Lesson- 2
How did the dog found himself a master?

How did the dog found himself a master
Very Short Answer Type Questions.   (2 marks each)

Q 1. The dog decided to serve someone. Why?

Q2. Why did the dog want to serve a master rather than be served?

Q3. The dog left the bear. Why?

Q 4. Why was the bear afraid of the lion?

Q5. Why were the cows and running in panic?

Q6. Why do you think the lion was afraid of man in spite of being so powerful?

Q7. What was the lifestyle of the dogs earlier?

Q8. Why did the dog find man the strongest?

Q9. Why did the wolf sniff and hide in the bushes?

Short Answer Type Questions
 (3 marks each)

Q1. The human beings became the master of dogs. How?

Q2. When the lion came to know about human presence , what was his reaction?

Q3. The dog came to know that the bear was stronger than the wolf. How?

Long Answer Type Questions

Q1. Which animals were served by the dog? What was the reaction for the dog to leave them one by one?

Q2. How can you say that the dog was selfish?

Extract Based Questions

Q1. Dogs were once their own master and lived the way wolves do, in freedom, until a dog was born who was ill pleased with this way of life . He was sick and tired of wandering about by himself looking for food and being frightened of those who were stronger than him.

He thought it over and decided that the best thing for him to do was to become the servant of one who was stinger than anyone on earth, and he set out to find such a master.

A. What life disk the dogs once live?

b. What were the two things that the dog was sick and tired of?

c. What did the dog decide to do and why?

d. Give the words from the passage that mean in search of, bored?

Q2. They walked and they walked, and all of a sudden the wolf lifted his nose, sniffed, started quickly off the path and into the bushes and crept deeper into the forest. The dog was much surprised.

"What's come over you , master?" He asked." What has frightened you so?"

"Can't you see? There's bear out there, and he might eat up both of us- you and me".

A. Why did the wolf lift his nose?

   b. What scared the wolf that he ran deeper into the forest ?

C. What made the wolf frightened?

d. Give the synonyms of : sniffed, lifted

Q3. They walked on and soon saw a need of cows, but just as they were about to come up to it, they were stopped by a terrible noise . The cows were mooing loudly and running in a panic in all directions.

The bear looked out from behind a tree, then he too ran hastily deeper into the forest.

A. Who does 'they' refer to?

b. Why did they stop?

c. How did the cows react on seeing a lion?

d. "Pick out words from the passage which mean : large group, lowing, fast.

Q 4. " What it's, master" is anything wrong? Asked the dog, surprised.

" I smell a man, then I'll say goodbye to you,Lion said. We 'd better run for it or we 'll be in trouble ."

I want a master who is stronger than anyone on earth"!

"Oh! Well then I'll say goodbye to join the an and he stayed with him and served him faithfully. This happened long ago, long ago, but to this day, the dog is man's most loyal servant and knows no other master

A. Whom did the dog address as ' master' ?

b. Why did the lion want to run?

c. Why did the dog leave the Lion?

d. Why did the dog leave the Lion?

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Lesson-3
Taro's Reward

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Very short Answer type Questions. (2marks each)

Q1. Who was Taro? Where did he live?

Q2. Why was Taro sadder than ever?

Q3. What are the qualities of Taro as good son?

Q4. Why did the old woman leave Taro's hut in a hurry?

Q5. What was the demand of Taro's father?

Q6. Why did Taro stop chopping wood?

Q7. Why did Taro decide to work harder?

Q 8. Why did he run in the direction of the sound?

Q9. What did Taro find in the forest while cutting woods.?

Q10. Why were the people angry and disappointed?

Q11. Why was there a long procession outside Taro's house?

Short Answer Type Questions. (3 marks each)

Question 1. Give a character sketch of Taro.

Question 2. How did Taro work harder?

Question 3. Taro got the magic sake for his father. How ?

Long Answer NType Questions.
(4 marks each)

Q1. Who was Taro? How do you know that he loved his parents?

Q2. Taro was being rewarded by God. What do you think about it? Give reasons to support your answer.

Extract Based Questions

Q1. Next morning, Taro jumped out of bed earlier than usual and made his way to the forest. He chopped and cut. Chopped and cut as the sun climbed and soon he was so warm that he had to take off his jacket. His mouth was dry and his face was set with sweat. ' My poor old father ! He thought . ' If only he was as I' And with that he began to chop even faster,thinking of the extra money he must earn to buy the sake to warm the old man's bones.

A. Why did Taro get up early in the morning?

b. Who made his way to the forest?

c. What was the reason for Taro's father to have the sake?

d.Give antonym for the word ' dry'.

Q 2. The afternoon a neighbor stopped by for a visit . Taro's father politely offered her a cup of the sake. The lady drank it greedily and thanked the old man.Then Taro told her story of the magic waterfall. Thanking them for the delicious drink, she left in a hurry . By night fall she had spread story throughout the whole village for the delicious drink, she left in a hurry. By nightfall she had spread the story throughout the village.

A. How did the lady come to know about the magic waterfall?

b. Who came to Taro's house for a visit?

c. The other neighbors also came to know about the magic waterfall. How?

d. Write synonyms for the word ' delicious'.

THE QUARREL (Poem)
By Eleanor Farjeon

Very Short Answer Type Questions: (2 marks each)

Question 1. Pick out all the rhyming words in the poem.

Question 2. How long did the Quarrel last?

Question 3. What was the reason of the Quarrel that continued till afternoon?

Question 4.Who ended the fight and how?

Question 5. Oh! come along' we can't go on all night'. Who said this lune and why?

Question 6. What lesson do you learn from the poem?

Long Answer Type Questions (4 marks each)

Question 1. Why should we not continue to quarrel with anyone?

Extract Based Question

1. *I quarrelled with my brother*
   don't know what about ,
   One thing led to another
   And somehow we fell out.
   The start of it was slight
   The end of it was strong.
   He said he was right
   I knew he was strong
   He said he was right
   I knew he was wrong,

Question 1. With whom did the poet quarrel?

Question 2. What was the point of the quarrel ?

Question 3. What was the outcome of the quarrel?

Question 4. What did the poet know about the quarrel?

2. *We hated one another*
   The afternoon turned black.
   Then suddenly my brother
   Thumped me on the back,
   And said," Oh, come along!
   We can't go on all night-

I was in the wrong
so she was in the right.

Question 1.Who hated each other?
Question 2. Why did the afternoon turn black?
Question 3.Who thumped the poet's back?
Question 4.How did the quarrel end in friendship?

<u>Class VI - MATHEMATICS</u>

Chapter 3 Playing with numbers

MCQ type sums-

Q1 Which of these20 is the factor of 50.
a. 10   b. 3   c. 7   d. 6

Q2 What is the Sixth multiple of 13?
a. 78   b. 65   c. 52   d. 91

Q3 Which of them is a prime number?
a. 13   b. 14   c. 28   d. 25

Q4 Which of them is a composite number?
a. 45   b. 11   c. 31   d. 13

Q5 The number of multiples of a given number is
a. 10   b. 100   c. 1000   d. infinite

Q6 The smallest composite number is
a. 4   b. 1   c. 9   d. 6

Q7 What are Two numbers called having only 1 as a common factor.
a. co-prime numbers   b. twin prime numbers
c. composite numbers   d. prime numbers.

Q8 The HCF of two co-prime numbers is
a. 0   b. 3   c. 2   d. 1

Q9 The HCF of 12 and 16 is
a. 2   b. 4   c. 6   d. 1

Q10 The LCM of 12 and 16 is
a. 24   b. 48   c. 96   d. 32

Q11 The HCF of two consecutive numbers is
a. 0   b. 1   c. 2   d. 3

Q12 The HCF of two consecutive odd numbers is
a. 3   b. 2   c. 1   d. 0

Q13 The HCF of two consecutive even numbers is
a. 0   b. 1   c. 2   d. 3

Q14 The HCF of 66,77,88
a. 11   b. 12   c. 13   d. 17

Q15 The LCM of two consecutive numbers is
a. their sum   b. their product
c. their difference   d. none of these

Q16 Write the name of the smallest odd composite number .

Q17 Find the smallest 4-digit number which is divisible by 6, 8, 9

Q18 what will be the LCM of two co-prime numbers?

Q19 Match the items in column I and column II.

Column I	Column II
(P)45	(A) multiple of 3
(Q)15	(B) factor of 40
(R)24	(C) multiple of 7
(S)20	(D) factor of 30
(T)35	(E) multiple of 9

Q20 Sort out even and odd numbers: 13, 28, 41, 99, 50, 255, 132, 664, 59, 29, 71, 165, 14

Q21 X completes one round of a running track in 8 minutes and Y completes it in 6 minutes. How long will it take for both to arrive at their starting point together, if they start at the same time and maintain their speed?

Q22 Find the HCF of 70, 105, 175.

Q23 Determine the smallest three-digit number which is exactly divisible by 6, 8 and 12.

Q24 Find the prime factorization of 4900

Q25 Find the L.C.M of the following by prime factorization method:
(i) 42, 63, 162
(ii) 42, 78, 104, 112

Q26 Write seven consecutive composite numbers less than 100 so that there is no prime number between them.

Q27 The length, breadth and height of a room are 825cm, 675cm and 450cm respectively. Find the longest tape which can measure the three dimensions of the room exactly.

Q28 Using divisibility test, determine which of the following numbers are divisible by 2; by 3; by 4; by 5; by 6; by 8; by 9; by 10; by 11.

Number	Divisible by								
	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11
128	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
82956									
187425									
275									
53056									
76392									
17322									

Q29 Find the HCF of the following numbers:
(a) 16, 48
(b) 10, 42
(c) 20, 60
(d) 18, 63
(e) 36, 84
(f) 32, 108
(g) 70, 115, 175
(h) 91, 112, 49
(i) 18, 54, 81
(j) 12, 45, 85

Q30 Fill in the blanks
a. Every multiple of a given number is greater than or equal to that _____.
b. The number _____ is the smallest prime number and is even.
c. HCF of 10 and 15 is _____.
d. First three multiples of 11 are _____.
e. The HCF of two co- prime numbers is _____.
f. The LCM of two co-prime numbers is _____.

g. If two given numbers are divisible by a number, then their _____ and _____also divisible by that number.

h. A number is divisible by _____, if it is divisible by both 3 and 6.

i. HCF of 11 and 44 is _____.

j. The numbers which are not multiple of 2 are called _____ numbers.

k. The numbers which are a multiple of 2 are called _____ numbers.

l. First two multiples of 8 are __

Case study-based questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.

Q31 Any two digit number can be written as ab, where a and b are its tens and one's digit respectively. A 2-digit number is of the form 10a + b, where a is any whole number from 1 to 9 and b is any whole number from 0 to 9. .Answer the following questions

1. Write the largest factor of 24.
     a)24   b) 12   c) 20   d)14

2. Write the smallest   factor of 24
     a)24   b) 12   c) 20   d)14

3. Count the number of factors that 24 have ?

     a)14   b) 8   c) 6   d) 4

4. Identify prime number from 1 , 2, 4, 6

     a)1   b) 2   c) 6   d) 4

5. If 31a5 is a multiple of 3, where a is a digit, what could be the values of a?

     a)1 , 7 ,12 ,17   b) 2 ,8 ,10   c) 6 ,0 ,3 ,9   d) 4 ,5 ,11

6. If the number ends with zero then it will always be divisible by 10.

    a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

Q32 Test of Divisibility:

A number is divisible by 2 only when it's unit digit is even.

A number is divisible by 3 only when the sum of its digits is divisible by 3.

A number is divisible by 4 if the number formed by its last two digits is divisible by 4.

A number is divisible by 5 only when it's unit digit is 0 or 5.

A number is divisible by 6 if it is divisible by both 2 and 3.

A number is divisible by 8 if it is divisible by both 2 and 4.

A number is divisible by 9 only when the sum of its digits is divisible by 9.

A number is divisible by 10 if it's unit digit is zero.

A number is even or odd according to it's one's digit.

Answer the following questions based on above divisibility information :

a. Divisibility by 2**:** If the number ends with an even number i.e. 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8 then it will always be divisible by 2.

1. Check whether the number 23 is divisible by 2 or not.
   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

2 Check whether the number 630 is divisible by 2 or not.
   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

3. If the number ends with an even number , then it will always be divisible by 2.

   a) True   b) False:

b. Divisibility by 3: If the sum of all the digits of the given number is divisible by 3, then that number will also be divisible by 3.

1. Check whether the number 232 is divisible by 3 or not.
   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

2 Check whether the number 6300 is divisible by 2 or not.
   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

3. If the sum of all the digits of the given number is divisible by 3, then it will always be divisible by 2.

   a) True   b) False:

c. Divisibility by 4: If the last two digits of the number are divisible by 4 then that number will also be divisible by 4.

1. Check whether the number 1748 is divisible by 4 or not.
   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

2 Check whether the number 258 is divisible by 4 or not.
   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

3. If the last two digits of the number are divisible by 4 then that number will also be divisible by   a) True   b) False:

d. Divisibility by 5: If the number ends with '0' or '5' then it will always be divisible by 5.

1. Check whether the number 23is divisible by 5 or not.
   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

2. Check whether the number 630 is divisible by 5 or not.
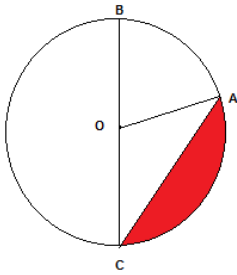   a)Yes   b) No   c) can't tell

3. If the number ends with '0' or '5' then it will always be divisible by 5.
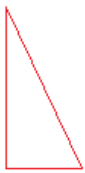
a) True   b) False:

Chapter 4 Basic Geometrical Ideas

Q1

(a) Write the Diameter in the figure
(b) Write the radius in the figure
(c) Write the chord in the figure
(d) What is the red portion called
(e) BC = ___ OC

Q2 Which is of these is not a polygon
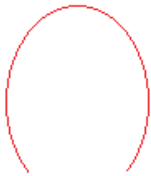

a)   b)   c)   d)
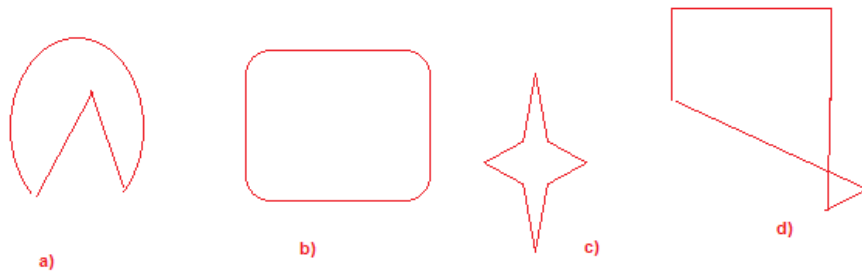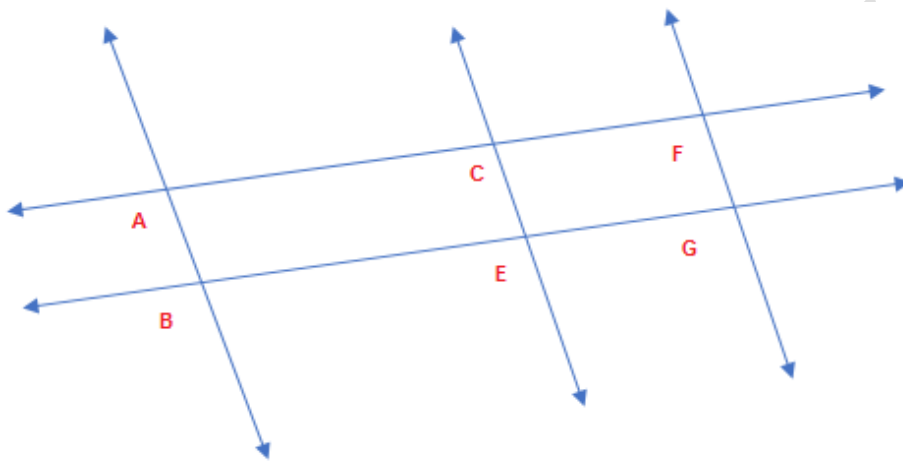
Q3 Which is of these is not a closed curve

a)   b)   c)   d)

Q4 Which is of these is not a simple curve
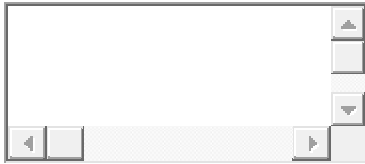
a)   b)   c)   d)

Q5

Please find below based on above figure
(a) A pair of intersecting lines
(b) A pair of parallel lines
(c) Intersecting points
(d) Write down two line segments in the figure
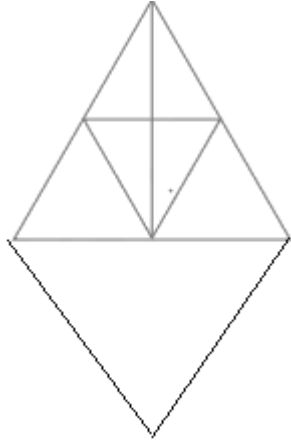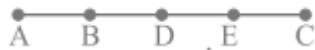(e) Represent all the lines in the figure

Q6
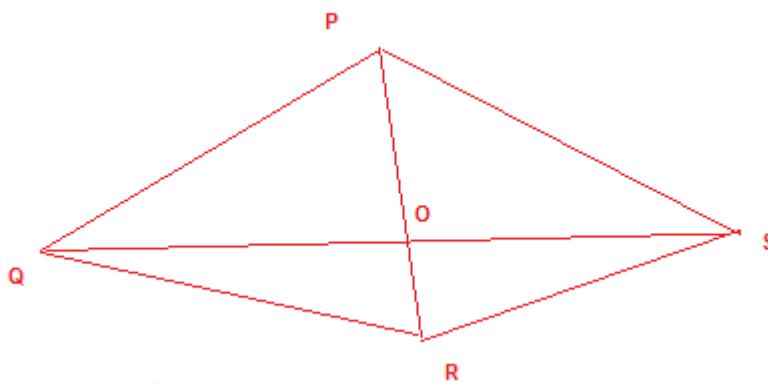
(a) Find all the triangles in the above figures
(b) Find all the angles in the figure

Q7 Find the number of triangles in the below figure
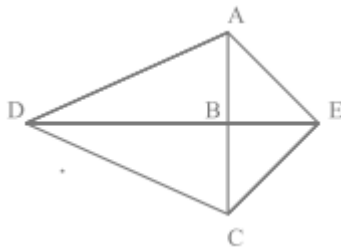
Q8 How many line segments are there? Name them.

A   B   D   E   C
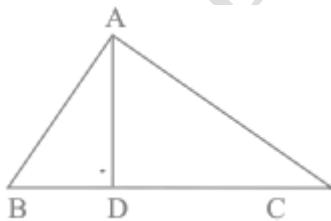
Q9 How many right angles are present in below figures And Name them also
a.

Here AB ⊥ DE
b.

Here AD ⊥ BC and ∠ BAC=90^0

Q10 If the sum of two angles is equal to an obtuse angle, then which of the following is not possible?
(A) One obtuse angle and one acute angle.
(B) One right angle and one acute angle.
(C) Two acute angles.
(D) Two right angles.

Q11 Fill in the blanks

(a) A triangle is a _____ polygon
(b) The distance around the circle is called _____
(c) A _____ curve is one that does not cross itself.
(d) The join of any two non-adjacent vertices in a polygon is called _____

Q12 Crossword Puzzle
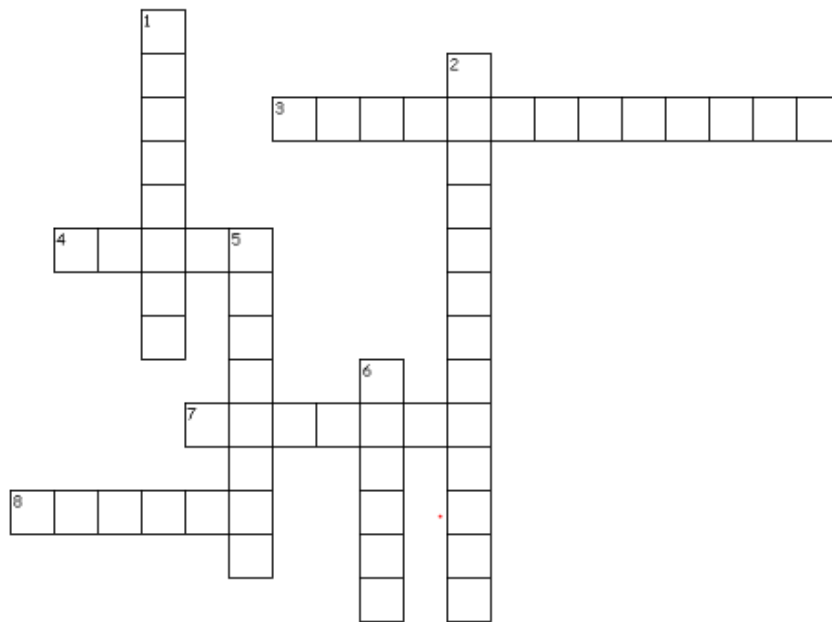
Across
3. It is the distance around the circle
4. It is a line segment joining any two points on the circle.
7. it is a region in the interior of the circle enclosed by an arc and a chord.
8. it is the path of a point moving at the same distance from a fixed point.
Down
1. figures made entirely of line segments
2. It is a four-sided polygon
5. it is a chord passing through the centre of the circle.
6. it is the meeting point of a pair of sides

Q13 Write the name of the pair of adjacent angles in the given figure?
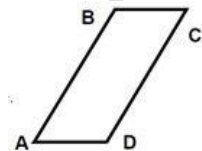
Q14 How many lines pass through one point?

Q15 Observe a figure and answer the following question

Name the points which are in exterior of the angle

Name the points which lies on the angle

Name the points which are in the interior of the angle.
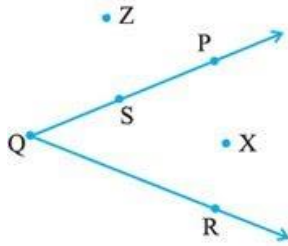
Q16 Match the following:-

Column A	Column B
1. Every circle has a point at	(a) Diameter
2. Line segment passing through the centre of a circle	(b) Centre
3. Half of the diameter	(c) Arc
4. The path in the circle formed from two points on the circle	(d) Radius

Q17 Fill up the following:

a.   _____ has no length, breadth, height or thickness.
b.   A line segment has a definite _____ .
c.   Curves that do not intersect themselves are called _____ curves.
d.   An 'angle' is made up of _____ rays having a common end point.

Q18 State true or false:

a.   A point indicates a definite position.
b.   A line segment is a part of a plane.
c.   A line is a set of points closely arranged.
d.   Two lines in a plane always intersect in a point.

Q19 Classify the following curves as open or closed.
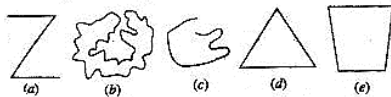
Q20 Draw rough diagrams to illustrate the following :a) Open curve b) Closed curve.

Q21 How many end points a line segment have?

Q22 Illustrate, if possible, each one of the following with a rough diagram :

a.   A closed curve that is not a polygon.
b.   An open curve made up entirely of line segments.

c.   A polygon with two sides.

Q23 From the figure identify

a.   the centre of circle.
b.   three radii
c.   a diameter
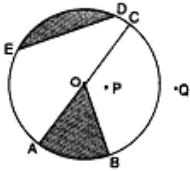
Q24 Write the points which are:
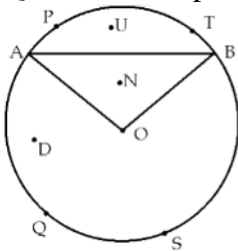
a.   in the minor sector OAPB
b.   minor segment ATB
c.   major sector OAQB
d.   major arc AQB
e.   minor arc APB

Q25 Define the following terms:

a.   Line segment,
b.   Line,
c.   Intersecting lines,
d.   Parallel lines

Case study-based questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.

Q26 Basic Geometrical Ideas helps us in understanding angles and lines . A figure has been provided for students for recognising some important values using this figure name:

(a) Five points

(b) A line

(c) Four rays

(d) Five line segments
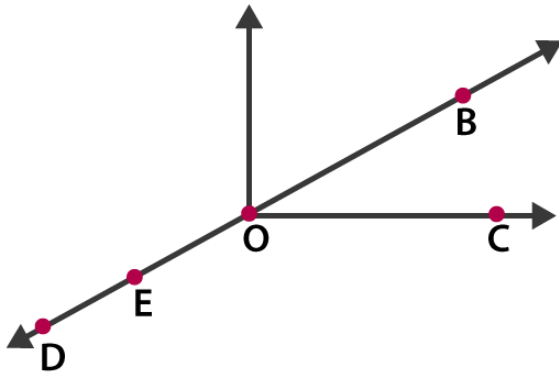
Q27 The term 'Geometry' is derived from the Greek word 'Geometron'. This has 2 equivalents. **'Geo'** means Earth and **'metron'** means Measurement.**B**ased on above information answer the following questions :

1. It determines a location and is usually determined by a capital letter.
   a) Point   b) Line segment   c) Line   d) Intersecting lines
2. The shortest distance between two points is called a _____ .
   a) Point   b) Line segment   c) Line   d) Intersecting lines
3. By extending a line segment indefinitely on both sides, a _____is obtained.
   a) Point   b) Line segment   c) Line   d) Intersecting lines
4. If two distinct lines meet or cross at a point, they are called _____ lines.
   a) Point   b) Line segment   c) Line   d) Intersecting lines
5. _____ are lines which are always the same distance apart and never intersect anywhere in a plane.
   a) Parallel lines   b) Point   c) Line   d) Intersecting lines

Q28 A polygon can be defined as a closed curve which is made up of line segments. Polygons can be of numerous types like triangles (having 3 line segments), quadrilaterals (having 4 line segments), pentagon (having 5 line segments), and so on. Based on above information answer the following questions :

1. A ray is a line which starts from a particular point and goes infinitely towards a particular direction.   a) Curve   b) Ray   c) Line   d) Intersecting lines
2. It is a drawing which is done without lifting the pencil.
   a) Curve   b) Ray   c) Line   d) Closed and open curves
3. A curve that never crosses itself is a simple curve.
   a) Curve   b) Ray   c) Line   d) Simple curve
4. A curve is closed if its ends are joined. Otherwise, it is an open curve.
   a) Curve   b) Angle   c) Line   d) Closed and open curves

5. It is made up of two rays which are starting from a common point.
   a) Curve   b) Angle   c) Line   d) Closed and open curves

Chapter 13 Symmetry

Q1 Identify the number of lines of symmetry in the given below:
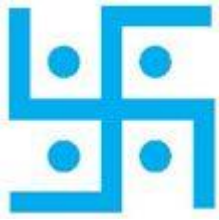
     a. None of these
     b. 4
     c. 2
     d. 3

Q2 If a figure has two or more lines of symmetry, should it have rotational symmetry of order more than 1?

     e. Yes
     f. May be
     g. None of these
     h. No

Q3 Which of the followings has no line of symmetry?

     i. U
     j. H
     k. S
     l. A

Q4 The order of the rotational symmetry of the given figure below about the point marked 'x'

     m. 1
     n. 4
     o. 3
     p. 0

Q5 Which of the following figures does not have line of symmetry always?

     q. A triangle
     r. An angle
     s. A square
     t. A line

Q6 Match the following-

Column A	Column B
a. Taj Mahal	p. Horizontal & Vertical
b. Scissor	q. Symmetric Monument
c. Letter 'I'	r. No line of symmetry
d. Scalene triangle	s. One line of symmetry

Q7 Fill in the blanks-

u. The geometrical figure _____ has 2 lines of symmetry.
v. The alphabet 'A' has _____ line of symmetry.
w. The circle has _____ line of symmetry.
x. The flower which has lines of symmetry is _____.

Q8 State whether the following statements are true or false

y. Number 'zero' has no line of symmetry.
z. Alphabet 'Z' has horizontal line of symmetry.
aa. An image in the mirror is as far behind the mirror as the object in front of mirror.
bb. Symmetrical objects are identical to each other.

Q9 Name 2 symmetrical pulses

Q10 What is the another name of line of symmetry?

Q11 In each figure alongside, a letter of the alphabet is shown along with a vertical line. Take the mirror image of the letter in the given line. Find which letters look the same after reflection (i.e., which letters look the same in the image), and which do not. Can you guess why?
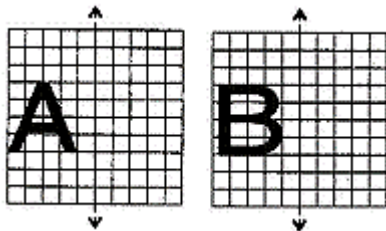
Try for O E M N P H L T S V X

Q12 In the figure, l is the line of symmetry. Draw the image of the triangle and complete the diagram so that it becomes symmetric.
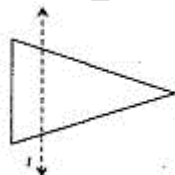
Q13 Draw 3-shape which is not polygon. Draw line of symmetry in it.

Q14 In environment butterfly are found colourful butterfly are the gift of nature. Does all butterfly have the line of symmetry?

Q15 What is symmetry? Name all type of symmetry.

SCIENCE

Chapter-4 (Sorting Materials into Groups)

Choose the correct option in the following questions:

1) What makes the basis of sorting materials into groups?

(a) Similarities in their properties (b) Differences in their

properties

(c) Both similarities and differences in their properties (d) All of these

2) Which one will show a metallic lustre?

(a) Any surface of a metal (b) Freshly cut surface of a metal

(c) Freshly cut surface of non-metal (d) Surfaces of all materials

3) An oily thin paper sheet will be

(a) transparent (b) translucent (c) opaque (d) cannot be predicted

4) Purpose of sorting material into groups is

(a) to rtudy their properties (b) convenience (c) both (a) and (b) (d) inconvenience

5) Which is a set of transparent materials?

(a) Glass and air (b) Water and glass (c) Water and air (d) All of these

6) Choose the opaque object from the following:

(a) Charcoal (b) Air (c) Glass (d) Water.

7) Which one of the following is not soluble in water?

(a) Turmeric powder (b) Common salt (c) Alum (d) All are soluble

8) Which object shines?

(a) Plastic toy (b) Cotton shirt (c) Steel spoon (d) Stone piece

9) Which of the following has reddish brown colour?

(a) Gold (b) Copper (c) Iron (d) Brass

10) Which one of the following is insoluble in water?

(a) Alcohol (b) Sodium chloride (c) Coconut oil (d) Sugar

CASE STUDY- Ques 11-16 are based on this passage. This question contains five subparts each. You are expected to answer any four sub parts in these questions. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Classification is the grouping or sorting together of things possessing similar or dissimilar characteristics or properties. Grouping the objects helps us to arrange them in a systematic manner. The objects when grouped are easy to handle. When grouped, it is easy to know the properties of an object clearly. Grouping also makes easy to compare two objects. The liquids which dissolve in water are called miscible liquids. Example: vinegar, alcohol, milk, etc. The liquids which do not dissolve in water are called immiscible liquids. Example: kerosene oil, coconut oil, petrol, diesel, ether etc.

11) An oily thin paper sheet will be

(a) transparent (b) translucent (c) opaque (d) cannot be predicted

12) Purpose of sorting material into groups is

(a) to study their properties (b) convenience (c) both (a) and (b) (d) inconvenience

13) Which is a set of transparent materials?

(a) Glass and air (b) Water and glass (c) Water and air (d) All of these

14) Choose the opaque object from the following:

(a) Charcoal (b) Air (c) Glass (d) Water

15) Which one of the following is not soluble in water?

(a) Turmeric powder (b) Common salt (c) Alum (d) All are soluble

16) Which object shines?

(a) Plastic toy (b) Cotton shirt (c) Steel spoon (d) Stone piece

In Question numbers 17 (i) and (ii), two statements are given- one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) A is true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

17) I) Assertion: Materials that can be compressed are called soft materials.

Reason: Iron, copper and aluminium are soft substances.

II) Assertion: Classification helps in systematic study of objects.

Reason: Different types of objects can be made up of the same material.

Answer the following questions in one word1) Name two objects made from wood.

2) Name some materials that can sink in water.

3) Name two lustrous material.

4) Name two items that float on water.

5) Give two example of translucent material.

6) Which state of matter can easily change its shape and volume?

7) Name one material that floats on oil.

8) Name the hardest natural occurring substance.

Short answer type questions1) Define the terms soluble and insoluble.

2) Name the various materials from which following things can be made:

Shoes, chair, coins, utensils, clothes

3) Why water is called universal solvent?

4) List the following substances as soluble and insoluble in water:

Sand, salt, sugar, paint, chili powder, ghee, blotting paper

5) Why is tumbler not made with a piece of cloth?

6) Write any three similarities between iron, copper, aluminium.

7) What are lustrous materials?

8) What is the difference between soft and hard material?

9) How can you make paper translucent?

Long answer type questions1) What do you mean by classification?

2) What is the need for classification?

3) On what basis are the various objects grouped?

4) List five materials. Name one thing that is made from each of these.

5) Define the terms transparent, translucent and opaque material.

6) What are miscible and immiscible liquids?

7) Name the three states of matter. In what ways are they different from each other?

8) Describe an experiment to prove that water is transparent.

Chapter-5 (Separation of Substances)

Choose the correct option in the following questions:

1) Butter is separated from milk by

(a) sedimentation (b) filtration (c) churning (d) decantation

2) Filtration is a method to separate the components of a

(a) solution (b) mixture of a liquid and an insoluble substance

(c) both (a) and (b) (d) pure substance

3) Threshing is done by-

(a) beating (b) bullocks (c) machines (d) all of these

4) Which method is used to separate pebbles and stones from sand?

(a) Handpicking (b) Winnowing (c) Sieving (d) Any of these

5) The components of a solution (say sugar in water) can be separated by

(a) filtration (b) evaporation (c) sedimentation (d) decantation

6) Sand from water is separated by

(a) sieving (b) evaporation (c) filtration (d) sedimentation and decantation

7) The process of conversion of water vapours into liquid is called

(a) condensation (b) decantation (c) sedimentation (d) evaporation

8) The process of conversion of water into its vapours is called

(a) evaporation (b) condensation (c) guttation (d) transpiration

9) A mixture of ammonium chloride and sand is separated by

(a) evaporation (b) decantation (c) sublimation (d) filtration

10) The property which forms the basis of sieving

(a) difference in weight (b) difference in colour (c) difference in shape (d) difference

in size

CASE STUDY- Ques 11-15 are based on this passage. This question contains five sub-parts

each. You are expected to answer any four sub parts in these questions. Read the passage

carefully and answer the questions.

11) Filtration is a method to separate the components of a

(a) solution (b) mixture of a liquid and an insoluble substance

(c) both (a) and (b) (d) pure substance

12) Threshing is done by

(a) beating (b) bullocks (c) machines (d) all of these

13) Which method is used to separate pebbles and stones from sand?

(a) Handpicking (b) Winnowing (c) Sieving (d) Any of these

14) The components of a solution (say sugar in water) can be separated by-

(a) filtration (b) evaporation (c) sedimentation (d) decantation

15) Sand from water is separated by-

(a) sieving (b) evaporation (c) filtration (d) sedimentation and decantation

In Question numbers 16 (i) and (ii), two statements are given- one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) A is true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

16) I) Assertion: A mixture of cement and pebbles can be separated by using the sieve with small pores.

Reason: A sieve with small pores will allow only small cement particles to pass through and will hold back the pebbles.

II) Assertion: Water is termed as universal constant.

Reason: Water can dissolve many substances.

Very Short Answer type questions1) How will you separate mango from a mixture of mango and Apple?

2) You are given a mixture of salt and sand. Can you separate them by picking?

3) How can you separate grains from stalk?

4) Name the other methods used to separate solid material of different size.

5) Name the process used to separate heavier and lighter components of a mixture.

6) What is evaporation?

7) Name the method by which we get salt from ocean water.

8) Define condensation?

Short answer type questions1) What is mixture?

2) Write various methods of separation of components from their mixture.

3) Define the term handpicking.

4) What do you mean by threshing? Where is it used?

5) Write three methods of separation.

6) Define winnowing.

7) What do you mean by sieving? Give an example.

Long answer type questions1) Differentiate between saturated and unsaturated solutions.

2) Describe the method to obtain salt from seawater.

3) What is decantation? Where is decantation used? Give two examples.

4) Explain the method that can be used for separating the following mixture:

a. Send and husk

b. Wheat, sugar and stalk

c. Water and petrol

d. Rice and salt

e. Sand and salt

5) Why does visibility increase after rain?

Civics
Chapter- 2 Diversity and Discrimination

Q.1 Multiple choice question:-
(a) Which community was treated as untouchables in the Bombay Presidency.
    (a) Koli   (b) Mahar   (c) Nayar   (d) Munda
(b) India is a secular country means
    (a) People have the freedom to practice their religion without any discrimination.
    (b) Only Hindus are allowed to live in the country.
    (c) People of India have the freedom to live in any part of the country.
    (d) All Indians are equal on the basis of caste and creed.

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:-
(a) _____ fought for the rights of Dalits.
(b) The upper castes did not give the so called _____ the same rights as they enjoyed.
(c) If you do something to put other people down, you are _____ against them.
(d) _____ stop us from looking at each person as a unique individual.
(e) _____ is the meaning of word "Dalit".
(f) Dr. Ambedkar went to England to become a ____
(g) Now a day _____ term is used for disabled.

Q.3 True / false
(a) Dr Ambedkar had fought for the rights of the Dalits.
(b) We feel safe and secure with people who look, talk, dress and think like us.
(c) Dalits are referred to as SC.
(d) Dr. Bhi, Rao Ambedkar belonged to the untouchable caste.

(e) Discrimination takes place when people act on their prejudices

Q.4 Define the following:-

(a) Prejudice (b) Stereotypes (c) Constitution (d) Untouchables

Q.5 Very short answer questions:-

(a) Write an example of gender stereotypes.

(b) How many major religions are there in the world?

(c) Write the name used by government for Dalits.

(d) What is Mahar?

(e) Who was the chairman of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

(f) 'Some people may experience both kinds of discrimination.' What do you mean by both kind of discrimination?.

(g) Mention the activity/occupation which are considered less valued.

(h) Who were dalits?

(i) What is the important element of our unity?

Q.6 Short answer questions:-

(a) What does the Constitution say with regard to equality?

(b) How does discrimination occur?

Q.7 long answer question:-

Q.1 What is the difference between discrimination and stereotypes?

Q.8 Comprehensive questions:-

(a) Name a political party of the dalits in India that has attained the status of a national party.

(b) Name the four main caste system according to Indian Varna System.

(c) What was the purpose of launching Laadli Scheme by the Delhi government?

(d) Who was the chairman of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

Q.9 Case study

A **stereotype** is a fixed idea that people have about what specific social groups or individuals are like, especially an idea that is wrong. Other terms that are associated with the term stereotype are *prejudice* and *cliché*. The term has a Greek origin: *stereos* means *solid* or *firm* and *typos* mean *blow, impression, engraved* or *mark*. The term was first used in the printing business. The first modern English use of the term was in 1850, meaning "image perpetuated without change."

Because stereotypes are standardized and simplified ideas of groups, based on some prejudices, they are not derived from objective facts, but rather subjective and often unverifiable ideas. As Sociologist Charles E. Hurst states* "One reason for stereotypes is the lack of personal, concrete familiarity that individuals have with persons in other racial or ethnic groups. Lack of familiarity encourages the lumping together of unknown individuals". The existence of stereotypes may be explained by the need of groups of people to view themselves as more normal or more superior than other groups. Consequently, stereotypes may be used to justify ill-founded prejudices or ignorance and prevent people of stereotyped groups from entering or succeeding in various activities or fields. The stereotyping group are, generally, reluctant to reconsider their attitudes and behavior towards stereotyped group. Stereotypes may affect people negatively. This includes forming inaccurate and distorted images and opinions of people. Stereotypes may also be used for scapegoating or for making general erroneous judgments about people. Some stereotyping people may feel comfortable when they prevent themselves from emotional identification with the stereotyped group,

which leads to xenophobic or racist behavior. Finally another serious consequence of stereotypes is the feeling of inferiority that the stereotyped people may have and which may impair their performance.

Q.1 The word stereotype has:

a. a Greek origin.

b. an English origin.

Q.2 Stereotypes are used to:

a. make generalizations about different groups of people.

b. have an accurate understanding of the stereotyped people.

Q.3 If you label people in terms of stereotypes, you will probably :

a. be having an exact judgment of their worth.

b. be behaving in a discriminatory way

Geography
Chapter- 2 Globe: Latitude and Longitude

Q.1 Multiple choice questions:-

1. What is a globe?

(a) True model of the earth (b) Miniature of the earth

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

2. What divides the earth into Northern and Southern Hemisphere?

(a) Tropic of cancer (b) Tropic of Capricorn (c) Equator (d) Arctic Circle

3. What is the degree of Great Circle?

(a) 0^0 (b) $23^0 30$'S (c) $23^0 30$'N (d) $66^0 30$'N

4. Which of the following is called the Prime Meridian?

(a) 0^0 longitude (b) 0^0 latitude

(c) 180^0 longitude (d) $82^0 30$'E longitude

5. What divide the earth into eastern and western hemispheres?

(a) Equator (b) Prime Meridian (c) $82^0 30$'E (d) 0^0 longitude

6. What time does earth take, rotating from one degree longitude to next longitude?

(a) 4 minutes (b) 15 minutes (c) 10 minutes (d) None of these

7. The time of India is ahead of that of England by

(a) 2 hours (b) 5 hours and 30 minutes (c) 3 hours (d) none of these

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:-

1. Torrid zone lies between _____ and _____.

2. Total number of Longitude are _____.

3. Total number of Latitudes are _____.

4. The distance between the longitude decreases towards _____.

5. Time difference between Greenwich and India is _____.

6. To locate a point, we need to know its latitude, as well a _____.

7. All places lying on the same _____ have the same time.

Q.3 State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The axis of the earth is not actually tilted as depicted in a globe.

2. The equator is the 0-degree latitude.

3. The Prime Meridian is the 180-degree longitude.

4. More than half of India lies in the Frigid Zone.

5. The Tropic of Capricorn does not pass through India.

6. The two Temperate Zones maintain a moderate climate.

7. The time at a place in the east of Greenwich is ahead of that in Greenwich,

8. The earth rotates from west to east.

9. The standard longitude for Indian time is the 64° longitude.

10. 90 degrees north latitude marks the North Pole and 90 degrees south latitude marks the South Pole.

Q.4 Define

1 Globe

2. Axis

3. Equator

4. Latitude

5. Longitude

6. Grid

Q.5 Very short answer questions

1. What is the shape of the Earth?

2. What is the degree of North Pole and South Pole?

3. What is the time difference between two consecutive Longitudes?

4. Full form of IST?

5. Name three heat zone of the Earth.

6. Which heat zone does the equator lie in?

7. What is the degree of standard meridian of India?

8. Which is the largest parallel on the globe?

9. What are the lines of longitudes also called?

10. Which longitude is taken as International Date Line?

11. Where do all the meridians meet?

Q.6 Short answer questions

1. What do we need to know to find the location of a place on the Earth?

2. Why every country needs Standard time from them?

3. Which longitude is treated as the standard meridian for India?

4. If it is 12 PM at Greenwich, then what will be the time at 150^0W?

5. Define Indian Standard Time (IST)

Q.7 Long answer questions

1. What is the difference between the Parallels of Latitude and Meridians of Longitude?

2. Describe Important Parallels of Latitude with the help of diagram.

3. Describe major Heat zones of the earth with diagram.

Q.8 Comprehensive questions:-

1. The world is divided into how many time zones?

2. What is the total number of standard time zones of Russia?

Q.9 Map Work

1. Mark the following on the world map

(a) Major Latitudes of the earth

(b) 0^0 Prime Meridian

(c) 180^0 International Date Line

(d) Standard Meridian of India

(e) North Pole and South Pole

2. On the Political map of India mark all the state through which Tropic of Cancer pass.

History
From hunting gathering to growing food

Q1. Tick the correct option:

1. Why did hunter-gatherers move from place to place?

(a) In search of food   (b) In search of shelters

(c) Both (a) and (b)   (d) None of these

2. Where is water found?

(a) In lakes   (b) In streams   (c) In rivers   (d) All of these

3. How did the ancient people travel?

(a) By buses   (b) By trains   (c) By ships   (d) On foot

4. Who had found the things which were made and used by the hunters?

(a) Astrologists   (b) Archaeologists   (c) Psychologists   (d) None of these

5. In the ancient times tools were made up of which material?

(a) Stone   (b) Wood   (c) Bone   (d) All of these

6. For what purpose were the stone tools used?

(a) To cut meat and bone   (b) To chop fruits and roots

(c) To make spears and arrows   (d) All of these

7. Places where the people made tools are known as

(a) factory sites   (b) residence sites   (c) habitation site   (d) none of these

8. By which techniques were the stone tools made?

(a) Stone on stone technique   (b) Pressure flaking

(c) Both (a) and (b)   (d) None of these

9. What did indicate the finding of ash?

(a) Water   (b) Ice   (c) Fire   (d) All of these

10. For what purpose did the men, women and children collect the grains?

(a) For food   (b) For growing crops   (c) Both (a) and (b)   (d) None of these

11. When was the Mesolithic period?

(a) 6000-7000 years ago   (b) 7000-8000 years ago

(c) 8000-9000 years ago   (d) 12,000-10,000 years ago

12. Where was ash found?

(A) Kurnool   (b) Bhimbetka   (c) Chennai   (d) Delhi

13. The man had lived on this earth for several hundred years before he learned the art of writing this period is called

(a) Post-historic period   (b) Neo-historic period

(c) historic period   (d) Pre-historic period

14. In 9000B.C. began an intermediate stage in stone age culture which is called

(a) Mesolithic age   (b) Chalcolithic age

(c)Paleolithic period   (d) Neolithic age

15. Lithic means

(a) Age   (b) Old   (c) Fruit   (d) Stone

16. How do the historians know that early man aware of the usage of fire

(a) Through cave   (b) through Manuscripts

(c) Trace the ashes   (d) Through Inscription

17. The transitional phase between Palaeolithic and Neolithic age is known as

(a) Microlithic age   (b) Mesolithic age   (c) Macrolithic age   (d)
Masolithic age

18. The first animal to be trained was the

Horse   2. sheep   3. ancestor of dog

19. Jadeite stone was brought from?

China   2. Iran   3. Burma

20. Farmers and herders lived in groups called

tribes   2. storing   3. nomads

21. Burzahom was located in

Bihar   2. U P   3. Kashmir

22. Inamgaon is

Modern city   2. early village   3. neolithic site

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

1. The earliest period of the stone age was _____. (Palaeolithic)

2. Stone age is also called _____. (Pre- historic age)

3. Sites of Bhimbetka are known as _____ sites (habitation)

4. Natural caves and rock shelters are found in the _____ and the _____
plateau. (Vindhyas, Deccan)

5. Major climate change occurred _____ years ago. (12,000)

6. The first animals to be tamed was the wild ancestor of _____. (dog)

7. Burzahom located at _____ (Kashmir)

8. Several burial sites have been found at _____. (Mehrgarh)

9. One of the most famous Neolithic site, Catal Huyuk was found in _____.(Turkey)

10. Bhimbetka rock shelters are in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

12. Grasslands developed around 12000.

13. Rice requires more water than wheat and barley.

14. People began using pots for Cooking food.

15. Tribes have rich and unique culture traditions.

Q.3 Write True or False

1. Spears and arrows were used for hunting. True

2. Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as Factory sites.
True

3. The word 'Palaeolithic' came from Latin word. False

4. Some rivers are perennial while others are seasonal. True

Q4. Match the following:

Bhimbetka	Kolkata	3.
Neolithic site	Madhya Pradesh	1.
Modern city	Brahmagiri	4.
Megalithic site	Paiyampali	2.

Q5. Give answers in one word:

(a) Mention the shape of houses found in Mehrgarh.(square or rectangle/ triangle)

(b) Mention the type of houses that were found in Burzahom.(pit house/igloo)

(c)Early people painted in the wall of ?(houses/caves).

(d) Farmers and herders live in group are called?(nomads/tribes)

(e) What is used for grinding grains even today?(mortars/ red stone).

(f) Where is Mehrgarh in present day?(Bhutan/ Pakistan)

(g) Whose teeth are larger?(wild animals/ domestic animals)

Q.6 Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why do farmers grow some crops in some areas/ and not in other areas?.

2. Which was the first animal to be tamed?

3. Which animals were considered relatively gentle?

4. Mention the two purposes for which grains had to be stored.

5. What did people do to store grains?

6. Name some important sites where archaeologists have found evidence of farmers and herders.

7. How do scientists help in finding out whether the discovered sites were settlements of farmers and herders?

8. Name two sites found in Andhra Pradesh.

9. What were pit-houses and where have they been found?

10. Name two Neolithic tools which are used to grind grain even today.

11. What are 'tribes' in the context of farmers and herders?

12. Give one feature houses in Mehrgarh.

13. Why were people buried with animals, like goats?

14. Name two Paleolithic sites. Hunsi and Kurnool caves

15. Name two Neolithic sites. Hallur and Chirand

16. Mention any two features of Neolithic age.

17. Mention twochanges in the life of Early man after the discovery of agriculture.

18. Mention the shape of house founded in Mehrgarh. Square or rectangular.

19. Besides pit house , what were other things found by archaeologists in Buzahom. Cooking hearths and stone tools

20. Mention the type of house that were found in Burzahom.

21. Who have found the used things of hunters and gatherers?

22. What is site?

23. In which state Kurnool caves are located?

Q.7 Short Answer Type Questions

1. How did people become farmers? [V. Imp.]

2. How did people become herders?

3. Write about the Neolithic tools.

4. Which material was used to make tools?

5. Where is Bhimbetka located? For what it is famous?

6. Why people lived in places where good quality stones were available?

7. Arrange the following in increasing order.

Neolithic, Modern cities, Early villages, Megalithic, Palaeolithic

8. Write names of five ways in which grain was used?

9. Write important historical events against the following dates.

Ans.

DATES	EVENTS
About 12,000 years ago	Beginning of domestication of plants and animals.
About 8000years ago	Beginning of settlement at Mehrgarh.

10. What was burial?

11. Mention any two features of Neolithic age.

12. Mention two changes in the life of Early man after the discovery of agriculture.

13. List three ways in which hunter-gatherers used fire. Would you use fire for any of these purposes today?

14. Why did Hunter - gatherers travel from place to place? In what ways are these similar to/different from the reasons from which we travel today?

15-Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?
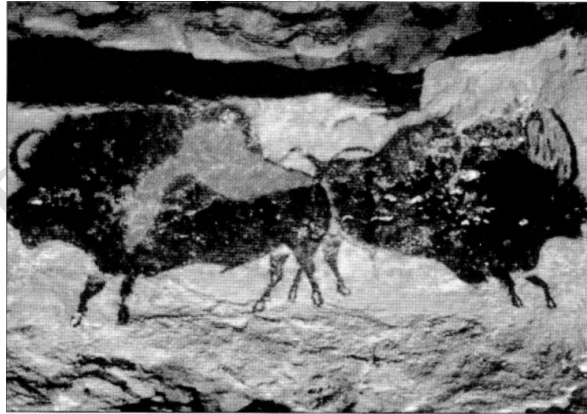
Q.8 Long answer type question

1. Why did the Hunters and Gatherers moved from place to place?

2. Write the different uses of tools?

Q9. Define

Domestication of animals - to tame animals.

Sites - Sites are the place where remains of ancient are found.

Q.10 Picture based question

1. In which country was the picture found. France

2. How many years old is the picture? About 20,000 – 10,000 years old.

3. The colors used in the picture are made up of _____. Minerals like ochre and iron ore and charcoal.

कक्षा-षष्ठ , विषय-संस्कृत
चतुर्थः पाठः - विद्यालयः (मध्यम व उत्तम पुरुष)

पुरुष	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम(Third person)	सः **(पुं)** सा **(स्त्री)**	तौ **(पुं)** ते **(स्त्री)**	ते **(पुं)** ताः **(स्त्री)** **कर्ता+क्रिया**	पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
मध्यम(Second person)	त्वम (तुम/आप)	यूवाम(तुमदोनों / आप दोनों)	यूयम (तुम सब / आप सब)	पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
उत्तम (First person)	अहम (मैं)	आवाम(हम दोनों)	वयम (हम सब)	पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

हिन्दी वाक्य –

प्रथम पुरुष	वह पढ़ता है।	वे दोनों पढ़ते हैं।	वे सब पढ़ते हैं।
प्रथम पुरुष	वह पढ़ती है।	वे दोनों पढ़ती हैं।	वे सब पढ़ती हैं।
मध्यम पुरुष	तुम पढ़ते हो।	तुम दोनों पढ़ते हो।	तुम सब पढ़ते हो।
उत्तम पुरुष	मैं पढ़ता हूँ।	हम दोनों पढ़ते हैं।	हम सब पढ़ते हैं।

लट लकार (वर्तमान काल / प्रजेंट टेंश)

पठ+ति=पठति	पठ+तः=पठतः	पठ+न्ति=पठन्ति
पठ+सि=पठसि	पठ+थः=पठथः	पठ+थ=पठथ
पठ+आमि=पठामि	पठ+आवः=पठावः	पठ+आमः=पठामः

सभी छात्र पठ धातु की तरह क्रीड़(खेलना) , चल(चलना), धाव(दौड़ना) , जिघ्र(सूंघना) , खाद(खाना) , पिब(पीना) , वद(बोलना) धातुओं के तीनों पुरुषों के रूप अपनी उत्तरपुस्तिका(नोटबुक) में लिखें और जैसे हिन्दी के वाक्य ऊपर दिये गए हैं उन्हीं की तरह इन धातुओं से भी वाक्य बनाए तथा उन्हें संस्कृत में परिवर्तित करें। जैसे –

वह खेलता है।सः क्रीड़ति।वे दोनों खेलते हैं।तौ क्रीड़तः।वे सब खेलते हैं।ते क्रीड़न्ति तुम खेलते हो।त्वं क्रीड़सि । तुम दोनों खेलते हो। यूवां क्रीड़थः। तुम सब खेलते हो। यूयम क्रीड़थ।

मैं खेलता हूँ।अहम क्रीड़ामि। हम दोनों खेलते हैं। आवाम क्रीड़ावः   हम सब खेलते हैं। वयम क्रीड़ामः।

एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

प्रश्न-1 निर्देशानुसारं वाक्यं परिवर्तनं कुरुत –(निर्देश अनुसार वाक्य परिवर्तन करें)

(क) सः पठति | (बहुवचने)-

(ख) सा गच्छति | (द्विवचने)-

(ग) ते गच्छतः | (बहुवचने)-

(घ) एषः चलति | (बहुवचने)-

(ङ) एषा धावति | (द्विवचन)-

(च) अहं नृत्यामि | (बहुवचन)-

(छ) त्वं पठसि | (बहुवचन)-

(ज) युवां क्रीडथः | (एकवचन)-

(झ) आवां जिघ्रावः | (बहुवचन)

(ञ) एतत पुस्तकम | (बहुवचन)

पंचमः पाठः - वृक्षाः

- एकपदेन उत्तरत-

(क) वृक्षाः कैः पातालं स्पृशन्ति ?

(ख)   वृक्षाः किं रचयन्ति ?

(ग) विहगाः कुत्र आसीना ?

(घ) कौतकेन वृक्षाः किं पश्यन्ति ?

(ङ) वृक्षाः किं प्रसार्य सत्कारं कुर्वति ?

(च) वृक्षाः कस्मिन शिरे वहन्ति ?

(छ) वृक्षाः कुत्र निवसन्ति ?

(ज) वने वने निवसन्तः के सन्ति ?

(झ) विहगैः वृक्षाः किं कुर्वन्ति ?

(ञ) "वनं वनं रचयन्ति वृक्षाः" अस्मिन वाक्ये कर्तृपदं किम् अस्ति ?

(ट) ' निवसन्तः वृक्षाः ' अत्र विशेष्यपदं किम अस्ति ?

(ठ) पवनं जलं च के निवसन्ति ?

(ड) ' आकाशम् ' इति पाठे किं पर्यायवाची शब्दं अस्ति ?

(ढ) वृक्षाः स्वप्रतिबिंबम कथं पश्यन्ति ?

(ण) वृक्षाः किं प्रसारयन्ति ?

(त) वृक्षाः प्राणिनां सत्कारं कथं कुर्वन्ति ?

षष्ठःपाठः - समुन्द्रतटः

- **एकपदेन उत्तरत-**
  - **(क)** जनाः काभिः जलविहारं कुर्वंति ?
  - **(ख)** भारतस्य दीर्घतमः समुन्द्रतटः कः ?
  - **(ग)** जनाः कुत्र स्वैरं विहरन्ति ?
  - **(घ)** बालकाः बालुकाभिः किं रचयन्ति ?
  - **(ङ)** कोच्चितटः केभ्यः ज्ञायते ?
  - **(च)** मेरीना समुन्द्र तटः कुत्र अस्ति ?
  - **(छ)** समुन्द्रतटे जनाः किमर्थम् आगच्छन्ति ?
  - **(ज)** मध्ये-मध्ये तरंगाः किं कुर्वन्ति ?
  - **(झ)** वैदेशिकव्यापाराय कः तटः प्रसिद्धः अस्ति ?
  - **(ञ)** जुहूतटे जनाः किं कुर्वन्ति ?
  - **(ट)** भारतस्य कति दिशासु समुन्द्रतटाः सन्ति ?
  - **(ठ)** त्रयाणाम् सागराणाम् संगमः कुत्र भवति ?
  - **(ड)** कन्याकुमारीतटे किं युगपदेन द्रष्टुम् शक्यते ?

COMPUTER

Chapter 3: Mail Merge

1. What is Mail Merge?

2. Explain mail merge process in detail.

3. What is advantage of using mail merge?

4. List the three mail steps in the mail merge process.

5. In brief, explain 'main Document' and 'Data Source' in mail merge?

6. List down the steps to merge mail through the mail merge task pane.

7. What do you understand by Data Source.

8. What do you understand by Main Documents.

9. Discuss the components of mail merge.

10. **Case based study Questions:**

Rajni is living in Delhi and her father in California. It is Rajni's birthday On 26 November. She designs a photo album of her birthday party. She wants to show photo album to her father and want to send thank you mail for birthday gift. Answer the following Questions

i. **Which is valid Email id?**

a. gmail.com@rajni

b. Rajni@gmail.com

c. com.gmail@rajni

d. rajni#gmail.com

ii. Whose Email Service will Rajni use.

a. Gmail   b. Duck Duck Go   c. Opera   d. Firefox

iii. **Which PowerPoint option she should choose for photo album.**

a. Slide   b. Rehears   c. Transition   d. Photo album

iv. **Suggest her slide show view so that she can show photo album to her father online**.

a. From Beginning   b. Broadcast slide show

c. Custom Slide show   d. From Current slide

v. **Which shortcut key Rajni should use to run a slide show.**

a. F7   b. F5   c. T5   d. F9

Chapter :- 4 Introduction to Excel 2010

1. What do you understand by excel?

2. What do you understand by column, row, cell.

3. How many numbers of cells are present in excel.

4. Explain any 10 formulas in Excel with example.

5. Write difference between Count, CountA.

6. Design Report card by using Excel,

7. What do you understand by if condition, Explain if condition with example.

8. What do you understand by sorting, sort data in Ascending or Descending order by using some examples?

9. Explain the difference between Max and Min function.

10. Explain cell formatting.

प्रश्न1 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए-

उम्मीद

उत्सुक

अस्तित्व

सृष्टि

सिक्योरिटी

प्रश्न 2 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक शब्द में दीजिए-

क. छोटू के पापा कहां से होते हुए काम पर जाया करते थे?

ख .छोटू के पिता क्या थे?

ग. स्पेस सूट से हमें कौन सी गैस मिलती है जिससे सांस ले सकते हैं?

घ. पाठ में किस ग्रह का वर्णन किया गया है?

ड़. मंगल ग्रह की मिट्टी का रंग कैसा है?

च. भारत की सबसे बड़ी वैज्ञानिक प्रयोगशाला कहां है और उसका क्या नाम है?

प्रश्न 3 सौर मंडल में कितने ग्रह हैं नाम लिखिए?

प्रश्न 4 वाक्यों से सर्वनाम शब्द छांट कर लिखिए-

1 उस कॉलोनी की प्रबंध समिति की सभा बुलाई गई थी।

2 कौन मंगल की धरती पर उतरा?

3 उनकी   बात सुननी होगी।

4 सिपाही ने उसको घर छोड़ दिया।

प्रश्न5 किसने किससे कहा-

1 संदेह हमें भी है आप अब इस पर बराबर ध्यान रखिएगा।

2 पापा को काम पर जाना होता है।

3 तो फिर आप कैसे जाते हैं वहां

प्रश्न6 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए।

1 खुद-ब-खुद

2 दरख्वास्त

3 इस्तेमाल

4 बरबस

5 वार्तालाप

6 लाजमी