

ATOMIC ENERGY CENTRAL SCHOOL NO. 2, MUMBAI  
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS EXAMINATION – 2(MCQ-2)

DATE : 05.08.2025

CLASS : VI

MAX. MARKS: 100

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**SECTION – A (ENGLISH)**

Choose the current option:

1. My friend brought \_\_\_\_ yellow umbrella. (a) An (b) a (c) these (d) some
2. The homophone of boar(wild pig) - (a) bore (b) born (c) bow (d) bowed
3. The homophone of air - (a) Hair (b) heir (c) year (d) ere
4. The homophone of peak - (a) Pick (b) peek (c) prick (d) peck
5. The homophone of pray - (a) Pay (b) pray (c) prey (d) paid
6. The homophone of tire - (a) Try (b) tier (c) tyre (d) tired
7. Simple Past tense of know - (a) Known (b) knowed (c) knew (d) knewed
8. Past perfect of play - (a) Had played (b) have played (c) has played (d) played
9. My friend is \_\_\_\_ European. (a) The (b) an (c) a (d) few
10. This is one of \_\_\_\_ best restaurants in town. (a) A (b) an (c) the (d) none
11. The opposite of dull - (a) Bright (b) heavy (c) dark (d) blunt
12. The opposite of asleep - (a) Slept (b) fresh (c) awake (d) attentive
13. The opposite of like – (a) Unlike (b) liked (c) alike (d) dislike
14. The opposite of found – (a) Missing (b) discovered (c) seen (d) unseen
15. The opposite of hide – (a) Keep (b) take (c) seek (d) show
16. The books are kept \_\_\_\_ the table. (a) Above (b) in (c) into (d) on
17. She gave the sweets \_\_\_\_ all her friends. (a) To (b) among (c) of (d) from
18. The opposite of honest - (a) dishonest (b) dishonest (c) truthful (d) true
19. Contracted form of 'did not' - (a) Din't (b) did'nt (c) didn't (d) di'nt
20. Contracted form of 'you are' - (a) Your'e (b) You're (c) your (d) you'r

**SECTION – B (MATHEMATICS)**

- 21 The vertex of an angle lies  
a) in its interior b) in its exterior c) on the angle d) inside the angle
- 22 At 3 O' clock, the angle between the minute hand and hour hand is  
a) a complete angle b) a right angle c) a straight angle d) a reflex angle
- 23 An angle of measure 360 degrees is called  
a) a complete angle b) a right angle c) a straight angle d) a reflex angle
- 24 The smallest number is  
A) 3710 B) 1730 C) 1000 D) 1111
- 25 Which of the following CANNOT be the sum of 3 one digit numbers?  
A) 27 B) 24 C) 36 D) 3
- 26 Identify the greatest number.  
A) 2 Hundred B) 23 Thousand C) 23,125 D) 9367
- 27 1,3,6,10,15 are known as  
a) Square Numbers b) Triangular Numbers c) Cube Numbers d) Virahanka Numbers
- 28 Predecessor of 1000 is:  
a) 999 b) 998 c) 1001 d) 100
- 29 The figure formed by two rays with the same initial point is known as  
a) a ray b) a line c) an angle d) a line segment

- 30 An angle of measure 180 degrees is called  
a) a complete angle b) a right angle c) a straight angle d) a reflex angle
- 31 At 10 O' clock, the angle between the minute hand and hour hand is  
a)  $\frac{2}{3}$  right angle b)  $\frac{1}{5}$  right angle c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  right angle d)  $\frac{1}{2}$  right angle
- 32 If a bicycle has 36 spokes, then the angle between a pair of adjacent spokes is  
a) 10 degrees b) 15 degrees c) 20 degrees d) 12 degrees
- 33 The number of degrees in 3 right angles is  
a) 180 degrees b) 150 degrees c) 200 degrees d) 120 degrees
- 34 The smallest 3-digit number is:  
a) 999 b) 1000 c) 100 d) 001
- 35 If you multiply 1 with any number, the result is:  
a) Zero b) The number itself c) One more than the number d) Not defined
- 36  $\frac{2}{3}$  right angle =-----  
a) 135 degrees b) 75 degrees c) 60 degrees d) 120 degrees
- 37 Which of the following is a prime number?  
a) 4 b) 9 c) 11 d) 15
- 38 An angle of measure 235 degrees is  
a) a complete angle b) a right angle c) an obtuse angle d) a reflex angle
- 39 An angle of measure 140 degrees is  
a) a complete angle b) a right angle c) an obtuse angle d) a reflex angle
- 40 Smallest composite number is:  
a) 2 b) 3 c) 1 d) 4

#### SECTION – C (SCIENCE)

41. Why do people in different parts of India eat different types of food?  
A. Because food is imported from foreign countries  
B. Due to differences in soil, climate, culture, and locally grown crops  
C. Because people want to try new recipes  
D. Due to lack of food in some regions
42. The sil-batta was used in earlier times to:  
A. Boil water B. Bake bread C. Grind spices manually D. Roast grains
43. Laddoos are often eaten in winter because:  
A. They are cold and refreshing B. They contain sugar only  
C. They keep the body cool D. They provide warmth and energy due to ghee and nuts
44. What is the main source of stored energy in our body?  
A. Carbohydrates B. Proteins C. Fats D. Vitamins
45. Protein-rich foods are also called:  
A. Energy foods B. Body-building foods C. Junk foods D. Protective foods
46. Why did sailors recover from scurvy after consuming lemons and oranges?  
A. These fruits provide iron B. These fruits are rich in Vitamin C  
C. These fruits help in digestion D. These fruits contain iodine
47. What kind of places do mushrooms grow best in?  
A. Dry and sunny B. Cold and windy C. Dark and moist D. Hot and dry
48. Which tribal community traditionally practices salt farming in the Little Rann of Kutch?  
A. Bhils in Rajasthan B. Santhals in Jharkhand  
C. Gonds in Madhya Pradesh D. Agariyas in Gujarat

49. Match the following

Column A

Column B

- (i) Scurvy (a) Swelling at the front of the neck  
 (ii) Anaemia (b) Weakness, shortness of breath  
 (iii) Goitre (c) Bleeding gums, slow healing of wounds  
 (iv) Ricket (d) Soft and bent bone
- A . (i) – c ,(ii) –b ,(iii) – a , (iv) – d      B . (i) – d ,(ii) –a ,(iii) – b , (iv) – c  
 C . (i) – b ,(ii) –c ,(iii) – b , (iv) – a      D . (i) – c ,(ii) –a ,(iii) – b , (iv) – d
50. Why is the process of fortification important in food?  
 A. It increases the size and taste of food  
 B. It adds nutrients like vitamins and minerals to food to prevent deficiency diseases  
 C. It removes all fat from food to make it healthier  
 D. It helps in preserving food for a longer time
51. Which one of the following habits helps reduce vitamin loss in vegetables?  
 A. Overcooking vegetables      B. Washing vegetables after cutting  
 C. Cooking with high heat      D. Eating fruits and some vegetables raw
52. What was the aim of the Mid-day Meal Programme (PM POSHAN)?  
 A. To provide balanced food in government-run schools      B. To give sweets in schools  
 C. To provide water to children      D. To give only vitamin tablets
53. What nutrients are found in peanuts when tested?  
 A. Only carbohydrate      B. Only protein      C. Only fat      D. Protein and fat
54. Which nutrient is commonly tested for using iodine solution, where the color changes to blue-black?  
 A. Fat      B. Protein      C. Vitamins      D. Starch
55. In the test for proteins in food, which combination of chemicals is added to the food sample?  
 A. 10 drops of copper sulphate and 2 drops of caustic soda  
 B. 2 drops of copper sulphate and 10 drops of caustic soda  
 C. 1 spoon of vinegar and 2 drops of iodine  
 D. 2 drops of copper sulfate and 2 drops of caustic soda
56. A person feels very tired and looks pale. Which deficiency disease is he suffering from?  
 A. Beriberi      B. Anemia      C. Rickets      D. Night blindness
57. Which disease is caused due to deficiency of iodine?  
 A. Scurvy      B. Kwashiorkor      C. Goitre      D. Anaemia
58. Why do junk foods often give a lot of calories?  
 A. Because they are high in fibre      B. Because they contain a lot of water  
 C. Because they contain high sugar and fat      D. Because they are full of protein
59. Why is iodised salt called a fortified food?  
 A. It tastes better than normal salt      B. It has extra iodine added to improve nutrition  
 C. It is packed in plastic      D. It has less salt content
60. What is the role of water in our diet?  
 A. It only cools the body      B. It makes food tastier  
 C. It helps absorb nutrients and remove waste      D. It is not necessary if we drink milk

#### **SECTION – D (SOCIAL SCIENCE)**

61. What is a millennium?  
 (a) A period of 10 years      (b) A period of 100 years  
 (c) A period of 1,000 years      (d) A period of 1 million years
62. What is a century?  
 (a) A period of 10 years      (b) A period of 100 years

- (c) A period of 1,000 years (d) A period of 1 million years
63. How is time measured in history?  
 (a) By counting the number of days (b) By counting the number of years  
 (c) By counting the number of hours (d) By counting the number of minutes
64. What do anthropologists study?  
 (a) Physical features of the Earth (b) Human societies and cultures  
 (c) Remains of plants and animals (d) The past by digging up remains
65. What is the term now used for the years that were previously marked as 'BC'?  
 (a) AD (b) CE (c) BCE (d) ABC
66. The year 1947 CE marks which significant event for India?  
 (a) Birth of Buddha (b) Start of the Common Era  
 (c) India's independence (d) End of the last Ice Age
67. What does the term 'Sapta Sindhava' refer to?  
 (a) Land of seven cities (b) Land of seven rivers  
 (c) Land of seven mountains (d) Land of seven oceans
68. Which ancient text mentions the region 'Kāsh̄mīra'?  
 (a) Rig Veda (b) Mahābhārata (c) Vishnu Purāna (d) Upanishads
69. Which ancient text uses the term 'Bhāratavarṣa'?  
 (a) Rig Veda (b) Vishnu Purāna (c) Mahābhārata (d) Upanishads
70. What is the meaning of the term 'Jambudvīpa'?  
 (a) Land of the Bharatas (b) Island of the fruit of the jamun tree  
 (c) Land of seven rivers (d) Heavenly master
71. The Greek referred to India as:  
 (a) Hind (b) Yintu (c) Indi (d) Inde
72. The Persian emperor who came to India in the 6th century BCE was:  
 (a) Cyrus (b) Darius (c) Alexander (d) Megasthenes
73. The Indian Constitution was first written in:  
 (a) English (b) French (c) Hindi (d) Tamil
74. What does the Rig Veda describe?  
 (a) The entire geography of India (b) The entire Subcontinent  
 (c) Only Kashmir (d) Only Northern India
75. 'Bhāratavarṣa' was first used in:  
 (a) Rig Veda (b) Mahābhārata (c) Vishnu Purāna (d) Upanishads
76. 'Hindustan' was first used in a \_\_\_\_\_ inscription.  
 (a) Greek (b) Chinese (c) Persian (d) Arabic
77. The term 'Jambudvīpa' means:  
 (a) Land of fruits (b) Land of seven rivers (c) Land of Jamun (d) Land of Bharatas
78. 'Yintu' and 'Yindu' were terms used by which people?  
 (a) Greeks (b) Chinese (c) Persians (d) Romans
79. Which text first used the term 'Bhārata'?  
 (a) Rig Veda (b) Vishnu Purāna (c) Upanishads (d) Mahābhārata
80. Which river is associated with the Persian term 'Hind'?  
 (a) Ganga (b) Indus (c) Saraswati (d) Brahmaputra

#### SECTION – E (HINDI)

81. खड्गसिंह द्वारा सुल्तान को वापस लौटाने का कारण क्या था?  
 A) बाबा का डर B) लालच C) पश्चाताप। D) मजबूरी
82. 'सूर्य' का पर्यायवाची शब्द कौन-सा है?  
 A) चंद्रमा B) रात्रि C) भानु D) धरती
83. बाबा भारती ने खड्गसिंह से क्या प्रार्थना की?

- A)घोड़ा लौटाने की B) घटना को किसी से ना कहने की (C) धन मांगने की D) मदद मांगने की
84. आरंभ शब्द का विलोम क्या है?  
A) अंत B) अवरोध C) प्रगति D) उदय
85. रहीम के अनुसार, सच्चा मित्र कैसा होता है?  
A) जो हमेशा साथ दे B) जो मुसीबत में काम आए C) जो सुख-दुख में साथ दे D) उपरोक्त सभी
86. 'आसमान से बात करना' का क्या अर्थ है?  
A) चिल्लाना B) बहुत ऊँचा होना C) उड़ना D) नाचना
87. बाबा भारती का प्रिय घोड़ा कौन था?  
A) बादशाह B) सम्राट C) सुल्तान D) सलमान
88. रहीम के अनुसार कौनसी विपत्ति अच्छी होती है?  
A) धनी व्यक्ति की B) शिक्षित की C) ज्यादा दिनों की D) थोड़े दिनों की
89. 'विनाश' शब्द में कौन-सा उपसर्ग है?  
A) नाश B) वि C) ना D) विस
90. रहीम के अनुसार, जीभ की गलती की सज़ा किसे भुगतनी पड़ती है?  
A) मन को B) शरीर को C) कपाल को D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
91. 'चंद्रमा' का पर्यायवाची शब्द क्या है?  
A) रात्रि B) शशि C) दीप D) अम्बर
92. खड्ग सिंह ने बाबा भारती को धोखा देने के लिए किसका वेश धारण किया?  
A) एक अपाहिज का B) एक साधु का C) एक व्यापारी का D) एक सैनिक का
93. 'निराश' शब्द में उपसर्ग क्या है?  
A) आश B) निर C) र D) श
94. रहीम ने किस धागे को न तोड़ने की सलाह दी है?  
A) सूती धागा B) ऊन का धागा C) प्रेम का धागा D) रेशमी धागा
95. तरुवर शब्द का अर्थ है?  
A) तालाब B) पेड़ C) युवा D) वरदान
96. रहीम जी ने पानी के कितने अर्थ बताए हैं?  
A) पांच B) दो C) तीन D) चार
97. हृदय पर सांप लोटना मुहावरे का अर्थ है?  
A) ईर्ष्या करना B) सांप को देखना C) स्नेह करना D) सांप को पकड़ना
98. 'धरती' का पर्यायवाची शब्द क्या है?  
A) गगन B) भूमि C) धूप D) सूर्य
99. "हार की जीत" पाठ में, "बाबा भारती" कौन थे?  
A) एक डाकू B) एक साधु C) एक राजा D) एक किसान
100. रहिमन धागा प्रेम का मत छोड़ो .....।  
A) छिटकाय B) चटकाय C) अटकाय D) मटकाय

#### SECTION – F ( MARATHI )

101. मुलाने कोणाला मांडीवर घेतले?

- अ) मांजरीला. ब) पिल्लाला. क) बाळाला. ड) रिमाला

102. आई या शब्दाचा समानार्थी शब्द सांगा.  
अ) बाबा. ब) जननी. क) आजी. ड) मावशी
103. उद्यानात गुरुजींचे लक्ष कोणाकडे गेले?  
अ) मुलीकडे ब) माणसाकडे क) बाईकडे ड) मुलाकडे
104. भीमराव नेहमी कुठे वाचन करत बसायचा?  
अ) शाळेत ब) उद्यानात क) ग्रंथालयात ड) घरात
105. शाळा या शब्दाचे अनेकवचनी रूप लिहा.  
अ) शाळा ब) शाळे. क) शाळ्या ड) शाळांना
106. कुंदा वयाच्या कितव्या वर्षी पोहायला शिकली होती?  
अ) पाचव्या. ब) सातव्या. क) आठव्या. ड) दहाव्या
107. शूर या शब्दाचा विरुद्धार्थी शब्द लिहा.  
अ) भिन्ना. ब) बहादुर. क) शहाणा. ड) धाडसी
108. क्रिकेट खेळण्यात पटाईत असणाऱ्याला म्हणतात....  
अ) वक्ता. ब) क्रिकेटपटू. क) धावपटू. ड) जलतरणपटू
109. माणसाची पहिली शाळा कुठे सुरू होते?  
अ) शाळेपासून ब) गावापासून क) घरापासून ड) स्वतःपासून
110. वास्तू या शब्दाचा समानार्थी शब्द लिहा  
अ) वस्तू. ब) भिंती. क) खोल्या. ड) इमारत
111. रिमाचे पैंजण कसे वाजत होते?  
अ) छम छम. ब) खुळखुळ. क) छुम छुम ड) खळखळ
112. सुमनने गुलाबाचे रोपटे लावले . अधोरेखित शब्दाची जात ओळखा.  
अ) नाम ब) सर्वनाम क) विशेषण. ड) क्रियापद
113. विजा केव्हा चमकल्या?  
अ) सकाळी ब) संध्याकाळी क) दुपारी. ड) रात्री
114. झाडे शेते हिरवीगार कशामुळे झाली होती?  
अ) पावसामुळे ब) उन्हामुळे. क) थंडीमुळे ड) सर्दीमुळे
115. २८ या अंकाला अक्षरात लिहा.  
अ) पंचवीस ब) तेवीस क) अठ्ठावीस ड) सव्वीस
116. आईच्या हातचे जेवण कसे असते?  
अ) खारट. ब) तिखट. क) चविष्ट. ड) कडू
117. पाण्यात राहून\_\_\_\_\_वैर करू नये . म्हण पूर्ण करा.  
अ) कासवाशी. ब) मगराशी क) माशाशी ड) शिंपल्याशी
118. खालीलपैकी पुल्लिंगी शब्द ओळखा  
अ) भिंत. ब) घर. क) चेहरा ड) हवा
119. वर्णमालेतील शेवटचा वर्ण कोणता?  
अ) प. ब) स. क) क्ष. ड) ज
120. घरामध्ये सुंदर गोष्टी कोण सांगते?  
अ) दादा. ब) आजी. क) आई. ड) बाबा