



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR



CLASS: VI	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE	DATE: 29/9/2022
MARKS :80	MIDTERM ANSWER KEY	DURATION: 2 ½ HOURS

ANSWER KEY					
1	2	3	4	5	6
(b)Carbon dioxide and water (1)	(c) Tree (1)	(c) Salt (1)	(b)Ginning (1)	(a)Silk (1)	(b) (b) Fibre → yarn → fabric (1)
7	8	9	10	11	12
(a) Oil and water (1)	(b)Saturated (1)	(c)Eat more protein rich food. (1)	(c) To release energy (1)	(b) Evaporation . (1)	(d) Both (a) and (b) (1)
13	14	15	16		
d) It does not get spoiled at room temperature. (1)	(c) 32 cm (1)	(b) Measurement (1)	(c) R (1)		
17 (i) The major nutrients in our food are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals. In addition, food also contains dietary fibres and water (1) (ii). (d)carbohydrate (1) (iii) The essential nutrients like vitamin C will get destroyed on heating, Taste of the food will be affected. (1) (iv) Take the food sample and add a few drops of iodine solution to it. If the colour changes to blue-black, we confirm that the given food sample is rich in starch.(2)					
18 (i) (d) The composition of air varies from place to place.(1)					

(ii) The tiny bubbles appeared before the water started to boil due to the air dissolved in water. On heating, the air dissolved in water escaped in the form of bubbles.(1)

(iii) An empty glass in fact is not empty because it is filled with air.(1)

(iv) Take a lump of dry soil in a glass and added water to it till it was completely immersed. We observe bubbles coming out. (2)

19

(i)(a)Transpiration(1)

(ii) The loss of water vapour from the plant cools down the plant when the weather is hot and helps the plant to absorb water and minerals from the soil. Transpiration is very important for maintaining moisture conditions in the environment.(2)

20

(i)(d) Both (a) & (b)

(ii)(c) Flower

(iii)(c)Oil

(1+1+1)

21

(a)Jute is cultivated during the rainy season. It is harvested at the flowering stage of the plant. Bundles of the stem are left in the fields so that leaves can dry and fall off. The stems are made to sink in stagnant water for a few days. The skin rots out and jute fibres are removed by hand.(2)

(b) Saree, Turban, dhoti, lungi ($\frac{1}{2} \times 2=1$)

22

(a)

Components of a mixture should be separated because

i) To remove impurities or harmful components

Example: remove stones from rice before cooking.

ii) To remove non-useful components

Example: tea leaves from the cup of tea

iii) To separate two different, but useful components

Example: butter can be obtained from curd by churning it. (2)

(b) Sieving . Sieving is used in a flour mill to separate impurities like husk and stones from wheat before grinding it or It is also used at construction sites to separate pebbles and stones from sand.(1)

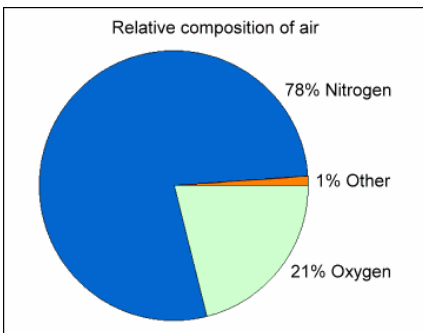
23.

(a)

Aquatic organisms take the dissolved oxygen present in water for respiration.(1)

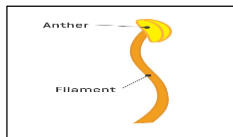
(b)

Diagram ,labelling (1+1)



24

(a)



(1+1)

(b)

Functions of sepals: Sepals protect the inner parts of flower when it is a bud.

Function of petals: Petals attract the insects which are the agents of pollination by colour and fragrance. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)

25

(a) Hint: A – Rectilinear motion, B – Circular motion ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)

(b) 1 km=1000 m, Thus 43 km = 43 x 1000 = 43000 m.

1m=100 cm Thus 7875 cm=7875/100=78.75 m (1+1)

26

(a) The materials or components which are used to prepare food are called ingredients.(1)

(b) Animals which eat other animals are called carnivores. Example: Lion, Tiger

Animals which eat both plants and animals are called omnivores. Example: Dog, Human (1+1)

27

(a) The diet that contains all the different types of nutrients in correct amounts is termed as a **balanced diet**. Such a diet also includes enough water and roughage.(1)

(b)

S.No	VITAMIN/MINERAL	DEFICIENCY DISEASE/DISORDER	SYMPTOMS
1	Vitamin A	Loss of vision	Poor vision, loss of vision in darkness.
2	Vitamin C	Scurvy	Bleeding gums
3	Vitamin D	Rickets	Bones become soft and bent
4	Iodine	Goiter	Glands in the neck appear swollen

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$)

(c) Roughage or dietary fibres is mainly provided by plant products. It does not provide any nutrient to our body, but is an essential component of our food. It adds bulk to our food. It helps our body to get rid of undigested food.

(2)

28

(a) weaving and knitting.($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)

The process of making fabric by crisscrossing two sets of yarn is called weaving.(1)

(b) Black soil and warm climate, Cotton fibre is used for making fabrics, making wicks for oil lamps, and filling mattresses or pillows or quilts. (1+1)

(c) The process of twisting fibres by hand or using a machine, to obtain thread or yarn.(1)

29

(a)

(i) (Filtration. [A –mixture B-residue c- filtrate] (2)

(ii) Filtration can be used to separate even smaller solid particles, which may not completely settle down with sedimentation. During decantation there is a chance of the particles mixing back in the liquid.(2)

(b) The process that is used to separate the grain from stalks is called threshing.(1)

30

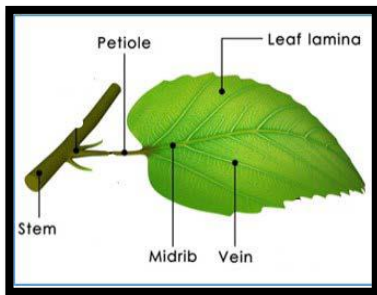
(a) We inhale air when we breathe through our nostrils. We also know that air contains dust particles. To prevent dust particles from getting into the respiratory system, fine hair and mucus are present inside the nose. Since, our mouth does not contain the above discussed barriers of dust, so if we breathe through it, dust particles may enter our respiratory tract. That is why breathing through the mouth is not suggested.(2)

(b) A large number of organisms take up oxygen for respiration and release carbon dioxide. Plants take up this carbon dioxide and release oxygen in the atmosphere. Therefore, this balance is maintained.(2)

(c) It is important for the water cycle in nature.(1)

31.

(a)



(1+1)

(b) A-parallel B-reticulate($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)

In parallel venation veins are parallel to one another

In reticulate venation veins are net like on both sides of midrib

(c) If a plant has fibrous root system, its leaves will have parallel venation. (1)

32

(a) Sizes of body parts of different people are different. So, it creates confusion. (1)

(b) Hint: Rest- An object that does not change its position with time, relative to its surroundings, is said to be at rest. Motion- An object that changes its position with time, relative to its surroundings, is said to be in motion.(1+1)

(c) Take a thread and put a mark at one of its ends.

Place the marked end of the thread at the beginning of the curved line. Press it down with your thumb and keep tracing the entire length of the curved line.

Thread should be held carefully and marked properly. Mark the end point.

Stretch the thread and measure its length between the two marks using a ruler. It gives the length of the curved line.

(2)