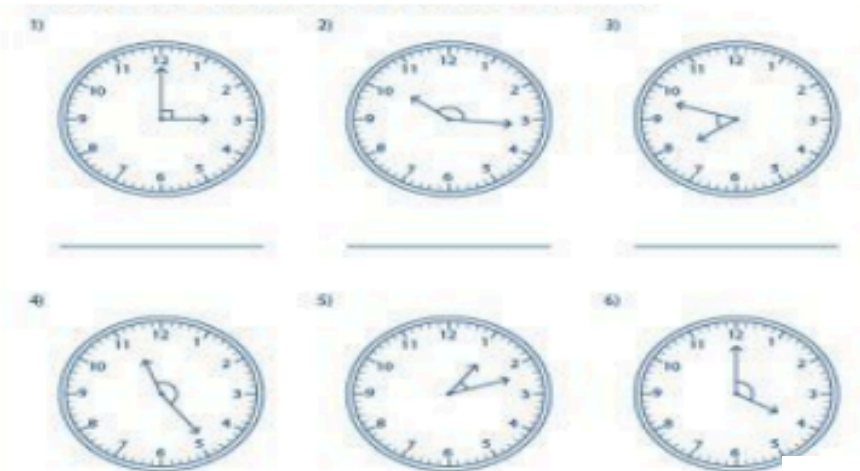
c) 176

d) 258

e) 349

Ch-8 Lines and Angles

1) Identify the type of angle formed by the hands of the clock.

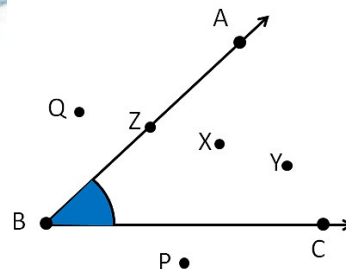


2) Identify and name the following from the given figure.

a) Interior points

b) Exterior points

c) Points on the angle  $\angle ABC$



3) Which direction will you face if you start facing :

a) East and make  $\frac{1}{2}$  of revolution clockwise?

b) West and make  $\frac{3}{4}$  of revolution anti clockwise?

c) North and make one full revolution?

4) classify the angles on the basis of their measurement.

- a)  $154^\circ$       b)  $180^\circ$       c)  $66^\circ$       d)  $270^\circ$       e)  $360^\circ$

5) Write the measure of the smaller angle formed by the hour and minute hands of a clock at 7 o'clock. Also write the measure of the other angle and also state what type of angles these are.

### SECTION -D

Q4. Solve the following

#### Ch-1 Pattern in Mathematics

1) Identify the pattern and name the sequence.

- a) 1,1,1,1,1,1,.....
- b) 1,2,3,4,5,6,.....
- c) 1,3,5,7,9,11,.....
- d) 2,4,6,8,10,.....
- e) 1,3,6,10,15,.....
- f) 1,4,9,16,25,.....
- g) 1,8,27,64,125,.....
- h) 1,1,2,3,5,8,.....

2) Give a diagrammatic representation of triangular numbers.

3) Find out what type of pattern is represented by the given diagram and write the number pattern for the same.



4) The number 36 can be both a square number and a triangular number. Explain

5) A theatre staircase has a pattern:

The first row has 5 seats, the second has 10 seats, and the third has 15 seats.

How many seats will be in the 12th row?

#### Ch-2 Playing with Numbers

1) Write collatz sequence , starting with number :

- a) 32                                      b) 21                                      c) 22

2) Find the kaprekar constant of the following numbers. Also write the number of rounds.

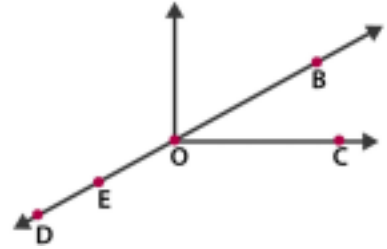
- a) 8888                                      b) 4210                                      c) 9831

3) Start with a number , say 34. Reverse the digits and add . Do you get a palindromic number? Now start with 48 and do step like above. If you do not get a palindromic number, repeat the process. What palindromic number do you get ?

4) A factory produces 800 chocolates . The chocolates need to be packed into boxes of 25 each. Estimate how many boxes they will need by rounding the number of chocolates to the nearest 100.

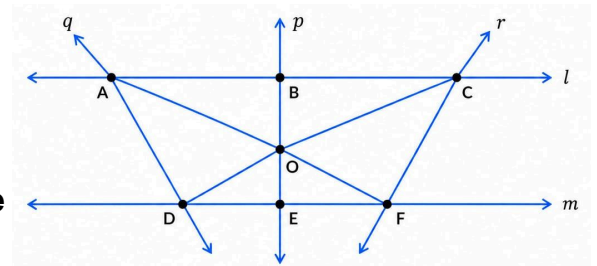
5) Anika brings 198 toffees to school, and Viraj brings 43 toffees . They decide to distribute all these toffees among their 32 friends. Estimate how many toffees each friend gets .

## Ch-8 Lines and Angles



- 1) Name:-
  - a) Any 3 line segments
  - b) Any 2 rays
  - c) 5 points
  - d) 1 line
- 2) Draw a rough figure and label suitably in each of the following cases:
  - a) Point P lies on  $\overline{AB}$ .
  - b)  $\overline{XY}$  and  $\overline{PQ}$  intersect at M.
  - c) line L contains E and F but not D.
  - d)  $\overline{OP}$  and  $\overline{OQ}$  meet at O.
- 3) What fraction of a clock revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through when it moves from:
  - a) 12 to 6
  - b) 6 to 9
  - c) 8 to 11
- 4) What fraction of a revolution have you turned through if you stand facing:
  - a) West and turn clockwise to face east ?
  - b) north and turn clockwise to face west ?
  - c) east and turn anticlockwise to face east ?

- 5) From the given figure , write
  - a) All pairs of parallel lines
  - b) All pairs of intersecting lines
  - c) Concurrent lines and point of concurrence
  - d) Collinear points



## SECTION -E

Q5. Case based questions.

### Ch-1 Pattern in Mathematics

- 1) Patterns can become more intricate as we explore them further. In mathematics, patterns can follow multiple rules, combining number and even shape-based changes. Recognizing patterns requires careful observation and analysis of the relationship between the numbers, objects, or shapes.

For example, consider the number pattern:

2, 5, 10, 17, 26, ...

Now, let's look at a shape pattern:

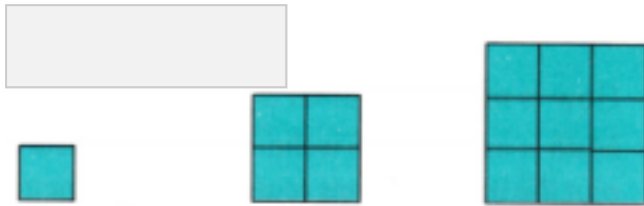
○, △, □, ○○, △△, □□, ...

Based on above information answer the following questions:

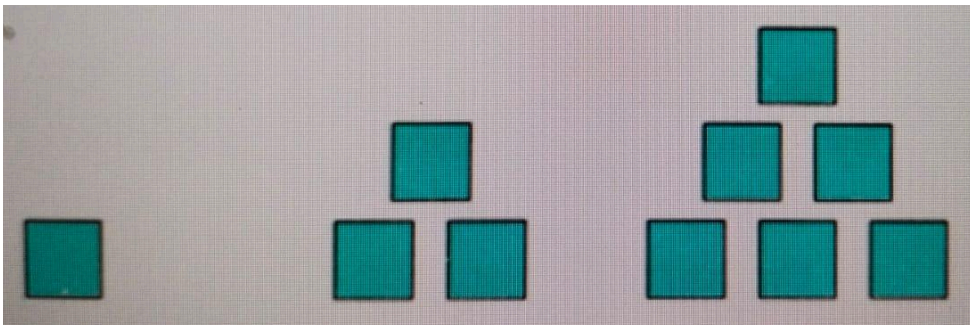
- a) In the pattern 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, \_\_, \_\_, find the next two numbers in the sequence. b) A pattern starts with 1 and follows this rule: multiply the number by 2, then subtract 1 to get the next number. Write the first five numbers of the sequence.
- c) Identify the next two shapes in the following pattern: ○, △, □, ○○, △△, □□, ○○○, \_\_, \_\_.
- d) Find the missing numbers in the pattern: 0, 3, 9, 18, \_\_, 45, 63. Identify the rule.

- 2) A gardener is planning a flower garden. She decides to plant the flowers in rows where the number of flowers in each row follows a pattern. In the first row, she plants 2 flowers, in the second row 4 flowers, in the third row 6 flowers.
- How many flowers are there in the 5th row ?
  - How many total flowers are planted till 6th row ? What is the rule used in the above sequence ?
  - In which row 16 flowers are planted?

- 3) Rima and Diva are playing with square counters.
- Rima arranges her counters as follows:



Divya arranges the counters as follows:



One of their friends, Rohan, says these are showing the number patterns.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

- What are the number patterns they are showing?
- If Rima's arrangement is representing the triangular numbers, then what will be her next two arrangements if she follows the same pattern?
- What is Divya's next arrangement with counters if she follows the same pattern?

### Ch-2 Playing with Numbers

1) Riya and Aarav were participating in a "Number Fun Fair" in their school. They visited different activity corners where students solved puzzles using palindromes, divisibility rules, patterns, and magic numbers. At one stall, they were given the number 3524 and asked to perform the following steps:

- Arrange the digits in descending and ascending order.
- Subtract the smaller number from the larger number.

c) Repeat the process with the new number.

After repeating the process, they finally reached the number 6174, known as Kaprekar's Constant. They also noticed that some numbers read the same from both directions, such as 1331 and 2442. Their teacher explained that such numbers are called palindromes.

The activity helped students improve logical thinking, observation skills, and pattern recognition through games and exploration, which are important features of competency-based learning in NEP 2020.

#### Questions

- 1) What is the descending order number formed using digits of 3524?
- 2) What is the ascending order number formed using digits of 3524?
- 3) Find the difference between the two numbers.
- 4) Which special number is finally obtained in this process?
- 5) Identify whether 2442 is a palindrome or not.
- 6) Write one 4-digit palindrome number of your own.

2) During a fun maths session, students explored a number game called the Collatz pattern. The teacher gave the number 10 and asked students to follow these rules:

- a) If the number is even, divide it by 2.
- b) If the number is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1.

Students repeated the process and finally reached 1.

#### Questions

- 1) Is 10 odd or even?
- 2) What will be the next number after 10?
- 3) What rule is used for odd numbers?
- 4) Which number is finally reached in the activity?
- 5) Name one mathematical concept used here.
- 6) Did the pattern involve only one operation?

### Ch-8 Lines and Angles

1) During a mathematics lab activity, students observed the angles formed by the hands of a clock at different times. At 3 o'clock, they noticed a perfect right angle. At 6 o'clock, the hands formed a straight line. Students recorded their observations and compared different angles formed during the day.

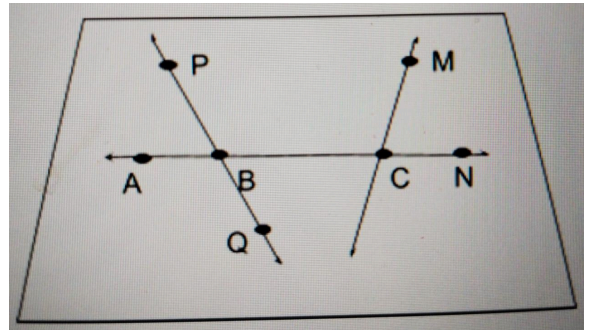
#### Questions :

- 1) Which angle is formed at 3 o'clock?
- 2) What is the measure of a right angle?
- 3) Which angle is formed at 6 o'clock?
- 4) What is the measure of a straight angle?
- 5) Which instrument is commonly used to measure angles?

2) Observe the given below figure

Based on the figure, answer the below questions.

- Name the line containing point M.
- Name the line containing three points.
- Write two pairs of intersecting lines.



OR

How many lines are passing through (a) four given points (b) two given points

**Marking Scheme for PT -1**

**Maximum Marks = 50**

**SECTION- A (10 marks) Q1- Q7 (MCQ)**

**Q8-Q10. (Assertion reasoning)**

**SECTION- B(12 marks) Q11- Q16 (2 marks with internal choice)**

**SECTION- C(9 marks)Q17- Q19 (3 marks with internal choice)**

**SECTION- D(15 marks)Q20-Q22 ( 5 marks with internal choice)**

**SECTION –E (Case study) Q23. (4 marks)**

**RAMAKRISHNA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**PT1- Question Bank(2026-2027)**  
**SUBJECT-SCIENCE**  
**CLASS - VI**

**MCQ (1 Mark)**

**Ch-2 Amazing World Of Plants and Animals**

1. Which of the following is an amphibian?  
a) octopus    b) squid    c) fish    d) frog
2. Plants found in aquatic habitat are called  
a) hydrophytes    b) terrestrial    c) arboreal    d) none of these
3. Coriander is a  
a) tree    b) shrub    c) herb    d) climber
4. The middle line of the leaf is :  
a) lamina    b) petiole    c) vein    d) midrib
5. Assertion : Whales and Dolphins use nostrils or blow holes for breathing in air.  
Reason : They come to the surface from time to time for breathing
6. Assertion : The roots bear leaves, flowers and fruits.  
Reason : The root absorbs water and minerals from the soil.
7. Assertion : The stem absorbs water and minerals from the soil.  
Reason : Modified roots store food in them.
8. Assertion : Camels have long legs.  
Reason : Long legs help to keep the body away from the heat of the sand.

**Ch-4 Exploring Magnets**

1. What happens if you cut a magnet in half?  
a) Magnetism is destroyed  
b) You get a north pole magnet and a south pole magnet  
c) You get two magnets, each with a north pole and a south pole  
d) You get only north pole magnets
2. Which property of magnet is used to make a magnetic compass?  
a) A magnet attracts magnetic materials.  
b) Like poles repel.  
c) A magnet can induce magnetism.  
d) A freely suspended magnet aligns in N-S direction.
3. If there is repulsion between A and B, then



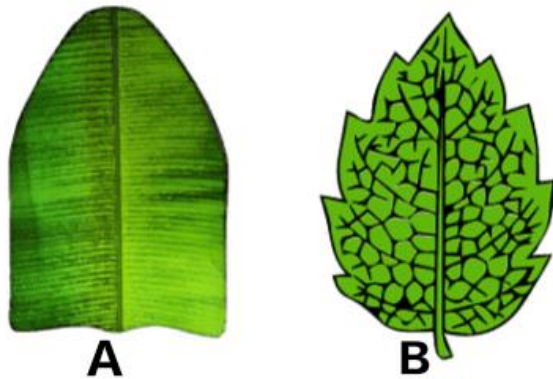
## Ch-6 Sorting Materials

1. What are materials? Give two examples.
2. Define lustre. Give two examples of lustrous and non-lustrous materials

### 3 Markers

## Ch-2 Amazing World Of Plants and Animals

1. Distinguish between herbs, shrubs and trees.
2. How are taproots different from parallel roots. Explain with the help of a diagram.
3. Define stomata. List the two functions of stomata.
4. List any three adaptations of xerophytes.
5. Describe the structure of a seed with the help of a diagram.
6. Define cotyledon. How are monocots different from dicots?
7. Explain the parts of a leaf with the help of a well labelled diagram.
8. a) Identify the venation shown in Figure A and B.  
b) Differentiate between the two types of venations shown in Fig A and B.



## Ch-4 Exploring Magnets

1. List any three uses of magnets.
2. Draw i) Bar magnet    ii) Horse shoe magnet    iii) U-shaped magnet
3. What are temporary magnets? How are they made?

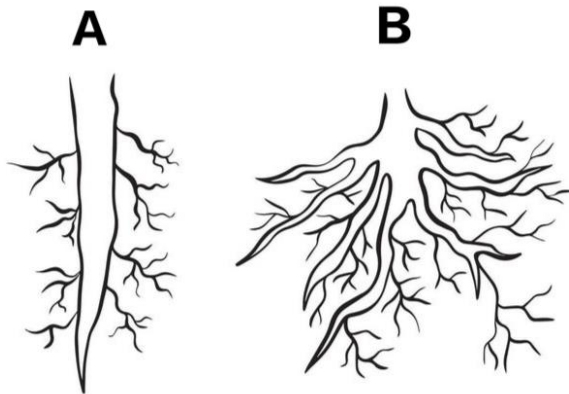
## Ch-6 Sorting Materials

1. Define classification. Why is it important to sort and classify materials?
2. Define solubility. How will you classify substances on the basis of solubility?
3. Differentiate between solid liquid and gases on the basis of shape, volume and fluidity.

### **5 Markers**

#### **Ch-2 Amazing World Of Plants and Animals**

1. a) List four differences between monocot and dicot seeds.  
b) List any three functions of stem.
2. a) List any two adaptations of camel.  
b) List any three functions of roots.
3. a) Write a short note on Project Tiger.  
b) Write any three adaptations of animals found in mountain region.
4. a) Identify the root system shown in figure A and B  
b) Differentiate between A and B  
c) Draw a well labelled diagram of a leaf.



#### **Ch-4 Exploring Magnets**

1. a) Mention any two properties of magnets.  
b) What are electromagnets? How are they made?

## **Ch-6 Sorting Materials**

1. a) Why is water called as the universal solvent?
- b) Distinguish between transparent, translucent and opaque objects with the help of example.
2. a) What is matter? Why is it important to sorting classify materials?
- b) Define solubility. Explain soluble and insoluble substances with the help of example.

## **Case Study**

### **Ch-2 Amazing World Of Plants and Animals**

The variety of plants and animals found in a particular region contribute to biodiversity of that agent by a means life and diversity means variety.

1. Define biodiversity.
2. Draw the diagram showing tap root and fibrous root.
3. Differentiate between tap root and fibrous root.

### **Ch-4 Exploring Magnets**

Object that can attract certain metals like iron nickel and steel their ability to attract materials from a distance without direct contact make some really fascinating.

1. Draw the diagram of bar magnet and horseshoe magnet.
2. What is an electromagnet?
3. How are electromagnets made?

### **Ch-6 Sorting Materials**

Some objects like the stone and the plastic toy sink to the bottom while the other like wood sponge cotton ball float on the surface of water. Objects that sink are denser as they have more mass pad into a smaller space. The objects that float are less than because they have less mass for their size.

1. Define density.
2. Give the formula for calculating density.
3. How does density affect whether an object floats or sinks in water?

**RAMAKRISHNA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**QUESTION BANK- CLASS 6 ( PERIODI TEST- 1)**

**SESSION 2026-27**

**SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**SECTION A**

**Question 1 Multiple choice type.**

Geography-Locating Places On The Earth

**1. Which of the following is NOT a latitude?**

A) Tropic of Cancer B) Arctic Circle C) Prime Meridian D) Equator

**2. The North Pole is located at:**

A) 0° latitude B) 90° N latitude C) 90° S latitude D) 180° longitude

**3. Lines of latitude are also called:**

A) Meridians B) Parallels C) Grid lines D) Hemispheres

**4. Which hemisphere lies north of the Equator?**

A) Southern Hemisphere B) Eastern Hemisphere

C) Northern Hemisphere D) Western Hemisphere

**5. Latitudes are measured in:**

A) Kilometres B) Degrees C) Metres D) Hours

**6. Assertion (A):** The Prime Meridian is 0° longitude.

**Reason (R):** It passes through Greenwich in England.

A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

C) A is true, but R is false

D) A is false, but R is true

**7. Assertion (A):** The Earth is divided into Eastern and Western Hemispheres by the Prime Meridian.

**Reason (R):** The Prime Meridian is 180° longitude.

A) Both A and R are true

B) A is true, but R is false

C) A is false, but R is true

D) Both A and R are false

8. Assertion (A): The Prime Meridian and the Equator are imaginary lines.

Reason (R): They are drawn on globes and maps to locate places.

- A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C) A is true, but R is false
- D) A is false, but R is true

### History-Timeline And Sources Of History

9. **Manuscripts were usually written on:**

- A) Plastic sheets    B) Palm leaves and bark
- C) Glass                D) Cloth only

10. **Which of the following is NOT an archaeological source?**

- A) Coins    B) Pottery    C) Buildings    D) Poems

11. **Paleontology is the study of:**

- A) Oceans                B) Fossils and ancient life
- C) Maps and globes    D) Weather patterns

12. **Assertion (A):** Historical sources help us reconstruct the past.

**Reason (R):** They provide evidence about how people lived earlier.

- A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C) A is true, but R is false
- D) A is false, but R is true

13. **Assertion (A):** Oral sources include stories, legends, and songs.

**Reason (R):** They are passed down from one generation to another.

- A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C) A is true, but R is false
- D) A is false, but R is true

### Ch-8 Unity In Diversity or "Many in The one"

14. Which of these shows diversity in India?

- A) Same language everywhere
- B) Same food in all states

- C) Different languages, cultures, and traditions
- D) Same festivals everywhere

15. **India's diversity is mainly due to:**

- A) Same geography
- B) Different languages, religions, and regions
- C) Only one climate
- D) No traditions

16. **Which state is known for the Bihu festival?**

- A) Punjab
- B) Assam
- C) Kerala
- D) Gujarat

17. "Many in the One" refers to:

- A) Many states in one country
- B) Many religions, cultures in one nation
- C) Both A and B
- D) None

18. **Assertion (A):** Diversity creates problems in society.

**Reason (R):** Diversity means differences in language, culture, and traditions.

- A) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
- B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- C) A is false but R is true
- D) A is true but R is false

19. **Assertion (A):** India has only one language.

**Reason (R):** India is a diverse country with many languages.

- A) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
- B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- C) A is false but R is true
- D) A is true but R is false

20. **Assertion (A):** India is known for cultural diversity.

**Reason (R):** Different regions of India have different art, dance, food, and traditions.

- A) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
- B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A

- C) A is false but R is true
- D) A is true but R is false

## **SECTION B**

### **Question 2 : Answer the following in 40-50 words**

#### Geography-Locating Places On The Earth

1. Differentiate between globe and map.
2. What is the full form of IST and GMT?
3. What is the International Date Line?
4. Differentiate between globe and map.
5. Write in brief about Equator
6. What are the limitations of using a globe?
7. What do you mean by Grid?

#### History-Timeline And Sources Of History

8. Who are Paleontologists?
9. Differentiate between History and Pre-History.
10. IN how many parts of the stone age are divided? Make a flowchart.
11. What do you mean by secular literature?
12. What are Inscriptions?
13. Give examples of oral and literary sources of history.
14. Who are Archaeologists?

#### Ch-8 Unity In Diversity or "Many in The one"

15. Who are migrants?
16. What do you mean by the term diversity?
17. Name the classical dance forms of India.
18. Write the aspects of diversities in India?
19. What do you mean by Epics? Give example
20. What is Panchtantra?

## **.SECTION C**

**Question 3 : Answer the following in 50-60 words:**

Geography-Locating Places On The Earth

1. Write briefly about the equator.
2. Draw a diagram showing important lines of latitudes.
3. What are conventional symbols?
4. Draw conventional symbols of Bridge, railways, metalled roads, post office
5. Name the important lines of latitudes.
6. What do you mean by Geographic coordinates? List the four main cardinal directions.

History-Timeline And Sources Of History

7. Why did early people settle near the rivers?
8. Why did early humans use fire?
9. Why is the timeline useful for us?
10. What is the importance of studying history?

Ch-8 Unity In Diversity or "Many in The one"

11. Write a short note on Linguistic diversity?
12. Describe the role of Indian festivals in promoting unity among people?
13. What do you understand about Epics? Give examples.

**SECTION D**

**Question 4 : Answer the following in 70-80 words**

Geography-Locating Places On The Earth

1. Differentiate between Globe and map.
2. What do you mean by Longitudes? Explain its features
3. What is a globe? Why is it important?
4. Discuss in detail the different types of maps.
5. Differentiate between latitudes and longitudes

History-Timeline And Sources Of History

6. Write a short note on the Mesolithic period?
7. Explain the different types of archaeological sources?
8. What are the three classifications of historical sources ? Give examples of each source.

Ch-8 Unity In Diversity or "Many in The one"

9. Write a short note on Geographical diversity of India?

10. Write in brief about Makar Sankranti festival.

11. How do Indian dance and music tradition reflect the diversity of the country?

12. Write five features of Indian clothing.

13. How do Pandavs and Kauravs represent in the Mahabharat?

## SECTION D

### Question 5 : Case Based Questions

#### Geography-Locating Places On The Earth

1. A globe is a true model (miniature form) of the earth. The globe is not fixed. It can be rotated the same way as a top spin or a potter's wheel is rotated. On the globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their correct size. A needle is fixed through the globe in a tilted manner, which is called its axis. Two points on the globe through which the needle passes are two poles – North pole and South pole. The globe can be moved around this needle from west to east just as the earth moves. Another imaginary line running on the globe divides it into two equal parts. This line is known as the Equator. The northern half of the earth is known as the Northern Hemisphere and the southern half is known as the Southern Hemisphere.

a) What is a globe ?

b) what is the difference between a globe and a map ?

c) which line divides the earth into two equal parts?

d) Name the two end points of the earth.

2. The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line drawn on the surface of the Earth from the North Pole to the South Pole. It passes through the middle of the Pacific Ocean and roughly follows the 180° longitude. The line bends around some territories and island groups. The IDL separates

one calendar day from the next. A traveller crossing the IDL eastward loses one day or 24 hours, while a traveller crossing it westward gains 24 hours.

### **Questions:**

1. What is the International Date Line (IDL)?
2. Through which ocean does the IDL mainly pass?
3. Which longitude does the IDL roughly follow?
4. What happens when a traveller crosses the IDL eastward?
5. What happens when a traveller crosses the IDL westward?

### History-Timeline And Sources Of History

1. Chronology is the way events are arranged in or according to the order of time. Knowledge of the past in the correct order gives us an idea of what happened first and what came later.

People who study the past use chronology as the first step towards understanding historical events. In order to depict historical events in chronological order, historians use the timeline. It looks like a long bar showing the events of the past and their dates.

- a) What do you understand by chronology?
- b) why is it important to study the past in chronological order?
- c) How does a timeline look like?
- d) what do you understand by History?

2. Long ago, the Earth was extremely cold and covered with ice during the Ice Age. As the climate became warmer, humans slowly changed from food gatherers to food producers. They started cultivating crops like wheat, barley, millet, and rice. To take care of crops, people began living in one place and formed settlements near river valleys. Gradually, farming skills improved, villages

developed, and trade started among communities. The discovery and use of metals like copper and iron helped people make better tools and objects.

### Questions:

1. What was the Earth covered with during the Ice Age?
2. Why did humans start settling in one place?
3. Name any two crops grown by early humans.
4. Where did the first settlements develop?

### Ch-8 Unity In Diversity or “Many in The one”

1. India is a secular country. It means people of India are free to practice and preach any religion of their choice. Freedom of religion is a fundamental right guaranteed by our Constitution.

While Hinduism is the religion practiced by majority of people, other religions such as Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism and Jainism also flourish in India. Each religion is distinct as it has its own customs, traditions, festivals and places of worship.

- a) What is the meaning of a secular country?
- b) Which religion is practiced mostly by Indians?
- c) How is each religion different and distinct from each other?

2. India's great epics, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, tell stories of heroes who fought against wrong and upheld truth and justice. These epics have been translated into many languages across the country and have different regional versions. Tribal communities like the Bhils, Gonds, and Mundas also have legends connected to these epics. Many stories describe the heroes of the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* visiting different regions. Such works help people understand different cultures and create a feeling of unity in diversity.

## Questions:

1. Name the two great epics of India mentioned in the passage.
2. What do the epics mainly teach people?
3. Name any two tribal communities connected with these epics.
4. How do the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* promote unity in diversity?

## SECTION E

### Map Based

Using a World map, identify and mark the seven continents and five oceans.

#### Marking Scheme

Q1 . Choose the correct answer (1x10)=10 marks

Q2. Answer in 40-50 words (2x4)= 8 marks

Q3. Answer in 50-60 words (3x5)=15 marks

Q4. Answer in 70-80 words (5x2)= 10 marks

Q5. CASE STUDY- (4x1=4)

Q6. Map Work (1x3=3)

रामाकृष्णा उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय

**अभ्यास कार्य कोष: (2025-26)**

कक्षा – षष्ठी

विषय - संस्कृत

**खण्ड – (क)**

प्र – 1 निम्नलिखित शब्द रूप लिखो ।

बालक , नर

प्र – 2 निम्नलिखित धातुओं के लट लकार में धातु रूप लिखो ।

पठ् , चल् , लिख् अस्

**खण्ड - ( ख )**

प्र - 3 निम्नलिखित फलों के संस्कृत नाम लिखो ।

हिन्दी	संस्कृत
१) अनार	_____
२) आम	_____
३) अंगूर	_____
४) केला	_____
५) गन्ना	_____
६) अमरुद	_____
७) नारियल	_____
८) सेब	_____
९) जामुन	_____
१०) खरबूजा	_____
११) तरबूज	_____
१२) सन्तरा	_____
१३) चीकू	_____
१४) लीची	_____
१५) अनानास	_____
१६) अंजीर	_____
१७) आड़ू	_____
१८) बेर	_____
१९) खुमानी	_____

२०) बेल \_\_\_\_\_

प्र - 4 निम्न अंकों को संस्कृत में लिखो ।

अंक	संस्कृत
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____
7	_____
8	_____
9	_____
12	_____
14	_____
16	_____
18	_____
20	_____
22	_____
24	_____
27	_____
29	_____
30	_____

प्र - 5 निम्नलिखित अव्यय शब्दों के हिंदी अर्थ लिखो ।

अव्यय	हिन्दी अर्थ
१) अत्र	_____
२) तत्	_____
३) कुत्र	_____
४) एव	_____

- ५) अपि \_\_\_\_\_  
 ६) यत्र \_\_\_\_\_  
 ७) सर्वत्र \_\_\_\_\_  
 ८) नीचैः \_\_\_\_\_  
 ९) अद्य \_\_\_\_\_  
 १०) अधः \_\_\_\_\_  
 ११) च \_\_\_\_\_  
 १२) शनैः \_\_\_\_\_  
 १३) अधुना \_\_\_\_\_  
 १४) तीव्रम् \_\_\_\_\_  
 १५) कुतः \_\_\_\_\_

**खण्ड - ( ग )**

**(पाठ्य पुस्तक - कस्तूरी - 6)**

**पाठ-2 व्याकरण लिंगं वचन सर्वनाम परिचयः**

प्र - 6 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के एकवचन , द्विवचन , बहुवचन ,अलग-अलग करके लिखिए ।

छात्राः , आम्हे , पुस्तकम् , अश्वौ , पुष्पम् , बालकः , वृक्षौ , छात्रः , नराः , फलानि , युवाम् , वानरौ ,  
 आम्हाणि , तत् , लते , यूयम् , वयम् , लताः , फले , छात्रौ , फलम् , देवः , पत्राणि

**पाठ - 1**

**संस्कृत - वर्णमाला**

प्र - 7 निम्नलिखित खाली स्थान को उचित शब्द भरकर पूरा कीजिए ।

१) व् + इ + द् + व् + आ + न् =

----- ।

२) म् + अ + त् + स् + य् + अ +ः = ----- ।

३) प् + अ + त् + र् + अ + म् = ----- ।

४) च् + इ + त् + र् + अ + म् = ----- ।

५) क् + ऋ + ष् + अ + क् + अ +ः = ----- ।

६) ब् + उ + द् + ध् + इ +ः = ----- ।

- ७) भ्+ आ + र्+ अ + त् + अ+ म् = ----- ।  
 ८) स्+ अ+ र्+ अ+ स्+ त्+ अ+ त्+ ई = ----- ।  
 ९) ध् + अ+ र्+ म्+अ+ : = ----- ।  
 १०) घ्+ ओ + ट् +अ +क् +अ +: = ----- ।  
 ११) ध् + ए + न् + उ +: = ----- ।  
 १२) प् + र् +अ + थ् + अ + म् + अ + : = ----- ।

## पाठ-2 व्याकरण- लिंगं वचन

### एवं सर्वनाम

प्र - 8 निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से पुल्लिङ्ग, स्त्रीलिङ्ग, नपुंसकलिङ्ग , अलग-अलग करके लिखो ।

बालः , पत्रम् , वेदिका , चन्द्रः वृक्षः , वनम् , जलम् , बालः , कन्या , चटका , गीता , कोकिला , पुस्तकम् , लता , पुष्पम् , कपोतः , गजः , शुकः , छात्रा , गृहम् , मयूरः , अश्वः , आम्रम् , फलम् , उपनेत्रम् , घटिका वेदः , कर्णिका ,

पुल्लिङ्ग -

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स्त्रीलिङ्ग -

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नपुंसकलिङ्गम् -

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## पाठ-1 व्याकरण-वृत्तिसंस्कृत वर्णमाला

प्र - 9 निम्नलिखित वर्णों का उच्चारण स्थान के साथ मिलान कीजिए ।

वर्णः	उच्चारण स्थान
१) उ	1) दन्तः
२) य्	२) मूर्धा
३) ओ	3) ओष्ठम्
४) व्	4) अनुनासिकः
५) थ्	5) कण्ठः
६) अ	6) दन्तः
७) ए	7) कण्ठतालु
८) ब्	8) दन्तोष्ठम्
९) ढ्	9) मूर्धा
१०) भ्	10) ओष्ठम्
११) ऋ	11) दन्तः
१२) ऊ	12) मूर्धा
१३) ङ	13) नासिका

प्र- 10 निम्न वर्णों के उच्चारण स्थान लिखिए ।

च् , ज् , म् , द् , क् , थ् , उ , ऐ , र् , ख् , ऊ , घ् , त् , ब , ट् , ह ,

प्र-11 निम्न शब्दों का वर्ण विच्छेद करके लिखिए ।

१) धेनुः \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

२) पठामि \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

३) आम्रम्

४) मत्स्यः \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

५) अहम् \_\_\_\_\_

६) मातरम् \_\_\_\_\_

---

७) हिमालयः \_\_\_\_\_

८) चित्रम् \_\_\_\_\_

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९) कक्ष्यायाम् \_\_\_\_\_

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१०) बुद्धिः \_\_\_\_\_

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पाठ - 1 व्याकरण वृत्तिः संस्कृत वर्णमाला

प्र- 12 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

- १) व्यञ्जन वर्णानां कति भेदाः सन्ति? तस्य नामानि लिखत ।
- २) ह्रस्व स्वरः कति सन्ति ?
- ३) उष्म - व्यञ्जनानि कति भवन्ति ?
- ४) अन्तःस्थः व्यञ्जन कति सन्ति ?
- ५) स्वरस्य कति भेदाः सन्ति ?
- ६) स्पर्श व्यञ्जनानि कति भवन्ति ?
- ७) वर्णस्य कति भेदाः सन्ति ? तस्य नामानि लिखत ।
- ८) दीर्घः स्वराः कति सन्ति ?
- ९) अयोगवाहः कति सन्ति? तस्य नामानि लिखत ।

त्रैमासिक परीक्षा -1 अंक योजना

खण्ड (क)

प्र 1 शब्द रूप	8
प्र 2 धातु रूप	4

खण्ड (ख)

प्र 3 अव्यय	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
प्र 4 गणना	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$
प्र 5 फलों के संस्कृत नाम	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

खण्ड (ग)

प्र-6 वचन अलग करके लिखो	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
प्र -7 खाली स्थान पूरे कीजिए	$1 \times 4 = 4$
प्र -8 लिंग अलग-2 करके लिखिए	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
प्र 9 निम्न वर्णों का मिलान कीजिए।	$1 \times 5 = 5$
प्र -10 वर्णों के उच्चारण स्थान लिखिए।	$1 \times 4 = 4$
प्र - 11 वर्ण विच्छेद करना।	$1 \times 3 = 3$
प्र - 12 प्रश्नों के उत्तर	$1 \times 4 = 4$

कुल अंक = 50







# Assignment 1

- Which of the following is required to make a computer perform a task?
  - Speaker
  - Program ✓
  - Mouse pad
  - Monitor
- A collection of instructions written for a computer is called:
  - Hardware
  - Program ✓
  - Storage
  - Folder
- Which generation of language directly uses binary digits?
  - First generation ✓
  - Second generation
  - Third generation
  - Fifth generation
- Which of the following is NOT a number system?
  - Decimal
  - Binary
  - Octal
  - English ✓
- Why is assembly language easier than machine language?
  - It uses colors
  - It uses mnemonics ✓
  - It uses pictures
  - It uses sounds
- Which translator is needed to convert assembly language into machine code?
  - Compiler
  - Interpreter
  - Assembler ✓
  - Scanner
- Which statement about a compiler is correct?
  - It translates line by line
  - It converts images into text
  - It translates the whole program at once ✓
  - It works only on binary code
- Which translator is generally slower because it works one statement at a time?
  - Assembler
  - Compiler
  - Interpreter ✓
  - Processor
- Which of the following belongs to the third generation of programming languages?
  - Binary
  - FORTRAN ✓
  - Machine code
  - Mnemonics
- Fifth-generation languages are mainly related to:
  - Networking
  - Artificial Intelligence ✓
  - Drawing
  - Music
- Which number system is mostly understood and used by computers?
  - Decimal
  - Binary ✓
  - Octal
  - Hexadecimal
- Decimal number 15 is represented in hexadecimal as:
  - A
  - B
  - F ✓
  - E
- Which number system uses symbols from 0–9 and A–F?
  - Octal
  - Binary
  - Decimal
  - Hexadecimal ✓
- Which of the following correctly matches the base with its number system?
  - Binary – 8
  - Decimal – 2
  - Octal – 8 ✓
  - Hexadecimal – 10
- Why are high-level languages preferred over machine language?
  - They are harder to understand
  - They are easier for humans to read ✓
  - They use only 0 and 1
  - They do not require translation
- Which of the following is an example of a low-level language?
  - Python
  - SQL
  - Assembly language ✓
  - Java

17. What is the main purpose of programming?
- a) To decorate computers
  - b) To provide instructions to computers ✓
  - c) To repair hardware
  - d) To print documents
18. Which of the following is NOT true about machine language?
- a) It is difficult for humans
  - b) It uses binary digits
  - c) It is directly understood by computers
  - d) It uses mnemonics ✓
19. Which language translator converts high-level language into machine language?
- a) Compiler ✓
  - b) Keyboard
  - c) Monitor
  - d) Plotter
20. SQL is mainly used for:
- a) Playing games
  - b) Managing databases ✓
  - c) Creating music
  - d) Editing videos
21. Which generation of language focuses on business applications and databases?
- a) First generation
  - b) Second generation
  - c) Fourth generation ✓
  - d) Fifth generation
22. Which of the following improves logical and analytical thinking?
- a) Programming ✓
  - b) Painting
  - c) Singing
  - d) Travelling
23. Charles Babbage is famous because he:
- a) Developed SQL
  - b) Invented AI
  - c) Is called the Father of Computer ✓
  - d) Created binary numbers
24. Which statement is correct about hexadecimal numbers?
- a) They use only digits
  - b) They are difficult to read compared to binary
  - c) They represent binary numbers in compact form ✓
  - d) They have base 8
25. Which of the following is true for interpreters?
- a) They translate the whole program together
  - b) They work line by line ✓
  - c) They are used only for assembly language
  - d) They use mnemonics
26. The binary equivalent of decimal 10 is:
- a) 1001
  - b) 1010 ✓
  - c) 1110
  - d) 1100
27. Which number system is commonly used in everyday calculations?
- a) Binary
  - b) Decimal ✓
  - c) Octal
  - d) Hexadecimal
28. Which of the following is NOT a programming language?
- a) Python
  - b) FORTRAN
  - c) SQL
  - d) French ✓
29. Why are number systems important in computing?
- a) They help in decoration
  - b) They help represent data and values ✓
  - c) They increase monitor size
  - d) They reduce electricity bills
30. Which statement best explains programming languages?
- a) They are used only for typing
  - b) They help humans communicate with computers ✓
  - c) They are computer parts
  - d) They store electricity

## Assignment 2

### MCQs – Digital Citizenship

- Which of the following best describes a responsible digital citizen?  
a) Someone who only plays games online  
b) A person who uses digital technology safely and responsibly ✓  
c) A person who avoids the internet completely  
d) Someone who only watches videos online
- Which action shows proper netiquette?  
a) Posting rude comments  
b) Respecting others online ✓  
c) Sharing fake news  
d) Hacking accounts
- What is the meaning of a digital footprint?  
a) The speed of internet  
b) The memory of a computer  
c) The record of online activities ✓  
d) The design of a website
- Which of the following creates an active digital footprint?  
a) Visiting a website  
b) Watching advertisements  
c) Posting photos online ✓  
d) Browsing secretly
- Rahul only visits websites and watches videos without posting anything. What type of footprint is created?  
a) Active footprint  
b) Passive footprint ✓  
c) Permanent footprint  
d) Public footprint
- Which of the following is considered a trusted source of information?  
a) Random social media messages  
b) Unknown blogs  
c) Verified educational websites ✓  
d) Rumors shared online
- Why is sharing passwords unsafe?  
a) It improves privacy  
b) Others may misuse personal accounts ✓  
c) It increases internet speed  
d) It creates backups
- Which behavior is against good digital citizenship?  
a) Respecting privacy  
b) Using strong passwords  
c) Cyberbullying ✓  
d) Verifying information
- A digital contributor is someone who:  
a) Only reads online content  
b) Creates and shares useful content ✓  
c) Avoids digital platforms  
d) Deletes information online
- Which of the following is an example of responsible online behavior?  
a) Posting harmful comments  
b) Sharing personal information publicly  
c) Verifying facts before sharing ✓  
d) Using weak passwords
- What is the main purpose of netiquette?  
a) Increasing internet speed  
b) Improving online communication ✓  
c) Storing data safely  
d) Creating websites
- Which of the following is a “Don’t” in the digital world?  
a) Respect others  
b) Use privacy settings  
c) Share harmful content ✓  
d) Verify information
- Why should personal details not be shared on unknown websites?  
a) It wastes time  
b) It may lead to privacy and security risks ✓  
c) It improves online reputation  
d) It increases storage space
- Which of the following is an example of passive digital footprint?  
a) Uploading a video  
b) Writing comments  
c) Browsing websites ✓  
d) Posting photos

15. What can happen if fake news is shared without verification?  
a) It spreads misinformation ✓  
b) It improves knowledge  
c) It increases privacy  
d) It makes websites faster
16. Why is it important to use strong passwords?  
a) To decorate accounts  
b) To protect personal information ✓  
c) To increase internet speed  
d) To create footprints
17. Which of the following is a right of a digital citizen?  
a) Spreading rumors  
b) Accessing information online ✓  
c) Cyberbullying others  
d) Hacking accounts
18. Which action reflects poor netiquette?  
a) Respecting opinions  
b) Using polite language  
c) Posting rude comments ✓  
d) Helping others online
19. What is one major effect of digital footprints?  
a) They disappear quickly  
b) They can affect future reputation ✓  
c) They reduce internet speed  
d) They damage computers
20. Why should students verify information before sharing?  
a) To spread rumors faster  
b) To ensure information is correct ✓  
c) To create confusion  
d) To avoid studying
21. Which online activity is safest?  
a) Sharing passwords with friends  
b) Posting personal details publicly  
c) Using privacy settings ✓  
d) Clicking unknown links
22. Why is cyberbullying harmful?  
a) It improves communication  
b) It hurts people emotionally ✓  
c) It helps make friends  
d) It increases popularity
23. Which statement about digital footprints is correct?  
a) They are always temporary  
b) They can remain online for a long time ✓  
c) They only exist on gaming sites  
d) They cannot affect future life
24. Which of the following best explains responsible digital behavior?  
a) Ignoring online safety rules  
b) Respecting others and using technology wisely ✓  
c) Posting anything without thinking  
d) Sharing fake information
25. Which example shows positive use of digital platforms?  
a) Uploading educational videos ✓  
b) Spreading rumors online  
c) Sharing private information  
d) Posting harmful messages
26. Why should we respect others' privacy online?  
a) To create trust and safety ✓  
b) To increase followers  
c) To improve gaming skills  
d) To save internet data
27. Which of the following can create a negative digital image?  
a) Helpful posts  
b) Educational content  
c) Harmful comments ✓  
d) Respectful communication
28. Which activity is most likely to create an active digital footprint?  
a) Visiting websites silently  
b) Reading online articles  
c) Posting comments on social media ✓  
d) Browsing educational pages

29. A good digital citizen should:

- a) Ignore online rules
- b) Follow safe and respectful practices ✓

- c) Share every message immediately
- d) Use weak passwords

30. Why is digital citizenship important in modern life?

- a) It teaches responsible and safe technology use ✓
- b) It replaces schools completely

- c) It only helps gamers
- d) It reduces internet usage

## Class 6 (Programming Language)

### Assignment-1

1. A set of instructions given to a computer is called:

- a) Recipe      b) Program ✓      c) Poem      d) Story

2. Which language uses binary digits 0 and 1?

- a) Assembly      b) Machine ✓      c) High-level      d) SQL

3. Mnemonics are used in:

- a) Machine language      b) Assembly language ✓      c) SQL      d) Natural language

4. Which of these is a high-level programming language?

- a) FORTRAN ✓      b) Binary      c) Octal      d) Mnemonics

5. SQL is mainly used for:

- a) Database management ✓      b) Music      c) Graphics      d) Games

6. Interpreter translates code:

- a) Entire program at once      b) Line by line ✓  
c) Into mnemonics      d) Into decimal

7. Compiler translates:

- a) Line by line      b) Whole program ✓      c) Only binary      d) Only mnemonics

8. Which generation of languages uses Artificial Intelligence?

- a) First      b) Third      c) Fifth ✓      d) Fourth

9. Decimal number system has base:

- a) 2      b) 8      c) 10 ✓      d) 16

10. Binary number system is used by:

- a) Humans      b) Computers ✓      c) Animals      d) Robots only

11. Octal number system uses digits:

- a) 0-7 ✓      b) 0-9      c) 0-15      d) 0-1

12. Hexadecimal system uses digits and letters up to:

- a) F ✓                      b) G            c) H            d) Z

13. Which was the first electronic computer?

- a) ENIAC ✓            b) FORTRAN            c) SQL            d) BASIC

14. Who is known as the Father of Computer?

- a) Charles Babbage ✓            b) John McCarthy            c) Alan Turing            d) Bill Gates

15. John McCarthy developed which language?

- a) LISP ✓            b) SQL            c) FORTRAN            d) BASIC

16. Which language is closest to human language?

- a) High-level ✓            b) Machine            c) Assembly            d) Binary

17. Which language is the lowest-level language?

- a) Machine ✓            b) Assembly            c) SQL            d) FORTRAN

18. Fourth-generation languages are mainly:

- a) Business-oriented ✓            b) Binary            c) Mnemonics            d) AI-based

19. Which system is most commonly used in everyday life?

- a) Decimal ✓            b) Binary            c) Octal            d) Hexadecimal

20. Which language requires an assembler?

- a) Assembly ✓            b) Machine            c) SQL            d) FORTRAN

21. Which language was the first popular third-generation language?

- a) FORTRAN ✓            b) SQL            c) BASIC            d) LISP

22. Which of these is NOT a programming language?

- a) Python            b) Java            c) English ✓            d) SQL

23. Programming helps in:

- a) Logical thinking ✓            b) Singing            c) Dancing            d) Cooking

24. Which language is business-oriented?

- a) Fourth-generation ✓            b) First-generation  
c) Fifth-generation            d) Second-generation

**25. Decimal 10 equals binary:**

- a) 1010 ✓      b) 1111      c) 1001      d) 1100

**26. Which language uses mnemonics instead of binary?**

- a) Assembly ✓      b) Machine      c) SQL      d) FORTRAN

**27. Which of these is a database language?**

- a) SQL ✓      b) Python      c) BASIC      d) FORTRAN

**28. Which language is easier than machine language but still low-level?**

- a) Assembly ✓      b) SQL      c) FORTRAN      d) LISP

**29. Which number system simplifies binary representation?**

- a) Octal ✓      b) Decimal      c) Hexadecimal      d) SQL

**30. Which number system represents binary numbers in compact form?**

- a) Hexadecimal ✓      b) Octal      c) Decimal      d) Assembly