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LEARNING ENRICHMENT



WORKBOOK

GRADE-VI



ENGLISH



HINDI



MATHEMATICS



SCIENCE



SOCIAL SCIENCE

EXPERIENCE THE QUALITY!

This Sample Workbook includes one carefully designed chapter from each subject to showcase:



ASSERTION
REASONING



HOTS



COMPETENCY
BASED



APPLICATION
BASED



CASE
BASED

Aligned with
NEP 2020
and Competency
Based Learning



SCHOOL NAME
(Place)

ACADEMIC SESSION : 2026-27



ENGLISH GRAMMER

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Chapter 1: NOUNS

1. Mission: Discover the Nouns!

In the world of language, nouns are the heroes! They're the people, places, things, or ideas that make up a story. Your mission is to identify all the nouns in the passage below:

The classroom was filled with excitement as the students prepared for the science fair. Each student had a different project, ranging from a model of the solar system to a working volcano. The teacher, Mr. Roberts, walked around the room, giving advice and encouragement. On the shelves, books and supplies were neatly arranged. Outside, the weather was perfect for the fair, with a bright sky and a gentle breeze.

2. Grammar Sleuth: Find the Errors!

Welcome, Grammar Sleuths! Your task today is to uncover grammar errors hidden in the sentences. There are mistakes in the use of nouns, and it's up to you to find them!

2.1 The childrens toys were scattered all over the room.

2.2 The mountains in the desert are often dry and filled with cactus.

2.3 There were many luggage bags at the train station.

2.4 The teacher was impressed by the students effort on their projects.

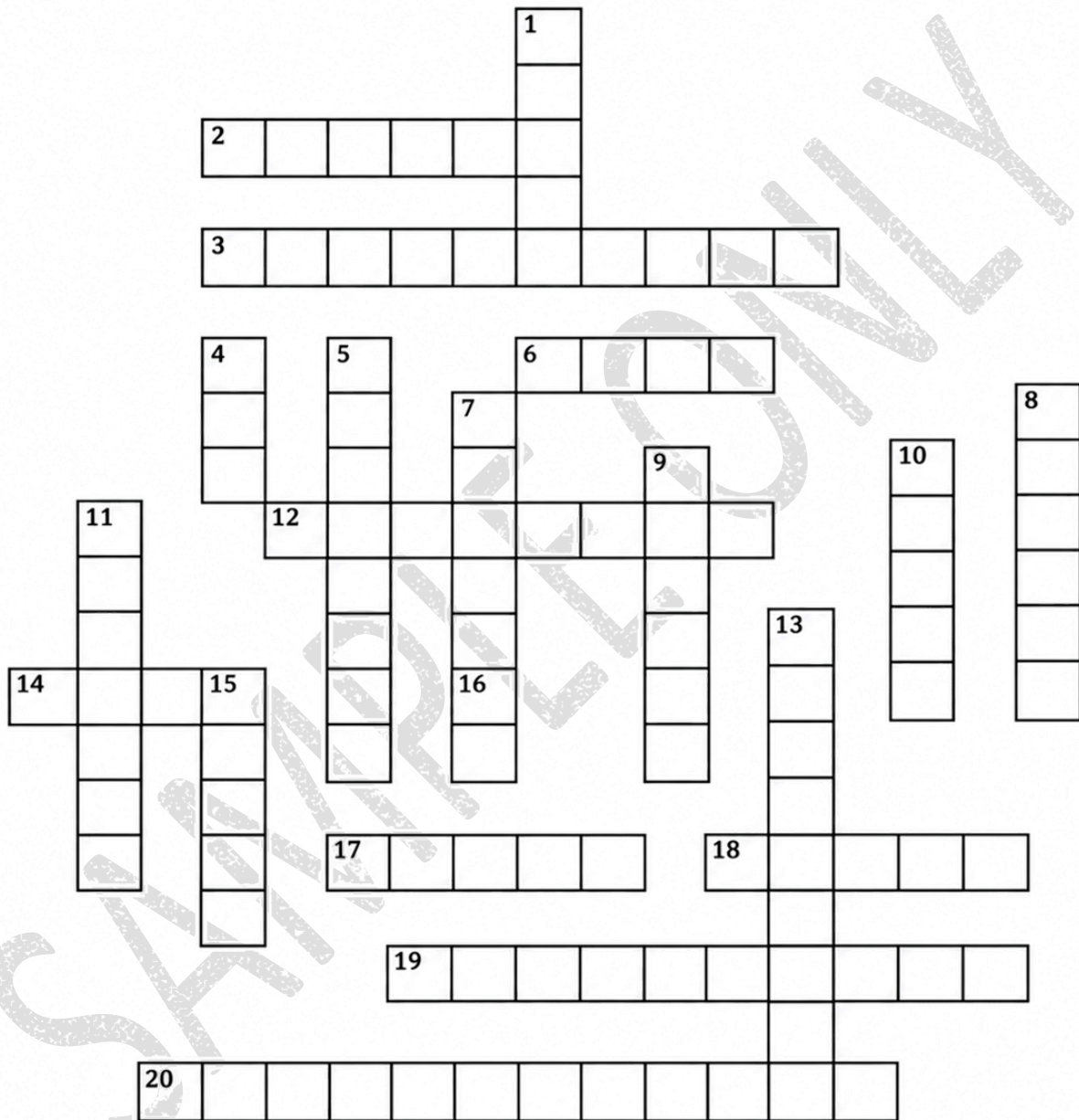
2.5 The team celebrated their victory at the park.

2.6 The women's voices echoed through the hallway.

3. Noun Detective: The Crossword Puzzle Challenge!

Welcome, Language Detectives!

Your task today is to uncover hidden nouns in the crossword puzzle. These nouns are like treasures waiting to be discovered. Some are people, others are places, things, or even feelings:



ACROSS	DOWN
2. A person in court who decide the outcome of the defendants. (<i>concrete</i>)	1. A type of water-body. (common)
3. A popular fast-food outlet. (<i>proper</i>)	4. A vehicle. (common)
6. An animal that you own and take care of. (<i>concrete</i>)	5. A popular fizzy-drink company. (proper)

12. A popular chocolate company. (<i>proper</i>)	7. Something you access online. (common)
14. Something that you write with and can rub out. (<i>concrete</i>)	8. An item of clothing that you put over your clothes to keep you warm. (common)
16. When you put food into your mouth you can do this. (<i>abstract</i>)	9. A job that you create paintings or drawings. (concrete)
17. A popular shoe brand. (<i>proper</i>)	10. When you are very upset about something. (abstract)
18. When someone dies and you are very sad afterwards. (<i>abstract</i>)	11. When a person or people typically live in a country that is corrupt or poor—They live in _____. (abstract)
19. A popular cafe. (<i>proper</i>)	13. Somewhere you go out to eat. (common)
20. When a person offers to look after you or offers you things you need. (<i>abstract</i>)	15. Something that is in the sky. (concrete)

4. Picture Perfect Nouns: The Noun Detective Challenge!

Hello, Creative Detectives! Today, you have a very special mission: Match the Picture with the Correct Noun. But there's a twist — your job is to look closely at each image and use your detective skills to identify the right noun for it.



4.1 _____



4.2 _____

5. Noun Investigators: The Mystery of Assertion and Reason!

Welcome to the Noun Investigators Team, detectives! Your mission today is to solve the mystery of whether the assertion and reason about nouns are correct. You will use your logical thinking and grammatical expertise to figure out if both statements make sense together.

5.1 Assertion: A collective noun is used to represent a group of people, animals, or things as a single unit.

Reason: The word '**team**' refers to a group of players but is treated as singular in a sentence.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason does not explain the assertion.
- C. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

5.2 Assertion: The noun '**children**' is the plural form of '**child**'.

Reason: The plural form of most nouns in English is made by adding '**s**' or '**es**' to the singular form.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason does not explain the assertion.
- C. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

5.3 Assertion: An abstract noun represents something that can be physically touched or seen.

Reason: Abstract nouns refer to ideas, feelings, or qualities that cannot be physically touched.

- A. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.
- B. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason does not explain the assertion.
- C. The assertion is false, but the reason is true.
- D. Both assertion and reason are false.

6. The Grand Noun Festival

Finally, you arrive at the Grand Noun Festival, where nouns from all over Noun land gather for a celebration! There are animals, places, things, and even ideas — all celebrating their role in language. You have done well, Explorer! Now, it's time to celebrate everything you've learned. In this final challenge, I need you to create a story using the given hints:

* Princess * Castle * Dragon * Sword * Forest *Treasure

Ans:

ENGLISH

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Unit 1: FABLES & FOLK TALES

CHAPTER 1: *A Bottle of Dew*

PART A	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
	Instructions – Choose the correct option
1	The story mainly teaches that— A. luck is everything B. patience and sincere effort bring success C. money solves every problem D. education is unnecessary
2	Which quality was missing in Rama Natha at the beginning of the story? A. Honesty B. Patience for hard work C. Kindness D. Courage
3	Which word best describes the guide or mentor in the story? A. Selfish B. Wise C. Angry D. Foolish
4	Which quality finally changes the life of the main character? A. Anger B. Hard work C. Laziness D. Pride
5	Which statement best reflects the message? A. Dreams are impossible. B. Every problem has a shortcut. C. Honest work creates lasting success. D. Wealth is more important than values.
PART B	ASSERTION–REASON QUESTIONS
	Instructions: For each question, choose the correct option. A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. These questions are based on the learning outcomes, values, character development, and events in the chapter
5	Assertion (A): Rama Natha ignored his farmland for many years. Reason (R): He believed that a magical potion would make him rich without working.
6	Assertion (A): The bottle of dew itself possessed magical powers. Reason (R): The sage only used it as a means to teach an important life lesson.
7	Assertion (A): Hard work and patience can lead to lasting success. Reason (R): Success earned through consistent effort is more valuable than shortcuts.
PART C	CASE-BASED QUESTIONS
8	Four friends had to prepare a science model. Three students searched the internet for an easy project to copy. Aarav decided to understand the topic first and built the model himself. During the exhibition, Aarav confidently explained every part of his model, while the others could not answer the judges' questions. Questions 1. What helped Aarav perform well? a) Luck b) Hard work and understanding c) Copying others d) Guessing

	2. Which value is highlighted? a) Honesty (b) Jealousy c) Anger (d) Fear 3. How is Aarav's approach similar to the lesson learned by Rama Natha? 4. State the central message of the passage.
9	Kabir wanted to win a running competition. Instead of practicing every day, he searched online for "secret tricks" to become faster. His coach advised him to practice regularly. Kabir finally followed the advice, trained for several months, and improved his performance. Although he did not come first, he became a much better athlete. Questions 1. What mistake did Kabir make initially? a) He trained too much. (b) He searched for shortcuts. c) He ignored his studies. (d) He stopped running forever. 2. Which statement best explains his improvement? a) Practice develops skill. (b) Luck changed everything. c) Winning is easy. (d) Success needs magic. a. Compare Kabir's journey with Rama Natha's. b. Why is regular practice more effective than shortcuts?
PART D	HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS (HOTS) QUESTIONS
10	Imagine that Madhumati had also believed in magical solutions. How might the story have ended differently?
11	Compare Rama Natha's journey with the learning process of a student preparing for examinations. What similarities do you observe?
12	The story teaches that success depends more on attitude than on luck. Do you agree? Support your answer with examples from the chapter and your own experience.
PART E	PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS
13	 Which value does this picture represent?
14	 How does the boy feel while working? a) Bored b) Happy and determined c) Frightened d) Sleepy

हिंदी विषय सूची

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1	मातृभूमि - पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रक
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12	हिंद महासागर में छोटा-सा हिंदुस्तान - पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रक
13	लोकगीत - पुनरावृत्ति कार्यपत्रक
	अध्याय परीक्षण 4

अध्याय 1: मातृभूमि

खंड A	बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न
	निर्देश - सही विकल्प चुनिए।
1	कविता में हिमालय को किस रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है? (क) समुद्र में डूबा हुआ (ख) आकाश को छूता हुआ (ग) मैदान में फैला हुआ (घ) पेड़ों से ढका हुआ
2	‘त्रिवेणी’ का अर्थ है— (क) तीन पहाड़ों का समूह (ख) तीन नदियों का संगम (ग) तीन फूलों की माला (घ) तीन ऋतुओं का मेल
3	रघुपति किसका नाम है? (क) श्रीकृष्ण (ख) भगवान राम (ग) गौतम बुद्ध (घ) अर्जुन
4	कविता का केंद्रीय भाव क्या है? (क) प्रकृति से भय (ख) मातृभूमि के प्रति प्रेम और गौरव (ग) नगर-जीवन का वर्णन (घ) खेलों का महत्व
5	‘जगमग छटा निराली’ में ‘छटा’ का अर्थ है— (क) संकट (ख) सुंदरता या शोभा (ग) अँधेरा (घ) आवाज़
खंड B	शब्द-संपदा
6	निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए। 1. मातृभूमि 2. त्रिवेणी 3. सिंधु 4. अमराई 5. मलय पवन 6. पावन 7. निराली 8. धर्मभूमि 9. कर्मभूमि 10. पुण्यभूमि
7	उचित शब्द चुनकर रिक्त स्थान भरिए। शब्द-सहायता: हिमालय, गंगा, मलय, मातृभूमि, कोयल, गौतम बुद्ध 1. भारत के उत्तर में _____ स्थित है। 2. _____ ने संसार को दया और करुणा का संदेश दिया। 3. अमराइयों में _____ मधुर स्वर में बोलती है। 4. सुगंधित और शीतल वायु को _____ पवन कहा गया है। 5. जिस भूमि पर हमारा जन्म होता है, वह हमारी _____ कहलाती है। 6. _____ भारत की पवित्र नदियों में से एक है।
खंड C	एक शब्द या एक वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए
8	(i) कविता के कवि का नाम क्या है? (ii) भारत के उत्तर में कौन-सी पर्वतमाला स्थित है? (iii) तीन नदियों के संगम को क्या कहते हैं? (iv) अमराइयों में कौन पुकारती है? (v) श्रीकृष्ण ने कौन-सा पवित्र संदेश दिया? (vi) गौतम बुद्ध ने संसार को क्या सिखाया? (vii) कवि ने भारत को किन दो प्रकार की भूमियों से संबोधित किया है?

	(viii) 'मातृभूमि' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है? (ix) कविता में किन दो पवित्र नदियों का उल्लेख है? (x) झरने कहाँ से गिरते हैं?
खंड D	संदर्भ सहित भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए
9	झरने अनेक झरते जिसकी पहाड़ियों में, चिड़ियाँ चहक रही हैं, हो मस्त झाड़ियों में। (क) 'जिसकी' शब्द किसके लिए आया है? (ख) चिड़ियाँ कहाँ चहक रही हैं? (ग) इन पंक्तियों में प्रकृति का कैसा चित्र दिखाई देता है?
10	जग को दया सिखाई, जग को दिया दिखाया। (क) ये पंक्तियाँ किस महापुरुष से संबंधित हैं? (ख) उन्होंने संसार को क्या सिखाया? (ग) 'दया' और 'दिया' शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए।
खंड E	योग्यता-आधारित प्रश्न
11	प्रकृति और मातृभूमि आपके क्षेत्र में कोई पर्वत, नदी, झील, वन, खेत या ऐतिहासिक स्थल है। कविता के आधार पर अपने क्षेत्र की दो प्राकृतिक और दो सांस्कृतिक विशेषताएँ लिखिए।
12	महापुरुषों से सीख श्रीराम, श्रीकृष्ण और गौतम बुद्ध के जीवन से मिलने वाली एक-एक शिक्षा लिखिए।

हिंदी व्याकरण

विषय सूची

क्रम संख्या	विषय
1	भाषा, बोली, लिपि, व्याकरण और वर्ण-विचार
2	शब्द-विचार और शब्द-मंजूषा
3	उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय और समास
4	संधि और संज्ञा
5	लिंग, वचन और कारक
6	सर्वनाम और विशेषण
7	काल और क्रिया
8	अव्यय (अविकारी) शब्द
9	वाक्य और वर्तनी एवं वाक्य रचना संबंधी सामान्य अशुद्धियाँ
10	मुहावरे, लोकोक्तियाँ एवं विराम चिह्न
11	अपठित बोध
12	रचनात्मक लेखन

पाठ 1 - भाषा, बोली, लिपि, व्याकरण और वर्ण-विचार

1

निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

भारत में भाषाई विविधता अत्यधिक है। यहाँ पर सैकड़ों भाषाएँ और बोलियाँ बोली जाती हैं, जिनमें हिंदी, बंगाली, मराठी, पंजाबी, गुजराती, तमिल, तेलुगु, कन्नड़, उर्दू और मलयालम प्रमुख हैं। हिंदी, जो भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार राजभाषा है, देश के कई हिस्सों में बोली जाती है। हर राज्य की अपनी विशेष भाषा या बोली होती है, जो वहाँ की सांस्कृतिक पहचान का हिस्सा है। इन भाषाओं की लिपियाँ भी भिन्न होती हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर, हिंदी की लिपि देवनागरी है, जबकि पंजाबी की लिपि गुरुमुखी है। इसके अलावा, भारत में अंग्रेज़ी भी एक महत्वपूर्ण भाषा है, जो सरकारी और व्यावसायिक कार्यों में प्रचलित है। भाषाओं की यह विविधता भारतीय समाज की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक धरोहर का प्रतीक है, जो देश की एकता और अखंडता का बल देती है।

1.1 भारत की राजभाषा कौन सी है?

क) अंग्रेज़ी

ख) हिंदी

ग) तमिल

घ) बांग्ला

1.2 हिंदी की लिपि क्या है?

क) गुरुमुखी

ख) देवनागरी

ग) रोमन

घ) ब्राह्मी

1.3 कथन: भारत में सैकड़ों भाषाएँ और बोलियाँ बोली जाती हैं।

कारण : भारत का सांस्कृतिक विविधता विभिन्न भाषाओं और बोलियों को जन्म देती है।

क) कथन सही है और कारण, कथन से संबंधित है।

ख) कथन सही है लेकिन कारण कथन से संबंधित नहीं है।

ग) कथन सही है, लेकिन कारण गलत है।

घ) कथन गलत है, लेकिन कारण सही है।

1.4 भारत की भाषाओं में विविधता किस प्रकार से भारतीय समाज को प्रभावित करती है?

1.5 भारत में भाषाई विविधता का सांस्कृतिक महत्व क्या है?

2

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में (✓) या (X) का निशान लगाइए -

	2.1 संकेतों के द्वारा हम अपने विचारों को पारस्परिक रूप से पहुँचा सकते हैं। () 2.2 भाषा का लिखित रूप स्थायी होता है। () 2.3 राजभाषा का देश के कार्यालयों में राज-काज के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। () 2.4 सभी व्यंजनों में 'अ' स्वर मिला होता है। () 2.5 जिन ध्वनियों के और टुकड़े नहीं किए जा सकते, उन्हें वर्ण कहा जाता है। () 2.6 व्यंजनों का उच्चारण स्वतंत्र रूप से होता है। ()																		
3	निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं और उनकी लिपियों के नाम लिखिए। <table><tr><th>स्थान</th><th>भाषा</th><th>लिपि</th></tr><tr><td>3.1 दिल्ली</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>3.2 पाकिस्तान</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>3.3 पंजाब</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>3.4 अमेरिका</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>3.5 अरब</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr></table>	स्थान	भाषा	लिपि	3.1 दिल्ली	_____	_____	3.2 पाकिस्तान	_____	_____	3.3 पंजाब	_____	_____	3.4 अमेरिका	_____	_____	3.5 अरब	_____	_____
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3.5 अरब	_____	_____																	
4	वर्ण-विच्छेद कीजिए - <table><tr><th>शब्द</th><th>वर्ण-विच्छेद</th></tr><tr><td>4.1 विद्यालय</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4.2 तस्वीर</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4.3 विकसित</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4.4 आधुनिक</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4.5 कक्षा</td><td></td></tr></table>	शब्द	वर्ण-विच्छेद	4.1 विद्यालय		4.2 तस्वीर		4.3 विकसित		4.4 आधुनिक		4.5 कक्षा							
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5	रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए - 5.1 अंगों का _____ कहलाते हैं। 5.2 वर्ण के व्यवस्थित समूह को _____ कहा जाता है। 5.3 संयुक्त व्यंजन _____ होते हैं। 5.4 भाषा का स्थायी रूप _____ कहलाता है। 5.5 भाषा के _____ रूप के कारण हमारा प्राचीन साहित्य सुरक्षित है।																		
6	निम्नलिखित परिवर्तित वर्णों से दो-दो शब्द बनाइए - 6.1 त + न - _____																		

	6.2 ट + ट - _____ 6.3 स + म - _____ 6.4 ज + ज - _____ 6.5 द + द - _____
7	निम्नलिखित संयुक्त अक्षरों से दो-दो शब्द बनाइए - 7.1 त्र - _____ 7.2 श्र - _____ 7.3 क्ष - _____ 7.4 ज्ञ - _____
8	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए - 8.1 भाषा किसे कहते हैं? उदाहरण सहित बताइए। _____ _____ _____ 8.2 वर्ण के कितने भेद हैं? उदाहरण लिखिए। _____ _____ _____
9	'श्रम का महत्व' विषय पर नीचे दिए गए संकेतों के आधार पर 80 से 100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए। संकेत बिंदु - • संसार में आज जो भी ज्ञान-विज्ञान की उन्नति और विकास है उसका कारण है परिश्रम। • परिश्रम करने में बुद्धि और विवेक आवश्यक। • परिश्रम से मिलने वाले लाभ। • उपसंहार। _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
10	वर्ण पहेली में से भाषाओं के नाम छाँटिए और नीचे लिखिए। _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

बि	हिं	मा	ल	ली	ब	म	ग
म	दी	रा	ती	ज	नी	रा	म
क	ड	न्न	क	म	ज	ठी	क
श	दी	म	क	घ	री	क	न
मी	ल	म	ल	या	ल	म	ग
री	ट	मा	ट	गु	ज	रा	ती
क	वि	ता	प	म	पं	जा	बी
वि	सं	रु	कृ	त	पु	रा	ण

- 11 चित्र वर्ण पहेली में संयुक्त वर्ण व संयुक्ताक्षर वाले शब्द ढूँढ कर उन खानों में रंग भरिए एवं दिए गए स्थान में उन शब्दों को लिखिए -

फ	म	ल्य	ह	क	ज	ल	प्र	न	क्ष	इ	स
द	ह	ब	स्त	ग	अ	ध्य	य	न	अ	क	र
त	त्व	उ	ड	इ	स्थि	ठ	ल	अ	ग	ट्ठा	ट
प्त	क	प	व्य	पा	र	व	च	र	श	ध	अ
ख	मृ	ग	या	छ	ड	झ	स्व	रा	ज्य	घ	भि
ट	त्युं	ऋ	म	ग	र	म	च्छ	उ	ए	क	श
फ	ज	म	त	ज	ल	क्व	न	अ	प	याँ	प्त
प्रिय	य	य	स	वि	धा	न	र	द्धि	व	च	प
य	ग	स	घ	झ	रि	ण	ए	ती	र्थ	या	त्रा
द	र	ख	ऐ	क	को	याँ	ल	य	ऋ	ध	स
श्री	ग	ल	त्व	प्	म	फ	म्य	र	कू	स	भ
म	ब्रा	हम	ण	आ	ज	ठ	ट	क्क	र	छ	ई

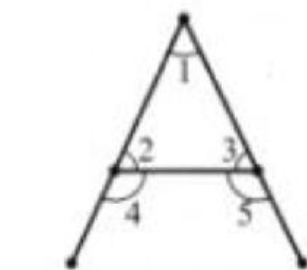
MATHEMATICS

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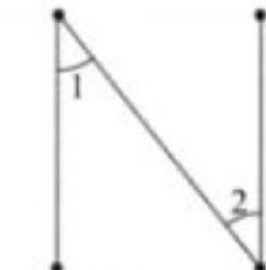
Chapter No.	Chapter Name
1	Patterns in Mathematics Formula Sheet & Learning Bank
2	Lines and Angles Formula Sheet & Learning Bank Competency Practice 1 (Ch – 1 & 2)
3	Number Play Formula Sheet & Learning Bank
4	Data Handling and Presentation Formula Sheet & Learning Bank Competency Practice 2 (Ch – 3 & 4)
5	Prime Time Formula Sheet & Learning Bank
6	Perimeter and Area Formula Sheet & Learning Lab Competency Practice 3 (Ch – 5 & 6)
7	Fractions Formula Sheet & Learning Bank
8	Playing with Constructions Formula Sheet & Learning Bank Competency Practice 4 (Ch – 7 & 8)
9	Symmetry Formula Sheet & Learning Bank
10	The Other Side of Zero Formula Sheet & Learning Bank Competency Practice 5 (Ch – 9 & 10)

CHAPTER 2: LINES AND ANGLES

PART A	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
1	The measure of a complementary angle is: (a) 180° (b) 90° (c) 60° (d) 100°
2	An angle whose measure is more than 180° but less than 360° is called (a) right angle (b) reflex angle (c) acute angle (d) straight angle
3	How many endpoints does a ray have? (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) Infinite
4	$\frac{3}{5}$ of a right angle is (a) 36° (b) 48° (c) 54° (d) 62°
5	The degree measure between 5 minutes of a clock is: (a) 30° (b) 60° (c) 45° (d) 15°
PART B	ASSERTION–REASON QUESTIONS
	Instructions: Directions: Each of these questions contains two statements, Assertion and Reason. Each question also has four alternative choices, only one of which is the correct answer. You have to select one of the options given below. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true.
5	Assertion (A): The sum of an acute angle and an obtuse angle may be a reflex angle. Reason (R): Angles greater than 180° and less than 360° are called reflex angles.
6	Assertion (A): A line segment has no endpoints. Reason (R): A line segment is a part of a line.
7	Assertion (A): A circle is a polygon. Reason (R): A polygon is made up of line segments, whereas a circle is made up of curved lines.
PART C	CASE-BASED QUESTIONS
8	A clock face is an example of a circle. Answer the following: (a) Name the center of the clock. (b) If the length of the minute hand is 6 cm, what is the radius of the clock face? (c) Is the path of the hour hand an open curve or a closed curve? 
9	Mrs. Sushma, a math teacher, is guiding her class to identify angles in English alphabets, like: - three acute angles and two obtuse angles in A, - two equal acute angles in letter N and so on.



$\angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 3$: Acute angles
 $\angle 4, \angle 5$: Obtuse angles



$\angle 1, \angle 2$: Acute angles

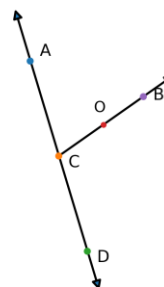
Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

- Which letter represents only one right angle?
- Which two letters represent only four right angles?
- Which letter represents only two straight angles?

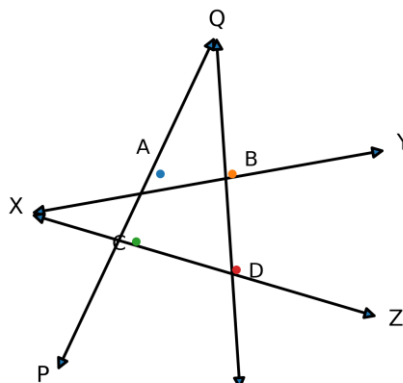
PART D COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

- What part of revolution have you turned through if you stand facing
 - east and turn clockwise to face east?
 - north and turn anti-clockwise to face west?

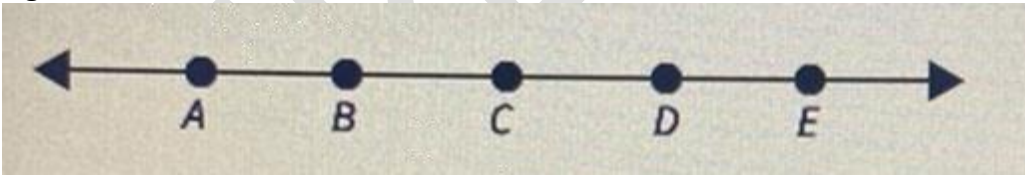
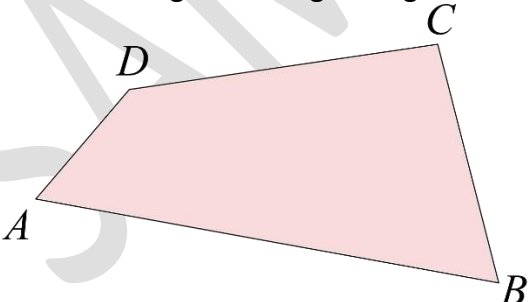
- Look at the figure and name the following:
 - A line.
 - Four line segments with a common end-point.
 - Four rays having same starting points.
 - Five points.



- In the figure below, write all interior angles.



- Draw rough diagrams of two angles such that they have
 - one point in common.
 - two points in common.

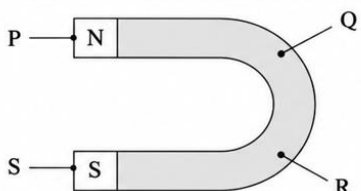
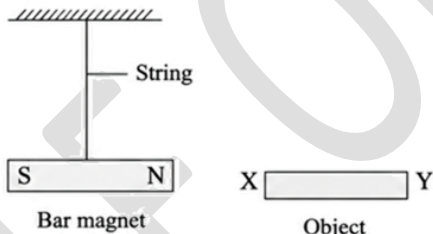
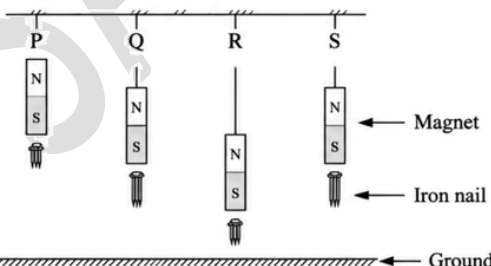
	(c) three points in common. (d) four points in common.
PART E	HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS (HOTS) QUESTIONS
15	If there are 20 spokes in the wheel of a cycle, find the degree measure of the angle formed between the successive spokes.
16	Find the number of right angles turned through by the hour hand of a clock when it goes from (a) 3 to 6 (b) 2 to 8 (c) 5 to 11 (d) 10 to 1 (e) 12 to 9
17	How many right angles do you make if you start facing (a) south and turn clockwise to west? (b) north and turn anti-clockwise to east? (c) west and turn to west? (d) south and turn to north?
PART F	APPLICATION QUESTIONS
18	With help of a protractor draw an angle of measure (a) 176° (b) 125°
19	How many lines can pass through (a) two given points? (b) three non-collinear points?
20	Draw a supplementary angle of 120° .
21	Look at the following figure and name all the rays originating from Figure 
22	Name the angles in the given figure. 

SCIENCE

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Chapter No.	Chapter Name
1	The Wonderful World of Science Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet
2	Diversity in the Living World Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet LET's Practice 1
3	Mindful Eating: A Path to a Healthy Body Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet
4	Exploring Magnets Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet LET's Practice 2
5	Measurement of Length and Motion Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet
6	Materials Around Us Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet LET's Practice 3
7	Temperature and its Measurement Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet
8	A Journey through States of Water Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet LET's Practice 4
9	Methods of Separation in Everyday Life Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet
10	Living Creatures: Exploring their Characteristics Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet LET's Practice 5
11	Nature's Treasures Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet
12	Beyond Earth Mind Map & Concept Builder Worksheet LET's Practice 6

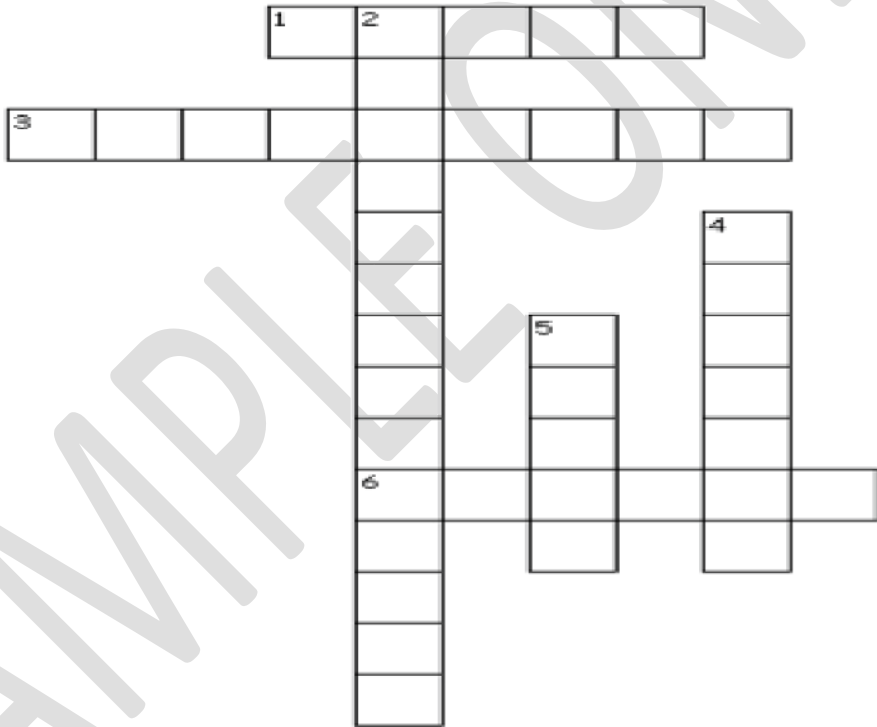
CHAPTER 4 – EXPLORING MAGNETS

PART A	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS																												
	CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION																												
1	Lisa did an experiment to find out which part of the magnet attracts the maximum number of pins. Which of the following readings is correct regarding the number of pins attracted by different parts of the magnet?  <table><tr><td></td><td>P</td><td>Q</td><td>R</td><td>S</td></tr><tr><td>(a)</td><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>(b)</td><td>8</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>(c)</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>(d)</td><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>1</td></tr></table>					P	Q	R	S	(a)	8	1	2	8	(b)	8	3	3	2	(c)	3	2	3	8	(d)	1	8	8	1
	P	Q	R	S																									
(a)	8	1	2	8																									
(b)	8	3	3	2																									
(c)	3	2	3	8																									
(d)	1	8	8	1																									
2	Arun suspended a bar magnet on a string as shown in the diagram. He brought 3 bar-shaped objects P, Q and R towards the bar magnet. He placed the ends (X and Y) of each object, near the north pole of the bar magnet and recorded his observations in the table as given here.  <table><tr><th>OBJECT</th><th>End X brought near to N pole</th><th>End Y brought near to N pole</th></tr><tr><td>P</td><td>N pole repelled</td><td>N pole attracted</td></tr><tr><td>Q</td><td>N pole attracted</td><td>N pole repelled</td></tr><tr><td>R</td><td>N pole remains stationary</td><td>N pole remains stationary</td></tr></table> Which of the object(s) is/are the magnet? (a) P only (b) Q only (c) P and Q only (d) P and R only				OBJECT	End X brought near to N pole	End Y brought near to N pole	P	N pole repelled	N pole attracted	Q	N pole attracted	N pole repelled	R	N pole remains stationary	N pole remains stationary													
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3	Four bar magnets were hung at different heights from the ground. Based on the diagram, which magnet has the strongest magnetic force if the nails were placed on the ground initially?  (a) P (b) R (c) Q (d) S																												

PART B	ASSERTION–REASON QUESTIONS				
	Instructions: Directions: Each of these questions contains two statements, Assertion and Reason. Each question also has four alternative choices, only one of which is the correct answer. You have to select one of the options given below. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true.				
4	Assertion (A): A bar magnet does not have a north and south pole. Reason (R): Magnetite is a natural magnet.				
5	Assertion (A): Heat can destroy the magnetic properties of a magnet. Reason (R): There is maximum attraction in the middle of the bar magnet.				
6	Assertion (A): A freely suspended magnet always aligns in the North–South direction. Reason (R): The Earth does not behave like a giant magnet.				
7	Assertion (A): Iron, cobalt and nickel are non-magnetic materials. Reason (R): Materials that are attracted by a magnet are made of magnetic materials.				
PART C	CASE-BASED QUESTIONS				
8	Four identical iron bars were dipped in a heap of iron filings one by one. The figure shows the amount of iron filings sticking to each of them. Questions - Which of the iron bars is most likely to be the strongest magnet? - Which of the iron bars is not a magnet? Justify your answer. - If the iron bar B is rubbed with a permanent magnet, can it attract iron filings? Why? - If magnet A is broken into three pieces, how many total North and South poles will be there altogether (in the broken magnets)?				
9	While cleaning the kitchen, Meera uses a magnet to separate iron filings mixed with flour. Now answer the following questions: - Which property of magnets is being used in this process? - Why does flour not get attracted to the magnet? - Name two other materials that would not be attracted by the magnet. - State one industrial use of this property of magnets.				
10	During a classroom activity, the teacher gave four objects to the students—a steel spoon, a plastic ruler, an iron nail, and a wooden block. The students brought a bar magnet near each object and recorded their observations: <table border="1" data-bbox="618 1839 1016 1925" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Object</th><th>Observation</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Steel spoon</td><td>Attracted</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Object	Observation	Steel spoon	Attracted
Object	Observation				
Steel spoon	Attracted				

	Plastic ruler Not attracted Iron nail Attracted Wooden block Not attracted Answer the following questions: 1. Which two objects are magnetic materials? a) Plastic ruler and wooden block b) Steel spoon and iron nail c) Iron nail and wooden block d) Steel spoon and plastic ruler 2. Which of the following is a non-magnetic material? a) Iron nail b) Steel spoon c) Plastic ruler d) All of these 3. Why were only two objects attracted by the magnet? 4. Suggest one more object that you can test at home to find out whether it is magnetic or non-magnetic.										
PART D	COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS										
11	Neha keeps a small bar magnet in her pencil box. After a few days, she notices that some paper clips are sticking to it. Questions a) Why are the paper clips sticking to the magnet?										
	b) Name one more object in your classroom that a magnet can attract.										
12	Match the Following A magnet was brought from different directions towards a toy boat that had been floating in water in a tub. The effect observed in each case is stated in Column I. Possible reasons for the observed effects are mentioned in Column II. Match the statements given in Column I with those in Column II. <table> <tr> <th>Column I</th><th>Column II</th></tr> <tr> <td>i) The boat gets attracted to the magnet.</td><td>(a) The boat is fitted with a magnet with the North Pole towards its head.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ii) The boat is not affected by the magnet.</td><td>(b) The boat is fitted with a magnet with the South Pole towards its head.</td></tr> <tr> <td>iii) The boat moves towards the magnet if the north pole of the magnet is brought near its head.</td><td>(c) The boat has a small magnet fixed along its length.</td></tr> <tr> <td>iv) The boat moves away from the magnet when the north pole is brought near its head.</td><td>(d) The boat is made of magnetic material.</td></tr> </table>	Column I	Column II	i) The boat gets attracted to the magnet.	(a) The boat is fitted with a magnet with the North Pole towards its head.	ii) The boat is not affected by the magnet.	(b) The boat is fitted with a magnet with the South Pole towards its head.	iii) The boat moves towards the magnet if the north pole of the magnet is brought near its head.	(c) The boat has a small magnet fixed along its length.	iv) The boat moves away from the magnet when the north pole is brought near its head.	(d) The boat is made of magnetic material.
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iv) The boat moves away from the magnet when the north pole is brought near its head.	(d) The boat is made of magnetic material.										

	v) Boat floats without changing its direction. (e) The boat is made of non-magnetic material.										
13	While trekking in a forest, Aarav carried a magnetic compass to help him find the correct direction. His friend placed a strong bar magnet close to the compass, and the compass needle suddenly changed its direction. Questions a) Why did the compass needle change its direction? b) What should Aarav do to make the compass work correctly again? c) Mention one more everyday use of a magnetic compass.										
PART E	HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS (HOTS) QUESTIONS										
14	Column I shows different positions in which one pole of a magnet is placed near that of the other. Column II indicates the resulting action between them for each situation. Fill in the blanks. <table> <tr> <th>Column I</th><th>Column II</th></tr> <tr> <td>N – N</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr> <td>N – _____</td><td>ATTRACTION</td></tr> <tr> <td>S – N</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr> <td>_____ – S</td><td>REPULSION</td></tr> </table>	Column I	Column II	N – N	_____	N – _____	ATTRACTION	S – N	_____	_____ – S	REPULSION
Column I	Column II										
N – N	_____										
N – _____	ATTRACTION										
S – N	_____										
_____ – S	REPULSION										
15	A student has three identical bars A, B and C. A attracts iron pins from both ends only. B attracts iron pins from its middle as well as its ends. C does not attract iron pins at all. Without breaking or cutting the bars, determine: - Which bar is most likely to be a magnet? - Which bar is most likely to be an iron bar? - Which bar is made of a non-magnetic material? Justify each of your answers with scientific reasons.										
16	Rahul found an old bar magnet whose North (N) and South (S) poles were not marked. He has only the following materials: - A bowl of water - A piece of thread - A few iron pins - A wooden ruler He is not allowed to use a compass or another magnet. Design an experiment to identify the North and South poles of the magnet.										
PART F	PRACTICAL QUESTIONS										
17	STATE WHETHER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE 3.1 A magnet can attract a bowl made of aluminium.										

	3.2 All factory-made magnets are made from Magnetite. 3.3 If you bring two magnets together, they behave in a random manner. 3.4 The Earth itself acts as a giant magnet. 3.5 A circular magnet has two poles – North and South. 3.6 The north pole of a magnet is usually painted red and the south pole blue.
18	SOLVE THE CROSSWORD BELOW Across 1. Like poles _____ 3. This is the name for natural magnets 6. Place where magnets were discovered Down 2. These are temporary magnets 4. Opposite poles _____ 5. The ends of the magnets are called _____ 
19	CLASSIFY THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS AS MAGNETIC OR NON-MAGNETIC: a) Cobalt (b) Aluminium (c) Steel (d) Nickel (e) Wood
20	UNSCRAMBLE THE LETTERS TO FORM MEANINGFUL WORDS (a) OERUSILNP (b) EATGMSN (c) TCRIATNOAT (d) IANTGETM

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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Chapter 2: - OCEANS & CONTINENT

PART A	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
1	Which ocean is the smallest and shallowest? a. Indian Ocean b. Atlantic Ocean c. Arctic Ocean d. Southern Ocean
2	This ocean lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere: a. Pacific Ocean b. Indian Ocean c. Atlantic Ocean d. Southern Ocean
3	Which of the following best explains why oceans are called the "lungs of the planet"? a. They regulate trade routes. b. They support whales and dolphins. c. They produce more than half of the Earth's oxygen. d. They are the largest water bodies.
4	Which continent has the longest river in the world? a. South America b. Africa c. North America d. Europe
5	How many continents are there in the world? a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8
6	Which continent is covered with ice and has no permanent population? a. Antarctica b. Africa c. Europe d. Australia
PART B	ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS
	Choose the correct answer: a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. Assertion is true, but the Reason is false. d. Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.
7	Assertion (A): The Earth appears as a "Blue Planet" when seen from space. Reason (R): The Earth's atmosphere is blue in colour.
8	Assertion (A): North America and South America are sometimes considered to be a single continent. Reason (R): The two continents are attached by a narrow strip of land.
9	Assertion (A): Australia is called an island continent. Reason (R): It is smaller than Europe in both area and population.
10	Assertion (A): Tsunamis can cause massive destruction in interior places like Delhi and Bhopal. Reason (R): Tsunamis are caused by volcanic eruptions or earthquakes under the sea.
PART C	SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS
11	Read the source given below and answer the following questions: The Earth is made up of large landmasses called continents and large water bodies called oceans . There are seven continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia . Asia is the largest continent, while Australia is the smallest. Antarctica is covered with thick ice and has no permanent population. There are five oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Arctic Ocean . The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean, and the Arctic Ocean is the smallest.

	Oceans separate the continents and cover most of the Earth's surface. Because of the large amount of water, Earth is called the "Blue Planet." Continents and oceans are important because they help us understand the physical features and location of places on Earth. Answer the following questions: 7.1 What are continents? 7.2 Which is the smallest continent? 7.3 Why is Earth called the "Blue Planet"? 7.4 How many oceans are there? Name them.
12	Read the source given below and answer the following questions: Earth is called the "Blue Planet" because most of its surface is covered with water. About 71% of the Earth's surface is covered by oceans, and only 29% is land. The land is divided into seven continents. Asia is the largest continent and has the highest population. Antarctica is the coldest continent and is covered with ice. It has no permanent human population. There are five oceans on Earth. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean. Oceans are important because they separate continents and influence climate. Continents are home to countries, cities, and people. Oceans and continents together form the physical features of our planet and help us understand the Earth better. Answer the following questions: (i) What percentage of the Earth's surface is covered with water? (ii) Which is the coldest continent? (iii) What do continents contain?
PART D	COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS
13	Give Reasons: (a) The shape of continents is not fixed and can change over time. (b) Antarctica is not permanently inhabited by humans. (c) Coral reefs are vital to marine ecosystems.
14	Complete the Analogy: (i) Asia : Largest Continent :: Pacific Ocean : _____ (ii) Australia : Smallest Continent :: Arctic Ocean : _____ (iii) Africa : Dark Continent :: Antarctica : _____ (iv) Continent : _____ :: Ocean : Water (v) Seven : _____ :: Five : Oceans
PART E	HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS (HOTS) QUESTIONS
15	Name the Following: (i) This frozen ocean surrounds the North Pole. (ii) A massive underwater wave caused by an earthquake. (iii) Tiny organisms in oceans that produce oxygen. (iv) A violent storm that originates over the sea. (v) A large piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.
16	During a school exhibition, two students made the following statements: Student A: "Australia is the smallest continent, so it should have the smallest population."

	Student B: "Antarctica is much larger than Australia, but it has no permanent population." Questions a) Which student's statement is correct? Explain your answer. b) Why does Antarctica have no permanent human population despite being larger than Australia?
17	Imagine that scientists discover a large new island surrounded by water on all sides. It has forests, rivers, mountains, and a few thousand people living there. Some people say it should be called a new continent, while others say it is only an island. Questions a) Do you think this land should be called a continent? Give one reason for your answer. b) Mention one feature that makes a continent different from an island.
PART F	PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS
22	Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions: WORLD MAP: CONTINENTS AND OCEANS  Questions 9.1 What does the picture represent? 9.2 Identify the largest continent shown in the picture. 9.3 Identify the ocean named after a country.
23	Mark the following on a world map: 1. Mark and label the five oceans. 2. Mark, label, and color the continent in which India is located. 3. Shade and label the continent of South America.
PART G	ACTIVITY-BASED QUESTION
24	Make a list of the festivals you celebrate. Write down the season in which you celebrate these festivals. Now imagine you are living in the Southern Hemisphere of the Earth. In a separate column, mention the season in which you would celebrate these festivals there.



ABOUT THIS WORKBOOK

This workbook is designed to strengthen conceptual understanding and develop essential thinking skills through a wide range of high-quality questions.

It includes one chapter from each subject, thoughtfully curated to provide learners with meaningful practice and exposure to diverse question types.

The questions are crafted to encourage deep learning, logical reasoning, real-life application, and preparedness for future academic challenges.



KEY FEATURES



ASSERTION REASONING

Helps evaluate statements critically and build logical thinking skills.



HOTS (HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS)

Encourages analysis, evaluation, and creation through challenging and thought-provoking questions.



COMPETENCY BASED

Focuses on applying knowledge and skills to solve real-life and unfamiliar situations.



APPLICATION BASED

Strengthens understanding by connecting concepts to everyday life and practical contexts.



CASE BASED

Develops problem-solving and decision-making through real-world and interdisciplinary case studies.



CURRICULUM ALIGNED

Designed in alignment with National Education Policy 2020 and 21st Century Skills.



BENEFITS FOR LEARNERS

- ✓ Deepens conceptual clarity
- ✓ Builds problem-solving ability
- ✓ Boosts confidence
- ✓ Enhances critical thinking
- ✓ Prepares for future challenges
- ✓ Supports academic excellence

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