SAMPLE
CLASS 6

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marks obtained						
full marks						
subject	english	hindi	maths	science	social science	total

Don't take rest after your first victory because if you fail in second, more lips are waiting to say that your first victory was just luck.

Abdul Kalam

Democracy is a form of government where the people have the power to choose their leaders. In a democratic country like India, the citizens elect their representatives through elections. These representatives form the government and make decisions for the welfare of the people.

Governance means the way a country is run. Good governance ensures that the rules and laws are followed properly, people's needs are heard, and everyone gets justice. In a democracy, governance is done by leaders who are chosen by the people, and they are expected to work honestly and fairly.

India is the largest democracy in the world. It has a parliamentary system of government, where the President is the head of the country, and the Prime Minister is the head of the government. Citizens above the age of 18 have the right to vote in elections. This right to vote is known as universal adult franchise.

There are three levels of government in India – central, state, and local. Each level works for the people in different ways. For example, the central government looks after the whole country, while the state government takes care of its particular state. Local governments, like panchayats and municipalities, work in towns and villages.

A strong democracy needs active citizens. People must stay informed, follow rules, and take part in public matters. This way, everyone helps in building a better nation.

1. In a democracy, the power lies with:
a) Kings
b) Soldiers
c) People
d) Judges

2. Who is the head of the Indian government?
a) Governor
b) President
c) Prime Minister
d) Chief Minister

3. Citizens can vote in India after the age of:
a) 16
b) 18
c) 20
d) 21

4. Which level of government takes care of a village or town?
a) Central
b) State
c) Local
d) None

5. What is required for a democracy to be strong?
a) Strong army
b) Active citizens
c) Big buildings
d) Rich leaders

SCIENCE

1. Which one of the following food item does not provide dietary fibre?

(a) Whole grains (b) Whole pulses (c) Fruits and vegetables (d) Milk

2. Which of the following sources of protein is different from others?

(a) Peas (b) Gram (c) Soyabeans (d) Cottage cheese (paneer)

3. Which of the following nutrients is not present in milk?

(a) Protein (b) Vitamin C (d) Calcium (d) Vitamin D

4. Read the food items given below:

(i) Wheat (ii) Ghee (iii) Iodised salt (iv) Spinach (palak)

Which of the above food items are "energy giving foods"?

(a) (i) and (iv) (b) (ii) and (iv) (c) (i) and (ii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

5. Read the following statements about diseases.

(i) They are caused by germs.

(ii) They are caused due to lack of nutrients in our diet.

(iii) They can be passed on to another person through contact.

(iv) They can be prevented by taking a balanced diet.

Which pair of statements best describe a deficiency disease?

(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iii)

MATHS

1. The product of a non-zero whole number and its successor is always

(A) an even number (B) an odd number (C) a prime number (D) divisible by 3

2. A whole number is added to 25 and the same number is subtracted from 25. The sum of the resulting numbers is

(A) 0 (B) 25 (C) 50 (D) 75

3. Which of the following is not true?

(A) $(7 + 8) + 9 = 7 + (8 + 9)$

(B) $(7 \times 8) \times 9 = 7 \times (8 \times 9)$

(C) $7 + 8 \times 9 = (7 + 8) \times (7 + 9)$

(D) $7 \times (8 + 9) = (7 \times 8) + (7 \times 9)$

4. By using dot (.) patterns, which of the following numbers can be arranged in all the three ways namely a line, a triangle and a rectangle?

(A) 9 (B) 10 (C) 11 (D) 12

5. Which of the following statements is not true?

(A) Both addition and multiplication are associative for whole numbers.

(B) Zero is the identity for muliplication of whole numbers.

(C) Addition and multiplication both are commutative for whole numbers.

(D) Multiplication is distributive over addition for whole numbers.

NAME : RAKHI
ROLL NO.-00   WEDNESDAY 16 APRIL 2025
CLASS : 06   ASSIGNMENT NO. - 03
SCHOOL : IDEAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

marks obtained						
full marks						
subject	english	hindi	maths	science	social science	total

The Timeless Spirit of Indian Culture

India, a land known for its diversity, is also home to one of the world's oldest continuous cultures. From the sacred hymns of the Vedas to the philosophies of the Upanishads, from the teachings of Buddha and Mahavira to the practical wisdom of the Arthashastra, India's cultural journey is both vast and deep. What makes Indian culture unique is its capacity to adapt, absorb and evolve while remaining rooted in core values.

One of the guiding principles of Indian tradition is the idea of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam", which means "the world is one family". This idea promotes harmony, respect and peaceful coexistence among all. Another core belief is in "Dharma", or the righteous path, which encourages individuals to act with responsibility, morality and truth.

Indian culture has always respected knowledge. Ancient universities like Nalanda and Takshashila attracted scholars from across the world. In every era, Indian thinkers contributed to mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and literature. The classical arts — music, dance, sculpture, and painting — were seen not just as entertainment, but as spiritual and educational expressions.

In today's world, where people often feel disconnected and stressed, the Indian tradition of yoga and meditation is gaining global popularity. It offers tools for inner peace, balance, and self-awareness. As the modern world struggles with environmental crises, the ancient Indian idea of living in harmony with nature — seeing the earth as a mother — has become more relevant than ever.

Understanding India's cultural heritage is not about living in the past. It is about finding wisdom to deal with today's challenges. When students connect with these traditions, they not only learn about history but also about values that can shape a better future.

1. What does the phrase "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" mean?
a) One Earth, Many People
b) The world is one family
c) Live and Let Live
d) Truth Alone Triumphs

2. Which ancient universities are mentioned in the passage?
a) Nalanda and Varanasi
b) Takshashila and Banaras
c) Nalanda and Takshashila
d) Mithila and Ujjain

3. What is considered a righteous path in Indian tradition?
a) Karma
b) Yoga
c) Dharma
d) Moksha

4. What makes Indian classical arts special according to the passage?
a) They are very entertaining
b) They are taught in every school
c) They are spiritual and educational expressions
d) They are easy to learn

5. What is the central idea of the passage?
a) Indian festivals are colourful
b) Indian food is famous worldwide
c) Indian culture is rich and offers timeless wisdom
d) Indian people are very traditional

SCIENCE

1. Paheli wants to present her friend a gift made of plant-fibre. Which out of the following will she select?

(a) Jute bag   (b) Woollen shawl   (c) Silk saree   (d) Nylon scarf

2. Which statement out of the following is incorrect?
(a) Use of Charkha was popularised by Mahatma Gandhi as a part of the Independence Movement.
(b) In India, jute is mainly grown in Kerala and Punjab.
(c) To make fabric, the fibres are first converted into yarns.
(d) Sufi saint Kabir was a weaver

3. Which of the following materials did people use in ancient times for making clothes?
(i) Leaves of trees
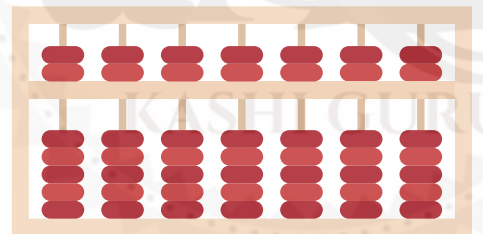(ii) Newspaper
(iii) Metal foils
(iv) Animal skins and furs

(a) (i) and (ii)   (b) (i) and (iii)   (c) (ii) and (iii)   (d) (i) and (iv)

4. Which of the following is not a natural fibre?
(a) Cotton   (b) Jute   (c) Nylon   (d) Flax

5. Which set of substances is not used for making fibres?
(a) Silk, chemicals   (b) Yak hair, camel hair   (c) Husk, bones   (d) Flax, wool

MATHS

1. Which of the following numbers in Roman numerals is incorrect?
(A) LXXX   (B) LXX   (C) LX   (D) LLX

2. The largest 5-digit number having three different digits is
(A) 98978   (B) 99897   (C) 99987   (D) 98799

3. The smallest 4-digit number having three different digits is
(A) 1102   (B) 1012   (C) 1020   (D) 1002

4. Number of whole numbers between 38 and 68 is
(A) 31   (B) 30   (C) 29   (D) 28

5. The product of successor and predecessor of 999 is
(A) 999000   (B) 998000   (C) 989000   (D) 1998

Do not lower your goals to the level of your abilities. Instead, raise your abilities to the height of your goals.

Swami Vivekananda

India and the World – Land and the People

India is a large and beautiful country. It is located in South Asia and is the seventh-largest country in the world by land area. It has high mountains, big rivers, flat plains, thick forests, and wide deserts. The Himalayas in the north are the highest mountains in the world. The Ganga River, which flows through northern India, is considered very holy.

India is surrounded by water on three sides. The Indian Ocean is to the south, the Bay of Bengal is to the east, and the Arabian Sea is to the west. This is why India is called a peninsula. Because of its location, India has contact with many other countries through trade and travel.

India has many kinds of people, languages, and cultures. People from different religions and backgrounds live together here. The main languages spoken include Hindi, English, Tamil, Bengali, and Telugu. India is known all over the world for its yoga, spices, festivals, and rich history.

India shares its borders with countries like Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. It also has close ties with many other countries in the world. India is famous for spreading the message of peace and friendship. The people of India are hardworking and respectful of their culture and traditions.

1. India is located in which part of Asia?
 a) South Asia
 b) East Asia
 c) North Asia
 d) West Asia

2. The Ganga River is considered:
 a) Dangerous
 b) Holy
 c) Dry
 d) Small

5. People in India speak:
 a) Only Hindi
 b) Only English
 c) Different languages
 d) Only Sanskrit

3. What is India famous for?
 a) Snowfall
 b) Gold mines
 c) Yoga and spices
 d) Volcanoes

4. The Bay of Bengal is on which side of India?
 a) North
 b) West
 c) East
 d) South

Q 1. What makes India a peninsula?

SCIENCE

1. The part of a banana plant not used as food is

(a) flower   (b) fruit   (c) stem   (d) root

2. Read each set of terms and identify the odd set

(a) Cow, milk, butter   (b) Hen, meat, egg

(c) Goat, milk, meat   (d) Plant, vegetable, butter milk

3. Read the clues and fill up the blanks given below each of them.

(a) Honeybees suck from flower. N __ __ T __ R

(b) Animals which eat other animals. __ A __ N __ V __ R __ S

(c) Animals which eat only plants and plant products. H E __ B __ __ __ __ E __

(d) Animals which eat both plants and animals. __ M N I __ O __ __ __

MATHS

1. The largest 4-digit number, using any one digit twice, from digits 5, 9, 2 and 6 is

(A) 9652   (B) 9562   (C) 9659   (D) 9965

2. In Indian System of Numeration, the number 58695376 is written as

(A) 58,69, 53, 76   (B) 58,695,376   (C) 5,86,95,376   (D) 586,95,376
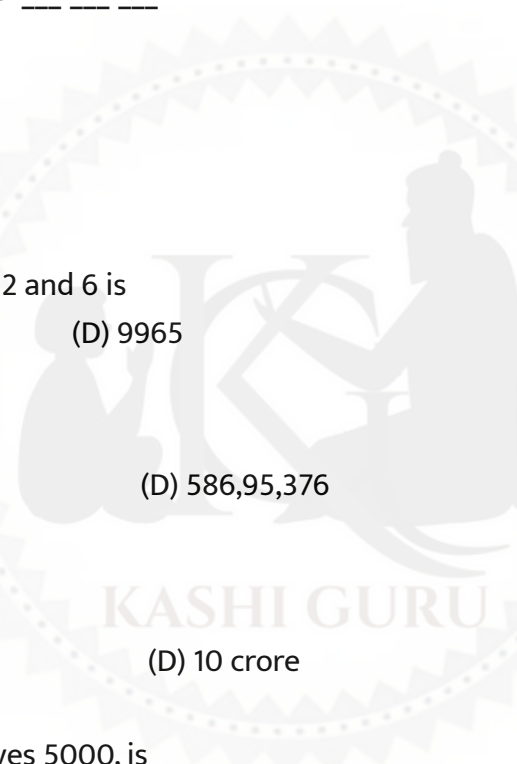
3. One million is equal to

(A) 1 lakh   (B) 10 lakh   (C) 1 crore   (D) 10 crore

4. The greatest number which on rounding off to nearest thousands gives 5000, is

(A) 5001   (B) 5559   (C) 5999   (D) 5499

5. Keeping the place of 6 in the number 6350947 same, the smallest number obtained by rearranging other digits is

(A) 6975430   (B) 6043579   (C) 6034579   (D) 6034759

	marks obtained					
subject	english	hindi	maths	science	social science	total
full marks						

विद्यां ददाति विनयं, विनयाद् याति पात्रताम्। पात्रत्वात् धनमाप्रोति, धनात् धर्म ततः सुखम्॥
विद्या से विनम्रता आती है, विनम्रता से पात्रता मिलती है। पात्रता से धन की प्राप्ति होती है, धन से धर्म और धर्म से सुख प्राप्त होता है।

Mahatma Gandhi – The Father of the Nation

Mahatma Gandhi is known as the Father of the Nation. His full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He was born on 2nd October 1869 in Porbandar, Gujarat. He was a simple man who believed in truth and non-violence.

Gandhiji studied law in England and later went to South Africa. There, he saw how Indians were treated badly. He fought for their rights peacefully. After coming back to India, he became a leader in the fight for freedom from British rule.

He started many movements like the Dandi March and Quit India Movement. He asked people not to fight with weapons but to protest peacefully. He wore simple clothes made from khadi and lived a simple life. People respected him for his honesty and kindness. Even today, his thoughts inspire the world. His birthday, 2nd October, is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti and also as the International Day of Non-Violence.

1. Mahatma Gandhi is known as:

a) The Iron Man of India

b) The Father of the Nation

c) The Missile Man

d) The King of India

2. Gandhiji was born in which state?

a) Maharashtra

b) Punjab

c) Gujarat

d) Bihar

3. Which movement did Gandhiji start?

a) Green Revolution

b) Quit India Movement

c) White Revolution

d) Digital India

4. What kind of clothes did Gandhiji wear?

a) Western clothes

b) Fancy dresses

c) Clothes made from khadi

d) Woolen clothes

1. What did Gandhiji believe in? Name any two movements started by Gandhiji.

SCIENCE

1. Given below are names of some animals:
(i) Goat
(ii) Human beings
(iii) Cockroach
(iv) Eagle
Which of the above animals form a pair of omnivores?
(a) (i) and (ii)   (b) (ii) and (iii)   (c) (iii) and (iv)   (d) (ii) and (iv)

2. Honeybee makes honey from
(a) pollen   (b) petals   (c) nectar   (d) bud

3. Below are names of some animals:
(i) Cow
(ii) Sheep
(iii) Horse
(iv) Ox
Which of the above are sources of milk for human beings?
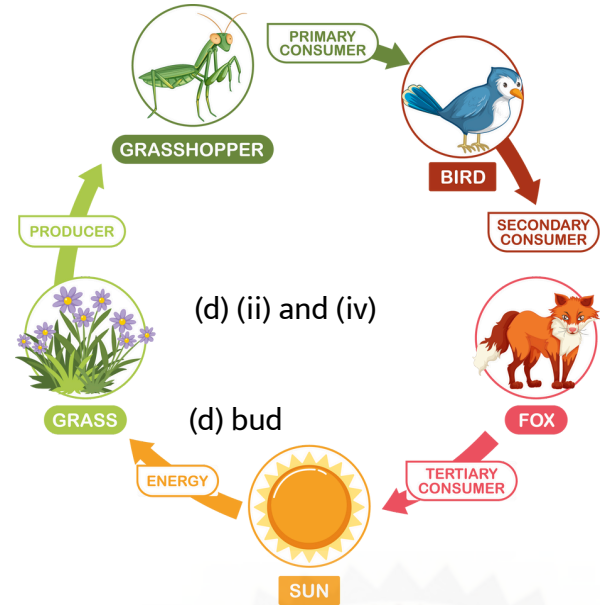(a) (i) and (iii)   (b) (i) and (ii)   (c) (ii) and (iii)   (d) (iii) and (iv)

4. Given below is a list of edible plants:
(i) Banana
(ii) Pumpkin
(iii) Lady's finger
(iv) Brinjal

Which pair of plants have two or more edible parts?
(a) (i) and (ii)   (b) (ii) and (iii)   (c) (iii) and (iv)   (d) (i) and (iv)

MATHS

1. The product of the place values of two 2's in 428721 is
(A) 4   (B) 40000   (C) 400000   (D) 40000000

2. $3 \times 10000 + 7 \times 1000 + 9 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 4$ is the same as
(A) 3794   (B) 37940   (C) 37904   (D) 379409

3. If 1 is added to the greatest 7- digit number, it will be equal to
(A) 10 thousand   (B) 1 lakh   (C) 10 lakh   (D) 1 crore

4. The expanded form of the number 9578 is
(A) $9 \times 10000 + 5 \times 1000 + 7 \times 10 + 8 \times 1$
(B) $9 \times 1000 + 5 \times 100 + 7 \times 10 + 8 \times 1$
(C) $9 \times 1000 + 57 \times 10 + 8 \times 1$
(D) $9 \times 100 + 5 \times 100 + 7 \times 10 + 8 \times 1$

5. When rounded off to nearest thousands, the number 85642 is
(A) 85600   (B) 85700   (C) 85000   (D) 86000

NAME : SAFAK FIROZ
ROLL NO.- 01   CLASS : 06
SCHOOL : IDEAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL RANCHI
ASSIGNMENT NO. - 15

FRI 06 DECEMBER 2024
TIME : | : |
LEVEL: 1

"सवाल यह नहीं है कि जीवन की चुनौतियों से कैसे बचा जाए, बल्कि यह है कि उन्हें कैसे अपनाया जाए और उनसे क्या सीखा जाए।"

ENGLISH

Jharkhand, located in eastern India, is known as the "Land of Forests." It became a separate state on 15th November 2000. The state is rich in natural resources such as coal, iron ore, and mica. Jharkhand is also home to many tribal communities, who contribute to its vibrant culture and traditions.

The capital city of Jharkhand is Ranchi, which is often called the "City of Waterfalls" due to its numerous waterfalls like Hundru Falls and Dassam Falls. Another famous city is Jamshedpur, known as the "Steel City of India" because of the Tata Steel Plant.

Jharkhand is famous for its festivals like Sarhul, Karma, and Sohrai, which are celebrated with dance, music, and rituals. The state also boasts of beautiful tourist spots like Betla National Park and Netarhat, making it a popular destination for nature lovers.

1. What is Jharkhand known as, and when did it become a state?

2. Name two famous waterfalls in Ranchi.

3. Why is Jamshedpur called the "Steel City of India"?

4. Mention two tribal festivals celebrated in Jharkhand.

5. Name two popular tourist spots in Jharkhand.

पृथ्वी पर पेड़-पौधे जीवन के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। वे न केवल हमें ऑक्सीजन देते हैं, बल्कि हमें भोजन, लकड़ी, और दवाइयाँ भी प्रदान करते हैं। पेड़ों की जड़ें मिट्टी को बाँधकर रखती हैं और भूमि के कटाव को रोकती हैं। वे पक्षियों और जानवरों को आश्रय प्रदान करते हैं। पेड़ों की कमी से पर्यावरण का संतुलन बिगड़ सकता है। इसलिए, हमें अधिक से अधिक पेड़ लगाने चाहिए और उनकी देखभाल करनी चाहिए।

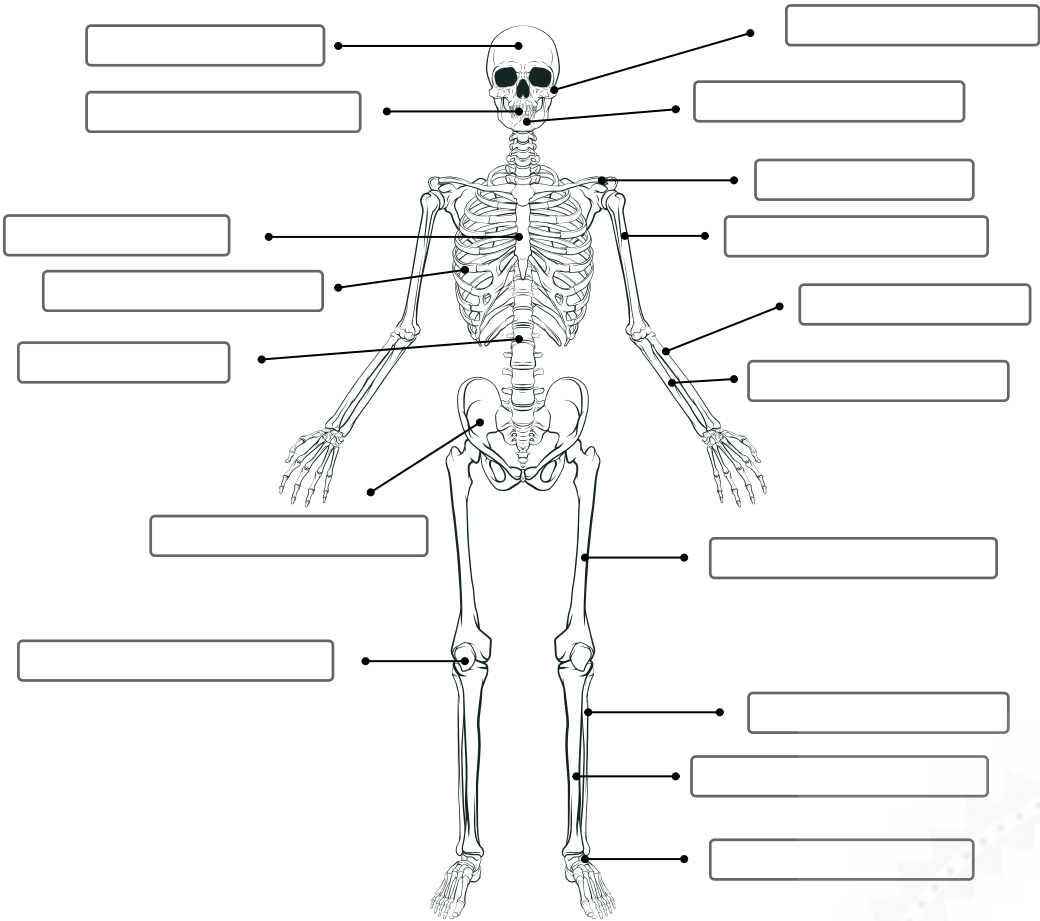प्रश्न :

1. पेड़ हमें कौन-कौन सी चीजें प्रदान करते हैं?

2. पेड़ों की जड़ें क्या काम करती हैं?

3. पेड़ों की कमी से क्या हो सकता है?
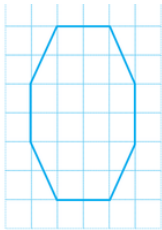
The Skeletal System

Label the parts below.

MATHS

Q 1. Complete the following table.

Shape	Rough figure	Number of lines of symmetry
Equilateral triangle		3
Square		
Rectangle		
Isosceles triangle		
Rhombus		
Circle		

Q 2. Trace figure and draw the lines of symmetry, if any:

NAME : SAFAK FIROZ
ROLL NO.- 01   CLASS : 06
SCHOOL : IDEAL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL RANCHI
ASSIGNMENT NO. - 14

THU 05 DECEMBER 2024
TIME : [:   ]
LEVEL: 1

"The mind is a beautiful servant but a dangerous master. Learn to control it, and success will follow."

ENGLISH

"The Indian Railways"

The Indian Railways is one of the largest railway networks in the world. It was established in 1853 when the first train ran between Mumbai and Thane. Since then, it has become a vital part of India's transportation system, connecting cities, towns, and villages across the country.

The Indian Railways plays an important role in the daily lives of millions of people. It carries passengers and goods, making travel and trade easier. Trains are also an affordable mode of transport, making them accessible to people from all walks of life.

In addition to regular trains, the Indian Railways also runs luxury trains like the Palace on Wheels and the Deccan Odyssey, which showcase India's heritage and culture. However, maintaining such a large network is a challenge, and efforts are constantly made to improve safety, cleanliness, and punctuality.

The Indian Railways is not just a transportation system; it is a symbol of India's unity and diversity, bringing people together from all corners of the nation.

1. Fill in the Blanks:

a) The Indian Railways was established in the year _____.

b) The first train in India ran between _____ and Thane.

c) Trains are an _____ mode of transport.

d) Luxury trains like the _____ showcase India's heritage.

Short Answer Questions:

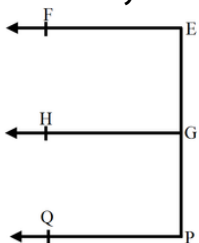a) When was the Indian Railways established?

b) Name two luxury trains operated by the Indian Railways.

c) Why is the Indian Railways considered a symbol of unity in India?

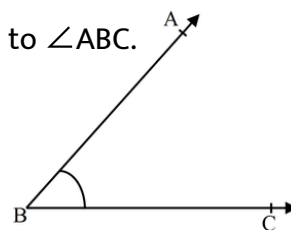## Q 1. Match the following items given in Column A with that in Column B:

S.No.	Column A	S.No.	Column B
(a)	Handpicking	(i)	Conversion of water vapours into liquids.
(b)	Threshing	(ii)	Separating bran from flour.
(c)	Winnowing	(iii)	Separating larger size impurities.
(d)	Sieving	(iv)	Separating butter from milk.
(e)	Sedimentation	(v)	Conversion of water into Us vapours.
(f)	Evaporation	(vi)	Separating grains from its stalks.
(g)	Condensation	(vii)	Settling of heavier components at bottom.
(h)	Churning	(viii)	Separation by wind or by blowing air.

Q 1. Identify and name the line segments and rays in the following figure:

Q 2. Draw a line segment AB = 6cm. Take a point C on AB such that AC = 4cm. From C, draw CD⊥AB.

Q 3. Measure ∠ABC given in the adjoining figure and construct an angle DEF equal to ∠ABC.

Q 4. Count the number of line segments drawn in the following figures and name them: