

# ANSWER SCHEME FOR SAT (2020-21)

## CLASS 6 (A,B,C,D)

### SUBJECT: ENGLISH I

St. Xavier's School, Doranda

Answer scheme

CLASS-VI

English-I

TIME- 2 hrs

FM- 80

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#### 1. Paragraph Writing

15 marks are there for this question.

Marks division----

- a. Unity of the topic - (5)
- b. Variety and clarity of the sentences - (5)
- c. Grammatical errors and spelling errors - (5)  
(Three spelling mistakes 1 marks deduction.)

#### 2. Letter Writing

- a. Format: All steps and paragraphs well organized. (2)
- b. Topic well discussed. (2)
- c. Grammar: Tenses, Spelling, Punctuation, Vocabulary. (4)
- d. Overall Presentation: Neatness and Handwriting. (2)

#### 3. Answer the following questions:

- a) The father asked the two daughters, "What is the sweetest thing in the world?" The elder daughter said, "It is sugar." The younger daughter said, "It is salt."(2)

- b) The father agreed with the elder daughter. (2)
- c) The younger daughter stuck to her opinion because she was totally convinced of the importance of salt. (2)
- d) The father realised his mistake about the value of salt when he was served only saltless dishes. So he felt sorry for his behaviour towards her.(2)
- e) (1)
- iii. The answer given by the younger daughter was false at the superficial level but revealed a deeper truth.
- f) Choose the word which does not describe the father: (1)
- iv. quarrelsome
- g) Find words from the passage which mean the following:(1x3=3)
- i. obstinate
  - ii. maiden
  - iii. veil
- h) Find words from the passage which mean the opposite of the following:(1x2=2)
- i. quarrel
  - ii. satisfied

4. Insert appropriate prepositions in the spaces left blank: (1x6=6)

- i. on
- ii. with
- iii. by
- iv. at
- v. in
- vi. to

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct Modals or Auxiliaries.

(1x10=10)

- i. will

- ii. must
- iii. may
- iv. shall
- v. could
- vi. need
- vii. have
- viii. does
- ix. used
- x. ought

6. Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

Then write **D** for declarative, **Im** for imperative, **E** for exclamatory and **I** for interrogative. Punctuate the sentences correctly.(1.5x4=6)

- i. A rich woman lives across the street. (D)
- ii. Whom did you call to the party tomorrow? (I)
- iii. Wash the wound with an antiseptic lotion immediately (Im)
- iv. Oh, I was going to be there now! (E)

7. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words.(1x6=6)

- i. dishonest
- ii. noun
- iii. verb
- iv. adverb
- v. interjection
- vi. conjunction

8. Rewrite the following sentences, using words of the Opposite Gender where possible. Make any other changes if necessary:

(1x4=4)

- i. The dog saved his master and hissons.
- ii. The kinghated the wizard.
- iii. The heroine rode on her mare.
- iv. She has gone to see the duchess.

9. (a) Change the following sentences into plural. Also make other necessary changes. (1x2=2)

- i. The deer are grazing in the field.
- ii. Are tomatoes vegetable or fruit?

(b) Give the plural number of the following: (1x2=2)

- i. Media.
- ii. Criteria.

10. Identify the type of Noun underlined in each sentence:

(1x4=4)

- i. Common Noun.
- ii. Abstract Noun.
- iii. Material Noun.
- iv. Collective noun.

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## **SUBJECT: ENGLISH II**

ST XAVIER'S SCHOOL, DORANDA

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST (2020-21)

TIME- 2HRS 15MIN

CLASS- VI (A, B, C, D)

SUBJECT-ENGLISH LITERATURE

FULL MARKS- 80

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**Attempt all questions.**

**SECTION A (20 MARKS)**

**I. Give the meaning of the following words as given in the prescribed chapters.**

**(1x12=12)**

1. boughs-branches of tree
2. commotion- a state of confusion and chaos
3. sneer- to smile and speak in a mean, mocking way
4. wretched- in a very unhappy state
5. sterling- excellent
6. cascade- waterfall
7. vestibule- entrance hall or lobby
8. ecstatic- uncontrollably happy
9. crestfallen- dejected
10. conceited- proud
11. gasped- breathed in noisily because one was surprised
12. ravages- damages

***(½- for correct answer and ½- marks for correct spelling)***

**II. Choose 6 words from the above and use it to frame your own sentence.**

**(<sup>1/2</sup> x6= 3)**

***(The sentences should be grammatically correct)***

**III. Correct the mis spelt words.**

**(<sup>1/2</sup> x10=5)**

1. deprisiate- depreciate
2. james dilingham young- James Dillingham Young
3. sudeness- suddenness
4. presipitated- precipitated
5. sarveying- surveying
6. forgotten- forgotten
7. hankerchief- handkerchief
8. ecentric- eccentric
9. appearence- appearance
10. criticaly- critically

## SECTION B (60 MARKS)

With reference to context, answer the following questions.

**(½ marks to be deducted for each wrong spelling, from every answer)**

### IV. “Well I can’t let him loose in the garden. He might find his way into the poultry house and then where would we be?”

1. Who is the speaker and who is ‘him’ referred to? (1)
  - Grandfather
  - The python
2. Why does the narrator feel that the speaker is eccentric? Support your answer with an incident mentioned in the story (1+2)
  - The narrator feels that the speaker is eccentric because he has love for unusual animals or pets.
  - As one day he could not resist buying a young four foot python from the snake charmer and
  - Impressed the gathering of eager boys and girls by slinging the python over his shoulders.
3. What made grandmother nearly faint when she came to the verandah? (2)
  - The squealing of Toto with fright brought grandmother to the verandah
  - Where she nearly fainted at the sight of the python curled round Grandfather’s throat.
4. Where was a careful search made and why? (3)
  - A careful search was made of the house,
  - the kitchen ,
  - the garden,
  - the stable, and
  - the poultry
  - Because the python had escaped from the bathroom.
5. Who had to arrive the next day and why was the speaker worried for his arrival? (1)

- Aunt Mable had to arrive
- Like grandmother she was also scared of reptiles and snakes and they were worried if the python made a sudden appearance in front of her as it had escaped.

**V. “Once she faltered for a minute and stood still while a tear or two splashed on the worn red carpet.”**

1. What made Della falter for a minute? (2)
  - She faltered for a moment because her hair was the most prized possession she had and in which both Jim and Della took pride.
  - she was about to sacrifice it to purchase a Christmas gift for Jim
2. What was her immediate reaction after a tear or two splashed on the red carpet? (3)
  - On went her brown jacket, along with her old brown hat
  - With a whirl of skirt and with brilliant sparkle in her eyes
  - She cluttered out of door and down the stairs to streets.
3. What is cascade compared to in the chapter and why do you think the author describes it in so much detail. (2)
  - Della’s hair
  - Because it was very beautiful, as she opened her hair it looked like rippling and shining cascade of brown waters. It reached below her knee and made itself almost a garment for her.
4. Describes Jim’s Present. (3)
  - It was a platinum fob chain
  - Simple and chaste in design
  - Properly proclaiming its value by substance alone and not by meretricious ornamentation as all good things should come.

**VI. “Why some people would have had a man in to do a little thing like that!”**

1. What was the ‘little thing’ that had to be done? (1)

- A picture was to be hung on the wall
2. Describe 5 instances of how the speaker is creating commotion in the house. (5)
- Uncle Podger sends the girl out for sixpen'orth of nails and forgets to tell the size of it. As another boy has to go and tell what size to bring
  - When the girl comes back, Uncle Podger again sends her to bring the picture cord.
  - While hanging he would cut his finger, and spring around the room for his handkerchief, which he later on would find in his coat on which he was sitting.
  - Again in his next attempt he would lose the nails and every one would grovel for it
  - After that he loses the hammer.
  - Then the mark where they had to hang the picture and would re-measure
  - Leaning at a critical angle, he would slide on to the piano
  - Next trial he would again hammer his right hand
  - Next trial he would move against the wall with force sufficient enough to flatten his nose
  - **(any 5 points from above)**
3. Why did everyone sneer at each other? (2)
- Because they were trying to get half thirty-one and three-eight inches from the corner but all would reach to different conclusion.
  - And in a general row the original number would be forgotten.
4. When was the task completed? Describe how. (2)
- At midnight
  - A new hole was made and the picture would be up very crooked and insecure, the wall looking as if was smoothed with a rake and everyone dead tired.

**VII. "Streams full of stars, like skies at night. No time to turn at Beauty's glance"**

1. Name the poem and the poet. (2)
  - Leisure
  - William Henry Davies
2. How can a stream be full of stars? (2)
  - During broad daylight when the sun shines on the river , its ripples appears as shining stars
3. What has been personified in the poem? Identify the figure of speech in the quoted line. (2)
  - Nature
  - Simile
4. What is the message the poet wants to convey through this poem? (4)
  - Avoid a busy and hectic life.
  - To live stress free, happy and joyful life
  - Appreciate nature
  - A complaint free life

- VIII.** Who trapped the creature and how? Describe. (5)
- The narrator trapped the creature.
  - As he was leaving for school one morning, he saw the python in the cage.
  - He had eaten everything left out for him and was curled up in front of the mirror, with something that resembled a smile on his face.
  - The narrator lowered the trapdoor gently and the python took no notice of him.
  - Then grandfather and the gardener put the cage in a tonga and took it across the river bed and left the cage in the jungle.

- IX.** The narrator calls the couple both 'foolish' as well as 'wise'. In what way they have been foolish and in what ways they have been wise? (5)
- The narrator calls the couple foolish because they sacrificed their most priced possessions to buy Christmas present for each other. From the worldly or materialistic point of view they are not wise as they had to sell their priced possessions to buy those gifts, which were later on of no use.

- They are considered wise because they sold their treasured possessions to buy gifts for each other. This sacrifice and unconditional love for each other adds value to their gifts.

***(explain in the above context)***

X. Why does the poet uses the phrase “A poor life this is if, full of care”? (5)

- The poet uses the above phrase because he wants to draw our attention towards the kind of life we are leading. The poet is complaining about the complicated human life style, where we he have no time to admire nature. He further stresses that we are living a robotic life where we are under pressure of completing targets and leading a monotonous life.

***(explain in the above context)***

XI. Give a character sketch of Uncle Podger. (5)

- He is a hilarious character
- He boasts himself to be a man of ability and skills.
- He keeps bragging that he could do any sort of job without anyone’s help.
- When it comes to hanging the picture he assures everyone that the work will be done but involves all.
- All these prove him to be a funny and lovable person but good for nothing

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## **SUBJECT: MATHS**

SELF ASSESSMENT 1(2020-21)  
ST.XAVIER’S SCHOOL,RANCHI

CLASS:6

SUB:MATHEMATICS MARKING SCHEME

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**SECTION A**

- Q1. (a) Smallest : 1072 (1)  
Largest: 9876 (1)  
(b) 2,36,820 (1)  
Two lakh thirty six thousand eight hundred twenty (1)  
(c) No of screws made in one day= 2825  
No of days in January=31  
No of screws produced in January=2825x31 (1)  
=87575 (1)  
(d) place value of 5 in 344567 is 500 (1)  
and in 78656420 is 50000 (1)  
(e) successor of 1990=1991 (1)  
predecessor of 2000=1999 (1)
- Q2. (a) No. of glasses that can be filled=4l 500ml ÷ 25 (1)  
=4500 ÷ 25= 180 (1)
- (b) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 12, 15.} \\ \underline{4 \phantom{, 5}} \\ 5 \phantom{, 5} \\ \underline{1 \phantom{, 5}} \\ 1, 1 \end{array}$$
 (1) LCM=3x4x5 =60 (1)
- (c)  $837+208+363= (837+363)+208$  (1)  
 $= 1200+208=1408$  (1)
- (d) first five multiples of 9=9,18,27,36,45 (2)
- (e) Last three digits are 560 which is divisible by 8, so 14560 is divisible by 8. (2)
- Q3. (a) Collinear points: A,B,C (1)  
Non collinear points: D,E,F (1)
- (b) All integers between -3 to +4= -2,-1,0,1,2,3 (2)
- (c)  $(-4)+(+3)= -4+3$  (1)  
 $=-1$  (1)
- (d)  $6-(-4)$  (1)  
 $=6+4=10$  (1)
- (e) two equivalent fractions of  $\frac{3}{7}=\frac{6}{14}, \frac{9}{21}, \dots$  (1+1)
- Q4. (a)  $5\frac{6}{7}=\frac{41}{7}$  (2)
- (b)  $\frac{4}{5}$  and  $\frac{5}{6}$   $4 \times 6=24, 5 \times 5=25$  (1)

$$25 > 24 \text{ thus, } 5/6 > 4/5 \quad (1)$$

$$(c) 2.107 \text{ kg} - 0.314 \text{ kg} \quad (1)$$

$$= 1.793 \text{ kg} \quad (1)$$

$$(d) 10\frac{1}{2} \text{ m} = 21/2, 4\frac{5}{8} \text{ m} = 37/8$$

$$\text{length of the remaining rope} = 21/2 - 37/8 = \frac{84 - 37}{8} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{47}{8} = 5\frac{7}{8} \text{ m} \quad (1)$$

(e) HCF x LCM = Product of two numbers

$$40 \times \text{LCM} = 19200 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{LCM} = 19200 / 40 = 480 \quad (1)$$

**SECTION B (40 MARKS)**

$$Q1.(a) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{9} \div \left( \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{5}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{9} \div \left( \frac{7}{8} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{9} \times \left( \frac{8}{7} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{9} = \frac{11}{9} = 1\frac{2}{9} \quad (1)$$

(b)

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \overline{) 24} \quad 1 \\ \underline{-18} \\ 6 \overline{) 18} \quad 3 \\ \underline{-18} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{HCF of 18 and 24} = 6 \quad (1)$$

Therefore HCF of 18, 24 and 32 = 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 32} \quad 5 \\ \underline{-30} \\ 2 \overline{) 6} \quad 3 \\ \underline{-6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{HCF of 6 and 32} = 2 \quad (1)$$

(1)

(c) 8.41

28.645 33.545

$$\begin{array}{r} +32.71 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$41.12 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +4.900 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$33.545$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -41.12 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad (1)$$

$$(1) - 7.575 \quad (1)$$

$$Q2.(a) 258 \times (1000 + 8) \quad (1)$$

$$=258 \times 1000 + 258 \times 8 \quad (1)$$

$$=258000 + 2064 = 260064 \quad (1)$$

(b) Making arrows in the number line (1)

Correct marking of -5, 8, 0, -9, 4, -14 and 12 (1)

Arranging in ascending order: -14, -9, -5, 0, 4, 8, 12 (1)

(c) Distance travelled by Ajit = 15 km

Fraction of journey left =  $\frac{1}{4}$

Fraction of journey covered =  $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$  (1)

$\frac{3}{4}$  of total journey = 15 km (1)

Total journey =  $15 \times \frac{4}{3}$  (1)

$$= 20 \text{ km} \quad (1)$$

Q3. (a)  $2\frac{8}{9} + \frac{11}{18} + 3\frac{5}{6}$

$$= 26/9 + 11/18 + 23/6 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{LCM} = 18 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{52 + 11 + 69}{18} = 132/18 = 7\frac{6}{18} \quad (1)$$

$$18$$

(b)  $3.241 + 6.6105 + 5.2 - (0.53 + 8.2413)$  (1)

$$= 15.0515 - 8.7713 \quad (1)$$

$$= 6.2802 \quad (1)$$

(c) Length of single string =  $50\text{m}75\text{cm} + 68\text{m}58\text{cm} + 121\text{m}3\text{cm}$

$$= 50.75 + 68.58 + 121.03 \quad (1)$$

$$= 240.36 \text{ m} \quad (1)$$

Length of each piece =  $240.36/12$  (1)

$$= 20.03 \text{ m} = 20 \text{ m } 3 \text{ cm} \quad (1)$$

Q4. (a)  $29^\circ 16' 23''$

$$+ 8^\circ 47' 12'' \quad (1)$$

$$\underline{37^\circ 63' 35''} \quad (1)$$

$$= 38^\circ 3' 35'' \quad (1)$$

(b)  $500 = b/a \times 650$  (1)

$$b/a = 500/650 \quad (1)$$

$$a/b = 650/500 = 13:10 \quad (1)$$

(c) (i)  $x + 20 + 2x + 10 + x - 10 = 180^\circ$  (1)

$$4x + 20 = 180^\circ$$

$$4x = 180 - 20 = 60$$

$$X=60/4=15$$

$$(ii) \text{ Angle AQB} = 2 \times 15 + 10 = 40^\circ \quad (1)$$

$$(iii) \text{ Angle BQP} = 3 \times 15 + 30 = 75^\circ \quad (1)$$

$$(iv) \text{ Angle AQR} = 3 \times 15 = 45^\circ (1)$$

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**SUBJECT :HINDI**

St. Xavier 's School, Doranda

Sub Hindi

Class - VI

मूल्यांकनका आधार

1) क,ख,ग,घ के लिए अंक प्राप्त ....12/15

शब्द सीमा का ध्यान दें। विषय वस्तु, भाषा शैली, अभिव्यक्ति सुंदर हो एवं सभी बिंदुओंको क्रम से अनुच्छेद द्वारा लिखें। वर्तनी एवं भाषा संबंधी त्रुटियां ना हो हस्तलिपि सुंदर हो। मुहावरा, लोकोक्ति, विद्वानों के वचन, कविता की कुछ पंक्तियां एवं उदाहरण भी हो।

2) पत्र-अंक प्राप्त...6/7

पत्र का प्रारूप सही हो, पत्र में दिए गए बिंदुओंपर विचार। वर्तनी की अशुद्धियां नहीं के बराबर। पत्र में रिश्ते का ध्यान रखते हुए भाषा का प्रयोग।

3) अपठित गद्यांश...8/10

आवश्यक बिंदुओंपर प्रकाश डालें कोमा गद्यांश की भाषा का यथा प्रयोग ना करें। उत्तर आपके अपने शब्दों में होने चाहिए। उद्धरण के वाक्यों को ना उतार दें, अंक कटेंगे। वर्तनी की त्रुटियां ना हो।

- क) जिस व्यक्ति का शरीर स्वस्थ तथा निरंतर व्यायाम का अभ्यस्त होता है, वह संसार के सुखों का भोग कर सकता है और सुखमय जीवन बिता सकता है।
- ख) एक अच्छे स्वस्थ शरीर के लिए पौष्टिक भोजन आवश्यक है, साथ ही प्रतिदिन व्यायाम करना भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इन दोनों के कारण ही शरीर पूरी तरह से स्वस्थ रह सकता है। स्वस्थ मन भी शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने का आवश्यक कारक है।
- ग) व्यायाम के अनेक लाभ हैं - इससे शरीर में स्फूर्ति आती है तथा शुद्ध रक्त का संचार होता है, भोजन ठीक से पचता है, शरीर पुष्ट बन जाता है, थकान कम अनुभव होती है तथा मस्तिष्क भी स्वस्थ रहता है।

घ) खून, लहु, रूधिर

ड) शीर्षक - व्यायाम के लाभ, हमारा शरीर और व्यायाम, व्यायाम का महत्त्व।

4) व्यवहारिक व्याकरण---8/8

व्याकरण में मात्राओं पर विशेष ध्यान दें अन्यथा अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। पर्यायवाची शब्द उतने ही दें जितने पूछे जाएं। एक से अधिक विलोम लिखने पर पहला ही विलोम स्वीकार्य होगा। दूसरा सही होने पर भी मान्य नहीं होगा। इसी तरह जितने भी प्रश्न रहे, निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दें, नहीं तो अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

क) 1. पंकज, नीरज, सरोज, जलज, वारिज

2. नीर, वारि, त्रेय, सलिल, पानी

ख) 1. आग

हवा

2. किनारा

वंश

ग) 1. अनुचित

2. अनादर

घ) 1. आग

2. नयन

ड) 1. नभचर

2. कवि

च) 1. बहुत प्रिय

## 2. आवश्यकता से बहुत कम

### 5) प्रश्नोत्तर--- 0-2/2

भाषा शैली स्पष्ट अभिव्यक्ति वर्तनी शब्दावली तथा सटीक उत्तर होना चाहिए।

- क) जो बच्चे अभाव में हैं उनके प्रति स्नेह और अपनापन दिखाकर बाल-दिवस मनाना चाहिए। जो बच्चे अन्याय सहते हुए मजदूरी कर रहे हैं उन्हें न्याय दिलाना चाहिए और पढ़ाई से वंचित बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था करके बाल-दिवस मनाना चाहिए।
- ख) आम का पेड़ बहुत स्वार्थी और घमंडी हो गया था। वह चाहता था कि उसे कोई परेशान न करें। वह स्वतंत्र जीवन यापन करना चाहता था। अपने ही वरदान के कारण उसने अपनी सुन्दरता को खो दिया। अब कोई भी उसकी परवाह नहीं करने लगा, तो उसे बहुत दुख होने लगा। वह पश्चाताप की आग में जलने लगा और अपनी सुन्दरता वापस पाने के लिए वह वृक्ष देवता से अपनी बड़ी गलती के लिए माफी माँगी।
- ग) कमालदास ने पानी को सबसे अधिक मूल्यवान बताया क्योंकि आदमी किसी भी चीज के बगैर रह सकता है, मगर पानी के बगैर नहीं। पानी के आगे हीरा-मोती, सोना-चाँदी, यहाँ तक कि राजसिंहासन भी तुच्छ है।
- घ) हमारे देश के ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो बहुत स्वार्थी हैं। वे केवल अपने बारे में सोचते हैं। वैसे लोग यह समझते हैं कि स्वच्छता का पालन करना सिर्फ नगर-निगम का काम है तथा अनुशासन का पालन करना केवल पुलिस की ज़िम्मेदारी है। इस कारण वे स्वच्छता और अनुशासन को अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं समझते हैं।
- ड) माँ यशोदा बालक कृष्ण को पालने में सुलाने के लिए बहुत प्रयत्न कर रही है पर कृष्ण सोने का नाम ही नहीं ले रहे। माँ यशोदा कभी पालने को हल्के-हल्के हिलाती है। कभी बाल कृष्ण को दुलारने लगती है कभी प्यार से चूमने लगती है और बीच-बीच में कोई गाना भी गुनगुनाती है।
- च) दूसरे पद में बाल कृष्ण माखन न खाने का तर्क देते हुए कहते हैं कि मैं सुबह ही गायों को लेकर जंगल चला जाता हूँ और शाम में वापस लौटता हूँ। मेरे हाथ छोटे हैं तो मैं कैसे छींके तक पहुँच कर माखन चोरी कर सकता हूँ। माँ तुम बहुत भोली हो ग्वाल बालकों के कहने पर तुम मुझे दोषी कहती हो। ग्वाल बाल मेरे दुश्मन हैं उन्होंने जबरन मेरे मुख पर माखन लगा दिया है।

- छ) वसंत ऋतु आने पर आम के पेड़ में हरे- हरे नए पत्तों का विकास नहीं हुआ। उस पर मंजरियाँ भी नहीं खिलीं। आम का पेड़ टूट-सा हो गया। उसकी टहनियों पर बैठकर कोयल गीत नहीं गाती थी। अब उस पर एक भी फल नहीं लगते थे। बच्चे भी उसके नीचे नहीं खेलते थे। कीड़े-मकौड़े भी उस पर चढ़ना पसंद नहीं करते थे। आम का पेड़ खुद को अकेला महसूस करने लगा था।

6) शब्दार्थ - अंक प्राप्त ---- वर्तनी भूल पर 0 अंक मिलेंगे।

नींद, लड़ाई, दिनभर का कार्य, कमजोरी, आदर, तालाब, रूकावट, पक्षी, पानी, प्रेम

7) सप्रसंग व्याख्या-

सप्रसंग व्याख्या 3 अनुच्छेद में होना चाहिए। पहले अनुच्छेद में प्रसंग दूसरे अनुच्छेद में व्याख्या और तीसरे अनुच्छेद में निष्कर्ष स्पष्ट होना चाहिए। वर्तनी भूल पर न कटेंगे। अंक प्राप्त ---5/6

प्रसंग - प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ हमारे पाठ्य पुस्तक की कविता 'सूरदास के पद 'से ली गई है। इस पदों के रचनाकार भक्तकवि सूरदास जी हैं। वे इन पदों में बालक कृष्ण माखन चोरी न करने का तर्क दे रहे हैं।

व्याख्या - बाल कृष्ण माखन नहीं चोरी करने का तर्क देते हुए कहते हैं कि तू मेरी माँ मन की बहुत भोली हो, तुम्हें कोई भी मेरे बारे कुछ कह दे तो तुम उसे मान लेती हो। मुझे लगता है तुम्हारे हृदय में मेरे प्रति शक की भवना उपज गई है जो तुम मुझे पराया समझ रही हो श्रीकृष्ण नाराज होकर अपनी माँ यशोदा से कहते हैं यह लो अपनी लाठी और कमरिया ! इन्होंने मुझे बहुत नाच नचाया है। अब मैं तुम्हारा यह काम नहीं करूँगा। सूरदास जी तब कहते हैं कि कृष्ण की इस बात को सुनकर माता यशोदा बहुत हँसती है और प्यार एवं दुलार से कृष्ण को अपने सीने से लगा लेती है।

निष्कर्ष - इस प्रकार बालक कृष्ण बड़ी मासूमियत से अपने ऊपर लगे माखन चोरी के आरोपों का खंडन कर रहे हैं।

8) आशय ---- अंक प्राप्त 3/4

प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ हमारे पाठ्य पुस्तक की कविता 'बाल दिवस इस तरह मनायें ' से ली गई हैं। इस कविता के कवि राजनारायण चौधरी हैं। इन पंक्तियों में कवि ने बाल मजदूरी करने वाले बच्चों का मार्मिक चित्रण किया है। जो बच्चे गरीबी के कारण स्कूल नहीं जा पाते वे अपनी तकदीर का रोना

रोते हुए फटा - पुराना झोला हाथ में लेकर कचरा चुन रहे हैं और उसी कचरे में अपना भविष्य ढूंढ रहे हैं।

निर्देश प्रश्न - 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 में वर्तनी भूल होने पर 0 अंक मिलेंगे।

- 9) संज्ञा - किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, भाव आदि के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।  
उदाहरण - विवेकानंद, किताब, भारत, बुढ़ापा
- 10) भाषा वह माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा हम अपने विचारों को बोलकर, लिखकर या संकेत के द्वारा प्रकट करते हैं। इसके तीन प्रकार हैं -  
1. मौखिक 2. लिखित 3. संकेतिक
- 11) देवनागरी, रोमन,  
फ़ारसी, गुरुमुखी
- 12) दो या दो से अधिक वर्णों के सार्थक मेल को शब्द कहते हैं।  
जैसे - हवा, पानी, सूरज
- 13) छात्रा, शिक्षिका,  
गायिका, बेटी
- 14) अपनत्व, सुंदरता  
पढ़ाई, श्रेष्ठता,  
वीरत्व, मिठास

# **SUBJECT : SCIENCE**

**ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOLS**

**DORANDA,RANCHI**

**SELF ASSESSMENT TEST- (2020-2021)**

**CLASS-6 (A / B/ C / D)SUBJECT- GENERAL SCIENCE FM-80**

**ANSWER KEY and MARKING SCHEME**

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## **PART –A**

### **[I.] Fill in the blanks:-**

( 1x 10=10)

1. For accurate small to minute measurement of length **Vernier caliper** /**screw gauge** is used.
2. **Gas** have high compressibility.
3. Friction which comes in to play before body begins to move or slide over another body is **static friction**.
4. For accurate measurement of mass **beam balance** is used for costly things.
5. A substance which cannot be subdivided is known as **element**.
6. The fusion of two nuclei from male and female gametesis called **fertilization**.
7. Veins divide and subdivide to form a network of **veinlets**.
8. The end of the petiole joining the stem is called **leaf base**.
9. Opposing force arises due to rolling of surface is **rolling friction**.
10. One metre is equal to **1000** millimetres.

(\*For each correct answer, award one mark. Half mark should be deducted for any major spelling mistake in each case.)

### **[II.] True and false:-**

(1x6= 6)

- 1 . Phyllode helps in conservation of water and reduces water loss.-**True**

2. The Zygote divides and grows to form the endosperm of the seed. - **False**
3. Force can change the mass of an object. - **False**
4. Celsius scale in clinical thermometer is 35° Celsius to 42° Celsius. - **True**
5. Kinetic energy is large in solids, large in liquid and least in gases. - **False**
6. Testa is the outer protecting covering of fruit. - **False**

**III.] Match the following:-**

(1x4=4)

1. Smell of perfume → **can be diffuse in the air.**
2. 94° F to 108° F → **Fahrenheit scale**
3. Entomophilous → **Insect pollination**
4. Peepal → **Reticulate venation**

**IV.] Name the following:-**

( 1x4=4)

1. The angle between the petiole and the stem . - **Axil**
2. Force which binds particles together in solid . - **Intermolecular force of attraction.**
3. The type of balance used in laboratory. - **Electronic balance**
4. Irregular motion of particles in air. - **Brownian motion /zigzag motion.**

**(\* One mark for each correct answer. Half mark should be deducted in each case for any major spelling mistake)**

**V.] Write the use/function of each of the following:-**

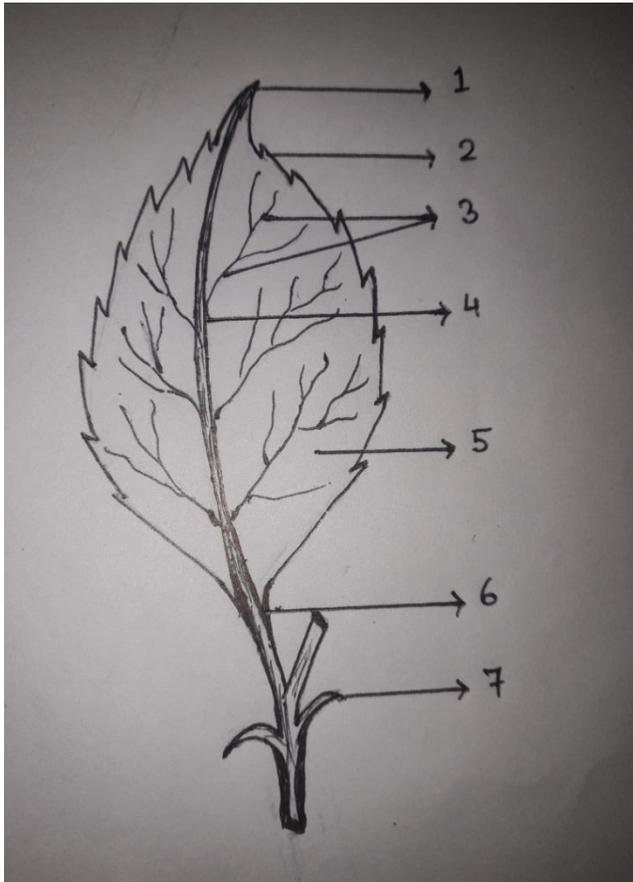
(1 x4=4)



c. No direction d. None of these

**[VII.] Label the following diagram:-**

[7]



**Answer.-**

**1. Leaf apex**

**2. Leaf margin**

**3. Veins**

**4. Midrib**

**5. Lamina / Leaf blade**

**6. Petiole**

## 7. Stipule

(\* One marks for each correct labelling. Half marks should be deducted in each case ,if there is any major spelling mistake.)

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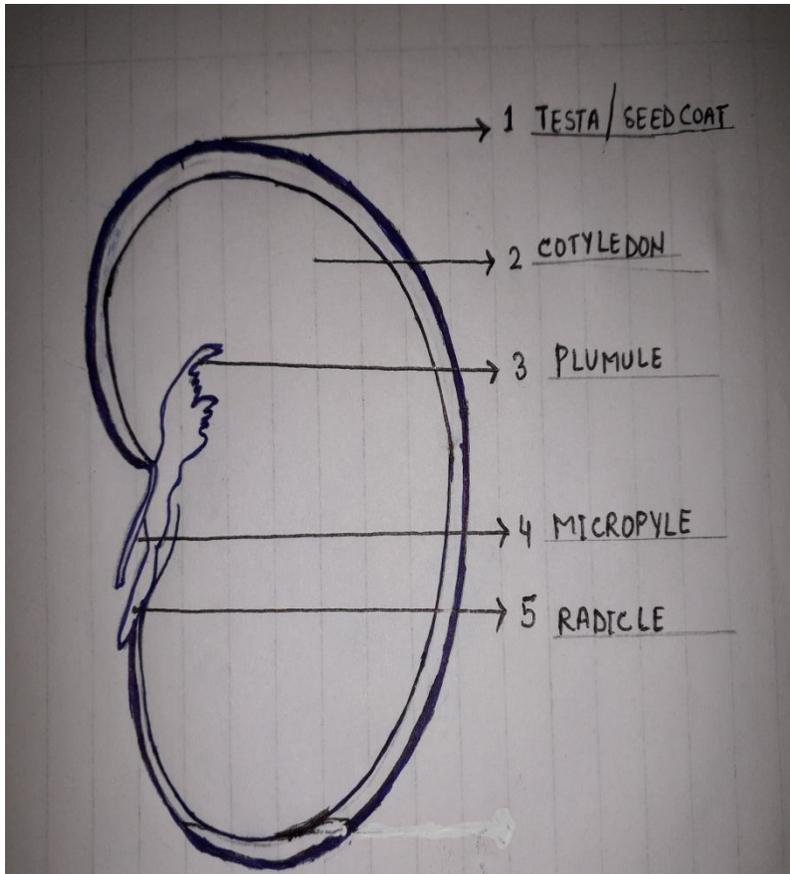
### PART-B

**[VIII]. Define the following :-** (1x5=5)

1. **Temperature–The degree of hotness or coldness of a body or a place is called temperature.**
2. **Phyllotaxy - The arrangement of leaves on the nodes of stem and branches is known as phyllotaxy.**
3. **Pollination- The process of transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma is called pollination.**
4. **Element–An element is a substance, which can not be subdivided into two or more simpler substances by any chemical means.**
5. **kinetic friction–This friction comes into play when there is actual relative motion between two bodies.**

(\* 01 marks should be awarded for each correct definition.)

[IX.] Draw a dicot seed and label any five parts. (5)



(\*½ marks for each correct labelling . And 2 ½ marks for neat and clean appropriate diagram . )

**[X].Differentiate between the following:-** (2x3=6)

1.Reticulate venation and Parallel venation -

**Reticulate venation-** i.)when veins and vein lets are irregularly distributed in the lamina of the leaf forming a network, it is called reticulate venation. (1)

ii.)This type of venation is found in leaves of dicot plants like mango ,guava.

**Parallel Venation-** i.) When the veins and veinlets run parallel to each other towards the tip of the leaf, it is called parallel venation. (1)

**ii.) This type of venation is found in the leaves of monocot plants like banana, bamboo.**

**2. Dicot seeds and monocot seeds-**

**Dicot seeds- i.) The seeds having two Cotyledons.**

**(01)**

**ii.) This type of seeds are found in dicot plants like gram ,bean ,mango, ground nut. ( ½)**

**Monocot seeds- i.) The seeds having one Cotyledon only.**

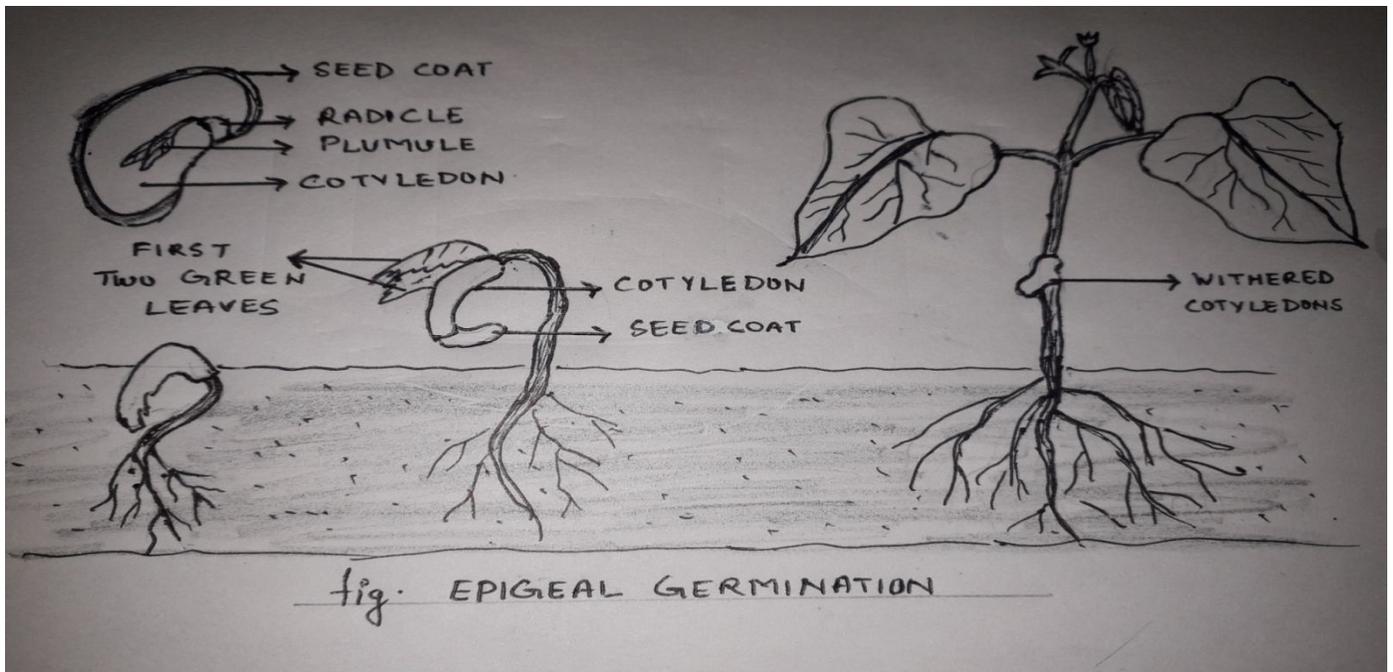
**(01)**

**ii.) This type of seeds are found in monocot plants like , maize, wheat, rice,grass. ( ½)**

**(\*01 marks for one point of difference in each case. But marks should be given only if both points of difference in both sides/parts are correct. For example-if the point in dicot seed is correct, but the same point in monocot seed is wrong, then no marks is awarded. And ½ - ½ marks should be given for example given in those two cases.)**

**[XI.] Draw a well label diagram showing Epigeal germination in bean seed.**

**(5)**



(\*2 ½ marks should be allotted for any five correct labelling. And ½ +½ +½ + ½ marks for each correct stage. ½ marks should be allotted for appropriateness of the correct neat and clean diagram.)

**[XII]. Give reasons:-** (1x4=4)

1 Kink is present in a clinical thermometer.

**Ans.** Kink prevents the mercury from flowing back into the bulb when the thermometer is taken out of the patient's mouth, so that the temperature can be noted conveniently.

2. The insectivorous plants entrap and digest insects.

**Ans.** Insectivorous plants grow in infertile soil where they are deprived of Nitrogen which is essential for protein synthesis and growth. So they trap insects to get proteins for their development.

3. Salt is added and dissolved in a beaker containing water but there is no increase in the level of water in the beaker.

**Ans.** The salt particles have occupied the space between the water particles, because water as a liquid have intermolecular space in between it's molecules.

4. Leaves in cactus are in the form of spines.

**Ans. Spines reduce the surface area and thus reduce the loss of water vapour through the process of transpiration. Because it is important to conserve water in area like desert.**

**(\*For each correct explanation, award 01 marks. ½ marks can be awarded in case of incomplete or if any point is missing, though written other point to some extend.)**

**[XIII]. Answer the following questions:-** (2x5=10)

1. Why friction decreases the efficiency of machines?

**Ans. Machines lose some energy in the form of heat due to friction. Energy is also wasted to overcome this friction due to rubbing of parts of machines.**

**(\* 02 marks for both points explained properly.)**

2. Give the post fertilization changes.

**Ans. The changes that occurs after the fertilization are as follows:-**

**i. Ovary enlarges to form the fruit.**

**ii. ovules present in the ovary changes into seeds.**

**iii. The sepals , petals ,stamens ,style and stigma dry up and fall off from the thalamus.**

**(\* If all three points are written correctly ,award 02 marks. But in case only one point is given ,allot 01 marks. If twopoints are given then allot 1½ marks.)**

3. Why do gases exert pressure in all directions in closed containers?

**Ans. The pressure exerted by the gas is due to the random motion of particles in the gas. Gases have very weak intermolecular force of attraction and the intermolecular distance between the molecules of gases is large as well. So these gaseous particles are in continuous motion and thus collide with the walls of the container and exert pressure in all direction.**

(\* All points should be correctly explained , then 02 marks should be given. In case any point is missing ,but others points are explained well enough , then allot 01 marks.)

4. Convert the following:

a. 42 degree Celsius into Fahrenheit scale

Ans.  $F = \frac{9}{5} C + 32$  (½)

$F = \frac{9}{5} \times 42 + 32$

$F = \frac{378}{5} + 32$  (½)

$F = \frac{378}{5} + \frac{160}{5}$

$F = \frac{538}{5}$  (½)

$F = 107.6^\circ F$  (½)

b. 94 degree Fahrenheit into Celsius scale

Ans.  $C = \frac{(F - 32) \times 5}{9}$  (½)

$C = \frac{(94 - 32) \times 5}{9}$

$C = 62 \times \frac{5}{9}$  (½)

$C = \frac{310}{9}$  (½)

$C = 34.4^\circ C$  (½)

5. Give two modifications in leaves and give role of such modifications.

Ans. **Modification in leaves and their role:- ( any two modifications )**

i. **Phyllode- In Australian Acacia ,petiole expanded into a green , flat ,leaf like phyllode. It helps in conservation of water as well as reduce water loss. ( ½ +½ )**

ii .**Hooks – In Bignonia , terminal leaflets modified into hooks for climbing on the support. ( ½+½ )**

(\*Award total 02 marks for any twocorrectmodification with correct explanation. If only one modification is written, but no explanation, then award only half marks, ½ marks is for each correct explanation. )

**[XIV]. After observing a complete flower, a china rose ,answer the following questions:-** (1x5=5)

1. The collective term for petals.- **Corolla**
2. The part that holds the four whorls of the flower.- **Thalamus**
3. Name the different parts of Gynoecium.- **stigma, style ,ovary and ovule.**
4. Where the pollengrains are present?

**Ans. Pollen grains are present in pollen sacs/ Anther.**

5. Write the function of Androecium.

**Ans. Androecium or stamen take part in sexual reproduction.**

(\*01 marks should be awarded for each correct answer. ½ marks can be deducted in case of any major spelling mistake in any of the above scientific terms.)

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## **SUBJECT :HISTORY & CIVICS**

S A T ANSWER SCHEME

HISTORY & CIVICS ( CLASS-VI )

Total marks: 80

### **Answer 1.**

(a)A government is formed by a group of people responsible for running a country.(1)

(b)Democratic form of govt.(1)

(c)i.Union or Central;2.State govt.;3.Local self -govt.(1)

(d)It literally means a 'meeting of the village',comprising of adult members of the village.(1)

(e) Sarpanch or Pradhan or Mukhiya (1)

(f) VIII th Schedule (1)

(g) District Board (1)

(h) Block Development Officer – B.D.O. (1)

(l) 1/3 of the total seats. (1)

(j) Nyaya Panchayat can fine up to Rs. 100/- but it cannot send any person to jail. (1)

## **Answer 2.**

(a) 'the land between two rivers'. (1)

The Sumerian Civilization. (1)

(b) The Hanging Gardens of Babylon. (1)

-It was a set of laws and a collection of the legal decisions made by Hammurabi on a black stone stele carved from a single slab of diorite. (1)

(c) Cuneiform. (1) They discovered copper. (1)

(d) Egypt is located in the eastern part of the Sahara Desert in North Africa. (1/2)

-It protected Egypt from foreign invasions. (1/2)

Except for the narrow strip of fertile land along the banks of the Nile, the rest of Egypt was a desert which was rich in mineral deposits, including metals. Tools were made out of these metals. (1/2) The tools were used for quarrying & shaping blocks of limestone & granite into statues, temples & pyramids. (1/2)

(e) King Menes or King Narmer. (1) They were Egyptians kings who were also worshipped as god. (1)

(f) As the Egyptians firmly believed in life after death, they preserved the body of the dead by embalming it with chemicals. These bodies are known as 'mummies'. (1)

-Linen was produced from flax plants that grew along the banks of the Nile. (1)

(g)'mound of dead'.(1) 1921 & 1922 respectively.(1)

(h)A kind of burnt or backed clay, used for making pots & other items(1).  
Chalcolithic Age.(1)

(i)Tea or Cha .(1) The Chinese transported silk to Central Asia , the Mediterranean region & the Roman Empire through the 'Silk Route'. (1)

(j)The colour of the silt deposited by the Hwang Ho river was yellow in colour . (2)

### **Answer 3.**

(a)Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi or Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation.(1)

-'Panchayati Raj' is a system of Local Self Govt. at the village level to empower the villages. It has been made into a reality through the three tier system of the Panchayati Raj.(1)

-It solves problems in the rural areas . (1)

- It encourages people's participation at the grass-root level and serves as a medium through which people can participate in the governance of their country.(1)

(b)i)the gram sabha ; ii)the gram panchayat ; iii)the nyaya panchayat.(1) [ 0 marks if any one of them is missing.]

-All the adult men and women of the village are the members of the first organ – the gram sabha.(1)

-to ensure participation & mutual co-operation of the people in decision making.(1/2)

-to enable the election of members of Panchayat and make the Panchayat fulfil its role & responsibilities.(1/2)

(c)-to preside over the meetings of the gram panchayat & supervise its work.(1)

-to implement development work in the village(1)

-The other members of the gram panchayrt are known as 'panch'.(1)

#### **Answer 4.**

(a)to record and register the work done by the Panchayat & to prepare the budget.(1 ½)

-to advise the villagers in matters of health, farming, village development & education.(1 ½)

-He is an officer , appointed by the govt. & is given salary by it.(1)

(b)Compulsory and Optional functions(1)

Any **one** of the functions out of these:- (1)

Compulsory functions:-

1.to levy & collect taxes, tolls and fees.(2)to maintain markets, bus- stands, burial & cremation grounds in the villages.(3)to provide health & sanitation facilities to the villages.(4)to provide primary education.(5)to ensure overall welfare of the people.(6)to construct and repair wells, roads, drainage& school buildings, & plant trees in the villages.(7)to maintain records relating to births, deaths & marriages in the villages.(8)to implement govt. schemes for employment generation in the villages.(9)to provide clean drinking water supplies.

Optional functions:- (1)

1.maintenance of libraries & reading rooms.(2)organize cultural events and educational programmes,(3)

Establish sources of entertainments like cinema halls & theatres, & install television sets.

(c)- it helps people to solve their day to day problems.(1 ½)

- it helps bind the people together because they are convinced that a gram panchayat functions for their welfare. (1 ½)

**Answer 5.**

(a)- helps to resolve minor & petty cases at the local level.(1)

- it is inexpensive(1)

- cases are resolved fast(1)

- it saves money & time of the parties involved in the case.(1)

(b)The Panchayat Samiti consists of the following members:-

- Sarpanch of all the Panchayats within a Block.(1/2)

-MLA's & MP's of that area.(1/2)

-Elected members of the Zila Parishad from that Block.(1/2)

-Chairperson of the town area committees or notified area committee of that block .(1/2)

-Representatives of the scheduled castes & tribes.(1/2)

-One-third of the seats are reserved for women.(1/2)

(c)- taxes paid by factories.(1)

-funds given by states & central govt.(1)

-taxes paid on land, houses & water.(1)

**Answer 6.**

- Reliable & regular water supply(1)

-rivers brought silt & made land fertile (1)

-means of transporting people & goods from one place to another which encouraged trade & commerce & led to the emergence of cities & towns.(2)

(b)Mesopotamian society was divided into upper, middle & lower classes.

-The upper class consisted of rulers, kings, their family members , priests and high officials.(1)

-The middle class consisted of merchants, farmers and artisans.(1)

-The lower class consisted of slaves.(1)

(c)-With their technical skills they built canals, dykes and reservoirs.(1)

-They were the first to divide a day into 24 hours; each hour into 60 minutes; and each minute into 60 seconds.(1)

-The Sumerians were the first to develop the first calendar which was adjusted according to the phases of the Moon.(1)

### **Answer 7.**

(a) Herodotus(1) – The river Nile was the source of life for Egypt. The annual floods deposited rich, black fertile soil on the banks of the river.(1)

-Its water was used for irrigation. Canals, dykes & dams were built to control the flow of water to the fields.(1)

-The river was used for transporting goods across the length & breadth of the country. (1)

(b)-The Egyptians placed emphasis on family life and children. Its members lived in a joint family.(1)

-The elderly were treated with respect. The eldest member was the head of the family.(1)

-The women were treated equally with men and respected .They could inherit property.(1/2)

-Girls would learn house keeping skills from their mothers while boys worked in fields or learnt about trade at an early age.(1/2)

(c)-The Pyramids are buildings of huge blocks of stone piled upon one another in a triangular shape .It was built for the burial of pharaohs. The pyramid at Giza comprised over two million blocks of stone.(1)

-The Sphinx is a mythological animal with the body of a lion and the head of man. Each Sphinx was carved out of a single solid stone. The Great Sphinx of Giza stands 73.5m long,6 m wide and 20m high.(1)

-The most famous 'necropolis' in ancient Egypt was set up at Thebes .It was a series of magnificiently decorated underground tombs.(1)

### **Answer 8.**

(a)- The general layout of the Harappan cities was similar with each city being divided into two parts- the Citadel and the Lower town .The Citadel was located on an elevated plane in the western part

of Harappan cities. All important buildings such as town hall and granary were found in this part of the city. The Lower town was located below the Citadel and contained brick houses where the common people lived.(2)

- The Harappan streets were well planned and followed the grid systems. The streets criss - crossed each other at right angles, thus dividing the city into large rectangular blocks or grids .Some of the main streets were nearly thirty-feet wide. The rectangular town planning was a unique feature during those times.(2)

(b)-The most popular theory put forward behind the destruction of the Harappan Civilization was the invasion of foreign people ,especially the Aryans.(1)

-Some believe that natural causes, particularly the pressure of population over nature, led to the decline of this civilization.(1/2)

-The expansion of the neighbouring desert, increased salinity of the soil and decreased fertility may have been responsible for its decline.(1/2)

-Natural calamities, such as flood and earthquake.(1/2)

-Change in the course of river Indus which might have caused either flood or made the land infertile.(1/2)

(c)First to make paper from tree bark, bits of rope, rags and worn out fishing nets as raw material for making paper.(1/2)

-Invention of gun powder.(1/2)

-The mariner's compass.(1/2)

-Wooden carved blocks were used by the Chinese for printing.(1/2)

-The first seismograph to record earthquakes was built.(1/2)

-They developed a calendar with 365 days and 12 months, or water driven astronomical clock tower, or abacus for counting or umbrella, or kites, or wheelbarrow.(1/2)

**Answer 9.**

**(a)-Besides silk the Chinese developed the art of making porcelain ( pottery with a glaze ). They were the first to make porcelain cups, saucers, vases, jars & bowls. These were decorated magnificiently with designs. (2)**

**-Handicrafts such as lacquer, woodwork, leather processing , textiles, jade carvings, bronze objects & making gold & silver wares were also mastered by the Chinese.(2)**

**(b) The construction of the Great Wall of China began in the third century BCE & continued till the 17<sup>th</sup> century BCE. Stretching approximately 6700 km from east to west of China, it is the world's largest military structure. It was built to protect the country from frequent barbarian attacks. Later rulers made the wall longer and stronger. Today it is regarded as one of the wonders of the world.(3)**

**(c)The early Chinese developed a complex form of writing based on pictograms & phonograms.They made their script very complicated and difficult for the common people. The most common example of early Chinese writing is found**

on the Oracle Bones, which were used for telling fortunes & keeping records in China . (3)

Answer 10.

(a) Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Major crops that were grown included wheat & barley.(2)

Rice was also cultivated. Rice husks, embedded in clay & pottery have been discovered at Lothal . (2)

(b) –They supply valuable information regarding the Harappan culture & civilization.(1/2)

-They throw light on the religious beliefs of the Indus Valley Civilization.(1/2)

-We get an idea about their commercial activities.(1)

-They tell us about their artistic skills, dress & ornaments.(1)

(c)People wore clothes of wool & cotton.(1/2)

. There were upper and lower garments. (1/2)

Both men & women kept long hair & wore jewellery such as necklaces, rings, amulets, bangles or girdles. (1)

Figurines found at Chanhodaro indicated the use of lipstick also. (1)

\*\*\*\*\*

## **SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY**

ST XAVIER'S SCHOOL, DORANDA

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST (2020-21)

CLASS- VI (A, B, C, D) SUBJECT-GEOGRAPHY( MARKING SCHEME FULL MARKS- 80

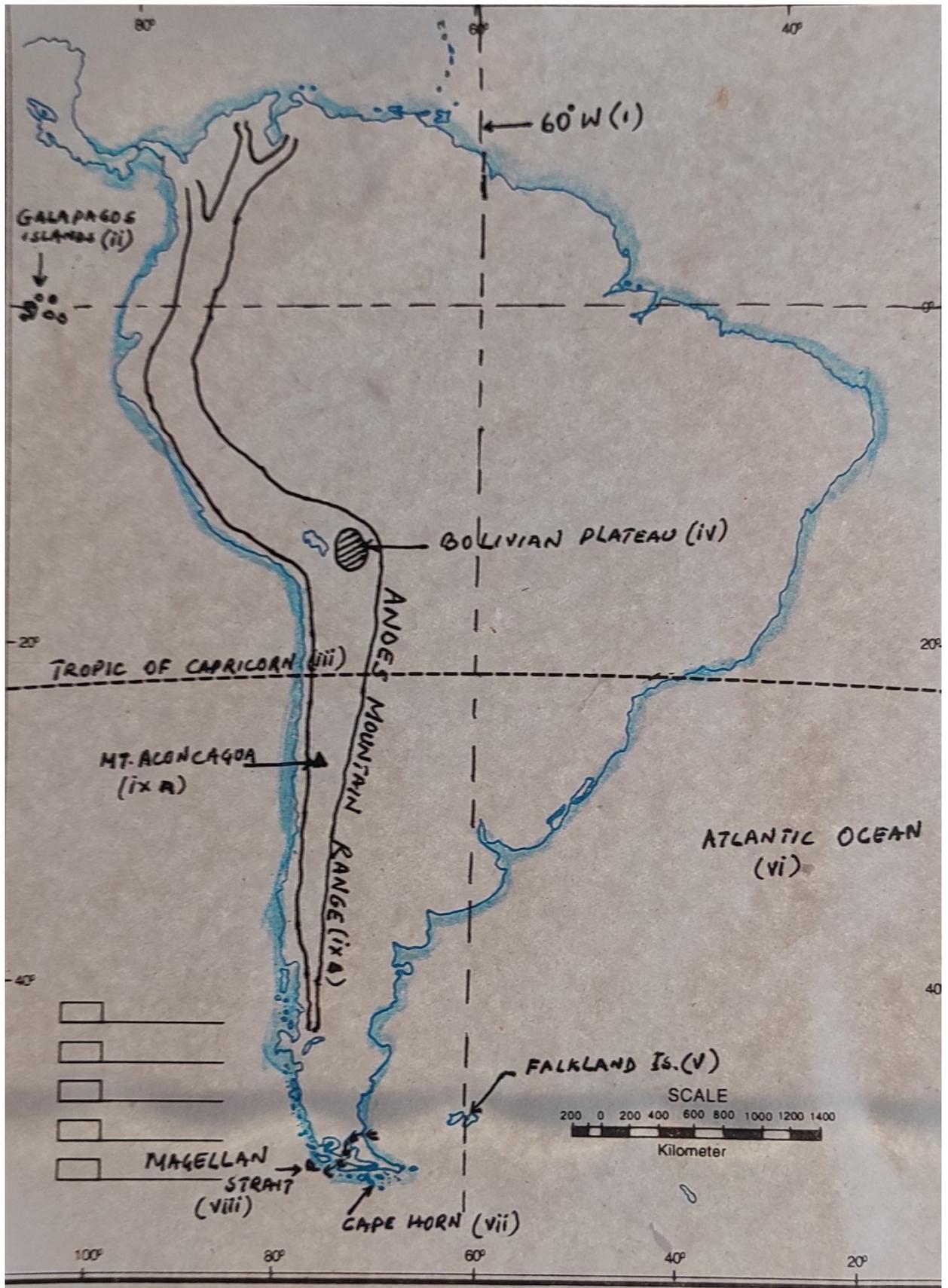
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### **Section –A (30 marks)**

- A. On the given map of South America mark in and name the following:  
(10)
- i. The imaginary line of longitude which is the central meridian of South America.(60 degrees west Longitude) 1

- ii. The islands off the coast of South America in the Pacific Ocean which is famous for a rich variety of flora and fauna. **(Galapagos Islands)**  
1
- iii. The imaginary line which is the southernmost extent of the sun's direct rays. **(Tropic of Capricorn)** 1
- iv. An example of an intermontane plateau. **(Bolivian Plateau)**  
1
- v. The islands in the South Atlantic Ocean which are a part of U. K dominance. **(Falkland islands)**  
1
- vi. The ocean with the longest coastline. **(Atlantic Ocean)**  
1
- vii. The southernmost tip of South America. **(Cape Horn)**  
1
- viii. The narrow stretch of water of 360 miles which took Magellan 30 days to cross and which connects the South Pacific Ocean to the South Atlantic Ocean. **(Magellan Strait)**  
1
- ix. The highest peak of South America along with the mountain range. **(Mount Aconcagua and Andes mountain)**2

**(1 mark each for both marking and naming. If only marking is done and no naming or if only naming is done but no marking then no marks.)**



B. Give a geographical term for the following:

(10)

- i. The innermost part of the Earth.**(Core)**
- ii. The external forces which act in eliminating irregularities on the surface of the Earth.**(Exogenic forces)**
- iii. The top or crest of a single mountain.**(Peak)**
- iv. Mountains formed by compression.**(Fold mountains)**
- v. Mountains formed by the piling up of, or accumulation of material.**(Volcanic Mountains)**
- vi. A valley formed by the displacement of a block of land downward.**(Rift Valley)**
- vii. A plateau that lies between large mountain ranges.**(Intermontane Plateau)**
- viii. Narrow steep sided valleys in the mountains formed by fast flowing rivers.**(Gorges)**
- ix. Plains formed by the upliftment of land because of endogenic forces. **(Structural Plains)**
- x. The zone of the most active volcanoes of the world.**(Ring of Fire)**

***(If the spelling is incorrect no marks to be given)***

***(1 mark each)***

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words:

(5)

- i. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a low-lying land between the uplands.**(Valley)**
- ii. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a long narrow piece of land surrounded by water on three sides and joined to a larger land mass on the fourth side.**(Peninsula)**
- iii. A group of islands is called an \_\_\_\_\_.**(Archipelago)**
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_ Valleys are formed by the cutting of land by rivers.**(V shaped Valleys)**
- v. The \_\_\_\_\_ falls in Karnataka not only adds to the scenic beauty but is also useful in the generation of hydroelectric power.**(Jog )**

***(1 mark each)***

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the Bracket:

(5)

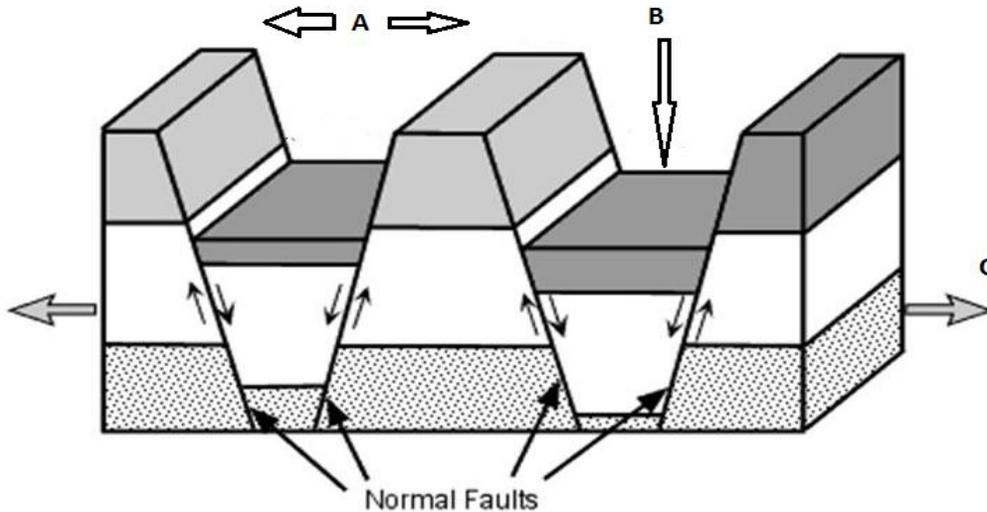
Meseta, Deccan plateau, Sunderban delta, Dihang Gorge, Palk Strait, Chilika lake

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ in Spain is an example of a dissected Plateau.**(Meseta)**
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ is the example of a lagoon in India.**(Chilika Lake)**
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ lies along the river Brahmaputra and is a fine example of spectacular valleys of the Himalayas.**(Dihang Gorge)**
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_ in West Bengal is formed by the accumulation of debris brought down by the erosional agents.**(Sunderban Delta)**
- v. \_\_\_\_\_ is a narrow stretch of water separating India from Sri Lanka.**(Palk Strait)**

***(1 mark each)***

## **SECTION-B (50 marks)**

E. Identify the Image and answer the questions that follow:  
(10)



- i. Label the parts A,B and C.  
(3)  
**(A-Block Mountains/Horsts; B-Rift Valley/ Graben; C- Crustal Tension/ Tensional force)**  
**(1 mark each)**
- ii. Give one example of A found in France and one found in Germany?  
(2)  
**(Vosges and Black Forest)**  
**(1 mark each)**
- iii. Name the valley which lies between them.  
(1)  
**(Rhine Valley)**  
**(1)**
- iv. Give an example of B found in India.  
(1)  
**(Narmada Valley)**  
**(1)**
- v. Mention two points of difference between the two types of mountain formed by folding along with examples.  
(3)

	Young Fold Mountains	Old Fold Mountains
	Formed nearly 25 million years ago	Formed nearly 250 million years ago

Characterised by high conical peaks, steep slopes and narrow deep valleys	Characterised by low rounded peaks and gentle slopes due to weathering and erosion
Eg: Himalayas, Rockies, Andes, Alps	Eg: Aravallis, Appalachians, Urals

*(The points given for difference must be on a particular point otherwise no marks)*  
**(2 marks)**

*(For mentioning the examples ½ mark each)*

- F. Identify the landform marked by the arrow and answer the questions that follow:  
 (5)



- i. Identify the landform and define it.  
 (2)  
**(Isthmus)**  
 (1)  
**(A narrow neck of land joining two large land masses and separating two large water bodies)**  
 (1)
- ii. This is the landform that joins the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest continent to the 4<sup>th</sup> largest continent. Name it.  
 (1)  
**(Isthmus of Panama)**  
 (1)

- iii. What is the narrow stretch of water body that separates two landforms and joins two water bodies called? Give an example from the World.

(2)

**(Strait)**

**(1)**

**(Examples: Palk strait ,Strait of Gibraltar,Bering Strait,Strait of Malacca, etc.) (any one)**

**(1)**

- G. i. What is a plateau? Name the four types of plateaus giving one example for each?

(6)

**(A plateau is an elevated, comparatively level expanse of land also called tablelands or Plains –in –air) (2)**

**Types :**

- 1. Intermontane plateaus - Plateau of Tibet/Bolivian Plateau**
- 2. Dissected Plateau –Meseta in Spain/Deccan Plateau in India**
- 3. Piedmont Plateau -Malwa plateau in India/Piedmont Plateau in the USA**
- 4. Volcanic Plateau -Deccan Plateau/ Columbian plateau in the US**

**( ½ mark for writing the type of plateau and ½ mark for giving an example)**

**(1 mark each)**

- ii. Mention two ways in which plateaus are useful to us? Give one example of a plateau from India and one from the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest continent. Also mention the products these plateaus are famous for. (4)

**(Plateaus are useful to us as :**

- 1. They are very rich in Minerals**
- 2.They have black lava soil which is very fertile and useful for cultivation of cotton ,sugarcane and wheat.**
- 3. There are several waterfalls which not only adds to the scenic beauty but are also useful in the generation of hydroelectric power)(any two points)**

**(1 mark each)**

**Examples:**

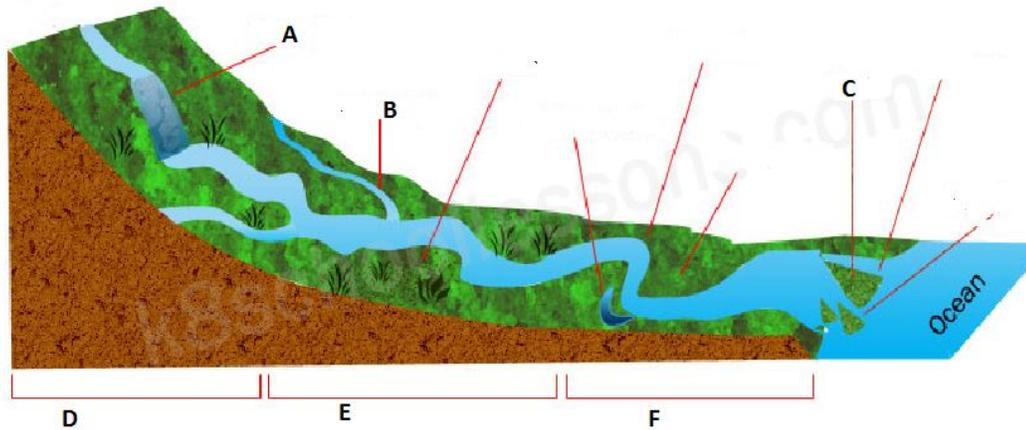
- 1. India - Chhotanagpur plateau has vast reserves of iron, coal and manganese**
- 2. Africa - The African Plateau is famous for mining of Gold and diamond**

**( ½ mark for writing the example and ½ mark for writing the product)**

**(1 mark each)**

- H. The given diagram represents the course of a river. Answer the questions that follow with reference to the diagram.

**(10)**



i. Label the parts A,B,C,D, E and F.

(3)

(A - Main River; B – Tributary; C – Delta; D -Upper course; E -Middle course; F -Lower course)

(  
½  
mark  
each)

ii. In which course does the river flow swiftly?

(1)

(Upper Course)

(1)

iii. Define B. In which course of the river do we find this feature?

(2)

(A tributary is a small river/stream which joins a large river bringing water and sediments along with it. (1)

In the middle course. )

(1)

iv. In which course does a river split up into smaller streams and why?

(In the Lower course because of the piling up of sediments brought down by the river and the river flows slowly.)

and 1 for reason)

(2)

(1 for naming

v. What is a delta? Give a reason why we do not find it in the mountainous region?

(A delta is a triangular piece of land formed by the deposition of sediments brought down by the rivers. (1)

We do not find it in the mountainous regions because of the steepness of land and the flow of water is swift )

(any 1 reason) (1)

I. Answer the following questions:

(15)

i. Draw a well labelled diagram showing the formation of a Volcanic mountain.

(3)

ii. What is water pollution? Mention three main causes and two effects of it.

(6) (Contamination of water bodies means water Pollution.

(1)

**Causes:**

**1.Industrial sector –Dirty water coming from various industries are discharged into the rivers and then into the Ocean/seas**

**2.Agricultural sector –The green revolution has witnessed the increasing use of chemicals, fertilizers,pesticides and Insecticides which find their way into streams and rivers**

**3. Domestic and household waste every day finds its way into rivers and into the seas/oceans**

**4.Oil spills –Accidents that occur in the sea especially the oil bearing tankers pollute the ocean waters and kill marine life(any three)**

(1 mark each)

**Effects-**

- **Damage to aquatic life which ultimately goes into the human body through the food chain.**

- **Makes the water unsuitable for human consumption.**

(1 mark each)

iii. Give geographical reasons why:

(6)

a) Plateaus are also called tablelands.

- **Plateaus are called table lands because they are elevated,level expanse of land**

- **They are usually above 600 meters in height with steep rugged slopes.**

(1 mark each)

b) The Aravalli hills have been lowered with time.

- **The Aravallis are old fold mountains formed nearly 250 million years ago.**

- **They have been weathered and eroded by erosional agents and have been lowered**

(  
1 mark  
each)

- c) Plains are fertile lands.
- **Plains are fertile lands because most of the plains have been formed by rivers and their tributaries which bring downwater as well assilt or alluvium.**  
*(1 mark each)*

*(Underlined words must be mentioned)*

\*\*\*\*\*

## **SUBJECT :COMPUTER**

### **SELF ASSESSMENT MARKING SCHEME (COMPUTER SCIENCE)**

**CLASS VI A/B/C/D**

**F.M = 80**

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#### **SECTION – A (32 MARKS)**

**1) Define following terms :**

**(2 \* 4 = 8)**

**a) Game consoles (any two points from below)**

**2 marks**

Game consoles are interactive multimedia, which is used for entertainment. They are predefined programs that contain manipulative images with sounds generated by a video game console. It can be displayed on a television screen or a computer monitor. It is a simulated and structured game with defined instructions and rules. Game consoles are classified as home consoles and handheld consoles.

**b) Machine Language (any two points from below)**

**2 marks**

A computer understands only the machine language which is expressed in binary digits of 0s and 1s. It is also known as binary language and is a low-level language. It depends on the hardware that requires a different set of binary instructions for different types of computer hardware.

**c) Embedded Computer (any two points from below)**

**2 marks**

An embedded computer is a system that is pre-programmed and controlled by the operating system. It contains large amount of electrical and mechanical system with real-time computing. These computers are programmed using the RTOS (Real-Time

Operating System) programming. These computer systems have the capability to control many devices.

**d) Assembler****2 marks**

An assembler is a translator that converts assembly language into machine language. It takes the basic commands and operations from assembly code and converts them into binary code that can be recognized by a specific type of processor.

**Ans 2 Difference between compiler and interpreter & int and float****(4 points- each point carries 1 mark.)**

	Compiler	Interpreter
1	It takes an entire program at a time.	It takes a single line of code or instruction at a time.
2	The compilation is done before execution.	Compilation and execution take place simultaneously.
3	Comparatively faster	Slower
4	Display all errors after compilation, all at the same time.	Displays error of each line one by one.

<b>Int</b>	<b>float</b>
It stores numbers without decimals. Eg. 132	It stores numbers with decimal. Eg. 132.5
It has less precision.	It has more precision.
It requires memory 2 bytes	It requires memory 4 bytes
Range is -32,768 to 32,767	Range of float data type $3.4 \times 10^{-38}$ to $3.4 \times 10^{38}$

**Ans 3. Full form of FLOPS – Floating Operations Per Second. (1 Mark)**Full form of MATLAB - MATrix LABoratory. **(1 Mark)**In which two types of applications supercomputers are mostly used? **(2 points – 2marks)**

**Ans 4.** The supercomputers are mostly used in applications that carry out more complex tasks. The applications that rely on supercomputers for computations are modeling molecular structures, weather forecasting and quantum mechanics.

Write short notes on High-Level Languages. **(4 points – 4 marks)**

**Ans 5.** High-level languages use English-like statements that are easy to learn and maintain and require less time to write. Programs written in high-level languages can be translated into machine languages and can run on any computer by using an appropriate translator. They are machine-independent. Some examples of high-level languages include BASIC, FORTRAN, C, C++.

Write the structure of C++. (2 marks)

**Ans 6.**

```
//comment lines (optional) }  
#include<iostream.h>      } (1 mark)  
  
void main()  
{  
  statement_1; }  
.....;          } (1 mark)  
.....;          }  
.....;          }  
}
```

What is the use of \n and cout

**Ans. 7**

\n (or newline) is used to display statements in separate lines. (1 mark)

cout is used to display or print the output on the screen. (1 mark)

**Ans 8.**

India's fastest supercomputers are Pratyush and Mihir. (1 mark – ½ mark each fill up)

The microcomputers are small computers that run on microprocessors. (1 mark)

**Ans 9.**

- i) False (1 mark)
- ii) False (1 mark)

**SECTION – B**

**(6 Ques x 8 marks = 48 MARKS)**

<pre>#include &lt;iostream.h&gt; #include &lt;conio.h&gt; (optional)</pre>	2 marks
<pre>void main( ) { ..... ; ..... ; ..... ; }</pre> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">50% weightage to Program Logic 50% weightage to Syntax.</p>	6 marks
<b>NO ½ mark to be awarded.</b>	

Q 8. Write a program that should display WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF COMPUTERS and then your name, age, and address in separate lines.

**Ans.**

**(Points to be taken care of while correction:**

1. Let's say your name is Davis John and your age is 12 years and address is 45A, Madrid Apartment, Patel Nagar, Ranchi. You must use your name, age and address instead.
2. `#include<conio.h>` is not compulsory to write but if `clrscr()` is written in void main() and if `#include<conio.h>` is missing or there's a spelling mistake, one mark is to be deducted.
3. `\n` is compulsory to be used. In case of missing, one mark to be deducted for each `\n` missing.
4. One mark deduction for each spelling mistake)

```
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
clrscr();
```

```

cout<< " WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF COMPUTERS"; ( Should be in capital letters and no small letters)
cout<< "\n Davis John";
cout<< "\n 12 years";
cout<< "\n 45A, Madrid Apartment, Patel Nagar, Ranchi";
}

```

Q 9. If  $p = 4$ ,  $q = 6$ ,  $r = 2$ , then write a program to calculate the following:

- i.  $(p \times r) - (p \div r) + q$
- ii.  $p + q \div r \times p$

**Ans:**

**(Points to be taken care of while correction:**

1. `#include<conio.h>` is not compulsory to write but if `clrscr()` is written in void main() and if `#include<conio.h>` is missing or there's a spelling mistake, one mark is to be deducted.
2. Data type should be **int**.
3. One mark deduction if multiply sign **x** used instead of **\***.
4. One mark deduction if proper divide sign **/** not used.
5. One mark deduction if proper brackets not used.)

```

#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
int p=4, q=6, r=2, a, b;
clrscr();
a = (p*r) - (p/r) +q;
b = p + ((q/r) * p);
cout<< "\n Answer to i) is "<< a;
cout<< "\n Answer to ii) is "<< b;
}

```

```

#include<iostream.h>
void main()

```

Q 10. Write a program to find the quotient and remainder where dividend is 7845 and divisor is 257.

**Ans. (Points to be taken care of while correction:**

1. `#include<conio.h>` is not compulsory to write but if `clrscr()` is written in void main() and if `#include<conio.h>` is missing or there's a spelling mistake, one mark is to be deducted.
2. Data type should be **int**.
3. Mark deduction if proper divide sign `/` not used or `%` not used.

```
#include<iostream.h>

void main()
{
int dividend, divisor, quo, rem;

dividend = 7845;

divisor = 257;

quo = dividend / divisor;

rem = dividend % divisor;

cout<< "\n Quotient of 7845/257 is "<< quo;

cout<< "\n Remainder of 7845/257 is "<< rem;

}
```

Q 11. Write a program to find square and cube of n where n = 72

**Ans. (Points to be taken care of while correction:**

1. `#include<conio.h>` is not compulsory to write but if `clrscr()` is written in void main() and if `#include<conio.h>` is missing or there's a spelling mistake, one mark is to be deducted.
2. Data type should be **int**.
3. Marks deduction if multiply sign `x` used instead of `*`.)

```
#include<iostream.h>

void main()
{
int n, sq, cu;

n = 72;

sq = n * n;
```

```

cu = n * n * n;
cout<< "\n Square of number 72 is " << sq;
cout<< "\n Cube of number 72 is " << cu;
}

```

Q 12. A pendrive costs ₹525.75. Write a C++ program to find the cost of 8 such pendrives.

**Ans.**

**(Points to be taken care of while correction:**

1. `#include<conio.h>` is not compulsory to write but if `clrscr();` is written in void main() and if `#include<conio.h>` is missing or there's a spelling mistake, one mark is to be deducted.
2. Data type should be **float**.
3. Mark deduction if multiply sign `x` used instead of `*`.)

```

#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
float pd, cost;
clrscr();
pd = 525.75;
cost = pd * 8;
cout<< "\n Total Cost of 8 pendrives are " << cost;
}

```

Q 13. The sum of two numbers is 7940. If one of the numbers is 2595, write a C++ program to find the other.

**Ans. (Points to be taken care of while correction:**

1. `#include<conio.h>` is not compulsory to write but if `clrscr();` is written in void main() and if `#include<conio.h>` is missing or there's a spelling mistake, one mark is to be deducted.
2. Data type should be **int**.)

```

#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>

```

```
void main()
{
int num1, num2, sum;

clrscr();

num1 = 2595;

sum = 7940;

num2 = sum - num1;

cout<< "\n The other number is " << num2;

}
```

\*\*\*\*\*