



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Mid-term Examination (2025-2026)

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

MAX. MARKS: 80

DATE: 23/09/2025

SET- II

TIME: 2½ HOURS

General Instructions:

- i. All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each section.
- ii. The question paper comprises 08 pages and 39 questions in 5 sections: A, B, C, D and E.
- iii. Q 1 to Q 16 in **section A** are MCQ and carry ONE mark each. Write the correct answer along with the option in the answer script.
- iv. Q 17 to Q 20 in **section A** -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 Case Study/Paragraph Questions, 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 a pencil.

SECTION A (1×20=20)

1. A and B have the same amount of lukewarm water. According to the factors affecting the rate of evaporation, which one, A or B, evaporates faster when kept under the sun?



A



B

- a) A
 - b) B
 - c) Both A and B evaporate at the same rate.
 - d) We cannot predict the rate of evaporation.
2. What are food miles?
- a) The time taken by a food item to reach the consumer from its place of production.
 - b) The distance travelled by a food item, from the place of its production to the consumer.
 - c) The nutritional value of a food item.
 - d) The cost of food production.

3. Rohit's grandmother had difficulty passing stool. She went to the doctor and the doctor advised her to eat green leafy vegetables, fresh fruits, pulses and nuts. Why?
- a) They are a good source of protein.
 - b) They are a good source of carbohydrate.
 - c) They are a good source of fats.
 - d) They are a good source of roughage.
4. What can be concluded from the picture below?



- a) The mass is the same for milk and drinking water.
 - b) The volume is the same for milk and drinking water.
 - c) The temperature is the same for milk and drinking water.
 - d) The solubility is the same for milk and drinking water.
5. The special feature that enables plants and animals to survive in a particular region is called?
- a) Adaptation
 - b) Habitat
 - c) Biodiversity
 - d) Grouping
6. Here are two types of seeds. What difference do you find among the roots of their plants?



(a) Wheat



(b) Kidney beans

- a) Wheat-Taproot, Kidney beans -Fibrous root
 - b) Wheat-Fibrous root, Kidney beans - Taproot
 - c) Both have Taproots.
 - d) Both have Fibrous roots.
7. Petroleum, along with natural gas and coal, is commonly called:
- a) Renewable resources.
 - b) Fossil fuels.
 - c) Human-made resources.
 - d) None of these.
8. Air is all around us, but it does not hinder us from seeing each other. However, if a frosted glass comes in between, we cannot see clearly. It is because air is_____ and the frosted glass is _____ respectively. Choose the most appropriate option:
- a) Transparent, Translucent
 - b) Translucent, Transparent
 - c) Opaque, Translucent
 - d) Transparent, Opaque
9. What is the full form of CNG?
- a) Compressed Natural Gas
 - b) Clean Natural Gas
 - c) Condensed Natural Gas
 - d) Combined Natural Gas
10. Which of the following is an example of the cooling effect of evaporation?
- a) Ice formation in a freezer.
 - b) Sweating on a hot day.
 - c) Melting of ice.
 - d) Heating of a metal rod.
11. Food that has high calories due to high sugar and fat content, but contains very low amounts of proteins, minerals, vitamins and dietary fibres is called:
- a) Millets
 - b) Balanced diet
 - c) Junk food
 - d) Iodised salt
12. What is the main purpose of the thick, fleshy stem of a cactus?
- a) To synthesise nutrients.
 - b) To store water.
 - c) To support the plant's structure.
 - d) To help in the exchange of gas.

13. Which of the following materials supports the statement ‘Not all materials that shine are metals’?
- Gold
 - Iron
 - Polished glass
 - Copper
14. Which among the following exhibits a property of spreading up in the entire available space?
- Water
 - Water vapour
 - Ice
 - None of the above
15. Babies are at risk of vitamin D deficiency due to various factors. If not treated properly, what are the possible health concerns that can affect them?
- Soft and bent bones
 - Anaemia
 - Goitre
 - Beriberi
16. What is the function of a solar panel?
- Captures wind energy and produces electricity.
 - Captures rainwater and produces electricity.
 - Captures non-renewable energy and produces electricity.
 - Captures the sun’s energy and produces electricity.

For the following questions, 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.

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true

17. **Assertion (A):** Millets contribute to a balanced diet required for the normal functioning of our body.

Reason (R): Millets are mainly composed of simple sugars, making them suitable for a healthy diet.

18. **Assertion (A):** The materials which can be compressed or scratched easily are called hard materials.

Reason (R): Iron is a hard material.

19. **Assertion (A):** An ice cream kept outside the refrigerator gets melted.

Reason (R): The process of melting involves cooling.

20. **Assertion (A):** Machines are a resource found in nature.
Reason (R): Solar energy is renewable and a clean source of energy.

SECTION B (2×6=12)

21. Define venation. Identify the type of venations of A and B.



A

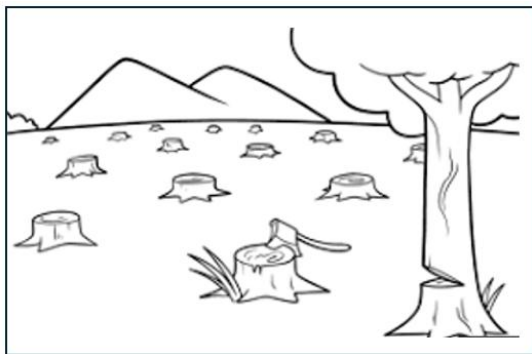


B

22. a) What are miscible liquids?
b) Mention the importance of oxygen gas and carbon dioxide gas dissolved in water.
23. Give a reason.
a) Culinary practices have changed over time.
b) Edible mushrooms are beneficial.
24. Define humidity. What is the relation between humidity and the evaporation of water?
25. a) Why are fossil fuels considered a non-renewable resource?
b) How do fossil fuels lead to air pollution?
26. Draw a neat labelled diagram of the water cycle.

SECTION C (3×7=21)

27. a) Identify and define the environmental issue depicted in the picture.



- b) Mention any two consequences of the above-mentioned environmental issue.

28. a) Explain the procedure to test the presence of protein in the given sample of a food item.
b) What is the observation if the food has the presence of protein?
29. a) Which property of the material can be found out by pressing? Classify sponge and glass based on this property.
b) Define the two types of materials based on this property.
30. Give a reason:
a) The mass of cold water increases when kept outside.
b) Water in the earthen pot is cold.
c) Air containing water vapour goes up in the atmosphere.
31. a) The characteristics of camels in a cold climate are different from those of camels in a hot climate. Mention the two features of the camel in a cold desert.
b) Why is it important to conserve biodiversity?
32. Give a reason.
a) Gold and silver are used in jewellery.
b) Metal articles become dull and lose their shine.
c) We don't use paper to prepare tables and chairs.
33. a) Write two uses of minerals.
b) The sun is the main source of energy on Earth. Write two statements to justify the statement.

SECTION D (5×3=15)

34. a) Draw the diagrams of taproot and fibrous root systems.
b) Define habitat.
c) Differentiate between terrestrial and aquatic habitats with examples.
35. a) Define deficiency diseases. Mention two nutrients that cannot be obtained from plants and animals.

b) Name the deficiency disease caused by the lack of
i) Iodine
ii) Vitamin C
c) Give reasons.
i) Food should not be overcooked.
ii) Laddoos are commonly included in our traditional diet during winter.
36. a) Write two points to justify the statement 'Rainwater helps in water conservation'.
b) Write about the use of solar panels and solar cookers.
c) Define terms wind and breeze.

SECTION E (4×3=12)

37. Herbs, shrubs, and trees are three distinct categories of plants that vary in their growth habits, sizes, and uses. Herbs are non-woody plants with soft stems that typically die back to the ground after flowering. They are often used in cooking, medicine, and fragrances, with examples including basil, mint, and rosemary. Shrubs, on the other hand, are woody plants with multiple stems that are generally smaller than trees. They can be used for ornamental purposes, as hedges, or for their fruit, such as roses, lavender, and blueberries.

Trees are the largest and most structurally complex of the three, with a single main trunk and a distinct canopy. They provide shade, oxygen, and habitat for countless species, and are often harvested for timber and other forest products. Examples of trees include oak, pine, and maple. Understanding the differences between herbs, shrubs, and trees is essential for gardening, landscaping, and conservation efforts, as each type of plant has its own unique needs and benefits. By recognising and appreciating these differences, we can take better care of plants and utilise them in various contexts.

- i) Write the uses of herbs.
- ii) Define shrubs.
- iii) Write one use of a tree. Why are trees harvested?

38. Precipitation occurs in various forms, depending on atmospheric conditions and temperature. The most common forms of precipitation are rain, snow, sleet, and hail. Rain is the most frequent type of precipitation and occurs when water droplets in clouds condense and fall to the ground. Snow forms when water vapour in clouds freezes into ice crystals, which stick together to form snowflakes. Sleet occurs when snowflakes fall through a layer of warm air, melting them into raindrops, which then pass through a layer of cold air before reaching the ground, freezing into small, transparent ice pellets.

Hail is another form of precipitation that forms when updrafts in thunderstorms carry water droplets up into the freezing level of the atmosphere, where they freeze into small balls of ice. As the hailstones move upward and downward through the storm cloud, they may pass through additional layers of supercooled water droplets, causing them to grow in size. Other forms of precipitation include freezing rain, graupel (soft hail), and drizzle. Understanding the different forms of precipitation is essential for predicting weather patterns, managing water resources, and mitigating the impacts of extreme weather events.

- i) Which are the most common forms of precipitation?
- ii) Why is it essential to understand the different forms of precipitation?
- iii) Which is the most frequent type of precipitation? How does it occur?

39. Grouping materials is essential for various purposes, including organisation, categorisation, and efficient use. By grouping similar materials, we can easily identify and locate specific items, reducing time and effort spent searching for them. For instance, in a kitchen, grouping utensils, spices, and ingredients into separate categories makes cooking and meal preparation more efficient. Similarly, in a workshop or laboratory, grouping tools and equipment according to their functions or types helps to streamline work processes and improve productivity.

Grouping materials also facilitates comparison, analysis, and decision-making. By categorising materials based on their properties, characteristics, or uses, we can identify patterns, trends, and relationships between different materials. This enables us to make informed decisions about which materials to use for specific applications, taking into account factors such as durability, cost, and sustainability. Furthermore, grouping materials helps in inventory management, storage, and disposal, ensuring that materials are handled and utilised safely and responsibly.

- i) How does grouping objects help in a kitchen?
- ii) How does grouping help in a workshop or laboratory?
- iii) Why do we need to group materials?