INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

FINAL EXAMINATION (2023-24)

CLASS: VI **Sub: SCIENCE** **MAX.MARKS: 80**

DATE: 03-03-2024 **SET -I** **TIME: 3 HOURS**

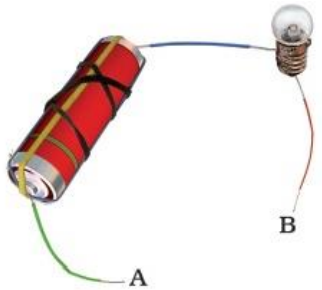
General Instructions:

i. All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each Section.
*ii. The question paper comprises of 8 pages and **39** questions in 5 sections A, B, C, D and E.*
*iii. Q 1 to Q 16 in **Section A** are MCQ type and carry ONE mark each. Write the correct answer along with option in the answer script.*
*iv. Q 17 to Q 20 in **Section A** are Assertion-Reason type and carry ONE mark each.*
*v. Q 21 to Q 26 in **Section B** are Short Answer Type Questions and carry TWO marks each.*
*vi. Q 27 TO Q 33 in **Section C** are Short Answer Type Questions and carry THREE marks each.*
*vii. Q 34 to Q 36 in **Section D** are Long Answer Type Questions and carry FIVE marks each.*
*viii. Q 37 to Q 39 in **Section E** are Paragraph Questions and carry FOUR marks each.*
ix. Write the same question number as given in the question paper.
x. Whitener should not be used in the answer script.
xi. Diagrams should be drawn using pencil.

SECTION A (1×20=20)

1. Which of the following is not a nutrient?
   (a) Carbohydrates (b) Fats
   (c) Water (d) Vitamins

2. In the following arrangement shown in the figure, the bulb will not glow if the ends A and B are connected with _____

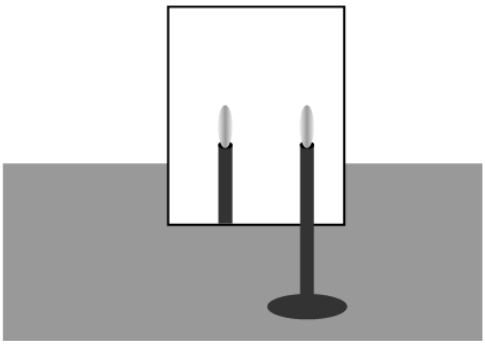


   (a) Iron nail (b) Metal clip
   (c) Plastic clip (d) Copper wire

3. A spoonful each, of sawdust, powdered sugar and salt were added to a glass containing water. Which of the following can be observed?
   (a) Salt and sawdust are soluble in water, but sugar is insoluble.
   (b) Salt and sugar are soluble in water, but sawdust is insoluble.
   (c) Sugar and sawdust are soluble in water, but salt is insoluble.
   (d) Sugar, sawdust and salt are all soluble in water.

4. Which of the following changes cannot be reversed?
   (a) Milk to paneer
   (b) Cold milk to hot milk
   (c) Yarn to knitted sweater
   (d) Wet clothes to dry clothes

5. The image shows reflection of a candle.



   Which statement is correct based on the observation?
   (a) Plane mirror produces an upright image of the same size.
   (b) Plane mirror produces an upright image of a smaller size.
   (c) Plane mirror produces an upside-down image of the same size.
   (d) Plane mirror produces an upside-down image of a smaller size.

6. An organism X can walk, climb as well as fly in the air. It walks moving three legs at a time and have a pair of sensitive antennae on the head. Name the organism is X.
   (a) Snail
   (b) Snake
   (c) Cockroach
   (d) Earthworm

7. Nikita comes across an animal having streamlined and slippery body. What is the habitat of the animal?
   (a) Desert
   (b) Water
   (c) Mountain
   (d) Grassland

8. Which of the following does not get demagnetized when the powerful magnet is kept near it?
   (a) Music system
   (b) Compact disc
   (c) Television
   (d) Comb

9. The given figure shows a bulb with its different parts marked as 1,2,3,4 and 5. Which labels represent the terminals of the bulb?

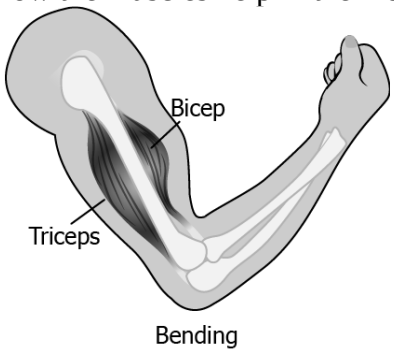
(a) Labels 3 and 4 (b) Labels 1 and 2
(c) Labels 5 and 4 (d) Labels 2 and 4

10. Given below are the steps to test the presence of proteins in a food item.
(i) Take a small quantity of the food item in a test tube, add 10 drops of water to it and shake it.
(ii) Make a paste or powder of food to be tested.
(iii) Add 10 drops of caustic soda solution to the test tube and shake well.
(iv) Add 2 drops of copper sulphate solution to it.

Which of the following is the correct sequence of the steps?
(a) i, ii, iv, iii
(b) ii, i, iv, iii
(c) ii, i, iii, iv
(d) iv, ii, i, iii

11. Which is a way to make a change happen?
(a) Heating a substance (b) Cooling a substance
(c) Mixing a substance with another substance (d) All of these

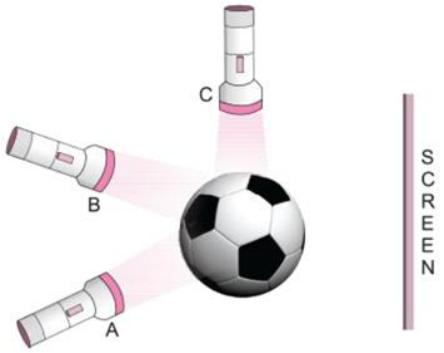
12. The image shows how the muscles help in the movement of the arm.



Based on the image, what will be the length of the muscles during bending?
(a) Both bicep and triceps relax.
(b) Both bicep and triceps contracts.
(c) The bicep contracts while triceps relax.
(d) The bicep relaxes while triceps contract.

13. Camels can survive in a desert. Which of these features in a camel helps them to survive?
    (a) Long legs protect them from heat of the sand.
    (b) Humps to absorb water from atmosphere.
    (c) Long neck helps them to store more water.
    (d) Strong legs for leaping and catching their prey.

14. Three torches A, B and C shown in figure are switched on one by one. The light from which of the torches will not form a shadow of the ball on the screen?

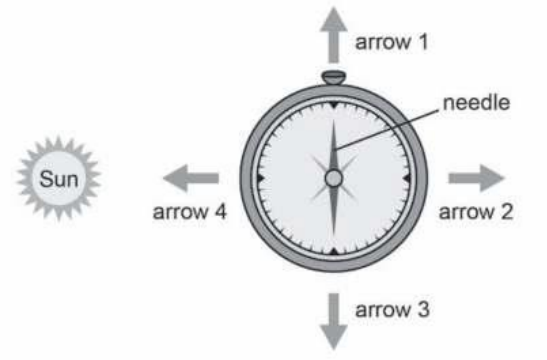


(a) Torch C and Torch A
(b) Torch B and Torch A
(c) Only Torch B
(d) Only Torch C

15. A student collected a sample of soil with dried twigs, small pebbles and dried leaves. He then added a few scoops of the sample into a beaker filled with water and stirred vigorously. He left the beaker undisturbed and observed it after 2 hours. Which of the following would be a correct observation?

    (a) Soil dissolves in water and makes it clear.
    (b) Dried leaves sink to the bottom of the beaker.
    (c) Pebbles sink to the bottom of the beaker.
    (d) Dried leaves and pebbles remain floating on water.

16. The picture shows a magnetic compass and the Sun to its east. The four arrows point towards different directions. Which arrow is pointing towards the north?



(a) Arrow 1
(b) Arrow 2
(c) Arrow 3
(d) Arrow 4

For the questions that follow, two statements are given: - one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below:

i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
iii) A is true but R is false.
iv) A is false but R is true.

17. Assertion (A): Avoid washing of vegetables and fruits after cutting and peeling.
Reason (R): It will lead to loss of some vitamins.

18. Assertion (A): Vinegar forms a separate layer when mixed with water.
Reason (R): Liquids that get completely mixed are called miscible liquids.

19. Assertion (A): Living things produce more of their kind through reproduction.
Reason (R): It takes place in the same way in all living organisms.

20. Assertion (A): Opaque object forms a shadow when light falls on them.
Reason (R): Opaque objects do not allow light to pass through them.

SECTION B (2×6=12)

21. Why does a shopkeeper prefer to keep biscuits and sweets in a glass or plastic container?

22. (a) Identify A and B in the table.

S. No.	JOINT	LOCATION IN THE BODY	TYPE OF MOVEMENT
(i)	A	Neck	In many planes; up and down and side to side.
(ii)	B	Skull and Pelvis	No movement

(b) How are bristles useful to an earthworm?

23. Draw the symbols for the components of an electric circuit.
(a) Cell (b) bulb (c) open switch (d) wire

24. (a) Suggest an arrangement to store a horse shoe magnet safely.
(b) Why is a compass needle in a magnetic compass kept in a closed glass vessel?

25. (a) What is an electric cell?
(b) What is the direction of the electric current in a circuit?

26. (a) Write **two methods** by which magnets can lose its magnetic property.
(b) What happens to the poles of a magnet when we break a magnet into two pieces?

SECTION C (3×7=21)

27. (a) Sahil was having bleeding gums and his wounds were taking longer time to heal. The dentist tested his gums and prescribed a particular vitamin supplement.
(i) Which deficiency disease is he suffering from?
(ii) Which vitamin may be lacking in his diet?
(b) What do you mean by deficiency diseases?

28. Give reasons.
(a) Food should not be overcooked.
(b) People who eat sea food do not suffer from goiter.
(c) An athlete is usually given glucose after a race.

29. (a) Why is boiling of water known as a reversible change? Explain.
(b) How does a blacksmith change a piece of iron into different tools?

30. (a) **Identify** the type of joint in the given figure. **Where** do you find it?

(b) Mention **any two** features which help birds to fly.

31. Observe the figure and answer the following questions.

(a) **Identify** the plant and **write** its habitat.
(b) Mention any **two features** that help the above plant to adapt in the habitat.

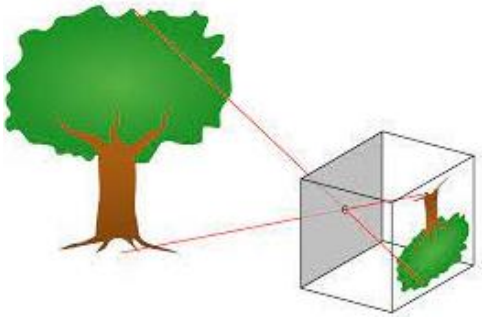
32. (a) Write one point of difference between real and virtual image.
(b) What do you mean by reflection of light?

33. (a) Mention any two properties of a magnet.
(b) How can a mixture of iron filings and sand be separated?

SECTION D (5×3=15)

34. (a) Define reproduction.
(b) Mention 2 adaptations of floating plants.
(c) State four points of difference between living and non-living things?

35. (a) Observe the figure and answer the questions that follow:



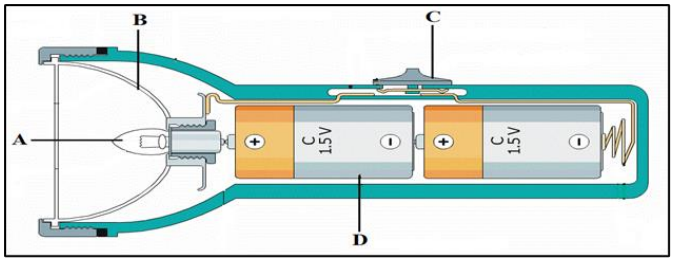
(i) Name the device given in the figure.

(ii) On what principle does it work?

(iii) What is the nature of the image formed by the given device?

(b) State one point of difference between image and shadow.

36. (a) Mention two advantages of dry cell.
(b) Draw circuit diagram of a closed circuit using the given components.
i) Cell ii) A bulb iii) Switch iv) Wire
(c) Label the various parts of a torch-



SECTION E (4×3=12)

Read the following passage /case study and answer the questions given below.

37.
Different properties of materials make them suitable for different uses. These properties help us to sort materials into groups on the basis of their suitability for specific usage. Some materials

can be compressed, whereas others cannot be. The materials that can be compressed are called soft materials and the materials that cannot be compressed are called hard materials. Some materials allow light to pass through them whereas others do not. Objects that allow light to pass through them completely are called transparent materials e.g. glass, air, clear water. Objects that do not allow any light to pass through them are called opaque materials e.g. wood, metal, brick. Objects that allow only a small amount of light to pass through them are called translucent materials e.g. butter paper, tissue paper.

(a) What are transparent materials?
(b) Name **any two** examples of opaque materials.
(c) State one point of difference between soft and hard materials.

38.

Materials expand on heating and contract on cooling. The extent of expansion or contraction is the most in gases and the least in solids. Expansion and contraction are physical changes as no new substances are formed. When the cause of heating or cooling is removed, the substance return to their original state. Thus, expansion and contraction are reversible changes. Expansion and contraction can be illustrated by clinical thermometer. A clinical thermometer is used for measuring the body temperature. The bulb of clinical thermometer contains liquid mercury that expands on absorbing heat from the body. As a result, the level of mercury rises in the glass tube, thereby indicating the temperature. If the bulb of the thermometer is dipped in cold water, mercury contracts and the mercury level can be seen falling.

(a) What is the effect of heating and cooling on materials?
(b) What is the use of clinical thermometer?
(c) Expansion and contraction are considered as reversible changes. Give reasons.

39.

The human skeletal system is made up of 206 bones. The skeletal system act as a framework or gives shape to the body. It also gives us body support like the pillars of the building. Bones are rigid and cannot bend. However, our body is very flexible and we can move our body parts at specific locations due to the presence of joints. A joint is a place where two bones are joined together. The bones are held in position at the joints because these are connected together by tissues called ligaments. Cartilages are additional parts of skeleton that are not as hard as bones and which can be bent. A cartilage acts as a cushion and avoids friction between the two bones when they move. Cartilage is also present in the upper part of the ear and at the tip of the nose. The body has different types of joints. Depending on the type of movement allowed, joints are of three types-immovable, slightly movable and movable.

(a) State any one function of skeletal system.
(b) What is a joint?
(c) What are cartilages? Where are they present inside our body?