Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Final Examination (2025-2026)

CLASS: VI Subject: SCIENCE MAX.MARKS: 80

DATE: 15/03/2026 Set -II TIME: 2½ HOURS

General Instructions:
Read the following instructions carefully.

i. All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each section.
*ii. The question paper comprises **9** pages and **39** questions in 5 sections: A, B, C, D, and E.*
*iii. Q 1 to Q 16 in section A -MCQ carries **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 and Reason 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 and carry **FOUR** marks each.*
ix. Write the same question number as given in the question paper.
x. Correction fluid should not be used in the answer script.
xi. Diagrams should be drawn using a pencil.

SECTION A (1X20=20)

1. Which of the following options correctly matches the nature of the stem with the category of plant and an example?

a) Hard, thick, brown and woody stem – Tree – Tulsi
b) Hard, thick and woody stem – Shrub – Grapevine
c) Typically, a small plant with soft and green stems – Herb – tomato
d) Weak stem that climbs on a support – Climber – Mango tree

2. Which feature is most useful for grouping animals based on their mode of movement?

a) Colour of the body
b) Type of food eaten
c) Size of the animal
d) Body parts used for movement

3. The deserts of Rajasthan are very hot. How does a cactus plant survive in such conditions?

a) By having thick and fleshy stems that store water
b) By growing very tall
c) By producing many seeds
d) By shedding their leaves frequently

4. Which of the following statements indicates the use of laboratory thermometers?
   A. To study how substances behave at different temperatures.
   B. To measure the boiling and freezing points of substances during experiments.
   C. To measure human body temperature.

   a) Only A
   b) Both A and C
   c) Only C
   d) Both A and B

5. Which of the following factors can influence a person's body temperature?

   a) Age
   b) Activity level
   c) Time of the day
   d) All options are correct

6. Which of the following substances are commonly separated using the churning method?

   a) Oxygen from air
   b) Sand from water
   c) Cream from milk
   d) Oil from water

7. What is the purpose of handpicking in the process of separating mixtures?

   a) Sorting
   b) Filtration
   c) Evaporation
   d) Decantation

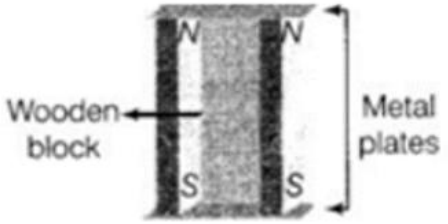
8. Threshing is used to separate:

   a) Grains from husk
   b) Grains from stalks
   c) Water from grains
   d) Seeds from soil

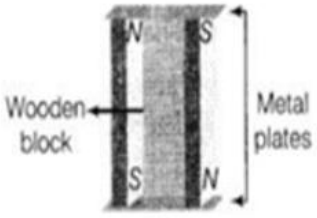
9. A bar magnet with North and South poles marked on it was divided into two equal pieces. How many poles does each magnet have?

   a) One
   b) Two
   c) Three
   d) Four

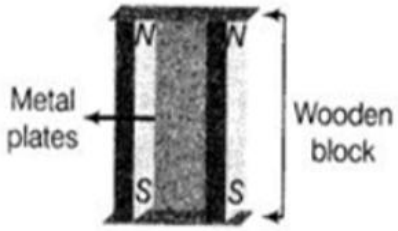
10. Which of the arrangements shown in figures **P, Q, R, and S** correctly shows the **proper way to store two magnets?**



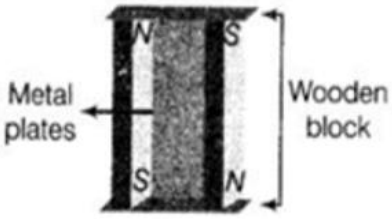
P



Q



R

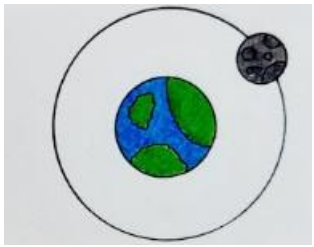


S

a) P
b) R
c) Q
d) S

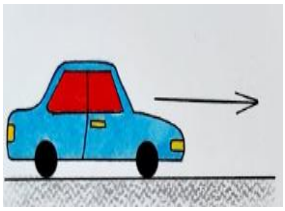
11. A few activities are given below. Identify the bodies exhibiting circular motion.

P-Motion of a child seated on a swing.



Q- Movement of the Earth orbits the Sun.

R- Whirling a stone tied to a thread



S- Motion of a car along a straight road

a) P and R
b) Q and R
c) Q and S
d) P and S

12. Which planet among the following is a rocky planet rather than a gas giant?

a) Earth
b) Saturn
c) Uranus
d) Jupiter

13. The asteroid belt is found between which two planets in the solar system?

a) Saturn and Neptune.
b) Venus and Earth.
c) Mercury and Venus
d) Mars and Jupiter.

14. A student observes that the shoot of a plant bends towards a window while the root continues to grow downward. Which conclusion is most appropriate?

a) Both roots and shoots respond to light.
b) Shoots respond to light; roots respond to gravity.
c) Roots are attracted to sunlight.
d) Gravity affects only shoots.

15. What is the cluster of frog eggs called?

a) Tadpoles
b) Cocoon
c) Spawn
d) Larvae

16. A measurement consists of:

a) Number only
b) Unit only
c) Both number and unit
d) None of these

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

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

(ii) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(iii) A is true, but R is false.

(iv) A is false, but R is true.

17. **Assertion (A):** Venus is the hottest planet in the solar system.
Reason (R): Venus has a thick atmosphere rich in carbon dioxide that traps heat.

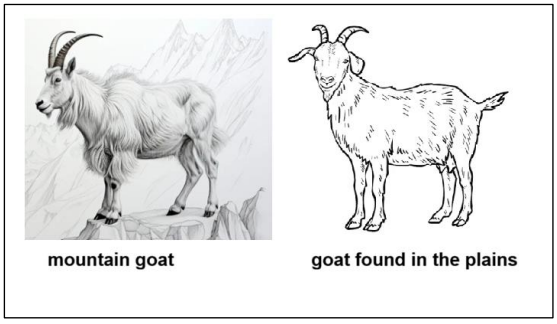
18. **Assertion (A):** A Ring-shaped magnet does not have a north and south pole.
Reason (R): Magnetite is a natural magnet.

19. **Assertion (A):** The length of the space between two points is called distance.
Reason (R): The distance between two places is usually expressed in centimetres.

20. **Assertion (A**): All living beings show movement as a common characteristic.
Reason (R): Movement is one of the similarities between living things and non-living things.

SECTION B (2X6=12)

21. Refer to the picture given below and answer the questions.



a) Write **one similarity** between them.

b) Write **one difference** between them.

22. Draw a diagram of a leaf and **label any two parts**.

23. a) A laboratory thermometer has 50 divisions between 0 °C and 100 °C. What does each division of this thermometer measure?

b) Convert 60 ℃ to kelvin.

24. Distinguish between natural and artificial magnets with **examples**.

25**.** Draw a neat, labelled diagram representing the life cycle of a bean plant.

26. Sania wants to measure the circumference of a tree. She is given a woollen thread and a cotton thread. **Which one** should she use and **why?**

SECTION C (3X7=21)

27. a) How many **cotyledons** do plants with **parallel venation** usually have, and how is this different from plants with **reticulated venation**?

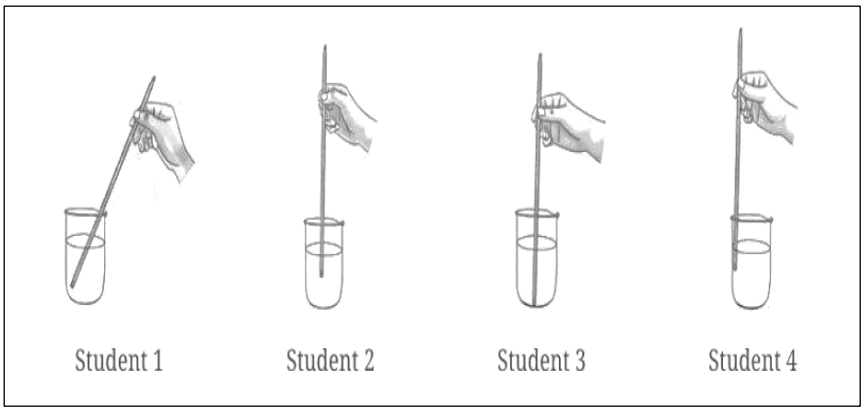
    b) What are the reasons for the loss of biodiversity?

    c) Give a reason: Rhododendrons in the Shola forests of Nilgiris are short in height and have small leaves.

28. a) Why is it necessary to wash the tip of the clinical thermometer before and after use?

    b) Give a reason: A clinical thermometer has a range between 35 ˚C and 42 ˚C.

    c) Four students are measuring the temperature of water using a laboratory thermometer, as shown in the picture given below. Who do you think followed the correct way for measuring temperature?



29. a) Why is it important to separate mixtures? Give any **two** reasons with **examples.**

    b) What is winnowing?

30. a) It was observed that a magnet attracts a pencil sharpener, although its body is made of plastic. Name a material that might have been used to make some part of it.

    b) Draw neat diagrams of:

        (i) a **bar magnet** and mark their poles.

        (ii) a **U-shaped** magnet and mark their poles.

31. a) What do you mean by light pollution?

b) Why is Mars called the Red Planet?

c) Why are stars visible only at night and not during the day?

32. a) White patches are formed on shirts around the armpits during summer. Why?

b) How can the life cycle of a mosquito be disrupted?

c) Why is reproduction necessary for living organisms?

33. a) Rahul wants to measure his new study table, but he found that the zero mark is missing on his scale. In such a case, explain how he measures his table using that scale.

b) Convert 75 km into m.

SECTION D (5X3=15)

34. a) Identify the type of thermometer shown in the picture below.

b) What is the importance of measuring air temperature?

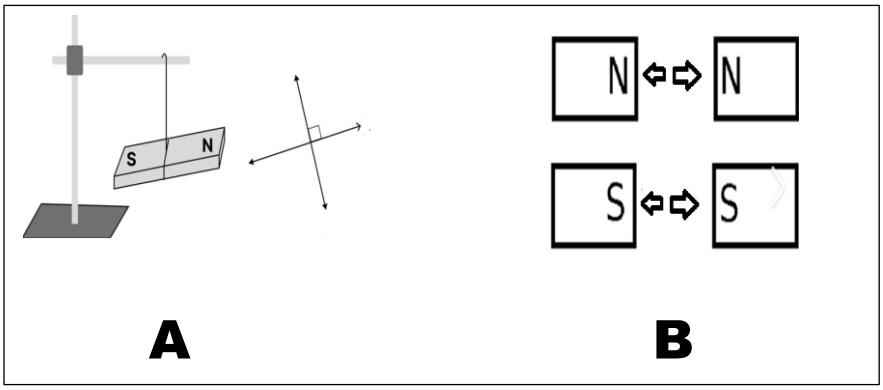
c) Reena visited the doctor for a checkup. The doctor told her that she had a normal body temperature of 98.6 degrees. What is the **scale of temperature** used by the doctor? Write the **symbol** of the same.

d) Why is a digital thermometer considered safer and more accurate than a mercury thermometer?

35. a) What will happen if a magnet is brought near a magnetic compass?

b) Why should magnets be kept away from mobiles, computers and CDs?

c) Identify the properties **A** and **B** of the magnet shown in the following figures:



36. a) Sketch the constellation Canis Major neatly.

b) Mention **two points** that distinguish stars from planets.

c) What are craters? Explain why craters are formed on the surface of the Moon.

SECTION E (4X3=12)

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

37. Rani planted a few bean seeds in four pots under different conditions. After a few days, she observed small green shoots emerging from one pot only. She understood that the seeds require water, air, and a suitable temperature for germination. Water softens the seed coat and helps the embryo grow. Air is needed for respiration. Rani realised that she could use this knowledge for proper storage of grains and pulses, by keeping them in cool and dry places, such as cold storage and airtight containers. She also learned that there are differences between the life cycles of plants and animals. A plant's life cycle begins with seed germination, while an animal's life cycle begins with a newborn or an egg. Plants grow throughout their life, whereas animals stop growing after a certain stage.

i) A seed requires water for germination. Why?

ii) Rani learnt that different conditions are required for seed germination. How can she use this knowledge for the proper storage of grains and pulses?

iii) Write any two differences in the life cycle of plants and animals?

38. **Malli and Valli visit their grandparents, Dada and Dadi, in Puducherry. During tea time, Dada prepares tea and explains how to separate the tea leaves from the tea.**
Malli: How do you remove the tea leaves after making tea?
Dada: We usually use a strainer. But if we don't have one, we can leave the tea undisturbed and gently pour it into a cup.
Valli: Oh yes! Then the tea leaves settle at the bottom.
Dada: This is called sedimentation. Pouring the tea carefully is called decantation. But decantation does not remove all the tea leaves, so it is not a proper method.
Malli: Let me bring the tea-strainer, Dada.
Dada: Now, if we pour the tea through the strainer, all the tea leaves are collected. This process is called filtration. Filtration can also be used to separate even smaller solid particles that do not settle during sedimentation.

i) What method did Dada describe to separate tea leaves without using a strainer?

ii) Why is decantation not considered a proper method of separation?

iii) **Which method** completely separates tea leaves from tea, and **where else** can this method be used?

39. **Heera, a student of Class 6, was curious about measurement. She learned that measurement is the comparison of an unknown quantity with a known fixed quantity of the same kind. While researching, she found that in ancient times, people measured length using parts of the human body, such as handspan, footstep, cubit, and arm length. One common method was the handspan. However, Heera noticed that the hand span cannot be used as a standard unit of measurement because the sizes of the body parts of different people are different. So, it creates confusion. When two students measured the length of the same table using their handspans, they obtained different results. From this, she understood that ancient methods of measurement were not accurate or reliable. Because of these problems, the modern system of measurement was introduced. It uses standard units such as metre, kilogram, and second. This system has many advantages; it is universally accepted, allows very small measurements, makes inter-conversion simple, helps in easy calculations, and the units do not change with time. Hence, it provides accurate and uniform measurements for various purposes.**

i) What is measurement?

ii) Explain why the hand-span cannot be used as a standard unit of length?

iii) Mention **four** advantages of the modern system of measurement.