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CHETHIPUZHA

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT 3 - 2015-16

STD: VI Time: 1 hr.

Max. Marks: 25

SECTION – A (READING) (5)

1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Precious Moments

Diwali, which leads us towards truth and light, is celebrated on a nation-wide scale on Amavasya - the 15th day of the Hindu month of Ashwin every year. The word Diwali is the corruption of the Sanskrit word Deepavali literally meaning a row of light. The floral decorations and fireworks lend beauty to this festival.

The festival is a major celebration in north India, of course it is celebrated in other ways at other places. In all it is celebrated on a grand scale in almost all the regions of India. It is also looked upon as the New year of the Hindus. A year that they will start with great vigour, pomp and joy. The blessings of Lakshmi, the celestial consort of Lord Vishnu and the Goddess of good fortune and prosperity are invoked with prayers. So big is the festival that even countries like Kenya, Thailand, Trinidad, Vietnam and Malaysia celebrate this festival in their own ways. The fruitful and cordial relationship that we have had with these countries over the years and the many Indians who live here have added more sparkle to Diwali.

Answer the following.

- a) When is Diwali celebrated? (1)
- b) What does the word 'Diwali' mean? (½)
- c) What are the things that add beauty to this festival? (½)
- d) Why is this festival special to the Hindus? (2)
- e) Why is this festival celebrated abroad? (1)

SECTION - B (WRITING) (5)

2. If you were Uncle Podger and had to hang a picture, how would you have planned the task? What preparations would you have made in advance? Write a paragraph on how you would plan and get it done. (5)

SECTION - C (GRAMMAR) (7)

3. Fill in the blanks with the passive form of the verb as directed in the bracket. (3)
- (a) A new air-conditioned auditorium _____ by the management (build)
[present continuous tense]
 - (b) All the houses _____ thoroughly by the police (searched)
[past continuous tense]

(c) When _____ the election results _____. (announce)
[simple future tense]

4. Change these sentence from active to passive voice. (1×4=4)

(a) Mr. Biju teaches us Biology.

(b) Bibin follows the rules.

(c) The birds are destroying the crops.

(d) The students were decorating the class display board.

SECTION - D (LITERATURE) (8)

5. Use the following words and construct sentences of your own. (2)

(a) commotion

(b) incompetent

6. Write an adjective that describe Uncle Podger. Justify your answer with examples from the text. (2)

7. What is a simile? Write the simile that is used in the first stanza of the poem 'Indian Weavers'. (2)

8. How many people did Uncle Podger involve in helping him? Make sentences to show the number of people involved and the work delegated to them. (2)

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BASIC SCIENCE

Physics

I. Fill in the blanks. [½×2=1]

1. An electric cell has _____ terminals.

2. A device that is used to break an electric circuit is called _____ .

II. Answer the following.

3. Draw a cell and mark its two terminals. [1]

4. What is an electric circuit? Draw a closed circuit diagram. [2]

5. Mention the parts of the bulb which act as the terminals. [2]

6. Where is the electricity used at home generated? How does it reach our home? [2]

Chemistry

I. State whether the changes given below are reversible or not. [½×4=2]

1. A flower changes into fruit.

2. Sponge absorbs water into it.

3. Water evaporates from wet clothes.

4. Making paneer from milk.

II. Answer the following.

4. A potter shapes a lump of clay into pot on his wheel. Can this change be reversed? Why do you think so? [1]
5. What is the method used for fixing a metal rim on a wooden cart wheel? [2]
6. Mention the type of change in the following and give proper reason to it. [3]
 - a) Burning of an incense stick
 - b) A sack of cement gets wet due to rain
 - c) A piece of wax is heated in a pan

Biology

Name the following. [½×4=2]

1. Female part of the flower.
2. Part of the skeleton which are not as hard as bones and can be bent.
3. Broad green part of the leaf.
4. Joint between the upper jaw and the head

Answer the following. [1×4=4]

5. Explain the function of leaf.
6. What is petiole?
7. Explain the relation in leaf venation and type of roots in plants.
8. What is ball and socket joint?

Answer the following. [1½×2=3]

9. What is the difference between reticulate venation and parallel venation?
10. What is skeleton? Write any two functions of skeleton?

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Fill in the blanks. [1×6=6]

1. The deepest point on the earth is _____ .
2. The _____ is an unbroken flat or a low-level land.
3. The Varnas were based on _____ .
4. _____ means freedom from the cycle of birth and death.
5. _____ was known as Jina.
6. The domain of the earth consisting of solid rocks is _____ .

Give short answer for the following. [2×3=6]

7. Name the different layers of atmosphere.
8. What are the functions of Gram Panchayat?
9. Why is the Biosphere important for living organisms?

Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each. [3×3=9]

10. Why do we need the government to find solutions to many disputes and conflicts?
11. Why did Buddhism and Jainism become popular?
12. Name the four Varnas. What tasks did each perform?

Answer the following question in a paragraph. [4×1=4]

13. What are the differences between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat?

MATHEMATICS

I. Questions 1 to 5 carry 1 mark each.

(5)

1. Write the predecessor and successor of -1.
2. Compare the following with suitable sign (<, >, =).
 - a) $-11 \square 3$
 - b) $-53 \square -5$
3. Find the additive inverse of (a) -6 (b) +3.
4. Write True or False.
 - a) Smallest negative integer is -1.
 - b) -10 is to the right of -8 on a number line.
5. $10 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0$

II. Questions 6 to 10 carry 2 marks each.

(10)

6.
 - a) Write all the integers between -13 and -19.
 - b) Write them in ascending order.
7. Subtract (-13) from (-8).
8. Draw an angle of 80° . Construct a copy of it by using ruler and compass.
9. Draw \overline{AB} of length 7cm and construct its perpendicular bisector (axis of symmetry).
10. Fill with appropriate sign (<, >, =).
 - a) $(-21) - (-10) \underline{\hspace{2cm}} (-21) + (-10)$ (1½)
 - b) Write two examples of special angles. (½)

III. Questions 11 & 12 carry 3 marks each.

(6)

11. Draw \overline{AB} of length 3.2 cm, construct \overline{PQ} such that the length of \overline{PQ} is twice that of \overline{AB} . Verify the measurement.
12. Construct an angle of 150° using ruler and compass.

IV. Question 13 carries 4 marks.

(4)

13. Find the following.
 - a) $(-10) + (-21)$
 - b) $(-18) - (-25)$
 - c) $5 + (-11) + (-2)$
 - d) $(-18) + 21 + (-11)$

MALAYALAM

I. ബ്രായ്ക്കറ്റിൽ നിന്നും ശരിയായ ഉത്തരം തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തെഴുതുക. (1/2×4=2)

1. ‘സർവംസഹ’ എന്ന നാടകത്തിന്റെ രചയിതാവ് ആര്?
(ജി. ശങ്കരക്കുറുപ്പ്, ജി. ശങ്കരപ്പിള്ള, ജി. കുമാരപ്പിള്ള)
2. “ഇനി ഏകാന്തമായ കാനനാന്തരങ്ങളാണ് ഹൃദയം” - ആരുടെ വാക്കുകളാണിത്?
(ഗാന്ധാരി, ധൃതരാഷ്ട്രർ, ധർമ്മപുത്രർ)
3. ‘ഹരിനാമകീർത്തനം’ എന്ന കൃതിയുടെ കർത്താവാരാണ്?
(എഴുത്തച്ഛൻ, കുഞ്ചൻനമ്പ്യാർ, ചെറുശ്ശേരി)
4. “പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിങ്ങു പോന്നീടുക വൈകിടാതെ മടിച്ചീടരുതേയും ഭർത്താവേ ജഗല്പതേ” - ഇവിടെ ജഗല്പതേ എന്ന് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതാരെയാണ്?
(ശ്രീരാമൻ, രാവണൻ, ലക്ഷ്മണൻ)

II. അർത്ഥം എഴുതുക. (1/2×2=1)

1. ആര്യൻ
2. ഭൂഷ

III. വിപരീതപദം എഴുതുക. (1/2×2=1)

1. മന്ദം
2. രഹിതം

IV. വിഗ്രഹിക്കുക. (1/2×2=1)

1. മുദുഹാസം
2. പൊന്മാൻ

V. അർത്ഥവ്യത്യാസം എഴുതുക. (1/2×4=2)

1. നൃനം - നൃനം
2. ആരവം - ആഹവം

VI. പിരിച്ചെഴുതി സന്ധി നിർണ്ണയിക്കുക. (1×2=2)

1. പനയോല
2. മരഞ്ചാടി

VII. പര്യായപദം എഴുതുക. (1×2=2)

1. രാജാവ്
2. മാൻ

VIII. നാനാർത്ഥം എഴുതുക. (1×2=2)

1. ചിത്രം
2. മുർത്തി

IX. വാക്യത്തിൽ പ്രയോഗിക്കുക. (1×2=2)

1. ഉൾക്കിടിലം
2. ജയാരവം

X. ഒറ്റവാക്കിലോ ഒരു വാക്യത്തിലോ ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക. (1/2×4=2)

1. “വന്മലപോലെയൊരു രാക്ഷസവേഷം പുണ്ടാൻ” - ആര്?
2. രണ്ടു വർണ്ണങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ ചേരുമ്പോൾ ഉത്തരപദത്തിലെ വ്യഞ്ജനവർണ്ണം ഇരട്ടിക്കുന്നത് ഏത് സന്ധിയിലാണ്?
3. “ഇനി ഈ കുമാരനാണ് നിങ്ങളുടെ രാജാവ്; അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വണങ്ങുവിൻ” - വണങ്ങിയത് ആരെയാണ്?
4. എഴുത്തച്ഛന്റെ ജന്മദേശം എവിടെയാണ്?

XI. പാഠപുസ്തകത്തിലേതു പോലെ പൂരിപ്പിക്കുക. (3×1=3)

1. “ഭർത്താവേ
..... തോന്നുന്നു നൂനം” (6 വരി)

XII. ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക.

1. “എന്നുറച്ചാശവിട്ടു രാഘവനൊരു ശരം
നന്നായിത്തൊടുത്തുടൻ വലിച്ചുവിട്ടീടിനാൻ” - രാഘവൻ ആര്?
ശരം അയയ്ക്കാൻ കാരണം എന്ത്? (1 1/2)
2. സന്ധി എന്നാൽ എന്ത്? എത്രവിധം? ഉദാഹരണത്തിലൂടെ വിശദമാക്കുക. (1 1/2)
3. ധൃതരാഷ്ട്രർ അപഹാസ്യനായ കഥ സ്വന്തം വാക്യത്തിൽ വിശദീകരിക്കുക. (2)

HINDI

- I. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखो 2
- क. नेक ख. अंटशंट
ग. दरिया घ. बला
- II. दिए गए शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखो 2
- क. सरल ख. विजय
ग. रोगी घ. काला
- III. दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो 2
- क. पुत्र ख. पहाड़
- IV. एक शब्द लिखो 2
- क. गरजने की आवाज़
ख. छोटी सरसों का दाना
ग. सूत या ऊन के धागे से बुना हुआ कालीन
घ. बीमारी का बढ़ना
- V. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के प्रचलित हिन्दी रूप लिखो 2
- क. परबत ख. रस्ता
ग. सीस घ. इंसॉ
- VI. 'हाथ' जोड़कर चार शब्द लिखो 2
- VII. अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य के भेद लिखो 2
- क. वह कब से बीमार है?
ख. वाह! कुसुम के अभिनय में मज़ा आ गया।
ग. कृपया शांत रहिए।
- VIII. पद्य लिखो (प्रथम आठ पंक्तियाँ) 4
- साथी हाथ
..... हैं बाँहें।
- IX. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो
- क. मोहन का इलाज करने के लिए कौन-कौन आए? 1
- ख. ऐसे - ऐसे एकांकी के प्रमुख पात्र कौन - कौन हैं? 2
- ग. गीत में सीने और बाँहों को फौलादी क्यों कहा गया है? 2
- घ. सागर ने रस्ता छोड़ा परबत ने शीश झुकाया - साहिर ने ऐसा क्यों कहा है? 2