

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU**  
**PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT**  
**SESSION (2019-20)**

**Class: VI**

**Subject: Science**

**CHAPTERS: 1. FOOD-WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?**  
**2. COMPONENTS OF FOOD**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which chemical is used to test the presence of proteins in food?  
a) Copper sulphate solution  
b) Caustic soda  
c) Glucose solution  
d) Both (a) and (b)
2. The chemical used to test the presence of sugar in food is  
a) Benedict's solution  
b) Iodine solution  
c) Caustic soda  
d) None of these
3. Rice is a good source of  
a) Fats  
b) Carbohydrate  
c) Proteins  
d) None of these
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to test the presence of starch in food.  
a) Caustic soda  
b) Benedict's solution  
c) Iodine solution  
d) None of these
5. Which of the following is/are energy giving food?  
a) Carbohydrate  
b) Fats  
c) Proteins  
d) Both (a) and (b)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is body building food.  
a) Protein  
b) Fat  
c) Carbohydrate  
d) None of these
7. Vitamins and minerals are  
a) Energy giving food  
b) Protective food  
c) Body building food  
d) None of these
8. Inadequate quantity of foods leads to  
a) Over nutrition  
b) Obesity  
c) Under nutrition  
d) None of these
9. Excess of food leads to  
a) Over nutrition  
b) Under nutrition  
c) Under nourishment  
d) None of these
10. Deficiency of sufficient carbohydrates in the diet leads to  
a) Body weakness  
b) Loss of stamina  
c) Scurvy  
d) Both (a) and (b)
11. The deficiency disease caused due to lack of Vitamin K is  
a) Rickets  
b) Scurvy  
c) Haemorrhage  
d) Beri Beri
12. Deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_ leads to Rickets.  
a) Vitamin D  
b) Vitamin C  
c) Vitamin A  
d) Vitamin B

13. Pulses are good source of\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Carbohydrate  
b) Protein  
c) Fats  
d) Vitamin
14. Our body needs \_\_\_\_\_ litres of water every day.
- a) 2-3  
b) 2-8  
c) 4-5  
d) 2.5-3.5
15. \_\_\_\_\_ has no nutritive value but prevents constipation.
- a) Roughage  
b) Protein  
c) Vitamins  
d) Carbohydrate
16. Cooking makes the food
- a) Soft  
b) Easily digestible  
c) Tasty  
d) All of these
17. Protruding belly is seen in
- a) Kwashiorkor  
b) Marasmus  
c) Ricket  
d) Scurvy
18. Which nutrient may be lacking in a person suffering from Dental decay?
- a) Fluorine  
b) Iron  
c) Iodine  
d) Vitamin K
19. Proteins of plant origin include
- a) Pulses  
b) Eggs  
c) Cheese  
d) Milk
20. Deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_ leads to Beri Beri.
- a) Vitamin C  
b) Vitamin B  
c) Vitamin A  
d) Vitamin K
21. \_\_\_\_\_% of our body weight is that of water.
- a) 80  
b) 70  
c) 71  
d) 72
22. Milk, butter, oil and ghee are good sources of
- a) Carbohydrates  
b) Vitamins  
c) Fats  
d) None of these
23. Which of the following is neither body building nor energy giving food?
- a) Protein  
b) Fats  
c) Carbohydrate  
d) Vitamins
24. Diseases caused by PEM are common among
- a) Old aged people  
b) Adults  
c) Children  
d) None of these
25. PEM is caused due to the deficiency of
- a) Carbohydrate  
b) Protein  
c) Vitamin  
d) Both (a) and (b)
26. The foods consumed at a particular time of the day constitute a
- a) Breakfast  
b) Lunch  
c) Meal  
d) Diet
27. The food items served at a meal is called
- a) Food  
b) Dinner  
c) Diet  
d) Menu
28. A substance from which an organism derives energy is called
- a) Food  
b) Menu  
c) Diet  
d) None of these

29. Earthworm swallow  
 a) Insect  
 c) Animals  
 b) Soil  
 d) Blood
30. Birds feed on  
 a) Insects  
 c) Worms  
 b) Fruits  
 d) All of these
31. Animals eating other animals are called  
 a) Omnivores  
 c) Herbivores  
 b) Carnivores  
 d) Decomposers
32. Green plants are  
 a) Herbivores  
 c) Omnivores  
 b) Consumers  
 d) Producers
33. Crow, Cat, Cockroaches are examples of  
 a) Carnivores  
 c) Omnivores  
 b) Herbivores  
 d) None of these
34. Cereals are rich sources of  
 a) Carbohydrates  
 c) Vitamins  
 b) Proteins  
 d) Minerals
35. Pulses are also called  
 a) Grains  
 c) Cereals  
 b) Legumes  
 d) None of these
36. Water content in vegetables is as high as  
 a) 70-90%  
 c) 70-75%  
 b) 60-80%  
 d) 80-85%
37. Which plant part of the tomato we eat?  
 a) Root  
 c) Leaves  
 b) Stem  
 d) Fruit
38. Fruits are rich in  
 a) Proteins  
 c) Minerals  
 b) Vitamins  
 d) Both (b) and (c)
39. We get the sugar from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the sugar beet.  
 a) Stem  
 c) Leaves  
 b) Root  
 d) Flower
40. The Hindi name of “Fennel” is  
 a) Dhania  
 c) Saunf  
 b) Jeera  
 d) Methi
41. What is “Ajwain” in English called?  
 a) Thyme  
 c) Saffron  
 b) Cumin  
 d) Clove
42. Meat of pig is called  
 a) Pork  
 c) Chicken  
 b) Mutton  
 d) None of these
43. Animals which provide both meat and egg are called  
 a) Milch animals  
 c) Poultry animals  
 b) Meat animals  
 d) None of these

44. Fish is rich in  
a) Carbohydrates  
c) Animal Proteins  
b) Fats  
d) Plant protein
45. Which of the following is a fresh water fish?  
a) Hilsa  
c) Red mullet  
b) Sardines  
d) Labeo
46. The small compartments of a bee hive are called  
a) Egg  
c) Rooms  
b) Combs  
d) None of these
47. The place used for the rearing of honeybees is called an  
a) Apiary  
c) Beehive  
b) Apiculture  
d) Combs
48. The rearing and management of fish on a large scale is known as  
a) Agriculture  
c) Apiculture  
b) Pisciculture  
d) Horticulture
49. Food habits of a place are affected by  
a) Food production  
c) Waste  
b) Supply  
d) Both (a) and (b)
50. The food of mosquitoes is  
a) Man  
c) Flower  
b) Blood  
d) None of these

**SUB: MATHS**

**TOPICS - KNOWING OUR NUMBERS AND WHOLE NUMBERS**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:-**

Q1. The difference of smallest 3 digit number and the largest 2-digit no. is

- (a) 10      (b) 1      (c) 9      (d) 99

Q2. Which of the following no. is equal to one billion?

- (a) 10 lakh    (b) 1 crore    (c) 10 crore    (d) 100 crore.

Q3. The smallest counting no. is

- (a) 1      (b) 0      (c) 10      (d) none of these.

Q4. How many thousand make a lakh?

- (a) 100      (b) 1000      (c) 10      (d) 10000

Q5. 4Kg and 20 g expressed in kg is

- (a) 4.200kg    (b) 0.42kg    (c) 4.020 kg    (d) 42 kg.

Q6. 239 Rounded off nearest to tens is

- (a) 200      (b) 240      (c) 230      (d) 300.

Q7. 345 rounded off nearest to hundreds is

- (a) 340      (b) 300      (c) 350      (d) 400.

Q8. Estimated the sum of 89 and 17 will be

- (a) 110      (b) 100      (c) 120      (d) 105.

Q9. XXXIV in Hindu Arabic is

- (a) 75      (b) 34      (c) 94      (d) none Of these.

Q10. The place value Of 8 in 48394 is

- (a) 8      (b) 80      (c) 8000      (d) 800.

Q11. Which one is meaningless?

- (a) XV      (b) XC      (c) XIX      (d) IIX.

Q12. One quintal is equal to

- (a) 10 kg      (b) 100 kg      (c) 1000kg      (d) 10,000kg.

Q13. 9999 comes just before

- (a) 9998      (b) 10000      (c) 10001      (d) 99999.

Q14. 889500 comes just after

- (a) 889400    (b) 889501    (c) 889499    (d) 889489.

Q15. XC can be written in Hindu-Arabic numerals as

- (a) 99      (b) 90      (c) 110      (d) 60.

Q16. The successor of 39,999 is

- (a) 40000    (b) 39,998    (c) 39990    (d) 390000.

Q17. The smallest 4-digit numbers using 2,0,8,6 is

- (a) 8620      (b) 0286      (c) 2068      (d) 2086.

Q18. The largest 4- digit numbers using 4,5,0,8 is

- (a) 8450      (b) 8540      (c) 8054      (d) 5840.

Q19. 81 In roman numeral is written as

- (a) XLXXI    (b) LXXXI    (c) LIXXX    (d) LXIXX.

Q20. Which digit of the number 96308 has the greatest face value?

- (a) 9      (b) 8      (c) 6      (d) 0

Q21. Number of two digit numbers that can be formed are

- (a) 90      (b) 99      (c) 91      (d) 98.

Q22. Which digit of the number 80349 has the greatest place value?

- (a) 9      (b) 8      (c) 0      (d) 3

Q23. One million in international system is equivalent to

- (a) 1 lakh (b) 10 lakh (c) 100 lakhs (d) 1 crore

Q24. One billion is equal to

- (a) 10 crores (b) 100 crores (c) 1 crore (d) none of these.

Q25.  $XC + X$  is equal to

- (a) C (b)  $XXC$  (c)  $CXX$  (d) none of these.

Q26. The smallest whole number is

- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) 9.

Q27. The whole no. which is not a natural number is

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 9.

Q28. Multiplicative identity for whole numbers

- (a) 2 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) none of these.

Q29. How many whole numbers are smaller than 9 ?

- (a) 1 (b) 9 (c) 3 (d) 2

Q30. Division is the inverse of

- (a) subtraction (b) addition (c) multiplication (d) none of these.

Q31. The whole numbers P such that  $P/P = P$  is

- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) none of these.

Q32. Which of the following does not give whole numbers?

- (a)  $0/2$  (b)  $8/2$  (c)  $2/7$  (d) none of these.

Q33. If 'a' and 'b' are whole numbers then the relation  $a \times b = b \times a$  is

- (a) Closed (b) commutative (c) associative (d) distributive.

Q34. Subtraction of whole numbers is

- (a) commutative (b) closed (c) associative (d) none of these

Q35. The successor of the number 456783 is

- (a) 456784 (b) 456786 (c) 456789 (d) 546784

Q36. The different between 795 and the number obtained by reversing its digit is

- (a) 198 (b) 189 (c) 397 (d) 298

Q37. The predecessor of 99840 is

- (a) 99841 (b) 99739 (c) 99839 (d) none of these

Q38. The smallest whole number is

- (a) 1 (b) 10 (c) 0 (d) 100

Q39. Value of  $0 \div 13$  is

- (a) 0 (b) 13 (c) 1 (d) 12

Q40. How many whole number are there upto 40

- (a) 40 (b) 41 (c) 39 (d) 42

Q41. Value of  $31 \times 0 \times 12$  is

- (a) 31 (b) 372 (c) 0 (d) 12

Q42. The different between 521 and the number formed by reversing its digits is.

- (a) 646 (b) 250 (c) 396 (d) 125

Q43. Value of  $21 + 30 + 9$  is

- (a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 80

Q44. Product of two whole numbers is a

- (a) Fractional (b) Negative number (c) Whole number (d) Cannot say

Q45. How many times does digit 2 occur in the tens place in nature number up to 100?

- (a) 9            (b) 10            (c) 11            (d) 12

Q46. The value of  $87482 \div 1 =$

- a) 87482    b) 1            c) 87480            d) 87481

Q47.  $27 \times 18 = (27 \times 20) - (27 \times \underline{\quad})$

- a) 10            b) 2            c) 8            d) 1

Q48. Whole numbers are not associative under \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Addition    b) Multiplication    c) Subtraction    d) None of these

Q49. If  $p$  is a whole number such that  $p + p = p$ , then  $p =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 0            b) 1            c) 10            d) None of these

Q50. The value of 'a' such that  $a + 15 = 17$  is

- a) 2            b) 3            c) 4            d) None of these

**Subject: S.St**

*Ch1. An approach towards the past (History)*

*Ch1. Diversity in India (Civics)*

*Ch1 Our Planets And The Solar System(Geography)*

Q1 Knowledge that is gained from the study of the past is called

- a)Philosophy                      (b) History                      (c) Archaeology

Q2 Old buildings which have historical importance are called

- a) Inscriptions                      (b) Artefacts                      (c) Monuments

Q3 Handwritten records of the past in the form of books are called

- a)Scripts                      (b) Manuscripts                      (c) Inscriptions

Q4 Religious literature is a ..... source

- a)Literary                      (b) Archaeological                      (c) None Of These

Q5 Coins were made of

- a)Gold                      (b) Paper                      (c) Iron

Q6 We can know about prehistory through

- a)Biology                      (b) Psychology                      (c) Archaeology

Q7 ..... is the period of human development when writing had not been invented.

- a)Archaeology                      (b) Prehistory                      (c) History

Q8 ..... are written records engraved on rocks, copper plates and clay tablets.

- a)Coins                      (b) Inscriptions                      (c) Books

Q9 The ruins of Nalanda in Bihar reveal the ancient system of

- a)Administration                      (b) Governance                      (c) Education

Q10 Before Common Era is also known as

- a)DCE                      (b) BCE                      (c) CE

Q11 The Great Himalayas of India are very high natural barriers in

- a)South                      (b) West                      (c) North

Q12 Arthashastra was written by

- a)Chandragupta                      (b) Kautilya                      (c) Magasthenese

Q13 Before invention of paper, people used to write on

- a)Notebook                      (b) Bhojpatra                      (c) Palm Leaf

Q14 The study of inscriptions is known as

- a)Biography                      (b) History                      (c) Epigraphy

Q15 We understand continuous development of human beings by studying

- a)Religion                      (b) Art                      (c) Both

Q16 Diversity is nature's way of grooming us to adjust, learn and

- a)Co-exist                      (b) Co-educate                      (c) Co-operate

Q17 The geography of our country is an important factor behind our

- a)Unity                      (b) Diversity                      (c) Tradition

Q18 India was visited by foreign students like

- a)Marco Polo                      (b) Hieun Tsang                      (c) Pablo Picasso

Q19 Information and ideas are being spread as a result of

- a)Globalisation                      (b) Industrialisation                      (c) Nationalism

Q20 India is an example of

- a)A country unaffected by globalisation  
**b)Diverse cultures and traditions**  
c)All of these

Q21 The reasons for diversity are

- a)Geography,history and climate                      (b) History and climate                      (c) Climate and geography

Q22 Foreign influences added to our

- a)Struggle                      (b) Diversity                      (c) None of these

Q23 Kerala has ancient trade relations with

- a) Jews (b) Europeans (c) Both
- Q24 The slogan 'Unity in Diversity' was given by  
a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) MK Gandhi
- Q25 Kerala is a narrow coastal state in  
a) Central India (b) East Coast (c) West Coast
- Q26 Ladakh is a cold desert located in  
a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Gujrat (c) Rajasthan
- Q27 Christianity was brought to Kerala by  
a) Ibn Batuta (b) Vasco-da-Gama (c) St. Thomas
- Q28 The main crops grown in Ladakh are  
a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Barley
- Q29 Caste system and gender bias are two major ..... differences  
a) Political (b) Social (c) Economical
- Q30 The Kesar Saga is a national epic of  
a) Chinese (b) Indians (c) Tibetans
- Q31. Clouds of dust and gas in space form stars. These clouds are called  
a) Comets (b) Nebula (c) Ursa Major
- Q32. All the Planets revolve around the sun in which Path  
a) circular (b) elliptical (c) none
- Q33. The shape of the moon keeps changing \_\_\_\_\_  
a) once in a year (b) every day (c) once in month
- Q34. The planet closest to the sun is  
a) Earth (b) Mercury (c) Jupiter
- Q35. Asteroids are found between \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Earth and Mars (b) Mars and Jupiter (c) Jupiter and Saturn
- Q36. The exact time taken by the earth to rotate one of its own axis is  
a) 24 hours (b) 23 hours 48 minutes 46 seconds (c) 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds
- Q37. The sun belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_ galaxy  
a) Hedron (b) Plume (c) Milky way
- Q38. This planet is also called the Red planet  
a) Mars (b) Earth (c) Venus
- Q39. The largest member of the solar system is the  
a) Mercury (b) Jupiter (c) Sun
- Q40. The stars, planets, satellites and asteroids are known as \_\_\_\_\_ bodies  
a) Celestial (b) heavenly (c) both of these
- Q41. What is great bear?  
a) Constellation (b) Planets (c) The sun
- Q42. The surface temperature of the sun is about \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 4,000 C (b) 5,000 C (c) 6,000 C
- Q43. What is the distance between Earth and Sun?  
a) 139 million (b) 150 million (c) 196 million
- Q44. The brightest star in the north is the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Pointer star (b) Pole star (c) saptarishi
- Q45. An celestial body that revolves around a planet, is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- a) satellite                      b) comet                      c) asteroid
- Q46. The universe started with a very big explosion called the  
a) galley                      b) big bang                      c) milky way
- Q47. Which is the hottest planet in our Solar System  
a) Earth                      b) mercury                      c) venues
- Q48. Our Earth is surrounded by a blanket of air called \_\_\_\_\_  
a) hydrosphere                      b) biosphere                      c) atmosphere
- Q49. A heavenly body having its own heat and light \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Planet                      b) star                      c) comet
- Q50. We can see full moon once a month and that night is called  
a) Poornima                      b) Half poornima                      c) Amavasya