



# The World of Poems

## Unseen Passage

Class-VI

English (Poem)

### 1. The Kite

How bright on the blue  
Is a kite when it's new!  
With a dive and a dip  
It snaps its tail  
Then soars like a ship  
With only a sail  
As over tides  
Of wind it rides,  
Climbs to the crest  
Of a gust and pulls,  
Then seems to rest  
As wind falls.  
When string goes slack  
You wind it back  
And run until  
A new breeze blows  
And its wings fill  
And up it goes!  
How bright on the blue  
Is a kite when it's new!  
But a raggeder thing  
You never will see  
When it flaps on a string  
In the top of a tree.

BY-HARRY BEHN

### 2. The Wonderful Words

Never let a thought shrivel and die  
For want of a way to say it  
For English is a wonderful game  
And all of you can play it.  
All that you do is match the words  
To the brightest thoughts in your head  
So that they come out clear and true  
And handsomely groomed and fed—  
For many of the loveliest things  
Have never yet been said.  
Words are the food and dress of thought  
They give it its body and swing  
And everyone's longing today to hear  
Some fresh and beautiful thing;  
But only words can free a thought  
From its prison behind your eyes  
May be your mind is holding now  
A marvellous new surprise!

BY- MARY O'NEILL

### 3. Vocation

When the gong sounds ten in the morning and  
 I walk to school by our lane,  
 Every day I meet the hawker crying, "Bangles, crystal bangles!"  
 There is nothing to hurry him on, there is no road he must take,  
 no place he must go to, no time when he must come home.  
 I wish I were a hawker, spending my day in the road, crying,  
 "Bangles, crystal bangles!"

When at four in the afternoon I come back from the school,  
 I can see through the gate of that house the gardener digging the ground.  
 He does what he likes with his spade, he soils his clothes with dust,  
 nobody takes him to task, if he gets baked in the sun or gets wet.

I wish I were a gardener digging away at the garden  
 with nobody to stop me from digging.

Just as it gets dark in the evening and my mother sends me to bed,  
 I can see through my open window the watchman walking up and down.  
 The lane is dark and lonely, and the streetlamp  
 stands like a giant with one red eye in its head.

The watchman swings his lantern and walks with his shadow at his side,  
 and never once goes to bed in his life.

I wish I were a watchman walking the street all night,  
 chasing the shadows with my lantern.

**- BY PETER DIXON**

### 4. Where Do All The Teachers Go?

Where do all the teachers go  
 When it's four o'clock?  
 Do they live in houses  
 And do they wash their socks?  
 Do they wear pyjamas  
 And do they watch TV?

And do they pick their noses  
 The same as you and me?

Do they live with other people  
 Have they mums and dads?  
 And were they ever children  
 And were they ever bad?

Did they ever, never spell right  
 Did they ever make mistakes?

Were they punished in the corner  
 If they pinched the chocolate flakes?

Did they ever lose their hymn books  
 Did they ever leave their greens?  
 Did they scribble on the desk tops  
 Did they wear old dirty jeans?  
 I'll follow one back home today  
 I'll find out what they do  
 Then I'll put it in a poem  
 That they can read to you..

**- BY PETER DIXON**

## 5.The Tyger

Tyger Tyger, burning bright,  
In the forests of the night;  
What immortal hand or eye,  
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

In what distant deeps or skies.  
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?  
On what wings dare he aspire?  
What the hand, dare seize the fire?

And what shoulder, & what art,  
Could twist the sinews of thy heart?  
And when thy heart began to beat,  
What dread hand? & what dread feet?

What the hammer? what the chain,  
In what furnace was thy brain?  
What the anvil? what dread grasp,  
Dare its deadly terrors clasp!

When the stars threw down their spears  
And water'd heaven with their tears:  
Did he smile his work to see?  
Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

Tyger Tyger burning bright,  
In the forests of the night:  
What immortal hand or eye,  
Dare frame thy fearful symmetry?

- BY WILLIAM BLAKE

## 6. The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveler, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,  
And having perhaps the better claim,  
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;  
Though as for that the passing there  
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay  
In leaves no step had trodden black.  
Oh, I kept the first for another day!  
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,  
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh  
Somewhere ages and ages hence:  
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—  
I took the one less traveled by,  
And that has made all the difference.

**- BY ROBERT FROST**

## 7. The Frog And The Nightingale

Once upon a time a frog  
Croaked away in Bingle Bog  
Every night from dusk to dawn  
He croaked awn and awn and awn  
Other creatures loathed his voice,  
But, alas, they had no choice,  
And the crass cacophony  
Blared out from the sumac tree  
At whose foot the frog each night  
Minstrelled on till morning night

Neither stones nor prayers nor sticks.  
Insults or complaints or bricks  
Stilled the frogs determination  
To display his heart's elation.  
But one night a nightingale  
In the moonlight cold and pale  
Perched upon the sumac tree  
Casting forth her melody  
Dumbstruck sat the gaping frog

And the whole admiring bog  
Stared towards the sumac, rapt,

And, when she had ended, clapped,  
Ducks had swum and herons waded  
To her as she serenaded  
And a solitary loon  
Wept, beneath the summer moon.  
Toads and teals and tiddlers, captured  
By her voice, cheered on, enraptured:  
"Bravo! " "Too divine! " "Encore! "

So the nightingale once more,  
Quite unused to such applause,  
Sang till dawn without a pause.

Next night when the Nightingale  
Shook her head and twitched her tail,  
Closed an eye and fluffed a wing  
And had cleared her throat to sing  
She was startled by a croak.

"Sorry - was that you who spoke? "  
 She enquired when the frog  
 Hopped towards her from the bog.

"Yes," the frog replied. "You see,  
 I'm the frog who owns this tree  
 In this bog I've long been known  
 For my splendid baritone  
 And, of course, I wield my pen  
 For Bog Trumpet now and then"

"Did you... did you like my song? "

"Not too bad - but far too long.  
 The technique was fine of course,  
 But it lacked a certain force".

"Oh! " the nightingale confessed.  
 Greatly flattered and impressed  
 That a critic of such note

Had discussed her art and throat:  
 "I don't think the song's divine.  
 But - oh, well - at least it's mine".

"That's not much to boast about".  
 Said the heartless frog. "Without  
 Proper training such as I  
 - And few others can supply.  
 You'll remain a mere beginner.  
 But with me you'll be a winner"  
 "Dearest frog", the nightingale  
 Breathed: "This is a fairy tale -  
 And you are Mozart in disguise  
 Come to earth before my eyes".

"Well I charge a modest fee."  
 "Oh! " "But it won't hurt, you'll see"  
 Now the nightingale inspired,

Flushed with confidence, and fired  
 With both art and adoration,  
 Sang - and was a huge sensation.  
 Animals for miles around  
 Flocked towards the magic sound,  
 And the frog with great precision  
 Counted heads and charged admission.

Though next morning it was raining,  
 He began her vocal training.

"But I can't sing in this weather"  
 "Come my dear - we'll sing together.  
 Just put on your scarf and sash,  
 Koo-oh-ah! ko-ash! ko-ash! "

So the frog and nightingale  
 Journeyed up and down the scale  
 For six hours, till she was shivering  
 and her voice was hoarse and quivering.

Though subdued and sleep deprived,  
 In the night her throat revived,  
 And the sumac tree was bowed,  
 With a breathless, titled crowd:  
 Owl of Sandwich, Duck of Kent,  
 Mallard and Milady Trent,  
 Martin Cardinal Mephisto,  
 And the Coot of Monte Cristo,  
 Ladies with tiaras glittering  
 In the interval sat twittering -  
 And the frog observed them glitter  
 With a joy both sweet and bitter.

Every day the frog who'd sold her  
 Songs for silver tried to scold her:  
 "You must practice even longer  
 Till your voice, like mine grows stronger.  
 In the second song last night  
 You got nervous in mid-flight.  
 And, my dear, lay on more trills:

Audiences enjoy such frills.  
 You must make your public happier:  
 Give them something sharper snappier.  
 We must aim for better billings.  
 You still owe me sixty shillings."

Day by day the nightingale  
 Grew more sorrowful and pale.  
 Night on night her tired song  
 Zipped and trilled and bounced along,  
 Till the birds and beasts grew tired  
 At a voice so uninspired  
 And the ticket office gross  
 Crashed, and she grew more morose -  
 For her ears were now addicted  
 To applause quite unrestricted,  
 And to sing into the night  
 All alone gave no delight.

Now the frog puffed up with rage.  
 "Brainless bird - you're on the stage -  
 Use your wits and follow fashion.  
 Puff your lungs out with your passion."

Trembling, terrified to fail,  
 Blind with tears, the nightingale  
 Heard him out in silence, tried,  
 Puffed up, burst a vein, and died.

Said the frog: "I tried to teach her,  
 But she was a stupid creature -  
 Far too nervous, far too tense.  
 Far too prone to influence.  
 Well, poor bird - she should have known  
 That your song must be your own.  
 That's why I sing with panache:  
 "Koo-oh-ah! ko-ash! ko-ash! "  
 And the foghorn of the frog  
 Blared unrivalled through the bog.

- BY VIKRAM SETH

### Address at the World Parliament of Religions; Swami Vivekananda

Sisters and Brothers of America,

It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome which you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world, I thank you in the name of the mother of religions, and I thank you in the name of millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects.

My thanks, also, to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the Orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations may well claim the honor of bearing to different lands the idea of toleration. I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance. We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites, who came to Southern India and took refuge with us in the very year in which their holy temple was shat-tered to pieces by Roman tyranny. I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation. I will quote to you, brethren, a few lines from a hymn which I remember to have repeated from my earliest boyhood, which is every day repeated by millions of human beings: "As the different streams having their sources in different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee."

### Preamble, the Soul of the Constitution

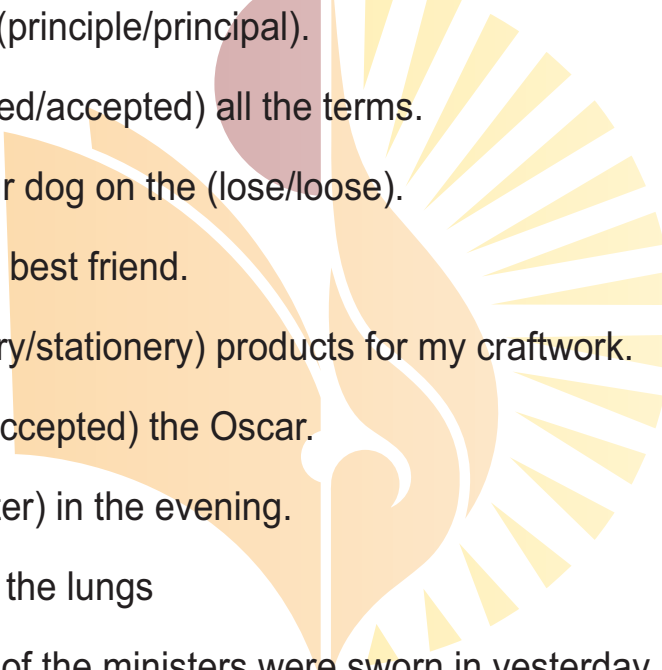
- The Preamble to the Constitution is a reflection of the core constitutional values that embody the Constitution. It declares India to be a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic committed to Justice, Equality and Liberty for the people.
- The Preamble does not grant substantive rights and is not enforceable in the courts, but various Indian courts have engaged with the Preamble and have treated it as guiding light in the interpretation of the Constitution.
- The opening and last sentences of the Preamble: “We, the people...adopt enact and give to ourselves this Constitution” signifies the power that is vested in the hands of the people.

**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,  
HAVING SOLEMNLY RESOLVED TO CONSTITUTE INDIA  
INTO A SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC AND TO SECURE TO ALL ITS CITIZENS:  
JUSTICE, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL;  
LIBERTY OF THOUGHT, EXPRESSION, BELIEF, FAITH AND WORSHIP;  
EQUALITY OF STATUS AND OF OPPORTUNITY;  
AND TO PROMOTE AMONG THEM ALL  
FRATERNITY ASSURING THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND  
THE UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE NATION;  
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THIS 26TH DAY OF  
NOVEMBER, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE  
TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION**

**It is better to start with the easier ones and then move on to the harder ones. Go through the easy tongue twisters given below.**

1. Six Czech cricket critics.
2. Green glass globes glow greenly.
3. A proper copper coffee pot.
4. She sees cheese.
5. Six sticky skeletons.
6. Toy boat. Toy boat. Toy boat.
7. Tie twine to three tree twigs.
8. A flea and a fly flew up in a flue.
9. Six sticky skeletons.
10. Eddie edited it
11. Scissors sizzle, thistles sizzle
12. Snap crackle pop.
13. Double bubble gum, bubbles double.
14. Cooks cook cupcakes quickly.
15. Kitty caught the kitten in the kitchen

**Read the following sentences and choose the correct spelling from the given options.**

1. Mr Patrick is our new (principle/principal).
  2. The company (excepted/accepted) all the terms.
  3. Please don't keep your dog on the (lose/loose).
  4. The (later/latter) is my best friend.
  5. I need some (stationary/stationery) products for my craftwork.
  6. The actor (excepted/accepted) the Oscar.
  7. I will call you (later/latter) in the evening.
  8. Covid (affects/effects) the lungs
  9. The (council/counsel) of the ministers were sworn in yesterday.
  10. Robert (too/to) wants to accompany us to the park.
- 

**Unseen Passage -1****Read the passage and answer the questions :**

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was an important revolutionary leader in India's struggle for independence from British rule. Bose was born on 23 January 1897, the son of a wealthy lawyer. He joined the Congress party and in 1938, became its president. He resigned only a year later because of differences with other leaders. In 1941, he escaped in disguise from his Kolkata house and made his way through Kabul and Moscow to Germany. During World War II, Bose saw an opportunity to fight for Indian independence. In 1942, with the support of Japan, he formed the Indian 10 National Army (INA). It included Indian prisoners of war of the British Indian Army and Indians living in Malaysia and Myanmar. The INA had notable victories in Moirang and Imphal in Manipur in 1944. It was the first to raise the tricolour flag on Indian soil, on 19 March 1944. Bose's statement, 'Give me blood, I promise you freedom', made during a rally in Myanmar, is remembered even today. He died in a plane crash on 18 August 1945 in Taiwan.

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. Who was Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose?**

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**2. When was he born?**

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**3. Which party did he join, and in which year did he become its president?**

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**4. Why did Bose resign from this party?**

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**5. What did Bose do in 1941?**

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**Unseen Passage -2****Read the passage and answer the questions :**

A sparrow had made a nest in Kesho's house and laid eggs. Kesho and his sister Shyama watched the nest for hours every day, mealtimes forgotten. They asked each other all sorts of questions - how big the eggs were, what colour, how many, when the chicks would come out, how their wings would grow, what the nest looked like from inside. Shyama wondered, 'Will the chicks fly away when they hatch?' Kesho said, 'How silly you are! How can the chicks fly away before their wings come out?' Shyama would ask, 'What will the sparrow feed them?' Kesho had no answer. The children were fascinated. 'Supposing the chicks have already come out,' said one, 'where would the poor sparrow find food for them all?' Now they were worried about the chicks dying of starvation. It was decided that some rice should be left in the nest. 'Then,' Shyama said, 'the poor sparrow won't have to leave them alone and go look for food.' The brother agreed. 'The sun must also be bothering them,' said Shyama. 'How right you are!' Kesho said. 'They may even be thirsty.'

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. What were the names of the two siblings?**

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**2. What were they excited about?**

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**3. What questions did they ask each other?**

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**4. What did Shyama wonder and what was Kesho's response?**

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**5. To what question of Shyama's did Kesho have no answer?**

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**Unseen Passage -3**

**Read the passage and answer the questions :**

Read this passage about the October 2023 flash floods in Sikkim and West Bengal. Then answer the questions. Flash floods caused great destruction in Sikkim and West Bengal on 4 October 2023. East, North and South Sikkim were affected, along with Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar in West Bengal. More than 120 people died and thousands were injured or lost their homes and livelihoods. The authorities had been alerted about the possibility of heavy rains and flooding. Unfortunately, these warnings were insufficient to prepare people for the devastation that finally happened. The collapse of dams along River Teesta made the situation worse. The floods drew attention towards the importance of disaster management and preparedness. Flash floods, also called Glacier Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFS), happen when big lakes formed by melting glaciers burst out of their natural banks made of rock, sediment, and earth. A series of earthquakes in Nepal on 3 October are also said to have triggered the breaking of the natural banks.

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. Name the two states that were affected by the floods on 4 October 2023.**

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**2. Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar are located in**

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**3. How were the people affected by the floods?**

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**4. What had the authorities been alerted to? Did these warnings help?**

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**5. What made the situation worse?**

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**Unseen Passage -4**

Once, all stories belonged to the Sky God Nyame. But Anansi the spider wanted to be the owner of all the stories. He went to Nyame asking to be named King of all Stories. Nyame said, 'To get the title, you must catch the jaguar with dagger teeth, the hornets with fire-like stings and the great python.' 'I will bring them to you,' Anansi replied. He cut a gourd and made a small hole in it. Then he took some water to the tree where the hornets lived. He wet himself thoroughly and also threw water over the hornets. He put the bowl on his head, pretending to protect himself from a storm, and called out to the hornets, 'Are you foolish people? Why do you stay in this heavy rain? Come here, into this dry gourd.' The hornets thanked him and flew into the gourd. Anansi quickly closed the hole with a ball of grass. He felt very pleased. 'Anansi has tricked the hornets!

He pretended that it was raining and offered them a hiding place in a calabash,' he sang. Anansi took his gourd full of hornets to Nyame, who was very surprised to see him back so soon.

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. Who were Nyame and Anansi?**

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**2. What did Anansi want?**

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**3. What did Nyame say that Anansi had to do?**

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**4. What did Anansi do with the water? Why?**

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**5. Why did Anansi put the bowl on his head?**

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**Crossword  
Word Search  
Sudoku**

Academic	Reading	Underline
Diploma	Excelled	Repeated
Computers	Admission	Students
College	Geography	Geometry
Secondary	Graduate	Principal
History		Sweep



U O T P R C O L L E G E N X D Y H Z  
 A S B S O E S C S W E E P U I E G S  
 H D T G G P P U O P F X H Z P X E E  
 I S M U R E R E N M J I A I L C O C  
 S M B I D A O I A D P N S L O E M O  
 T D R K S E D G N T E U Y C M L E N  
 O C W F R S N U R C E R T M A L T D  
 R R M O N F I T A A I D L E F E R A  
 Y Y P R K Q J O S T P P A I R D Y R  
 A C A D E M I C N R E H A I N S Z Y  
 M R E A D I N G P P H K Y L J E B X  
 W M E O F P F D C U T U C R A N Y B

**Across**

- Natural magnets are also called \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_, a shepherd in Greece discovered the attractive property of magnet
- Attraction of iron fillings by the poles of a magnet is \_\_\_\_\_
- Magnetic compass is designed using the \_\_\_\_\_ of the magnet
- Magnets can be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ arrangement in a particular order in a magnet causes its magnetism

**Down**

- \_\_\_\_\_ magnets retain their magnetism over a short interval of time
- \_\_\_\_\_ of a magnet always exist in \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ magnets are of irregular shape
- The ends of the needle of a \_\_\_\_\_ are always directed in N-S direction



A E Z M E A S T E R  
 C G P O J I U Z F D  
 H G X F L O W E R S  
 I S P R I N G Y C N  
 C C H O C O L A T E  
 K N B T Y D B N T E  
 S E A S O N U N U L  
 S U N S H I N E L A  
 T H A Y H N N T I M  
 M H U N T K Y E P B

sunshine	flowers	season	hunt
spring	chick	lamb	easter
bunny	eggs	tulip	chocolate

 How many words can you find?

A R E G A R A G O C  
 Y L E P I L O W U H  
 N A T R A N G O K I  
 O S R I S T A D F M  
 C R O D O R H N Y N  
 L I O O F I T I S E  
 A N D R I V E W A Y  
 B X O B R E T T E L

Fill in the puzzle so that every row across, every column down and every 3 by 3 box contains the numbers 1 to 9

2				3			4	
	3		6					7
		9			7	1		8
		4		7	2			
	2	5		8	1	9		
1		3			6			5
				2		4		
4		6	8				7	
5			9			3		

Complete The Grids So Each Row, Each Column, And Each Outlined 2x3 Rectangle Contains The Number 1-6 Exactly One Time Each

	4		5		
		1			6
			3		
	6			5	
2				4	
4	3			2	

Medium Puzzle

	6	2			
5					
6	2				
		3	6		
		1	3	6	
	3			5	2

Medium Puzzle

2				1	
	1			5	
					3
3	6				
		1	5	2	
	2	4			

	2		4		3
	6	1		3	
		2	1		
5			3	2	1
	1			6	4



कविता संग्रह  
अपठित गद्यांश  
चित्र-वर्णन

## 1. भारत तू है हमको प्यारा

भारत तू है हमको प्यारा,  
तू है सब देशों से न्यारा।

मुकुट हिमालय तेरा सुन्दर,  
धोता तेरे चरण समुन्दर।

गंगा यमुना की हैं धारा,  
जिनसे है पवित्र जग सारा।

अन्न फूल , फल जल हैं प्यारे,  
तुझमें रत्न जवाहर न्यारे!

राम कृष्ण से अन्तर्यामी,  
तेरे सभी पुत्र हैं नामी।

हम सदैव तेरा गुण गाएँ,  
सब विधि तेरा सुयश बढ़ाएँ।

## 2. पेड़ लगाओ

धरती की बस यही पुकार,  
पेड़ लगाओ बारम्बार।

आओ मिलकर कसम खाएँ,  
अपनी धरती हरित बनाएँ।

धरती पर हरियाली हो,  
जीवन में खुशहाली हो।

पेड़ धरती की शान है,  
जीवन की मुस्कान है।

पेड़ – पौधों को पानी दे,  
जीवन की यही निशानी दे।

आओ पेड़ लगाएँ हम,  
पेड़ लगाकर जग महकाकर।

जीवन सुखी बनाए हम,  
आओ पेड़ लगाएँ हम।

## 3. अरे भारत! उठ, आँखें खोल

अरे भारत! उठ, आँखें खोल,  
उड़कर यंत्रों से, खगोल में घूम रहा भूगोल!

अवसर तेरे लिए खड़ा है, फिर भी तू चुपचाप पड़ा है।  
तेरा कर्मक्षेत्र बड़ा है, पल पल है अनमोल।  
अरे भारत! उठ, आँखें खोल।।

बहुत हुआ अब क्या होना है, रहा सहा भी क्या खोना है?  
तेरी मिट्टी में सोना है, तू अपने को तोल।  
अरे भारत! उठ, आँखें खोल।।

दिखला कर भी अपनी माया, अब तक जो न जगत ने पाया।  
देकर वही भाव मन भाया, जीवन की जय बोल।  
अरे भारत! उठ, आँखें खोल।।

तेरी ऐसी वसुन्धरा है, जिस पर स्वयं स्वर्ग उतरा है।  
अब भी भावुक भाव भरा है, उठे कर्म-कल्लोल।  
अरे भारत! उठ, आँखें खोल

## 4. कुछ कर दिखलाएँगे

गीत प्यार के गाएँगे हम,  
सबको गले लगाएँगे हम।

संघर्षों से क्या घबराना,  
आगे बढ़ते जाएँगे।

माना पथ कठिन है लेकिन,  
धीरज नहीं डुलाएँगे।

वक्ष चीर के चट्टानों का,  
रास्ता नया बनाएँगे।

जन-जन में सद्भाव प्रेम के,  
सुंदर भाव जगाएँगे।

एक धर्म है, एक जाति है,  
बात सदा दुहराएँगे।

## 5. कदंब का पेड़

यह कदंब का पेड़ अगर माँ, होता यमुना तीरे।  
मैं भी उस पर बैठ कन्हैया, बनता धीरे-धीरे ॥

ले देतीं यदि मुझे बाँसुरी, तुम दो पैसे वाली।  
किसी तरह नीची हो जाती, यह कदंब की डाली ॥

तुम्हें नहीं कुछ कहता पर मैं, चुपके-चुपके आता।  
उस नीची डाली से अम्मा, ऊँचे पर चढ़ जाता ॥

वहीं बैठ फिर बड़े मजे से, मैं बाँसुरी बजाता।  
अम्मा-अम्मा कह वंशी के, स्वर में तुम्हें बुलाता ॥

सुन मेरी बंसी को माँ तुम, इतनी खुश हो जाती।  
मुझे देखने काम छोड़ कर, तुम बाहर तक आती ॥

तुमको आता देख बाँसुरी रख, मैं चुप हो जाता।  
पत्तों में छिपकर धीरे से, फिर बाँसुरी बजाता ॥

गुस्सा होकर मुझे डाँटती, कहती " नीचे आजा "।  
पर जब मैं ना उतरता, हँसकर कहती " मुन्ना राजा " ॥

" नीचे उतरो मेरे भैया तुम्हें मिठाई दूँगी।  
नए खिलौने, माखन-मिसरी, दूध मलाई दूँगी " ॥

बहुत बुलाने पर भी माँ जब, नहीं उतर कर आता।  
माँ, तब माँ का हृदय तुम्हारा, बहुत विकल हो जाता ॥

तुम आँचल फैला कर अम्मा, वहीं पेड़ के नीचे।  
ईश्वर से कुछ विनती करतीं, बैठी आँखें मीचे ॥

तुम्हें ध्यान में लगी देख मैं, धीरे-धीरे आता।  
और तुम्हारे फैले आँचल, के नीचे छिप जाता ॥

तुम घबरा कर आँख खोलतीं, पर माँ खुश हो जाती।  
जब अपने मुन्ना राजा को, गोदी में ही पातीं ॥

इसी तरह कुछ खेला करते, हम-तुम धीरे-धीरे।  
यह कदंब का पेड़ अगर माँ, होता यमुना तीरे ॥

## 6. मेरा भारत महान

ईश्वर तुझे हैं कहते, जगदीश नाम तेरा।

अपना पता बता दो, कहाँ निवास तेरा।

सृष्टि के कण-कण में, तेरी छवि है छाई।

घर-घर बना के खेलें, यह युक्ति मन में आई।

बच्चों का तू सखा है, दीनों का है सहारा।

खुशी देता तू सभी को, दुष्टों को भी है तारा।

जल, वायु, अग्नि, पृथ्वी, आकाश में समाया।

तेरी है सारी रचना, जिसने खोजा, उसने पाया।

भक्तों का है तू संगी, दुष्टों को तू दंड देता।

जो अपना तुझे बनाए, शरण में अपनी लेता।

## अपठित गद्यांश - 1

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही

विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

शिक्षा मनुष्य को मनुष्य बनाती है। शिक्षा के बिना पशु के समान होता है। शिक्षित मनुष्य ही राष्ट्र की प्रगति में सक्रिय योगदान कर सकते हैं, वैसे तो मनुष्य की प्रथम पाठशाला उसका परिवार होता है और उसकी प्रथम गुरु उसकी माँ होती है, जो नवजात शिशु में संस्कारों को सिंचित करती रही है। जब तक बच्चा विद्यालय जाने के योग्य नहीं हो जाता, परिवार में माँ के अतिरिक्त अन्य सदस्य भी उसके गुरु की भांति उसे शिक्षित करते रहते हैं। परिवार के बाद शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का सबसे अच्छा स्थान विद्यालय होता है, यहाँ आकर उसका सर्वांगीण विकास होता है। विद्यालय पुस्तकीय ज्ञान के अलावा उसे नृत्य-संगीत एवं खेल-कूद आदि का भी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। छात्रों द्वारा अपनी रुचि के अनुसार खेलों का चयन किया जाता है।;

(i) शिक्षा के बिना मनुष्य किसके समान होता है?

- (क) जंगल के समान (ख) पशु के समान  
(ग) गुरु के समान (घ) गाय के समान

(ii) मनुष्य की प्रथम गुरु कौन होती है?

- (क) पिताजी की बहन (ख) माँ  
(ग) बहन (घ) चाची

(iii) परिवार के बाद मनुष्य शिक्षा कहाँ प्राप्त करता है?

- (क) वातावरण में (ख) मन्दिर में  
(ग) खेल के मैदान में (घ) विद्यालय में

(iv) विद्यालय में पुस्तकीय ज्ञान के अलावा और क्या-क्या

सिखाया जाता है?

- (क) नृत्य (ख) संगीत  
(ग) खेल-कूद (घ) उपर्युक्त सभी

(v) गद्यांश में आए शब्द 'प्रशिक्षण' में उपसर्ग बताइए।

- (क) शि (ख) प्र  
(ग) क्ष (घ) शिक्ष

## अपठित गद्यांश - 2

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही

विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए। -

बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं को जन्म दिया है - जैसे रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान की समस्या, बेरोजगारी, निरक्षता और कृषि एवं उद्योगों के उत्पादनों में कमी आदि। हम जितनी अधिक उन्नति करते हैं या विकास करते हैं, जनसंख्या उसी के अनुपात में बढ़ जाती है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के समक्ष सभी सरकारी प्रयास असफल दिखाई देते हैं। कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक विकास बढ़ती जनसंख्या के सामने नगण्य सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण की अति आवश्यकता है। इसके बिना विकास के लिए किए गए सभी प्रकार के प्रयत्न अधूरे रह जाएँगे।

;

;

(i) बढ़ती जनसंख्या में किसमें कमी आई है?

- (क) बेरोजगारी (ख) गरीबी  
(ग) शिक्षा  
(घ) कृषि एवं उद्योगों के उत्पादन में

(ii) 'नगण्य' शब्द का अर्थ बताइए।

- (क) नहीं (ख) पर्याप्त  
(ग) गिनना (घ) अपर्याप्त

(iii) बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने किन समस्याओं को जन्म दिया है?

- (क) रोटी, मकान की समस्या (ख) बेरोजगारी  
(ग) कोई नहीं (घ) (क) और (ख) दोनों

(iv) गद्यांश में आए शब्द 'अनेक' का वचन बताइए।

- (क) एकवचन (ख) बहुवचन  
(ग) (क) और (ख) दोनों (घ) द्विवचन

(v) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक बताइए।

- (क) शिक्षा (ख) बढ़ती जनसंख्या  
(ग) निरक्षता (घ) समस्याओं का विस्तार

## अपठित गद्यांश - 3

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

मनुष्य की विशेषता उसके चरित्र में होती है। चरित्र के कारण ही मनुष्य अधिक आदरणीय समझा जाता है। विद्या का ज्ञान सज्जन व्यक्ति तभी करते हैं जब विद्यावान विनय व चरित्रवान हो। विद्या, बल, पद होते हुए भी रावण अपने राक्षसीगुण के कारण निंदनीय था। अतः मनुष्य का मूल्य उसके चरित्र में है। विनय, उदारता, लालच में न पड़ना, धैर्य, सत्य, वचन का प्रतिपालन करना और कर्तव्य परायण ये सब गुण चरित्र में आते हैं।

## (i) मनुष्य की विशेषता किसमें है?

- (क) उसके पद में (ख) चरित्र में  
(ग) धन में (घ) विचारों में

## (ii) मनुष्य का आदर किन कारणों से होता है?

- (क) चरित्र के कारण (ख) पद के कारण  
(ग) क, ख दोनों (घ) केवल 'क'

## (iii) रावण निंदनीय क्यों था?

- (क) राक्षसी गुण के कारण (ख) बल के कारण  
(ग) पद के कारण (घ) विद्या के कारण

## (iv) चरित्र में कौन-कौन से गुण आते हैं?

- (क) विनय और उदारता (ख) सत्य और धर्म  
(ग) कर्तव्यपरायण (घ) उपरोक्त सभी

## (v) 'गुण' शब्द का विपरीतार्थक शब्द है—

- (क) निर्गुण (ख) अवगुण  
(ग) सद्गुण (घ) महागुण

## अपठित गद्यांश - 4

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

देश की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए देश का हर नागरिक सिपाही है। वह योद्धा सिपाही है जो सीमा पर लड़ता है। वह किसान भी देश का सिपाही है, जो खेत में हल चलाता है। वह शिक्षक भी देश का सिपाही है, जो विद्यालय में पढ़ाता है। वह विद्यार्थी भी देश का सिपाही है, जो कल राष्ट्र की सेवा करने के लिए आज अपनी योग्यता बढ़ा रहा है। जो जहाँ काम करता है वहीं उसका मोर्चा है। शिक्षक अपने विद्यालय में, डॉक्टर अपने अस्पताल में, ड्राइवर अपने वाहन में, इंजीनियर अपने कारखाने में और अन्य नागरिक अपने-अपने व्यापार में, व्यवसाय में लगे हुए सैनिक हैं, यह मान्यता ही वास्तव में देश का गौरव बढ़ा सकती है। देश का गौरव बढ़ाना ही प्रत्येक नागरिक का लक्ष्य है। जहाँ करोड़ों लोग शांति के सूत्र में बँधे हैं।

## (क) देश के हर नागरिक को क्या माना गया है?

- (अ) व्यक्ति (ब) विद्यार्थी  
(स) सिपाही (द) कोई नहीं

## (ख) देश का हर नागरिक किस प्रकार से सैनिकों का रूप धारण किए हुए है?

- (अ) किसान खेत के रूप में  
(ब) शिक्षक विद्यालय में  
(स) विद्यार्थी राष्ट्र की सेवा में  
(द) उपरोक्त सभी

## (ग) जो, जो काम करता है उसे क्या बताया गया है?

- (अ) मोर्चा (ब) कार्य  
(स) लक्ष्य (द) कोई नहीं

## (घ) प्रत्येक नागरिक का लक्ष्य क्या बताया गया है?

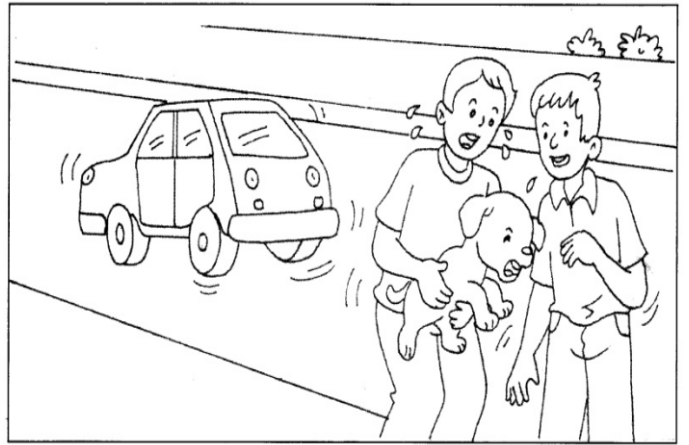
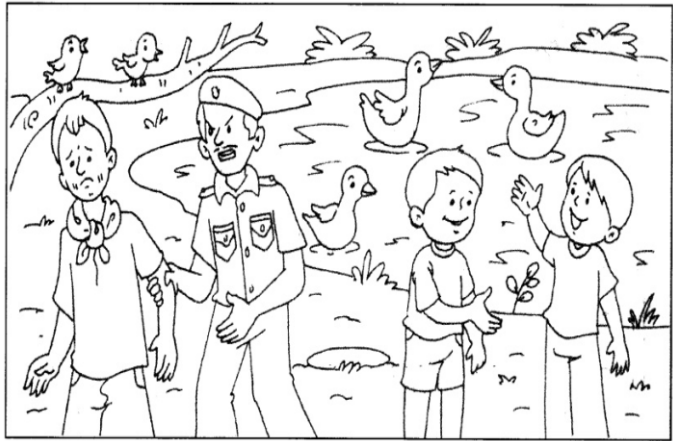
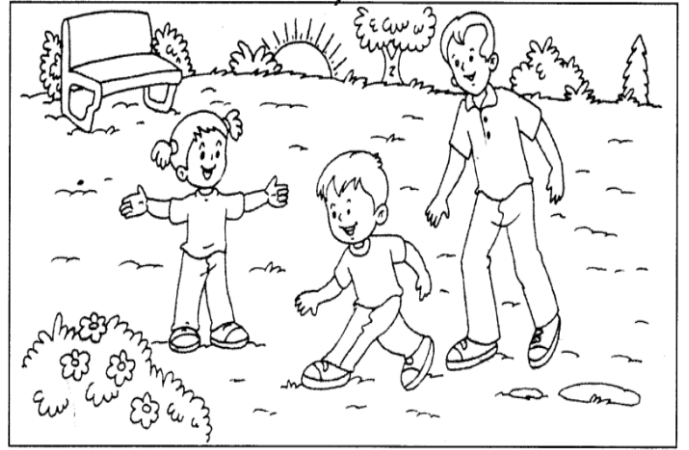
- (अ) अपना कार्य करना (ब) देश का गौरव बढ़ाना  
(स) घर का कार्य करना (द) व्यवसाय करना

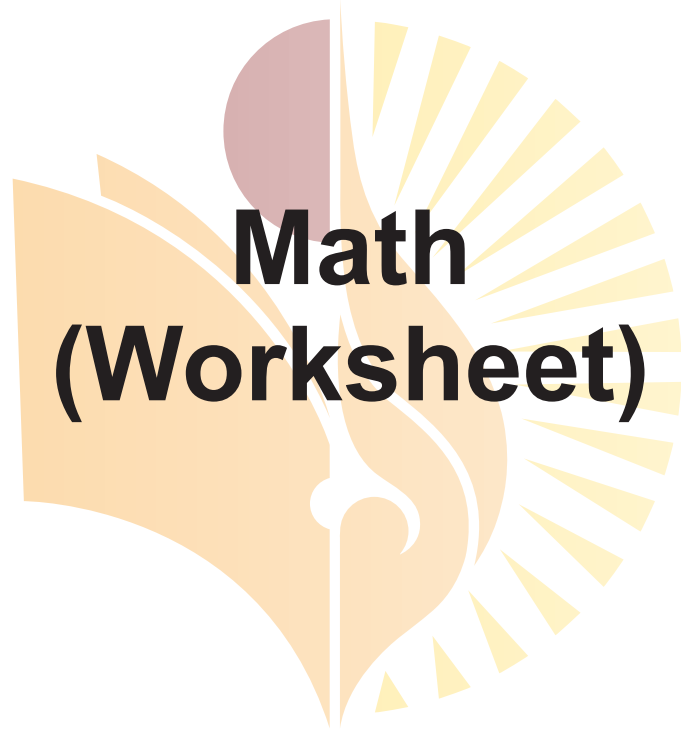
## (ङ) उपर्युक्त अपठित गद्यांश में बताया गया है

- (अ) देश के बारे में (ब) व्यवसाय के बारे में  
(स) विद्यालय के बारे में  
(द) देश के सिपाही या सैनिक के बारे में

- 1) अनुस्वार एक आश्रित नासिक्य व्यंजन है।
- 2) व्यंजन वर्णों की भाँति ही इसके उच्चारण के दौरान मुँह में अवरोध उत्पन्न होता है और वायु मुख से कम तथा नाक से अधिक बाहर निकलती है।
- 3) क से लेकर प वर्ग तक के पंचम वर्णों (ङ, ञ, ण, न, म) के स्थान पर (◌ं) अनुस्वार का प्रयोग किया जाता है।  
(जैसे – कंधा, पंचम, कंटक, तंद्रा, कंपन)
- 4) **नियम** – य, र, ल, व, ह, से पहले यदि पंचम वर्ण आये तो वहाँ वह पंचम वर्ण के रूप में ही लिखा जाता है। अनुस्वार नहीं बनता, जैसे – मान्यवर, पुण्य, अन्वय, कुम्हार, तुम्हारा अम्ल आदि।
- 5) अनुस्वार का द्वित्व अर्थात् दो पंचम वर्ण एक साथ आने पर वह अनुस्वार नहीं बनता जैसा है वैसा ही लिखा जाता है, जैसे – सम्मान उन्नति आदि।

- 1) अनुनासिक एक नासिक्य स्वर ध्वनि है।
  - 2) अनुनासिक स्वर ध्वनि के उच्चारण के दौरान वायु बिना किसी अवरोध के नाक से बहुत कम तथा मुँह से अधिक मात्रा में बाहर आती है।
  - 3) यह स्वरों का गुण होने के कारण केवल स्वरों पर ही लगाया जाता है।  
जैसे – अँ आँ ईँ ईँ उँ ऊँ ऋँ एँ ऐँ औँ औँ  
अँधेरा, आँख, सिंचाई, नहीं, कुंवारा, (दूँगा), लाऊँगा,  
कविताएँ, पैसठ, होंठ, चौकना  
यह सदैव वर्ण की शिरोरेखा के ऊपर के रूप में लगाया जाता है और वर्ण के साथ बोला जाता है।  
जैसे – चाँद , मुँह इत्यादि।
- अनुनासिकता को प्रकट करने के लिए चन्द्रबिन्दु ( ◌ं ) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, परन्तु शिरोरेखा पर स्वरों की मात्रा लगी होने पर चन्द्रबिन्दु के स्थान पर केवल बिंदु का प्रयोग किया जाता है।  
जैसे – गेंद – गँ द जोंक – जाँ क





# **Math (Worksheet)**

**Ch-1: Patterns in Mathematics**

1. Patterns often follow a specific \_\_\_\_\_ or rule.
2. The next term in the sequence 2, 4, 6, 8 is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A number divisible by 5 always ends in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Triangular numbers are formed by arranging objects in \_\_\_\_\_ shapes.
5. The difference between consecutive terms in the sequence 3, 6, 9, 12 is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A pattern made by adding a fixed number is called an \_\_\_\_\_ pattern.
7. The next odd number after 15 is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A square number is the product of a number multiplied by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In a Fibonacci sequence, each term is the sum of the previous \_\_\_\_\_ terms.
10. The next term in the pattern 1, 3, 9, 27 is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ch-2: Lines and Angles**

1. A line segment has \_\_\_\_\_ endpoints.
2. An angle of 90 degrees is called a \_\_\_\_\_ angle.
3. Two lines that do not meet at any point are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines.
4. The sum of angles on a straight line is \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
5. A figure with only one endpoint and extends infinitely in one direction is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A straight angle measures \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
7. Two angles that add up to 90 degrees are called \_\_\_\_\_ angles.
8. The angle greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ angle.
9. The point where two lines meet is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A triangle has a total of \_\_\_\_\_ degrees in its interior angles \_\_\_\_\_.

**Chapter 3: Number Play**

1. The smallest prime number is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A number that has only two factors, 1 and itself, is called a \_\_\_\_\_ number.
3. The product of any number and zero is always \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Any number divided by itself is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The largest two-digit prime number is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The least common multiple (LCM) of 4 and 6 is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The highest common factor (HCF) of 18 and 24 is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The successor of 99 is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A number divisible by 2 is called an \_\_\_\_\_ number.
10. The place value of 5 in 5,678 is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Chapter 4: Data Handling**

1. A tally mark represents the frequency of an observation in groups of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The most frequently occurring value in a dataset is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the middle value of an ordered data set.
4. A bar graph has two axes: the horizontal axis and the \_\_\_\_\_ axis.
5. Data can be classified into two types: raw data and \_\_\_\_\_ data.
6. A bar graph uses \_\_\_\_\_ to represent data.
7. The number of times an observation occurs in data is called its \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a representation of data using pictures.
9. The average of a set of data values is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The data collected in raw form is called \_\_\_\_\_ data.

## Chapter 5: Prime Time

1. A number with only two factors is called a \_\_\_\_\_ number.
2. The smallest composite number is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The HCF of 8 and 12 is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The LCM of 5 and 10 is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A number divisible by both 2 and 3 is divisible by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The prime factorization of 36 is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The highest prime number less than 50 is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The product of two prime numbers 3 and 5 is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The sum of two prime numbers 11 and 13 is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The only even prime number is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 6: Perimeter and Area

1. The perimeter of a square is \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  side.
2. The area of a rectangle is \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  breadth.
3. The unit of area is always expressed in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The perimeter of a triangle is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all its sides.
5. The area of a square with side 5 cm is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The perimeter of a rectangle is  $2 \times (\text{length} + \text{breadth})$ .
7. The area of a square with a side of 10 cm is \_\_\_\_\_ square centimeters.
8. The perimeter of a circle is also known as its \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The formula for the area of a triangle is  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$ .
10. If the side of a square is doubled, its area becomes \_\_\_\_\_ times.

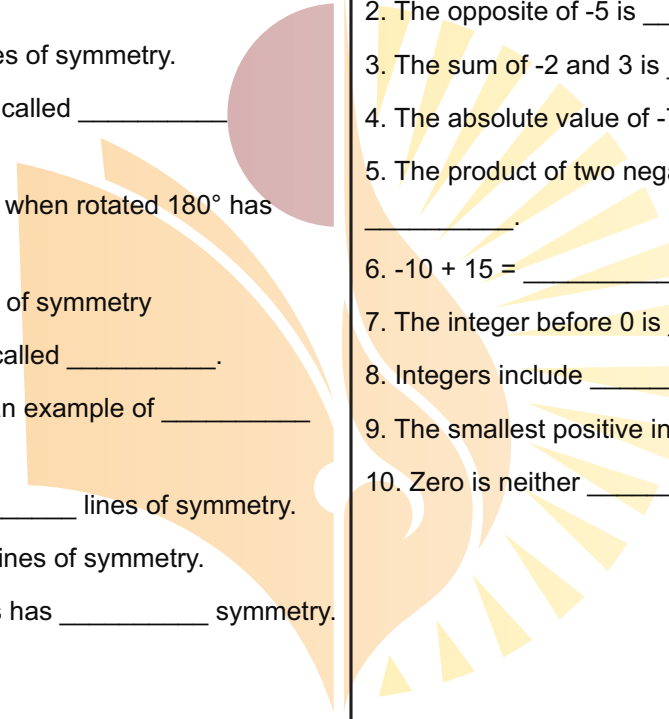
## Chapter 7: Fractions

1. A fraction with numerator smaller than the denominator is called a \_\_\_\_\_ fraction.
2. The reciprocal of  $\frac{3}{5}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The sum of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A fraction that represents the same value is called an \_\_\_\_\_ fraction.
5. The mixed fraction form of  $\frac{7}{2}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The product of  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The decimal form of  $\frac{1}{4}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Fractions with different denominators are called \_\_\_\_\_ fractions.
9. A fraction whose denominator is 1 is called a \_\_\_\_\_ fraction.
10. The greatest fraction among  $\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $\frac{3}{5}$ , and  $\frac{4}{5}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 8: Playing with Construction

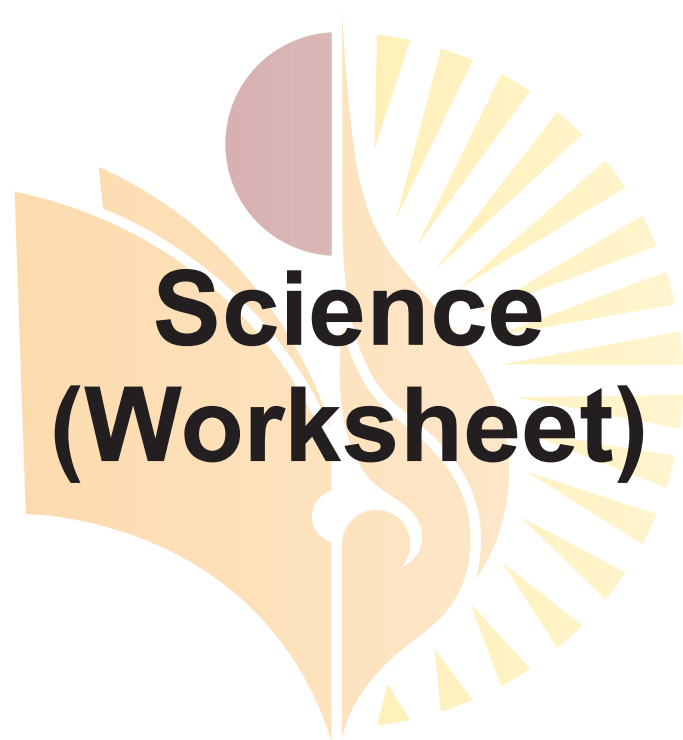
1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a tool used for drawing circles.
2. A protractor is used to measure \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A triangle with all equal sides is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The longest side of a right triangle is the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A square has \_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry.
6. A rectangle has \_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry.
7. A  $90^\circ$  angle is called a \_\_\_\_\_ angle.
8. A triangle with one right angle is a \_\_\_\_\_ triangle.
9. A compass is used to \_\_\_\_\_ arcs and circles.
10. The midpoint of a line divides it into \_\_\_\_\_ equal parts.

**Chapter 9: Symmetry**

1. A shape that folds into equal halves is said to have \_\_\_\_\_ symmetry.
  2. A square has \_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry.
  3. The symmetry in a butterfly is called \_\_\_\_\_ symmetry.
  4. A shape that does not change when rotated  $180^\circ$  has \_\_\_\_\_ symmetry.
  5. A circle has \_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry
  6. A shape with no symmetry is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  7. The reflection of an object is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ symmetry.
  8. A regular pentagon has \_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry.
  9. A rectangle has \_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry.
  10. A triangle with all equal sides has \_\_\_\_\_ symmetry.
- 

**Chapter 10: The Other Side of Zero**

1. The integer before -1 is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The opposite of -5 is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The sum of -2 and 3 is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The absolute value of -7 is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The product of two negative numbers is always \_\_\_\_\_.
6.  $-10 + 15 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The integer before 0 is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Integers include \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.
9. The smallest positive integer is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Zero is neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_.



**Science  
(Worksheet)**

**Ch-1 "The Wonderful World of Science"****Multiple Choice Questions :**

**1. What is the first step in the scientific method?**

- A) Observation                      B) Experimentation  
C) Conclusion                      D) Hypothesis

**2. What is a hypothesis in the scientific method?**

- A) A proven fact                      B) An educated guess  
C) A conclusion                      D) An observation

**3. What is the purpose of experimentation in the scientific method?**

- A) To prove a theory                      B) To disprove a hypothesis  
C) To test a hypothesis                      D) To make observations

**4. What is the conclusion in the scientific method?**

- A) A summary of the experiment  
B) A restatement of the hypothesis  
C) A statement of the results  
D) A decision based on the results

**5. What is the role of observation in the scientific method?**

- A) To collect data                      B) To test a hypothesis  
C) To make a conclusion                      D) To identify a problem

**Fill in the blanks**

- The scientific method involves making a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ about a phenomenon.
- The process of testing a hypothesis is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Data collected during an experiment is analyzed to draw a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- The process of drawing a conclusion based on data is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The scientific method involves being \_\_\_\_\_ and open-minded when interpreting data.

**Ch-2 "Diversity in the Living World"****Multiple Choice Questions :**

**1. What is the term used to describe the variety of living organisms on Earth?**

- A) Biodiversity                      B) Ecosystem  
C) Habitat                      D) Species

**2. Which of the following is an example of a producer in an ecosystem?**

- A) Mouse                      B) Hawk  
C) Grass                      D) Lion

**3. What is the main difference between a habitat and a niche?**

- A) Habitat is where an organism lives, while niche is its role in the ecosystem  
B) Habitat is the role of an organism in the ecosystem, while niche is where it lives  
C) Habitat is the food an organism eats, while niche is its shelter  
D) Habitat is the shelter of an organism, while niche is its food

**4. Which of the following is an example of a primary consumer in an ecosystem?**

- A) Grass                      B) Mouse  
C) Hawk                      D) Lion

**5. Which of the following is a characteristic of a species?**

- A) A group of similar organisms  
B) A group of different organisms  
C) A single organism  
D) A group of organisms that can interbreed

**Fill in the blanks**

- The variety of living organisms on Earth is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- The place where an organism lives is called its \_\_\_\_\_.
- The study of the relationships between organisms and their environment is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The term "flora" refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a region.
- The term "fauna" refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a region.

### Ch-3 "Mindful Eating: A Path to a Healthy Body"

#### Multiple Choice Questions :

1. What is the main function of carbohydrates in our body?

- A) To build and repair muscles    B) To provide energy  
C) To regulate body temperature    D) To aid digestion

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of a balanced diet?

- A) Eating only one type of food  
B) Eating a variety of foods from different groups  
C) Eating too much or too little  
D) Eating only junk food

3. What happens when we eat too much sugar?

- A) Our body uses it to build muscles  
B) Our body stores it as energy  
C) Our body gets rid of it as waste  
D) Our body becomes prone to diseases like diabetes

4. Why is it important to drink plenty of water?

- A) To build muscles    B) To aid digestion  
C) To regulate body temperature  
D) To flush out toxins from the body

5. Which of the following is a benefit of regular exercise?

- A) It helps to lose weight    B) It helps to build muscles  
C) It helps to prevent diseases    D) All of the above

#### Fill in the blanks

- A healthy diet provides the body with the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ and nutrients.
- The process of breaking down food into simpler substances is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Carbohydrates, proteins, and fats are the three main types of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fiber helps in the smooth movement of food through the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A balanced diet should include a variety of foods from different food \_\_\_\_\_.

### Ch-4 "Exploring Magnet"

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the force that a magnet exerts on other magnets or magnetic materials?

- A) Gravitational force    B) Magnetic force  
C) Electrostatic force    D) Frictional force

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of a magnet?

- A) It attracts only non-magnetic materials  
B) It repels all materials  
C) It attracts some materials and repels others  
D) It has no effect on other materials

3. What is the term for the region around a magnet where the magnetic force can be detected?

- A) Magnetic field    B) Electric field  
C) Gravitational field    D) Frictional field

4. Which of the following materials is most likely to be attracted to a magnet?

- A) Wood    B) Plastic    C) Iron    D) Cotton

5. What happens when two magnets with the same poles (i.e., two north poles or two south poles) are brought together?

- A) They attract each other    B) They repel each other  
C) They have no effect on each other    D) They stick together

#### Fill in the blanks:

- A magnet has two poles, a \_\_\_\_\_ pole and a north pole.
- The region around a magnet where the magnetic force can be detected is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Magnets attract some materials, such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- When two magnets with the same poles are brought together, they \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
- The force exerted by a magnet on other magnets or magnetic materials is called the \_\_\_\_\_ force.

## Ch-5 "Measurement of Length and Motion"

## Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the standard unit of length in the metric system?

- A) Kilometer                      B) Meter  
C) Centimeter                      D) Millimeter

2. What is the unit of speed in the metric system?

- A) Meter per second                      B) Kilometer per hour  
C) Centimeter per minute                      D) Millimeter per second

3. Which of the following devices is used to measure the speed of an object?

- A) Ruler                                      B) Stopwatch  
C) Speedometer                                      D) Thermometer

4. Which of the following units is used to measure very small distances?

- A) Kilometer                                      B) Meter  
C) Centimeter                                      D) Millimeter

5. Which of the following units is used to measure very large distances?

- A) Millimeter                                      B) Centimeter  
C) Meter    D) Kilometer

## Fill in the blanks

1. The standard unit of length in the metric system is the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The process of measuring the distance travelled by an object is called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The distance travelled by an object in a given time is called its \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The unit of speed in the metric system is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a device used to measure the length of an object.

## Ch-6 "Materials Around Us"

## Multiple Choice Question

1. Which of the following materials is a metal?

- A) Wood                                      B) Plastic  
C) Iron    D) Glass

2. What is the process of separating a mixture of materials based on their properties?

- A) Filtration                                      B) Sedimentation  
C) Separation                                      D) Classification

3. Which of the following materials is a good conductor of electricity?

- A) Wood    B) Plastic  
C) Metal    D) Glass

4. Which of the following materials is an insulator?

- A) Metal    B) Wood  
C) Plastic    D) All of the above

5. Which of the following materials is a mixture?

- A) Water    B) Air  
C) Soil    D) All of the above

## Fill in the blanks

1. Materials can be classified into two main categories: \_\_\_\_\_ and non-metals.

2. The process of separating a mixture of materials based on their properties is called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Wood and plastic are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ materials.

4. Materials that can be melted and moulded into different shapes are called \_\_\_\_\_ materials.

5. Soil, air, and water are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ materials.

**Ch-7 "Temperature and its Measurement"****Multiple Choice Question**

1. What is the unit of temperature in the Celsius scale?

- A) Kelvin                      B) Fahrenheit  
C) Degree Celsius    D) Degree Fahrenheit

2. Which of the following is a device used to measure temperature?

- A) Barometer              B) Thermometer  
C) Hygrometer            D) Ammeter

3. What is the normal human body temperature?

- A) 25°C    B) 30°C    C) 37°C    D) 40°C

4. Which of the following scales is also known as the centigrade scale?

- A) Fahrenheit scale  
B) Celsius scale  
C) Kelvin scale  
D) Rankine scale

5. What is the freezing point of water in the Celsius scale?

- A) 0°C  
B) 100°C  
C) 50°C  
D) 25°C

**Fill in the blanks**

- The degree of hotness or coldness of an object is called its \_\_\_\_\_.
- The temperature of an object is measured using a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The freezing point of water is 0°C and its boiling point is \_\_\_\_\_ °C.
- A thermometer is a device that measures the \_\_\_\_\_ of an object.
- The process of heat transfer from one object to another is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ch-8 "A Journey Through States of Water"****Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What is the process called when water changes from a liquid to a gas?

- A) Melting                      B) Boiling  
C) Evaporation              D) Condensation

2. Which of the following is an example of the solid state of water?

- A) Ice cube                      B) Water vapor  
C) Liquid water              D) Clouds

3. What happens to the temperature of water when it freezes?

- A) It increases                      B) It decreases  
C) It remains the same    D) It becomes zero

4. Which of the following is an example of the process of condensation?

- A) Water vapor turning into ice  
B) Liquid water turning into water vapor  
C) Water vapor turning into liquid water  
D) Ice turning into liquid water

5. Which of the following is an example of the process of melting?

- A) Ice turning into water vapor  
B) Liquid water turning into ice  
C) Ice turning into liquid water  
D) Water vapor turning into ice

**Fill in the blanks**

- Water can exist in three main states: solid (ice), liquid (water), and \_\_\_\_\_ (water vapour).
- The process of changing from a liquid to a gas is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- When water freezes, it changes from a liquid to a \_\_\_\_\_ state.
- The amount of heat energy required to change the state of a substance is called its \_\_\_\_\_ heat.
- The journey of water from the Earth to the atmosphere and back to the Earth is called the \_\_\_\_\_ cycle.

**Ch-9 "Methods of Separation in Everyday Life"****Multiple Choice Question**

**1. What is the method of separating a mixture of solids based on their size?**

- A) Filtration      B) Sedimentation  
C) Sieving        D) Decantation

**2. Which of the following methods is used to separate cream from milk?**

- A) Centrifugation      B) Sedimentation  
C) Filtration            D) Decantation

**3. What is the method of separating a mixture of liquids based on their boiling points?**

- A) Distillation        B) Sedimentation  
C) Filtration          D) Decantation

**4. Which of the following methods is used to separate tea leaves from tea?**

- A) Filtration            B) Sedimentation  
C) Decantation        D) Sieving

**5. What is the method of separating a mixture of solids based on their density?**

- A) Sedimentation      B) Filtration  
C) Decantation        D) Sieving

**Fill in the blanks**

1. The process of separating tea leaves from tea is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The process of separating salt from seawater is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The process of separating oil from water is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The process of separating a mixture of solids based on their magnetic properties is called \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The process of separating a mixture of liquids based on their solubility is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ch-10 "Living Creatures: Exploring their Characteristics"****Multiple Choice Question**

**1. What is the main characteristic that distinguishes living organisms from non-living things?**

- A) Ability to move      B) Ability to grow  
C) Ability to reproduce      D) All of the above

**2. Which of the following is a characteristic of living organisms?**

- A) They are inanimate      B) They respond to stimuli  
C) They are non-reactive      D) They are non-reproductive

**3. What is the process by which living organisms take in nutrients and oxygen and release waste products?**

- A) Respiration            B) Photosynthesis  
C) Decomposition        D) Fermentation

**4. What is the process by which living organisms produce offspring?**

- A) Respiration            B) Photosynthesis  
C) Reproduction        D) Decomposition

**5. Which of the following is an example of a non-living thing?**

- A) Animal                B) Plant  
C) Rock                  D) Fungus

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Living organisms are characterized by their ability to \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Living organisms are made up of tiny units called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Living organisms have the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ to their environment.

4. Living organisms have the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ to changes in their environment.

5. The study of living organisms is called \_\_\_\_\_.

## Ch-11 "Nature's Treasures"

## Multiple Choice Question

1. What is the Earth's crust composed of?

- A) Water                      B) Air  
C) Rocks and minerals    D) Soil

2. Which of the following types of rocks is formed from the cooling and solidification of molten magma?

- A) Sedimentary              B) Igneous  
C) Metamorphic            D) Foliated

3. What is the process of extracting minerals from the Earth called?

- A) Mining                  B) Quarrying  
C) Drilling                 D) Extraction

4. Which of the following is an example of a fossil fuel?

- A) Coal                      B) Petroleum  
C) Natural gas    D) All of the above

5. Which of the following is a type of rock that is formed from the remains of plants and animals?

- A) Igneous  
B) Sedimentary  
C) Metamorphic  
D) None of these

## Fill in the blanks :

- The Earth's crust is composed of various types of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Rocks can be classified into three main types. Fill up's : \_\_\_\_\_ sedimentary, and metamorphic.
- Coal is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ rock that is formed from the remains of plants.
- Petroleum is a type of fossil fuel that is formed from the remains of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Conservation of natural resources is essential to maintain the health of our \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 12 "Beyond Earth"

## Multiple Choice Question

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of the Moon?

- A) It is a planet              B) It is a star  
C) It orbits the Earth        D) It is a comet

2. What is the term for a rock that falls to the Earth's surface from space?

- A) Meteor                    B) Meteorite  
C) Comet                    D) Asteroid

3. Which of the following is a type of celestial body that orbits the Sun?

- A) Planet                    B) Moon  
C) Star                      D) Galaxy

4. What is the term for a group of stars that form a pattern on the sky?

- A) Constellation            B) Galaxy  
C) Nebula                  D) Asteroid

5. Which of the following is a spacecraft that orbits the Earth?

- A) Satellite                 B) Space station  
C) Shuttle                  D) Probe

## Fill in the blanks :

- The Sun is the center of our solar system and is a massive ball of hot, glowing \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Moon is a natural \_\_\_\_\_ that orbits the Earth.
- The International Space Station is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ that orbits the Earth.
- A spacecraft that is sent to explore other planets or celestial bodies is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The study of the universe and the objects in it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A stylized logo in the background, featuring a sunburst of yellow rays on the right and a quill pen on the left, set against a light orange and brown circular backdrop.

# **Social Science (Source based questions)**

**1. Source based questions**

The word India comes from the Indus, called Sindhu in Sanskrit. The Iranians and the Greeks who came through the northwest about 2500 years ago and were familiar with the Indus, called it the Hindos or the Indos, and the land to the east of the river was called India. The name Bharata was used for a group of people who lived in the northwest, and who are mentioned in the Rigveda, the earliest composition in Sanskrit (dated to about 3500 years ago). Later it was used for the country. There are several ways to finding out about the past. One is to search for and read books that were written long ago. These are called manuscripts, because they were written by hand. This word come from the Latin word 'manu', meaning hand. These were usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas. Over the years manuscripts were eaten away by insects, some were destroyed, but many have survived, often preserved in temples and monasteries. These books dealt with all kinds of subjects: religious beliefs and practices, the lives of kings, medicine and science.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. The word India comes from the Indus River, what is Indus called in Sanskrit?

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2. Greeks came through which direction about 2500 years ago in Indian subcontinent?

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3. The name Bharata was used for a group of people who lived in the northwest, and who are mentioned in which Veda?

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4. The manuscripts dealt with which kind of subjects?

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**2. Source based questions**

The equator represents the Zero degree latitude. Since the distance from the equator to either of the poles is one-fourth of a circle round the earth, it will measure  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of 360 degrees, i.e.  $90^\circ$ . Thus, 90 degrees north latitude marks the North Pole and 90 degrees south latitude marks the South Pole. As such, all parallels north of the equator are called 'north latitudes.' Similarly all parallels south of the equator are called 'south latitudes.' The value of each latitude is, therefore, followed by either the word north or south. Generally, this is indicated by the letter 'N' or 'S'. For example, both Chandrapur in Maharashtra (India) and Belo Horizonte in Brazil (South America) are located on parallels of about  $20^\circ$  latitude. But the former is  $20^\circ$  north of the equator and the latter is  $20^\circ$  south of it.

**Questions:**

1. How much is the distance from the equator to either of the poles?

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2. What are north and south latitudes?

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3. On which latitude is Chandrapur in Maharashtra located?

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4. What is the equator?

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**3. Source based questions**

The government works at different levels: at the local level, at the level of the state and at the national level. The local level means in your village, town or locality, the state level would mean that which covers an entire state like Haryana or Assam and the national level relates to the entire country.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. At how many levels does the government work?

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2. Name the levels government work at.

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3. What do you mean by local level of government?

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4. What is the type of government which covers the entire state?

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**4. Source based questions**

The Harappans created many of their settlements along the banks of large or small rivers. This is a logical choice, not just for easy access to water, but also for agriculture, since rivers enrich the soil around them. Archaeological findings have shown that the Harappans grew cereals like barley, wheat, some millets, and sometimes rice, in addition to pulses and a variety of vegetables. They were also the first in Eurasia to grow cotton, which they used to weave into clothes. They made farming tools, including the plough, some of which continue to be used by modern-day farmers.

This intense agricultural activity was managed by hundreds of small rural sites or villages. Then, as now, the cities could survive only if enough agricultural produce from rural areas reached them on a daily basis.

**Answer the following questions:**

**Q. 1. Why did the Harappans choose to settle along the banks of rivers?**

- (a) For easy access to fishing  
 (b) For protection from invaders  
 (c) For easy access to water and enriched soil for agriculture  
 (d) For transportation facilities

**Q. 2. Which of the following crops were mainly grown by the Harappans?**

- (a) Corn and tomatoes  
 (b) Barley, wheat and some millets  
 (c) Sugarcane and tea  
 (d) Grapes and apples

**Q. 3. How did Harappan cities survive?**

- (a) Through trading  
 (b) Through hunting and gathering  
 (c) Through the daily influx of agricultural produce from rural areas  
 (d) None of the above

**Q.4. What information can be inferred about the importance of agriculture in the Harappan Civilisation?**

- (a) It was an activity meant for entertainment purposes.  
 (b) It supported both rural and urban populations.  
 (c) It made foreign trade possible.  
 (d) It made Harappans rich and powerful.

**ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS**

**INSTRUCTIONS – for the following questions , choose the correct option**

**1.) Assertion (A):** A map is a representation of a small area or large area with all its features.

**Reason (R):** An atlas is the book of collection all maps.

- a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

**2. Assertion (A):** All continents and oceans play vital role in shaping the climate of the world.

**Reason (R):** They affect all aspects of life including plants and animals.

- a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true

**3 . Assertion (A):** Participatory democracy means where every citizen participate in their country's functioning in any possible way.

**Reason (R):** In a democracy, good governance empowers all citizens to take part actively in functioning at the rural, regional, urban, state and national level.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

**4. Assertion (A):** Indian subcontinent had many different names and shifting boundaries 2000 years or even 5000 years ago.

**Reason (R):** The land we know as India now has gone through many evolutions to reach its present state.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.



# **Assessment Syllabus**

Class - VI		English		
Assmt	Reading (English-I)	Writing (English-II)	Grammar (English-II)	Literature (English-I)
I Periodic Test	Unseen Passage, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader, Story-1, Story-2	Letter Writing (Informal)	Ch-1 The Sentence, Ch-2 Subject And Predicate Ch-3 Nouns Ch-4 Nouns: Number, Case And Gender	Unit-1 Fables And Folk Tales * A Battle Of Dew * The Raven & The Fox * Rama To The Rescue Unit-2 Friendship * The Unlikely Best Friends
Half Yearly Examination	Unseen Passages, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-3, Story-4	Letters (Formal And Informal) And E-mail	Ch-5 Pronoun Ch-6 Adjectives Ch-7 Determines Ch-8 Verbs Ch-9 Present Tense Ch-10 Past Tense Ch-11 Future Tense	Unit-2 Friendship * The Unlikely Best Friends * A Friend's Prayer * The Chair Unit-3 Nurturing Nature * Neem Baba * What A Bird Thought * Spices That Heal Us
II Periodic Test	Unseen Passage, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-5, Story-6	Notice and Story Writing	Ch-12 Subject - Verb Agreement Ch-13 Modals Ch-14 Adverbs	Unit-4 Sports And Wellness * Change Of Heart * The Winner * Yoga - A Way Of Life
Annual Examination	Unseen Passages, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-9, Story-10	Dialogue Writing, Diary Entry, Paragraph Writing	Ch-15 Preposition Ch-16 Conjunctions Ch-17 Punctuation Ch-18 Active And Passive Voice Ch-19 Direct And Indirect Speech Ch-20 Vocabulary Development	Unit-4 Sports And Wellness Unit-5 Culture And Tradition * Hamara Bharat * The Kites * National War Memorial * Ila Sachani

Class - VI		Hindi		
परीक्षा	अपठित बोध	पाठ्य-पुस्तक	व्याकरण	लेखन
आवधिक परीक्षा-1	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-1 मातृभूमि पाठ-2 गोल <b>बाल राम कथा</b> - 1. अवधपुरी में राम	पाठ-1 भाषा, बोली, लिपि और व्याकरण पाठ-3 संधि	अनुच्छेद लेखन चित्र-वर्णन
अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-3 पहली बूँद पाठ-4 हार की जीत पाठ-5 रहीम के दोहे पाठ-6 मेरी माँ पाठ-7 जलाते चलो <b>बाल राम कथा</b> - पाठ-3 दो वरदान पाठ-5 चित्रकूट में भरत	पाठ-5 शब्द भंडार (पर्यायवाची, विलोम, अनेकार्थी) पाठ-6 उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, समास	चित्र वर्णन औपचारिक-पत्र संवाद-लेखन अनुच्छेद लेखन विज्ञापन-लेखन
आवधिक परीक्षा-2	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-8 सत्रिया और बिहू नृत्य पाठ-9 मैया मैं नहीं माखन खाया <b>बाल राम कथा</b> - पाठ-5 सोने का हिरण	पाठ-8 संज्ञा के विकार (लिंग, कारक,) पाठ-9 सर्वनाम	संवाद-लेखन चित्र-वर्णन
वार्षिक परीक्षा	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-10 परीक्षा पाठ-11 चेतक की वीरता पाठ-12 हिन्द महासागर में छोटा सा हिन्दुस्तान पाठ-13 पेड़ की बात <b>बाल राम कथा</b> - पाठ-9 राम और सुग्रीव पाठ-12 राम का राज्याभिषेक	पाठ-10 विशेषण पाठ-11 क्रिया पाठ-14 वाक्य पाठ-16 विराम चिन्ह	अनौपचारिक-पत्र कहानी-लेखन संवाद-लेखन चित्र-वर्णन विज्ञापन-लेखन

Class - VI		Mathematics
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	
I Periodic Test	1. Patterns in Mathematics 2. Lines and Angles	
Half Yearly Examination	2. Lines and Angles 3. Number Play 6. Perimeter and Area 4. Data handling and Presentation  <b>Reasoning Workbook</b> Ch:1 Series Completion & Inserting, Ch:2 Analogy & Classification Ch:3 Coding-Decoding Ch:4 Blood Relations, Ch:5 Direction Sense Test, Ch:6 Logical Venn Diagrams Ch:7 Alpha-Numeric Sequence Puzzle Ch:8, Mathematical Operations .	
II Periodic Test	5. Prime time 7. Fractions	
Annual Examination	5. Prime Time 7. Fractions 8. Playing with constructions 9. Symmetry 10. The other side of Zero  <b>Reasoning Workbook</b> Ch:9 Analytical Reasoning Ch:10 Mirror & Water Images, Ch:11 Embedded Figures, Figure Formation Ch:12 Figure Matrix Ch:13 Paper Folding & Paper Cutting Ch:14 Cubes & Dice Ch:15 Dot Situation Ch:16 Clock & Calendar	

Class - VI		Science
Assessment	Written Exam Portion	
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 The Wonderful World Of Science Ch-2 Diversity In the Living World	
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-1 The Wonderful World Of Science Ch-2 Diversity in the Living World Ch-3 Mindful Eating: A Path To A Healthy Body Ch-4 Exploring Magnet Ch-5 Measurement of Length and Motion Ch-6 Materials Around Us.	
II Periodic Test	Ch-7 Temperature And Its Measurement Ch-8 A Journey Through States Of Water	
Annual Examination	Ch-7 Temperature and its Measurement Ch-8 A Journey through States of Water Ch-9 Methods of Separation in Everyday Life Ch-10 Living Creatures: Exploring their Characterstics Ch-11 Nature's Treasures Ch-12 Beyond Earth	

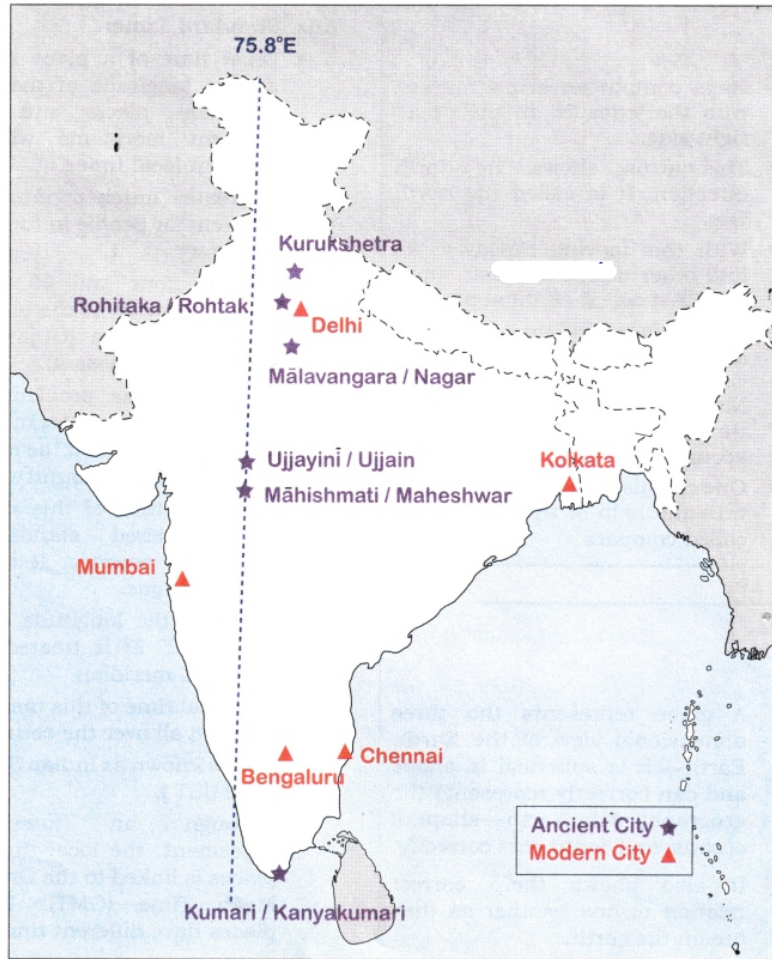
Class-VI		Social Science
Assessment	Written Exam Portion	
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 Locating Places On The Earth Ch-8 Unity In Diversity	
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-2 Ocean And Continents Ch-4 Timeline And Sources Of History Ch-9 Family And Continuity Ch-10 Democracy - Part 1: Governance Ch-13 The Value Of Work	
II Periodic Test	Ch-5 India, That Is Bharat Ch-11 Democracy Part 2: Local Government In Rural Areas	
Annual Examination	Ch-3 Landforms And Life Ch-6 The Beginnings Of Indian Civilisation Ch-7 India's Cultural Roots Ch-12 Democracy - Part 3: Local Govt In Urban Areas Ch-14 Economic Activities Around Us	

Class - VI			Sanskrit
परीक्षा	पाठ्यपुस्तक	व्याकरण	
आवधिक परीक्षा-1	प्रथमः पाठः- वयम् वर्णमाला पठामः द्वितीयः पाठः- एषः कः ? एषा का ? एतत् किम् ?	1. वर्ण संयोगः 2. वर्ण विच्छेदः	
अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा	तृतीयः पाठः- अहम् च त्वम् च चतुर्थः पाठः- अहम् प्रातः उत्तिष्ठामि पंचमः पाठः- शूराः वयम् धीराः वयम् षष्ठः पाठः- सः एवं महान् चित्रकारः	1. चित्र वर्णनम् 2. अपठित गद्यांशम् 3. सर्वनामशब्दाः	
आवधिक परीक्षा-2	सप्तमः पाठः- अतिथि देवो भवः अष्टमः पाठः- बुद्धि सर्वार्थ साधिका दशमः पाठः- त्वम् आपणं गच्छ	लट् लकारः चल् भू (भव)	
वार्षिक परीक्षा	एकादशः पाठः- पृथिव्यां त्रीणि रत्नानि द्वादशः पाठः- आलस्यं हि मनुष्याणां शरीस्थो महान् रिपुः त्रयोदशः पाठः- संख्या गणना ननु सरला चतुर्दशः पाठः- माधवस्य प्रियम् अङ्गम्	1. गणना (1-50) 2. चित्र वर्णनम् 3. अपठित गद्यांशम्	

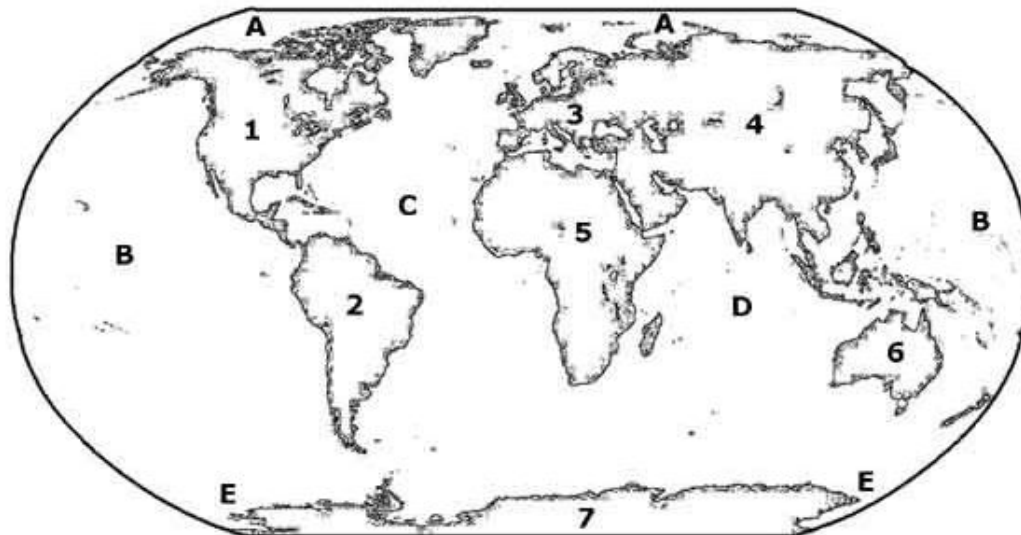
Class - VI Computer		
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	Practical
<b>I Periodic Test</b>	Ch-1 Computer System Ch-2 Working with Windows	MS-Powerpoint
<b>Half Yearly Examination</b>	Ch- 3 File Management - Orgnization of Data Ch- 4 Presentation - Visual effects Ch- 5 Spreadsheet - Introduction Ch- 6 Functions In Spreadsheet Ch- 7 Algorithm & Flow Chart	MS-Excel
<b>II Periodic Test</b>	Ch- 8 Introduction To Phytton Ch- 9 Google Earth	Python
<b>Annual Examination</b>	Ch- 10 Mind Map Ch- 11 Internet - Online Surfing Ch- 12 AI ethics - Using super smart tech for Good Ch- 13 Sustainable Development Goals	MS-Excel Python G-mail Freemind

Class - VI	General Knowledge	Value Education	Drawing
Assessment	Portion	Portion	Portion
<b>I Periodic Test</b>	Ch 1 - 7 and Current Affairs	Ch-1 Mooch Ch-2 All is Well	3D Shapes, Compositions of fruit-Orange
<b>Half Yearly Examination</b>	Ch 8 - 20 and Current Affairs	Ch-3 Ghunghroo Ch-4 The Poem Theif	Landscape, Still object- Jug
<b>II Periodic Test</b>	Ch 21 - 27 and Current Affairs	Ch-5 Dual of Angels Ch-6 The Winners	Mandala Art- Circle
<b>Annual Examination</b>	Ch 28 - 40 and Current Affairs	Ch-7 The Santoor Ch-8 Dump it Not Ch-9 Apples & Oranges	Warli Painting - Village Scene, Peacock painting





Mark the Continents and Oceans on the given World Map and write their names.



CONTINENTS:

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3. \_\_\_\_\_
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5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

OCEANS:

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- B. \_\_\_\_\_
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- D. \_\_\_\_\_
- E. \_\_\_\_\_