



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

CLASS-VI	DEPARTMENT : SCIENCE 2023-2024	DATE: 03/03/2024
MARKS: 80	FINAL EXAM ANSWER KEY	DURATION: 3 HOURS

ANSWER KEY					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
(c) Water (1)	(c) Plastic clip (1)	(b) Salt and sugar are soluble in water, but sawdust is insoluble (1)	(a) Milk to paneer (1)	(a) Plane mirror produces an upright image of the same size. (1)	(c) Cockroach (1)
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
(b) Water (1)	(d) Comb (1)	(a) Label 3 and 4 (1)	(b) ii, i, iv, iii (1)	(d) All of these (1)	(c) The bicep contracts while triceps relax (1)
13.	14.	15.	16.		
(a) Long legs protect them from heat of the sand (1)	(d) Only Torch C (1)	(c) Pebbles sink at the bottom of the beaker (1)	(c) Arrow 3 (1)		

17. (i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion. (1)

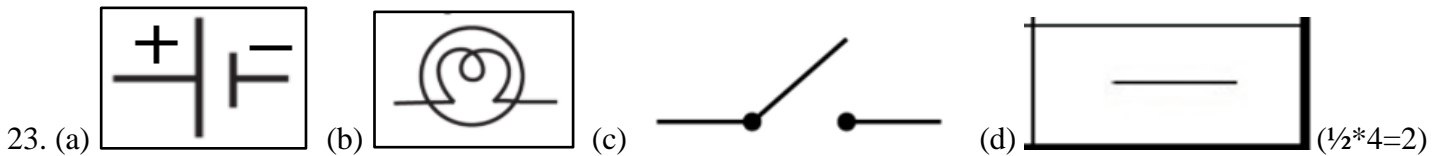
18. iv) A is false but R is true. (1)

19. (iii) A is true but R is false. (1)

20. (i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion. (1)

21. Shopkeepers usually prefer to keep biscuits and sweets in glass and plastic containers as these are transparent and the buyers can easily see the food items. (2)

22. (a) A- Pivotal Joint B- Fixed Joint.
 (b) The bristles help to get a good grip on the ground. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2$)`



24. (a) Horseshoe magnet is kept along with an iron piece across its two poles. (1)

(b) If magnetic compass is kept open, it may deflect in any direction due to wind. So, to know the right direction, it is kept covered by a glass covering. (1)

25. (a) A source of electricity that converts chemical energy into electrical energy. (1)

(b) The direction of current is taken to be from the positive terminal to the negative terminal of the electric cell. (1)

26. (a) Magnets lose their properties if they are heated, hammered or dropped from some height. (Any 2)(1)

(b) If we cut or break a magnet into two, we cannot isolate the North Pole and South Pole. We could get two pieces, each having a North pole and a South pole. (1)

27. (a) (i) Scurvy. (1)

(ii) Vitamin C (1)

(b) Diseases that occur due to lack of nutrients over a long period are called deficiency diseases. (1)

28. (a) The essential nutrients like vitamin C will get destroyed on heating/ Taste of the food will be affected. (1)

(b) Sea food is a rich source of iodine and prevents the occurrence of goitre. (1)

(c) Glucose provide instant energy. (1)

29. (a) When we boil water by heating then it changes into steam. Now, if we cools the steam, then water is formed again. So changing of water into steam has been reversed by cooling. Thus, the boiling of water is reversible change. (1)

(b) The piece of iron is heated till it becomes red hot. It then becomes soft and is beaten into a desired shape. (2)

30. (a) Ball and socket joint. Found in hip and shoulder. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)

(b) (i) Bones are hollow and light./ (ii) Forelimbs are modified into wings./ (iii) The body is streamlined./ (iv) The shoulder bones are strong./ (v) The breast bones are modified to hold muscles of flight which are used to move the wings up and down. (Any 2) (2)

31. (a) Cactus plant, Desert Habitat. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

(b) i) Leaves are absent/reduced or modified into spines to reduce water loss by transpiration.

ii) Stem is green and performs photosynthesis.

iii) Stem stores water, so it is thick and fleshy.

iv) Deep root system to collect maximum water from deep soil.

v) A thick waxy layer on the stem prevents water loss. [Any 2] (2)

32. (a) Real image-An image which can be obtained on the screen .eg-image formed in cinema screen.
Virtual image –An image which cannot be obtained on the screen.eg-image formed in a plane mirror. (2)
(b) The bouncing back of light with the change in the direction is called reflection of light. (1)

33. (a) i) A magnet attracts magnetic substances such as iron, cobalt and nickel.
ii) A magnet has two poles, where its magnetic force is maximum.
iii) Unlike poles attract each other, while like poles repel each other.
iv) A freely suspended magnet always aligns itself along the north–south direction. (Any 2) [1+1]
(b) Mixture of iron filings and sand can be separated by using a magnet. (1)

34. (a) The process by which all living things give birth to their young ones is known as reproduction. (1)
(b) Adaptations of Floating Plants -
i) Stems have air spaces to enable the plant to float/ ii) They have waxy upper surfaces that make them waterproof / iii) They have stomata on the upper surfaces which are exposed to air. E.g., water lettuce and water hyacinth. (Any 2) (2)

(c) LIVING THINGS

- i. Living organisms need food, air, water
- ii. They grow.
- iii. They can move on their own.
- iv. They reproduce.
- v. They respire
- vi. They respond to stimuli.
- vii. They excrete
- viii. They have a definite life span

NON LIVING THINGS

- They do not need food,air or water
- They cannot grow.
- They cannot move on their own.
- They do not reproduce.
- They do not respire.
- They do not respond to stimuli.
- They do not excrete
- They exist forever. (Any4) (2)

35. (a) (i) Pin Hole Camera (1)
(ii) Rectilinear propagation of light/Light travels in a straight line (1)
(iii) Real/Inverted image was obtained. (1)

(b) Image

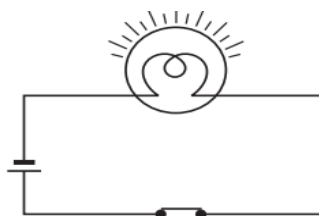
- i. It is formed when the light is reflected from the object and reaches our eyes.
- ii. It gives information about the object

Shadow

- A shadow is formed when an object blocks the light.
- It is always black in colour. It does not show the features or colours of the object. (Any 1) (2)

36. (a) Dry cells are light in weight /small in size/They can be transported from one place to another easily.
/They convert chemical energy into electrical energy. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

(b) Diagram- $\frac{1}{2} * 4$ components=2 mks)



Closed circuit

(c) A- bulb, B-reflector, C- Switch, D- cell ($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$)

37. (a) Objects that allow light to pass through them completely are called transparent materials e.g. glass, air, clear water. (1)

(b) Wood, metal, wall, brick, book (Any 2) ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

(c) The materials that can be compressed are called soft materials and the materials that cannot be compressed are called hard materials. (2)

38. (a) Materials expand on heating and contract on cooling. (1)

(b) A clinical thermometer is used for measuring the body temperature. (1)

(c) When the cause of heating or cooling is removed, the substances return to their original state. Thus, expansion and contraction are reversible changes. (2)

39. (a) The skeletal system act as a framework / give body a shape/ gives us body support. (Any 1) (1)

(b) A joint is a place where two bones are joined together. (1)

(c) Cartilages are additional parts of skeleton that are not as hard as bones and which can be bent. Upper part of the ear / at the tip of the nose. (1+1)
