



राज्य शैक्षणिक संशोधन व
प्रशिक्षण परिषद, महाराष्ट्र, पुणे.

State Council of Educational Research and Training, Maharashtra, Pune-30

Competency Based Questions for Practice (CBQs)

Grade: 6

Subject: English (First Language)

CG 2: Develops the ability to read with comprehension by gaining a basic understanding of different forms of familiar and unfamiliar texts (such as prose and poetry)

Competency No: C-2.1 Applies varied comprehension strategies (inferring, predicting, visualizing) to understand different texts

Instructions:

1. All questions are MCQs in nature
2. Try to practice all CBQs on your own
3. Take help of the facilitators wherever necessary.
4. Each questions carries one mark

Q. No. 1 to 5

Read the given passage and answer the questions

Once there was a miser who sold all his possessions and, with the money, bought a great lump of gold, dug a deep hole at the edge of the garden, and there he buried his gold. Once a day, thereafter, the miser went to the garden, dug up his gold, and embraced it lovingly. One of the miser's workmen wondered why his master spent so much time in the garden. One day, he hid behind a tree and soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure. That night, when the miser was fast asleep, the workman crept into the garden and stole the lump of gold. When the miser found that his gold was gone, he tore his hair and cried aloud in his despair. A neighbour came running to see what the matter was, and the grief-stricken miser told him what had happened. Then the neighbour said, "Pray to stop your weeping. Go and find a stone. Place the stone in the hole and imagine that it is your lump of gold. The stone will serve your purpose, for you never meant to use the gold anyway." "To a miser, what he has is of no more use than what he has not."

Q.1. How did the miser get the lump of gold?

- a) By selling all he had
- b) While digging the garden
- c) From his ancestors
- d) From his neighbors

Q.2. Who stole the lump of gold?

- a) A thief
- b) His neighbours
- c) The miser's workman
- d) The miser himself

Q.3. Why did the miser spend so much time in the garden?

- a) He was a nature lover.
- b) He liked watching birds in the garden.
- c) To keep an eye on his hidden treasure.
- d) To change the place of his lump of gold.

Q.4. The neighbour advised the miser to put a stone in the hole because

- a) Gold is like a stone only.
- b) The miser would never use the gold, hence no difference between the two.
- c) The stone will become gold after some time.
- d) For a wise man, gold and stone have equal worth.

Q.5. Choose the most appropriate title for this story.

- a) Gold and Stone
- b) The miser and his gold
- c) The miser and his neighbour
- d) The miser and his workman

Q.NO 6 to 10

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

The butterfly belongs to the order Lepidoptera, which also includes moths. There are various families of butterflies, such as Hedyliidae, Lycaenidae, Hesperidae, Papilionidae, Nymphalidae, Rionidae, and Pieridae. These families are distinguished by their wing colours and shapes, as well as other physical features. Common characteristics of butterflies include large wings in the adult stage, a life cycle consisting of egg, larva, pupa, and adult stages, and brightly coloured and patterned wings used for mating and defence. All butterflies have four wings covered with scales and are mostly active during the day (diurnal).

A butterfly's body structure is consistent across different families, featuring a head, thorax, and abdomen, each with two legs, totalling six legs. Unlike moths, butterflies have clubbed antennae, while moths have feathery or threadlike antennae. Butterflies can coil their proboscis when not feeding. Their wings are covered with scales that give them their colour, and they rest with their wings held perpendicular to the ground.

Q.6. Which order do butterflies belong to?

- a. Hymenoptera
- b. Coleoptera
- c. Lepidoptera
- d. Diptera

Q.7. What is a common feature of all butterflies?

- a. They are all nocturnal.
- b. They have feathery antennae.
- c. They have four wings covered with scales.
- d. They do not go through a pupa stage.

Q.8. How do butterflies hold their wings when at rest?

- a. parallel to the ground
- b. perpendicular to the ground
- c. spread out flat
- d. folded behind their back

Q.9. Select the CORRECT statement related to the butterflies.

- a. Butterflies can coil their proboscis when feeding.
- b. Butterflies can coil their proboscis when not feeding.
- c. Butterflies rest with their wings held parallel to the ground.
- d. Butterflies include large wings in the adult stage.

Q.10. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a. The life cycle of butterflies
- b. The differences between butterflies and moths
- c. The characteristics and structure of butterflies
- d. The various habitats of butterflies

Q.NO 11 to 15

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

The Warren Toy Museum

This museum is in the centre of the town, a few meters from the cathedral, and near the market. It contains dolls, dolls' houses, books, games and pastimes, mechanical and constructional toys. In this collection there are toys made by all sorts of toy manufacturers from the most important to the smallest, including the most ordinary toys and the most precious. There are also records of children's pastimes over the last hundred and fifty years. Most major manufacturing countries of Europe had toy industries in the last century; French and German factories produced millions of toys each year. Many collectors of toys think that the second half of the nineteenth century was the best period for toy production and the museum has many examples of toys from this period which are still in perfect condition. There is now a growing interest in the toys of the 1920s and 1930s and as a result of this the museum has begun to build up a collection from these years. Visitors to the museum will find that someone is always available to answer questions - we hope you will visit us. Hours of opening 10.00-17.30 every day (except December 25 and 26)

Q. 11. This writing is from...

- a. an advertisement.
- b. a school history book.
- c. a storybook.
- d. a magazine

Q. 12. What is the writer trying to do?

- a. To give advice.
- b. To give opinions.
- c. To give information.
- d. To give entertainment.

Q.13. The museum has so many toys from the late 19th century because...

- a. it is located in the middle of town.
- b. many consider this period the best for manufactured toys.
- c. visitors are interested in toys from that time.
- d. French and German factories produced millions of toys.

Q.14. What period of toy manufacturing is receiving increased attention?

- a. Every day except in December.
- b. The 1920s and 1930s.
- c. The 20th century.
- d. The 21st century.

Q.15. Find the synonyms from the passage for 'leisure activity':

- a. museum
- b. collectors
- c. interest
- d. pastime

Q.16 to 20

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

There's an old saying in the theatre world "Never work with children or animals". It's a pity that Herman Gross has never heard this piece of advice, or if he has, that he didn't pay attention to it. It's not so much that Pet Doctor is a bad film; although I can't really find many reasons for saying it's a good one. It's more that it makes me angry. Gross is a good actor. His appearance on the New York stage last winter in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet showed that he really can act. So what's he doing in this nonsense?

It's a story about a small town doctor who finds he's making more money by looking after the local children's pets than he is by looking after humans. Then he gets into trouble with the police, because he doesn't have the right sort of licence to do this and, surprise, the children and their pets find a way to solve his problems. I won't say how, as it's the only part of the film that's even slightly original or amusing. If you have to see it, you'd be annoyed with me for telling you. But my advice is, when it comes to a cinema near you stay in and shampoo the cat.

16. What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- a. Compare Herman Gross with another actor.
- b. Give his or her opinion about Pet Doctor.
- c. Give his or her opinion about using animals in movie.
- d. Appreciating the movie.

17. How did the writer feel about Pet Doctor?

- a. It's funny.
- b. It ends too suddenly
- c. It's not worth seeing.
- d. It's ideal family entertainment.

18. The writer thinks that Pet Doctor is ...

- a. amusing movie.
- b. original movie.
- c. not worth seeing movie.
- d. must watch movie.

19. Why did the writer mention Romeo and Juliet?

- a. It's an example of a really good play.
- b. Gross proved he's a good actor in it.
- c. The central characters are very young.
- d. Both love each other

20. What would a reader expect to get from this text?

- a. information about a new film
- b. ideas about how animals should be cared for
- c. news about the lives of film stars
- d. information about the careers of child actors

Q.21 to 25.

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

All-round development of man is the true aim of education. It should train not only the head, but also the hands and the heart but or present system of education has miserably failed to achieve this aim. It suffers from many grave defects.

The present system of education was founded by the British for their own convenience. Lord Macaulay was the father and founder of this system. He wanted it to produce clerks to help the British in running their administration. Today the English have gone but the same old system of education still continues. We are free but we are still slavishly following the system evolved by the British.

This system of education has many defects. It must be changed and overhauled. The greatest defect in our present system of education is that it is too theoretical. An educated man has only bookish knowledge. He knows nothing about practical things. He finds that his education has not made him fit to do any useful work for his society.

Q.21) What is the true aim of education?

- a) Training of the head
- b) Training of the heart
- c) All-round development of man

d) All of the above

Q.22) What was Lord Macaulay's aim?

- a) To bring about an all-round development of the Indian people
- b) To train the head and the heart of the Indian students
- c) To continue with the old system of education in India.
- d) To produce clerks who could help the British in running their administration.

Q.23) What is the biggest defect in our present system of education?

- a) It is bookish
- b) It is too theoretical
- c) It is not practical
- d) All of the above

Q.24 The word 'convenience' means..

- a) Luxury
- b) Support
- c) Comfort
- d) Favours

Q.25) What does an educated man find?

- a) He finds that his education has been only bookish
- b) He finds that his education has not enabled him to be useful for society
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q.26 to 30

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Prafulla Chandra Ray was born on 2 August 1861 in the district of Jessore, now in Bangladesh, close to the birthplace of Madhusudan Dutt, widely regarded as the Milton of Bengal. It was the best of times and the worst... The British had by now perfected their role as masters and British values permeated the Indian upper classes to the very last detail like table manners. That of course, was not the worst of the British influence. What was far more demeaning to the educated Indians – and there were several – was the fact that senior government positions were closed to them. Being forfeited of one's right in one's land of birth would become the rallying point for the Indian intelligentsia in the years to come. Ray's father Harish Chandra Ray, a man of learning and taste, was closely associated with the cultural and intellectual leaders of the time and exerted great influence on his son. Ray had his early schooling in the village school founded by his father but soon his father shifted to Calcutta and at the age of nine, little Prafulla set eyes for the first time, on the bustling city that would be his home for many years to come. He was filled with wonder at the ever-changing sights and sounds – the city seemed to change moods ever so often! His formal schooling was interrupted due to illness but that did not affect his education.

Q.26. Who is considered as the Milton of Bengal?

- a. Prafulla Chandra Ray
- b. Madhusudhan Dutt
- c. Harish Chandra Ray
- d. None of the above.

Q.27. The educated Indians felt insulted by the fact that

- a. They had to follow British Customs
- b. They were not allowed to study in institutions of higher learning
- c. They were not promoted to senior government positions
- d. They were forced to speak only in English.

Q.28. Prafulla Chandra Ray was greatly influenced by.....

- a. his brother
- b. his uncle
- c. his father
- d. his cousin

Q.29. Prafulla Chandra's illness could not stop his

- a. schooling
- b. learning
- c. routine
- d. sportsman spirit

Q.30. 'Intelligentsia' here means

- a. intelligent animals
- b. Intel television
- c. intelligent people
- d. a special detergent

Q.31 to 35

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Homeopathy is a form of alternative medicine, first proposed by German physician Samuel Hahnemann in 1796 that attempts to treat patients with heavily diluted medicines. Homeopathic remedies are prepared by serial dilution with shaking by forceful striking, which homeopaths term succession after each dilution under the assumption that this increases the effect of the treatment. Homeopaths call this process potentization. Dilution often continues until none of the original substance remains. Homeopathic reference books known as repertories are then consulted, and a remedy is selected based on the totality of symptoms. Homeopathic remedies are considered safe but are criticized for putting patients at risk due to advice against conventional medicine such as vaccinations, antimalarial drugs, and antibiotics. Depending on the dilution, homeopathic remedies may not contain any pharmacologically active molecules, and for such remedies to have a pharmacological effect would violate fundamental principles of science. Modern homeopaths have proposed that water has a memory that allows homeopathic preparations to work without any of the original substance; however, there are neither verified observations nor scientifically plausible physical mechanisms for such a phenomenon. The lack of convincing scientific evidence supporting homeopathy's efficacy and its use of remedies lacking active ingredients have caused homeopathy to be described as pseudoscience.

Q.31. Homeopathy treats patients with:

- a. Heavy medicine
- b. strong medicine
- c. diluted medicine
- d. concentrated medicine

Q32. Homeopathic remedies are prepared by serial dilution with shaking by forceful striking, the procedure is known as

- a. succession
- b. potentization
- c. dilution
- d. convention

Q33. A report of UK states that homeopathy is not more useful than a placebo because after dilution the medicine doesn't contain any.

- a. chemical
- b. acid
- c. pharmacologically active substance
- d. vaccine against diseases

Q.34. Homeopathy is also termed as pseudoscience because:

- a. it is based on false notions effectiveness
- b. it lacks scientific evidence on its effectiveness
- c. it has side effects
- d. it is a slow treatment

Q.35. The word in the passage which means the same as the facts /objects that make you believe that something is true:

- a. pharmacology
- b. placebo
- c. accredited
- d. evidence

Q.36. to 40

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Water Wonders

Try the following experiment showing condensation.

You will need a transparent drinking glass some ice-cubes

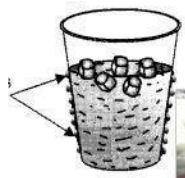
Step 1: Fill the glass three-quarters full with water.

Step 2: Add the ice-cubes to the water until the water level is close to the top.



Step 3: Leave the glass until water droplets form on the outside of the glass.

Tiny drops of water



Explanation:

The water droplets on the outside of the glass come from the air.

As the air outside the glass cools, the water vapour in the air condenses and water droplets are formed.

Q.36. In the experiment, you will need a glass.

- a. clear
- b. tinted
- c. opaque
- d. patterned

Q.37. The glass should be three-quarters full so that.

- a. water can disappear from the glass
- b. the ice cubes can float on the surface of the water
- c. water droplets can be form
- d. water will not overflow when the ice cubes are added

Q.38. The diagrams have been included with the instructions so that the reader

- a. knows the order of the steps
- b. knows the goals of the experiment
- c. can prepare the materials needed
- d. is clear and understands the steps easily

Q.39. The list of materials in the instructions helps to.....

- a. fill the page
- b. test our reading skills
- c. prepare for the experiment
- d. give us the aim of the experiment

Q.40. The text is written using mainly the

- a. verbs in the imperative nouns
- b. action verbs...adjectives
- c. simple present tense...first person pronoun
- d. simple past tense...third person pronoun

Q.41 to 45.

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Once a servant carried a letter and basket of mangoes from his master to his master's daughter. The young lady got the basket and the letter and she found four of the mangoes missing. Then she asked the servant why he had taken four mangoes from the basket. The servant who did not know how to read or write, said, "This is really wonderful! When I asked the master for a message for you, he told me that the letter would tell you everything. On my way to this village I felt very hungry and wanted to eat some of the mangoes. I buried the letter deep in the earth to make sure that it did not see me eating them. After eating four mangoes, I dug the letter out and put it back in the basket. But the letter must have somehow seen me eating the mangoes and it has now told you about it. This is something magical!" If you think about it, there cannot be anything more magical than writing. The simple servant realized its magic, but we do not realize it at all!

Q.41. From where did the servant carry basket of mangoes?

- a. Market to master's house
- b. Master's house to market
- c. Master's house to his master's daughter
- d. Master's daughter to master's house

Q.42. What had happened to the mangoes?

- a. They fell down
- b. The monkey ate them
- c. The servant ate them
- d. The master ate them

Q.43. How did servant try to save himself?

- a. By burring the letter under the earth
- b. By telling a lie
- c. By not going to master's daughter's house
- d. By eating all the mangoes

Q.44. Choose the word which means 'buried'.

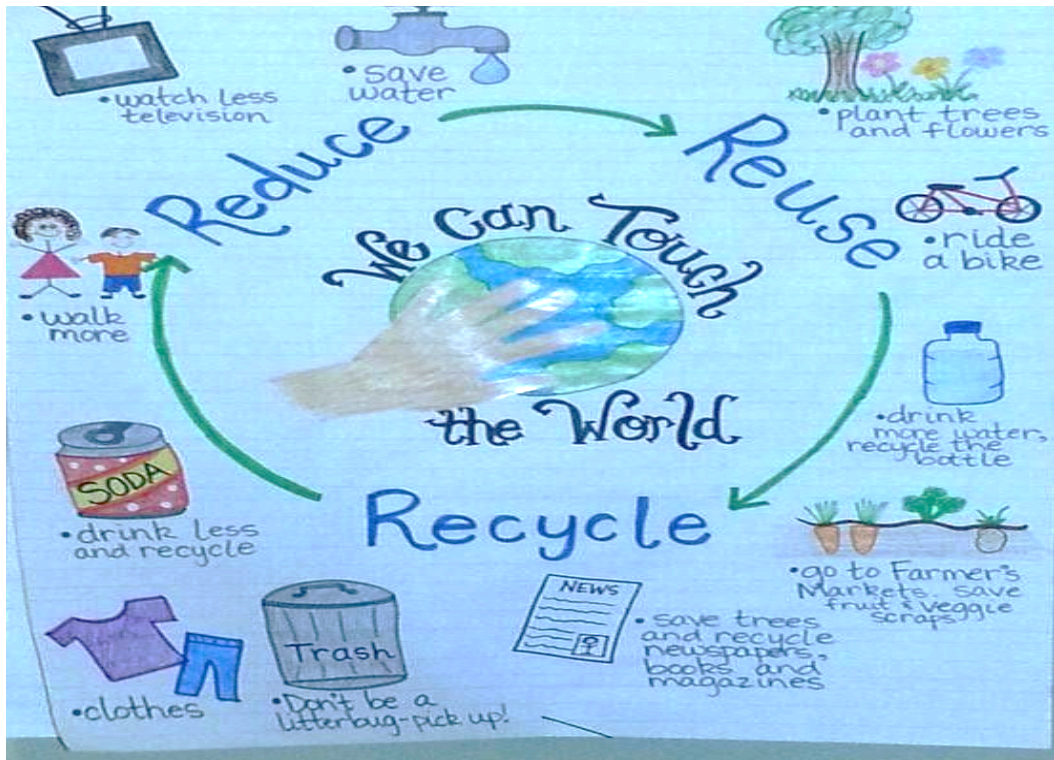
- a. lying on the top
- b. eating
- c. put under the earth
- d. saw

Q.45. Choose the word which is antonym of 'shallow'.

- a. deep
- b. buried
- c. magical
- d. hollow

Q.46 to 50

Look at the following poster and answer the questions given below:



Q.46. Taking care of 3 R's that is reduce, reuse and recycle will_____

- a. saves us from punishment.
- b. be cheap for us.
- c. gives us protection from pollution
- d. wins praise for us.

Q.47. Bottles and cans should be recycled as they are _____.

- a. costly
- b. cheap
- c. non-biodegradable
- d. difficult to obtain

Q.48. Saving water is important because _____.

- a. it can be sold
- b. animals need water.
- c. water is limited
- d. people demand it

Q.49. Recycling of paper will save trees because this way wood can be _____.

- a. saved
- b. utilised
- c. consumed
- d. recycled.

Q.50. Which one is the most suitable title for the poster?

- a. Earth is important.
- b. Environment is important.
- c. Save the Environment with 3 R's.

d. Plant trees.

Q.51 to 60

Read the given passage and answer the questions

Did you wash your hands? Stop the spread of germs and be healthy.		
	WET	Wet hands under warm water.
	WASH	Wash hands with soap for 20 seconds.
	RINSE	Rinse under warm water.
	DRY	Dry hands. Turn off water with paper towel.

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We can protect ourselves from getting sick by following proper way of hand washing. The above picture describes the correct way of washing hands. We should wash hands our hands frequently to stay healthy. Make it a habit to wash hands before and after meal, after touching animals, after toilet, after touching wound. We can avoid many health problems by making hand washing a habit. To promote this habit various events like Global Hand washing Day, Hand Hygiene Day are organized across the global.

Q.51. We should wash our hands with soap for _____.

- a. 10 sec
- b. 20 sec
- c. 30 sec
- d. 40 sec

Q.52. Hand washing is important for all to _____.

- a. prevent diseases.
- b. smell good.
- c. feel good.
- d. soften hands.

Q.53. The correct sequence of washing hands is _____.

- a. dry, rinse, wash and wet.
- b. wash , wet, rinse and dry .
- c. wet, wash , dry and rinse.
- d. wet , wash, rinse and dry.

Q.54. Government is taking various steps to create awareness about hand washing because it will

help to _____.

- a. keep people healthy.
- b. make people vote .
- c. spend Government money.
- d. impress citizens.

Q.55. Efforts are being made to promote hand hygiene at global level to _____.

- a. bring nations together for business.
- b. promote brotherhood and peace.
- c. conserve and improve environment.
- d. maintain health and hygiene

Q.56 to 60

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

HOME VISITORS AGENDA TOYS OF INDIA TELL YOUR TOY STORY PRESS CONTACT US

The India Toy Fair 2021
VIRTUAL EVENT
27 28 31 02
FAIR IS LIVE TILL 4TH MARCH, 2021

LET'S PLAY THE INDIAN WAY

Go Vocal For Local Buy directly from the sellers / artisan Attend fun, interactive sessions

Know more

Q.56. The India Toy Fair 2021 is going to be a _____ event.

- a. real
- b. virtual
- c. blended
- d. popular

Q. 57. The above picture is to aware people about

- a. ongoing Toy fair.
- b. family values.
- c. online teaching.
- d. local goods.

Q.58. What is the closing date of the fair after extending two days?

- a. March 4, 2021.
- b. March 2, 2021.
- c. February 2, 2021.

d. February 28, 2021.

Q.59 The India Toy Fair 2021 offers us an opportunity to ____.

- a. purchase locally produced things directly from the seller.
- b. promote online events according to our need.
- c. motivate friends for virtual meetings.
- d. visit Indian villages to know rural life.

Q.60. It is good to be a part of the fair because we can ____

- a. enjoy multiple activities, interact and shop.
- b. stay at home, sleep and have delicious food.
- c. get things without paying for them.
- d. meet many people at a time and chat.

Q.61 to 65

Read the following conversation carefully and answer the questions given below:

Dilip: Hello Swarup! Shut your old book. Come and have a game of tennis.
Swarup: I am sorry. Exams are nearing and I want every hour I can get for study.
Dilip: Oh! Hang all examinations. What is the use of them anyway?
Swarup: Well! You can't get a degree if you don't pass the examination.
Dilip: There are hundreds of fellows who have got their degrees and they do not have jobs.
Swarup: That is not my only aim. I also want to store my mind with knowledge and develop my intellectual faculties.
Dilip: Develop my intellectual faculties indeed! Anyway I am developing physical powers with my games and athletics. Look at my broad chest and feel my biceps! After all, 'Health is Wealth'
Swarup: Well I'd rather have a learned mind than a strong body, for the mind is far more important than the body.
Dilip: You mean a man who is physically strong has no brains?
Swarup: I did not say that but...
Teacher: (coming in) Hello, what are you fellows quarrelling about?

Q.61. Where did the conversation take place?

- a. on the playground
- b. in the staffroom
- c. in the classroom
- d. in the corridor

Q.62. Swarup is a/an..... boy.

- a. intelligent
- b. smart
- c. studious
- d. lazy

Q.63. What is Dilip proud of?

- a. mental ability
- b. good personality
- c. smart appearance
- d. physical strength

Q.64. Dilip and Swarup were.....

- a. arguing
- b. lighting
- c. debating
- d. quarreling

Q.65. 'Health is Wealth' means....

- a. Health and Wealth are dependent on each other.
- b. Good health is enjoyed only by rich people.
- c. Good health is real treasure
- d. Good health ensures a lot of money.

Q.66 to 70.

Read the poem given below and answer the questions.

*Do you ask what the birds say?
The sparrow, the dove
The linnet, and thrush say
'I love' and 'I love'.*

*In the winter they're silent
The wind is so strong;
What it says, I don't know,
But it sings a loud song.*

*But green leaves and blossoms,
And sunny warm weather;
And singing, and living,
All come back together.*

*The lark is so brimful,
Of gladness and love
The green fields below him,
The blue sky above*

*That he sings, and he sings,
And forever sings he:
'I love my love,
And my love loves me.'*

Q.66. The birds are silent during the

- a. summer
- b. winter
- c. spring
- d. autumn

Q.67. Which of the following birds are so brimful of happiness and love?

- a. sparrows
- b. doves

- c. larks
- d. linnets

Q. 68. Which of the following birds are not mentioned in the poem?

- a. doves
- b. sparrows
- c. thrushes
- d. storks

Q.69. During which season is the wind strong?

- a. summer
- b. winter
- c. autumn
- d. spring

Q.70. Birds love singing when the weather is

- a. warm and sunny
- b. cold and dark
- c. windy
- d. humid

CG 2: Develops the ability to read with comprehension by gaining a basic understanding of different forms of familiar and unfamiliar texts (such as prose and poetry)

Competency No: C-2.2 Understands main ideas and draws essential conclusions from the material read

Q.71to 75

Read the given passage and answer the questions

For many days and months, Valli carefully listened to her neighbours and bus riders. Slowly she got the information about the bus journey. She learned that the town was six miles away. The fare was only thirty paise one way, which seemed like a lot to her. The trip took forty-five minutes, and she could return on the same bus by paying another thirty paise. This meant she could take the one-o'clock afternoon bus, reach the town at one forty-five, and be back home by about two forty-five.

On a sunny spring day, she shouted for the bus to stop. She got on with her money. She told the conductor that she had to go to town. She handed the fare money to the conductor.

Q.71. What did Valli do for many days and months?

- a) Played with her friends

- b) Listened to her neighbours and bus riders
- c) Watched TV
- d) Went to the park

Q.72. How far was the town from Valli's village?

- a) Two miles
- b) Four miles
- c) Six miles
- d) Eight miles

Q73. How much was the fare for a one-way bus trip?

- a) Twenty paisa
- b) Thirty paisa
- c) Forty paisa
- d) Fifty paisa

Q74. Why did Valli shout for the bus to stop on a sunny spring day?

- a) She wanted to play in the town
- b) She needed to buy something in the town
- c) She wanted to go on a bus ride to the town
- d) She was trying to get the conductor's attention

Q.75. Find a similar word from the text, "*the money you pay to ride on a bus or train*"

- a) fair
- b) fare
- c) fer
- d) faare

Q.76 to 80

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Gautama Buddha, who lived from 563 B.C. to 483 B.C., was originally a prince named Siddhartha Gautama in northern India. He had a comfortable life. He got the education and later he married a princess. They had a son and lived luxuriously. However, at around age 25, he saw suffering for the first time – a sick man, an old man, a funeral procession, and a monk asking for help.

This deeply affected him, and he left his palace to find answers to the world's sorrows. He roamed for seven years and then sat under a peepal tree. He vowed to stay there until he found enlightenment. After seven days, he became enlightened and began teaching others. He was called the Buddha. Buddha means "the Awakened" or "the Enlightened." He shared his wisdom in his first sermon in the city of Benares, by the holy River Ganges.

Q.76. Who was Gautama Buddha?

- a. king

- b. minister
- c. councillor
- d. prince

Q.77. What was Siddhartha Gautama's early life like?

- a. Siddhartha Gautama had a miserable life worrying about the kingdom
- b. Siddhartha Gautama had a uncomfortable life no education and living like poor,
- c. Siddhartha Gautama had a comfortable life receiving an education , marrying a princess and living luxuriously
- d. Siddharth Gautama had a comfortable life marrying a ordinary girl and living in a house.

Q.78. Where did Buddha give his first sermon?

- a. Buddha gave his first sermon in Varanasi
- b. Buddha gave his first sermon in Delhi
- c. Buddha gave his first sermon in Udaipur
- d. Buddha gave his first sermon in the city of Benares, by the holy River Ganges

Q.79. What does the name "Buddha" mean?

- a. Old
- b. Enlightened
- c. Enlightenad
- d. Eanlightened

Q.80. What is a similar word for "lavishly" as used in the text?

- a. Happy
- b. sorrows
- c. comfortable
- d. luxuriously

Q.81 to 85

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Neem, fast-growing tree of the mahogany family valued as a medicinal plant, as a source of organic pesticides, and for its timber. Neem trees can reach 15–30 metres (49–98 feet) in height and have attractive rounded crowns and thick furrowed bark. The compound leaves have toothed leaflets and are typically evergreen but do drop during periods of extreme drought. The small fragrant white flowers are bisexual or staminate (male) and are borne in clusters in the axils of the leaves. The fruit is a smooth yellow-green drupe and has a sweet-flavoured pulp. Nearly all parts of the neem tree are useful, and many of its medicinal and cosmetic uses are based on its antibacterial and antifungal properties. Neem is commonly used in shampoos for treating dandruff and in soaps or creams for skin conditions such as acne, psoriasis, and athlete's foot

Q.81. What family Neem tree belongs to?

- a. Ivy family
- b. Sweet gum family

- c. Mahogany family
- d. Birch family.

Q.82. The height of the Neem is _____.

- a. 20 -30 metres
- b. 16 to 20 metres
- c. 25 -30 metres
- d. 15 – 30 metres.

Q.83. (Choose the word from the passage which means)

“A long period without rain”

- a. Flood
- b. Drought
- c. Epidemics
- d. Cyclone

Q.84. The fruit is a smooth yellow-green drupe and has a _____.

- a. Bitter pulp
- b. Sweet pulp
- c. Salty pulp
- d. Sweet flavoured pulp.

Q.85. What is the use of the Neem ?

- a. Neem is commonly used in shampoos for treating dandruff and in soaps or creams for skin conditions
- b. Neem is not used as a tooth brush
- c. Neem is not used as cooking oil
- d. Neem is not used in clinics to wash hands.

Q.86 to 90.

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

All living things need food and energy to survive. The food-making and energy process for plants to survive is called photosynthesis. Plants make food and produce oxygen through photosynthesis. Chlorophyll is a green chemical inside a plant that allows plants to use the Sun's energy to make food. Without chlorophyll a green plant would not be able to survive. The chloroplasts are like tiny manufacturing plants. The water and carbon dioxide from the air combine to make sugar and water. Basically, it is the food for the plant to survive and grow.

During the fall in certain parts of the world photosynthesis no longer takes place. When this happens the leaves begin to turn different colours. The leaves may turn yellow, orange or maybe even red, or a combination of those colours. Surprisingly, these colours are the original colours of the leaves.

In the spring and summer there is too much green colour from the chlorophyll for the leaves to be seen as their original colours. As the temperature drops, though, the leaves of trees, other than evergreens, stop making the chlorophyll. The chlorophyll begins to vanish and the leaves begin to change colours.

Q.86. Which of the following statement is true

- a. Chloroplasts are the green chemicals inside a plant that allows plants to use the Sun's energy to make food.
- b. Chlorophyll is a green chemical inside a plant that allows plants to use the Sun's energy to make food
- c. Chlorophyll is a green chemical inside the roots of a plant that allows plants to use the Sun's energy to make food.
- d. Chlorophyll is a green chemical absorbed into a plant that allows them to use the Sun's energy to make food.

Q.87. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

Carbon dioxide, which is carbon and oxygen combined, in the air enters through the _____ of the plants.

- a. Roots
- b. Chlorophyll
- c. Leaves
- d. Energy

Q.88. Food for a plant to survive is_____.

- a. Sugar and water
- b. Carbon and oxygen
- b. Chlorophyll
- d. Chloroplasts

Q.89. Which of the following in plants are like tiny manufacturing plants?

- a. Chloroplasts
- b. Chlorophyll
- c. Leaves
- d. Roots

Q.90. In the fall leaves begin to turn different colours because

- a. There is less oxygen in the air for the plants
- b. There is too much chlorophyll in the leaves of the plant
- c. The carbon dioxide in the air cannot reach the leaves of the plant
- d. The temperature begins to drop and leaves cannot produce chlorophyll.

Q.91 to 95.

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Who doesn't love playing with ooey-goey slime right? Well, you can make one for yourself at home. Here is one of the best Science Experiments. For creating the slime you will need Borax powder, food colouring, water, a bowl of medium size, a spatula, measuring cups, a small cup, glue etc. It is important to ensure that your hands are washed right before and after playing with slime. Do not eat the slime or let others eat it. Only set slime down on surfaces that won't absorb food colouring

To make the slime,

1. Mix around 1 teaspoon (5 ml) of Borax powder into 1 cup of water (250 ml) to create a Borax solution and set it aside.
2. Empty 100 ml of glue into a bowl and mix in about 100 ml or ½ a cup of water (~125 ml) to create a diluted glue mixture.
3. Add 1-2 drops of food colouring to the glue mixture, unless you want a colourless slime.
4. Slowly add the Borax solution to the glue mixture, observing the change in consistency.
5. Knead the slime with your hands. Slime tends to lose its stickiness the more one plays with it.

6. Store the slime in a zipper-lock bag and dispose of it when it starts to look unpleasant

Q.91. What are the things needed for making slime?

- a. Borax powder, food colours. Water, bowl, glue
- b. Borax powder, food colour, water, medium size bowl, spatula, measuring cup, small cup, glue.
- c. Borax powder bowl, spatula, glue, cup
- d. Borax powder, food colour, spatula, measuring cup, glue, small cup.

Q.92. When should you wash your hand?

- a. Before and after
- b. After
- c. Before
- d. never

Q.93. How much quantity should we mix to make slime?

- a. 1 teaspoon of Borax powder into 1 cup of water.
- b. 2 teaspoon of Borax powder into 1 cup of water.
- c. 1 teaspoon of Borax powder into 3 cup of water.
- d. 1 teaspoon of Borax powder into 1.5 cup of water.

Q.94. Why should we add food colour?

- a. To make slime colourless
- b. To make slime colourful
- c. To make slime sticky
- d. To make slime of rainbow colour

Q.95. What happens when we play more with slime?

- a. Slime tends to lose its stickiness
- b. Slime tends to look beautiful
- c. Slime tends to be pleasant
- d. Slime tends to look ugly.

Q.96 to 100

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Did you ever hear the story of the scientist Newton and his little dog, Diamond? Newton was studying a very difficult subject. He had been working hard for more than twenty years. On his table lay a heap of written papers, which contained all his notes. Newton left his table and went inside to meet someone. When the master was gone, up rose little Diamond, jumped upon the table and overthrew the lighted candle. The papers at once caught fire.

Just as they were all burn, Newton opened the door and entered. He saw that his hard work of twenty years was reduced to heap of ashes. There stood little diamond who had done all the mischief's. Almost any other man would have ordered the dog to be put to the death, but Newton patted him on the head as kindly as usual although his heart as full of grief, "oh diamond! Diamond!" cried he you little know the mischief you have done!"

Q.96. Who was Newton?

- a. Scientist
- b. Psychologist
- c. Physician

d. Teacher

Q.97. What lay on his table?

- a. A heap of dust
- b. A heap of garbage
- c. A heap of papers
- d. A heap of fruits

Q.98. Why did Newton leave the room?

- a. To have a cup of tea.
- b. To meet someone
- c. He was tired of working
- d. He wanted to go for a walk

Q.99. For how many years had he been working hard?

- a. 21 years
- b. 25 years
- c. 28 years
- d. 20 years

Q.100. What would anyone else have done?

- a. Ordered the dog to go out
- b. Ordered the dog to run away
- c. Ordered the dog to be put to death
- d. Ordered the dog to be sent to jungle.

Q.101 TO 105

Read the given poem and answer the questions .

I lay in sorrow deep distressed
My grief a proud man heard,
His looks were cold, he gave me gold.
But not a kindly word.
My sorrow passed I paid him back The gold he gave to me,
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks And blessed his charity.
I lay in want and grief, and pain A poor man passed my way
He bound my head, he gave me bread;
He watched me night and day;
How shall I pay him back again For all he did to me?
Oh, gold is great, but greater far Is heavenly sympathy.

Q.101. One day the poet was in

- (a) sorrowful distressed.
- (b) need of money
- (c) need of a friend
- (d) depression.

Q.102. The proud rich man offered the poet

- (a) sympathy

- (b) money
- (c) bread
- (d) tea

Q.103. The poet was in a fix because

- (a) he didn't know how to pay back to the rich proud man
- (b) he didn't know the poor man who served him so much
- (c) he wanted to give money to the poor man but he had no money
- (d) he didn't know how to pay back to the poor man's service to him.

Q.104. The poet realised in the last that

- (a) the poor man was better than the rich man
- (b) sympathy was more valuable than gold
- (c) the rich man was better than the poor man
- (d) money was the most important thing in the world.

Q.105. The word that means opposite to sorrow is

- (a) carelessness
- (b) ability
- (c) joy
- (d) beauty.

Q.106. to 110

Read the given poem and answer the questions.

Fame is a food that dead men eat,
I have no stomach for such meat.
In little light and narrow room,
They eat in the silent tomb.
With no kind voice of comrade near To bid the feaster be of cheer.
But friendship is a noble thing,
Of friendship it is good to sing.
For truly when a man shall end,
He lives in memory of his friend,
Who doth his better part recall?
And of his fault make funeral.

Q.106. By the expression 'Fame is a food that dead men eat' we mean

- (a) fame is enjoyed only after death
- (b) fame is enjoyed during life-time
- (c) fame is something like a food
- (d) fame dies with one's death.

Q.107. Friendship is a noble thing because

- (a) a man cannot live without friends
- (b) real friends are very helpful

- (c) a man always remembers the good qualities of his friend after his death
- (d) it enhances dignity of mankind.

Q.108. Friendship is better than fame because in friendship

- (a) when a man dies he lives in the memory of his friend
- (b) a man always regards his friend
- (c) enmity never comes
- (d) a man is always happy in the company of his friend.

Q.109. In the last line of the above poem the poet wants to convey that

- (a) one should believe in friendship
- (b) the faults of a man are highlighted by his friend after his death
- (c) the faults of a man are forgotten by his friend after his death
- (d) one should not run after fame and friendship.

Q.110. The word recall means

- (a) forget
- (b) come close
- (c) help
- (d) Remember

Q.111 to 115.

Read the given poem and answer the questions.

WHOSE woods these are I think I know. His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here To watch his woods filled up with snow.
My little horse must think it queer To stop without a farm-house near
Between the woods and frozen lake The darkest evening of the year.
He gives his harness bells a shake To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep Of easy wind and downy flake.
The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

Q.111. In the last stanza of the poem there is a repetition of the line; 'And miles to go before I sleep.' The poet has repeated the line to

- (a) make the poem interesting
- (b) emphasise his responsibilities
- (c) attract the readers
- (d) express the idea of the poem more forcefully.

Q.112. When the poet says 'But I have promises to keep'; he means that

- (a) he has to make his life successful

- (b) he has certain duties which he must discharge
- (c) he has to follow what he has said to his friends
- (d) he has to make people happy.

Q.113. The woods are covered with

- (a) snow
- (b) yellow leaves
- (c) sand
- (d) fallen trees

Q.114. Who gives the harness bells a shake?

- (a) Horse
- (b) Poet
- (c) Horse-rider
- (d) Elephant

Q.115. The word queer means

- (a) sometimes
- (b) familiar
- (c) Strange
- (d) Abnormal

Q.116 to 120

Read the given conversation and answer the questions.

A telephone conversation between two friends, Sanjay and Pankaja, took place on a Thursday afternoon.

Sanjay: Hello Pankaja. How are you? You have been absent from school for the last 2 days.

Pankaja: Hi Sanjay! I had food poisoning. Anyway, I'm better now and will be going back to school tomorrow.

Sanjay: Did you eat something which was contaminated?

Pankaja: Well, I took fried oyster and some noodles at the food centre on Tuesday night. Most likely, it was the former. It could not have been the chicken rice or fish balls I took at our school canteen during recess.

Sanjay: Oh, I see.

Pankaja: Can you please tell me if there's any homework to be done?

Sanjay: Yes, Mrs Boon is going to conduct a Science test for our class tomorrow.

Pankaja: Thanks for letting me know. Did she say which chapters will be tested?

Sanjay: Yes, she did. The test is going to cover the chapters on "Magnets", "Classification of Materials" and "Life Cycles of Plants".

Pankaja: That's a relief. I am only unfamiliar with the chapter on "Magnets". A quick revision is all I'll need. Thanks and see you tomorrow.

Sanjay: You're welcome. Bye and take care.

Q.116. What does Pankaja want to know about class from Sanjay?

- (a) Mrs. Boon had given the class some homework.
- (b) Mrs. Boon was going to conduct a class test.
- (c) There was going to be a class test.

(d) There was any homework.

Q.117. Sanjay and Pankaja are

- (a) Best friends
- (b) Schoolmates
- (c) Neighbours
- (d) Classmates

Q.118. Why was Pankaja relieved upon learning the chapters to be tested? She was relieved because

- (a) She had already studied all the chapters thoroughly.
- (b) She was good at the subject.
- (c) She had already studied one of the chapters to be tested.
- (d) She was familiar with two of the chapters to be tested.

Q.119. Pankaja suspected that the cause of food poisoning is

- (a) Noodles
- (b) Fish balls
- (c) Fried oysters
- (d) Chicken rice

Q.120. On which days were Pankaj absent from school? She was absent on

- (a) Monday and Tuesday
- (b) Tuesday and Wednesday
- (c) Wednesday and Thursday
- (d) Thursday and Friday

Q. 121 to 125

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Dry fruits are useful in various diseases of the brain, muscles and tissues. Almonds have unique properties to remove brain weakness and strengthen it. Almond preserves the vitality of the brain, strengthen the muscles, destroy diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders. Walnut is another dry fruit that possesses wonderful qualities of curing brain weakness. According to Dr. Johnson, almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples, and oranges are rich in phosphoric elements and should normally be used by brain workers. Phosphorus nourishes the vital tissues of the body. It keeps the mind full of enthusiasm for more work.

Q.121. Dry fruits are useful because they

- (a) Strengthen our heart
- (b) Cure various diseases of the brain, muscles and tissues
- (c) Give confidence to us
- (d) Empower us to do challenging tasks.

Q.122. Which one is not a property of almonds?

- (a) It preserves the vitality of the brain
- (b) It strengthens the muscles
- (c) It destroys diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders
- (d) It strengthens our digestive system.

Q.123. Phosphoric element is profusely found in

- (a) Almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples and oranges
- (b) Almonds, figs, papayas, guavas and pineapples
- (c) All the green vegetables
- (d) Seasonal fruits.

Q.124. Brain workers should take fruits rich in phosphoric elements because

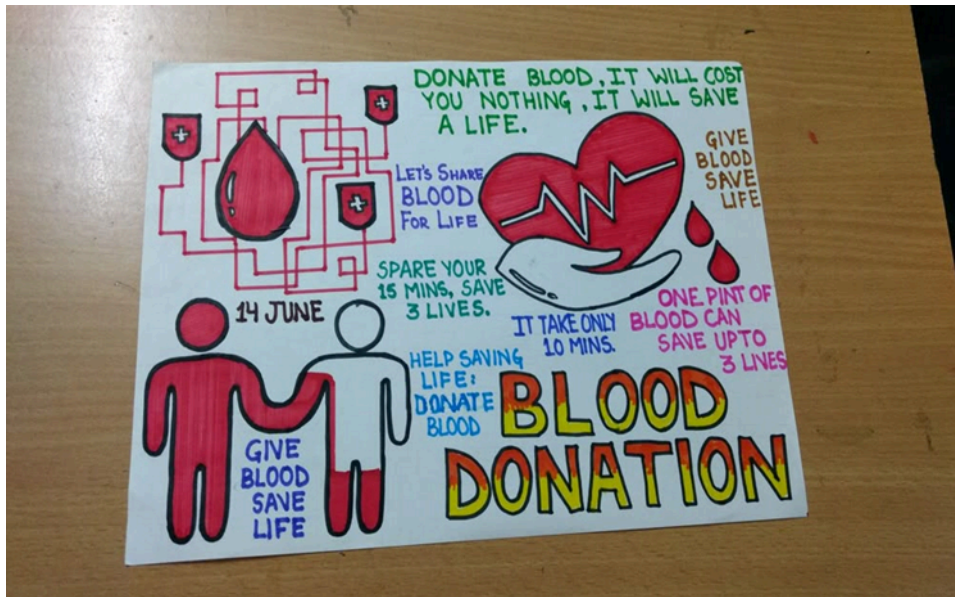
- (a) They remove brain weakness
- (b) They nourish the vital tissues of the body
- (c) They keep the mind full of enthusiasm
- (d) All the above.

Q.125. The word “Unique” means the same as

- (a) Ordinary
- (b) Highly qualified
- (c) Unusual
- (d) Distinctive

Q.126 to 130

Read the given information and answer the questions.



Title: Be a Hero, Donate Blood!

Key Points:

1. What is Blood Donation?

Donating blood helps patients who need transfusions.

2. Why Donate Blood?

To help accident victims, cancer patients, and people with blood disorders.

3. Who Can Donate?

People aged 18+, weighing 50+ kg, with good health.

Did You Know?

- 1 pint of blood saves 3 lives!

- Blood donation helps reduce iron overload.
- You can donate blood every 3 months.

Myth-Busting!

- Donating blood won't make you weak.
- Blood donation is a safe process.

Call to Action:

Encourage your parents/guardians to donate blood!
It hardly takes 15 to 30 minutes to save one's life.

Q.126. What is the minimum age to donate blood in India?

- a) 18+ years
- b) 21 +years
- c) 25 +years
- d) 30+ years

Q.127. How often can you donate blood?

- a) Every 3 months
- b) Every 6 months
- c) Every 1 year
- d) Every 2 years

Q.128. What is a benefit of donating blood?

- a) To help accident victims, cancer patients, and people with blood disorders.
- b) Increased risk of infection
- c) No impact on health
- d) Guaranteed cure for diseases

Q.129. What is the typical duration of a blood donation process?

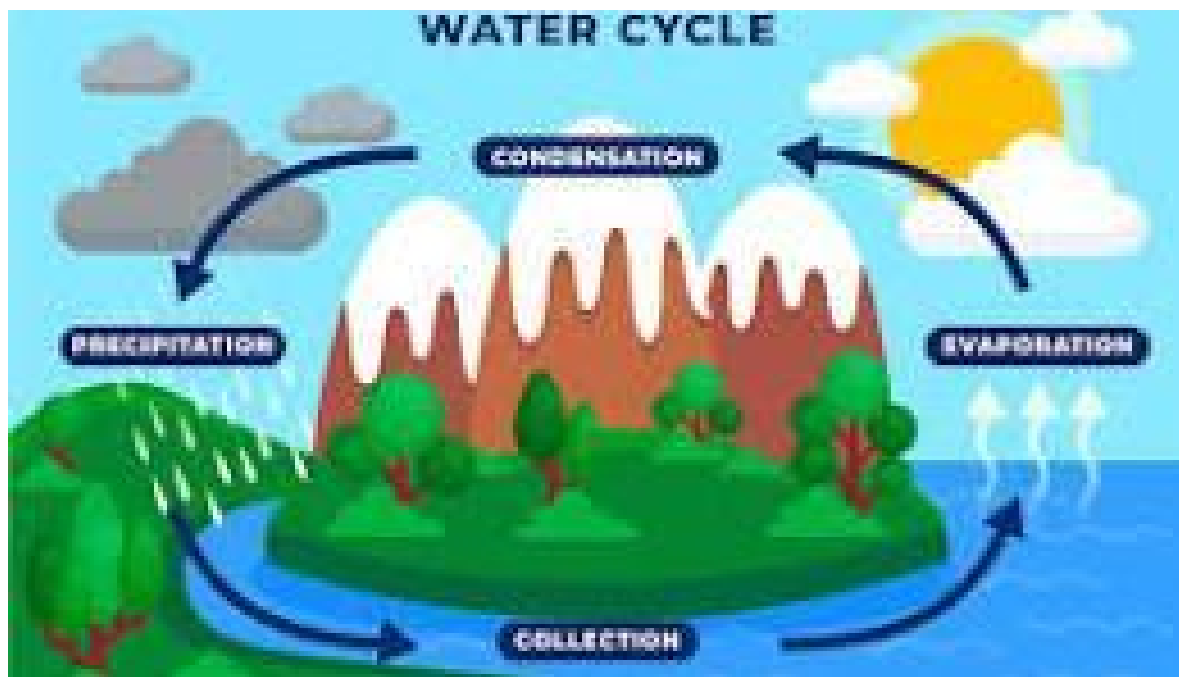
- a) 15-30 minutes
- b) 1-2 hours
- c) 2-3 hours
- d) 4-5 hours

Q.130. Why should you donate blood?

- a) To earn money
- b) To help save lives
- c) To gain fame
- d) To attend events

Q.131 to 135.

Observe the picture and answer the questions.



Q.131. What is the process called when the sun heats up water in oceans, lakes, and rivers and turns it into water vapour?

- a. Condensation
- b. Evaporation
- c. Precipitation
- d. Runoff

Q.132. What happens to the water vapour in the air when it cools down?

- a. It disappears
- b. It becomes ice
- c. It condenses into clouds
- d. It evaporates again

Q.133. The term for water falling to the Earth's surface from clouds?

- a. Evaporation
- b. Condensation
- c. Precipitation
- d. Transpiration

Q.134. The main source of water for the water cycle is

- a. Oceans
- b. Lakes
- c. Rivers
- d. Groundwater

Q.135. Why is the water cycle important?

- a. Maintains Earth's temperature
- b. Supports plant growth.
- c. Regulates weather patterns
- d. All of the above

Q. 136 to 140.

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

The Amazon Rainforest is one of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth. It covers over 5.5 million square kilometres across nine countries in South America. The rainforest is home to more than 40,000 plant species, 1,300 bird species, and over 3,000 fish species. The Amazon River, which runs through the rainforest, is the largest river in the world by discharge volume.

The Amazon Rainforest plays a vital role in regulating Earth's climate. It produces about 20% of the world's oxygen and absorbs 20% of the world's carbon dioxide. However, the rainforest is facing severe threats due to deforestation, logging, and climate change. Every minute, 27 soccer fields of rainforest are lost, leading to habitat loss and extinction of many species.

Q.136. The Amazon Rainforest plays a vital role in regulating

- a. Earth's climate
- b. river climate.
- c. Ocean climate
- d. none of the above.

Q.137. How much percentage of the world's oxygen is produced by the Amazon Rainforest?

- a. 10%
- b. 20%
- c. 30%
- d. 40%

Q.138. What is a major threat to the Amazon Rainforest?

- a. Overpopulation.
- b. Deforestation
- c. Pollution
- d. All of the above

Q.139. The consequence of deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest is

- a. Habitat creation
- b. Species extinction.
- c. Climate regulation
- d. Oxygen increase

Q.140. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

- a. The Amazon Rainforest is not important for Earth's climate.
- b. Human activities have no impact on the rainforest.
- c. we must conserve forest.
- d. Deforestation has no consequences.

Q.141. to 145..

Observe the picture and answer the questions.



Q.141. What is the main reason to reduce plastic use?

- To increase waste management costs
- To decrease oxygen levels
- To stop harming environment and wildlife
- To increase plastic production

Q.142. Name the alternative to single-use plastic bags?

- Paper bags
- Reusable bags
- Plastic wraps
- Styrofoam containers

Q.143. Which of the following can be done to reduce plastic waste?

- Use more plastic water bottles
- Use environment friendly materials
- Choose products with excess packaging
- Use plastic straws daily

Q. 144. The benefit of using refillable water bottles is

- To increase plastic waste
- To reduce convenience
- To decreased hydration
- To reduce plastic use



Q.145. What does the above symbol indicate?

- a. Biodegradable plastic
- b. Recyclable plastic
- c. Compostable plastic
- d. Hazardous plastic

Competency No: C 1.1 Converse fluently and meaningfully in different contexts.

Q.146 to 150.

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Last weekend, I visited my grandparents' house. We had a wonderful time talking about our favourite hobbies. My grandfather shared stories about his gardening experiences, and I told him about my love for painting. On Monday, I discussed the weekend's football match with my friends during recess. We debated about the best player and analysed the game's strategies. In class, our teacher led a discussion on environmental conservation, and I contributed my thoughts on reducing plastic waste.

Q.146. Where did the narrator converse with their grandparents?

- a. School
- b. Park
- c. Grandparents' house
- d. Friend's house

Q.147. What did the narrator discuss with friends during recess?

- a. Weekend homework
- b. Favourite books
- c. Football match
- d. School event

Q.148. What topic did the class discuss?

- a. Environmental pollution
- b. Animal conservation
- c. Environmental conservation
- d. Climate change

Q.149. What skill does the narrator demonstrate in the passage?

- a. Writing stories
- b. Drawing pictures
- c. Conversing fluently
- d. Solving math problems

Q.150. What context did the narrator converse in?

- a. Only at home
- b. Only at school
- c. Different contexts (home, school, recess)
- d. Only with teacher

Q.151 to 155

Read the given conversation and answer the questions.

Rohan: Hi, I'd like to order some vegetarian food, please.

Restaurant Staff: Of course, sir! What would you like to order?

Rohan: Can I have the veggie burger, please?

Restaurant Staff: Would you like that with fries or a salad?

Rohan: I'll take the salad, please. Salad is good for health.

Restaurant Staff: Any drinks with that?

Rohan: Yes, a glass of lemonade.

Restaurant Staff: Okay, that's one veggie burger with salad and lemonade. Would you like to pay online or at the counter?

Rohan: I'll pay online.

Q.151. What did Rohan want to order?

- a. Non-vegetarian food
- b. Vegetarian food
- c. Chinese food
- d. Italian food

Q.152. What did Rohan order as his main dish?

- a. Veggie sandwich
- b. Veggie burger

- c. Salad
- d. Fries

153. Why did Rohan choose salad?

- a. Fries is good for health
- b. Salad is good for health
- c. Lemonade is a healthy drink
- d. Sandwich is main dish

Q.154. How did Rohan decide to pay?

- a. At the counter
- b. Online
- c. Through phone
- d. By cash

Q.155. Who was Rohan talking to?

- a. Friend
- b. Family member
- c. Restaurant staff
- d. Delivery person

Competency No: C 1.2 Summarises core ideas from material read out in class.

Q.156 to 160

Read the given passage and answer the questions .

The Solar System consists of eight planets: Mercury, Mars, Venus, Earth, Neptune, Uranus, Saturn, and Jupiter. The Sun, a star, is the center of the Solar System. Planets orbit around the Sun due to gravity.

Q.156. What is at the center of the Solar System?

- a. Earth
- b. Sun
- c. Jupiter
- d. Saturn

Q.157. How many planets are in the Solar System?

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 9

Q. 158. Which force holds planets in orbit around the Sun?

- a. Magnetism
- b. Electricity
- c. Gravity
- d. Friction

Q.159. The largest planet is

- a. Earth
- b. Saturn
- c. Jupiter
- d. Uranus

Q.160. What is the order of the planets from the Sun?

- a. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
- b. Mercury, Mars, Venus, Earth, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
- c. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Earth, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
- d. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

Q.161 to 165.

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of our time, with far-reaching consequences for our planet and its inhabitants. Rising global temperatures are causing melting of polar ice caps, leading to sea-level rise and more frequent natural disasters. Human activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and pollution are significant contributors to climate change. Transitioning to renewable energy sources, increasing energy efficiency, and implementing policies to reduce carbon emissions can mitigate its impacts. Additionally, climate change has disproportionate effects on vulnerable populations, including low-income communities and indigenous peoples.

Q.161. What are the significant contributors to climate change.?

- a. Natural disasters
- b. Burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and pollution
- c. Melting of polar ice caps
- d. Sea-level rise

Q.162. Which group is disproportionately affected by climate change?

- a. High-income communities
- b. Indigenous peoples
- c. Large corporations
- d. Governments

Q.163. What can help mitigate climate change?

- a. Transitioning to renewable energy sources
- b. Increasing pollution
- c. Deforestation
- d. Burning more fossil fuels

Q.164. The result of melting polar ice caps is

- a. Decreased sea levels
- b. More frequent natural disasters
- c. Sea-level rise
- d. Reduced global temperatures

Q.165. Which human activity contributes to climate change?

- a. Planting trees
- b. Reducing energy consumption
- c. Deforestation
- d. Conserving water

Competency No C-1.3 Makes oral presentations (shows and tell, short welcome notes, anchoring of small events, short speeches, class debates)

Q.166 to 170.

Read the given information and answer the questions. .

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, known as the "Missile Man of India," was an inspiring scientist and the 11th President of India. He loved children and often spoke about the power of dreams, hard work, and knowledge.

In one of his famous speeches, Dr. Kalam said, "Dream, Dream, Dream. Dreams transform into thoughts, and thoughts result in action." He believed that students should have big dreams and never give up on them. He encouraged young people to work hard and gain knowledge, as education is the key to success.

Dr. Kalam also spoke about the importance of teachers in shaping the future. He said that a great teacher can inspire students to achieve their goals. He often reminded students to respect their teachers and learn as much as they can from them.

Dr. Kalam's message was simple: Dream big, work hard, respect your teachers, and never stop learning.

Q.166.What was Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam known as?

- a) The Father of the Nation
- b) The Missile Man of India
- c) The King of Science
- d) The President of the World

Q.167. According to Dr. Kalam, what is the key to success?

- a) Playing games
- b) Respecting your parents
- c) Education
- d) Sleeping well

Q.168. Dr. Kalam says about dreams that

- a) Dreams are not important
- b) Dreams are only for night time
- c) Dreams transform into thoughts and actions
- d) Dreams are just fantasies

Q.169.Who did Dr. Kalam say plays an important role in shaping the future of students?

- a) Parents
- b) Teachers
- c) Friends
- d) Scientists

Q.170 Which is Dr. Kalam's main advice to students?

- a) Dream big and work hard
- b) Sleep more and relax
- c) Play games all day
- d) Don't study too much

Q. 171 to 175.

Read the given welcome note and answer the questions.

Good morning, everyone!

It is my great pleasure to welcome all of you to this special event today! We are honoured to have our respected principal, teachers, parents, and dear friends with us. It's a day filled with excitement, fun, and learning, and we are so happy you could join us.

Today's program has been carefully planned with a lot of effort. We have some wonderful performances, inspiring speeches, and fun surprises lined up for you. This event is not just about having fun, but also about appreciating the hard work and talent of all the students and teachers who have made this day possible.

Let's make the most of this event and enjoy every moment together! Once again, a warm welcome to all, and thank you for being here.

Q.171.Who is being welcomed in the speech?

- a) Only teachers

- b) Teachers, parents, students, and the principal
- c) Only parents
- d) Only students

Q.172. What has been prepared for the event?

- a) Games and sports activities
- b) Performances, speeches, and surprises
- c) A long speech by the principal
- d) Just food and drinks

Q.173. What is the speaker's tone in the welcome note?

- a) Bored and uninterested
- b) Excited and appreciative
- c) Nervous and unsure
- d) Angry and strict

Q.174. What is one key reason the speaker gives for holding the event?

- a) To show off the school
- b) To appreciate the hard work of students and teachers
- c) To meet new friends
- d) To compete in a talent show

Q.175. What does the speaker want everyone to do during the event?

- a) Sit quietly and listen
- b) Enjoy and make the most of the event
- c) Go home early
- d) Focus only on the performances

Competency No 3.1 Uses writing strategies, such as sequencing, identifying, heading/subheading, the beginning and ending and forming paragraph.

Q.176 to 180.

Read the given formal letter and answer the questions.

Rahul Kumar
123, Main Street
New Delhi, 110001
February 10, 2024

Principal, Delhi Public School
Delhi Public School
New Delhi, 110001

Subject: Request for School Trip to Historical Monument
Dear Sir,

I am writing to request permission for our class to organize a school trip to the Qutub Minar historical monument.

Our class has been studying ancient Indian history, and visiting Qutub Minar would provide valuable hands-on experience. We believe this trip will enhance our understanding and appreciation of India's rich cultural heritage.

We have discussed and planned the trip with our class teacher and ensured that it aligns with our school's safety guidelines. We would appreciate your approval and support.

Thank you for considering our request.

With Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rahul Kumar

Q.176. How would you address the recipient of a formal letter?

- a. Dear Mr.
- b. Dear sir
- c. Mr.
- d. Hi

Q.177. Which Of These Is The Right Format Of Writing The Date In All The Formal Letters ?

- a. 10/02/2024
- b. 10-02-2024
- c. February 10, 2024
- d. None

Q.178. Where is Receiver's Address Written ?

- a. On the top of the letter
- b. Just below the date
- c. Just above date
- d. Just after salutation

Q.179. With Best regards is used in which part of a formal letter?

- a. Heading
- b. Opening
- c. Closing
- d. Body

Q.180. When you are writing a formal letter, what information might you need?

- a. Date
- b. Name
- c. Address
- d. All of these

Q.181 to 185.

Read the proper sequences for narrative essays and answer the questions.

To plan a narrative essay, follow these steps:

Step 1: Choose a personal experience or event.

Step 2: Determine the purpose of the story.

Step 3: Identify the main characters and setting.

Step 4: Organize events in chronological order.

Step 5: Write an engaging introduction.

Step 6: Develop the body paragraphs.

Step 7: Conclude with a reflective thought.

Q.181. What is the first step in planning a narrative essay?

- a. Write the introduction
- b. Choose a personal experience
- c. Identify main characters
- d. Determine the purpose

Q.182. Why is it important to organize events in chronological order?

- a. To confuse the reader
- b. To make the story longer
- c. To clarify the sequence of events
- d. To change the story's purpose

Q183. The purpose of the introduction

- a. To conclude the story
- b. To develop the body paragraphs
- c. To engage the reader
- d. To identify main characters

Q.184. What comes after writing the body paragraphs?

- a. Writing the introduction
- b. Concluding with a reflective thought
- c. Identifying main characters
- d. Choosing a personal experience

Q.185. What writing strategy is emphasized in this passage?

- a. Descriptive writing
- b. Sequencing
- c. Persuasive writing
- d. Comparative writing

Competency No C-3.2 Writes clear and coherent paragraphs that convey their understanding of a given topic/concept or on a reading of a text

Q.186 to 190

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

The giraffe is the tallest of all living land animals. A male can go up to 18 feet and a female up to 15 feet. Such height enables them to escape the competition for ground level grass that exists among other leaf-eaters. It also gives him a long range of vision. He takes the warning of the approaching enemy early.

Giraffes eat a variety of leaves, but acacia leaves are their favourite diet. In spring when many trees are not in leaf, they spend 80 per cent of the day eating. In summer, when trees are in full leaf, they need only 15 per cent. The rest of the time is spent in resting and quarrelling. A giraffe's long neck is made up like that of man and most other mammals, of only seven vertebrae. The bones are attached to one another with ball and socket joints. These make the neck flexible. It can run at 50 km per hour.

Rising from a lying position is a problem for such a large animal. So it usually keeps standing even while it sleeps. To reach water with such a long neck and legs, a giraffe spreads its front legs wide apart. Then it lowers its neck to drink. This awkward position makes it easy for the lion to attack it.

Q.186. Pick up the quality which the giraffe does not possess

- a) Has a flexible neck
- b) Has a long range of vision
- c) Eats a variety of leaves
- d) It is the fattest of all living land animals

Q.187. The giraffe usually stands and sleep because

- a) Rising from the lying position is a problem
- b) It doesn't have any place to sleep
- c) It is protecting itself from the enemy
- d) It makes its leg strong in this manner

Q. 188. The meaning of the word 'awkward' is

- a) Difficult
- b) Simple
- c) clear
- d) alarming

Q. 189. Pick the odd man out

- a) Problem
- b) flexible
- c) enemy
- d) female

Q. 190. When does the giraffe face difficulty

- a) While eating leaves
- b) While fighting
- c) while drinking water
- d) while resting

Q.191 to 195..

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

The human body's skeletal system provides support, protection, and movement. It comprises 206 bones, starting from the skull and ending at the toes. Bones work together with muscles to facilitate movement.

The skeletal system also protects vital organs like the brain, heart, and lungs. For instance, the rib cage safeguards the heart and lungs, while the skull shields the brain.

Q.191. What is the primary function of the skeletal system?

- a. To produce blood cells
- b. To regulate body temperature
- c. To provide support, protection, and movement
- d. To digest food

Q.192. How many bones are in the human skeletal system?

- a. 100
- b. 206
- c. 300
- d. 400

Q.193. What is protected by the rib cage?

- a. Brain and stomach
- b. Heart and lungs
- c. Kidneys and liver
- d. Intestines and pancreas

Q.194. What works together with bones for movement?

- a. Muscles
- b. Organs
- c. Tendons
- d. Veins

Q.195. Which are the vital organs in the skeletal system?

- a. organs
- b. brain, heart, and lungs
- c. muscles
- d. skull

Competency No C-3.3 Creates posters, invites, simple poems, stories and dialogues with appropriate information and purpose

Q.196 to 200.

Read the given invitation and answer the questions.

Invitation to School Annual Day Celebration

You are cordially invited to our School Annual Day Celebration!

Date: 25th March 2024
Time: 4:00 pm
Venue: School Auditorium

Join us for an evening of music, dance, and cultural performances!
RSVP: [Contact Information]

We look forward to seeing you there!

Best regards,
[Your Name]

Q.196. What is the date of the School Annual Day Celebration?

- a. 20th March 2024
- b. 25th March 2024
- c. 30th March 2024
- d. 1st April 2024

Q.197. The venue of the Annual Day Celebration is

- a. School Playground
- b. School Auditorium
- c. School Library
- d. School Canteen

Q.198. When will the celebration start?

- a. 2:00 pm
- b. 3:00 pm
- c. 4:00 pm
- d. 5:00 pm

Q.199. What can you expect during the celebration?

- a. Only music performances
- b. Only dance performances
- c. Music, dance, and cultural performances
- d. Only award distribution

Q.200. Who is invited to the celebration?

- a. Only students
- b. Only teachers
- c. Students, teachers, and parents
- d. Only guests

Q.201 to 205.

Read the short story and answer the questions.

Raju's village faced a severe water shortage. Raju, a curious 12-year-old, decided to help. He researched and discovered that harvesting rainwater could solve the problem. Raju convinced the villagers to build rainwater harvesting systems. Within a year, the village had plenty of water.

Q.201. What problem did Raju's village face?

- a. Food shortage
- b. Water shortage
- c. Housing shortage
- d. Electricity shortage

Q.202. How did Raju plan to solve the problem?

- a. Building a dam
- b. Harvesting rainwater
- c. Digging wells
- d. Importing water

Q.203. How did Raju do to convince the villagers?

- a. He forced them to agree
- b. He researched and shared information
- c. He ignored the problem
- d. He complained to authorities

Q.204. What was the outcome of Raju's efforts?

- a. The village had less water
- b. The village had plenty of water
- c. The village remained unchanged
- d. The village faced more problems

Q.205. Which value does Raju demonstrate in the story?

- a. Laziness
- b. Selfishness
- c. Initiative and responsibility
- d. Helplessness

Competency No 3.4 Uses appropriate grammar and structure in their writing.

Q.206 to 230.

Read the instructions and choose the correct option given below.

Q.206. Which conjunction connects the two clauses in the sentence "In the evenings, we sat around the campfire sharing stories and laughter"?

- a. And
- b. But
- c. Or
- d. Subordinating conjunction

Q.207. What does the proverb "Actions speak louder than words" mean?

- a. Talk is more important than action
- b. Actions are more important than talk
- c. Words and actions are equally important
- d. Actions have no impact

Q.208. What does the proverb "Honesty is the best policy" mean?

- a. Dishonesty leads to success
- b. Honesty leads to failure
- c. Honesty is the most important virtue
- d. Honesty is optional

Proverb Application

Q.209. If someone is considering giving up their secure job for a risky venture, which proverb applies?

- a. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"
- b. "Actions speak louder than words"
- c. "Honesty is the best policy"
- d. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket"

Proverb Identification

Q.210. Which proverb means "think before you act"?

- a. "Look before you leap"
- b. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"
- c. "Actions speak louder than words"
- d. "Honesty is the best policy"

Prefixes

Q.211. Which word has the prefix "anti-"?

- a. Anticipate
- b. Happy
- c. Run
- d. Jump

Suffixes

Q.212. Which word has the suffix "-less"?

- a. Helpless
- b. Happy
- c. Run
- d. Jump

Application

Q.213. What is the meaning of the word "disagree"?

- a. To agree strongly
- b. To not agree
- c. To agree partially
- d. To agree always

Q.214. What is the meaning of the word "unbreakable"?

- a. Can be broken easily
- b. Cannot be broken
- c. Breaks easily
- d. Breaks rarely

Q.215. Which word compares two things?

- a. Big
- b. Bigger
- c. Biggest
- d. Large

Q.216. Which sentence uses the superlative form?

- a. She is happy.
- b. She is happier.
- c. She is the happiest.
- d. She is very happy.

Q.217. Which sentence uses the comparative form?

- a. He is tall.
- b. He is taller.
- c. He is the tallest.
- d. He is very tall.

Q.218. Which sentence uses the positive form?

- a. She is old.
- b. She is older.
- c. She is the oldest.
- d. She is very old.

Q.219. Identify the correct pronoun:

Rahul and ___ went to the park.

- a. I
- b. me
- c. mine
- d. myself

Q.220. Choose the correct form of the adjective:

This is the ___ sunset I've ever seen.

- a. more beautiful
- b. most beautiful
- c. beautiful
- d. beautifully

Choose the correct preposition:

Q. 221. The book is ___ the desk.

- a. in
- b. on
- c. under
- d. beside

Q.222. Identify the correct form of the plural noun:

One tooth, two ___.

- a. tooth
- b. teeths
- c. teeth
- d. tooths

Q.223. Identify the correct form of the adjective:

This is the ___ day of the week.

- a. more boring

- b. most boring
- c. boring
- d. bored

Q.224. Identify the correct form of the pronoun:

The teacher gave the assignment to __.

- a. he and I
- b. him and me
- c. he and me
- d. him and I

Q.225. Identify the correct form of the verb:

If I __ (win) the contest, I would be thrilled.

- a. win
- b. won
- c. would win
- d. will win

Singular-Plural Nouns

Q.226. Singular: Child, Plural: ____

- a. Childrens
- b. Children
- c. Childs
- d. Childes

Q.227. What part of speech is the word "city"?

- a. Verb
- b. Noun
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

Q.228. What part of speech is the word "running"?

- a. Verb
- b. Noun
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

Q.229. Identify the adjective: "He is a brilliant student."

- a. He
- b. Is
- c. Brilliant

- d. student

Q.230. What part of speech is the word "he"?

- a. Pronoun
- b. Noun
- c. Verb
- d. Adjective

Competency No C-4.1 Discusses meanings of words and develops vocabulary by listening to and reading a variety of texts.

Q.231 to 235.

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

There once was a king who decided to do a little experiment. He had a giant boulder put right in the middle of the street. He then hid near the boulder to see who, if anyone, would try to move it out of the way. First, some wealthy merchants walked by. They walked around the boulder, complaining that the king hasn't been maintaining the roads very well. Next, a peasant walked by, heading home with his arms full of food for his family. When he noticed the boulder, he put his groceries down and attempted to move it out of everyone's way. It took him a while to move it, but he eventually succeeded.

After the peasant gathered up his groceries to carry on home, he noticed a bag lying in the middle of the road, just where the boulder once was. He opened the bag to find that it was stuffed full of gold coins, along with a letter from the king saying that the bag's gold was a reward for the peasant to keep. The king gave this gift because the peasant had taken the time and energy to move the boulder out of the road for the convenience of others who would be travelling the road in the future.

Q.231. The king put the giant boulder in the middle of the street in order to

- a) See who would get hurt
- b) To construct a statue
- c) To stop the traffic
- d) To conduct an experiment

Q.232. Pick out the quality possessed by the peasant

- a) Caring
- b) Careless
- c) competitive
- d) cooperative

Q.233. Choose the correct meaning of the word 'eventually'

- a) In the middle
- b) In the meantime
- c) in the beginning
- d) in the end

Q.234. Choose the correct phrase from the passage 'Her bravery has given him the will to _____ with his life and his work.'

- a) to move it out of
- b) to put right in
- c) to carry on
- d) to walk around

Q.235. The Moral of the story is

- a) When we reward people for the work only then they will be motivated
- b) We must never complain about any job while doing it
- c) If you see a job ahead of you, don't leave it for the next person to do rather step up and get the job done
- d) Never try to do the job alone, always take help from others while doing the job

Competency No C-4.2 Discusses meanings of words and develops vocabulary by listening to and reading a variety of texts or other content areas.

Q. 236 to 240

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Chameleons can change their skin colour, but not because they choose to. The chameleon changes colour to help it avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that allows it to blend in with its surroundings. The change is actually determined by environmental factors such as light and temperature. Bright sunlight darkens the skin. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour changes when the chameleon is excited, angry or scared. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. Others occur mostly in the Sahara desert, with a few in western Asia and southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons can even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

Q.236. What is the reason for a chameleon to change its skin colour?

- a) To attract its prey
- b) To communicate with other chameleons
- c) To blend in with its surroundings
- d) To show off its beauty

Q.237. How does bright sunlight affect a chameleon's skin colour?

- a) It lightens the skin
- b) It darkens the skin
- c) It turns the skin blue
- d) It has no effect on the skin colour

Q.238. Which word in the passage means 'quick'?

- a) rapid
- b) blend
- c) change
- d) fade

Q.239. They _____ their nests with moss and leaves

- a) disguise
- b) Approach
- c) camouflage
- d) live

Q.240. Pick out the antonym of the word 'calm'

- a) sticky
- b) Angry
- c)rapid
- d)scared

Competency No: C 5.1 Borrows books from the library regularly to read at home

.Q.241 to 245

Read the given passage and answer the questions .

Rohan is an avid reader who borrows books from the library regularly. Every weekend, he visits the library with his parents and selects two to three books to read at home. He enjoys reading fiction, non-fiction, and mystery novels. Rohan's favorite authors are J.K. Rowling and Rick Riordan. He finds reading relaxing and it helps him escape into different worlds. Rohan's parents encourage his reading habit and often discuss the books with him.

Q.241. What does Rohan do every weekend?

- a. Plays sports
- b. Watches movies
- c. Visits the library
- d. Attends parties

Q.242. How many books does Rohan borrow from the library?

- a. 1-2 books
- b. 2-3 books
- c. 4-5 books
- d. 6 or more books

Q.243. What type of books does Rohan enjoy reading?

- a. Only fiction
- b. Only non-fiction
- c. Fiction, non-fiction, and mystery
- d. Only biographies

Q.244. Who encourages Rohan's reading habit?

- a. Teachers
- b. Friends
- c. Parents
- d. Librarian

Q.245. Why does Rohan find reading relaxing?

- a. It helps him focus on studies
- b. It improves his social skills
- c. It helps him escape into different worlds
- d. It increases stress

Q.246 to 250.

Read the given passage and answer the questions

Ava is an avid reader who borrows books from the library regularly. She enjoys reading mystery novels and learning about different cultures. Ava's favourite author is J.K. Rowling, and she has read all the Harry Potter books. She spends her free time reading and writing book reviews.

Q.246. What does Ava enjoy doing in her free time?

- a. Playing sports
- b. Reading and writing book reviews
- c. Watching movies
- d. Playing video games

Q.247. What type of books does Ava enjoy reading?

- a. Science fiction
- b. Mystery novels
- c. Historical fiction
- d. Fantasy

Q.248. Who is Ava's favorite author?

- a. J.R.R. Tolkien
- b. J.K. Rowling
- c. Charles Dickens
- d. Jane Austen

Q.249. What series has Ava read completely?

- a. The Lord of the Rings
- b. The Hunger Games
- c. Harry Potter
- d. Percy Jackson

Q.250. How often does Ava borrow books from the library?

- a. Occasionally
- b. Regularly
- c. Rarely
- d. Never

Competency No: C 5.2 Demonstrates interest in reading books from the library.

Q. 251 to 255

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

"I love spending my free time browsing through the shelves of our school library, searching for the next captivating story to transport me to another world. The musty smell of old books and the whisper-quiet atmosphere draw me in, making me feel like I'm on a treasure hunt. As I scan the spines, titles and authors leap out, beckoning me to explore new genres and topics.

From classics like 'Pride and Prejudice' to contemporary bestsellers, every book holds promise. I devour fiction, non-fiction, mystery, and sci-fi, eager to learn, escape, and grow. The library's vast collection never fails to amaze me, and I'm constantly discovering new favourites.

Librarian Mrs Thompson's recommendations are always spot-on, introducing me to authors like Neil Gaiman and J.K. Rowling. Our library's cozy reading nook, with its plush cushions and warm lighting, is my go-to sanctuary. Losing myself in a good book, surrounded by fellow book lovers, makes me feel right at home.

Reading library books expands my horizons, sparks imagination, and fuels my curiosity. With each turn of the page, I explore new worlds, meet fascinating characters, and gain insights into different perspectives. The library is more than just a collection of books – it's a gateway to endless possibilities, and I'm hooked!"

Q.251. What is the writer's favourite activity in the school library?

- a. Researching online
- b. Browsing through bookshelves
- c. Playing games
- d. Watching videos

Q.252. What does the writer love about the library's atmosphere?

- a. Loud noise
- b. Bright lights
- c. Whisper-quiet atmosphere
- d. Strong scent of perfume

Q.253. Who helps the writer discover new authors?

- a. Teacher
- b. Friend
- c. Librarian Mrs. Thompson
- d. Family member

Q.254. What does reading library books do for the writer?

- a. Limits their horizons
- b. Sparks imagination
- c. Fuels boredom
- d. Reduces curiosity

Q.255. What does the library represent to the writer?

- a. A chore
- b. A gateway to endless possibilities
- c. A social hub
- d. A quiet space

Q. 256 to 260

Read the given passage and answer the questions.

Emma loves visiting the school library. She spends her lunch breaks browsing through shelves, discovering new authors and genres. Emma has read over 20 books this year, mostly from the fantasy and adventure sections. She maintains a reading journal to track her progress and write reviews.

Q.256. What does Emma enjoy doing during lunch breaks?

- a. Playing sports
- b. Visiting the library
- c. Watching videos
- d. Chatting with friends

Q.257. What type of books does Emma primarily read?

- a. Non-fiction and biographies
- b. Fantasy and adventure
- c. Romance and mystery
- d. Science fiction and horror

Q.258. How many books has Emma read this year?

- a. Less than 10
- b. Around 20
- c. Over 50
- d. Exactly 30

Q.259. What does Emma use to track her reading progress?

- a. A reading app
- b. A reading journal
- c. A bookmark
- d. A library card

Q.260. What habit does Emma exhibit?

- a. Occasional reading
- b. Regular reading
- c. Reluctant reading
- d. Avid reading