

A K M PUBLIC SCHOOL
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION(SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
Class VI **SCIENCE** **Time: 2 hrs.**
Marks: 50

Marks all the questions are compulsory.

- Section A carries one mark each.
- Section B carries two marks each.
- Section C carries three marks each.
- Section D carries four marks.
- Section E carries five marks.

Section A

1. The broad and green part of the leaf.
(midrib, lamina, petiole, vein)
2. Which part of the cotton plant produces cotton fibre?
(root, leaves, stem,fruit)
3. Which vitamin keeps our eyes and skin healthy?
(vitamin A,vitamin B, Vitamin C, vitamin D)
4. Which one is a synthetic fibre?
(Silk, wool,cotton, nylon)
5. Which one of the following food items do not provide dietary fibre?
(Whole grains,pulses,fruits,milk)
6. Money plant is an example of:
(creeper,climber,herb, shrub)
7. Which solution is used to test the presence of starch in food items?
8. Name the process to separate the grain seeds from the stalks.
9. The two edible parts of mustard plant.
10. The innermost part of the flower.
11. The process in which a liquid gets converted into its vapour.
12. The question below consists of an assertion(A) and a reason(R). Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.
a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c. A is true but R is false .
d. A is false but R is true.

Assertion(A):- The burning of paper is a physical change.

Reason (R):- A physical change is a reversible change.

Section B

13. What are the major nutrients in our food?
14. Differentiate between weaving and knitting.
15. Why is water called universal solvent?
16. What is the reason for grouping materials?
17. What is winnowing? Where is it used?
18. Burning of incense stick is a chemical change, Why?
19. Two examples of reversible and irreversible change.

Section C

20. What is meant by dietary fibre? Write the main sources of dietary fibre.
21. Explain the process of making yarn from fibre.
22. Differentiate between transparent, translucent, and opaque materials with examples.
23. Name any three vitamins, their sources, and deficiency diseases caused by them.

24. What is sieving? Where is it used?

Section D

25. Jute fibre is obtained from the stem of the jute plants. It is cultivated during the rainy season. In India jute is mainly grown in West Bengal, Bihar, and Assam. The jute plant is normally harvested when it is at flowering stage. The stems of the harvested plants are immersed in water for a few days. The stems rot and fibres are separated by hand.

1. Which part of the jute plant produces jute fibre?
2. When jute plants are usually cultivated?
3. In which states are these plants grown in India?
4. How jute fibre is obtained from the jute plant?

Section E

- 26.
- i. Define leaf venation.
 - ii. Explain the different types of venation with examples.
 - iii. Draw the diagrams.
 - iv. Write the parts of a leaf.