



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class: **VI** विषय /Subject: **ENGLISH** माह/ Month: **APRIL** अंक/Marks: **40**

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: **A BOTTLE OF DEW**

I. Extract-Based Questions (4 Marks)

Passage I

1. Rama Natha inherited a **large tract of land** from his father.
2. He spent all his time **searching for a magic potion** that could turn any object into gold.
3. She was worried because Rama Natha did not work, and all their **wealth was slowly running out**.
4. **Tract**

OR

Passage II

1. He was upset because **the copper did not turn into gold** as the Sage had promised.
2. Madhumati brought a **large wooden box** into the room.
3. The box was completely **filled with glittering gold coins**.
4. **Widened** (or "looked at... and widened")

II. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (8 Marks)

1. **B)** A wise sage named Sage Mahipati
2. **A)** Rama Natha had to collect 5 liters of winter dew drops from banana leaves.
3. **C)** Six years
4. **D)** Simple, regular water with no magic potion at all
5. **B)** To ensure Rama Natha engaged in physical labor and farming.
6. **C)** He became known as a hardworking and dedicated plantation owner.

7. **C)** He wanted to trick Rama Natha into working hard on his fields so he would realize that labor, not magic, creates wealth.

8. **B)** Madhumati

III. State True or False (6 Marks)

1. **True** (He planted and looked after them to get the dew).

2. **False** (She supported the plan because it got her husband to work).

3. **True**

4. **False** (The Sage used wisdom and life lessons, not real magic).

5. **True**

6. **False** (He was a wise man who wanted to teach Rama Natha the value of hard work).

IV. SHORT ANSWER KEY (20–30 WORDS)

(12 Marks)

1. Why did Sage Mahipati agree to help Rama Natha when he knew magic potions didn't exist?

The wise Sage wanted to teach Rama Natha a lesson. He knew that the only way to make him work hard was to trick him using the excuse of a magic potion.

2. What regular tasks did Rama Natha have to perform every single morning to collect the dew drops?

Every morning, Rama Natha had to wake up early, walk through his plantation, and carefully wipe the morning dew drops from the large banana leaves into a vessel.

3. How did Madhumati help turn the banana plantation into a highly profitable business?

While Rama Natha collected dew, Madhumati gathered the bananas, sold them in the market, and smartly saved all the money they earned over six years.

4. Why did it take as long as six years for Rama Natha to gather five liters of dew?

It took six years because dew drops are very tiny and can only be collected during the winter season. He needed a vast number of trees to fill five liters.

5. How did Rama Natha's perspective on his vast land change from the beginning of the story to the end?

In the beginning, he saw his land as useless farming work. By the end, he realized his land was a goldmine that could bring him wealth through

regular hard work.

6. What does the "glittering gold coins" inside the box reveal about Madhumati's intelligence?

It shows that Madhumati was very clever and practical. Instead of wasting money, she saved the earnings from the banana sales and turned them into real wealth.

V. LONG ANSWER KEY (50–80 WORDS) (Any Two) (10 Marks)

1. Sage Mahipati knew that Rama Natha was lazy and loved shortcuts. To change him, the Sage created a fake recipe for a magic potion that required five liters of morning dew from banana leaves. To get this dew, Rama Natha had to plant and tend thousands of trees himself. The "magic potion" turned out to be a life lesson because it forced Rama Natha to work hard for six years, showing him that labor is the only true magic that creates wealth.

2. The story beautifully shows that wealth created through honest labor is real and lasting, while shortcuts are just illusions. Rama Natha wasted many years chasing a magical miracle that did not exist, which only made him poorer. However, once he put his energy into farming his own land, he created a massive, successful business. The gold coins he received at the end were not born from magic, but from his own sweat, patience, and hard work.

3. Rama Natha: I feel so foolish, Madhumati! There was no magic potion at all. The Sage completely tricked me!

Madhumati (smiling): Do not be sad, my dear. The Sage did not trick you; he guided you. Look at our beautiful, vast plantation now!

Rama Natha: You are right. Wiping those leaves for six years taught me how to work. From today, I will stop looking for magic tricks and focus entirely on taking care of our land.

4. Sage Mahipati is a true teacher because he did not use fake magic spells to solve Rama Natha's problems. A typical magician would have given a false promise or a useless powder. Instead, the Sage acted as a wise guide. He understood Rama Natha's psychology perfectly and designed a practical plan that corrected his laziness. By turning a lazy

dreamer into a proud, hardworking farmer, he gave Rama Natha a lesson that changed his life forever.



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दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: **RAVEN AND THE FOX**

I. Choose the correct answer. (5 Marks)

1. b) To get the morsel
2. c) A morsel
3. d) A croak
4. c) The morsel fell down
5. b) Do not trust false praise

II. Extract-Based Question (5 Marks)

1. Why did the Raven open his beak?

The Raven opened his beak because his foolish pride made him want to sing and show off his skill to the Fox.

2. What happened to the piece of food when the Raven opened his bill?

The piece of food fell straight down out of his open mouth.

3. What action did the Fox take before the piece reached the ground?

The Fox quickly caught the piece of food in the air before it could hit the ground.

4. What tone does the Fox use when he says, "Sir Raven, you sing right well!"?

The Fox uses a **mocking and sarcastic** tone because he is laughing at how easily he tricked the bird.

5. Find words from the extract that mean the same as:

- (a) A bird's mouth/beak: **Bill** (b) Talent or expertise: **Skill**

III. SHORT ANSWER KEY (20–30 WORDS)

(5 x 2 = 10)

1. Why did the Fox flatter the Raven?

The Fox flattered the Raven because he saw a tasty morsel of food in the bird's beak. He wanted to trick the Raven into dropping it so he could eat it.

2. What mistake did the Raven make?

The Raven's mistake was believing the Fox's sweet words. He forgot that his voice was just a harsh croak and opened his beak to show off.

3. What happened after the Raven opened his beak?

As soon as the Raven opened his beak, the piece of food fell out. The clever Fox quickly caught it in the air and ate it.

4. What lesson does the poem teach us?

The poem teaches us that we should never trust people who give us false praise. Flattery is usually a trap used by others to get what they want.

5. Describe Fox's character in two points.

First, the Fox is highly clever and sharp-minded. Second, he is selfish and dishonest, as he uses lies to steal food from the bird.

IV. LONG ANSWER KEY (100–120 WORDS) (Any Two) (2 x 5 = 10)

1. Having confidence means knowing your strengths, while overconfidence means having a blind, false pride. The Raven was happy to have a piece of food. However, when the Fox began praising his beautiful feathers and calling him a king, the Raven became deeply overconfident. His pride made him forget the simple truth: that he could not sing beautifully and only had a harsh croak. Because he wanted to show off his talent, he opened his beak without thinking about the food. This shows that when we let false praise get to our heads, our overconfidence makes us do foolish things and leads to a quick downfall.

2. It is not always wrong to praise someone. True praise is called genuine appreciation. It comes from the heart, uses honest words, and is meant to make someone feel happy or encouraged. For example, telling a classmate they worked hard on a project is true appreciation. On the other hand, flattery is completely fake praise. It is filled with exaggerated, sweet lies. A flatterer does not mean what they say; they only praise you because they want to trick you and gain something for themselves, just like the Fox lied to the Raven to steal his dinner. We must learn to spot the difference to protect ourselves.

3. The Fox used a very clever plan to trick the Raven. He stood under the tree and began speaking highly of the bird's beauty. He praised the Raven's glossy feathers and grand shape. Then, he said that if the Raven's voice was as beautiful as his body, he would easily be the king of all birds. The foolish Raven felt so proud that he desperately wanted to prove his singing skill. The moment he opened his bill to croak, the food slipped out. The Fox quickly caught it before it hit the ground. This story teaches us the vital lesson that we should always stay alert and never trust sweet talkers who appeal to our vanity.

4. The story highlights two completely opposite characters. The Raven represents foolishness and vanity. He is easily tricked because his massive ego makes him believe he is beautiful and talented, which is shown when he drops his food just to show off his skill. The Fox represents cleverness and greed. He is a sharp strategist who observes the Raven's weakness and uses smooth words to exploit it. He does not use physical force to take the food; instead, he uses psychological trickery. Through these characters, the story shows us how a clever, dishonest person can easily defeat a foolish, proud person without even fighting.



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कक्षा /Class: VI विषय /Subject: ENGLISH माह/ Month: JUNE अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: The Unlikely Best Friends

I. Extract-Based Questions (4 Marks)

Passage I

1. Gajaraj would playfully splash water on the dog using his trunk, and the dog would bark back happily.
2. A farmer from a nearby village arrived at the stable, recognized the dog as his lost pet, and claimed him immediately to take him back home.
3. In this context, "claimed" means to assert or demand ownership over something that belongs to you.
4. As the days passed, their bond grew significantly stronger, and they began spending all of their time together.

OR

Passage II

1. The King sent for the royal doctor because he received distressing news that his prized royal elephant had fallen seriously ill.
2. The doctor concluded that Gajaraj did not have any physical sickness; instead, he was suffering from deep emotional sorrow due to the loss of a dear companion.
3. **Ailment**

4. The King was surprised because he did not expect a large, powerful animal to become critically ill purely out of heartbreak or emotional grief over a lost friend.

II. Multiple Choice Questions

(6 x 1 = 6)

1. C) A true friend
2. B) Buntree kept trying to run back to the palace stables.
3. B) Mahout
4. B) Experiencing immense emotional sadness.
5. C) He untied him and let him go back to his friend
6. B) The Elephant and the Dog, as well as the Mahout and the Farmer.

III. State whether True or False

(5 x 1 = 5)

1. **False** (*Gajaraj was a royal elephant living in luxury in the palace stables*).
2. **False** (*The dog was tired and hungry, and accepted food from Gajaraj calmly*).
3. **False** (*The mahout welcomed the dog and encouraged the friendship by feeding it bread crumbs*).
4. **True**
5. **False** (*The farmer voluntarily untied Buntree after seeing his miserable condition; the King did not issue an order*).

IV. Match the words from the story with their correct meanings:

(5 Marks)

1. **Nudged-** B. Pushed or poked gently, usually with a nose or trunk
2. **Miserable-** A. Very unhappy, full of sorrow
3. **Stray E-** A homeless or lost animal wandering without a destination
4. **Lonelier -C.** An animal or person living in isolation or without companions
5. **Bond-** D. To form a deep emotional link or friendship

V. Short Answer Questions (20–30 words) (Any Five)

(5 x 2 = 10)

1. What did Gajaraj do when the dog first entered his stable late at night?

Answer: Gajaraj did not hurt the dog. Instead, he gently pushed some of his own food toward the hungry animal.

2. How did the King find out about the unusual situation regarding the royal elephant?

Answer: The royal doctor checked the elephant and told the King that Gajaraj was sad. Then, the King asked the mahout what happened.

3. What changes did the mahout notice in Gajaraj's behavior after Buntree left?

Answer: The mahout saw that Gajaraj stopped eating his food, refused to take his baths, and just sat quietly in deep sadness.

4. How can we tell that Gajaraj was a generous elephant from his very first meeting with the stray dog?

Answer: We can tell because he happily shared his own royal food with a poor, unknown stray dog without getting angry.

5. What physical game did Buntree and Gajaraj play together that showed their trust in one another?

Answer: Buntree would safely run around the elephant's huge legs, and Gajaraj would gently lift the dog onto his back with his trunk.

6. What did the farmer realize when he looked at Buntree's miserable state at his house?

Answer: The farmer realized that the dog was dying of sadness. He understood that Buntree belonged with the elephant and needed to go back.

7. How did the story end up changing the relationship between the mahout and the farmer?

Answer: Seeing the great love between their animals, the two men forgot their problems and became close friends.

VI . Value-Based Long Answer Questions (50–80 words) (2 x 5 = 10)

1. Date

Day

Time

Dear Diary,

Today was a very sad day. A farmer came and took Buntree away because the dog belonged to him. As soon as Buntree left, Gajaraj stopped eating his food and refused to take a bath. He just sits quietly in the corner with tears in his eyes. My heart breaks to see him like this. I am very worried that he will fall sick. Tomorrow, I plan to speak to the King's minister. I will beg the King to buy Buntree back from the farmer so that my dear Gajaraj can smile again.

(Name/Signature of the Writer)

2. Gajaraj and Buntree cannot speak to each other, but they share a beautiful bond of love. They talk through their actions. Gajaraj shows his love by sharing his royal food and gently lifting Buntree onto his back with his trunk. Buntree shows his trust by running around the elephant's huge legs without any fear. When they are separated, both animals stop eating and become very sad. This proves that true friends do not need words to understand each other's feelings.

3. Before meeting Buntree, Gajaraj had a very luxurious life. He lived in a grand royal stable, had a mahout to look after him, and got the most delicious food to eat. Yet, he was not truly happy because he was lonely. When Buntree arrived, Gajaraj found a true friend. Even though his stables and food remained the same, his life became joyful because of love and companionship. This shows that physical luxury is useless if we do not have a true friend to share our happiness with.

4. When the farmer untied Buntree, the little dog sprinted back to the palace stables as fast as his legs could carry him. The moment Gajaraj saw Buntree running towards him, his sad eyes lit up with absolute joy. He raised his trunk and trumpeted loudly to welcome his friend. Buntree barked happily and wagged his tail fast. Gajaraj gently picked Buntree up in his trunk and placed him on his back. Both animals felt safe, relieved, and deeply happy to be together again.



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दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: RAMA TO THE RESCUE

I. Extract-Based Questions (4 Marks)

Passage I

1. The couple heard a **thief** outside their house.
2. They pretended to discuss **naming their child "Rama."**
3. Rama was the **local policeman (Kotwal)**. He rushed to the house because he heard his own name being called out loudly.
4. **Panic**

OR

Passage II

1. The thief could not escape because the neighbors had gathered around and **the street was completely blocked**.
2. The **village headman** praised the husband and wife.
3. They used the technique of **voice modulation** (changing their voice from soft to very loud).
4. **Gathered**

II. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (8 Marks)

1. **B)** The local policeman or village guard
2. **C)** They didn't want the thief to suspect their plan and run away.
3. **C)** Softly to very loudly
4. **B)** Quick-witted and calm under pressure
5. **B)** The hiding place of their wealth and gold
6. **B)** Confident and amused (*Note: He thought he was successfully eavesdropping on a private baby-naming discussion right before getting*

caught).

7. **C)** They knew it would force the village Kotwal to respond immediately.

8. **B)** The thief might have panicked and attacked them or escaped before help arrived.

III. State True or False (6 Marks)

1. False (*The thief thought they were just having a normal, private family talk*).

2. True

3. False (*They used their presence of mind and voice, not weapons*).

4. True

5. True

6. False (*The thief was waiting outside looking for a chance to break in; the doors were not left wide open*).

IV. SHORT ANSWER KEY (20–30 WORDS)

1. How did the wife first realize that there was a thief outside their house?

Answer: The wife heard a soft scratching sound near the wall and saw a strange shadow moving outside the window in the dark.

2. Why did the thief stay quiet and listen closely to the couple's conversation instead of running away?

Answer: The thief stayed quiet because he thought the couple was talking about their hidden gold and wealth. He wanted to find out where it was hidden.

3. How did Rama the Kotwal contribute to the final outcome of the incident?

Answer: Rama the Kotwal quickly ran to the house when he heard his name. He caught the thief red-handed and called the neighbors to help block the street.

4. How does the story highlight that the Kotwal was dedicated to his duty?

Answer: Even though it was late at night, the Kotwal did not ignore the voices. He remained alert, recognized his name, and rushed immediately to help the villagers.

5. What role did the neighbors play once the Kotwal arrived at the house?

Answer: The neighbors quickly woke up, gathered around the house, and completely blocked the street so that the trapped thief could not run away.

6. What was the thief's mistake while executing his robbery plan?

Answer: The thief's mistake was being greedy and staying to listen to the couple. He fell into their clever trap instead of realizing they were tricking him.

V. LONG ANSWER KEY (50–80 WORDS) (Any Two)

1. When the couple realized a thief was outside, they stayed calm. They created a clever plan to pretend they were choosing a name for their future baby. First, they spoke **softly** so the greedy thief would step closer to listen about hidden gold. Then, they spoke **very loudly**, shouting the name "Rama!" in different tones. Since the village policeman (Kotwal) was also named Rama, he heard his name and rushed to save them, while the thief remained clueless until it was too late.

2. This story beautifully proves that wisdom is much more powerful than fear. Instead of panicking, screaming, or crying out in terror—which might have made the thief attack them—the couple used their presence of mind. They stayed perfectly calm under pressure and designed a smart verbal trap. Their intelligence and quick thinking not only protected their own lives and property but also successfully brought a dangerous criminal to justice without using any physical weapons.

3. Kotwal (laughing): Well, well, look who wanted to learn a new baby's name tonight! Did you like the name "Rama," Mr. Thief?

Thief (crying): Oh please let me go, Sir! I thought they were talking about secret gold! I had no idea they were calling the police!

Kotwal: You thought you were clever, but you are just foolish and greedy. While you were busy dreaming of gold, their sharp minds trapped you completely. Now, march to the jail!

4. If I were in a similar emergency, the key strategy I would copy from the couple is **staying perfectly calm and using presence of mind**. Screaming or running out in a panic can make an enemy angry or cause them to attack. Instead, I would think quietly, look at my surroundings, and find a smart way to trick the threat or silently signal for help. Being cool-headed allows you to make better choices to protect yourself and others.



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कक्षा: 6 विषय: हिन्दी माह: अप्रैल से जून अंक: 40
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम: पाठ -1(मातृभूमि), 2(गोल), 3(पहली बूँद), 4(हार की जीत)
विद्यार्थी का नाम: _____
अनुक्रमांक:_____ कक्षा/अनुभाग:_____ दिनांक: _____

(i) बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न -

(1x10=10)

1. (ख) भारत माता के चरणों में
2. (क) तीन नदियों का
3. (ख) दया , अहिंसा और प्रेम करना
4. (ग) 1936
5. (घ) ये सभी
6. (ख) धरती में नव-जीवन का संचार होता है ।
7. (ख) सूखी पड़ी मिट्टी
8. (ख) नव-जीवन की शुरुआत
9. (क) अपाहिज का रूप धारण करके
10. (ख) घोड़ा छीनने की घटना को किसी से न कहने के लिए

(ii) रिक्त स्थान भरें -

(1x8=8)

(बुद्धभूमि , चूमता , कप्तान , विश्वास , बीज , आकाश , सुन्दर और बलवान , रात के अँधेरे में)

1. ऊँचा खड़ा हिमालय आकाश चूमता है ।
2. वह युद्ध -भूमि मेरी , वह बुद्धभूमि मेरी
3. मेजर ध्यानचंद को वर्ष 1936 में कप्तान बनाया गया ।
4. नीले-नयनो से तात्पर्य आकाश से है ।
5. अंकुर फूटकर धरती के अन्दर छिपे बीज से बाहर निकलता है ।
6. बाबा भारती का घोड़ा अत्यधिक सुन्दर और बलवान था, जिसे देखकर खड्गसिंह भी चकित हो गया ।
7. बाबा भारती ने खड्गसिंह से कहा , “लोगों का विश्वास उठ जाएगा ।”

8. खड़गसिंह ने बाबा भारती के घोड़े को रात के अँधेरे में लौटाया ।

(iii) सही या गलत लिखो –

(6x1=6)

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. (गलत) | 2. (सही) | 3. (सही) |
| 4 (गलत) | 5.(सही) | 6. (सही) |

(iv) व्याकरण आधारित प्रश्न -

(10)

(1) (2)

(क) त्रिवेणी - तीन नदियों का समाहार - द्विगु समास

(ख) राम-सीता – राम और सीता – द्वन्द्व समास

(2) (4x 1/2 =2)

(क) आकाश – गगन , नभ (ख) समुद्र – सागर , जलधि

(ग) धरती – वसुंधरा , पृथ्वी (घ) अमृत – पीयूष , सुधा

(3) (4x 1/2 =2)

(क) जीवन x मृत्यु (ख) अमृत x विष (ग) भय x निर्भय (घ) पुण्य x पाप

(4) (1/2 x 4=2)

(क) मालिक – मालकिन (ख) साधु – साध्वी

(ग) कवि x कवयित्री (घ) दास x दासी

(5) (2x1=2)

(क) फूले न समाना - बाबा भारती अपने घोड़े सुल्तान को देखकर फूले न समाते थे

(ख) मुँह मोड़ लेना – बाबा भारती ने सुल्तान से मुँह मोड़ लिया ।

(v) लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न -

(6x1=6)

1. 'मातृभूमि' कविता में हिमालय पर्वत भारत की भौगोलिक महानता का प्रतीक है ।
2. वर्ष 1933 में 'पंजाब रेजिमेंट' का मुकाबला 'सैम्पर्स एंड माइनर्स टीम' के साथ हुआ ।
3. 'पहली बूँद' कविता में कवि ने सूखे होठों पर गिरी वर्षा की बूँद अमृत के समान बताया है ।
4. बाबा भारती के घोड़े का नाम सुल्तान था तथा वह बहुत सुन्दर और बलवान घोड़ा था ।
5. खड़गसिंह ने घोड़ा चुराने के लिए अपाहिज का रूप धारण किया ।



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कक्षा /Class: VI विषय /Subject: SCIENCE माह/ Month: April/June अंक/Marks: 40
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: The Wonderful World of Science ,Diversity
in the Living World

Section A – Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. (b) Making observations and asking a question
2. (b) Explore and understand the natural world systematically
3. (b) Need for nutrition, respiration, and response to stimuli
4. (c) Climbers
5. (b) Reduce resistance while moving through water
6. (b) Frog
7. (b) Transpiration
8. (b) Reduce water loss through transpiration
9. (c) Polar/Mountain habitat
10. (b) One main thick primary root with smaller lateral branches

Section B – Assertion & Reason (1 mark each)

11. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
12. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
13. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
14. (c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

Section C – Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

15. Curious and observant
Honest and open-minded

(Any two suitable qualities may be accepted.)

16. Curiosity encourages us to ask questions.

- It helps us explore, investigate, and discover new knowledge.

17. Identify the type of plant:

- Pumpkin – **Creeper**
- Neem – **Tree**
- Rose – **Shrub**
- Spinach – **Herb**

18 .**Habitat:** The natural home or environment where an organism lives.

- **Terrestrial habitat** – Example: Desert/Forest
- **Aquatic habitat** – Example: Pond/Ocean

19.

Herbs

Soft, green stem

Small plants

Example: Spinach

Shrubs

Hard, woody stem

Medium-sized plants

Example: Rose

Section D – Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

20. Observe and ask a question.

Form a hypothesis.

Conduct an experiment.

Record and analyze observations.

Draw a conclusion and communicate the results.

21. **Biodiversity** is the variety of living organisms in a particular area.

- Importance:
 - Maintains ecological balance.
 - Provides food, medicine, and other resources.
 - Helps organisms survive and adapt to environmental changes.

22. Hump stores fat for energy.

- Long eyelashes and closable nostrils protect from sand.
- Broad, padded feet help walk on loose sand.

(Other correct adaptations may also be accepted.)

23. **Feature Monocot Dicot**

Cotyledons One Two

Leaf venation Parallel Reticulate (net-like)

Root system Fibrous Taproot

Section E – Case-Based Question (4 marks)

24.

a) Desert

b) Streamlined body (or fins help in swimming)

c) A frog lives both on land and in water.

d) Thick fur (or a thick layer of blubber) helps it survive in cold regions.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class: VI विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: April-June अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Locating places on earth, Time line and source of History, Family and community

Multiple-choice questions:

1X10=10 Marks

1. c) Europe
2. c) Sketch
3. d) 11:30 am
4. b) Millennium
5. d) Anthropologists
6. a) Manuscripts
7. a) panchanga
8. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
9. c) Duty
10. a) Family

11. Maps use specific symbols to represent various features efficiently and clearly. Symbols help to avoid clutter and make maps easier to understand. They are standardized to ensure consistency and prevent confusion.

2 Marks

12. Nuclear Family:

2 Marks

Advantages:

- Greater independence and privacy for the couple.
- Easier to make decisions without consulting extended family.
- Nuclear families provide autonomy and less interference.

Disadvantages:

- Limited support system, especially during tough times.
- More pressure on the couple to handle all responsibilities themselves.

13. The main parts of a map are:

3 Marks

- Distance: Shows how far things are from each other.
- Direction: Shows which way is north, south, east, and west.

- Symbols: Little pictures or icons that represent different things like buildings, roads, and parks.

14. The family unit is important because:

3 Marks

- Family is the fundamental unit of any society.
- It gives love, care, cooperation, etc. among its members.
- Each member has specific roles and responsibilities towards other members of the family.
- Family provides an environment where children can learn important values like ahimsa, dana, seva, tyaga, etc.
- Family teaches children traditions and practices.
- Children get experiences of household works.
- During any difficulties family members come forward to support each other.

15. Historical time is measured through various methods, primarily using calendars and timelines. Different cultures have developed unique ways of marking time, often based on significant events, such as the reign of a ruler or the birth of an important person. Today, the Gregorian calendar is widely used, with years divided into the Common Era (CE) and Before Common Era (BCE). Major periods of time are also divided into centuries (100 years) and millenniums (1,000 years), helping us place historical events in a chronological order.

3 Marks

16.a) Homo sapiens

1 Mark

b) For safety/help

1 Mark

c) Early humans faced many challenges from nature and lived in bands or groups to help each other. They were constantly seeking shelter and food, and were mainly hunters and gatherers; this means that they relied on hunting and collecting edible plants and fruits for their survival.

2 Marks

17. Local time is based on the position of the sun in the sky at a specific location, changing from one place to another as the Earth rotates. It varies continuously with longitude, meaning that places at different longitudes have different local times. For instance, the sun rises and sets earlier in the east than in the west. Standard time, on the other hand, is a uniform time set for a region or country, usually established by law or custom. It simplifies timekeeping and communication across larger areas by standardizing the time within each time zone. For example, India uses Indian Standard Time (IST), which is the same across the entire country, even though local times would vary due to its width. This standardization helps avoid confusion and makes scheduling across different locations more convenient. Thus, while local time

varies with longitude, standard time provides a consistent reference within a defined area. 5 Marks

18. List of Supportive People outside my family: (Any Five points) 5 Marks

- School Principal ensures a safe, conducive learning environment in the school.
- Friends offer emotional support, companionship and foster a sense of belonging.
- Teachers provide education, guidance, and academic support to achieve my goals.
- Tutors help in understanding difficult subjects.
- Bus/auto driver transports me safely to and from school daily.
- Neighbours help in any emergency, creating a supportive community.
- Doctors and nurses ensure my health and well-being with proper medical care.
- Local shopkeepers supply essential goods and services for daily needs.

Map Questions

1X3=3 Marks

19. Locate the following places on the political map of India: (Refer page number 18 of the text book).

- a) Ujjayini
- b) Kumari
- c) Delhi

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परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / **Worksheet (2026-27)**

कक्षा /Class: VI विषय /Subject: ENGLISH माह/ Month: APRIL अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: A BOTTLE OF DEW

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student:

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

I. Extract-Based Question (4 x 1 = 4)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

I Passage: "Rama Natha was a rich man's son. His father left him a large tract of land when he died. But Rama Natha did not do any work. He spent all his time searching for a magic potion that could turn any object into gold. He believed that somewhere in the world, there was a secret trick to getting rich without working. His wife, Madhumati, was worried because all their wealth was slowly running out."

1. What did Rama Natha inherit from his father?
2. How did Rama Natha spend his days instead of farming?
3. Why was his wife, Madhumati, worried?
4. Find a word in the passage that means "a piece of land, especially a large one".

or

II Passage: "Rama Natha looked at the copper vessel, then at the water, and finally at the Sage. 'But Sage Mahipati,' he cried, 'you

promised to turn this copper into gold! The copper has not changed at all!" The Sage smiled kindly. He called Madhumati inside. She came in carrying a large wooden box. The Sage opened it, and Rama Natha's eyes widened in surprise. The box was completely filled with glittering gold coins!"

1. Why was Rama Natha upset with Sage Mahipati initially?
2. What did Madhumati bring into the room?
3. What was actually inside the wooden box that shocked Rama Natha?
4. Find a word from the passage that means *"to look at something with wide-open eyes, typically in surprise or wonder"*.

II. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(8 x 1 = 8)

1. **Who did Rama Natha visit to get help in finding the magic potion?**
 - A) A rich merchant in the city
 - B) A wise sage named Sage Mahipati
 - C) The king of the land
 - D) A clever thief
2. **What condition did the Sage set for creating the magic potion?**
 - A) Rama Natha had to collect 5 liters of winter dew drops from banana leaves.
 - B) Rama Natha had to pay a thousand gold coins.
 - C) Rama Natha had to travel across five oceans.
 - D) Rama Natha had to dig a deep well in the desert.
3. **How many years did it take Rama Natha to collect the required amount of dew?**
 - A) One winter season
 - B) Six months
 - C) Six years
 - D) Two years
4. **What did Sage Mahipati actually pour onto the copper vessel to show the "magic"?**
 - A) The real dew drops collected by Rama Natha
 - B) A secret chemical fluid from the mountains
 - C) Ordinary water mixed with gold dust
 - D) Simple, regular water with no magic potion at all

5. **Why did the Sage specify that the banana trees must be planted and grown by Rama Natha himself?**
- A) Because the magic wouldn't work on hired laborers' trees.
 - B) To ensure Rama Natha engaged in physical labor and farming.
 - C) Because banana leaves grown by others don't produce dew.
 - D) To test if Rama Natha could remember instructions.
6. **How did Rama Natha's reputation in the village change over the six years?**
- A) He became known as a lazy dreamer.
 - B) He became known as an expert magician.
 - C) He became known as a hardworking and dedicated plantation owner.
 - D) He became known as a thief.
7. **Why did the sage Mahipati tell Rama Natha to plant banana trees and collect morning dew?**
- A) Because banana dew is the only ingredient that can physically turn copper into gold.
 - B) He wanted Rama Natha to brew a special herbal medicine for the village.
 - C) He wanted to trick Rama Natha into working hard on his fields so he would realize that labor, not magic, creates wealth.
 - D) The sage wanted to buy the banana plantation from Rama Natha after six years.
8. **Who was the ultimate strategist who managed the business aspect of the plantation while Rama Natha gathered dew?**
- A) Sage Mahipati
 - B) Madhumati
 - C) Rama Natha's father
 - D) The village headman

III. State True or False

(6 x 1 = 6)

1. Rama Natha planted the banana trees himself and took care of them diligently for years.
2. Madhumati was angry when Rama Natha spent years collecting the dew drops.
3. The real wealth came from the sale of bananas grown on the vast plantation.

4. Sage Mahipati used actual magic spells to help Rama Natha turn copper into gold at the end.
5. The box of gold coins shown by the sage at the end of the story was actually earned by selling the bananas grown on Rama Natha's plantation.
6. Sage Mahipati was an old cheat who wanted to take away all of Rama Natha's property.

IV. Short Answer Questions (20–30 words)

(6 x 2 = 12)

1. Why did Sage Mahipati agree to help Rama Natha when he knew magic potions didn't exist?
2. What regular tasks did Rama Natha have to perform every single morning to collect the dew drops?
3. How did Madhumati help turn the banana plantation into a highly profitable business?
4. Why did it take as long as six years for Rama Natha to gather five liters of dew?
5. How did Rama Natha's perspective on his vast land change from the beginning of the story to the end?
6. What does the "glittering gold coins" inside the box reveal about Madhumati's intelligence?

V. Long Answer Questions (50–80 words)

(2 x 5 = 10)

Answer ANY TWO from the following.

1. Explain the clever trick Sage Mahipati used to teach Rama Natha the value of hard work. How did the "magic potion" turn out to be a lesson?
2. How does the story "A Bottle of Dew" show that wealth created through honest labor is better than searching for shortcuts or miracles?
3. Imagine the conversation between Rama Natha and his wife Madhumati on their walk back home from the Sage's hermitage. Write their discussion about the lesson they learned.
4. Analyze the character of Sage Mahipati. Why is he considered a true teacher or guide rather than a typical magician?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class:**VI** विषय /Subject: **ENGLISH** माह/ Month: **APRIL** अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: **THE RAVEN AND THE FOX**

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student:

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:_____ दिनांक /Date:

I. Choose the correct answer.

(5 x 1 = 5)

1. Why did the Fox praise the Raven?

- a) To make friends with him b) To get the morsel
c) To help him sing d) To protect him

2. What was the Raven holding?

- a) A flower b) A stick c) A morsel d) A leaf

3. What kind of voice did the Raven have?

- a) Sweet b) Melodious c) Loud d) A croak

4. What happened when the Raven opened his beak?

- a) He flew away b) He started singing
c) The morsel fell down d) The Fox ran away

5. The moral of the poem is:

- a) Always sing loudly. b) Do not trust false praise
c) Share food with everyone. d) Birds are better than animals.

II. Extract-Based Question

(5 x 1 = 5)

*"He opened his beak to show his skill,
And dropped the piece from his open bill."*

*The Fox caught it up before it fell,
And said, 'Sir Raven, you sing right well!'"*

1. Why did the Raven open his beak?
2. What happened to the piece of food when the Raven opened his bill?
3. What action did the Fox take before the piece reached the ground?
4. What tone does the Fox use when he says, "*Sir Raven, you sing right well!*"?
5. Find words from the extract that mean the same as:
 - (a) A bird's mouth/beak: _____
 - (b) Talent or expertise: _____

III. Answer the following in 20-30 words.

(5 x 2 = 10)

1. Why did the Fox flatter the Raven?
2. What mistake did the Raven make?
3. What happened after the Raven opened his beak?
4. What lesson does the poem teach us?
5. Describe Fox's character in two points.

IV. Answer the following in 100-120 words:

(4 x 5 = 20)

1. How can confidence become overconfidence? Explain with reference to the Raven.
2. Is it always wrong to praise someone? Explain the difference between genuine appreciation and flattery
3. Describe how the fox tricked the raven into dropping the piece of cheese. What lesson does the story teach us?
4. Explain the characters of the raven and the fox. What qualities of each character are shown in the story? Support your answer with examples



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / **Worksheet (2026-27)**

कक्षा /Class:**VI** विषय /Subject: **ENGLISH** माह/ Month: **JUNE** अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: **The Unlikely Best Friends**

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student:

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

I Extract-Based Questions

(4 x 1 = 4)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

I Passage: "Days passed, and the bond between the two grew stronger. They spent all their time together. Gajaraj would splash water on the dog while bathing, and the dog would bark happily. However, their happiness did not last long. A farmer from a nearby village came looking for his lost dog. When he saw the dog in the stable, he claimed him immediately."

1. How did Gajaraj and the dog show their joy while bathing? (1)
2. Why did their happiness come to an end? (1)
3. What does the word "*claimed*" mean in this context? (1)
4. How did the bond between the two animals change as the days passed? (1)

or

II Passage: "The news of the elephant's illness reached the King. He immediately sent for the royal doctor. The doctor examined

Gajaraj thoroughly but could find no physical ailment. 'Your Majesty,' the doctor reported, 'Gajaraj is not physically sick. He is suffering from a deep sorrow. He has lost someone very dear to him.' The King was surprised. He asked the mahout if the elephant had lost a companion."

1. Why did the King send for the royal doctor? (1)
2. What did the doctor conclude after examining Gajaraj thoroughly? (1)
3. Find a word in the passage that is a synonym for **"sickness or disease"**. (1)
4. Why was the King surprised by the doctor's report? (1)

II Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(6 x 1 = 6)

Choose the correct option for each question:

1. What did Gajaraj lack in the royal stables despite having all comforts?

A) Delicious food B) A spacious home C) A true friend D) Clean water

2. Why did the farmer tie Buntree up with a rope when he brought him home?

- A) Buntree was trying to bite the sheep.
- B) Buntree kept trying to run back to the palace stables.
- C) The farmer wanted to punish Buntree.
- D) It was a rule in the village.

3. What specific word does the story use to describe the elephant trainer?

A) Driver B) Mahout C) Ranger D) Shepherd

4. The phrase "suffering from a deep sorrow" implies that Gajaraj was:

- A) Having a severe stomach ache.
- B) Experiencing immense emotional sadness.
- C) Angry at the mahout for not feeding him.
- D) Tired after a long day of hard royal work.

5. What did the farmer do when he saw that Buntree refused to eat and looked completely miserable at home?

A) He gave him better, more expensive food.

- B) He decided to sell him to someone else.
- C) He untied him and let him go back to his friend
- D) He took him to the royal doctor for treatment.

6. The double reunion at the end of the story refers to the friendship between:

- A) The King and the Farmer, as well as the Minister and the Mahout.
- B) The Elephant and the Dog, as well as the Mahout and the Farmer.
- C) The Elephant and the King, as well as the Dog and the Farmer.
- D) The Mahout and the King, as well as the Elephant and the Minister.

III. State whether True or False **(5 x 1 = 5)**

1. Gajaraj was an ordinary elephant who worked in a lumber yard.
2. The dog was initially terrified of Gajaraj and ran away.
3. The mahout tried to chase the dog away when he first saw him.
4. The farmer kept Buntree tied up because Buntree tried to run back to the stable.
5. The King ordered the farmer to return the dog to the royal stable.

IV. Match the words from the story with their correct meanings:

(5 x 1 = 5)

Word	Meaning
1. Nudged	A. Very unhappy, full of sorrow
2. Miserable	B. Pushed or poked gently, usually with a nose or trunk
3. Stray	C. An animal or person living in isolation or without companions
4. Lonelier	D. To form a deep emotional link or friendship
5. Bond	E. A homeless or lost animal wandering without a destination

V. Short Answer Questions (20–30 words)

(5 x 2 = 10)

Answer ANY FIVE from the following.

1. What did Gajaraj do when the dog first entered his stable late at night?
2. How did the King find out about the unusual situation regarding the royal elephant?
3. What changes did the mahout notice in Gajaraj's behavior after Buntree left?
4. How can we tell that Gajaraj was a generous elephant from his very first meeting with the stray dog?
5. What physical game did Buntree and Gajaraj play together that showed their trust in one another?
6. What did the farmer realize when he looked at Buntree's miserable state at his house?
7. How did the story end up changing the relationship between the mahout and the farmer?

VI . Value-Based Long Answer Questions (50–80 words)

(2 x 5 = 10)

Answer ANY TWO from the following.

1. Imagine you are the Mahout. Write a short diary entry explaining how you felt on the day Buntree was taken away, and what you planned to do to save Gajaraj.
2. The story shows that true friends understand each other even without speaking a common language. Discuss how this communication without words is highlighted between Gajaraj and Buntree.
3. The story highlights the contrast between physical luxury and emotional happiness. Explain how this is shown through Gajaraj's life before and after meeting Buntree.
4. Imagine the scene where Buntree is untied by the farmer and runs back to the palace. Describe the emotions of the two animals when they finally see each other again.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / **Worksheet (2026-27)**

कक्षा /Class: VI विषय /Subject: ENGLISH माह/ Month: APRIL अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: RAMA TO THE RESCUE

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student:

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

I. Extract-Based Question

(4 x 1 = 4)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

I Passage:

"When the couple hears a thief outside, they don't panic. Instead, they pretend to have a loud conversation about naming their child 'Rama.' Since the local policeman (Kotwal) is also named Rama, he hears his name being called in different tones and rushes to the house. Because they acted 'softly' at first and then 'very loudly,' they managed to alert the right person without the thief suspecting anything."

1. What did the couple hear that made them alert?
2. What did they pretend to discuss to trick the thief?
3. Who was "Rama" in the village, and why did he rush to their house?
4. Find a word in the passage that means "to feel sudden uncontrollable fear or anxiety".

or

II Passage: "By the time the thief realized what was happening, the neighbors had already gathered around the house, alerted by the Kotwal. The thief looked around wildly, searching for an escape route, but the street was completely blocked. The village headman praised the quick thinking of the couple, noting that their clever use of voice modulation saved the entire neighborhood from a major loss."

1. Why was the thief unable to escape the scene?
2. Who praised the husband and wife for their action?
3. What specific technique did the couple use to trick the thief?
4. Find a word in the passage that means *"to come together or assemble in one place"*.

II. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(8 x 1 = 8)

1. **What is a "Kotwal" in the context of this South Indian village folk tale?**
A) The village headman B) The local policeman or village guard
C) A royal doctor D) A sneaky robber
2. **Why didn't the husband and wife scream for help directly when they noticed the thief?**
A) They were too terrified to make a sound.
B) They wanted to let the thief steal their valuables.
C) They didn't want the thief to suspect their plan and run away.
D) They thought the thief was a family friend.
3. **The couple intentionally changed their voice modulations from:**
A) Quickly to slowly B) Angrily to happily
C) Softly to very loudly D) Crying to laughing
4. **Which character trait best describes the husband and wife in this story?**
A) Foolish and careless
B) Quick-witted and calm under pressure
C) Greedy and dynamic
D) Angry and physically aggressive
5. **What did the thief hope to discover by listening to the couple's quiet conversation?**

- A) The location of the village temple
 - B) The hiding place of their wealth and gold
 - C) The baby's actual birth date
 - D) The path to the next village
6. **How did the thief feel right before the Kotwal put a hand on his shoulder?**
- A) Terrified and suspicious
 - B) Confident and amused
 - C) Sleepy and bored
 - D) Regretful and sad
7. **Why did the couple choose the name "Rama" instead of any other random name?**
- A) It was the husband's grandfather's name.
 - B) It was a very popular name in the neighboring state.
 - C) They knew it would force the village Kotwal to respond immediately.
 - D) The thief's name happened to be Rama.
8. **What would have likely happened if the couple had immediately yelled "Thief! Thief!"?**
- A) The Kotwal would have ignored them completely.
 - B) The thief might have panicked and attacked them or escaped before help arrived.
 - C) The neighbors would have thought it was a game.
 - D) The thief would have given them money.

III. State True or False

(6 x 1 = 6)

1. The thief realized instantly that the couple was calling out to the village Kotwal.
2. Rama, the Kotwal, was alert and dutifully responded to hearing his name.
3. The couple used physical strength and weapons to fight off the thief.
4. The story "Rama to the Rescue" originated as a popular folk tale from Tamil Nadu.
5. The husband and wife shouted the name "Rama" softly at first and then very loudly to alert the Kotwal.

6. The thief entered the house easily because the husband had accidentally left the front door wide open when he came back from the fields.

IV. Short Answer Questions (20–30 words)

(6 x 2 = 12)

1. How did the wife first realize that there was a thief outside their house?
2. Why did the thief stay quiet and listen closely to the couple's conversation instead of running away?
3. How did Rama the Kotwal contribute to the final outcome of the incident?
4. How does the story highlight that the Kotwal was dedicated to his duty?
5. What role did the neighbors play once the Kotwal arrived at the house?
6. What was the thief's mistake while executing his robbery plan?

V. Long Answer Questions (50–80 words)

(2 x 5 = 10)

Answer ANY TWO from the following.

1. Describe the clever plan devised by the couple. How did they use voice modulation ("softly" vs. "very loudly") to alert the Kotwal without alerting the thief?
2. The moral of this folk tale is "Wisdom is stronger than fear." Explain how the story demonstrates this life lesson through the actions of the main characters.
3. Imagine the conversation between the Kotwal and the thief immediately after the arrest. Write a short dialogue script or description showing how the Kotwal mocks the thief's foolishness.
4. If you were in a similar emergency situation, what key strategy from the couple's behavior would you apply to keep yourself safe? Explain your answer.



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
कार्यपत्रक (2026-27)

कक्षा: 6 **विषय: हिन्दी** **माह: अप्रैल से जून** **अंक: 40**
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम: पाठ -1(मातृभूमि), 2(गोल), 3(पहली बूँद), 4(हार की जीत)
विद्यार्थी का नाम: _____
अनुक्रमांक: _____ **कक्षा/अनुभाग:** _____ **दिनांक:** _____

निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए

(i) बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न -

(1x10=10)

1. 'मातृभूमि' कविता में सागर कहाँ झूमता है ?
(क) हिमालय के चरणों में (ख) भारत माता के चरणों में
(ग) गंगा के किनारे (घ) यमुना के तट पर
2. त्रिवेणी किसका संगम है ?
(क) तीन नदियों का (ख) तीन पर्वतों का
(ग) तीन सागरों का (घ) तीन संस्कृतियों का
3. गौतम बुद्ध ने संसार को क्या सिखाया ?
(क) युद्ध करना (ख) दया, अहिंसा और प्रेम करना
(ग) व्यापार करना (घ) राजनीति करना
4. मेजर ध्यानचंद ने किस वर्ष बर्लिन ओलम्पिक में भाग लिया था ?
(क) 1928 में (ख) 1932 (ग) 1936 (घ) 1940
5. मेजर ध्यानचंद ने सफलता का मूलमंत्र किसे बताया ?
(क) लगन (ख) साधना (ग) खेल भावना (घ) ये सभी
6. 'पहली बूँद' कविता में कवि के अनुसार वर्षा की पहली बूँद धरती पर गिरने से क्या होता है ?
(क) धरती सूख जाती है। (ख) धरती में नव-जीवन का संचार होता है।
(ग) धरती पर फूल खिल जाते हैं। (घ) धरती जलमग्न हो जाती है।
7. 'पहली बूँद' कविता के अनुसार धरती के सूखे अध्रों का क्या अर्थ है ?
(क) सूखी झीलें (ख) सूखी पड़ी मिट्टी
(ग) बंजर वनस्पति (घ) नदी की धाराएँ
8. 'पहली बूँद' कविता के अनुसार धरती पर अंकुर फूटने का क्या संकेत है ?
(क) जीवन का अंत (ख) नव-जीवन की शुरुआत
(ग) पतझड़ का आगमन (घ) सूखापन
9. खड्गसिंह ने बाबा भारती का घोड़ा कैसे छीना ?
(क) अपाहिज का रूप धारण करके (ख) रात में चोरी से
(ग) लड़ाई करके (घ) व्यापार के बहाने से
10. बाबा भारती ने खड्गसिंह से क्या प्रार्थना की ?

(क) घोड़ा लौटाने के लिए (ख) घोड़ा छीनने की घटना को किसी से न कहने के लिए

(ग) धन माँगने के लिए (घ) मदद करने के लिए

(ii) कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों से रिक्त स्थान भरें -

(1x8=8)

(बुद्धभूमि, चूमता, कप्तान, विश्वास, बीज, आकाश, सुन्दर और बलवान, रात के अँधेरे में)

1. ऊँचा खड़ा हिमालय आकाश ----- है।
2. वह युद्ध-भूमि मेरी, वह ----- मेरी।
3. मेजर ध्यानचंद को वर्ष 1936 में ----- बनाया गया।
4. नीले-नयनों से तात्पर्य ----- से है।
5. अंकुर फूटकर धरती के अन्दर छिपे ----- से बाहर निकलता है।
6. बाबा भारती का घोड़ा अत्यधिक ----- था, जिसे देखकर खड़गसिंह भी चकित हो गया।
7. बाबा भारती ने खड़गसिंह से कहा, "लोगों का ----- उठ जाएगा।"
8. खड़गसिंह ने बाबा भारती के घोड़े को ----- में लौटाया।

(iii) सही या गलत लिखो -

(6x1=6)

1. 'गोल' पाठ में लेखक ने प्रतिद्वंद्वी खिलाड़ी को चोट पहुँचाकर बदला लिया। ()
2. लेखक मेजर ध्यानचंद के अनुसार, खेल भावना से ही सफलता मिलती है। ()
3. मेजर ध्यानचंद को 'हाँकी का जादूगर' कहते हैं। ()
4. धरती की चिर-प्यास बुझाने का अर्थ धरती की नमी को कम करना है। ()
5. बाबा भारती का मानना था कि वह सुल्तान के बिना नहीं रह सकते। ()
6. भगवान भजन के बाद का सारा समय बाबा भारती सुल्तान के साथ बिताते थे। ()

(iv) व्याकरण आधारित प्रश्न -

(10)

- (1) निम्नलिखित समस्त पदों का विग्रह करते हुए समास का नाम लिखिए (2)
(क) त्रिवेणी (ख) राम-सीता
- (2) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए - (4x 1/2 =2)
(क) आकाश (ख) समुद्र (ग) धरती (घ) अमृत
- (3) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए - (1/2 x 4=2)
(क) जीवन (ख) अमृत (ग) भय (घ) पुण्य
- (4) दिए गए शब्दों के लिंग परिवर्तन कीजिए - (1/2 x 4=2)
(क) मालिक (ख) साधु (ग) कवि (घ) दास
- (5) मुहावरों से वाक्य बनाइए - (2x1=2)
(क) फूले न समाना (ख) मुँह मोड़ लेना

(v) लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न -

(6x1=6)

1. 'मातृभूमि' कविता में कौन-सा पर्वत भारत की भौगोलिक महानता का प्रतीक है ?
2. वर्ष 1933 में 'पंजाब रेजिमेंट' का मुकाबला किसके साथ हुआ ?
3. 'पहली बूँद' कविता में कवि ने सूखे होठों पर गिरी वर्षा की बूँद किसके समान बताया है ?
4. बाबा भारती के घोड़े का क्या नाम था तथा वह कैसा घोड़ा था ?
5. खड़गसिंह ने घोड़ा चुराने के लिए क्या किया ?
6. बादल करुणा से भरे आँसू किस रूप में बहा रहा है ?



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class: VI विषय /Subject: SCIENCE माह/ Month: April-June अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered :The Wonderful World of Science, Diversity in the Living World

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.: _____ दिनांक /Date: _____

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises 24 questions divided into 5 Sections: A, B, C, D, and E.
2. Section A: Q1 to Q10 are Multiple Choice Questions carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B: Q11 to Q14 are Assertion-Reason Questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section C: Q15 to Q19 are Short Answer Questions carrying 2 marks each.
5. Section D: Q20 to Q23 are Short Answer Questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. Section E: Q24 is a Case-Based Question carrying 4 marks.

Sl. No.		Marks
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SECTION – A

Multiple Choice Questions: Each Question carries 1 mark(10x1=10)

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Which step comes FIRST in a scientific inquiry or method?
(a) Conducting an experiment
(b) Making observations and asking a question
(c) Drawing a final conclusion
(d) Publishing research results | 1 |
| 2. | Science primarily helps us to:
(a) Memorize facts without understanding
(b) Explore and understand the natural world systematically
(c) Avoid asking questions about nature
(d) Create imaginary rules for living organisms | 1 |
| 3. | Which of the following is a key characteristic of all living organisms?
(a) Ability to move from place to place rapidly
(b) Need for nutrition, respiration, and response to stimuli
(c) Presence of green leaves | 1 |

- (d) Ability to make sound
4. Plants with weak stems that take support on neighboring structures and climb up are called: 1
- (a) Herbs (b) Shrubs (c) Climbers (d) Creepers
5. Fish have a streamlined body shape. This adaptation primarily helps them to: 1
- (a) Stay warm in cold water
(b) Reduce resistance while moving through water
(c) Float on the water surface effortlessly
(d) Breathe oxygen directly from air
6. Which of the following organisms is an example of an amphibian? 1
- (a) Pigeon (b) Frog (c) Earthworm (d) Snake
7. The process by which plants release extra water in the form of vapour through stomata is known as:
- (a) Photosynthesis (b) Transpiration (c) Germination (d) Respiration
8. Cactus plants have leaves modified into spines primarily to: 1
- (a) Attract insects for pollination
(b) Reduce water loss through transpiration
(c) Store excess food for winter
(d) Produce seeds quickly
9. Which habitat is characterised by extremely low temperature, heavy snow, and animals with thick fur or blubber? 1
- (a) Desert habitat (b) Aquatic habitat
(c) Polar / Mountain habitat (d) Grassland habitat
10. A taproot system consists of: 1
- (a) Many thin, cluster-like roots of equal size arising from the base of the stem
(b) One main thick primary root with smaller lateral branches
(c) Aerial roots growing from branches
(d) Roots that grow on other plants

SECTION – B (4x1=4)

Directions for Q11 to Q14: Select the correct option from the choices below:

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

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

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

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

11. Assertion (A): Scientific experiments must be repeated multiple times to ensure reliable results. 1
- Reason (R): Repeating experiments helps eliminate errors and confirms that observations are consistent.

12. Assertion (A): Desert plants like Cactus have thick, fleshy stems. 1
Reason (R): The stem of a cactus stores water and carries out photosynthesis.
13. Assertion (A): Classification makes study of organisms easier. 1
Reason (R): Organisms are grouped by similarities.
14. Assertion (A): Monocot plants generally show parallel venation in leaves. Reason (R): 1
Parallel venation means veins are arranged in a net-like pattern.

SECTION – C (5x2=10)

Short Answer Questions: Each question carries 2 marks

15. State any two qualities of a good scientist 2
16. Why is curiosity important in learning science? 2
17. Identify the type of plant (herbs, shrubs, trees, climbers or creepers) : 2
Pumpkin Neem Rose Spinach
18. Define 'Habitat'. Name the two main categories of habitats with one example for each. 2
19. Differentiate between Herbs and Shrubs based on their stem size and nature. Give 2
one example of each.

SECTION –D (4x3=12)

Short Answer Questions: Each question carries 3 marks

20. Describe the main steps involved in the scientific method . 3
21. What is biodiversity? Why is it important to protect biodiversity? 3
22. Explain three special structural adaptations that help camels survive comfortably in 3
hot desert conditions
23. Differentiate between monocot plants and dicot plants based on: 3
- Number of cotyledons
 - Leaf venation
 - Root system

SECTION – E (1X4=4)

4

Read the following passage carefully and answer the sub-questions that follow:

24. Rahul visited a zoo and observed different animals. He noticed that the camel lived in the desert, fish lived in water, frog lived both on land and in water, and polar bear lived in very cold regions. He understood that each animal has special features that help it survive in its habitat.

Answer the following:

- a) What is the habitat of a camel? (1)
- b) Name one adaptation of a fish for swimming. (1)
- c) Why is a frog called an amphibian? (1)
- d) Mention one adaptation of a polar bear for surviving in cold regions. (1)



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2026-27)

कक्षा /Class: VI विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: April-June अंक/Marks: 40

दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Locating places on earth, Time line and source of History, Family and community

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No._____ **कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec.:**_____ **दिनांक /Date:** _____

Answer the following multiple-choice questions: 1X10=10 Marks

- The Equator does not pass through which of the following continents:
 a) South America b) Africa c) Europe d) Asia
- Which of the following is not a component of a map?
 a) Distance b) Direction c) Sketch d) Symbol
- When it is 5 pm in India, what is the time of Greenwich?
 a) 11:00 am b) 11:00 pm c) 11:30 pm d) 11:30 am
- What is a period of 1000 years called?
 a) Decade b) Millennium c) Century d) Era
- Who studies human societies and cultures from the oldest times to the present?
 a) Archaeologists b) Geologists c) Paleontologists d) Anthropologists.
- Which of the following is NOT an archaeological source of history?
 a) Manuscripts b) Pottery c) Ancient Coins d) Tools
- A ----- is a book of tables which lists the days of each month along with related astronomical data.
 a) panchanga b) panchathantra c) Jataka d) almanac

8. Assertion Reason Question:

Assertion (A) A map is a representation or a drawing of some area.

Reason (R) Representing a sphere accurately on a flat sheet of paper is not possible.

Codes:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true, but R is false
- A is false, but R is true

9. What does 'dharma' refer to in Indian culture?
a. Service b. Charity c. Duty d. Non-violence
10. The basic unit of society is the-----.
a) Family b) School c) Playground d) Market

Very Short Answer Questions

2X2=4 Marks

11. Why do maps use specific symbols?
12. Write one advantage and disadvantage of nuclear family.

Short Answer Questions

3X3=9 Marks

13. What are the main components of a map?
14. Why is the family unit important? Explain any three points.
15. How do we measure historical time?

Case Base Question

4x1=4 Marks

16. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

Modern humans (Homo sapiens) have walked the planet for about 300,000 (three lakh) years. This appears to be a very long time, yet it is only a tiny fraction of the Earth's history. Let us have a quick look at our early history. Early humans faced many challenges from nature and lived in bands or groups to help each other. They were constantly seeking shelter and food, and were mainly hunters and gatherers; this means that they relied on hunting and collecting edible plants and fruits for their survival. Our early ancestors also had certain beliefs about the natural elements and possibly also some notion of afterlife.

- a) What is the scientific name of the modern human? 1-Mark
b) Why did Early humans live in bands? 1- Mark
b) What were the challenges face by early humans? 2 Marks

Long Answer Type Questions

5X2= 10 Marks

17. What is the difference between local time and standard time? Discuss.
18. Make a list of all the people outside your family that are supporting you through their work in one way or another. (Write any Five).

Map Questions

1X3=3 Marks

19. Locate the following places on the political map of India:
a) Ujjayini
b) Kumari
c) Delhi

=====