WINTER VACATION ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-VI

SESSION: 2025-2026

हिंदी

क्रम	दिन	कार्य / गृहकार्य
1	पहला दिन	'मधुर वाणी' अनुच्छेद उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखकर याद करें। (पृष्ठ क्रमांक 168)
2	दूसरा दिन	विद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित शैक्षणिक भ्रमण के बारे में अपने अनुभव बताते हुए दादी जी को पत्र लिखिए। (पृष्ठ क्रमांक 180)
3	तीसरा दिन	"स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' अनुच्छेद उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखकर याद करें। (पृष्ठ क्रमांक 169)
4	चौथा दिन	चित्रकला प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम आने पर अपने मित्र को बधाई पत्र लिखिए। (पृष्ठ क्रमांक 179)
5	पाँचवाँ दिन	श्रुतिसमभिन्नार्थक शब्द 11 से 20 तक उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखकर याद करें। (पृष्ठ क्रमांक 43, 44)
6	छठवाँ दिन	अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द 21 से 30 तक उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखकर याद करें। (पृष्ठ क्रमांक 48)
7	सातवाँ दिन	मुहावरे 11 से 20 तक उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखकर याद करें। (पृष्ठ क्रमांक 146)
8	आठवाँ दिन	'लालच बुरी बला' शीर्षक पर एक संक्षिप्त कहानी लिखिए।

संस्कृत

दिवस	विषय / कार्य
प्रथम दिवस	अकारान्त पुल्लिंग शब्द — देव के शब्दरूप
द्वितीय दिवस	आकारान्त स्त्रीलिंग शब्द — कन्या के शब्दरूप
तृतीय दिवस	अकारान्त नपुंसकलिंग शब्द — जलम् के शब्दरूप
चतुर्थ दिवस	पठ् धातु के लट्, लृट् तथा लोट् लकार के धातुरूप
पञ्चम दिवस	लिख् धातु के लट्, लृट् तथा लङ् लकार के धातुरूप
षष्ठम् दिवस	चल् धातु के लट्, लृट्, लङ् तथा लोट् लकार के धातुरूप

दिवस	विषय / कार्य
सप्तम् दिवस	अनुवाद — दस वाक्य
अष्टम् दिवस	चित्रवर्णनम् — चित्र संख्या 5, 6, 7

MATHEMATICS

The students are instructed to solve the given assignment in their Homework/Practice Notebook

Day	Task
Day 1	Solve Section A and Section B of NMO Question Paper (2024)
Day 2	Solve Section C and Section D of NMO Question Paper (2024)
Day 3	Solve Section A and Section B of NMO Question Paper (2019)
Day 4	Solve Section C and Section D of NMO Question Paper (2019)
Day 5	Solve Last Exercise of Chapter 7 – Area and Perimeter (Page No. 149)
Day 6	Solve Exercise of Chapter 10 (Page No. 265 / 266)

30. Given that a teacher earns Rs.45,000 a month and that her monthly expenditure is Rs.30,000. Find the ratio of (a) expenditure to income (b) savings to income

SECTION-D

31. Using a ruler and a compass, construct an angle of $45°$

32. Form a frequency table for the size of shoes worn by students of class VI.

5	3	4	3	3	6	4	4	3	3
4	5	6	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
3	3	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	6

Answer the questions given below.

(a) What is the shoe-size worn by maximum students?

(b) How many students are wearing shoe-size number 3 ?

(c) Which two shoe-size are worn by equal number of students?

33. The cost of laying grass in a rectangular park at Rs.5 square metre is Rs.2400. Find the cost of making its boundary at Rs.2.25 per metre if it is 15m wide.

34. Cost of 5kg of wheat is Rs.80.

(a) What will be the cost of 8kg of wheat?

(b) What quantity of wheat can be purchased for Rs.216?

35. The number of employees working in a company are given below. Draw a bar graph and answer the questions.

Department	Electrical	Clerical	Mechanical	Administrative	Executive	Others
No of employees	2000	4000	6500	6000	3000	1500

(i) In which department the number of employees are maximum?

(ii) What is the scale of the graph.

[4]

General Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper consists of 35 questions.
3. Section A consists of 10 questions of 1 mark each.
4. Section B consists of 10 questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C consists of 10 questions of 4 marks each.
6. Section D consists of 5 questions of 6 marks each.
7. Use of calculator is not permitted.
8. Try to attempt the question is serial order.
9. Question No. 35 should be done on a graph paper.
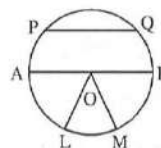10. The maths teacher is authorized to make any correction.

SECTION-A

1. If $2x + 6 = 18$, what is x?

2. Write the predecessor of 3764000.

3. Find the LCM of 72, 90

4. Convert 0.075 into fractions and reduce to lowest term if possible.

5. Write in 94 as Roman numeral.

6. Find the ratio of 500g to 3kg.

7. Add $(-4) + (-3) + 11$

8. Each side of an equilateral triangle is 53 cm. Find its perimeter.

9. Two pins are $\frac{2}{5}$ cm and $\frac{7}{10}$ cm long. They are placed end to end. How much length do they have now?

10. A school hall is to be constructed in such a way that each row has 28 seats. Determine the minimum number of rows required to seat 650 students at a time.
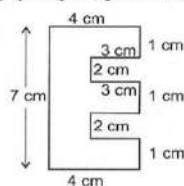
[1]

SECTION-B

11. Form the greatest 5-digit number and smallest 5-digit number using the digits 4, 7, 1, 2, 9. Find the sum of these numbers. Also find the difference between the greatest and the smallest.

12. Express: 91 as product of primes plus 1.

13. Solves: $6\frac{1}{3} - 3\frac{2}{9}$

14. A roll of curtain cloth is 25m in length. Three curtains of lengths 3m 65cm, 2m 90cm and 6m 8cm respectively, are cut from the roll. How much cloth is left in the roll?

15. If a line segment 45cm long is divided in the ratio 4:5. What is the length of the longer part?

16. If the angles of a triangle are in the ratio 1:3:5. Find the measure of the three angles of the triangle. What type of triangle is it?

17. There is a square piece of land whose each side is 100m. If 4 layers of metal wire have to be used to fence it, What is the length of the wire needed? Also, find the cost of fencing at the rate of Rs. 5 per metre.

18. During a one-day cricket match, the number of people who came to see the match was 8274. Cost of one ticket is Rs. 285. Estimate the total amount collected.

19. In a factory, 96 workers work on a monthly salary of Rs.8420 each. Find the total salary, paid by the factory manager per month to all workers. (use distributive property)

20. From the sum of (-72) and (-11). Subtract the sum of (-52) and (-18)

SECTION-C

21. Draw a circle with $\overline{XY}$ = 6.4cm as its diameter.

22. A train covers 120km in 1 hour. With the same speed, can it cover 480km in 4 hours?

[2]

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23. From the figure given below name:
    (i) centre
    (ii) four radii
    (iii) the diameter
    (iv) the chord
    (v) any one minor arc
    (vi) 2 segments
    (vii) 3 sectors

24. Three bells toll at intervals 9, 12, 15 minutes. If they start tolling together, after what time will they next toll together?

25. A man leaves $\frac{2}{3}$ of his property for his wife, $\frac{1}{5}$ for his son and the remaining for his daughter. What part does his daughter receive.

26. An oil tanker has a capacity of 750 litres. Three containers of 100.75 litres, 250.35 litres and 325.15 litres are filled with the oil from the oil tanker. How much oil is left in the tanker?

27. A rectangular courtyard has to be paved with marble. The length of the courtyard is 25 m and its width is 18m. The size of each marble slab is 9 sq.m. How much marble slabs will be required to pave the courtyard?

28. Find the area by splitting the figure into rectangles.

29. In an isosceles triangle two sides are equal. The unequal side is 7cm. The sum of the three sides is 25cm. Find the length of the equal sides.

[3]

Mathematics

Time: 3 hrs.   **Max Marks: 100**

General Instructions

1. *All the questions are compulsory.*

2. *The question paper consist of 42 questions.*

3. *Section A consists 20 MCQ questions of 1 mark each.*

4. *Section B consists 6 questions of 2 marks each.*

5. *Section C consists of 12 questions of 4 marks each.*

6. *Section D consists of 4 questions of 5 marks each.*

7. *Use of calculator is not permitted*

8. *Try to attempt questions in serial order.*

SECTION -A

1. Which is the successor of 0?
   (a) 2   (b) -1   (c) 1   (d) -2

2. What is the perimeter of regular hexagon?
   (a) Side + 6   (b) Side ÷ 6   (c) Side - 6   (d) Side × 6

3. What is the HCF of two co-prime numbers?
   (a) 1   (b) 0   (c) 2   (d) 4

4. Find the smallest integer lying between -20 and -25.
   (a) -19   (b) -21   (c) -24   (d) -26

5. Convert $\dfrac{519}{100}$ into a decimal number.
   (a) 5.19   (b) 51.9   (c) 5.19   (d) 51900

6. Representation of data in the form of pictures is called.
   (a) Bar graph   (b) Histogram
   (c) Pictograph   (d) None of these
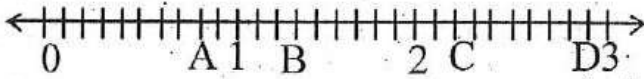
7. Find the ratio of Rs. 5 to 25 paise?

(a) $\dfrac{1}{20}$

(b) $\dfrac{20}{1}$

(c) $\dfrac{5}{1}$

(d) $\dfrac{1}{5}$

8. On the number line, what does A represents?

(a) $\dfrac{2}{28}$

(b) $\dfrac{4}{5}$

(c) $\dfrac{2}{3}$

(d) $\dfrac{7}{10}$

9. What is the least common multiple of 3 and 5?

(a) 3

(b) 5

(c) 8

(d) 15

10. How many sides does an octagon have?

(a) 10

(b) 6

(c) 7

(d) 8

11. Which fraction is equivalent to $\dfrac{3}{4}$?

(a) $\dfrac{5}{8}$

(b) $\dfrac{6}{8}$

(c) $\dfrac{6}{7}$

(d) $\dfrac{9}{11}$

12. What is the perimeter of a square with side length 5 cm?

(a) 25 cm

(b) 15 cm

(c) 20 cm

(d) 10 cm

13. What is the smallest whole number.

(a) 0

(b) 11

(c) 2

(d) 23

14. Which of the following has no end points?

(a) A line

(b) A ray

(c) A line segment (d) None of these

15. Which of the followingh is divisible by 3?

(a) 15287

(b) 15267

(c) 15286

(d) 152638

16. What fracton of a clockwise revolution does the hour hand of a clock turn through, when it goes from 3 to 6.

(a) $\dfrac{1}{2}$

(b) $\dfrac{3}{4}$

(c) $\dfrac{1}{4}$

(d) None of these

[2]

17. What will be the opposite of 3 Km south?

(a) 3 km east (b) 3 km north (c) 3 km north east (d) 3 km west

18. How many right angles do you make if you start facing south and turn clockwise to west?

(a) 1 right angle (b) 2 right angles (c) 3 right angles (d) 4 right angles

19. Assertion (A): 571, 847, 8320, 9754 are arranged in ascending order.

Reason (R): Ascending order means arrangement from the smallest to the greatest.

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

(b) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(c) Both the assertion and reason are false.

20. Assertion (A): The factors of 8 are 1, 2, 4, 8.

Reason (R): Every factor of a number is an exact divisor of that number.

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

(b) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is NOT the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(c) Both the assertion and reason are false.

SECTION - B

21. Subtract 458.573 from 600.

22. Find the value of $\dfrac{3}{5} + \dfrac{2}{3}$

23. Find the first four common multiples of 4 and 6.

24. Find the number when divided by 12 gives 7 as the quotient and 9 as the remainder.

25. The sum of two integers is- 396. If one of them is 64, determine the other number.

26. Find the smalles and the largest 4-digit number using the digits 4, 0, 7, 2.

SECTION - C

27. Divide Rs. 1250 between Mayank and Ishita in the ration of 3:2.

[3]

28. Ruhi has a packet of 20 biscuits. She gives $\frac{1}{2}$ of then to Neha and $\frac{1}{4}$ of them to Hema. The rest she keeps with her. How many biscuits each one of them will get?

29. For a concert there were 5500 people, out of which 500 people were given free tickets. The total collection from tickets was Rs. 6,25,000. What was the cost of one ticket?

30. A die is thrown 28 times. The following data shows the number that appeared in each throw.

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

(i) Make a table and enter the data using tally marks.
(ii) Which number appeared the maximum number of times?
(iii) Which number appeared the minimum number of times?

31. Rohan deposits Rs.5320 in his account on Monday and then withdrew Rs.3895 on Tuesday, next day he again deposits Rs.1283. What was his balance on Wednesday?

32. A vendor supplies 32 *litre* of milk to a hotel in the morning and 68 litre of milk in the evening. If the milk costs Rs. 15 per litre, how much money is due to the vender per day?

33. The temperature of a place at 12:00 noon was found to be +5°C. The temperature increased by 3°C in the first hour and then decreased by 1°C in the next hour. What will be the temperature at 2:00 pm?

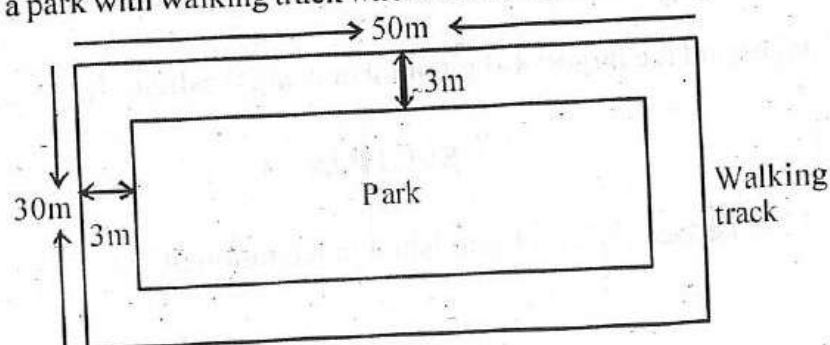34. Binny spends ₹'a' daily and saves ₹'b' per week. What is her income for two weeks?

35. Add the following: 23.7 + 106.94 + 68.9 + 29.5

36. The area of a rectangle is 240 cm². If its length is 20 cm, find its breadth.

37. A machine, on an average, manufactures 2,825 screws a day. How many screws did it produce in the month of January 2022?

38. There was a deserted land near Rajesh's house. The colony people use to throw garbage on that land.
Rajesh along with his friends contacted the people of the colony and they all decided to develop the land into a park with walking track where the children can play and elders can walk.
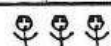
[4]

(i) Find the area of deserted land?

(ii) What is the area of park?

(iii) What is the area of walking track?

(iv) FInd the cost for levelling the park including the track at the rate of Rs.15 per square metre?

SECTION - D

39. Cost of a dozen bananas is Rs.180 and the cost of 8 lemons ia ₹56. Find the ratio of the cost of a banana to the cost of a lemon.

40. A man covers a journey by car in 3 hours. He covers a distance of 64 km 324 m during the first hour, 58 km 56 m during the second hour and 62 km 8 m during the third hour. What is the length of his journey?

41. Write an algebric expression for each of the following:

(i) 5 added to double of x

(ii) 5 reduced from 3 times p

(iii) 8 subtracted from 5 times y

(iv) 3 times u added to 13

(v) 20 added to z

42. The colour of fridge preferred by people living in a locality are given by the following pictograph.

Colours	Number	⚣ = 10 people
Blue	⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣	
Red	⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣	
Green	⚣⚣⚣	
Yellow	⚣⚣⚣⚣⚣	
White	⚣⚣	
Black	⚣⚣⚣	

(i) Find the number of people preferring blue colour.

(ii) Which colour is preferred by most of the people?

(iii) What is the ratio of the number of people preferring white colour to the number of people preferring yellow colour?

(iv) Which colour is preferred by least people?

(v) What is the difference between the number of people preferring red colour over green colour?

[5]

ENGLISH

Day 1-Reading Comprehension

"Vande Mataram" is one of the most respected patriotic songs of India. The words

"Vande Mataram" mean "I bow to thee, Mother", referring to the motherland. This song played an important role in India's freedom struggle and inspired millions of Indians to stand united against British rule.

The song was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1876. It was originally written in Sanskrit and Bengali. Later, it was included in his famous novel "Anandamath," which was published in 1882. The novel was based on the Sannyasi Rebellion, where monks fought bravely against injustice. "Vande Mataram" was first sung publicly in 1896 at the Indian National Congress session in Kolkata. It was sung by Rabindranath Tagore, which made the song widely popular. From that moment, it became a powerful symbol of nationalism and was often sung at freedom movement meetings and rallies.

During the freedom struggle, many leaders and revolutionaries sang "Vande Mataram" to express their love for the country. The British government considered it a song of rebellion and tried to ban it, but this only increased its popularity among Indians. After India gained independence, "Vande Mataram" was given the status of National Song of India. Even today, it reminds us of the sacrifices made by our freedom fighters and encourages us to respect and love our nation.

A. Objective Type Questions

1. Choose the correct option:

a) Who wrote "Vande Mataram"?

i) Rabindranath Tagore ii) M.K Gandhi iii) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay iv) Subhash Chandra Bose

b) In which novel was "Vande Mataram" included?

i) Gitanjali ii) Anandamath iii) Discovery of India iv) Ramayana

c) When was "Vande Mataram" first sung publicly?

i) 1857 ii) 1876 iii) 1882 iv) 1896

d) "Vande Mataram" was written mainly in which languages?

i) Hindi and Urdu ii) English and Hindi iii) Sanskrit and Bengali iv) Tamil and

Telugu

2. Fill in the blanks:

a) "Vande Mataram" means "I bow to thee, _____."

b) The song was first sung publicly by _____.

c) "Vande Mataram" became a symbol of _____.

d) The British tried to _____ the song.

3. True or False:

a) "Vande Mataram" was written after India got independence.

b) The song is connected to India's freedom struggle.

c) Anandamath was written by Rabindranath Tagore.

d) "Vande Mataram" is the National Song of India.

Day 2 - Grammar

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES (ASSESRTIVE TO INTERROGATIVE, EXCLAMATORY AND IMPERATIVE)

Q1. Transform these sentences as directed:

She is very intelligent. (Assertive to Exclamatory)

They can solve the puzzle. (Assertive to Interrogative)

It was an incredible performance. (Assertive to Exclamatory)

You should finish your work. (Assertive to Imperative)

You must keep the door closed. (Assertive to Imperative)

Day 3- Writing Skills

Letter of Permission

You are Aneek/Aneeka, a class VI student of O.P. Jindal School, Raigarh. Write a letter to the Principal seeking permission to attend a State Level Karate Competition in Bhilai. (Word limit – 100-120)

Day 4 English ferry - The Locked Chest Notes

Write the notes of the play – The locked chest in your English copy.

Reading comprehension

A. 1. a. The parrot said, "Shut the door... O big fat hen."

b. The parrot was taught to say those words because it was the code for the number

combination of Mr Majumdar's safe.

c. Mr Majumdar told Feluda that he was old and had forgotten the code once before. Luckily, it had come back to him in a flash. So he had taught the parrot to remember the number combination in the form of a code.

2. a. Vishwanath and his listeners were in the dining room.

b. Vishwanath wanted to return to Calcutta the next day.

c. Vishwanath thought that it was not right of his father to invite people from the city because Ghurghutia was far away from the city and there was no electricity. Also, it was a remote place that did not have any of the comforts and infrastructure that city people were used to.

B. 1. Feluda and Topshe went to Ghurghutia because they were invited by Mr Kalikinkar Majumdar. His letter had made Feluda curious.

2. Their host was an old man lying in bed with a blanket drawn up to his chin. The room had a table, a chest, three chairs, a wardrobe, and bookshelves that went up to the ceiling and were crammed with books.

3. Feluda was interested in the books kept on the table because they were very rare and they had to do with his profession.

4. The chest in their host's room did not have a provision for a key. So Feluda concluded that it had a combination lock. It had knob, with numbers written around it. The chest opened only if one moved the knob to rest against some specific numbers.

5. Vishwanath had come to Ghurghutia to visit his ill father.

6. The police inspector accepted Feluda's request at once because he had heard of the famous detective.

C. 1. In the story, Feluda displayed the power of observation when he noticed that the chest had scratches around it. He also noticed all the different kinds of books in the room. We know he has excellent analytical skills when he solves the riddle of the chest's code and then again, when he deduces that something is wrong at the Majumdar house and seeks help.

2. Vishwanath Majumdar ran a successful business but had become a ganibler. Therefore, he was in need of money. When he tried to get some ancestral wealth from his ailing father, the old man refused. As a result, Vishwanath killed him. He even tried to fool Feluda by role playing his father. Finally, he ran away with the money from the chest. Vishwanath is a criminal-a gambler, a killer, an imposter and a thief.

DAY 5- GRAMMAR (PHRASES AND CLAUSES)

Identify whether the given sentences are phrases or clauses.

a) with great speed

b) Birds fly south in winter.

c) Red apples on the table

d) Although she tried hard.

e) My favourite book

DAY 6 – WRITING Skill - POSTER MAKING

Design a poster to create awareness about road safety rules amongst the people in not more than 50 words. Use slogans, catchy headings and visuals to make it appealing.

Day – 7 Informal Letter

Write a letter to your cousin sharing your experience about the Annual Exhibition program which was held at your school. (120 words)

Day 8 – Integrated Grammar

I. Rearrange the following words / phrases to make meaningful sentences and put the correct punctuation marks.

a) the / will / pay / for / company / your / training

b) mother / my / cooks / delicious / food

c) dog / the / eats / bone / a

d) teacher / teaches / our / math

e) pen / is / blue / lost / my

II. There is an error in each sentence. Write the incorrect word and supply the correct word for the same.

a) He eaten breakfast late.

b) The dogs barks loudly.

c) Yesterday, I have seen a movie.

d) She go to school every day.

e) He run to the store yesterday.

III. Write an imaginative paragraph on the topic "If you were a detective" in not more than 100 words.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Write the following questions and answers neatly in your social science notebook and learn all the answers.

Chapter-7 India's Cultural Roots

Q1. What are the Vedas?

Answer-The Vedas are the oldest and most sacred scriptures of Hinduism, composed in Sanskrit. The word 'Veda "comes from the Sanskrit word "Vid" means "Knowledge.
There are four Vedas:

1. Rigveda
2. Yajurveda
3. Samaveda
4. Atharvaveda

These Vedas consist of thousands of hymns (prayers in the form of poems and songs)

Q2. What messages did Vedas give?

Answer- Messages of the Vedas are as follows-

1. Humans should live in harmony by following truth and right conduct.
2. Worship of nature gods (Agni, Indra, varun etc.) through Yajna (Prayers and offering to Agni)
3. It believes in Karma & Rebirth.
4. The human life, nature and the Universe- is one divine essence called Brahman.
5. It also introduced the concept of Atman or Self.

Q3. What new schools of thought emerged in India in the 1st millennium BCE? What is their core principle?

Answer - In the 1st millennium BCE, several new schools of thought emerged in India:
a) Yoga- A practical system of self-realization through various techniques, including meditation and physical postures. This school of thought also known as 'Hinduism' today.
b) Buddhism (Founded by Gautama Buddha, 6th century BCE)- include idea of Ahimsa(non-violence) and inner discipline.
c) Jainism (Founded by Mahavira, c. 6th century BCE)- Emphasized non-violence and self-discipline.
d) Charvaka (Lokayata)- Believed that this material world is the only thing exists, and therefore there can be no life after death.

Q4. What is the contribution of folk and tribal traditions to Indian culture?

Ans-Folk and tribal traditions played a significant role in shaping Indian culture during the ancient period through-
1. Religious believe and practices-
   a) Many Dieties,concepts, legends and rituals have been exchanged
   For eg: lord Jagannath worshipped at puri was originally a tribal diety.

b)Worship of Various elements of nature such as mountains, rivers, Sun, plants and animals.

2. Art and Craft- Many folk painting like Madhubani, Warli, and Pattachitra etc. were originated from tribal traditions.

3. Oral tradition- Folk tales, epics, and myths passed down orally through generations (e.g., Panchatantra and Jataka tales).

Q5.

Observe the above panel (from a Jain temple in New Delhi). What is striking about it? What messages does it carry?

Answer-

1.The panel depicts a lion and a cow drinking water together from the same container. This is striking because these are natural enemies, and yet they are shown in harmony.

2.The panel shows that even natural enemies can live together peacefully if they are treated with compassion and respect.

3. The image represents the interconnection of all living beings and the importance of living in harmony with nature.

Q6. Explain a few central ideas of Buddhism. Briefly comment upon them

Answer-Buddhism, founded by Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha) born in 560BCE, Central ideas of Buddhism are:

1. Human life is full of sufferings and the main cause of suffering is avidya (ignorance) and attachment.
2. Sufferings can end by following the path of non-violence or ahimsa.
3. For happy and peaceful life, one should follow a simple and sincere inner disciplined (ascetic) life.

Q7. Explain the central ideas of Jainism. Briefly comment upon them.

Answer- Jainism, another important school of thought, founded by prince Vardhamana born in the early 6th Century BCE.

Central ideas of Jainism:

1. Ahimsa (Non-Violence): Individuals should avoid causing harm to any living being, including animals, plants, and even microorganisms. It insists on interdependence of all creatures.
2. Aparigraha (Non-Possession): Jains are taught to practice non-attachment to material possessions and to limit their desires.
3. Anekantavada (Many-Sided Reality): It teaches that the truth has many aspects and cannot be fully described by single statement.

Activities to be done in activity notebook

Choose the correct options from the following:

1. The emblem of the Indian Navy motto invokes the deity.

    A Lord Shiva
    B Lord Rama
    C Lord hanuman
    D Varuna

2. Arrange the folowing Oceans according to their Size from Smaller to larger.

   i.   Arctic ocean
  ii.   Atlantic ocean
 iii.   Indian ocean
 iv.   Pacific ocean

Codes

    A i,ii,iii,iv
    B ii,i,iii,iv
    C iv,iii,ii,i
    D i,iii,ii,iv

3. Which continent has no permanent human population?
    A Africa
    B Antarctica
    C Australia
    D South America
4. The Ocean touches the maximum number of continents?
    A Indian Ocean
    B Atlantic Ocean
    C Pacific Ocean
    D Arctic ocean
5. The continent lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere?
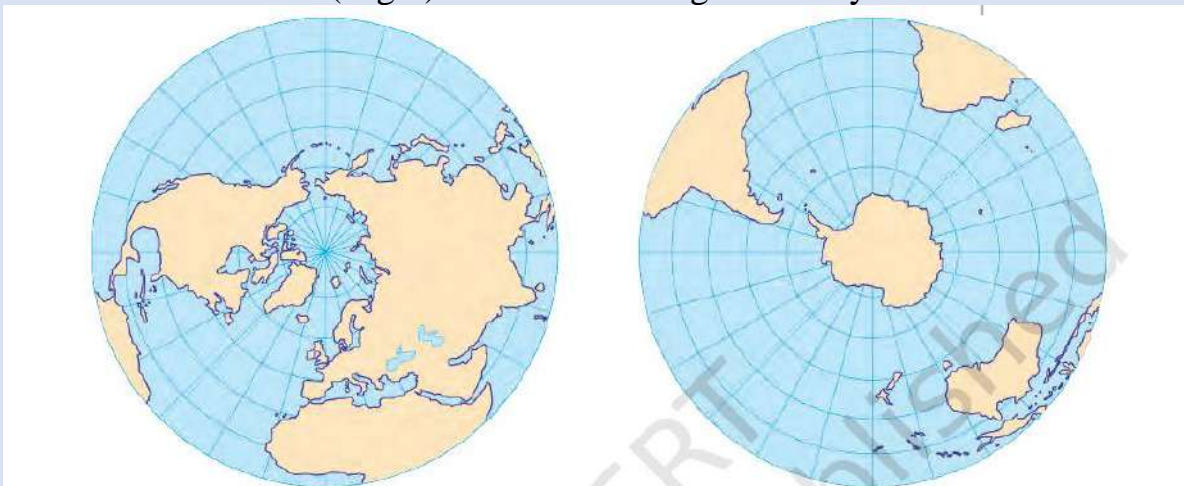   A Africa
    B Asia
    C Australia
    D Europe

Fill in the blanks:

1. The largest water bodies we see on the globe are called_____.
2. A large continuous expanse of land is known as_____.
3. The plant life of a particular region or period of time is called _____.
4. The marine _____ consists of thousands of species of colourful fish, dolphins, whales etc.
5. Tsunamis are _____ but very_____.

Match the Columns:

Column I		Column II
i.	Continent with Sahara Desert	a. Dakshin Gangotri
ii.	Smaller pieces of land Surrounded by water on all sides.	b. Greenland
iii.	India's first scientific base station in Antarctica.	c. Africa
iv.	Largest island in the world.	d. Island

The image represnts the maps of Earth as seen fom above the North Pole (left) and above the South Pole (Right).Observe the image carefully and answer the following.
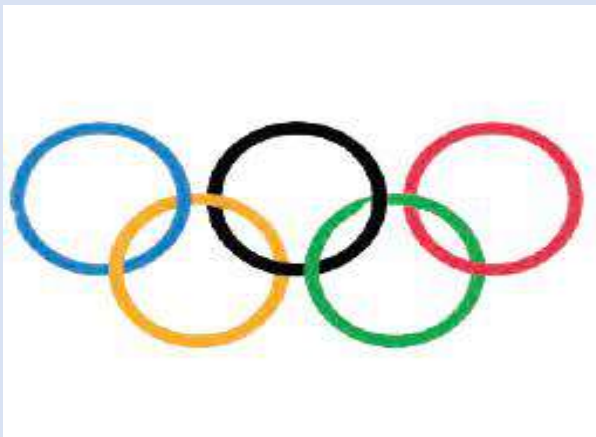
1. What are the circular lines in each map called?

2. The lines radiating out of the two poles are called_____.

3. Which hemisphere holds more water?

Locate the five oceans and, in the table below, mark the hemisphere or hemispheres they belong to.

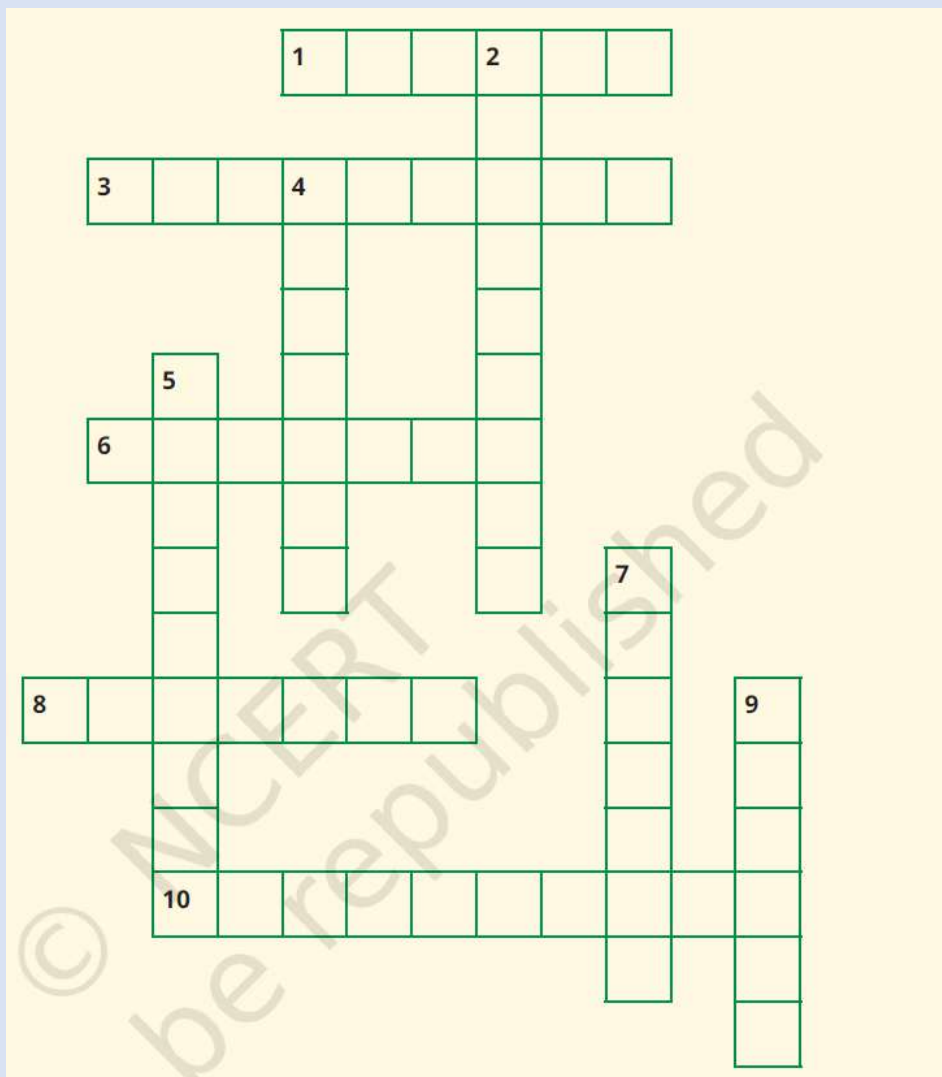|	Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere
Pacific Ocean		
Atlantic Ocean		
Indian Ocean		
Southern Ocean		
Arctic Ocean		

Observe the image carefully and answer the following.

1. Name the five inhabited continents represented by the Olympic rings.

Ring Colours	Continents
1.Blue	
2.Yellow	
3.Black	
4.Green	
5.Red	

Solve the Crossword.

Across

1. Abundantly produced by the oceans
3. A large expanse of landmass
6. A large continent of which India is a part
8. A major source of pollution of the oceans
10. The coldest continent

Down

2. The largest island on Earth
4. A huge destructive wave from the ocean
5. The smallest continent
7. The largest body of water on the Earth
9. A landmass (but not a continent) surrounded by the sea or ocean

Chapter 6: The Beginning of Indian Civilisation

Choose the correct options from the following:

1. Why did the inhabitants of the Indus Valley civilisation called Harappans?

   A They lived near the Sarasvati River
   B The city of Harappa was the first to be excavated
   C They spoke the Harappan language
   D They invented the first writing system

2.What was the primary purpose of the Great Bath in Mohenjo-daro/
    A   Agricultural purpose
    B   A temple for worship
    C   A residential house
    D   A tank used for religious rituals

3. The metal did the Harappans used extensively for their tools and ornaments?
    A   Iron
    B   Silver
    C   Bronze
    D   Platinum

4.

The reservoir shown in the image was mainly used for:
    A   Defence
    B   Trade
    C   Water storage
    D   Housing

5.

The clay model shown in the above image was found at:
    A   Dholavira
    B   Harappa
    C   Banawali
    D   Lothal

6.

The above images shown a dockyard found at:
   A Harappa
   B Dholavira
   C Lothal
   D Mohenjo-daro

7.

The Harappan seals shown in the above image were mainly used for:
   A Decoration
   B Worship
   C Trade and identification
   D Farming

Fill in the blanks

1. A massive wall surrounding a settlement or city, generally for protective purpose_____.
2. A large natural or artificial place where water is stored_____.
3. A reddish semiprecious stone found mostly in Gujarat_____.
4. The Harappans stored grain in large buildings known as_____.

Match the Columns:

Column I	Column II
1.Citadel	a. Town planning
2.Lower Town	b. Mesopotamia(Iran)
3.Grid pattern	c. Raised part of the city
4.Beads at Susa	d. Lower residential area

Case Study

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. 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. The Harappans also domesticated a number of animals for meat consumption and fished both in rivers and in the sea. This is known from the large numbers of animal and fish bones found during excavations.

1. Which crop made the Harappans the first in Eurasia, and how was it used?
2. Why did the Harappans build many settlements near rivers?
3. Analyse the importance of agriculture, animal domestication, and fishing in the Harappan food system.

<div align="center">XXX</div>

CHAPTER 12 - Grassroots Democracy – Part 3 Local Government in Urban Areas

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Cities and towns are divided into smaller units called:
a) Blocks
b) Panchayats
c) Wards
d) Zones

2. Which body facilitates activities like conducting health camps in wards?
a) Municipal Corporation
b) Ward Committees
c) State Government
d) District Administration

3. One of the functions of ward committees is to:
a) Make state laws
b) Keep an eye on local problems
c) Collect income tax
d) Conduct elections

4.Which of the following sources of income is collected by urban local bodies?
a) Income tax
b) Customs duty
c) Local taxes and fines
d) Corporation tax

5.India has _____ form of government.
a) Representative democracy only
b) Federal monarchy
c) Participatory democracy
d) Military state

6.The effective urban governance depends on:
a) Strict laws only
b) Cooperation between citizens and local bodies
c) Central government control
d) Foreign aid

7.Which is the oldest municipal institution in India?
a) Delhi Municipal Corporation
b) Bombay Municipal Corporation
c) Madras Corporation
d) Kolkata Municipal Corporation

8. The Madras Corporation is now known as:
a) Chennai Municipal Council
b) Greater Chennai Corporation
c) Tamil Nadu Urban Body
d) Madras City Council

9. The Madras Corporation was established on:
a) 15 August 1947
b) 29 September 1688
c) 26 January 1950
d) 2 October 1869

10. Who issued the charter that constituted the town of Fort St. George into a corporation?
a) British Parliament
b) East India Company
c) Mughal Emperor
d) Governor-General of India

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

1. Which The Act that gave the Madras Corporation the power to levy municipal taxes was known as _____.

2. _____ located in Madhya Pradesh has been awarded the cleanest city in India for seven consecutive years?

3. Indore received the cleanest city award under government scheme known as _____

4._____ is responsible for providing basic facilities like water, sanitation, and roads in towns?

****

CH 7- India's Cultural Roots

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The word "Veda" comes from the Sanskrit word *vid*, which means:
a) Prayer
b) Knowledge
c) Song
d) Ritual

2. Which of the following words is derived from *vid*?
a) Dharma
b) Vidyā
c) Karma
d) Moksha

3. There are how many Vedas ?
a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Five

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the four Vedas?
a) Ṛig Veda
b) Yajur Veda
c) Sāma Veda
d) Upanishad

5. The most ancient of the four Vedas is_____.
a) Atharva Veda
b) Sāma Veda
c) Yajur Veda
d) Ṛig Veda

6. The hymns of the Vedas were mainly in the form of_____.
a) Laws and rules
b) Stories and dramas
c) Poems and songs
d) Letters and speeches

7. How were the Vedic hymns originally transmitted?
a) Written on palm leaves
b) Engraved on stones

c) Recited orally
d) Printed on paper

8. The Vedic hymns were composed in which region?
a) Magadha
b) Deccan Plateau
c) Sapta Sindhava region
d) Gangetic plain

9. The Ṛig Veda was composed during_____.
a) 1st millennium BCE
b) 5th to 2nd millennium BCE
c) 10th to 8th century BCE
d) After 500 CE

10.In which year did UNESCO recognise Vedic chanting as a masterpiece of oral and intangible heritage?
a) 2000
b) 2005
c) 2008
d) 2010

11. The Vedic hymns were composed by:
a) Kings and warriors
b) Priests only
c) Rishis and rishikas
d) Merchants

12. The term *rishikas* refers to:
a) Male sages
b) Female sages
c) Students
d) Gods

13. Early Vedic society was organised into groups called:
a) Villages
b) Kingdoms
c) Janas
d) States

14. Early Vedic society was organised into groups called:
a) Villages
b) Kingdoms
c) Janas
d) States

15.The early Vedic society was:
a) Highly urbanised
b) Clan-based

c) Industrial
d) Centrally administered

Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. Siddhārtha Gautama was born about _____ years ago.
2. Siddhārtha Gautama was born in_____.
3. Lumbini is located in present-day _____.
4. The approximate year chosen for Siddhārtha Gautama's birth is _____ BCE
5. Siddhārtha attained enlightenment at _____ in present day Gaya.
6. Under _____ tree did Siddhārtha meditate before attaining enlightenment?
7. Jainism became widespread at the same time as _____.
8. Prince Vardhamāna was born in _____ century?
9. The birthplace of Prince Vardhamāna was _____ in Bihar.
10. After achieving infinite knowledge, Prince Vardhamāna came to be known as _____.
11. The word *Mahāvīra* means _____.

Case-Based Question

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Rohineya was an extraordinarily skilled burglar who evaded all attempts to catch him. On his way to a city, he accidentally heard a few sentences from a sermon that Mahāvīra was giving about achieving liberation from the ordinary life of ignorance. Reaching the city, Rohineya was recognised and arrested. He pretended to be a simple farmer. A minister devised a clever plan to force him to confess his identity. But Rohineya, remembering Mahāvīra's words, was able to detect the minister's plan and defeat it.

Feeling remorseful, Rohineya approached Mahāvīra, confessed his crimes, returned the stolen treasures, and asked for forgiveness. He became a monk, realised the illusion he was living in and focused on acquiring higher knowledge.

The story illustrates the importance of right action and right thinking, and also illustrates the fact that everyone should have a second chance.

1. What was Rohineya's profession before he changed his life?

2. Whose sermon influenced Rohineya's thinking?

3. What did Rohineya become after seeking forgiveness from Mahāvīra?

4. Why was Rohineya able to defeat the minister's plan?

****

Ch. 3. Landforms and Life

Multiple choice Questions

1. Which mountain is known as the highest peak in the Himalayas?
a) Kanchenjunga (b) Mount Kilimanjaro (c) Mount Everest (d) Mont Blanc

2. What type of farming is commonly practiced in mountainous regions?
   (a) Terrace farming (b) Aquaculture (c) Urban farming (d) Hydroponics

3. Which of the following is a characteristic of plateaus?
a) They are always covered with snow (b) They have a flat top (c) They are lower than the surrounding land (d) They are formed by erosion

4. What is the Tibetan Plateau commonly referred to as?
a) The Roof of the World (b) The Valley of the Gods (c) The Desert of the East (d) The Mountain Range

5. What is a floodplain
   (a)   A flat desert area (b)   An area formed by river sediments, making it fertile (c) A rocky mountain region   (d)   A valley formed by glaciers

6. Which mountain range is the youngest in the world?
   a.Himalayas b.Andes c.Alps d.Rocky mountains

7. Which awards were given to Bachendri Pal?
a) Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan b) Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan c) Padma Shri (1984) and Padma Bhushan (2019) d) Bharat Ratna and Padma Shri

8. Who encouraged and trained Arunima Sinha for mountaineering?
a) Santosh Yadav b) Bachendri Pal c) Premlata Agarwal d) Anshu Jamsenpa

9. After her accident, which major achievement did Arunima Sinha accomplish?
a) Led women's expeditions b) Climbed Mount K2 c) Climbed Mount Everest d) Won a sports medal
10. Arunima Sinha climbed the highest peak of every continent, including which mountain in Antarctica?
a) Mount Elbrus b) Mount Kosciuszko c) Mount Denali d) Mount Vinson

11. Why do many traditional communities worship mountains?
a) They are rich in minerals b) They are tourist attractions c) They are considered sacred places
d) They are difficult to climb

12. What do Tibetans call Mount Everest?
a) Sagarmatha b) Kailash c) Chomolungma d) Vinson

13. What name do Nepalis use for Mount Everest?
a) Kailash b) Chomolungma c) Sagarmatha d) Elbrus

14. Mount Kailash is considered sacred by followers of which religions?
a) Hinduism only b) Hinduism and Buddhism c) Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Bon
d) Buddhism and Jainism

15.Which among the following option is false regarding African Plateau.

(1) It is famous for Gold mining (2) It is famous for Diamond mining (3) It is famous for Emrald mining (4) All of these

16.Find odd one out (1) Yamuna River (2) Ghagara River (3) Gandok River (4) Son River
17.The Andes Mountains are located in which continent?
(a) Europe (b) Australia (c) South America (d) North America

17. Mount Aconcagua is the highest peak of
(a) Mount Blanc (b) Aravalli hills (c) Andes (d) None of these

Montane forests, found on mountain slopes are typically home to which type of trees?

A.Deciduous Coniferous Evergreen palm trees

Fill in the blanks

1. A _____ is a natural feature on the Earth's surface, such as mountains or plains.
2. The _____ is the highest mountain in South America.
3. _____ farming is practiced on steep slopes by cutting steps into the land.
4. The _____ Plateau is known for its rich mineral resources.
5. The _____ is a large area of flat or gently rolling land
6.A sudden collapse of a mass of Earth or rock from a mountain side_____Landslide
7._____ also known as Anai Peak.
8._____ in Tibet is held Sacred by followers of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Bon.
9._____ range is much older and have been rounded by erosion.

Name the following
1.Roof of the world
2.Mother Goddess of the world.
3.The first Indian women to Climb Mount Everest in 1984.
4.The Nohkalkai fall is located here

5.The Hundru falls is located in this river

6.The Jog falls falls is located in this river .

7.Some Expert describe this continent as Desert

Define the following

i. Sea level

ii. Cloud burst

iii. Altitude

iv. Confluence

v. Terrain

Ch.11.Grassroot democracy Part 2.Local govt in rural areas

Multiple Choice Question

1.What is one important role of Panchayats mentioned in the passage?

a) Conducting national elections

b) Managing international relations

c) Addressing local issues and promoting development

d) Running private businesses

2.Panchayati Raj is a form of:

a) Central government

b) State government

c) Military rule

d) Self-government

3. What is one of the important role of Panchayats?

a) Conducting national elections

b) Managing international relations

c) Addressing local issues and promoting development

d) Running private businesses

4. Panchayats help ensure that the benefits of government schemes reach:

a) Big cities

b) State capitals

c) The grassroots level

d) Foreign countries

5.What is the Gram Sabha?

a) A group of village leaders

b) A group of elected officials

c) A group of adults enrolled as voters in a village

d) A government office

6. In the Gram Sabha, who participates in discussions and decision-making?

a) Only men

b) Only women

c) Government officials

d) Both women and men

7. What is the head or president of the Gram Panchayat called?
a) Mayor
b) Collector
c) Sarpanch / Pradhan
d) Councillor

8.What is a *droṇamukha*?
a) Village council
b) District headquarters
c) Sub-district headquarters
d) An administrative centre for 400 villages

9. Which officer helps the Gram Panchayat with land records?
a) Patwari
b) Collector
c) MLA
d) Panchayat Secretary

10. The PanchayaRaj system is a:
 a) One-tier system
b) Two-tier system
c) Three-tier system
d) Four-tier system

11. The Child-Friendly Panchayat Intiative ensures that Panchayats also listen to:
a) Women
b) Farmers
c) Government officials
d) Children

12. Which State's Gram Panchayat was declared child-friendly for building safe school walls and kitchens?
a) Rajasthan
b) Sikkim
c) Maharashtra
d) Gujarat

13. The Children's Parliament received the World's Children's Honorary Award in:
a) 2001
b) 2000
c) 1995
d) 2010

14. The Children's Parliament was linked to which initiative?
a) Swachh Bharat Mission
b) Barefoot College

c) Midday Meal Scheme
d) MNREGA

15. Panchayat Samiti functions at which level?
a) Village
 b) Block
 c) District
 d) State

16. What fraction of seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj institutions?
 a) One-fourth
 b) Two-thirds
c) Half
d) One-third

17.Which level in the Panchayati Raj system connects the Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad?

a)State Assembly
b)Panchayat Samiti
c)Lok Sabha
d)Rajya Sabha

18. Which ancient text describes how a state should be structured and governed, similar to the Panchayati Raj system?

a)Ramayana
b)Arthaśhāstra
c)Bhagavad Gita
d)Mahabharata

19.What is the role of the Patwari in many Gram Panchayats?

a) Educating Children in The Village
b) Collecting Taxes
c)Overseeing Elections
d)Maintaining Land Records and Maps

20.Who assists the Gram Panchayat with administrative tasks such as calling meetings and maintaining records?

a) Panchayat Secretary
b) Sarpanch
c) Patwari
d) Zila Parishad

21.Which government scheme promotes the construction of all-weather roads in rural areas?

a) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
c)Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
d)Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

B. Fill in the Blanks.
1. Two-thirds of India's populaon lives in _____ areas.
3. Bal Panchayats in Maharashtra worked to eliminate _____ and
_____.
4. The Children's Parliament was started in _____ State.
5. PanchayaRaj instuons differ across States because States have _____ over them.
6. Vandana Bahadur Maida is from the _____ community.

Match the Following Column A Column B Ans.

A	B
1. Gram Sabha	5. Padma Shri awardee, transformed Hiware Bazar
2. Sarpanch	4. First female Sarpanch of Khankhandvi
3. Dnyaneshwar Kamble's moHo	2. Head of Gram Panchayat
4. Vandana Bahadur Maida	6. Pradhan Mantri Yojana
5. Popatrao Baguji Pawar	3. Gram seva, lok seva
6. Pradhan Mantri Yojana	1. All adults in a village

One-Word Answer.

1. A group of adults in a village who elect Gram Panchayat – _____
2. Administrative helper of Gram Panchayat – _____.
3. Initiative in which children participate in village governance – _____
4. State where children fought against child labor and marriage – _____
5. Child-friendly Gram Panchayat in Sikkim – _____
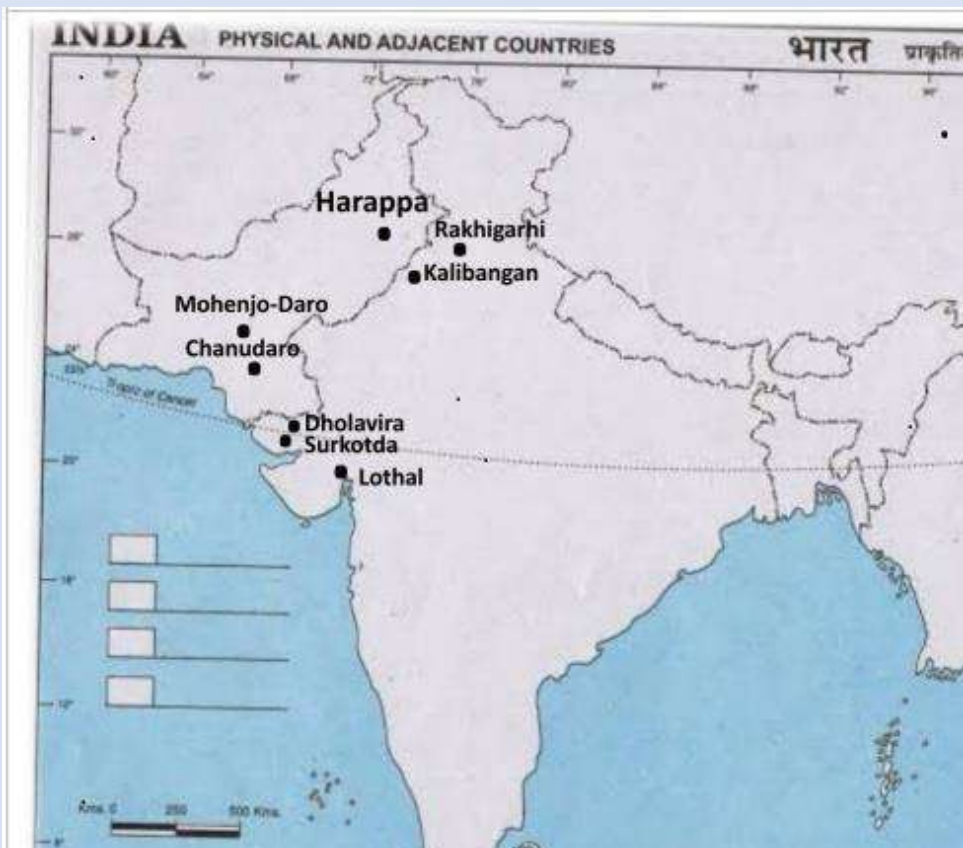6. Founder of Barefoot College initiative_____

Case Study
Vandana Bahadur Maida, a member of the Bhil community from the village of Khankhandvi in Madhya Pradesh, defied patriarchal norms to become the first female Sarpanch of her village. She
convinced women in the village to attend the Sabha meetings and addressed critical issues like education and sanitation, earning recognition far and wide. Vandana's journey shows how women
can play a leading role in transforming rural India.

1.Identify two major issues Vandana addressed as Sarpanch.

2.What social barriers did Vandana Bahadur Maida face in becoming the Sarpanch of her village?

3.What values does this case study promote among students?

Map Work

Q1. On an outline map of India locate the Important Harappan sites:

(a) The earliest site to be excavated. The cities were well planned and the streets cut each other at right angles. Harappa

(b) The place where a very special tank, known as Great Bath was found. Important people used to take a dip in this tank on special occasions. Mohenjo-Daro

(c) The city located on Khadir beyt in the Rann of kutch. It was divided into three parts and each was surrounded with massive stone walls. Dholavira

(d) The city close to the Gulf of Khambat. It was an important centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal. There was also a store house. Lothal

(e) Evidence of shell working and bangles and ladles were found at this site. Chanudaro

(f) An important earliest site where fire altars have been found. Kalibangan.
(g)The site in present day Haryana near Hisar. Evidence of paved roads, drainage system and numerous artifacts has been found. Rakhigadhi
(h) The later phase of Harappan civilisation.Surkotda

Homework 4 (to be done in activity notebook)
Learn the following questions and answers and write in your activity notebook
1.State the significance of plateaus of life and culture.
2.State the significance of plains to life and culture.
3. What are the challenges and opportunities of life associated with each landform?
4. Explain the central ideas of Jainism. Briefly comment upon them.
5.Explain a few central ideas of Buddhism. Briefly comment upon them.
6.What messages did Vedas give?

Homework 5

ACTIVITY BASED LEARNING
MAP SKILL (to be done in s.sc notebook)

On a physical map of India locate the following;

Activity 2.
Collage making (to be done in activity notebook)
Collect the images of different landforms and make a collage of it (collect pictures from newspapers and magazines, internet) arrange and paste the images, add short captions explaining at least one feature of that landform.

SCIENCE

Day 1- **SEA Activity**-Students will prepare the setup for ACTIVITY 10.2(Page 188) and write observations on 8th day.

Solve the Worksheet given in science notebook.

Chapter 9. Methods of Separation in Everyday Life

A. Multiple Choice Question

1. Husk is separated from heavier seeds of grain

a. winnowing

b. Hand picking

c. sieving

d. None of the above

2. Which of the following properties can affect dissolution of sugar in water?

a. Quantity of Sugar

b. Temperature

c. Type of water

d. Amount of sugar dissolved

3. Which technique is used to purify dirty water?

a. Churning

b. Evaporation

c. Sedimentation

d. Decantation

4. Four mixtures are given below

(i) Kidney beans and chick peas

(ii) Pulses and rice

(iii) Rice flakes and corn

(iv) Potato wafers and biscuits

5. Which of these can be separated by the method of winnowing?

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (i) and (iii)

(d) (iii) and (iv)

6. A solution is said to be _____ if it cannot dissolve more of the substance in it.

a. Saturated

b. Unsaturated

c. Homogeneous

d. Hetrogenous

7. Statement A: A mixture of cement and pebbles can be separated by using the sieve with small pores

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

a. Statement A is true only

b. Statement B is true only

c. Both are false

d. Both are true

8. A mixture of salt, sand, oil and water is given ,which of these sequence can be used to separate salt

a. Decantation -> Filtration -> Evaporation

b. Filtration -> Evaporation -> Condensation

c. Filtration -> boiling ->Decantation

d. None of the above

B. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Using a _____ we can separate tea leaves from the liquid.

2. You can separate a mixture of dry kidney beans(rajma) & dry lentils by _____

3. Fine sand can be separated from coarse gravels by _____

4. Separation of components is done to obtain a _____ Substance.

5. Salt is obtained from seawater by the process of _____.

6. The method of separating larger sized impurities like stones or husk by hand is called _____.

7. The process of settling down heavy, insoluble particles in a liquid is known as _____.

8. The conversion of a liquid into its vapor state by heating is called _____.

9. To separate cream from milk, the method of _____ is commonly used.

10. The presence of _____ in humans acts as a natural filter for air.

C. Short Questions

Question 1. **What is the below picture depict?**

a. Evaporation and condensation

b. Filtration and Evaporation

c. Decantation and condensation

d. None of these

Question 2. **Which of these is false**

a. A mixture of oil and water can be separated by filtration

b. A mixture of iron filings and rice flour can be separated by magnet

c. Flour mixed with wheat grains can be separated using Sieving

d. A mixture of sand and water be separated using sedimentation and Decantation

Question 3. **What is the method used to separate cream from milk?**

Question 4. **Separating funnel is used for separation two miscible liquid. True of false?**
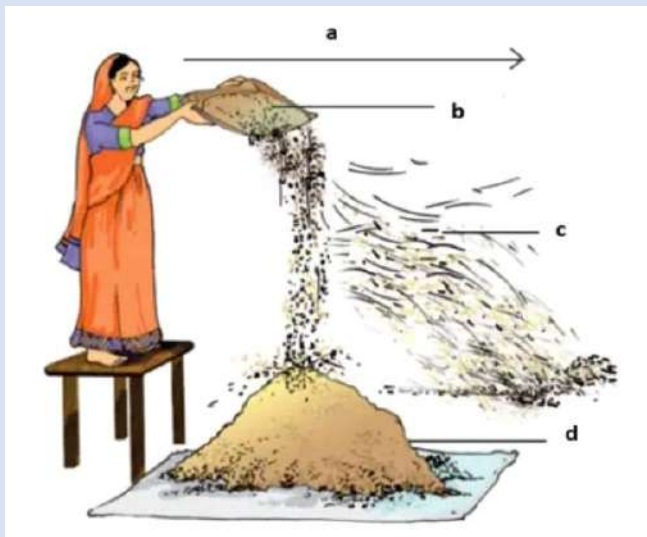
D. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION.

(i)List few methods of separations

(ii)which method will you prefer to separate a solid dissolved in liquid?

(iii)What property is used to separate water from bigger soil particles?

(iv)What is a saturated solution?

(v) Name the process by which water is separated from rice and pulses after washing them.

E. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION.

(i)Mention few essential physical properties of pure substance.

(ii)How can you convert a saturated solution of sugar to unsaturated solution, without adding water?

(iii)From the given list Identify the pure and impure substances.

Air, Oxygen, Soi,l Sugar, Tea, Sea water, Salad, Oil and Sea Sand

(iv)What is known to be the universal solvent & why?

F. LONG /SKILL BASED /DIAGRAM-BASED ANSWER TYPE QUESTION.

Question 1.**Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follows.**

   a. Name the process that you can see in the picture.
   b. Define the process. why is it done?
   c. Write down what is labelled a, b, c, d

Day2- Explain any four common characteristics that make living being different from the non-living.

Day3- Students will make a poster on Constellation (Orion, Taurus, Canis Major)

Day4- Write and explain role of Air, Water, Sun, Forest. How they are important for us?

Day5- Draw a figure of germinated seed and write role of water, soil, air and sunlight in germination.

Day6- Solve the Worksheet given in science notebook.

Topic- Chapter10

Chapter 10 Living creature exploring their characteristics
Objective Question
I. Multiple choice questions

1. What happens after a plant matures and produces flowers and fruit?
(a) Plant stops growing   (b) Photosynthesis increases
(c) Plant begins to wilt   (d) New generation of seeds is created

2. Identify the incorrect statement based on Badal's understanding of how respiration work in living organisms.
(a) Every leaf of a plant has a large number of tiny pores or holes called stomata on its surface
 (b) The exchange of gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide) in plants, during respiration, take place through the tiny pores
(c) In plants, respiration takes place only during day time
(d) Breathing is an important part of respiration

3. Priya has written several statements. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

(a) Plants can move only certain parts of their body such as leaves, flowers, shoots and roots
(b) Opening of flower is an example of movement in plant
(c) Plants cannot move from one place another like animals
(d) Falling of leaf is an example of movement in plant

4. Select the correct statement from the options given below.
(a) The purpose of breathing is to provide oxygen to the body, for carrying out respiration
(b) Plants excrete excess water in the form of small droplets on leaves.
(c) Urine is formed as excretory product in animals
(d) All of the above

II. Fill in the blanks-

1._____ is the hair-like projections with sticky ends that help Drosera trap insects.

2. Plants excrete excess water and minerals in the form of -------------on the leaves.
3. During germination of seeds, ---------------------- generally grow downwards, while grow----------- upwards.
4. The tadpoles gradually develop hind limb in the ---------------stage.
III. Write answer in one word.

1. Name the process involved in the removal of waste substances from the body.
2. Any detectable change, physical or chemical, in an organism's internal or external environment that triggers a specific reaction or response.
3. Process ensures continuity of life on the earth.
4. The process by which seed develops into a new plant.

IV. Correct and rewrite the statements by changing only bold and underlined words-
1.**Non-living** things can grow and reproduce.
2. Seeds need air and **fibers** for germination.
 3. Some seeds of flowering plants, like **Coleus and Petunia**, do not require light to germinate.
4**. Honey bees** are bloodsucking insects that transmit several diseases like malaria, dengue and chikungunya.

Subjective Question

V. Very short answer type questions
1. What is growth in living beings?
2.Why is reproduction considered a necessary process?
3. What conditions are essential for seed germination to occur?
VI Short answer type questions
1. List a few bodies' instant responses and their stimuli.
2. Describe how water plays a crucial role in the process of seed germination and its effects on the seed coat and embryo

3. How would you categories a seed, living or non-living?

VII. Case based question

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:
All living beings reproduce. Reproduction is the process of producing new ones of one's own kind. When a living being is not able to exhibit all of the above mentioned characteristics, despite the availability of all resources (like food, air and water) needed for being alive, it is said to be dead. All living beings share some common characteristics. For example, all living beings show movement, they need food, and they grow. They also respire, reproduce, excrete, respond to stimuli, and eventually, die. Absence of any of these features indicates that they are non-living things.

a. Name two characteristics that all living beings share.
b. What happens to a living being when it cannot exhibit the characteristics of life?
c. Explain why reproduction is important for living beings.
d. How do living beings respond to stimuli? Give an example.
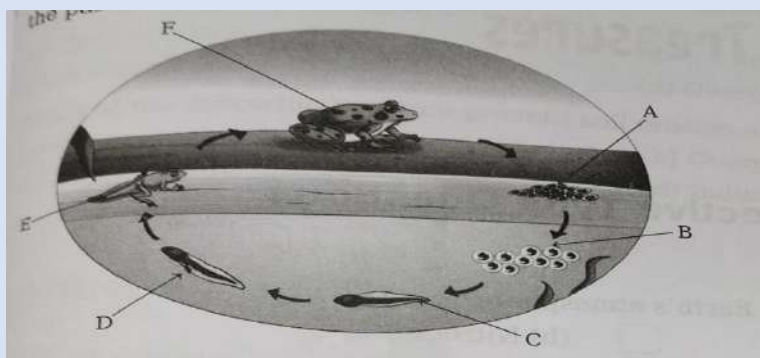
VIII. Long answer type questions
1. How does a bean plant's life cycle contribute to the continuation of its species?
2. What are the similarities and distinguishing features in the life cycles of a mosquito and a frog?
3. Describe how the movement in plants can indicate their status as living beings. Give specific examples to illustrate the unique   mechanisms some plants use to exhibit movement, despite their inability to relocate like animals.

IX.   Diagram Based Question

1.Observe the figure given below and identify X and Y.

2.The diagram given below represents the life cycle of a frog. Observe it carefully and label the parts A to F correctly.

Day7- Define life cycle of a plant by drawing its life cycle and explain role of plants on the earth.

Day8- Students will write observation of activity conducted on Day1.