# NIRMALA MATHA CENTRAL SCHOOL, THRISSUR

# CLASS VI

# QUESTION BANK

# PART III

# 2023-24

# English

**A. Fill in the blanks with the suitable verb from the given option.**

1. Each of the boys _____ his dress. ( has/ have)
2. Fifteen steps _____ a small achievement. ( is / are)
3. The furniture of the hotel ____ quite impressive. (is/are)
4. Few students _____ coming to the trip. (is, are)
5. Usher, my childhood friend ___ leaving for Mumbai next year. (is/are)
6. Most of my friends _____ social workers. (is/are)
7. The level of tolerance to pain _____ from person to person. (vary. /varies)
8. Either Rinu or Rona _____ telling lies, (is, are)
9. Several students _____ reported to have fallen sick after drinking the water from a tap. (was/were)
10. The government ____ criticized by the Journalists for their actions.(was/ were)
11. No one _____ a greater collection of books than my friend Rushil. (has/have)
12. Two ____ ago, here is the place where we visited during our college trip. (year/years)
13. Neither Joshi nor his family _____ English .(speaks/speak)
14. Either Rose or Joel _____ broken the glass. (has/have)
15. The serviceman, along with his helper ____ expected to come soon. (is/are)

**B. Read the following sentences and change their tense as directed**

1. He did his work with diligence. (Change into future perfect.)
2. I will not allow this to happen. (Simple past)
3. He is riding a horse. (Future continuous)

4. He helps his father in his work. (Simple past)

5. Most people want peace. (Simple past)

6. He has just returned. (Future perfect tense)

7. I ran as fast as I could. (Future continuous)

8. Will you be visiting this place? (Present continuous)

9. He had never lived alone. (Present perfect)

10. We want to ensure that there will be no scarcity of food and drinks. (Simple past)

11. She did not know anything. (Simple present)

12. He earns a six figure salary. (Present perfect continuous)

**C. Change the following sentences from the active voice to the passive voice:**

1. The man cut down the tree.

2. Columbus discovered America.

3. His teacher praised him.

4. The boy teased the dog.

5. The police arrested him.

6. Rama was making a kite.

7. The boy caught the ball.

8. My father will write a letter.

9. I will defeat him.

10. He kept me waiting.

11. He scored twenty runs.

12. Manners reveal character.

13. Everyone loves him.

14. We expect good news.

15. I have sold my bicycle.

16. We must write to him.

**D. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.**

1.  John said, 'I love this city.'

2.  "Be nice to others", Priya said.

3.  "Don't waste your money" he said to the boys.

4.  She said, "everyone loves her."

5.  She said, "He works in a bank."

6.  Seema said, 'I don't have a laptop."

7.  Kanika said, "I don't go to the gym very often."

8.  "We don't travel much", she said.

9.  He said, "we like working in London."

10. She said, "she never gets up early on Sunday."

## Answer Key

**A.**  1.  Has    2. Is    3. Is    4. Are

5.  Is    6. Are    7. varies    8. is

9.  Were    10. Was    11. Has    12. Years

13. Speaks    14. Has    15. Is

**B.**

1.  He will have done his work with diligence.

2.  I would not allow this to happen.

3.  He will be riding a horse.

4.  He helped his father in his work.

5.  Most people wanted peace.

6.  He will have just returned.

7. I will be running as fast as I can.

8. Are you visiting this place?

9. He has never lived alone.

10. We wanted to ensure that there would be no scarcity of food and drinks.

11. She does not know anything.

12. He has been earning a six figure salary.


**C.**

1. The tree was cut down by the man.

2. America was discovered by Columbus.

3. He was praised by his teacher.

4. The dog was teased by the boy.

5. He was arrested by the police.

6. A kite was being made by Rama.

7. The ball was caught by the boy.

8. A letter will be written by my father.

9. He will be defeated by me.

10. I was kept waiting.

11. Twenty runs were scored by him.

12. Character is revealed by manners.

13. He is loved by everyone.

14. Good news is expected by us.

15. My bicycle has been sold by me .

16. He must be written to by us.

D.

1. John said that he loved that city.
2. Priya told me to be nice to others.
3. He advised the boys not to waste their money.
4. She said that everyone loved her.
5. She said that he worked in a bank.
6. Seema said that she didn't have a laptop.
7. Kanika said that she didn't go to the gym very often.
8.  She said that they didn't travel much.
9. He said that they liked working in London.
10. She said that she never got up early on Sundays.

## പാഠം 11

## മൂന്നുകവിതകൾ

1. എവിടേയ്ക്ക് പോയിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് കവി സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്?

2. ............ കണ്ണിലൂടെ നോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല ഭൂമിയെ.

3. മഴയുടെ വീട് എങ്ങനെയുള്ളതാണ്?

4. ഉമ്മയ്ക്ക് അരഞ്ഞാണം പണിയുന്നതെങ്ങിനെ?

5. നാം കേടാക്കിയ ലോകത്തെ നല്ലതാക്കാൻ കിണഞ്ഞ് ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതാരെല്ലാം?

6. മഴ എന്ത് ചെയ്യുന്നു?

7. വെയിൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്താണ്?

8. കാറ്റ് എന്തു ചെയ്യുന്നു?

9. ഭൂമിക്കടിയിൽ വേരുകൾ കൊണ്ട് കെട്ടിപ്പിടിക്കുന്നതെന്ത്?

10. വളരെക്കുറച്ച് അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് വളരെ വലിയ ആശയങ്ങൾ അവ തരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കവി ആര്?

## പാഠം 12

## മയിൽപ്പീലിസ്പർശം

1. ഉണ്ണിമായയുടെ കൺപീലികളിൽ തങ്ങിയ നനവ് ഒപ്പിയെടുത്തത് ആരാണ്?

2. ഉണ്ണിമായയുടെ അമ്മ ഇറങ്ങിവന്നത് എവിടെ നിന്ന്?

3. ശിവനിൽ വലിയ ഭക്തിയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന മുക്കുവനാരാണ്?

4. സൗന്ദര്യമുള്ള കുഞ്ഞുമീനിൽ അത്തിപ്പട്ടർ ദർശിച്ചെതന്ത്?

5. കുഞ്ഞുമീനിനു പകരം വലയിൽ കണ്ടതെന്ത്?

6. സ്വർണമീനിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകതയെന്ത്?

7. അത്തിപ്പട്ടരുടെ അവസാനത്തെ അർച്ചന എന്തായിരുന്നു?

8. മീനാക്ഷി എന്ന വാക്കിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എന്ത്?

9. മീനിന്റെ കണ്ണിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകത എന്ത്?

10. 'മയിൽപ്പീലി സ്പർശം' കഥ എഴുതിയതാര്?

## പാഠം 13

## കാവ്യനർത്തകി

1. കാവ്യനർത്തകി എന്ന് സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് എന്തിനെയാണ്?

2. സ്വപ്നം മയങ്ങിയതെവിടെ?

3. എന്താണ് ഉടലായി രൂപമെടുത്തത്?

4. മണിവീണകൾ മീട്ടിയതാര്?

5. പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിൽ മുഴങ്ങുന്ന ശബ്ദമേത്?

6. തുഞ്ചൻ എന്ന് കവിതയിൽ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കവി ആര്?

7. കാവ്യനർത്തകിയോട് കവി പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുന്നതെന്ത്?

8. നൃത്തം എന്ന അർഥത്തിൽ കവിതയിൽ പ്രയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പദങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാം?

9. പ്രാചീനകവിത്രയം –


## പാഠം 15

## അതിന്നുമപ്പുറമെന്താണ്?

1. പച്ചപ്പശു ഇരിയ്ക്കുന്നതെവിടെ?

2 കോരിച്ചൊരിയുന്ന മഴപെയ്യുന്ന മാസം?

3. ചെത്തിക്കാടിൻ നടുവിൽ വസിക്കുന്നതാര്?

4. കുന്നിനു മുകളിൽ കൂടും കൂട്ടി വസിക്കുന്നതാര്?

5. അലറിത്തുള്ളി ശബ്ദമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാര്?

6. അലഞ്ഞ് നീങ്ങുന്നത് എന്ത്?

7. തവളയും കുരുവിയും ചിത്രപതംഗവുമൊക്കെ ചോദിക്കുന്നതെന്ത്?

8. അലഞ്ഞുനീങ്ങും മേഘങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചും പൂമാനത്തെ കുറിച്ചും സംസാരിച്ച താരാണ്?

# ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ

## മൂന്നുകവിതകൾ

1.  പൂമ്പാറ്റകൾ ഉടുപ്പു തുന്നുന്ന ഇടങ്ങളിൽ

2.  ഉറുമ്പിന്റെ

3.  സ്ഫടികപ്പാനൽ കൊണ്ടുള്ളതാണ്

4.  മിന്നലിനെ അഴിച്ചെടുത്ത്

5.  പൂക്കൾ, തളിര്, പഴങ്ങൾ

6.  മഴ കഴുകുന്നു

7.  നാളേയ്ക്കുള്ളത് ഉണക്കി സൂക്ഷിയ്ക്കുന്നു

8.  കാറ്റ് തുടച്ചുവയ്ക്കുന്നു

9.  മരങ്ങൾ

10. വീരാൻ കുട്ടി

## മയിൽപ്പീലിസ്പർശം

1.  മയിൽപ്പീലിയുടെ ഇന്ദ്രനീലശോഭ വഴിയുന്ന കണ്ണ്.

2.  ചിത്രത്തിൽ നിന്ന്

3.  അത്തിപ്പട്ടർ

4.  ദൈവസൃഷ്ടിയുടെ മഹിമയും സൗന്ദര്യവും

5.  സ്വർണമീൻ

6.  അതിൽ ഒമ്പത് രത്നങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചിരുന്നു.

7.  ഒമ്പത് രത്നങ്ങൾ പതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്വർണമീൻ.

8.  മീനിന്റെ ആകൃതിയിലുള്ള കണ്ണുള്ളവൾ

9.  മീനിന്റെ കണ്ണുകൾക്ക് ഇമയില്ല.

10. അഷിത

## കാവ്യനർത്തകി

1.  മലയാളക്കവിതയെ          2. കടമിഴിക്കോണുകളിൽ

3.  അഴക്                          4. ഉഡുകന്യകൾ

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | മുരളീരവം | 6. | തുഞ്ചത്തെഴുത്തച്ഛൻ |
| 7. | തന്നെ വിട്ട് പോകരുതെന്ന്. | 8. | നർത്തനം, നടനം, ആട്ടം |

9.    ചെറുശ്ശേരി, എഴുത്തച്ഛൻ, കുഞ്ചൻ നമ്പ്യാർ

## അതിന്നുമപ്പുറമെന്താണ്?

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

# HINDI

## पाठ - 13

## मैं सबसे छोटी होऊँ

1. 'मैं' का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया गया है?

2. बच्ची बड़ी क्यों नहीं होना चाहती?

3. बच्ची कहाँ छिपना चाहती है?

4. बच्ची कहाँ सोना चाहती है?

5. माँ किसकी कहानी सुनाती है?

## पाठ - 14

## लोकगीत

1. 'ढोला मारू' के गीत कहाँ पर गाए जाते है?

2. 'गरबा' किस प्रदेश का गायन है?

3. 'माहिया' किस प्रदेश में गाया जाता है?

4. बाउल और भतियाली कहाँ के लोकगीत है?

## पाठ - 16

## वन के मार्ग

1. रघुवीर की वधु कौन थी?

2. लक्ष्मण किसके साथ वन में गया?

3. प्रस्तुत कविता में किस समय का वर्णन है?

4. सीता श्रीराम से क्या पूछती है?

5. किसके माथे पर पसीने की बूँद छलकने लगी?

## पाठ – 17

### साँस साँस में बाँस

1. जादूगर के मरने के बाद, कितने दिनों बाद कब्र खोदी गई?

2. कौनसे निवासियों में बाँस की चीज़ें बनाने का खूब प्रचलन है?

3. असम के लोग बाँस के जाल से क्या पकड़ते है?

4. असम के लोग मछली पकडनेवाले जाल को क्या कहते है?

5. बारिश के महीनों का नाम लिखो।


### Answer key

### मैं सबसे छोटी हूँ

1. छोटी बच्ची      2. माँ का स्नेह पाने के लिए
3. माँ के आँचल में      4. माँ की गोदी में
5. परियों की

### लोकगीत

1. राजस्थान में      2. गुजरात
3. पंजाब      4. बंगाल
5. जगनिक

### वन के मार्ग

1. सीता      2. राम और सीता के साध
3. रघुवीर के वन गमन के समय      4. अभी कितनी दूर चलना है
5. सीता की

### साँस साँस में बाँस

1. छह दिन बाद      2. नागलैंड
3. मछलियाँ      4. जकाई
5. जुलाई से अक्टूबर तक

# Science

## Chapter 10

## Fun with Magnets

**I. Fill in the blanks.**

1. .......... always exist in pairs.

2. Hammering destroys the .......... of small magnets inside.

3. Similar poles of two magnets .......... one another.

4. When the north pole of one magent is brought near the ......... of another magent, they attract one another.

5. ............. is an instrument used for navigation.

**II. Name the following.**

6. Who discovered Magnet?

7. Name the country in which magnet was discovered.

8. When was magnetite discovered?

9. Name the first magnet.

10. Name the force exerted by magnets on magnetic substances.

**III. Choose the correct answer.**

11. Which is a natural magnet?

    a) Magnetite    b) Haemetite    c) Bakelite    d) Copper

12. The magnetic properties of a magnet cannot be destroyed by

    a) lammering                 b) heating

    c) dropping on a hard surface    d) boiling

13. Which of these is not attracted by a magnet?

    a) Aluminium    b) Iron    c) Cobalt    d) Nickel

14. Magnets have a shape

    a) cylindrical    b) ball ended    c) horse shoe    d) all of these

15. If a magnet is rolled in iron fillings, the fillings will get most attracted to

a)  north pole                      b) south pole

c) both north pole and south pole    d) centre of magnet.

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

16. A bar magnet is a natural magnet.

17. Lodestone is composed of oxide of iron.

18. Attraction is a sure test for a magnet.

19. If you break a magnet into two, you get two magnets with one pole each.

20. Cylindrical magnet has only one pole.

## V. Answer the following

21. What are temporary magnets?

22. What are the ways by which a magnet can be demagnetized?

23. How do the ragpickers collect iron object from roads and waste materials?

24. What is magnetic field?

25. What are permanent magnets?

## Chapter 9
### Electricity and Circuits

## I. MCQs

1. Combination of two or more cells is called

    a) battery       b) cell       c) bulb       d) circuit

2. A circuit in which a joint is open known as a/an......

    a) closed circuit    b) circuit

    c) open circuit      d)  none of the above

3. A device that breaks the circuit is called:

    a) switch       b) filament    c) bulb       d) battery

4. A bulb has

a) two terminals and two filaments

b) two terminals and a filament

c) multiple terminals and single filament

d) single terminal and a filament

5. The filament of a bulb is made up of

    a) tungsten        b) platinum    c) aluminium   d) chromium

## II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Gases used in electric bulbs are ………………. gases.

2. A closed path made for the flow of electric current is called ……………….

3. Our body is a good ………………. of electricity.

4. The metal cap is the ………………… terminal of electric cell.

5. In ………………… circuit current flows from the positive terminal to its negative terminal.

## III. Write true or false. If false correct them

1. In a torch two cells are connected to a torch bulb through sliding switch.

2. Electricity can pass through thermocol.

3. Electric switches, plugs, sockets, etc., are made of conductors.

4. Handle of an electrician's screw driver is made of insulator.

5. To prevent electric shock metallic electric wires are covered with cotton.

## IV. Answer the following.

1. Write two precautions that you must follow while handling electricity.

2. Why does a cell stop producing electricity after sometime?

3. Write any two uses of electricity?

4. Why is distilled water used in the batteries and not the tap water?

5.  Give one activity to prove that air is an insulator.

6.  If you touch an electric wire carrying current you get a shock, but if on the same wire the birds sit they do not get any shock/current. Explain why?

## Chapter 11
## Air Around Us

**I.  Name the following:-**

1.  Main component of air -

2.  Percentage of Nitrogen in air -

3.  Percentage of Oxygen in air -

4.  Necessary condition for the combustian to take place -

5.  Amount of water vapour present in air -

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

1.  Whe we heat water, we find bubbles coming from it. It shows water contains _____

2.  _____ of air on increasing causes global warming.

3.  Plants require nitrogen for these _____

4.  Breathing of air through our mouth is not _____ because dust particles will enter our lungs.

5.  Lime water turning milky shows that air contains _____

**III.  MCQs**

1.  Which of the following represents correct order of abundance of various gases in air?

    a) Nitrogen > Oxygen > Carbon dioxide > Argon

    b) Nitrogen > Oxygen > Argon > Carbondioxide

    c) Oxygen > Nitrogen > Carbondioxide > Argon

    d) Carbondioxide > Nitrogen > Oxygen > Argon

2. The contituent of air that supports combustion is
   a) Oxygen    b) Nitrogen    c) Carbondioxide      d) both a & b
3. Nitrogen is used
   a) in electric tubes              b) as a refrigerant
   c) in preserving tinned foods     d) all are correct
4. Oxygen is consumed from atmopsohere in the following process
   a) combustion of fuel
   b) absorbed by green plants during photosynthesis
   c) biological fixation by symbiotic bacteria.
   d) cultivation of land
5. Air plays an important role in water cycle. How?
   a) Air moves over the oceans.      b) Air moves over the land
   c) Air moves to evaporate water which then condenses on cooler layers.
   d) Air is everywhere

**IV. Define the following:-**
1. Atmosphere
2. Wind

**V. Question answers:-**
1. List the properties of air.
2. Why do we feel suffocation in a closed room, where some material is burning?
3. How does oxygen reach animals living in soil and water?
4. What are the functions of long chimneys in factories?
5. What will happen if atmospheric $CO_2$ levels rise?

# Answer key

## Chapter 10

### Fun with Magnets

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

24. The area around a magnet where its effect canbe felt is known as magnetic field. The strength of the magnetic field more at the poles.
25. The magnets that do not lose their property of magnetism even after a long period of time are called permanent magnets.

# Chapter 9
## Electricity and Circuits

I.  1. a) battery        2. c) open circuit        3. a) switch
    4. b) two terminals and a filament            5. a) tungsten
II. 1. inert            2. circuit              3. conductor
    4. positive         5. closed
III. 1. True    2. False        3. False        4. True        5. False
IV. 1.Refer notes              2. charge exhaustion
    3. refer notes              4. refer notes
    5. Refer text or note       6. Refer text or note

# Chapter 11
## Air Around Us

I.  1. Nitrogen gas      2. 78.1%              3. 20.9%
    4.Presence of air    5. Humidity
II. 1. air               2. Carbondioxide       3. growth
    4. hygenic           5. Carbondioxide
III. 1.  a                2. a                  3.  c
    4. b                 5.  c
IV,V Refer both text and note

# History
## Lesson 8
### The First Empire – The Mauryas

I.   Give one-word answers.

1.   The _____ established the first ever empire in the history of India.

2.   The main source of information on the Mauryas :

3.   Author of Indika is _____.

4.   Author of Arthashastra is _____.

5.   Indika tells us about _____.

6.   Arthashastra tells us about _____.

7.   The rock and pillar ____ of Emperor Ashoka are an equally valuable source of information about Mauryas.

8.   The first ruler of the Mauryan dynasty.

9.   Chandragupta Maurya was supported by his minister _____.

10.  Chanakya was also known as _____.

11.  Chandragupta first conquered _____.

12.  The Greek general who was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya.

13.  Chandragupta was succeeded by his son _____.

14.  _____ was the most famous Mauryan king

15.  When Ashoka became the king _____was the only kingdom which was not under Mauryan control.

16.  Kalinga was important as it controlled the _____ routes to South India and South east Asia.

17.  The war with _____ was a turning point in the life of Ashoka.

18.  _____ is the Prakrith word for the Sanskrit term 'dharma'.

19.  Meaning of the word Dhamma

20.  Spreading _____ become Ashoka's goal in life.

21.  Ashoka's edicts were in the _____ script.

22. The language of Ashoka's edicts.

23. Ashoka's edits have been found in _____.

24. Ashoka appointed officials called _____ to spread dhamma.

25. Mauryan administration can be divided into _____ divisions.

26. Mauryam administration was divided into:

27. The provinces were headed by _____.

28. Provinces were divided into _____.

29. The _____ was the head of the district.

30. Pradeshta was assisted by _____ and _____.

31. _____ was the capital of Mauryan empire.

32. A committee of ____ members looked after the administration of the city.

33. The committee was divided into _____.

34. The _____ was the head of the army.

35. _____ was the main source of income.

36. Land revenue was fixed between _____ of the produce, depending upon the fertility of the soil.

II   Give short answers for the following questions.

1.   What do the Indika and Arthashastra tell us about the Mauryas?

2.   When was the Kalinga war fought?  Why did Ashoka attack Kalinga?

3.   What was Dhamma?

4.   What do you know about the central administration of the Mauryas?

5.   Why was the Kalinga war a turning point in the life of Ashoka?

6.   What were the welfare measures adopted by Ashoka?

7.   Write any two steps taken by Ashoka to spread Dhamma.

8.   Write a short note :

a) Administration of Pataliputra

b) Sources of revenue.

## Politics

## Lesson 7

### District Administration

I    Give One Word Answers

1.    A _____ is the most important unit of administration.

2.    The official who administrates a district is called_____

3.    The District Collector is a member of the _____.

4.    The most important responsibility of the District Collector.

5.    The _____ can pass orders to check lawlessness and rioting.

6.    The _____ assists the District Collector in maintenance of law and order.

7.    The highest-ranking police officer in the district.

8.    A district is divided into _____ sub divisions.

9.    Each sub division is under the charge of a _____.

10.   Sub-divisions are further divided into _____.

11.   An _____ is in charge of a Circle.

12.   There are about 10 _____ in a circle.

13.   Officers who work in each police station

14.   At the village level, _____ are appointed.

15.   The _____ help the police in preventing crimes and arrest offenders.

16.   The official in charge of the district jail.

17.   _____ are important for determining the rightful owner of the land.

18.   The _____ is in charge of revenue collection at the sub-division level.

19.   _____ is the link between District Collector and the Tehsildar in revenue matters.

20.   The _____ is in charge of revenue collection at the tehsil(Taluk) level.

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

37. A Magistrate of second Class can award a maximum sentence up to
    _____ of imprisonment.
38. The _____ is the highest judicial authority in the state.
39. The _____ function under the High Court.
40. The amount of fine depends on the nature of the crime as well as the
    Powers of the _____.

II   Answer the Following.

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

## Geography

## Lesson 5

## Major Domains of the Earth

**I.   Give one-word answers**

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

3.  The landmasses which provide living space for the living things is called _____.

4.  Lithosphere is the _____ domain of the earth.

5.  The oceans, seas, and other water bodies are called the _____.

6.  The vast expense of air around the earth is called _____.

7.  The narrow zone of contact between land, water, and air where all forms of life exists, is called _____.

8.  Land covers about _____ % and water about _____% of the earth's surface.

9.  The Greek word 'lithos' means _____.

10. _____ is the largest continent n the world.

11. Asia is surrounded by _____ in the east.

12. Asia is surrounded by _____ in the north.

13. Asia is surrounded by _____ in the south.

14. Asia is surrounded by _____ in the west.

15. The _____ separates Asia from North America.

16. _____ separates Asia from Africa.

17. Name the highest mountain range in the world.

18. Name the highest plateau in the world.

19. Name the highest peak

20. Lowest part of the earth

21. Name the smallest continent.

22. _____ %of the water is in the ocean.

23. There are ____ major oceans.

24. _____ is used to compare the height of the land and the depth of water.

25. The greatest depth in the ocean.

26. The largest and the deepest ocean.

27. About three-fourths of the world's active volcanoes are found in the _____ and the islands bordering it.

28. The first person to sail across Pacific Ocean.

29. The word Pacific means:

30. The busiest ocean in the world

31. The only ocean in the world named after a country:

32. The ocean referred to as 'half the ocean'.

33. The ocean more or less surrounded by land.

34. The Arctic Ocean is linked to Pacific Ocean by the narrow _____.

35. The upper limit of the atmosphere is at a height of about _____ from the mean sea level.

36. The atmosphere is held to the earth by the _____.

37. The atmosphere is made up of _____ of colourless, odourless, tasteless gases.

38. Pure and dry air mainly contains _____ and _____ .

39. The atmosphere can be divided into _____ layers.

40. The important layer of the atmosphere for the living organisms.

41. The _____ is the lowest layer of the atmosphere.

42. The home of clouds, lightning and other weather phenomena.

43. The human made disturbance caused to the nature

**II Answer the following.**

1. Name the continents in increasing order of size.

2. Name the oceans in increasing order of size.

3. What is the composition of the atmosphere?

4. Name the different layers of the atmosphere.

5. What are the main elements of the biosphere?

6. What is the importance of oceans for the human beings?

7. What is the importance of the atmosphere?

8. How is human beings disturbing the delicate balance of nature?

## Lesson 6

## Major Landforms of the Earth

**I. Name the following:-**

1. Variations on the land surface -

2. Relief features are also known as -

3. The forces that created and developed landforms on the earth's surface-

4. The force that originate from outside the earth -

5. The force responsible for the upliftment and subsidence of the earth's surface -

6. The force that continuously wear down and rebuild the land surface -

7. The rebuilding of the earth's surface is done by -

8. 3 major landforms -

9. How much of the total land area is occupied by mountains?

10. A system of mountains and hills having peaks and valleys arranged in a line -

11. It has several parallel, long and narrow ranges -

12. A spanish term which refers to several mountain groups and systems-

13. Reason for the variations in height and shape of mountains -

14. Mountains with flat top and steep slopes -

15. Tall cone shaped mountains formed by magma -

**II. Answer the following:-**

1. What are the causes of erosion and deposition?

2. Explain tectonic forces.

3. Explain gradational forces.

# Answer key

## History

## The first empire – the Mauryas

I

1. Mauryas
2. Indika and Arthashastra
3. Megasthenese
4. Kautilya
5. Social, political and economic conditions of life during Mauryan period
6. How to govern an empire, administration of Mauryas
7. Edicts
8. Chandragupta Maurya
9. Chanakya
10. Kautilya or Vishnugupta
11. Magatha
12. Seleucus Nicator
13. Bindusara
14. Ashoka
15. Kalinga
16. Land and sea
17. Kalinga
18. Dhamma
19. religious duty
20. Dhamma
21. Brahmi
22. Prakrit
23. India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nepal
24. Dharma Mahamatras
25. Four
26. Central, Provincial, District, Village
27. Princes
28. Districts
29. Pradeshta
30. Yuktas and rajukas
31. Pataliputra
32. 30
33. Six boards
34. Senapati
35. Land revenue
36. ¼ or 1/6

II

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

2. The Kalinga war was fought in 261 BCE. Ashoka attacked Kalinga as it controlled the land and sea route to South India and South-east Asia.

3. Dhamma was a code of conduct and morals, inspired by the teachings of the Buddha

4. The king was the supreme authority. He was assisted by a council of ministers. They acted as the king's advisors.

5. The Kalinga war a turning point in the life of Ashoka because the death and destruction that he saw in the war made Ashoka very sad. He vowed not to fight any more wars and devoted his life to serve his people.

6. Some of the welfare measures adopted by Ashoka were as follows:
   · He built good roads and planted trees on both sides of the road.
   · He constructed rest houses for travelers.
   · He dug many wells
   · Built many hospitals for people and animals.

7. Steps taken by Ashoka to spread Dhamma are:
   · He himself followed dhamma in his everyday life.
   · He issued edicts to inform people the moral principles he believed in.

8. a) Pataliputra was the capital of the empire. It was surrounded by a wooden wall and moat. A committee of 30 members looked after the administration of the city. This committee was divided into 6 boards, each comprising of 5 members. Each board looked after a specific department.

b) Land revenue was the main source of income.  It was fixed between ¼ and 1/6 of the produce. Revenue was also obtained from trade. Other sources of income were forest, mines, custom duties, fines and gifts, and water tax.

## Lesson 7
### District Administration

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

20. Tehsildar
21. Superintendent (Land records) and Deputy Superintendent(Land Records)
22. Chief District Medical Officer
23. District Inspector of the School /District Education Officer (DEO)
24. constructing and maintaining
25. Executive Engineer
26. District Collector
27. Civil
28. Criminal
29. Civil
30. Criminal
31. District Judge and Additional District Judge
32. Sessions Judge
33. Sessions Judge and Additional Sessions Judge.
34. Death sentence
35. 7
36. Magistrate of First Class
37. 2 years
38. High Court
39. District Courts
40. Judge

II

1. For better governance of our country, States and Union Territories have been divided. These units are called Districts, Taluks(tehsils) and Villages(Parganas)
2. The District Collector can pass orders to check lawlessness and rioting.

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

# Geography

## Lesson 5

### Major Domains of the Earth

**I**

1. Earth
2. 3
3. Lithosphere
4. Solid
5. Hydrosphere
6. Atmosphere
7. Biosphere
8. 29, 71
9. Rock
10. Asia
11. Pacific Ocean
12. Arctic Ocean
13. Indian Ocean
14. Ural Mountains
15. Bering Strait
16. Suez Canal
17. The Himalayas
18. Tibetan Plateau
19. Mt. Everest
20. Dead sea
21. Australia
22. 97
23. 4
24. Mean sea level
25. Mariana Trench in Pacific Ocean
26. Pacific Ocean
27. Pacific Ocean
28. Ferdinand Magellan
29. Peaceful
30. Atlantic Ocean
31. The Indian Ocean
32. The Indian Ocean
33. The Arctic Ocean
34. Bering Strait
35. 1600 Km
36. Pull of gravity
37. Layers
38. Nitrogen and Oxygen
39. 5
40. Troposphere
41. Troposphere
42. Troposphere
43. Pollution

**II**

1. In the increasing order of their size , they are – Australia, Europe, Antarctica, South America, North America, Africa and Asia.
2. In the increasing order of their size , they are – Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific ocean
3. The atmosphere is composed of gases, water vapour, dust particles, smoke and salt. The gases present in the atmosphere are nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, argon, neon, ozone, hydrogen, helium and methane.
4. The five layers of the atmosphere are troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.
5. Plants, animals, human beings and microbes are the main elements of the biosphere.
6. The importance of oceans for the human beings is as follows:
- They are the main source of atmospheric moisture and exercises direct control over atmospheric temperature
- Main source of fish and marine life
- Storehouse of various minerals and chemicals
- Common salt is made from ocean water
- Oceans provide free and permanent highway for trade and travel
- Natural link between continents
7. The importance of the atmosphere is as follows:
- It prevents the harmful ultraviolet rays and sun's radiations from reaching the earth's surface
- Prevents extremes of temperature during day and night
- Acts as a greenhouse
- Causes movement of air, helps in condensation of moisture and precipitation and change in weather conditions
- Helps to transmit sound waves

8. Human beings are disturbing the delicate balance of nature through various activities such as :

- Illegal dumping of wastes into oceans and other water bodies.
- Large scale burning of fossil fuels
- Large scale mining of minerals
- Cutting down forests for growing crops.

## Lesson 6
## Major Landforms of the Earth

**I**

1. relief features
2. landforms
3. tectonic forces and gradational forces
4. Gradational forces
5. tectonic forces
6. Gradational forces
7. Deposition
8. Mountain, Plateaus, Plain
9. One-fourth
10. Mountain range
11. Mountain chain
12. Cordillera
13. Age of the mountain
14. Flat mountains
15. Volcanic mountains

**II.**

1. The processes of erosion and deposition are mainly carried out by running water, glaciers, wind and sea waves.
2. The tectonic forces, which originate from within the earth, create irragularities on the earth surfaces.
3. The gradational forces originate from outside the earth. It modifies the irregularities created by the internal foces. The gradational foces continuously wear down and rebuild the land surface.

# Mathematics
## Lesson 10
### Mensuration

**I.** **Multiple choice questions.**

1. If the perimeter of a square is 40 cm, then the length of its each side is

    a) 20 cm        b) 10 cm        c) 5 cm        d) 40 cm

2. The area of a rectangle is 650 cm² and its breadth is 13 cm. The perimeter of the rectangle is

    a) 63 cm        b) 130 cm        c) 100 cm        d) 126 cm

3. The maximum length of the side of a square sheet that can be cut off from a rectangular sheet of size 8m × 3 m is

    a) 3 m      b) 4 m            c) 6 cm            d) 8 m

4. The perimeter of a square is 16cm, then its area is

    a) 256 sq cm        b) 64 sq cm        c) 16 sq cm        d) 4 sq cm

5. If the perimeter of a regular hexagon is 60 cm, then its each side is

    a) 10 cm        b) 6 cm        c) 15 cm        d) 12 cm

6. 1 sqm = .......... sq cm

    a) 100        b) 1000        c) 10000        d) 100000

7. Perimeter of a triangle with sides a, b, c is

    a) a + b + c        b) a × b × c        c) 2abc        d) 2 × (a + b + c)

8. If each side of a regular octagon is 3 cm, then its perimeter is

    a) 18cm        b) 24 cm        c) 30cm        d) 15 cm
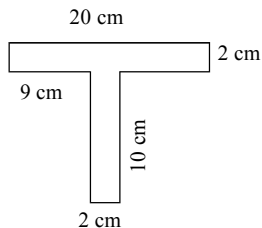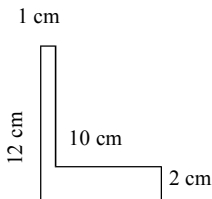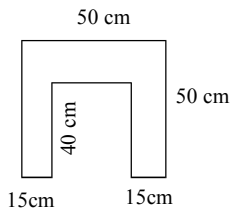
**II.** **Do as directed.**

9. Find the area of the following rectangles whose sides are as follows.

    a) l = 6 cm and b = 7 cm

    b) l = 3 m and b = 20 cm

    c) l = 10 m and b = 12 m

10. Find the areas of the squares whose sides are

a)  15 cm          b) 6 m          c) 1 m 20 cm

11.  The length of a square hall is 16m. Find the cost of flooring the hall at ₹120 per sq. metre.

12.  Arjun wants to cover the floor of a hall 5 m wide and 6m long by squared tiles. If each square tile is of side 20 cm, then find the number of tiles required to cover the floor of the hall.

13.  If the perimeter of a square carpet is 100m, find the area covered by the carpet.

14.  The area of a rectangle is 468 sq. cm and one side is 26 cm long. Find the breadth and perimeter of the rectangle.

15.  A rectangular park is 200 m long and 100 m wide. Find the total distance covered by a boy in taking three rounds of the park.

16.  A square sheet of side 5cm is cut out from a rectangular piece of an aluminium sheet of length 9cm and breadth 6cm. What is the area of the aluminium sheet left over?

17.  The area of a rectangular ground is 120 sq m and its length is 12 m. Find the cost of fencing the ground at the rate of ₹125 per metre.

18.  A marble tile measures 15 cm × 20 cm. How many tiles will be required to cover a wall of size 3 m × 4 m ?  Also find the total cost of the tiles a the rate of ₹25 per tile.

19.  A piece of string is 44 cm long. It is bent to form a square. Find the area of the square obtained.

20.  Find perimeter and area of the following figures.

a)

# Lesson - 11
## Algebra

**I.    Do as directed.**

1.    Give expressions in the following cases.

   a)  The sum of 6 and x.

   b)  7 taken away from x.

   c)  x is multiplied by −6 and then 4 is added to the result.

   d)  Three times y to which 10 is added

   e)  x is multiplied by 8 and the result is subtracted from 10.

   f)  x divided by 7.

   g)  p multiplied by 3 and 1 subtracted from the product.

2.    Take Mohan's present age to be x years.

   a)  What was his age 10 years ago?

   b)  What will be his age 5 years later?

   c)  What is the age of Mohan's uncle if his uncle is 4 times his age?

   d)  Mohan's grandmother is 35 years older than the age of Mohan's uncle. What is the age of grandmother?

   e)  Mohan's mother is 8 years older than three times Mohan's age. What is the age of his mother?

3.    The length of a rectangular room is 3 metres more than twice the breadth of the hall. What is the length, if the breadth is x metres?

4.    One book costs ₹x.

   a)   What is the cost of 5 books?

b) If the cost of a pen is ₹10 less than the cost of a book, find the cost of the pen.

c) If the cost of the pencil is one third the cost of a book, find the cost of the pencil.

## Lesson - 12
## Ratio and Proportion

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The ratio 6 : 11 is equivalent to
   a) 12 : 20      b) 10 : 22      c) 12 : 22      d) 10 : 12

2. If 3, 4, 4.5, 6 are in proportion, then
   a) $3 \times 6 = 4 \times 4.5$      b) $3 \times 4 = 4.5 \times 6$
   c) $3 \times 4.5 = 4 \times 6$      d) none of these

3. The ratio of 2.5 m to 20 cm is
   a) 5 : 2      b) 2 : 25      c) 25 : 2      d) 25 : 20

4. In a class, there are 40 boys and 30 girls. The ratio of number of girls to the number of boys is
   a) 3 : 4      b) 4 : 3      c) 4 : 7      d) 7 : 4

5. If 5 : 4 : : 30 : x , then the value of x is
   a) 6      b) 12      c) $\dfrac{3}{2}$      d) 24

6. If a, b, c, d are in proportion, then
   a) ab = cd      b) ac = bd      c) ad = bc      d) $\dfrac{a}{d} = \dfrac{b}{c}$

7. If the cost of 5 bars of soap is ₹30, then the cost of one dozen bars of soap is
   a) ₹60      b) ₹120      c) ₹72      d) ₹140

8. The weight of 72 books is 9 kg. What is the weight of 40 such books?

    a) 8 kg          b) 5 kg          c) 4 kg          d) $4\frac{1}{2}$ kg

## II. Do as directed.

9. Find the ratio of the following
   a) 45 years to 55 years
   b) 2 days to 4 weeks
   c) 40 paise to ₹3.
   d) 10 kg to 1500 gm
   e) 4 min to 100 seconds

10. Write any two ratios equivalent to 3 : 7 ?

11. There are 20 girls and 24 boys in a class.
    a) What is the ratio of the number of boys to the total number of students in the class?
    b) What is the ratio of number of boys to the number of girls?

12. If a linesegment 45 cm long is divided in the ratio 4 : 5, what is the length of the longer part?

13. Write true or false against each of the following statements.
    a) 12 : 15 : : 28 : 12
    b) 30 km : 120 km : : 6 kg : 18 kg
    c) 121 : 33 : : 99 : 27
    d) 200 ml : 2 $l$ : : ₹4 : ₹40

14. The cost of 15 books is ₹375. How many books can be bought for ₹350?

15. A car runs 500 km on 25 litres of diesel. How many kilometers can it run on 44 litres of diesel?

16. Divide ₹3450 among A, B and C in the ratio 3 : 5 : 7

17. If 48 boxe contain 6000 pens, how many such, boxes will be needed for 1875 pens?

**Answer key**
**Lesson 10**
**Mensuration**

1. 10 cm
2. 126 cm
3. 3 m
4. 16 sq cm
5. 10 cm
6. 10000
7. a + b + c
8. 24 cm
9. a) 42 sq cm    b) 6000 sq cm    c) 120 sq m
10. a) 225 sq cm    b) 36 sq m    c) 14400 sq cm
11. ₹30720
12. 750
13. 625 sq m
14. 18cm, 88 cm
15. 1800 m
16. 29 sq cm
17. ₹5500
18. 400 tiles. ₹10000
19. 121 sq cm
20. a) p = 380cm, area = 1700 sq cm

    b) p = 46 cm, area = 32 sq cm

    c) p = 64 cm, area = 60 sq cm

**Lesson - 11**
**Algebra**

1. a) $6 + x$    b) $x - 7$    c) $-6x + 4$    d) $3y + 10$

   e) $10 - 8x$    f) $\dfrac{x}{7}$    g) $3p - 1$

2. a) $(x - 10)$ years    b) $(x + 5)$ years
   c) $4x$ years    d) $4x + 35$ years

3. $2x + 3$ metre

4. a) $5x$    b) $x - 10$    c) $\dfrac{x}{3}$

# Lesson - 12
## Ratio and Proportion

1. 12 : 22
2. $3 \times 6 = 4 \times 4.5$
3. 25 : 2
4. 3 : 4
5. 24
6. ad = bc
7. ₹72
8. 5 kg
9. a) 9 : 11    b) 1 : 14    c) 2 : 15    d) 20 : 3    e) 12 : 5
10. a) 6 : 14    b) 9 : 21
11. a) 6 : 11    b) 6 : 5
12. 25 cm
13. a) F    b) F    c) T    d) T
14. 14 books
15. 880 km
16. ₹690, ₹1150, ₹1610 respectively
17. 15 boxes

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