CBT NOV CLASS 6 QP & MS

ENGLISH

Q1. Who is Amber speaking to in the story?

a) Her grandmother

b) Neem Baba

c) A doctor

d) Her brother

A: b) Neem Baba

Q2. While writing a story, the beginning should –

a) Directly give the moral

b) Introduce the characters and setting

c) Only describe the weather

d) Be left empty

A: b) Introduce the characters and setting

Q3. Where was Neem Baba first born according to the lesson?

points

a) Africa

b) Myanmar or North India

c) America

d) Iran

A: b) Myanmar or North India

Q4. Which of these should be avoided in a message?

a) Date and time

b) Signature/Name

c) Long details and stories

d) Important information

A: c) Long details and stories

Q5. Who gave the name 'Neem' to the tree?

a) Indians

b) Iranians

c) Scientists

d) Farmers

A: b) Iranians

Q6 . Which word has a prefix?

a) Kindness b) Unhappy c) Teacher d) Childhood

A: b) Unhappy

Q7. What do doctors advise when a person has measles?

a) Drink neem oil

b) Burn neem wood

c) Sleep on neem leaves

d) Eat neem fruits

A: c) Sleep on neem leaves

Q8. What did Amber's grandmother prepare from neem flowers?

a) Herbal tea

b) Kajal for curing eye itching

c) Neem paste for skin

d) Soap for bathing

A: b) Kajal for curing eye itching

Q9. Which word has a suffix?

a) Rewrite b) Misplace c) Careful d) Prepaid

A: c) Careful

Q10. Choose the imperative sentence:

a) The tree is very useful.

b) Please water the Neem plant.

c) Neem grows in hot regions.

d) Neem gives us medicines.

A: b) Please water the Neem plant.

HINDI

1.मैं माखन कैसे खा सकता हूँ? इसके लिए श्रीकृष्ण ने क्या तर्क दिया?

क) मुझे तुम पराया समझती हो ।

ख)मेरी माता, तुम बहुत भोली हो ।

ग) मुझे यह लाठी-कंबल नहीं चाहिए ।

घ) मेरे छोटे-छोटे हाथ छींके तक कैसे जा सकते हैं?

A: घ) मेरे छोटे-छोटे हाथ छींके तक कैसे जा सकते हैं?

2.श्रीकृष्ण माँ के आने से पहले क्या कर रहे थे?

क) गाय चरा रहे थे।

ख) माखन खा रहे थे।

ग)मधुबन में भटक रहे थे।

घ) मित्रों के संग खेल रहे थे।

A: ख) माखन खा रहे थे।

3.सुबह होते ही श्रीकृष्ण कहाँ चले जाते थे?

(क) गाँव में

(ख) शहर में

(ग) मधुबन।

(घ) जंगल में

A: (ग) मधुबन।

4. श्रीकृष्ण ने किसे अपना बैरी बताया है?

(क) ग्वाल-बालों को।

(ख) यशोदा को

(ग) गायों को

(घ) फूलों को

5. श्रीकृष्ण अपनी माँ को क्या कहते हैं?

(क) तुम बहुत अच्छी हो

(ख) तुम बहुत भोली हो।

(ग) तुम बहुत समझदार हो

(घ) तुम बहुत दयालु हो

A:(ख) तुम बहुत भोली हो।

6.दीवान साहब द्वारा नौकरी छोड़ने के निश्चय का क्या कारण था ?

क) परमात्मा की याद

ख)राज-काज सँभालने योग्य शक्ति न रहना

ग) बदनामी का भय

घ) चालीस वर्ष की नौकरी पूरी हो जाना

A: ख)राज-काज सँभालने योग्य शक्ति न रहना

7.महाराज ने दीवान को ही उनका उत्तराधिकारी चुनने का कार्य उनके किस गुण के कारण सौंपा है ?

क) सादगी

ख) उदारता

ग)बल

घ) नीतिकुशलता

A: घ) नीतिकुशलता

8.दीवान के पद के लिए उम्मीदवार कैसे आमंत्रित किए गए थे?

(क) केवल अपनी शिक्षा के आधार पर

(ख) केवल लिखित परीक्षा के आधार पर

(ग) शिक्षा के बजाय आचार-व्यवहार और गुणों के आधार पर

(घ) शारीरिक क्षमता के आधार पर

A: (ग) शिक्षा के बजाय आचार-व्यवहार और गुणों के आधार पर

9.सरदार सुजानसिंह ने किस आधार पर पंडित जानकीनाथ को दीवान पद के लिए चुना?

(क) क्योंकि वह सबसे ज्ञानी थे

(ख) क्योंकि उन्होंने एक किसान की मदद की थी

(ग) क्योंकि वह सबसे ज्यादा बोलने वाले थे

(घ) क्योंकि वह सबसे अमीर थे

A: (ख) क्योंकि उन्होंने एक किसान की मदद की थी

10.पंडित जानकीनाथ का व्यवहार कैसा था?

(क) अहंकारी और घमंडी

(ख) विनम्र और परोपकारी

(ग) स्वार्थी और लालची

(घ) कठोर और निर्दयी

A: (ख) विनम्र और परोपकारी

MATHS

Q1) Two sides of a triangle are 5 cm and 4 cm. The perimeter of the triangle is 12 cm. The third side has length*

a) 1 cm

b) 2 cm

c) 3 cm

d) 6 cm

A: c) 3 cm

Q2) The perimeter of a rectangular piece of cardboard is 6 m. Its breadth is 1 m. Find its length.

a) 1 m

b) 2 m

c) 3 m

d) 6 m

A: b) 2 m

Q3) The area of a square of side 1 cm is

a) 1 square cm

b) 4 square cm

c) 9 square cm

d) 16 square cm

A: a) 1 square cm

Q4) The area of a rectangle of length 2 cm and breadth 1 cm is

1 square cm

2 square cm

4 square cm

8 square cm

A: 2 square cm

Q5) The perimeter of a triangle of sides 2 cm, 3 cm and 4 cm

9 cm

18 cm

27 cm

36 cm

A: 9 cm

Q6) The area of a rectangular sheet of paper is 20 square cm. Its length is 5 cm. Find its width.

1 cm

2 cm

3 cm

4 cm

A: 4 cm

Q7) Find the distance travelled by Sangeeta if she takes 5 rounds of a square park of side 10 m.

200 m

100 m

400 m

800 m

Q8) Find the cost of fencing a rectangular park of length 10 m and breadth 5 m at the rate of Rs 10 per metre.

Rs 600

Rs 300

Rs 150

Rs 1200

A: Rs 300

Q9) Find the side of the square whose perimeter is 20 m.

7 m

5 m

10 m

2 m

A: 5 m

Q10) What is the cost of tiling a rectangular plot of land 500 m long and 200 m wide at the rate of Rs 8 per hundred sq m?

a) 8000 Rs

b) 80000 Rs

c) 800 Rs

d) 10000 Rs.

A: 8000 Rs

SCIENCE

Q1 Which of the following is a soluble material?

(a) Chalk powder

(b) Sand

(c) Sugar

(d) Mustard oil

A: (c) Sugar

Q2 Matter is anything that _____

(a) Has colour and smell

(b) Is soft and can be compressed

(c) Has mass and occupies space

(d) Can be seen or touched

A:(c) Has mass and occupies space

Q3 Which of the following is not an example of matter?

(a) Water

(b) Air

(c) Diamond

(d) Thought

Q4. What property makes glass suitable for making windows?

(a) It is opaque

(b) It is soluble

(c) It is transparent

(d) It is rough

Glass is a transparent material through which we can see clearly so it is used in windows

Q5 The property of a material to be beaten into thin sheets is called........

(a) Malleability

(b) Ductility

(c) Brittleness

(d) Hardness

Feedback for incorrect answers

Malleability is a property of metal in which they can be converted in to thin sheets by hammering on it

Q6 Which substance was traditionally used in thermometers but is now avoided due to toxicity?

(a) Alcohol

(b) Mercury

(c) Water

(d) Glycerin

Feedback for incorrect answers

Mercury is a toxic substance so heat sensor based thermometeres are used

Q7 What is the normal temperature of a healthy human body in Fahrenheit?

(a) 97.6 °F

(b) 98.6 °F

(c) 99.6 °F

(d) 100.6 °F

Q8 What is the typical range of a laboratory thermometer?

(a) -10 °C to 50 °C

(b) -10 °C to 100 °C

(c) -10 °C to 110 °C

(d) -10 °C to 150 °C

Q9 Which type of thermometer was used during the COVID-19 pandemic for non-contact measurement?

(a) Digital thermometer

(b) Mercury thermometer

(c) Infrared thermometer

(d) Alcohol thermometer

Q10 The SI Unit for temperature is _____

(a) Celsius

(b) Fahrenheit

(c) Kelvin

(d) Both (a) and (b)

Q1. Stimulus: The cities of Harappan Civilisation (Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro) had well-laid roads, drainage systems and buildings made of baked bricks.

Stem: Which feature best shows that Harappan cities were well-planned urban centres?

A. Use of only mud walls for houses
B. Absence of public buildings
C. Roads laid out in straight lines and grid pattern
D. No trade with other regions

A: Roads laid out in straight lines and grid pattern

Q2. Stimulus: People in the Harappan civilisation began producing cotton cloth, using spindle-whorls and weaving.

Stem: What does the evidence of cotton-weaving tools in Harappan sites tell us?

A. They had no agriculture
B. They made and used cloth and had craft specialisation
C. They lived only in caves
D. They did not trade with others

A: They made and used cloth and had craft specialisation

Q3.Stimulus: Many Harappan cities show two major zones: a "citadel" and a "lower town".

Stem: What does this spatial division imply about Harappan society?

A. Possibly some form of civic planning and role differentiation
B. There was no social differentiation at all
C. Everyone lived in the citadel only
D. The division was invented by modern archaeologists only

A: Possibly some form of civic planning and role differentiation

Q4. Which one of the following is another name for the Harappan civilisation?

A. Vedic civilisation
B. Indus-Sarasvati civilisation
C. Mauryan civilisation
D. Gupta civilisation

A:Indus-Sarasvati civilisation

Q5.Which statement is true of the Harappan society?

A. There were huge visible differences between the rich and poor
B. It was purely ruled by a single king with no cities
C. It was a well-balanced community where differences were not glaring
D. It had no towns or cities

A: It was a well-balanced community where differences were not glaring

Q6. Stimulus: In a village, all adult members come together as a general body to discuss and decide important issues. This body is called the Gram Sabha.

Stem: Which one of the following describes the Gram Sabha?

A. An assembly of only children
B. A body that meets only once every ten years
C. A body of only government officials
D. A general body of all adult voters in a village or group of villages

A: A general body of all adult voters in a village or group of villages

Q7. Stimulus: One of the functions of the Gram Panchayat is to maintain local infrastructure like roads and water supply in the village.

Stem: Which of the following is a function of a Gram Panchayat?

A. Declaring war
B. Managing international trade
C. Maintenance of village roads and water supply
D. Running airports

A: Maintenance of village roads and water supply

Q8. Which of these is not a stage in the three-tier system of rural local government?

A. Village level (Gram Panchayat)
B. Block level (Panchayat Samiti)
C. District level (Zila Parishad)
D. National Parliament level

A: National Parliament level

Q9. Why is decentralized governance (local government) important in rural India?

A. Because central government cannot handle every small issue alone
B. Because rural villages don't need any rules
C. Because only national level matters
D. Because there are no villages in India

A: Because central government cannot handle every small issue alone

Q10. Stimulus: The function of the Panchayati Raj system includes maintaining schools, health care, social welfare and road upkeep in rural areas.

Stem: Which of the following is not a function typically handled by rural local government bodies?

A. Managing village health care and education
B. Maintaining local roads and water supply
C. Running international airports

D. Implementing development programmes at village level

A: C) Running international airports