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SEF Assisted Schools (SAS)

**SEF Middle & High
School Program (SMHS)**

**Existing School
Support Program (ESSP)**

Sample Paper for Assessment 2018-19

Grade VI



**Sindh Education Foundation
Government of Sindh**

Assessment Unit

Sample - Paper



P02 - G06V15 - 25198 - 24



GR - 252

Student's Name	Haris Shafique		
Father's Name	Shafique Ahmed		
Gender	Male		
School Code	0990		
Name of Village/City	Kotri	District	Jamshoro
Name of Invigilator		Signature of Invigilator	

Subject	Marks	Time
Social Studies	25	45 Minutes
Mathematics	25	45 Minutes
Science	25	45 Minutes
English	25	45 Minutes
Total	100	180 Minutes



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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

شاگرد جي لاءِ هدايتون

Objective Part

معروضي حصو

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assessment paper is divided into four parts/subjects. Each part/subject contains objective part and subjective part. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> پيپر کي چئن حصن/مضمونن ۾ ورهايو ويو آهي. هر هڪ حصو/مضمون معروضي ۽ موضوعي حصي تي مشتمل آهي.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All questions are compulsory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> سڀ سوال لازمي آهن.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each MCQ carry 1 mark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> سڀني سوالن تي هڪ جيتريون مارڪون رکيل آهن.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill only one circle for each question. If more than one circle is filled in for a single question, the answer for that question will be declared invalid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> هر هڪ سوال جي جواب لاءِ فقط هڪ گولڙي کي ڀريو. جيڪڏهن هڪ سوال جي جواب لاءِ هڪ کان وڌيڪ گولڙن کي ڀريو ويو ته ان جواب کي غلط تصور ڪيو ويندو.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you need to change an answer, first erase the originally filled circle thoroughly, and then fill the circle against alternative option. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> جيڪڏهن توهان ڪنهن به سوال جي ڏنل جواب کي تبديل ڪرڻ چاهيو ته پهريان کان ڀريل گولڙي کي چڱيءَ طرح ڊاهيو ۽ پوءِ ٻئي گولڙي کي ڀريو.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill correct option according to the following example. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> جواب کي هيٺ ڏنل مثال مطابق چڱيءَ ريت ڀريو.
	<p>(A)</p> <p>(B)</p> <p>(C)</p> <p>(D)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pencil should be used to fill the answers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> جوابن واري گولڙي کي ڀرڻ لاءِ پينسل جو استعمال ڪريو.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finish each part in the given time as mentioned in the paper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> پيپر ۾ ڏنل هر هڪ حصي کي ڏنل وقت مطابق حل ڪريو.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the given blank page for mathematics rough work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> رياضيءَ جو رڳو ڪم ڪرڻ لاءِ ڏنل خالي صفحو استعمال ڪريو.



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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENT

شاگرد جي لاءِ هدايتون

Subjective Part

موضوعي حصو

▪ All questions are compulsory.	▪ سڀ سوال لازمي آهن.
▪ Marks of each question in subjective paper are given at the end of the question.	▪ موضوعي حصي ۾ هر هڪ سوال جي آخر ۾ ان جون مارڪون ڏنل آهن.
▪ Pencil should be used to write the answers.	▪ جواب لکڻ لاءِ پينسل جو استعمال ڪريو.
▪ Avoid over writing or untidy work.	▪ بتي لکڻي ۽ ڊاهه ڊوهه واري ڪم کان پاسو ڪريو.
▪ Use the given blank page for mathematics rough work.	▪ رياضيءَ جو رڻ ڪم ڪرڻ لاءِ ڏنل خالي صفحو استعمال ڪريو.



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MCQ Practice

1. Name of our country is

1. اسان جي ملڪ جو نالو آهي

Kenya.

(A)

ڪينيا.

Pakistan.

(B)

پاڪستان.

Malaysia.

(C)

ملائيشيا.

Indonesia.

(D)

انڊونيشيا.

2. Add.

2. جوڙ ڪريو.

$$2 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

4

(A)

5

(B)

6

(C)

7

(D)



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Social Studies

1. The study of past; particularly people, places and historical events is called
1. ماضيءَ جي مطالعي، خاص طور تي ماڻهن، جاين/ جڳهن ۽ تاريخي واقعن کي چئبو آهي
- history. (A) تاريخ
- biology (B) حياتيات
- chemistry. (C) علم ڪيميا
- archeology. (D) آرڪيالاجي
2. The two major theories about origin of life on earth are
2. ڌرتيءَ تي زندگي جي شروعات متعلق جيڪي ٻه نظريا آهن، اهي آهن
- human life and evolution. (A) انساني زندگي ۽ ارتقا
- evolution and plantation. (B) ارتقا ۽ ٻوٽا پوکڻ
- creation and human life. (C) پيدا ڪرڻ ۽ انساني زندگي
- creation and evolution. (D) پيدا ڪرڻ ۽ ارتقا



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3. If a government system has clear division of power among center and provinces it is called the

3. جيڪڏهن حڪومتي نظام ۾ صوبن ۽ مرڪز وچ ۾ اختيارن جي واضح ورڇ ٿيل هجي، ته ان کي چئبو آهي

- Federal system. (A) وفاقي نظام.
- Democratic system. (B) جمهوري نظام.
- Presidential system. (C) صدارتي نظام.
- Parliamentary system. (D) پارلياماني نظام.

4. The legislative body of Pakistan is collectively known as the

4. پاڪستان جو قانون ساز ادارو مجموعي طور سڏرائيندو آهي

- Journalism. (A) صحافت.
- Judiciary. (B) عدليه.
- Executive. (C) انتظامي.
- Parliament. (D) پارليامينٽ.



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5. In Pakistan number of seats for the Senate are allocated
- پاڪستان ۾ سينيت جي ميمبرن جون سيتون ورهايون وينديون جنهن بنياد تي، اهو آهي
- 5.
- equally. (A) برابري.
- randomly. (B) بي ترتيب.
- on economy of province. (C) صوبي جي معاشي سگهه مطابق.
- on literacy rate of province. (D) صوبي جي تعليمي شرح مطابق.
6. The main sources of knowledge about the Indus valley civilization are
- سنڌو ماڻھو جي تهذيب بابت ڄاڻ جو اهم ذريعو آهي
- 6.
- archeological studies. (A) آثارِ قديم جو اڀياس.
- written books. (B) لکيل ڪتاب.
- verbal stories. (C) زباني ڪھاڻيون.
- hymns. (D) مذهبي ترانا.



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7. The head of the provincial government in Pakistan is the
پاڪستان ۾ صوبائي حڪومت جو سربراھ ھوندو آھي

- Governor. (A) گورنر
President. (B) صدر
Chief Minister. (C) وڏو وزير
Prime Minister. (D) وزير اعظم

8. History can be studied by two types of sources that are
تاريخ جو اڀياس ٻن قسمن جي ذريعن سان ڪري سگھجي ٿو

- future and past. (A) مستقبل ۽ ماضي
primary and future. (B) شروعاتي ۽ مستقبل
secondary and past. (C) ثانوي ۽ ماضي
primary and secondary. (D) شروعاتي ۽ ثانوي



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9. In Pakistan, general election is to be held every 9. پاڪستان ۾ عام چونڊون ڪرايون وينديون آهن هر

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|------------|
| 3 rd year. | (A) | ٽئين سال. |
| 5 th year. | (B) | پنجين سال. |
| 6 th year. | (C) | ڇهين سال. |
| 8 th year. | (D) | اٺين سال. |

10. One of the following is **not** a form of media. 10. هيٺ ڏنل مان هڪ ميڊيا جي صورت نه آهي.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------------|
| Facebook | (A) | فيس بڪ |
| Newspapers | (B) | اخبارون |
| TV Channels | (C) | ٽي-وي چينلز |
| Property files | (D) | جائداد جا فائل |



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11. Explain the concept of society.

11. معاشرې جي تصور جي وضاحت ڪريو.

(Marks 03)

12. Give any three examples of hunting and gathering society.

12. شڪاري ٽولن واري معاشرې جا ڪي به ٽي مثال لکو.

(Marks 03)



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13. Enlist any three constituent units of Pakistan. 13. پاڪستان جي ڪن به ٽن آئيني ايڪن جا نالا لکو.

(Marks 03)

14. Define the following terms.

14. هيٺ ڏنل اصطلاحن جي وصف لکو.

(Marks 03)

I) Election. چونڊون

II) Electorate. چونڊ ڪندڙ

III) Representative. نمائندو



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15. Locate the following civilizations/ancient cities on the map given below.

15. هيٺ ڏنل تهذيبن / پراڻن شهرن کي ڏنل نقشي تي ڳوليو ۽ انهن جا نالا لکو.

(Marks 03)

I) Mohenjo-Daro

(I) موهن جو دڙو

II) Kot Diji

(II) ڪوٽ ڏيجي

III) Amri

(III) آمري





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“Rough Work”

Sample - Paper



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Mathematics

16. Identify the curly brackets or braces from the following.

16. هيٺ ڏنل نشانين مان وچين ڏنگين جي سڃاڻپ ڪريو.

—

Ⓐ

()

Ⓑ

{ }

Ⓒ

[]

Ⓓ

17. Which of the following is a subset of the other set?

17. هيٺ ڏنل مان ڪهڙو ٻئي جو ماتحت سيٽ آهي؟

A={c, d, e}

B={c, e}

C={f, g, h}

D={a, b}

Set B is a subset of Set A

Ⓐ

Set C is a subset of Set B

Ⓑ

Set D is a subset of Set C

Ⓒ

Set D is a subset of Set A

Ⓓ



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18. Which of the following are the factors of 15?

18. هيٺ ڏنل مان ڪهڙا 15 جا جز آهن؟

2 and 4

(A)

3 and 5

(B)

4 and 6

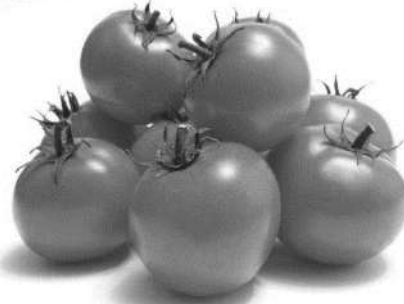
(C)

7 and 8

(D)

19. The least quantity of tomatoes which can be exactly measured by 2 kilogram and 3 kilogram weights is

19. ٽماٽن جو اهو گهٽ ڀر گهٽ مقدار جيڪو 2 ڪلوگرام ۽ 3 ڪلوگرام سان پورو پورو ماپي سگهجي، اهو آهي



6 kilograms

(A)

8 kilograms

(B)

10 kilograms

(C)

12 kilograms

(D)



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20. If the cost of 9 ballpoint pen is Rs 108, then the cost of 1 pen in rupees will be

20. جيڪڏهن 9 بال پينن جي قيمت 108 روپيا آهي، ته 1 پين جي قيمت ٿيندي

12

(A)

14

(B)

16

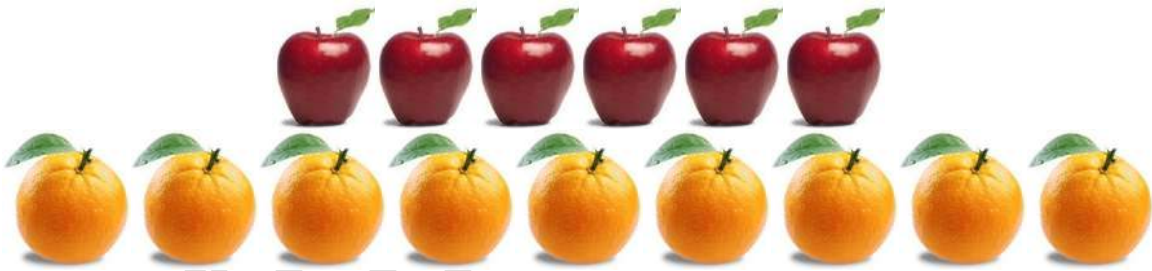
(C)

18

(D)

21. The ratio of 6 apples and 9 oranges is

21. 6 صوفن ۽ 9 نارنگين جي نسبت آهي



2 : 3

(A)

2 : 5

(B)

3 : 4

(C)

3 : 5

(D)



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22. The value of unknown x in the following proportional is

22. هيٺ ڏنل تناسب ۾ نامعلوم x جو ملهه آهي

$$1 : 3 :: x : 3$$

0

(A)

1

(B)

2

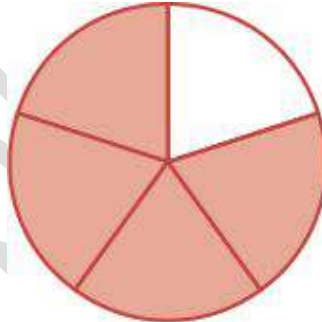
(C)

3

(D)

23. The percentage of the following shaded figure is

23. هيٺ ڏنل شڪل جي رنگ ڀريل حصي جو سيڪڙو آهي



20%

(A)

40%

(B)

60%

(C)

80%

(D)



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24. A man purchased one bread at the rate of Rs 25 and two eggs at the rate of Rs 9.50 each. The total amount paid by him in rupees is

24. هڪ ماڻهو هڪ ڊبل روٽي 25 روپين ۾ ۽ ٻه آنا/انڊا/ بيڊا في آنا/انڊو/بيڊو 9.50 روپين ۾ خريد ڪيا. هن ڪل مالاڻي جيڪي پئسا ڏنا، اهي آهن



15

(A)

29

(B)

37

(C)

44

(D)

25. Which of the following is a singleton set?

25. هيٺ ڏنل مان ڪهڙو هڪ رڪني سيٽ آهي؟

{a}

(A)

{a, b}

(B)

{a, b, c}

(C)

{a, b, c, d}

(D)



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27. A boy obtained 60 marks out of 75 marks in a Mathematics test. What is the percentage of his marks? Show steps.

27. هڪ چوڪري رياضي جي ٽيسٽ ۾ 75 مان 60 مارڪون حاصل ڪيون. هن جي ڪنيل مارڪن جو سيڪڙو ڪيترو ٿيندو؟ مرحلا ڏيکارو.

(Marks 05)

Sample - Paper



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28. Simplify the following by using BODMAS rule. Show steps.

28. هيٺ ڏنل حساب کي باڊماس وارو طريقو استعمال ڪندي حل ڪريو. مرحلا ڏيکارو.

(Marks 05)

$$\frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

Sample - Paper



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Science

29. Animal cells have irregular shape because they do not have

29. جانورن جي جيو گهرڙي جي شڪل بي ترتيب هوندي آهي ڇاڪاڻ ته انهن ۾ موجود نه هوندو آهي

cell wall.

(A)

گهرڙي جو ٻاهريون پردو.

chloroplast.

(B)

ڪلوروپلاسٽ.

large vacuole.

(C)

وڏو خال.

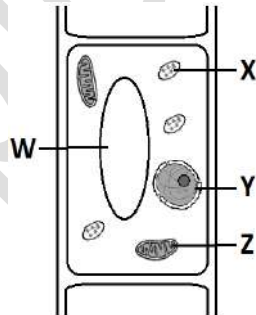
cell membrane.

(D)

گهرڙي جي جهلي.

30. Identify vacuole in a given picture of a plant cell.

30. هيٺ ڏنل ٻوٽي جي جيو گهرڙي جي تصوير ۾ خال جي سڃاڻپ ڪريو.



W

(A)

X

(B)

Y

(C)

Z

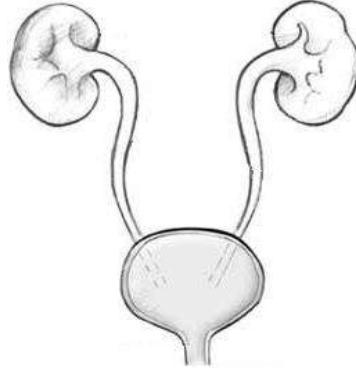
(D)



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31. The function of the given system is to

31. هيٺ ڏنل سرشتي جو ڪم آهي



digest the food.

(A)

کاڌي کي هضم ڪرڻ.

pump the blood.

(B)

رت جي فراهمي ڪرڻ.

support in breathing.

(C)

ساهه کڻڻ ۾ مدد ڪرڻ.

remove waste material.

(D)

بيڪار مادن کي نيڪال ڪرڻ.

32. How many layers are there in a human skin?

32. انساني چمڙي جا ڪيترا تهه هوندا آهن؟

2

(A)

3

(B)

4

(C)

5

(D)



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33. Which part of a human eye is called the screen of eye? 33. انساني اک جي ڪهڙي حصي کي اک جو پردو چئبو آهي؟

- | | | |
|--------|-----|--------|
| Lens | (A) | لينس |
| Pupil | (B) | پوپل |
| Retina | (C) | ريٽينا |
| Cornea | (D) | ڪارنيا |

34. The function of stomata (pores of the leaf) is to 34. اسٽوميٽا (پن جا سنڀا سوراخ) جو ڪم هوندو آهي

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| store glucose. | (A) | گلوڪوز گڏ ڪري رکڻ. |
| exchange gases. | (B) | گئسن جي ردوبدل ڪرڻ. |
| absorb sunlight. | (C) | سج جي روشني جذب ڪرڻ. |
| transport water and glucose. | (D) | پاڻي ۽ گلوڪوز پهچائڻ. |



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35. Which of the following gases is needed for the process of photosynthesis?

35. هيٺ ڏنل گئسن مان روشنائيي ترڪيب واري عمل جي لاءِ ٻوٽن کي ڪهڙي گئس جي ضرورت هوندي آهي؟

Oxygen

(A)

آڪسيجن

Nitrogen

(B)

نائٽروجن

Carbon dioxide

(C)

سلفر ڊاءِ آڪسائيڊ

Sulphur dioxide

(D)

ڪاربان ڊاءِ آڪسائيڊ

36. Identify the equation that represents the process of respiration in plants.

36. ٻوٽن ۾ ساھ کڻڻ واري عمل کي ظاهر ڪندڙ مساوات جي سڃاڻپ ڪريو.





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37. Which of the following is an example of a secondary consumer?

37. هيٺين مان ڪهڙو ثانوي واپرائيندڙ جو مثال آهي؟

Lion

(A)

شينهن

Goat

(B)

بڪري

Plant

(C)

پوتو

Bacteria

(D)

بيڪٽيريا

38. Fungi is an example of

38. فنجائي مثال آهي

producer.

(A)

پيداواري عنصر جو.

carnivores.

(B)

گوشت خور جو.

herbivores.

(C)

پوتا خور جو.

decomposer.

(D)

ٽوڙڻوڙ ڪندڙن / تحليلي عنصر جو.

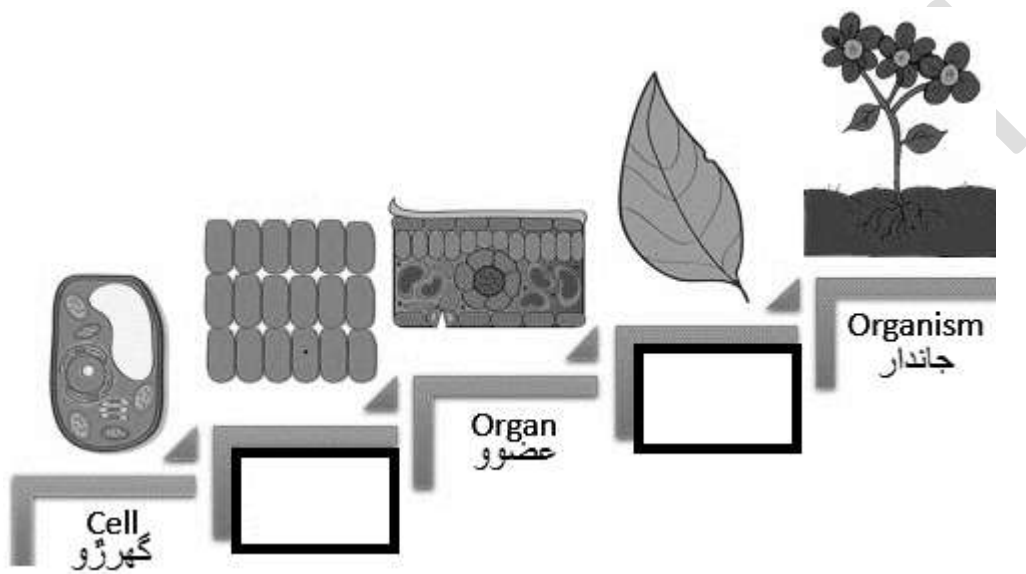


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39. Complete the following cellular hierarchy of a plant and write definition of **any one** of them.

39. هيٺ ڏنل ٻوٽي جي گهرڙن جي ترتيب وار درجہ بندي کي مڪمل ڪريو ۽ ڪنهن به هڪ درجہ بندي جي وصف لکو.

(Marks 05)



i) Definition

(i) وصف

40. Write **any two** main sources to produce carbon dioxide.

40. ڪاربان ڊاءِ آڪسائيڊ جي پيدا ٿيڻ جا ڪي ٻه ذريعا لکو.

(Marks 04)



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English

42. The opposite of 'outside' is

- near. (A)
- happy. (B)
- inside. (C)
- strong. (D)

43. Identify the pronoun in the given sentence.

They always protect their country.

- they (A)
- always (B)
- protect (C)
- country (D)



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44. The meaning of 'chatting' is

- acting. (A)
- talking. (B)
- waking. (C)
- listening. (D)

45. Which of the following is the rhyming word of 'hard'?

- appeared (A)
- mixed (B)
- word (C)
- card (D)



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46. The meaning of 'chatting' is

- acting. (A)
- talking. (B)
- waking. (C)
- listening. (D)

47. Which of the following is the rhyming word of 'hard'?

- appeared (A)
- mixed (B)
- word (C)
- card (D)



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48. Identify the uncountable noun.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| pencil | Ⓐ |
| leaves | Ⓑ |
| water | Ⓒ |
| bag | Ⓓ |

49. The meaning of 'wonderful' is

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| rotten. | Ⓐ |
| terrible. | Ⓑ |
| unpleasant. | Ⓒ |
| extremely good. | Ⓓ |



P02 - G06V15 - 25198 - 24

50. Which of the following is an incomplete sentence?

Who is she? (A)

How are you? (B)

Karachi is a big city (C)

Hurrah, we won the match! (D)

51. Anam is _____ a book.

writing (A)

drawing (B)

reading (C)

coloring (D)



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52. Choose the correct number noun in the following sentences to complete them.
Follow the example.

(Marks 02)

Example: They bought two _____

A. pens. ✓

B. pen.

i) How many _____ are there in a class?

- a. student
- b. students

ii) A girl was wearing very beautiful _____.

- a. dress
- b. dresses



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53. Read the sentences given in the box carefully. These are the rules for visitors in a park. Classify and write the given sentences in the correct column.

(Marks 08)

- Use the provided dustbin.
- Harm the plants and trees.
- Follow the park timings.
- Damage the benches.

We should	We should not

Sample - Paper

Sample - Paper