



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Mid-term Examination (2026-2027)

Sub: SCIENCE

Class: VI
Date: 20/09/2026

Set II

Max. Marks: 80
Time: 2½ Hours

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully.

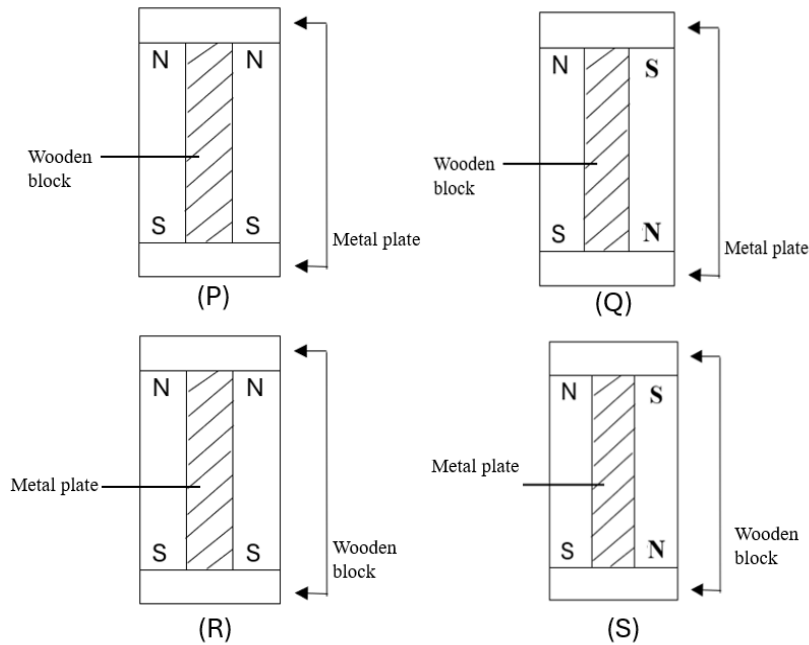
- (a) All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each section.*
- (b) The question paper comprises 08 pages and 39 questions in 5 sections: A, B, C, D and E.*
- (c) Q 1 to Q 16 in Section A -MCQ carry ONE mark each. Write the correct answer along with the option in the answer script.*
- (d) Q 17 to Q 20 in Section A - Assertion and Reason carry ONE mark each.*
- (e) Q 21 to Q 26 in Section B are Short Answer Type Questions and carry TWO marks each.*
- (f) Q 27 to Q 33 in Section C are Short Answer Type Questions and carry THREE marks each.*
- (g) Q 34 to Q 36 in Section D are Long Answer Type Questions and carry FIVE marks each.*
- (h) Q 37 to Q 39 in Section E are Case study/Paragraph Questions and carry FOUR marks each.*
- (i) Write the same question number as given in the question paper.*
- (j) Correction fluid should not be used in the answer script.*
- (k) Diagrams should be drawn using a pencil.*

SECTION A (1X20=20)

1. Scientific knowledge is compared to a jigsaw puzzle because: 1
 - (a) Every discovery leads to further questions and new areas to explore.
 - (b) Pieces of information are frequently lost or forgotten.
 - (c) The puzzle is intentionally designed to be impossible to complete.
 - (d) It is a game played only by professional researchers.
2. Which of the following is an important part of a healthy diet? 1
 - (a) Eating only sweets.
 - (b) Eating a variety of nutritious foods.
 - (c) Skipping breakfast.
 - (d) Eating only fried foods.
3. Which of the following is the SI unit of mass? 1
 - (a) Kilogram
 - (b) Gram
 - (c) Milligram
 - (d) Litre

4. Which of the following are called 'Protective nutrients'? 1
- (a) Proteins
 - (b) Fats
 - (c) Carbohydrates
 - (d) Vitamins and Minerals

5. The figures (P), (Q), (R) and (S) show different ways to store two bar magnets. Which one is the correct arrangement? 1



- (a) (P)
 - (b) (Q)
 - (c) (R)
 - (d) (S)
6. Which substance was traditionally used in thermometers but is now avoided due to toxicity? 1
- (a) Alcohol
 - (b) Glycerin
 - (c) Water
 - (d) Mercury
7. A magnet attracts an iron object even when a thin sheet of paper is placed between them. What does this show? 1
- (a) Magnetic force can act through certain materials.
 - (b) Magnetic force is produced only when the magnet touches the object.
 - (c) Paper increases the magnetic force of the magnet.
 - (d) Magnetic force acts equally strongly through all materials.

8. Which of the following kitchen tools represents a traditional method rather than a modern cooking method? 1
- (a) Gas stoves
 - (b) Electric grinder
 - (c) Silbattas
 - (d) Microwave oven

9. Why does a person feel cooler after sweating? 1
- (a) Water droplets evaporate from the skin and absorb heat from the body.
 - (b) Water droplets condense on the skin and release heat to the body.
 - (c) Water droplets freeze on the skin and absorb heat from the body.
 - (d) Water droplets evaporate from the skin and release heat to the body.

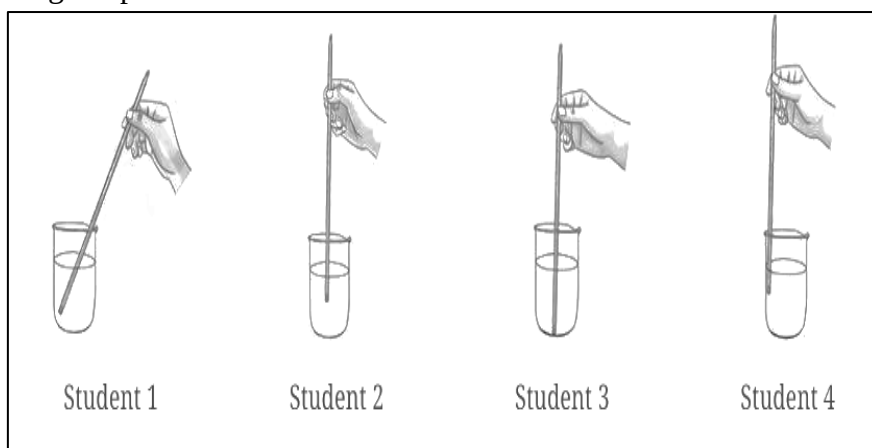
10. Which pair contains materials that are both transparent? 1
- (a) Wood and cardboard.
 - (b) Clear glass and clean water.
 - (c) Stone and metal.
 - (d) Paper and wood.

11. Early in the morning, you may observe water droplets on the leaves and grass, even when there has been no rain. Which of the following best explains the formation of these droplets? 1



- (a) Water vapour in the air comes in contact with the cool surface of the leaves and condenses.
 - (b) The plant leaves change directly into a liquid state.
 - (c) Water from the soil moves upward through the plant and reaches the leaves during the night.
 - (d) Plants actively sweat out liquid water during the night.
12. A student places sugar, sand and iron nails separately into water and stirs them. Which of the following observations is correct? 1
- (a) All three dissolve in water.
 - (b) Sugar dissolves, while sand and iron nails do not.
 - (c) Sand dissolves, while sugar and iron nails do not.
 - (d) Iron nails dissolve, while sugar and sand do not.

13. What is the temperature range of a laboratory thermometer? 1
- (a) -10°C to 120°C
(b) 37°C to 40°C
(c) 10°C to 50°C
(d) -10°C to 110°C
14. If a bar magnet is freely suspended, it generally comes to rest in the: 1
- (a) East-West direction
(b) North-South direction
(c) North-East direction
(d) South-West direction
15. Which of the following is a contactless thermometer? 1
- (a) Mercury thermometer
(b) Laboratory thermometer
(c) Infrared thermometer
(d) Digital clinical thermometer
16. Four students used a laboratory thermometer to measure the temperature of water as shown in the figure below. Who do you think followed the correct way for measuring temperature? 1



- (a) Student 1
(b) Student 2
(c) Student 3
(d) Student 4

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 (A), (B), (C), and (D) as given below.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

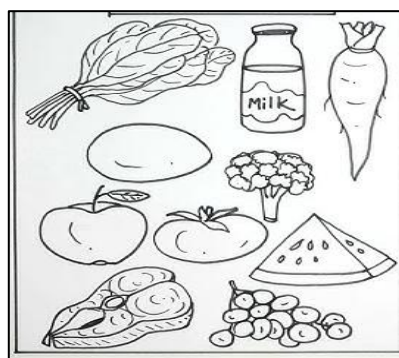
17. **Assertion (A):** The materials which can be compressed or scratched easily are called hard materials. 1
Reason (R): Iron is a hard material.
18. **Assertion (A):** Our body will not function without sufficient water. 1
Reason (R): Water is essential for absorbing nutrients from food, and also helps in the removal of waste materials from our body in the form of urine and sweat.
19. **Assertion (A):** Water vapour is visible in the air. 1
Reason (R): Water vapour is invisible, but the presence of tiny liquid water droplets in steam makes it visible.
20. **Assertion (A):** Normal body temperature can vary from person to person. 1
Reason (R): Body temperature can be measured using a laboratory thermometer.

SECTION B (2X6=12)

21. a) What is science? 2
b) Name **any two** steps involved in the scientific method.
22. a) An athlete is usually given glucose after a race. Give a reason. 2
b) Imagine you are a nutrition advisor. A student wants to become strong and build healthy muscles.
i) Which specific nutrient would you recommend?
ii) Which two food items would you suggest as good sources of it?
23. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of a **Bar magnet** and **mark the poles**. 2
24. a) Define obesity. 2
b) From the picture given below, which food group should we choose more often and why?



Group A



Group B

25. Distinguish between magnetic and non-magnetic substances **with examples**. 2
26. a) Define the term temperature. 2
b) Give a reason: A clinical thermometer has a range between 35 °C and 42 °C.

SECTION C (3X7=21)

27. a) How does the stored fat help a polar bear during hibernation? 1
b) Why should we prefer consuming whole fruits instead of fruit juices? 1
c) Mention two nutrients that **cannot** be obtained from plants and animals. 1
28. Differentiate between soluble and insoluble substances **with examples**. 3
29. a) What happens to the poles of a magnet when we break a magnet into two pieces? 2
b) It was observed that a magnet attracts a pencil sharpener, although the body of the sharpener is made of plastic. Name a material that might have been used to make some part of it. 1
30. a) The containers which are used to store materials in shops and at home are usually transparent. Give a reason. 1
b) Gold and silver are used in jewellery. Give a reason. 1
c) Name two gases that are soluble in water. 1
31. Arun had bleeding gums and frequent infections. The doctor advised him to take a vitamin supplement and eat more fresh fruits and vegetables.
- (i) Which deficiency disease is he suffering from? 1
(ii) Which **vitamin** may be deficient in his diet? 1
(iii) Suggest any **two** food items he should include in his diet. 1
32. The same amount of water is poured into a wide steel plate and a small bottle cap. Both are kept in the open. Observe what happens to the water and answer the following questions about evaporation.
- a) Which one evaporates faster – water in the plate or in the bottle cap? Justify your answer. 2
b) Mention **two** other factors that affect the process of evaporation. 1
33. a) Why is it necessary to wash the tip of the clinical thermometer before and after use? 1
b) Convert 50 °C to the Kelvin scale. 2

SECTION D (5X3=15)

34. a) Define a magnet. 1
- b) When a U-shaped magnet is dipped in iron filings, no iron filings get attached to the bent portion. Why is it so? 1
- c) What should you avoid to keep magnets safe? 1
- d) Identify the properties of the magnet shown in the following figures 1 and 2: 2

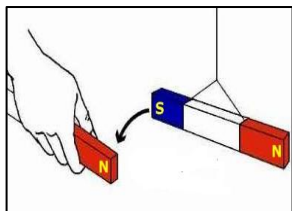


Figure 1

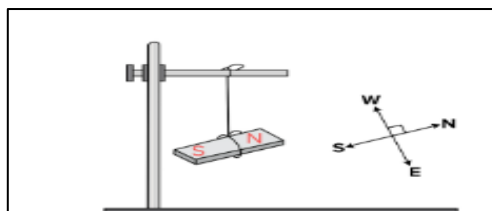


Figure 2

35. a) Define the water cycle. 1
- b) Explain the three important steps of the water cycle. 2
- c) Draw a neat **labelled** diagram of the water cycle. 2
36. a) Identify and write the **name** of the thermometer shown below and **write its use**. 1



- b) What are the precautions to be taken while using the above-shown thermometer? 2
- c) Define air temperature. 1
- d) What is the importance of measuring air temperature? 1

SECTION E (4X3=12)

37. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

During a science activity, Meera collected a glass sheet, tracing paper, a thin white cotton curtain, and a wooden board. She placed each material separately between a torch and a book to observe how much light could pass through it. Most of the light passed through the glass sheet, and the letters on the book could be seen clearly. Therefore, glass is a transparent material.

Only some light passed through the tracing paper and the cotton curtain, and the letters appeared blurred. Therefore, they are translucent materials. The wooden board did not allow any light to pass through it, so it is an opaque material. Through this activity, Meera learned that materials can be classified as transparent, translucent, or opaque based on the amount of light they allow to pass through them.

- a) Which material allowed most of the light to pass through it? 1
- b) Name two translucent materials given in the passage. 1
- c) What did Meera learn from the activity? 2

38. Riya was curious to know why some seeds germinate faster than others. To investigate this question, she decided to conduct a simple experiment. She placed two sets of seeds in separate containers and kept them in a warm place. She provided the first set with enough water, while the second set received very little water. Riya observed the seeds every day and carefully recorded the changes.

After a few days, she noticed that the seeds receiving enough water had germinated, while the other seeds did not germinate properly because they received very little water. Riya compared her observations and reflected on the results. This activity helped her understand how observation and experimentation can help us learn about nature. It also showed her that asking questions and finding answers through investigation are important parts of science..

- a) What was Riya curious to find out about the seeds? 1
- b) What did Riya provide to the first set of seeds? 2
- c) What did Riya observe after a few days? What did she conclude from her observation?

39. During hot summer days, clay pots called *matka* or *surahi* are commonly used to keep drinking water cool. This natural cooling occurs due to evaporation. The tiny pores in the walls of an earthen pot allow a small amount of water to slowly seep onto the outer surface. When this water reaches the surface, it evaporates into the surrounding air. During evaporation, heat is absorbed from the water inside the pot, causing it to cool.

In contrast, water stored in a stainless-steel pot does not cool in the same natural way. Stainless steel does not have tiny pores in its walls, so water cannot seep through them and evaporate from the outer surface.

- a) Why are matkas used during hot summer days? 1
- b) During evaporation, what happens to the temperature of water inside the matka? 1
- c) Why does water in a stainless-steel pot not cool in the same way as water in a matka? 2

All the best!