

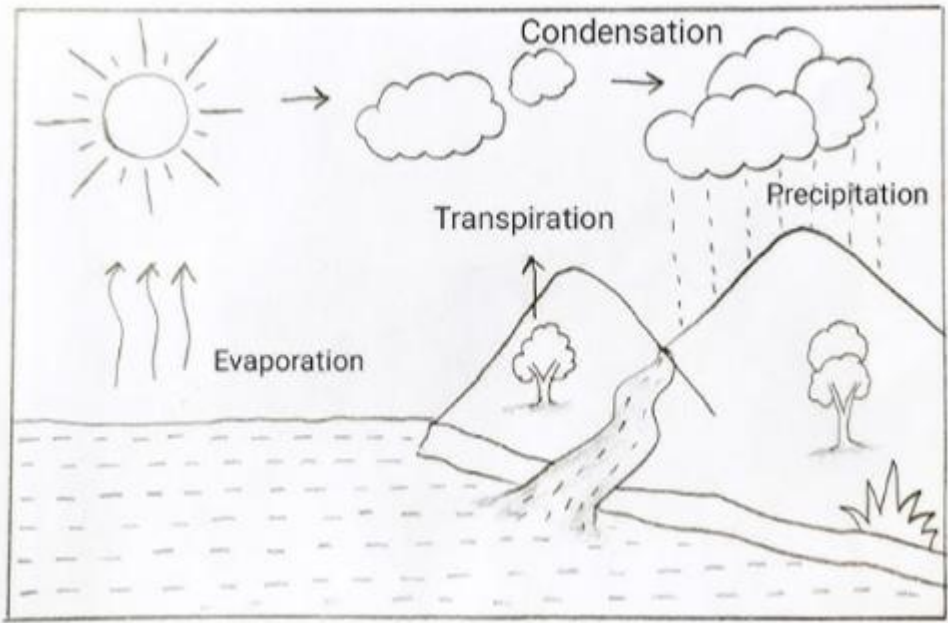


INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR



CLASS: VI	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE	DATE: 23/09/2025
MARKS: 80	MID-TERM EXAMINATION ANSWER KEY [SET - II]	DURATION: 2.5 HOURS

SECTION A (1 X 20 = 20)		
1	(a) A	1
2	(b) The distance travelled by a food item, from the place of its production to the consumer.	1
3	(d) It is a good source of roughage.	1
4	(b) The volume is same for milk and drinking water	1
5	(a) Adaptation	1
6	(b) Wheat-Fibrous root: Kidney beans - Taproot	1
7	(b) Fossil Fuels	1
8	(a) Transparent, Translucent	1
9	(a) Compressed Natural Gas	1
10	(b) Sweating on a hot day	1
11	(c) Junk food	1
12	(b) To store water	1
13	(c) Polished glass	1
14	(b) Water vapour	1
15	(a) Soft and bent bones	1
16	(d) Capture the sun's energy and produce electricity.	1
17	iii) A is true, but R is false.	1
18	iv) A is false but R is true	1
19	iii) A is true, but R is false	1
20	iv) A is false but R is true	1
SECTION B (2 X 6 = 12)		

21	The pattern of veins on the leaf is called venation. A- Reticulate venation, B-Parallel venation.	1 1
22	a) Liquids that get completely mixed are called miscible liquids. E.g.: Honey, milk, vinegar, etc. b) Oxygen gas and carbon dioxide dissolved in water, is important for the survival of animals and plants that live in water.	1 1
23	a) The culinary practices changed over time may be due to factors such as technological development, improved transportation, and better communication. b) Edible mushrooms are beneficial because they are a good source of protein, which helps in body growth and repair.	1 1
24	a) The amount of water vapour in the air is known as humidity. If the amount of water vapour in the air is high (more humidity), the water evaporates slowly.	1+1
25	a) Fossil fuels are considered non-renewable because they take millions of years to form from the remains of dead plants and animals. Once used, they cannot be replenished within a human lifespan, leading to eventual depletion. b) When fossil fuels are burnt, smoke and carbon dioxide gas are produced which pollute the air.	1 1
26	<u>Diagram</u> 	Drawing-1 Labelling-1

SECTION C (3 X 7 = 21)

27	a) Deforestation. Large-scale cutting of trees is called deforestation. b) The loss of trees and other vegetation can cause the destruction of natural habitats, an increase in the earth's temperature, climate change, desertification, fewer crops, flooding, and soil erosion.	1 + 1 1
28	a) Procedure Take the food items to be tested. Crush them into a paste or powder using a pestle and mortar. Transfer about half a teaspoon of each food sample into separate clean test tubes. Add 2–3 teaspoons of water to each test tube and shake well to dissolve the sample. Using a dropper, add two drops of copper sulphate solution to each test tube. Take another dropper and add 10 drops of caustic soda solution to each tube. Shake the test tubes gently and let them sit undisturbed for a few minutes. Observe the colour change. b) Observation: If a violet colour appears, it confirms the presence of proteins in the food sample.	2 1
29	a) Hardness is the property of materials that can be found out by pressing the materials. Sponge-Soft material, Glass- Hard material b) Materials that can be compressed or scratched easily are called soft materials. Materials that are difficult to compress or scratch easily are called hard materials.	1+1 1
30	a) Water vapour from the air comes in contact with the cold surface of the glass tumbler and gets converted into water droplets on the glass tumbler through condensation. b) Water in the earthen pot will be cold. It is because water from the surface of the earthen pot evaporates and imparts a cooling effect on water. c) Water vapour is lighter than air.	1 1 1

31	a) 1. They have short legs to walk easily in mountain region. 2. Camel in cold desert have two humps to store food which shrinks in winter when there is no much food available. 3.They grow long hair from head to neck, which help them survive the cold winters. (Any two) b) We must protect biodiversity to ensure that our Earth is full of life, helping plants and animals to survive and thrive. Human beings too can survive only if there is biodiversity.	2 1
32	a) These metals are lustrous in their appearance. b) Metals, when exposed to air, react with moisture and gases present in it, thereby forming a dull layer of some other compound on it. c) Paper is not hard and can get easily wet with water, hence not used to make furniture.	1 1 1
33	a) 1.Important metals, such as aluminium, gold, copper, and iron are extracted from minerals. 2.Minerals are used in the manufacturing of airplanes, cars, jewellery, cosmetics, and electrical and electronic equipment. b) The sun provides all the living beings on earth with heat and light. Plants get energy from the sun and produce food.	1 2
SECTION D (5 X 3 = 15)		

36	a) Rainwater harvesting is important as it helps in collecting and storing rainwater for future use, especially in regions with limited water supply. It reduces dependence on groundwater, prevents water wastage, and provides a sustainable way for water conservation. b) Solar panel- Capture the sun's energy and produce electricity. Solar cooker- Energy from the sun is directly used for cooking. c) Moving air is called wind and gently moving air is called breeze.	2 1 + 1 1
SECTION E (4 X 3 = 12)		
37	a) Herbs are often used in cooking, medicine, and fragrances. b) Shrubs are woody plants with multiple stems that are generally smaller than trees. c) They provide shade, oxygen, and habitat for countless species, and are often harvested for timber and other forest products.	1 1 2
38	a) The most common forms of precipitation are rain, snow, sleet, and hail. b) Understanding the different forms of precipitation is essential for predicting weather patterns, managing water resources, and mitigating the impacts of extreme weather events. c) Rain is the most frequent type of precipitation and occurs when water droplets in clouds condense and fall to the ground.	1 1 1 + 1
39	a) In a kitchen, grouping utensils, spices, and ingredients into separate categories makes cooking and meal preparation more efficient. b) In a workshop or laboratory, grouping tools and equipment according to their functions or types helps to streamline work processes and improve productivity. c) Grouping materials also facilitates comparison, analysis, and decision-making. Grouping materials helps in inventory management, storage, and disposal, ensuring that materials are handled and utilized in a safe and responsible manner	1 1 1 + 1