

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST-2/ HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION 2023-2024

Class: VI

Maximum Marks: 80

Subject: English

Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of 4 pages
2. There are 16 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question number 4 and 5 has internal choices. Attempt any one from each question.
4. Number your answers correctly.

SECTION-A: READING SKILL (20 MARKS)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us to our day's work. The early riser does a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh and there are a few sounds or other distractions, so the work done at that moment, is generally well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to do some physical activities which supply him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening.

By beginning so early, a person knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it. All his work being finished in good time, he has a long interval of rest in the evening before he goes to bed timely. A sound night's rest helps in rising early next morning in good health and is most refreshing, and after a person gets to sleep several hours before midnight, his spirit rejuvenates for the works of the new day.

- a) Why did the early riser is having a fund of energy? (1)
- b) What is the great advantage of early rising? (1)
- c) What helps one to rise early next morning? (1)
- d) When does the spirit of an individual rejuvenate? (1)
- e) How is early morning different from other hours of the day? (1)
- f) When does an early riser carry out a large amount of hard work? (1)
- g) Find the words from the passage which mean: (2)
 - i) diversion
 - ii) recreate
- h) What enables the early riser to go to bed at proper time? (2)

2. Read the poem and complete the summary by filling the blanks with appropriate words/phrases: (1×5=5)

Leaves

How silently they tumble down
And come to rest upon the ground
To lay a carpet, rich and rare,
Beneath the trees without a care,
Content to sleep, their work well done,
Colours gleaming in the sun.
At other times, they wildly fly
Until they nearly reach the sky.
Twisting, turning through the air
Till all the trees stand stark and bare.
Exhausted, drop to earth below
To wait, like children, for the snow.

In the poem the poet says that the leaves (a) _____ on the ground to form a (b) _____ carpet beneath the trees. There they sleep in satisfaction after (c) _____ and their colours shine in the sun. The poet says that at other times the leaves (d) _____ through the air till the trees shed all their leaves. The exhausted leaves wait for the (e) _____ to come.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

(1×5=5)

Music has long been important to Hinduism, especially for many Vaishnavite sects. The spread of Islamic rule under the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire over northern India caused the traditional musicians to seek patronage in the courts of new rulers. This encouraged the fusion of Hindu and Muslim ideas that gave birth to the Qawwali and Khayal. During Akbar's rule, music and dance flourished and Tansen is still well remembered. Indeed, his ragas (which are based on day time) were reputed to have been so powerful that it is said, upon his playing a night-time raga in the morning, the entire city fell under a hush and clouds gathered in the sky. A number of musical instruments are associated with Hindustani classical music. Some of the most famous instruments are the sitar, tabla, sarod, santoor and sarangi. The most famous modern performer is, undoubtedly, Pandit Ravi Shankar, who helped to popularize Hindustani ragas outside India. Panditji has composed ragas and orchestral compositions for several other musicians and has served as an ambassador for Indian music worldwide. Other famous musicians are Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia (flute), the late Ustad Ali Akbar Khan and Ustad Amjad Ali Khan (sarod), Pandit Shivkumar Sharma (santoor), Ustad Zakir Hussain and his father the late Ustad Alla Rakha (tabla), the late Ustad Bismillah Khan (shehnai) and Vishwa Mohan Bhatt (rudraveena).

- What are the compositions of Pandit Ravi Shankar?
- Name the two dynasties who spread the Islamic rule in northern India.
- Who are the two great musicians associated with tabla?
- What gave birth to Qawwali and Khayal?
- Find a word from the passage which means - blending.

SECTION-B: WRITING SKILL (16 MARKS)

4. You are Rita. Your mother had gone for shopping. In the mean time you received a call from the assistant doctor regarding the result of your mother's reports. Since you have to go out, you leave a message for her. Draft a message regarding the same in not more than 50 words.

(4)

Dr Kaushik: Is this A/24, Geeta Colony?

You: Yes. May I know who is calling?

Dr Kaushik: I am Dr. Kaushik calling from Central Diagnostic Centre. I would like to speak to Ms. Sneha.

You: She is not at home right now.

Dr Kaushik: Could you please tell her that I have seen all her test reports. They do not show any serious problem. I advise her to continue the same set of medicines for a week and I have fixed her appointment with the cardiologist at four o'clock at the Christ Hospital. She must reach there on time with all her reports.

You: Thank you, Doctor. I will convey her the same.

OR

Human-induced climate change is causing dangerous and widespread disruption in nature and affecting the lives of billions of people around the world. In view of this write a paragraph on the topic- 'GLOBAL WARMING: A THREAT'

OR

Read the information given below and complete the following paragraph:

Dr. Rajendra Prasadfirst President of Independent Indiaborn on December 3 ,1884 M.A., Master in Lawimpressed by Gandhiji played an active role Non-cooperation Movement awarded the Bharat Ratna death on February 28, 1963.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of Independent India. He (a) _____, 1884. He completed his M.A., Master in Law from the famous Presidency College, Calcutta. Dr. Prasad was greatly (b) _____ Gandhiji. He (c) _____ during the Non-Cooperation Movement. He (d) _____ the nation's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. This great man died on February 28,1963.

5. You are Anupam / Anupama of DAV Public School, Jaipur, Rajasthan. Write a letter to the Principal of your school requesting him/her to arrange for a class picnic just before the puja holidays. (6)

OR

Write a letter to your cousin, Vishal / Vaishali describing the benefits of Co-Curricular Activities.

6. Prepare a speech for your Morning Assembly, on how hobbies can be a source of entertainment, taking help from the chapter Hobbies of your Reader Book. (6)

SECTION-C: GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

7. Do as directed: (1×4=4)

- a) I _____ (buy) a new pair of shoes yesterday. (Fill in the blank using past form of the verb given in the bracket and state if it is regular or irregular)
b) The bird flew _____ his head. (Complete the sentence using a preposition)
c) She played badminton yesterday. (State whether the underlined verb is regular or irregular)
d) Do Ananya play chess? (Use the correct verb form)

8. The following passage has not been edited. Identify the errors and do the necessary corrections: (1×4=4)

	Incorrect	Correct
Give me few sugar.	a) _____	_____
There isn't more in my tea.	b) _____	_____
You can find an jar on the table.	c) _____	_____
There is many sugar inside the jar.	d) _____	_____

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals: (1×4=4)

- a) We _____obey the traffic rules.
b) You _____ consult a doctor immediately.
c) She_____swim for long hours in her youth.
d) I _____ be the topper next time.

10. Fill in the blanks in accordance with subject-verb agreement: (1×4=4)

- a) My friend and my colleagues _____ (is/are) going abroad.
b) Every boy and every girl _____ (was/were) given vaccination.
c) Neither of the men_____ (was/were) a thief.
d) Nobody_____ (is/are) perfect in this world.

11. Arrange the following jumbled words to frame meaningful sentences: (1×4=4)

- a) last/ in /we /our /week /celebrated /Van Mahotsav /school
b) it /by /than /was /more /attended /three hundred /students
c) the eco club /school /of /this /our /organized /event
d) all /got /and /the / prizes /participants /certificates

SECTION-D: LITERATURE (24 MARKS)

12. Read the extract given below and answer the following questions: (1×4=4)

We may all command the present,
If we act and never wait,

But repentance is the phantom
Of a past that comes too late!

- a) Name the poet.
i) W.H.Davies ii) J.E.Carpenter iii) John Milton iv) W.B.Yeats
b) We can command the present if we
i) sit and wait ii) sit and sigh iii) wait and act iv) act and never wait
c) Which poetic device is used in the third line?
i) simile ii) metaphor iii) alliteration iv) none of these
d) What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
i) aabb ii) abab iii) abcb iv) abcd

13. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

(1×4=4)

‘One day, as he was passing through a forest, he noticed that a black buck came running to him.’

- a) Name the author of the prose piece.
i) Shaharyar ii) Alexander Raskin iii) Ruskin Bond iv) Subramania Bharati
b) Who is ‘he’ in the above extract?
i) the prince ii) the helpful young man
iii) the old man iv) the elder brothers
c) What is a buck?
i) a female deer ii) a male deer iii) a male bear iv) a female bear
d) The buck was running because
i) he was searching his mother ii) he was searching his baby
iii) a lion was chasing him iv) the hunters were chasing him

14. Answer the following questions briefly:

(2×4=8)

- a) Who is Rover? What did Daddy do when an elderly lady wanted to pat his head?
b) Why did the white elephant’s mother advise him not to help the man in distress?
c) ‘Streams full of stars, like skies at night’ - What does ‘Streams full of stars’ refer to?
d) What kind of a person was the Headmaster of Gandhiji’s school?

15. What message does the poem ‘Leisure’ convey to the readers?

(4)

16. Real-life incidents and experiences at school had taught Gandhiji what one should or should not do at school. Imagine you are Gandhiji. Write a diary entry sharing your experiences.

(4)

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CLASS: VI
SUBJECT: HINDI

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
TIME: 3 HOURS

सामान्य निर्देश:-

1. इस प्रश्नपत्र में दो खण्ड हैं - खण्ड 'अ' और 'ब'।
2. सभी खण्ड अनिवार्य हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के सभी उपभागों के उत्तर क्रमशः एक साथ लिखिए।
4. उत्तर -पुस्तिका में उत्तर के साथ वही क्रम संख्या लिखिए, जो प्रश्नपत्र में दी गई है।
5. इस प्रश्नपत्र में कुल 6 पृष्ठ हैं और प्रश्नों की संख्या 18 है।

खण्ड-अ

1. (क) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश पढ़कर कारण-प्रभाव की तालिका पूरी कीजिए - (2)

भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान के वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा 15 वर्षों की लगातार मेहनत और रिसर्च के बाद 14 जुलाई 2023 को चंद्रयान-3 को लॉन्च किया गया। इस यान को सतीश धवन अंतरिक्ष केंद्र 'श्री हरीकोटा' द्वारा बनाया गया। यह मिशन पूरी तरह भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने पूरा किया। चन्द्रयान-3 लगभग 40 दिनों में चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव की सतह पर सुरक्षित पहुँच जाएगा एवं चंद्रमा से जुड़ी महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करेगा। इस यान से चंद्रमा के सतह की बनावट, पानी व वायुमंडल की मौजूदगी तथा मौजूद प्राकृतिक खनिजों की जानकारी प्राप्त होगी। इस मिशन से वैज्ञानिक यह पता लगा पाएँगे कि चंद्रमा पर मानव जीवन संभव है या नहीं। यह मिशन भारत के राष्ट्रीय गौरव की बात है। इस मिशन के सफल होने के बाद अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में भारत को एक नई पहचान मिलेगी तथा भारत चाँद के दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर यान उतारने वाला पहला देश बन जाएगा।

कारण	प्रभाव
_____	भारत पहला देश बन जाएगा।
चंद्रयान-3 को लॉन्च किया गया।	_____

- (ख) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के आधार पर बतख एवं हंस के बीच दो समानताएँ एवं दो (2×2=4)

असमानताएँ वेन आरेख के माध्यम से दर्शाइए-

बतख एवं हंस दोनों जलीय पक्षी हैं। हंस, बतख की अपेक्षा आकार में बड़ा होता है। दोनों का रंग सफ़ेद होता है, परंतु दोनों पक्षियों में भिन्नता पाई जाती है। हंस पानी में तैर तो सकते हैं, किंतु अंदर घुसकर शिकार नहीं कर सकते हैं, पर बतख पानी के अंदर घुसकर भी अपना शिकार कर सकते हैं।

(ग) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश के आधार पर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -

(2×2=4)

लालच की चाह और अभिलाषा रखने वाले लोगों को भविष्य में सफलता नहीं मिलती है। यह मनुष्य के आत्मविश्वास को कमजोर करता है। लेकिन यदि व्यक्ति पहले से ही लालच न करके ईमानदारी के रास्ते पर चले तो वह कभी असफल नहीं होगा। मनुष्य में पैदा होने वाली लालच की आकांक्षा इतनी प्रबल होती है कि वह दूसरे व्यक्ति को नुकसान पहुँचाने में जुट जाती है और दूसरे का नुकसान करने के साथ-साथ वह अपना भी नुकसान करता है।

(i) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का केंद्रीय भाव एवं उसका विस्तार लिखिए।

(ii) मनुष्य में जब लालच की आकांक्षा प्रबल होती है, तब क्या होता है?

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के उचित संबंध वाले सही विकल्प छाँटकर लिखिए:-

(1×5=5)

क) नर : नारी :: सुनार : ?

i) सुनारीन ii) सुनारिनी iii) सुनारिन iv) सुनारिन

ख) बात : बातें :: परीक्षा : ?

i) परिक्षाएं ii) परीक्षाएँ iii) परीक्षाओं iv) परीक्षाँ

ग) कमल : पंकज :: पृथ्वी : ?

i) वसुधा ii) रश्मि iii) गगन iv) मयंक

घ) गुणवान : गुणवती :: सम्राट : ?

i) शाह ii) बादशाह iii) सम्राज्ञी iv) राजा

ङ) अधिक : कम :: निर्धन : ?

i) धन ii) धनी iii) ज़्यादा iv) गरीब

3. निम्नलिखित वाक्यांशों के लिए सही विकल्प छाँटकर लिखिए:-

(1×2=2)

क) किए हुए उपकार को मानने वाला-

i) कृतज्ञ ii) कृतघ्न iii) दयावान iv) दयालु

ख) पंद्रह दिनों में होने वाला-

i) साप्ताहिक ii) दशक iii) पाक्षिक iv) शताब्दी

4. निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़कर सही विकल्प वाले उत्तर छाँटकर लिखिए:-

(1×3=3)

क) कथन(A): 'चंदा' शब्द में पाँचवे वर्ण के स्थान पर 'अनुस्वार' चिह्न का प्रयोग किया गया है।

कारण(R): यदि पाँचवें वर्ण के बाद वाला वर्ण उसी के वर्ग का कोई अन्य वर्ण हो तो उस पाँचवे वर्ण की जगह अनुस्वार का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(i) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों ग़लत हैं।

- (ii) कथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।
- (iii) कथन (A) सही है तथा कारण (R) उसकी सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (iv) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, किंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।

ख) कथन(A): 'जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस' लोकोक्ति में रेखांकित शब्द 'निजवाचक सर्वनाम' है।

कारण(R): 'निजवाचक सर्वनाम' से अपने लिए का बोध होता है।

- (i) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों ग़लत हैं।
- (ii) कथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।
- (iii) कथन (A) सही है तथा कारण (R) उसकी सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (iv) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, किंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।

ग) कथन (A) : 'वर्षा' शब्द में 'र' पूरा नहीं (अ-रहित) है।

कारण (R) : 'र' वर्ण अ-रहित होने पर वह रेफ़ के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- (i) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों ग़लत हैं।
- (ii) कथन (A) ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण (R) सही है।
- (iii) कथन (A) सही है तथा कारण (R) उसकी सही व्याख्या करता है।
- (iv) कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) दोनों सही हैं, किंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।

5. प्रस्तुत चित्र को पहचानकर 'र' के विभिन्न रूपों में से किसी एक रूप का प्रयोग करते हुए नाम लिखिए:- (1)



6. प्रस्तुत चित्र में मुहावरे को पहचानकर उचित वाक्य लिखिए- (1)



7. उचित मिलान कीजिए:- (1×3=3)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| क) यह मेरी पुस्तक है | i) भाववाचक संज्ञा |
| ख) पाँच लीटर, दस किलो | ii) निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम |
| ग) ईमानदारी, सच्चाई | iii) निश्चित परिमाणवाचक विशेषण |

8. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को पढ़कर सही या गलत लिखिए:- (1×3=3)

क) जब किसी वर्ण को बोलते समय आवाज़ मुँह एवं नाक दोनों से निकले तो, वहाँ 'अनुनासिक' चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

ख) 'ताजमहल बहुत सुंदर है।' वाक्य में 'ताजमहल' जातिवाचक संज्ञा है।

ग) यह कमीज़ मेरी बहन ने दी थी। वाक्य में 'यह' सार्वनामिक विशेषण है।

9. निम्नलिखित वाक्य में विराम चिह्नों का प्रयोग करते हुए वाक्य को पुनः लिखें। (1)

नेहा ने कहा मैं रोज़ देश विदेश की खबरें सुनती हूँ

10. निम्नलिखित चित्र को आधार मानकर एक अनेकार्थी शब्द और उसके दो अलग-अलग अर्थ लिखिए- (1)



11. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश पर आधारित बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प को चुनकर लिखिए:- (1×5=5)

सुंदर लाल ने मित्रों के साथ आस-पास के सभी गाँवों में यात्राएँ प्रारंभ की, सभाओं का आयोजन किया और लोगों को वृक्षों के महत्त्व तथा उनके कटने से सिर पर मँडरा रहे खतरे के बारे में सचेत किया। उसने इनके बारे में सरकार को पत्र लिखा। उसने 'तरु रक्षण एवं वृक्षारोपण संस्थान' का गठन किया। इसके साथ ही उसने लोगों को वृक्षों की कटाई रोकने का एक ढंग समझाया। वह यह कि कंपनी मज़दूर जब किसी पेड़ को काटने लगे तो लोग उस पेड़ से लिपट जाएँ। इससे कंपनी मज़दूर उस वृक्ष को काट नहीं सकेंगे। सुंदर लाल के इस आंदोलन को चमत्कारी ढंग से लोकप्रियता मिली। जहाँ भी कंपनी के मज़दूर या कोई अन्य किसी वृक्ष को काटने लगता, लोग उस पेड़ से लिपट जाते। इसी से 'चिपको आंदोलन' का सूत्रपात हुआ।

(क) सुंदर लाल ने लोगों को किसके बारे में सचेत किया?

- (i) कंपनी मज़दूर के महत्त्व के बारे में
- (ii) वृक्षों के महत्त्व के बारे में
- (iii) अपनी लोकप्रियता के महत्त्व के बारे में
- (iv) 'चिपको आंदोलन' के बारे में

(ख) सुंदर लाल ने किसका गठन किया?

- (i) आंदोलन के चमत्कारी ढंग का
- (ii) वृक्षों की कटाई का
- (iii) 'तरु रक्षण एवं वृक्षारोपण संस्थान' का
- (iv) वृक्षों के महत्त्व का

(ग) सुंदर लाल ने लोगों को वृक्षों की कटाई को रोकने का कौन-सा ढंग समझाया?

- (i) सब लोग सरकार को पत्र लिखें।
- (ii) कंपनी मज़दूर जब किसी पेड़ को काटने लगे, तो लोग उस पेड़ को छोड़ दें।

(iii) कंपनी मज़दूर जब पेड़ को काटने लगे, तो लोग उस पेड़ से लिपट जाएँ।

(iv) लोग कंपनी मज़दूर को पीट कर भगा दें।

(घ) सुंदर लाल के प्रयास से किस आंदोलन का सूत्रपात हुआ?

(i) 'वृक्ष बचाओ आंदोलन' का

(ii) 'चिपको आंदोलन' का

(iii) 'वृक्ष छोड़ो आंदोलन' का

(iv) 'लिपटो आंदोलन' का

(ङ) सुंदर लाल के आंदोलन को किस ढंग से लोकप्रियता मिली?

(i) चमत्कारी ढंग से

(ii) सच्चाई के ढंग से

(iii) सूत्रपाती ढंग से

(iv) मनचाहे ढंग से

12. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश पर आधारित बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त (1×5=5)

विकल्प को चुनकर लिखिए:-

दोनों रहिमन एक से, जो लौं बोलत नाँहि।

जान परत हैं काक-पिक, रितु बसंत के माँहि॥

तरुवर फल नहीं खात है, सरवर पियहि न पान।

कहि रहीम पर काज हित, संपति संचहि सुजान॥

कहि रहीम संपति सगे, बनत बहुत बहु रीत।

बिपति कसौटी जे कसे, सो ही साँचे मीत॥

क) तरुवर और सरोवर की क्या विशेषता है?

i) परोपकारी

ii) स्वार्थी

iii) आलसी

iv) कृतघ्न

ख) सच्चे मित्र को कैसा होना चाहिए?

i) दोस्ती करने वाला

ii) पैसे के लिए साथ रहने वाला

iii) सच बोलने वाला

iv) संकट के समय हमारा साथ देने वाला

ग) 'दोनों रहिमन एक से' का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया गया है?

i) कौवा के लिए

ii) कोयल के लिए

iii) कवि रहीम के लिए

iv) कोयल और कौवा दोनों के लिए

घ) कवि रहीम ने संपति का संचय किसके लिए करने को कहा है?

i) अपने लिए

ii) दूसरों की मदद के लिए

iii) किसी के लिए भी नहीं

iv) कवि रहीम के लिए

ङ) 'सुजान' शब्द का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया गया है?

i) कवि रहीम के लिए

ii) तरुवर के लिए

iii) सरोवर के लिए

iv) सज्जन व्यक्ति के लिए

खण्ड-ब

13. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर (25-30 शब्दों में) लिखिए- (2×4=8)

क) यदि किसी व्यक्ति को सारे काम अकेले करना पड़े तो क्या होगा? 'साथी हाथ बढ़ाना' कविता के आधार पर लिखें।

ख) महिपाल सिंह के जीवन से आपको क्या प्रेरणा मिलती है?

ग) सुंदर लाल के जीवन में पेड़-पौधों का क्या महत्त्व था?

घ) चंचल ने सत्यपाल को अखबार बेचने का क्या उपाय बताया एवं सत्यपाल ने चंचल से क्या कहा?

ड) आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि अनोखा वरदान छठे नौजवान को मिला?

14. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में किन्हीं चार के उत्तर (40-50 शब्दों में) लिखिए- (3×4=12)

(क) कुछ भी नया सीखने के लिए किन-किन गुणों का होना ज़रूरी है? 'नजानू कवि बना' अध्याय के आधार पर उत्तर लिखिए।

ख) पेड़-पौधों की सुरक्षा के लिए आप क्या-क्या करेंगे?

ग) 'पुरस्कार' कहानी को पढ़ने के बाद आपको सत्यपाल में कौन-कौन से गुण नज़र आए?

घ) हमें जल का संरक्षण कैसे करना चाहिए?

ड) रहीम ने अपने मन की बात मन में ही रखने के लिए क्यों कहा है? यदि कोई आपको अपने मन की बात/दुख को बताए तो आप क्या करेंगे?

15. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर 80 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए:- (5)

क) हिंदी दिवस

ख) विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन की आवश्यकता

ग) खेल-कूद का महत्त्व

16. आपके मित्र का नाम अमित है और वह राँची में रहता है। उसे विद्यार्थी जीवन में पर्यटन (स्टडी टूर) का महत्त्व बताते हुए (100 शब्दों में) पत्र लिखिए। (5)

अथवा

अपने मोहल्ले में फैली हुई गंदगी से होने वाली समस्या की शिकायत करते हुए उसे साफ़ कराने के लिए नगर पालिका अध्यक्ष को (100 शब्दों में) पत्र लिखिए।

17. 'यातायात के नियम' पालन हेतु (50-60 शब्दों में) आकर्षक विज्ञापन बनाइए। (5)

अथवा

अपने पसंदीदा साबुन का (50-60 शब्दों में) आकर्षक विज्ञापन बनाइए।

18. 'अपनी परीक्षा की तैयारी कैसे करें' विषय पर स्वयं और अपने कक्षाध्यापक के बीच हुई बातचीत को (60-70 शब्दों में) संवाद के रूप में लिखिए। (5)

अथवा

अपने-अपने प्रिय विषय पर मयंक और माधुरी के बीच हुई बातचीत को (60-70 शब्दों में) संवाद के रूप में लिखिए।

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST -2 / HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2023-2024

Class: VI

Maximum Marks: 80

Subject: Mathematics

Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of **36 questions**, divided into **5 sections A, B, C, D and E**.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. **Section – A** comprises of **16 questions of 1 mark each**. Internal choice has been provided in **5 questions**.
4. **Section - B** comprises of **6 questions of 2 marks each**. Internal choice has been provided in **2 questions**.
5. **Section - C** comprises of **7 questions of 3 marks each**. Internal choice has been provided in **2 questions**.
6. **Section - D** comprises of **4 Case Study based questions of 4 marks each**. **4 questions** are to be attempted out of **5** in each.
7. **Section - E** comprises of **3 questions of 5 marks each**. Internal choice has been provided in **1 question**.

SECTION - A

1. Write the greatest five-digit number using the digits 4, 2 and 0. (1)

2. Write the Roman numeral for 1,729. (1)

Or

Write MCDXCVI in Hindu Arabic number.

3. Replace by a digit so that the number is divisible by 9. 46 31 (1)

Or

Express 18 as sum of two odd prime numbers.

4. What is the HCF of any two co-prime numbers? (1)

5. The predecessor of the integer (-1) is _____. (1)

6. Subtract -6 from 0. (1)

7. _____ term of a ratio is called Antecedent. (1)

Or

Find the ratio of a dozen to a score.

8. Express 45 minutes to 3 hours as ratio in the simplest form. (1)

9. How many line segments are there in the given figure? (1)

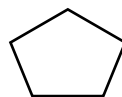


Or

How many lines can pass through one given point?

10. A, B, C are any three points in a plane. Join them in pairs. How many lines can you get if A, B, C are non-collinear? (1)

11. The number of diagonals in the given figure is _____. (1)
(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 5 (d) 4



12. If $AB = 2.3$ cm, then construct a line segment of length $2AB$. (1)

13. Every line has a definite length. (True / False) (1)

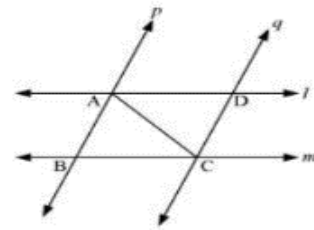
Or

Line segment is a portion of a line having two end points and a definite length.

(True / False)

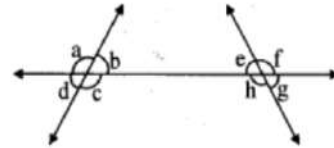
14. If a bicycle wheel has 36 spokes, then the angle between two consecutive spokes is _____. (1)
_____.

15. Write the names of two pairs of parallel lines.



(1)

16. In the given figure, write the alternate interior angle of $\angle c$.



(1)

SECTION - B

17. Find the value by using distributive property:

$$361 \times 162 - 361 \times 60 - 2 \times 361$$

(2)

18. Write the following integers in their increasing order. $-3, 0, -6, 5, -4, 6, 3, -8$

(2)

Or

Find the sum: $(-7) + (-9) + (+4) + (+3)$

19. If 25, 35, x are in continued proportion, find the value of x .

(2)

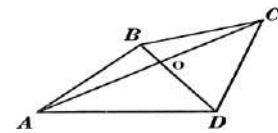
20. Write the maximum and minimum number of points of intersection at which three lines can intersect in a plane.

(2)

21. Answer the following questions for the given figure:

a) $AC - OC =$ _____

b) $BO + DO =$ _____



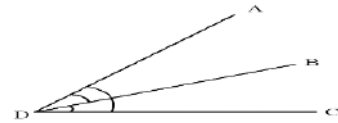
(2)

22. Are $\angle ADC$ and $\angle BDC$ adjacent angles? Justify your answer.

(2)

Or

Write the Supplement of the angle 120° .



SECTION - C

23. Find the smallest number which when divided by 25, 40, and 60 leaves remainder 7 in each case.

(3)

24. Find the value of: $(-3)^2 \times (-1)^{21} \times (5)^2 \times (-10)^3$

(3)

25. The sides of two squares are in the ratio 3:4. Find the ratio of their areas.

(3)

Or

The cost of 12 kg rice bag is ₹ 495. Find the cost of one quintal rice bag.

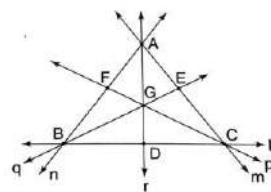
26. In the given figure, name _____

(3)

a) The lines concurrent at the point G.

b) The point of intersection of three lines m, n, r.

c) Two pairs of intersecting lines.



27. Find the perimeters of a square of side 1 cm and of a rectangle with length 2.5 cm and breadth 1.5 cm. Construct a line segment whose length is the sum of their perimeters.

(3)

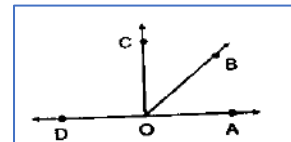
28. Look carefully at the figure and write down –

(3)

a) One pair of adjacent angles.

b) One linear pair.

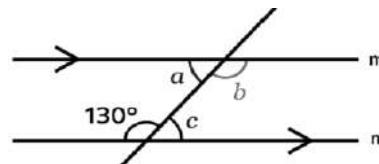
c) One pair of complementary angles.



29. Find the values of a , b and c . (Here $m \parallel n$)

(3)

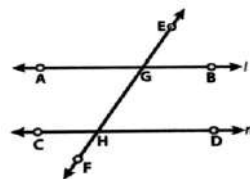
(If two lines are parallel then alternate angles are equal.)



Or

Match the following from the given figure:

Column A	Column B
(i) alternate interior angles	(a) $\angle BGH, \angle AGE$
(ii) corresponding angles	(b) $\angle CHG, \angle BGH$
(iii) vertically opposite angles	(c) $\angle EGB, \angle GHD$



SECTION - D

30. Rishit and Abhik went to the bank to withdraw ₹ 1500 to buy gifts for their sister for Rakshabandhan. They went to Big Bazaar to buy the gifts. They climbed up 40 stairs to the second floor to purchase the gifts. They bought a flower vase for ₹550. Then they climbed down 20 stairs to the first floor and bought a perfume bottle for ₹600. They bought a story book for their mother with the rest of the money. Both the mother and the sister were very happy to receive the gifts.

Answer the following questions: (any four)

i) Withdrawal of ₹1500 can be expressed using integers as:

- a) +₹1500 b) -₹1500 c) +₹150 d) -₹150

ii) Cost of the story book is _____.

- a) ₹550 b) ₹ 450 c) ₹350 d) ₹650

iii) Climbing down 20 stairs can be expressed using integers as:

- a) + 200 b) - 20 c) + 20 d) -200

iv) Climbing up 40 stairs can be expressed using integers as:

- a) + 4 b) + 40 c) - 40 d) None of these

v) Total cost of flower vase and perfume bottle is _____.

- a) ₹ 350 b) ₹ 1250 c) ₹ 1500 d) ₹ 1150

31. On a Sunday, Aruna went to the market to buy few items for Puja. She had ₹1200 in her purse. She bought 5 dozen of bananas at ₹36 per dozen and 8 kg of apples for ₹880. She paid the amount for the fruits to the shopkeeper and went to the next shop. There she spent the remaining money in buying incense stick at ₹20 per packet.

Answer the following questions: (any four)

i) The price of 5 dozen bananas is _____.

- a) ₹ 360 b) ₹ 200 c) ₹ 180 d) ₹ 250

ii) The total amount of the fruits she paid to the shopkeeper is _____.

- a) ₹1100 b) ₹ 1060 c) ₹ 1200 d) ₹1090

iii) What will be the price of 4 kg of apples?

- a) ₹ 440 b) ₹ 110 c) ₹ 400 d) ₹ 600

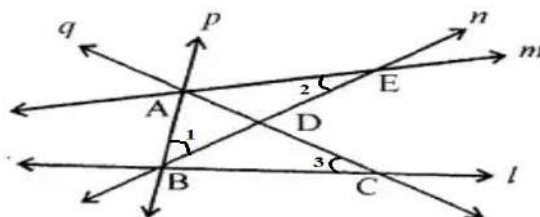
iv) The amount of money left with Aruna after buying the fruits is _____.

- a) ₹ 240 b) ₹ 260 c) ₹ 200 d) ₹140

v) How many packets of incense stick can be bought using the remaining money?

- a) 9 b) 5 c) 7 d) 6

32. Observe the given figure and answer the following questions: (any four)



i) Write another name for $\angle 3$.

- a) $\angle ABC$ b) $\angle BCD$ c) $\angle CDE$ d) $\angle CAB$

ii) Which set of points are collinear points?

- a) A, B, C b) C, D, E c) A, D, C d) B, E, C

iii) Vertically opposite angle of $\angle ADB$ is _____.

- a) $\angle ABC$ b) $\angle ADE$ c) $\angle BDC$ d) $\angle CDE$

iv) $\angle CDE + \angle ADE =$ _____.

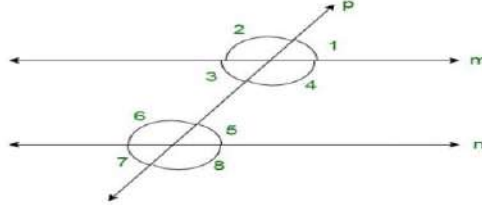
- a) 90° b) 180° c) 360° d) Can not be determined

v) Which of the following is an obtuse angle?

- a) $\angle ABD$ b) $\angle ADE$ c) $\angle DCB$ d) $\angle AED$

33. Look at the figure and answer the following questions: (any four)

(4)



i) Alternate interior angle of $\angle 3$ is _____.

- (a) $\angle 1$ b) $\angle 4$ c) $\angle 5$ d) $\angle 6$

ii) $(\angle 2, \angle 8)$ is the pair of _____.

- a) Corresponding angles b) Alternate interior angles
c) Alternate exterior angles d) Vertically opposite angles

iii) $(\angle 1, \angle 4)$ is the pair of _____.

- a) Vertically opposite angles b) Adjacent angles
c) Corresponding angles d) Alternate angles

iv) $(\angle 3, \angle 7)$ is the pair of _____.

- a) Corresponding angles b) Alternate interior angles
c) Alternate exterior angles d) Vertically opposite angles

v) Supplementary angle of $\angle 4$ is _____.

- a) $\angle 2$ b) $\angle 8$ c) $\angle 6$ d) $\angle 1$

SECTION - E

34. a) Find the product by suitable arrangement. $16 \times 125 \times 8 \times 625$

(5)

b) Simplify the following numerical expression. $20 - 3 - [7 - \{2 + (4 - 3)\}]$

35. a) Can two numbers have 18 as their HCF and 469 as their LCM?

(5)

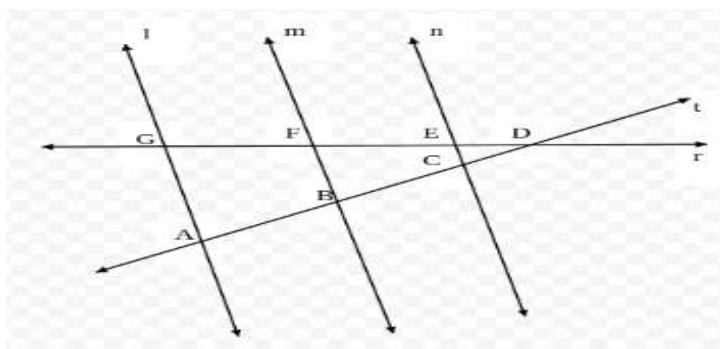
b) Find the HCF and LCM of 65 and 25.

Or

a) Find the prime factorisation of 1,260.

b) Check whether the number 8,56,31,227 is divisible by 11 or not?

36.



(5)

In the given figure, write: -

- a) All the pairs of parallel lines.
b) The lines whose point of intersection is E.
c) The lines whose point of intersection is at F.
d) A set of collinear points.
e) Write the name of the point where line t and r intersect each other.

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST -2/ HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2023-2024

Class: VI

Maximum Marks: 80

Subject: Bengali

Time: 3 Hours

নির্দেশিকা: ক) এই প্রশ্নপত্রে চারটি বিভাগ ও চারটি পৃষ্ঠা আছে।

খ) এই প্রশ্নপত্রে পনেরোটি প্রশ্ন আছে।

বিভাগ-ক

1. অ) নীচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর লেখো। (1×5=5)

গাছটার কাছে গিয়ে দেখলাম কাণ্ডটার চারদিকেই বাদামি রঙের বড়ো বড়ো কাঁটায় ভর্তি। গাছটার আত্মরক্ষার অপূর্ব কৌশলের কথা ভাবছিলাম। হঠাৎ মনে হল, একটা কাঁটা যেন একটু নড়ে উঠল। বিস্ময়ে অবাক হয়ে গেলাম। কাঁটাটিকে নড়তে দেখলাম কেন? তবে সে কি চোখের ভুল? বিশেষ মনোযোগের সঙ্গে লক্ষ্য করতেই নজরে পড়ল একটা কাঁটাই নয়, এখানে-সেখানে অনেক কাঁটাই মাঝে মাঝে নড়ে উঠেছে। একটা কাঁটা ধরে টানতেই অতি সহজেই গাছের গা থেকে উঠে আসলো, যেন নরম আঠা দিয়ে আলতোভাবে সংলগ্ন ছিল। কাঁটাটা তুলোর মতো নরম এবং ফাঁপা। ধারালো ব্লেড দিয়ে একটা কাঁটা চিঁড়ে ফেলতেই ভেতর থেকে সরু এবং লম্বা একটা পোকা বেরিয়ে পড়ল। পোকাটার মুখের দিকটা গাঢ় খয়েরি রঙের, কিন্তু শরীরটার রং হালকা বাদামী। কাঁটার মতো পদার্থটা যে পোকাটার বাসা বা বহিরাবরণ মাত্র সেটা সহজেই বোঝা গেল। এই পোকাগুলি মুখ থেকে সূক্ষ্ম সুতা বের করে তার সাহায্যে গাছের ছালের ক্ষুদ্র ক্ষুদ্র অংশ একত্রে জুড়ে কাঁটার মতো বাসার কাঠামো নির্মাণ করে। অবশেষে গাছের গা থেকে সূক্ষ্ম সূক্ষ্ম লালচে রঙের টুকরো সংগ্রহ করে কাঠামোর গায়ে রঙের প্রলেপের মতো সর্বত্র সমভাবে এঁটে দেয়। কাজেই স্বাভাবিক কাঁটার সঙ্গে আপাতদৃষ্টিতে কোনো পার্থক্য উপলব্ধি হয় না।

ক) গাছের কাছে গিয়ে লেখক কী দেখলেন?

খ) কাঁটাকে স্বাভাবিক কাঁটায় প্রতিপন্ন করার জন্য তারা কী ব্যবস্থা নেয়?

গ) কাঁটার মতো কাঠামো নির্মাণ করে কারা কীভাবে বাস করে?

ঘ) কাঁটাটা কেমন ছিল?

ঙ) বিপরীত শব্দ লেখো: ক্ষুদ্র

আ) নীচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর লেখো। (1×5=5)

গতবছর পর্যটকের ঢল নেমেছিল চিলির আটাকামা মরুভূমিতে। বৃষ্টি নামার ফলে আটাকামা সেজে উঠেছিল ফুলে। সমস্ত পৃথিবীতে মরুভূমিকে ভাগ করা হয় সেখানে কতটা বৃষ্টি পড়ে, উষ্ণতা কত, তার ভৌগোলিক অবস্থান আর কতটা জলীয় বাষ্প সেখানে থাকে তার ওপর। ১৯৬১ সালে পেরেভিল মেইগ মরুভূমিদের গড় বার্ষিক বৃষ্টিপাতের পরিমাণ অনুসারে তিন ভাগে ভাগ করেছিলেন। ফোনেইক্স, আরিজোনা মরুভূমিতে বছরে বৃষ্টি পড়ে ২৫০ মিলিমিটারেরও কম; এরা শুষ্ক মরুভূমির দলে পড়ে। কিছু মরুভূমিতে আবার বছরে ২৫ মিলিমিটারেরও কম বৃষ্টি পড়ে, এদের অতিশুষ্ক মরুভূমি বলে (আটাকামা এই ধরনের মরুভূমি)। আরও কিছু জায়গা আছে যেখানে বৃষ্টি পড়ে ২৫০ থেকে ৫০০ মি.মি. পর্যন্ত, এদের প্রায় শুষ্ক মরুভূমি বলে।

ক) আটাকামা কী ধরনের মরুভূমি?

খ) শুষ্ক মরুভূমিতে বার্ষিক বৃষ্টিপাতের পরিমাণ কত হয়?

গ) পেরেভিল মেইগ কীসের ভিত্তিতে মরুভূমিদের ভাগ করেছিলেন?

ঘ) ফোনেইক্স, আরিজোনা কী ধরনের মরুভূমি?

ঙ) অর্থ লেখো: শুষ্ক

বিভাগ - খ

2. তোমার কয়েকজন বন্ধু শিক্ষামূলক ভ্রমণে যাচ্ছে। তুমি তাদের সহযাত্রী হতে চাও। এই বিষয়ে বাবার কাছে অনুমতি চেয়ে বাবাকে একটি পত্র লেখো। (5×1=5)

অথবা

সংবাদপত্র পাঠের উপকারিতার কথা জানিয়ে বন্ধুকে একটি পত্র লেখো।

3. অনুচ্ছেদ লেখো: (যে কোনো ১টি) (5×1=5)

ক) আমাদের জীবনে পরিশ্রমের গুরুত্ব

খ) দেশ ভ্রমণের উপকারিতা

বিভাগ - গ

4. সঠিক উত্তরটি নির্বাচন করে লেখো। (1×8=8)

ক) স্বরধ্বনির সঙ্গে স্বরধ্বনির মিলনে যে সন্ধি হয় তাকে বলে -

i) ব্যঞ্জনসন্ধি ii) স্বরসন্ধি iii) বিসর্গসন্ধি iv) সমাস

খ) 'বাড়িয়াল' এই সন্ধিবদ্ধ শব্দটিতে লোপ পেয়েছে -

i) 'অ' বর্ণটি ii) 'আ' বর্ণটি iii) 'ঈ' বর্ণটি iv) 'ও' বর্ণটি

গ) বেদ + অন্ত - সন্ধি করলে হয় -

i) বেদান্ত ii) বদান্ত iii) বদন্ত iv) বেঅন্ত

ঘ) খাঁটি বাংলা স্বরসন্ধির উদাহরণ হল -

i) কুলটা ii) গায়ক iii) প্রত্যেক iv) ছেলেমি

ঙ) স্পর্শবর্ণের সংখ্যা হল -

i) ২৩ টি ii) ২৪ টি iii) ২৫ টি iv) ২৬ টি

চ) 'অ' এর স্বাভাবিক উচ্চারণের উদাহরণ হল -

i) কল ii) পশু iii) অতি iv) করি

ছ) বাংলা বর্ণমালায় 'ব' দেখা যায় -

i) ১ টি ii) ২ টি iii) ৩ টি iv) ৪ টি

জ) 'র' কে বলা হয় -

i) স্বরবর্ণ ii) শিষ্ণু ধ্বনি iii) কম্পনজাত ধ্বনি iv) দন্ত্যবর্ণ

5. নীচে দেওয়া মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি বিশ্লেষণ করে সম্পূর্ণ সঠিক বিকল্পটি চিহ্নিত করে লেখো। (1×2=2)

ক) মন্তব্য: খাঁটি বাংলা স্বরসন্ধিগুলি সংস্কৃত সন্ধির নিয়ম অনুসারে হয় না।

যুক্তি: বাংলা সন্ধির নিয়ম বাংলা ভাষার নিজস্ব।

i) মন্তব্য সঠিক, যুক্তি ভুল।

ii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটিই সঠিক।

iii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটিই ভুল।

iv) মন্তব্য ভুল, যুক্তি সঠিক।

খ) বামদিকের সাথে ডানদিক মিলিয়ে সঠিক বিকল্পটি চিহ্নিত করে লেখো।

বামদিক

অ) ব্যঞ্জনবর্ণগুলি স্বরবর্ণের সাহায্য

আ) পশ্চিমবঙ্গে কথ্য ভাষায়

ই) শব্দের মাঝে 'ঙ' থাকলে তার

ঈ) কোনো শব্দের শেষে 'এও' থাকলে তার

ডানদিক

I) সানুনাসিকের উচ্চারণ প্রচুর।

II) উচ্চারণ হয় 'ঙ' এর মতো।

III) উচ্চারণ হয় 'ইয়' এর মতো।

IV) ছাড়া উচ্চারিত হতে পারে না।

- i) অ-I, আ-II, ই-III, ঈ-IV
- ii) অ-II, আ-III, ই-I, ঈ-IV
- iii) অ-IV, আ-I, ই-II, ঈ-III
- iv) অ-IV, আ-II, ই- III, ঈ-I

6. শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করো।

(1×5=5)

- ক) উষ্মবর্ণগুলির উচ্চারণের সময় বাগ্যন্ত্র থেকে ____ বায়ু বেরিয়ে আসে। (ঠান্ডা / গরম)
- খ) বাংলায় সাধারণভাবে ‘র’ এবং ____ এর উচ্চারণে কোন তফাত নেই। (ড় / ড)
- গ) শিশু দেওয়া ধ্বনির সঙ্গে সাদৃশ্য আছে বলে ‘শ’, ‘ষ’, ‘স’ এদের বলে ____।
(শিশু ধ্বনি/ কণ্ঠ্য ধ্বনি)
- ঘ) ‘ত’ থেকে ‘ন’ পর্যন্ত বর্ণগুলি উচ্চারণ করার সময় জিভের তলা দাঁত ও দাঁতের মূল স্পর্শ করে ,
তাই এদের বলে ____। (তালব্য বর্ণ/ দন্ত্য বর্ণ)
- ঙ) যৌগিক স্বরধ্বনির অপর নাম হল ____। (শুদ্ধ স্বরধ্বনি / সংযুক্ত স্বরধ্বনি)

7. সন্ধি বিচ্ছেদ করো।

(1×3=3)

- ক) পবন
- খ) মহাশয়
- গ) ক্ষুধার্ত

8. নীচের তথ্যগুলির ভুল সংশোধন করে লেখো।

(1×2=2)

- ক) প্রৌঢ় – সন্ধি বিচ্ছেদ করলে হয় – প্র + উঢ়
- খ) ‘উ’ কিংবা ‘ঊ’ এর পর ‘উ’ বা ‘ঊ’ থাকলে দুয়ে মিলে ‘ঊ’ হয়।

বিভাগ-ঘ

9. সঠিক উত্তরটি নির্বাচন করে লেখো। (প্রশ্ন নং – ‘ক’ থেকে ‘গ’ পর্যন্ত)

(1×4=4)

- ক) ত্রৈলোক্য প্রিয় ডাক্তারকে ‘পাগলা ঠাকুর’ বলেছেন কারণ -
 - i) তিনি আপাতদৃষ্টিতে খেপাটে হলেও, পরোপকারী ছিলেন।
 - ii) তিনি পাগল ছিলেন।
 - iii) তিনি গরিব-দুঃখীদের সাহায্য করতেন না।
 - iv) তিনি ঠাকুর নিয়ে থাকতেন।
- খ) ‘মিনতি’ কথাটির অর্থ -
 - i) মিনমিন করে বলা
 - ii) বানিয়ে বলা
 - iii) কাতর অনুরোধ
 - iv) ফিরিয়ে দেওয়া
- গ) সকালবেলা প্রিয় মুখুয্যে অত্যন্ত ব্যস্ত হয়ে যাচ্ছিলেন কারণ -
 - i) তিনি বাজার যাচ্ছিলেন।
 - ii) তিনি ডাক্তারি প্র্যাকটিসে যাচ্ছিলেন।
 - iii) তাঁর বাড়িতে অনেক লোকজন এসেছিল।
 - iv) তিনি পড়াতে যাচ্ছিলেন।

ঘ) নীচে দেওয়া মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি বিশ্লেষণ করে সম্পূর্ণ সঠিক বিকল্পটি চিহ্নিত করে লেখো।

মন্তব্য- গুরু শান্তিপন আরুণিকে চার বেদ ও ষট্ শাস্ত্রে জ্ঞান লাভের আশীর্বাদ করেছিলেন।

যুক্তি- শিষ্য আরুণি নিজের স্বাচ্ছন্দ্যের দিকে অক্ষিপ না করে গুরুর আদেশ মান্য করেছিলেন।

i) যুক্তি ঠিক ও মন্তব্য ভুল

ii) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটোই ঠিক

iii) যুক্তি ভুল ও মন্তব্য ঠিক

iv) মন্তব্য ও যুক্তি দুটোই ভুল

10. নীচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর অতি সংক্ষেপে লেখো।

(1×6=6)

ক) ভারতের কোন্ বিজ্ঞানী পৃথিবীর আবর্তনজনিত দিবারাত্রি-ভেদ আবিষ্কার করেন?

খ) দিকনির্ণয় করার জন্য কী ব্যবহৃত হয়?

গ) প্রাচীন ভারত কোন্ কোন্ বিষয়ে খুব উন্নত ছিল?

ঘ) পশ্চিম বাংলার দুটি উল্লেখযোগ্য নদীর নাম লেখো।

ঙ) ‘কপোতাক্ষ নদ’ কবিতাটি কবি কোথায় থাকাকালীন লিখেছিলেন?

চ) ‘সত্যত’ শব্দের অর্থ কী?

11. নীচের প্রশ্নগুলির যথাযথ উত্তর লেখো।

ক) ‘দিদিঠাকরুন এলে বলিস আমার বড়ো ওষুধের বাক্সে একটা আট-আনি আছে, দিতে।’ – কে, কাকে একথা বলেছিল? আট আনিটি বক্তা দিয়েছিলেন কেন?

(2+3=5)

খ) ‘জগৎ অনেক বিষয়ে তাদের কাছে ঋণী;’ – কার লেখা, কোন্ গল্পের অংশ? জগৎ কাদের কাছে, কীভাবে ঋণী?

(2+3=5)

গ) ‘আর কী হে হবে দেখা?’ – কে, কাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে একথা বলেছেন? এই আক্ষেপের কারণ কী?

(2+3=5)

12. সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যা করো।

(5×1=5)

‘আজ্ঞামাত্র আরুণি যে করিল গমন।’

অথবা

‘শুনিয়া বলিল গুরু, এস হে উঠিয়া।’

13. নীচের প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর লেখো।

(1×5=5)

ক) শ্রীচৈতন্যদেব গয়া কেন গিয়েছিলেন?

খ) কীভাবে লক্ষ্মীপ্রিয়াদেবীর মৃত্যু হয়েছিল?

গ) ননসেন্স ক্লাবে কোন্ কোন্ বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা হত?

ঘ) সুকুমার রায়ের লেখা দুটি নাটকের নাম লেখো।

ঙ) ননসেন্স ক্লাবের মুখপত্রটির নাম কী ছিল?

14. চৈতন্যদেব কীভাবে হিন্দু ও মুসলমানের মধ্যে মিলন সেতু রচনা করেছিলেন?

(2)

15. সুকুমার রায় একবার নাটক করতে গিয়ে কোন্ পার্ট নিয়েছিলেন এবং কেন নিয়েছিলেন?

(3)

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST -2 / HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2023-2024

Class: VI

Subject: Sanskrit

Maximum Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

निर्देशाः

1. अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे 5 खण्डाः सन्ति।
2. प्रतिखण्डस्य उत्तराणि पृथक् प्रदत्तायाम् उत्तरपुस्तिकायां लेखनीयानि।
3. प्रत्येकं खण्डम् अधिकृत्य उत्तराणि क्रमेण लेखनीयानि।
4. प्रश्नसङ्ख्या प्रश्नपत्रानुसारं लेखनीया।
5. खण्डसङ्ख्या अपि लेखनीया।
6. अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे 20 प्रश्नाः 8 पृष्ठानि च सन्ति।

खण्डः 'क' अपठित-अवबोधनम् (10)

1. (I) अधोलिखितं गद्यांशम् आधृत्य वेन-आरेखे प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखन्तु -

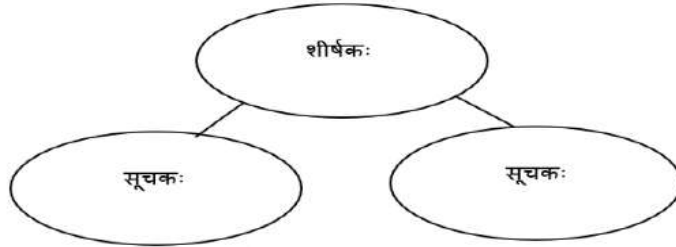
एकः काकः आसीत्। सः पिपासितः आसीत्। सः जलं प्राप्तुं इतस्ततः भ्रमति स्म। किन्तु सः जलं न प्राप्नोति स्म। किञ्चित् कालं पश्चात् सः अचिन्तयत् जलं कथं प्राप्स्यामि? सहसा सः एकं घटम् अपश्यत्। घटे स्वल्पं जलम् आसीत्। अतः सः जलं प्राप्तुम् असमर्थः आसीत्। किञ्चित् विचार्य सः पाषाणखण्डानि आनीय घटे अक्षिपत्। तदनन्तरं शनैः शनैः जलम् उपरि आगच्छत्। जलं पीत्वा सन्तुष्टः अभवत्।

(अ) अस्य गद्यांशस्य शीर्षकं लिखत।

(1)

(आ) शीर्षकं समर्थनं करोति एवम् द्वौ सूचकौ गद्यांशात् चित्वा लिखत।

(1+1=2)



- (II) अधोलिखित-कथां पठित्वा प्रदत्तवाक्यानि घटनाशृङ्खलारेखे अनुक्रमणेन लिखन्तु -

(½×4=2)

- (क) रात्रौ नववादने भोजनं कृत्वा शयनं करोमि।
- (ख) सायंकाले क्रीडाक्षेत्रं गच्छामि।
- (ग) स्वल्पाहारात् अनन्तरं विद्यालयं गच्छामि।
- (घ) अहं प्रातः पञ्चवादने उत्तिष्ठामि।

क	
ख	
ग	घ

(III) अधोलिखितं गद्यांशम् आधृत्य कारणं प्रभावः च 'टी-चार्ट' माध्यमेन लिखन्तु -

(1×2=2)

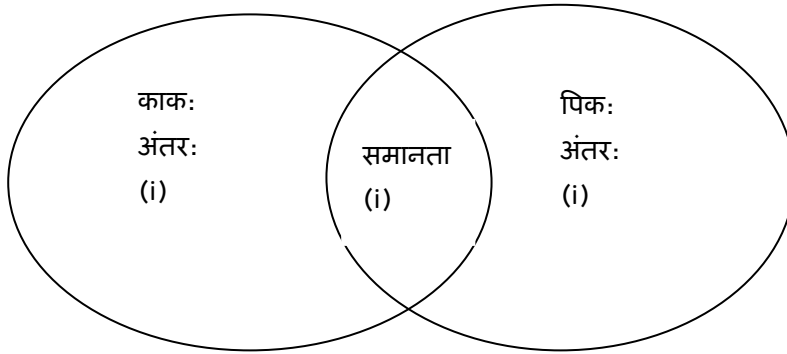
गोपालः एकः उत्तमः बालकः अस्ति। सः पाठशालायां प्रतिदिनं पाठं पठति। गृहे अपि पठनस्य अभ्यासं करोति। अतः सः परीक्षायां सफलः भवति। सः सर्वेषां सहायतां करोति गुरुजनानां वाक्यानि च शृणोति। अतः सर्वे गोपालस्य गुणगानं कुर्वन्ति। गुणगानं श्रुत्वा सः आनन्दितं भूत्वा सर्वेषां सहायतां करोति।

टी-चार्ट	
कारणम्	प्रभावः
(i) सर्वे गोपालस्य गुणगानं कुर्वन्ति।	(i)
(ii)	(ii) गोपालः परीक्षायां सफलः भवति ।

(IV) अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा वेन-आरेखे 'अंतरः समानता च' लिखन्तु -

(1+1+1=3)

काकः पिकः च खगौ स्तः। काकः कृष्णवर्णीयः अस्ति। पिकः अपि कृष्णवर्णीयः अस्ति। पिकस्य स्वरः मधुरः अस्ति। परन्तु काकस्य स्वरः कर्कशः अस्ति। पिकः वसन्तसमये मधुरं गायति। काकः सर्वदा "का का" इति ध्वनिं करोति।



खण्डः 'ख' रचनात्मककार्यम् (15)

2. मञ्जूषायाः उचितं शब्दं चित्वा अनुच्छेदं पूरयन्तु -

(1×5=5)

भारतदेशः अस्माकं देशः (i)_____। अयं विश्वस्य (ii)_____ देशः अस्ति। अयं (iii)_____ धर्मस्य च (iv)_____ अस्ति। (v) _____ अस्य उत्तरस्यां दिशि वर्तते।

मञ्जूषा

पर्वतराजहिमालयः, अस्ति, प्राचीनतमः, आदिजन्मभूमिः, ज्ञानस्य

3. चित्रम् आधृत्य लिखितेषु वाक्येषु मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्त-पदानां सहायतया रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुर्वन्तु -

(1×5=5)



- क) स्वामी विवेकानन्दः एकः महान् आसीत्।
 ख) तस्य जन्म अभवत्।
 ग) तस्य गुरुः आसीत्।
 घ) सः अस्थापयत्।
 ङ) सः विश्व-धर्म-सम्मेलने प्रतिनिधित्वम् अकरोत्।

मञ्जूषा

श्रीरामकृष्णः, हिन्दुधर्मस्य, रामकृष्णमठम्, कलिकातायाम्, परिव्राजकः

4. संस्कृतभाषायाम् अनुवादं कुरुत - (1×5=5)
- (i) श्याम पद्धता है।
 (ii) मैं लिखता हूँ।
 (iii) तुम पढ़ते हो।
 (iv) सीता घूमती है।
 (v) वे जाते हैं।

खण्डः 'ग' अनुप्रयुक्त-व्याकरणम् (25)

5. वर्ण-योजनं कृत्वा प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चिनुत - (1×3=3)
- (i) क् + उ + त् + र् + अ = ?
 (क) कुत्र (ख) कदा (ग) किम्
- (ii) त् + अ + द् + आ = ?
 (क) कदा (ख) तदा (ग) यदा
- (iii) त् + अ + त् + र् + अ = ?
 (क) तत्र (ख) ततः (ग) तदा
6. रेखाङ्कितपदानाम् स्थानेषु प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः आकारन्त-स्त्रीलिङ्ग-शब्दानां प्रयोगं कुरुत - (1×3=3)
- (i) चटकः आकाशे उत्पतति।
 (क) चटका (ख) चटके (ग) चटकाः
- (ii) उद्याने पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति।
 (क) वाटिका (ख) वाटिकायाम् (ग) वाटिके
- (iii) वृक्षात् पत्राणि पतन्ति।
 (क) लता (ख) लताम् (ग) लतायाः
7. क्रियारूपाणां वचनपरिवर्तनं कृत्वा प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं लिखत - (1×3=3)
- (i) एकवचनम् बहुवचनम्
 अस्ति _____
 (क) सन्ति (ख) स्तः (ग) स्थ

- (ii) एकवचनम् बहुवचनम्
गच्छति _____
(क) गच्छसि (ख) गच्छन्ति (ग) गच्छतः
- (iii) एकवचनम् बहुवचनम्
पठति _____
(क) पठथ (ख) पठन्ति (ग) पठसि

8. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः समुचितं शब्दरूपं चित्वा वाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयन्तु - (1×4=4)

- (i) _____ बालिका अस्ति।
(क) एषा (ख) एषः (ग) एते
- (ii) _____ फले स्तः।
(क) तत् (ख) ते (ग) तानि
- (iii) एषः _____ अस्ति?
(क) कः (ख) कौ (ग) के
- (iv) _____ षष्ठी-कक्षायाः छात्रः अस्मि।
(क) अहम् (ख) त्वम् (ग) ते

9. प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः समुचितं धातुरूपं चित्वा वाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयन्तु - (1×4=4)

- (i) श्यामः पत्रं _____।
(क) पठति (ख) पठतः (ग) पठन्ति
- (ii) सः ग्रामे _____।
(क) तिष्ठति (ख) तिष्ठन्ति (ग) तिष्ठतः
- (iii) मोहनः कूपं _____।
(क) पश्यतः (ख) पश्यन्ति (ग) पश्यति
- (iv) मृगाः वने _____।
(क) भ्रमति (ख) भ्रमन्ति (ग) भ्रमसि

10. सन्धिं कृत्वा प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चिनुत - (1×4=4)

- (i) न + असत्यम् = ?
(क) नासत्यम् (ख) नोसत्यम् (ग) नेसत्यम्
- (ii) विद्या + आलयः = ?
(क) विद्यालयः (ख) विद्येलयः (ग) विद्योलयः
- (iii) रमा + ईशः = ?
(क) रमोशः (ख) रमेशः (ग) रमशः
- (iv) सप्त + ऋषिः = ?
(क) सप्तर्षिः (ख) सप्तऋषि (ग) सप्तोर्षि

11. प्रदत्त-विकल्पेभ्यः उचित-कारकविभक्तियुक्तपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयन्तु -

(1×4=4)

- (i) सः अस्मिन् _____ पठति।
(क) विद्यालयम् (ख) विद्यालये (ग) विद्यालयात्
- (ii) बालिकाः _____ क्रीडन्ति।
(क) पादकन्दुकस्य (ख) पादकन्दुकेन (ग) पादकन्दुकात्
- (iii) बालः _____ पठति।
(क) पत्रम् (ख) पत्राय (ग) पत्रस्य
- (iv) _____ भ्रमन्ति।
(क) बालकः (ख) बालकौ (ग) बालकाः

खण्डः 'घ' पठित-अवबोधनम् (25)

12. अधोलिखित-गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखन्तु -

एषः विद्यालयः अस्ति। एषः मम विद्यालयः अस्ति। मम विद्यालयः सुन्दरः अस्ति। मम विद्यालयः विशालः अपि अस्ति। अहं प्रतिदिनं विद्यालयं गच्छामि। अहं विद्यालये प्रतिदिनं पाठं पठामि। अहं विद्यालये प्रतिदिनं लेखम् अपि लिखामि। विद्यालये मम अनेकानि मित्राणि सन्ति।

(अ) प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चिनुत।

(1×2=2)

- (i) 'विद्यालयः' इत्यस्मिन् पदे का विभक्तिः अस्ति?
(क) प्रथमा (ख) द्वितीया (ग) तृतीया
- (ii) 'एषः विद्यालयः अस्ति' - अत्र क्रियापदं किम् अस्ति?
(क) एषः (ख) विद्यालयः (ग) अस्ति

(आ) एकपदेन उत्तरत।

(½×2=1)

- (i) कस्य विद्यालयः सुन्दरः अस्ति?
(ii) कः विशालः अस्ति?

(इ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।

(1×2=2)

- (i) अहं विद्यालये प्रतिदिनं किं पठामि?
(ii) विद्यालये मम अनेकानि कानि सन्ति?

13. अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखन्तु -

चन्दनं शीतलं लोके चन्दनात् अपि चन्द्रमाः।

चन्द्रचन्दनयोः मध्ये शीतला साधुसङ्गतिः॥

(अ) प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चिनुत।

(1×2=2)

- (i) 'चन्दनात्' इत्यस्मिन् पदे का विभक्तिः अस्ति?
(क) सप्तमी (ख) तृतीया (ग) पञ्चमी
- (ii) 'लोके' इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं किम्?
(क) संसारे (ख) नगरे (ग) ग्रामे

(आ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। (½×2=1)

- (i) चन्दनात् कः शीतलः भवति?
- (ii) कयोः मध्ये शीतला साधुसङ्गतिः?

(इ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। (1×2=2)

- (i) चन्दनं लोके कीदृशं भवति?
- (ii) कस्मात् अपि चन्द्रमाः शीतलः भवति?

14. नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखन्तु।

अध्यापिका - छात्राः ! आगच्छत, अद्य वयं समुद्रतटं चलायामः।

(हर्षिताः छात्राः समुद्रतटं गच्छन्ति)

सागरः - मित्राणि ! तत्र पश्यत। जले बहवः विचित्राः जन्तवः सन्ति।

सर्वे - आम्। वयं पश्यामः।

श्रुतिः - अरे ! तत्र एकः मत्स्यः दीव्यति।

शैलेशः - आम्। सः कः मत्स्यः अस्ति?

अध्यापिका - अयं स्वर्णिमः मत्स्यः अस्ति। अस्य वर्णः स्वर्णसदृशः भवति। अतः सः दीव्यति।

मीनाक्षी - अयं सुन्दरः मत्स्यः अस्ति।

मोहितः - 'टर्' 'टर्' इति कस्य ध्वनिः जलात् आगच्छति?

अध्यापिका - अयम् मण्डूकः अस्ति।

सागरः - किम् मण्डूकः जले वसति?

अध्यापिका - मण्डूकः तु जले भूमौ च उभयत्र वसति।

(अ) प्रदत्त-विकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चिनुत। (1×2=2)

- (i) 'मत्स्यः' इत्यस्मिन् पदे का विभक्तिः अस्ति?

(क) प्रथमा (ख) तृतीया (ग) पञ्चमी

- (ii) 'तत्र एकः मत्स्यः दीव्यति।' - अस्मिन् वाक्ये क्रियापदं किम्?

(क) एकः (ख) मत्स्यः (ग) दीव्यति

(आ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। (½×2=1)

- (i) हर्षिताः छात्राः कुत्र गच्छन्ति?
- (ii) 'टर्' इति कस्य ध्वनिः भवति?

(इ) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। (1×2=2)

- (i) समुद्रस्य जले कः दीव्यति?
- (ii) जले कीदृशाः जन्तवः सन्ति?

15. मञ्जूषातः उचितं पदं चित्वा अन्वयं लिखन्तु - (½×4=2)

उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः।

नहि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः॥

अन्वयः- कार्याणि (i) हि (ii) मनोरथैः न। (iii) सिंहस्य (iv) मृगाः न प्रविशन्ति।

मञ्जूषा - सिध्यन्ति, सुप्तस्य, उद्यमेन, मुखे

16. मञ्जूषातः समुचितपदानि चित्वा भावार्थं (सरलार्थं) लिखत -

(½×6=3)

प्रियवाक्यप्रदानेन सर्वे तुष्यन्ति जन्तवः।

तस्मात् तदेव वक्तव्यं, वचने का दरिद्रता।।

भावार्थः- यदि वयं (i) सह मधुरं वदिष्यामः (ii) सर्वे जनाः (iii) भविष्यन्ति। अतः (iv) (v) एव वक्तव्यम्। मधुरभाषणे (vi) न करणीयः।

मञ्जूषा

प्रसन्नाः, भाषणम्, सङ्कोचः, सर्वैः, मधुरं, तदा

17. एतानि वाक्यानि कथा-क्रमानुसारं क्रमेण लिखन्तु -

(½×4=2)

(क) हरिणः मुक्तः अभवत्।

(ख) हरिणस्य मित्राणि तस्य प्रतीक्षाम् अकुर्वन्।

(ग) मूषकः जालम् अकृन्तत्।

(घ) एकदा एकः व्याधः हरिणं जालेन अबद्धत्।

18. रेखाङ्कितपदमाधृत्य प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितं प्रश्नवाचकपदं चिनुत -

(1×3=3)

(i) मृगाः सिंहस्य मुखे न प्रविशन्ति।

(क) कः

(ख) कौ

(ग) के

(ii) सा प्रथमा भारतीया विमानचालिका आसीत्।

(क) कः

(ख) कौ

(ग) का

(iii) एकः मत्स्यः जलस्य उपरि आगच्छति।

(क) कस्य

(ख) कः

(ग) कस्मात्

खण्डः - 'ङ' साहित्यं व्याकरणञ्च (05)

19. प्रश्नान् पठित्वा अधोलिखितेभ्यः विकल्पेभ्यः शुद्धम् उत्तरं चित्वा लिखन्तु -

(1×2=2)

(i) अभिकथनम् - सूर्यास्तः भवति परन्तु हरिणः न आगच्छति।

तर्कः - व्याधः हरिणम् अबद्धत्।

(क) अभिकथनम् शुद्धम् तर्कः अशुद्धः।

(ख) अभिकथनम् अशुद्धम् तर्कः शुद्धः।

(ग) उभौ शुद्धौ।

(घ) उभौ अशुद्धौ।

(ii) अभिकथनम् – उत्तमाः जनाः अन्येषां सुखाय स्वसुखं त्यजन्ति।

तर्कः – उत्तमाः जनाः सरलहृदयाः परोपकारिणः च न भवन्ति।

(क) अभिकथनम् शुद्धम् तर्कः अशुद्धः।

(ख) अभिकथनम् अशुद्धम् तर्कः शुद्धः।

(ग) उभौ शुद्धौ।

(घ) उभौ अशुद्धौ।

20. उचित-सम्बन्धयुक्तपदं चित्वा लिखन्तु -

(1×3=3)

(i) प्रसन्नाः : हर्षिताः :: प्रयच्छ : _____

(क) देहि

(ख) ददामि

(ग) यच्छामि

(ii) विद्यालयः : पाठशाला :: क्रीडाङ्गणे : _____

(क) रक्षाक्षेत्रे

(ख) क्रीडाक्षेत्रे

(ग) रणक्षेत्रे

(iii) अस्ति : सन्ति :: गच्छति : _____

(क) गच्छतः

(ख) गच्छन्ति

(ग) गच्छसि

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST -2 /HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2023-2024

Class: VI

Maximum Marks: 80

Subject: Science

Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. There is no overall choice. However internal choices have been provided in 3 questions of 3 marks category and 3 questions of 5 marks category.
3. Question 1 to question 10 are very short answer type.
4. Question 11 and 12 are assertion reason type questions and question 13 and 14 are paragraph-based questions.
5. Question 15 to question 24 are short answer type questions and carry 3 marks each.
6. Question 25 to question 30 are long answer type questions and carry 5 marks each.

1. Name the two sources of vitamin E. (1)
2. What is special about xerophytes on the basis of their natural habitat? (1)
3. Which of the following component is not involved in photosynthesis process? (1)
i) carbon dioxide ii) water iii) glucose iv) nitrogen
4. Deficiency of which of the following nutrient causes night blindness? (1)
i) Protein ii) fats iii) vitamin-A iv) vitamin-C
5. A _____ has fixed shape and volume. (1)
i) Liquid ii) Gas iii) Solid iv) None
6. Butter is separated from milk by - (1)
i) sedimentation ii) filtration iii) centrifugation iv) decantation
7. Rusting of iron is an example of - (1)
i) slow change ii) fast change iii) reversible change iv) physical change
8. Energy is absorbed in - (1)
i) burning of a candle ii) respiration iii) burning of LPG iv) melting of ice
9. What do we use to measure the length of a curved line? (1)
i) Thread ii) Wood iii) Sand iv) Paper
10. Apple and Neem trees are - (1)
i) xerophytes ii) hydrophytes iii) mesophytes iv) none of these

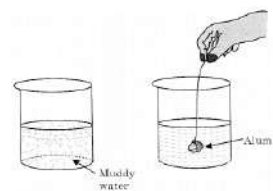
Assertion Reason Type Questions (Q11 and Q12): Two statements are given. One labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason(R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes a), b), c) & d) as given below:

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

11. Assertion: Wood is an opaque object. (1)
Reason: Light can pass through all opaque objects.
12. Assertion: When we speak our lips undergo non-periodic motion. (1)
Reason: Our lips do not repeat its movement in similar way.

- 13.** Ripu has retarded growth. The face, feet and abdominal region get swollen due to water retention. The child does not get proper meal in his diet. He remains ill for most of the time and undernourished. His parents are worried about him and they took him to a doctor. Doctor on looking on his physical appearance gave some test and said he is suffering from a deficiency disease. **(4)**
- a) Name the deficiency disease the child is suffering from.
 i) Anaemia ii) Kwashiorkor iii) Goitre iv) Ricket
- b) Suggest the nutrients which is required for the child.
 i) Proteins ii) Carbohydrates iii) Fats iv) all of these
- c) Identify the other symptoms which can be associated with the above deficiency disease.
 i) Discolouration of hair ii) Wasting of muscle
 iii) Diarrhoea iv) both i) & iii)
- d) The above deficiency occurs in the age group.
 i) upto 3 years ii) upto 5 years iii) upto 7 years iv) upto 9 years
- 14.** Sarita lives in a village. In her village she has a pond, she loves to throw stone in the pond. One day she did a competition with her friends in throwing stone in the pond water. In the competition they formed the rule that the stone thrown must cover a distance by moving on the surface of water. **(4)**
- The person whose stone will cover greater distance will be the winner. After the game Sarita explained the different types of motion to her friends which she has learnt in the school.
- a) The kind of motion which has been displayed by throwing stone on water-
 i) Rectilinear motion ii) Curvilinear motion
 iii) Rotational motion iv) Periodic motion
- b) Name the type of motion when the object rotates on its own axis.
 i) Rotational motion ii) Periodic motion
 iii) Non periodic motion iv) both a & b
- c) A car moving on straight road will show-
 i) Rectilinear motion ii) Curvilinear motion
 iii) Oscillatory motion iv) Periodic motion
- d) Which of the following shows oscillatory motion?
 i) outer part of merry go round ii) blades of moving fan
 iii) movement of sewing needle iv) potter's wheel
- 15.** a) Why we should adapt rainwater harvesting method? Give any one reason. **(3)**
 b) Why do buffaloes cool themselves in water during summer?
- 16.** a) Write the name of the mineral needed: - **(3)**
 i) For strong bones and teeth
 ii) For the formation of haemoglobin
 b) Write two symptoms of iodine deficiency on the health of a person?
- 17.** a) Name any two materials that are (i) soluble in water (ii) insoluble in water. **(3)**
 b) Why do gases have neither a fixed shape nor a definite volume?
- 18.** a) Name the process by which fragrance of incense sticks spread? **(3)**
 b) Name two gases that do not dissolve in water.

19. Mention the methods that can be used for the separation of the following mixtures: (3)
- Pebbles from rice or dal
 - Husk from heavier grain
 - Fine sand from gravel and pebbles
20. a) Name the method used in the picture. (3)
- b) What changes can we observe after mixing alum in the muddy water. Give reason.



OR

- a) Name the process to obtain salt from sea water.
- b) Is it possible to separate sugar from wheat flour? Justify your answer.
21. Categorise the following as reversible or irreversible changes: (3)
- Growth of a plant
 - Ploughing a field
 - Melting of wax
 - Falling of rain
 - Germination of a seed
 - Changing of the dough into chappatis

OR

- a) Can we say that ironing of a cloth is a reversible change? Give reason for your answer.
- b) Cooking of food is a chemical change. Justify this statement.
22. a) What kind of motion does a screw undergo while screwing it in the wood? (3)
- b) Why a pace or a footstep cannot be used as a standard unit of length?

23. Observe the given diagram carefully to answer the following questions:



A

- a) Identify the plant “A” on the basis of life span. (3)
- b) State any two special features of plant A.
24. a) How does fungus differ from dodder plant on the basis of mode of nutrition? (3)
- b) 'Living things have a definite life span'. Justify this statement with examples.

OR

- a) Define frugivores. Cite one example.
- b) 'Banana plant is a herb although it is as tall as a tree' – justify the statement with proper reason.
25. a) 'Decomposition of dead animals turns out to be useful'. (5)
- Who helps in decomposition of dead animals?
 - How does decomposition turn out to be useful?
- b) Write two points of difference between scavengers and producers.

OR

“The oxygen and carbon dioxide balance must be there in the environment to support the life on earth” with the help of a flowchart show how different processes are involved to maintain the balance of these gases in nature.

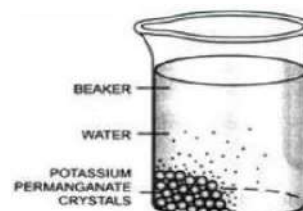
26. a) Water is very essential for all vital processes of the body. Mention any two important functions of water in our body. (5)
- b) i) What is roughage?
 ii) Why should we keep roughage in our diet?
 iii) Name any two sources of food that contains roughage.

OR

A mineral 'P' is essential for the formation of component 'Q', in the blood of a person. The function, of component 'Q', is to transport oxygen in the body.

- a) Identify 'P' and 'Q'.
 b) If deficiency of 'P' in diet of a person, causes a disease R, identify 'R'
 c) Suggest one source of mineral 'P'.
 d) Mention one symptom of disease 'R'.
27. While adding sugar in water, Rima observed, 100 ml of water dissolved maximum 3 spoons of sugar, each spoon having sugar of 10g. (5)
- a) As the solution has maximum amount of sugar, what is the solution known as?
 b) How does solubility change with temperature?
 c) If Rima wants to dissolve more sugar in that given solution, what step she should take?
 d) In order to demonstrate a particular phenomenon, crystals of potassium permanganate were placed in the beaker half filled with water as shown in the diagram.

What observable changes would occur in the beaker after few minutes and why?



28. a) The size of naphthalene balls when kept in open, keeps on reducing with time. Why? (5)
 b) Name one more substance that shows the similar property.
 c) Draw a neat and well-labelled diagram of the process.
29. a) Melting of ice is a reversible change but burning of paper is irreversible change. (5)
 Compare reversible and irreversible changes on the basis of given examples.
 b) Switch on an electric bulb, it will start glowing. Which type of change is this?
 c) Formation of curd is an irreversible change as well as a chemical change. Justify this statement.
30. a) Draw a web chart to classify plants on the basis of habitat. (5)
 b) Compare any two of these categories on the basis of habitat and water requirement.
 c) Mention one feature of lotus that helps it to survive in water.

OR

- a) Differentiate between vertebrates and invertebrates with examples.
 b) Give one example of (i) a vertebrate (ii) an invertebrate that 'reproduce through eggs'.
 c) Name one parasite whose host body is human being.

D.A.V. INSTITUTIONS, WEST BENGAL ZONE
PERIODIC TEST -2 / HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION
SESSION: 2023-2024

Class: VI

Maximum Marks: 80

Subject: Social Science

Time: 3 Hours

General Guidelines:-

1. There are 36 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Write the question number as given in the question paper while answering a question in your answer book.
4. Questions 1-20 are very short answer type questions of 1 mark each.
5. Questions from 21-25 are 3 marks questions. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
6. Questions 26-28 are source-based type questions of 3 marks each.
7. Questions 29-34 are 5 marks questions. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
8. Question no. 35 is a globe sum question of 4 marks.
9. Question no. 36 is map question of History. Map should be attached with the answer sheet.

1. Mars is a cold desert in the Solar System. Why? (1)

2. Name the period of time when the sun is located just below the horizon before sunrise. (1)

3. Rewrite the following statement correctly. (1)

On 21st June the rays of the sun are vertical over the Equator.

4. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). (1)

Read the statement carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion: The region around the North Pole faces the sun for a period of about six months.

Reason: The axis of the earth is not perpendicular but tilted to one side.

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 correct, but R is incorrect.

D. A is incorrect, but R is correct.

5. Name the author of the book Arthashastra. What type of literary source is it? ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)

6. Find out the **correct statement/statements**. (1)

I) History refers to the period when the art of writing was unknown.

II) Epigraphy is the study of inscription.

III) All written records of the past are known as manuscript.

IV) Non-religious literature consists of the Vedas.

A. Only I

B. Only I & II

C. Only II & III

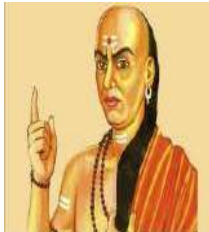
D. Only III & IV

7. "The most remarkable invention of Neolithic man was the invention of wheel" -State any two uses of wheel. (½ + ½)
8. Compare between core and flake tools. (1)
9. Name the ambassador sent by Seleucus Nicator to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. (1)
10. Match the following: (1)

Column A	Column B
1. Indra	a. The Supreme God
2. Vayu	b. The God of thunder
3. Prithvi	c. The God of wind
4. Zeus	d. The God of earth

Code:

- A. 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - d, 4 - a.
- B. 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - d.
- C. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - a.
- D. 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c.
11. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word. (½ + ½)
Ajatshatru shifted his capital from to
12. Identify the person in the picture. (1)



13. State the meaning of Ashoka's edicts. (1)
14. List any two factors responsible for green revolution in India. (½ + ½)
15. Name any two social reformers of India. (1)
16. Onam : _____ :: _____ Punjab. (1)
17. Recall the type of democracy that India has adopted. (1)
18. Correct the statement. (1)

In democracy, the opinion of the minority is accepted but the opinion of the majority is also respected.

19. Identify the picture. (1)



- 20.** Define Universal Adult Franchise. **(1)**
- 21.** a) Venus is the hottest planet although it is not the closest planet to the Sun – Justify. **(2 +1)**
b) Two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) have been given below.
Choose the correct answer from the options that follow:
Assertion (A): Stars appear to twinkle.
Reason (R): Disturbance in the atmosphere causes star light to bend slightly.
- 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.
- 22.** a) Mention the latitudinal location of the heat zones of the earth with the help of a **(2+1=3)**
diagram.
b) Define Grid.
- 23.** The society was based on Varna System- Explain. **(3)**
- 24.** Define Sanskar. Your family is helping in developing your personality. In return, what **(1+2=3)**
can you do for your family?
- 25.** Prepare a flow chart on the different levels of Government. **(3)**
- 26.** Read the following passage and answer the following questions- **(1+2=3)**
Imagine a map as a magical portal that unveils the world's secrets before your eyes. Like a treasure map, it uncovers hidden paths and gems waiting to be discovered. Maps, with lines and symbols, guide us through cities, forests, and deserts. They help navigate roads, trails, and landmarks, making journeys confident and exploration rich. Through their intricate depictions, maps unveil the interconnected stories of the world's diverse landscapes. Each map tells a story of explorers, adventurers, and civilizations. Political maps reveal the boundaries of villages, cities, and states, giving insight into the organization of societies. On the other hand, Physical maps paint a vivid picture of features like towering mountains and winding rivers, helping us appreciate the Earth's natural beauty.
- a) Name the two types of maps mentioned in the above passage.
- b) "Maps, with lines and symbols, guide us through cities, forests, and deserts"-
Elaborate.

- 27. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.** (1+1+1=3)
- Rig Veda mentions Rajas who were different from the later Vedic kings. They neither had capitals, cities, palaces or armies, nor they collected taxes. Kingship was not on hereditary basis. But in the later Vedic period there were a number of small and big Kingdoms where kingship was hereditary. King of a small Kingdom was called a Raja. A samrat or Maharaja controlled a large Kingdom known as a Rashtra. The king was assisted by purohit, mantri, senani and gramini. The king consulted the sabha and samiti on all important matters. The sabha was a small body of selected village elders and the samiti was a large assembly that was responsible for policy making.
- What was a Rashtra?
 - Name the persons who helped the king.
 - Compare between the sabha and samiti.
- 28. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:** (1+1+1=3)
- Naira and Ashish work in a Tally Office. Ashish applied for a leave as next day he was to go to the polling booth to cast his vote. The employer gave a sanctioned leave to Naira too.
- Which essential feature of democracy is visible?
 - Name two countries where women had to fight for the right.
 - Name the type of democracy that is being talked about.
- 29. How do day and night occur on earth? Explain with the help of a diagram.** (3+2=5)
- 30. Why is a Globe considered a perfect representation of the earth? Write two limitations of Globe.** (3+2=5)
- 31. a) Recall the evidences that proved that Indus Valley people had trade relations with other countries. (2+3=5)**
- b) Elaborate the Drainage System of the Indus Valley Civilization. (any three points)**
- 32. Illustrate the finest examples of the art and architecture of the Mauryan period. (Any five). (5)**
- 33. List any three essential services commonly required by rural as well as urban communities. Evaluate two factors that make city life difficult compared to village life in India. (3+2=5)**
- 34. "Preamble is also called as Preface to the Constitution"- (3+2=5)**
- Mention any three values that it states.
 - Why is it called the soul of the Constitution?
- 35. Moshad a town in Iran is located on 60°East longitude. What would be the local time of Moshad town when it is 12 noon at Greenwich? (4)**
- 36. On an outline map of India, locate and label the following: (1+1)**
- A Mahajanapada which emerged as the most powerful.
 - Kashi

Name _____ Class & Sec _____ Roll No. _____

