

CBSE Paper Class 6 Science

Previous year Paper

Class VI

Science

Time: 2 1/2hrs

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- 1. The question paper consists of 29 questions and is divided into four sections, A, B, C and D**
- 2. All questions are compulsory.**
- 3. Section A comprises of question numbers 1 to 10. These are multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.**
- 4. Section B comprises of question numbers 11 to 20. These are Short Answer Questions carrying 3 marks each.**
- 5. Section C comprises of question numbers 21 to 25. These are Short Answer Questions carrying 4 marks each.**
- 6. Section D comprises of question numbers 26 to 29. These are Long Answer Questions carrying 5 marks each.**

SECTION – A (1 mark each)

1. Tiger is a
- (a) Herbivore
- (b) Carnivore
- (c) Omnivore
- (d) None of these

2. Deer eats

- (a) Animals only
- (b) Both animals and plants products
- (c) Plant products only
- (d) None of these

3. Potato is a

- (a) Root
- (b) stem
- (c) Leaf
- (d) Flower

4. We get sugar from

- (a) Potato
- (b) Lemon
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Eggs

5. The changes which can be reversed is/are

- (a) Melting of ice candy
- (b) Dissolving of sugar in water
- (c) Both
- (d) None of these

6. The changes which cannot be reversed is/are.....

- (a) Souring of milk
- (b) Stretched rubber to its normal size
- (c) Both
- (d) None of these

7. Which is **not** the part of flower?

- (a) Petals

- (b) Sepals
 - (c) Pistil
 - (d) Stem
8. Which of the following leaves have parallel venation?
- (a) Tulsi
 - (b) Grass
 - (c) Rose
 - (d) None of these
9. Cockroaches have an
- (a) Outer skeleton
 - (b) Inner Skelton
 - (c) Both inner and outer skeleton
 - (d) None of these
10. The immovable joint of our body is.....
- (a) Pivotal Joint
 - (b) Upper Jaw
 - (c) Hinge Joint
 - (d) None of these

SECTION – B (3 mark each)

11. Write two animal products that we eat.
12. Write the name of nutrients which mainly give energy to our body.
13. What is ginning?
14. Name two substances which are insoluble in water.
15. What is winnowing?

16. Define Herbivores, Carnivores and Omnivores with example.
17. Is it possible to separate sugar mixed with wheat flour ? If yes, how will you do it ?
18. Give two examples of reversible and irreversible changes each.
19. What is photo synthesis? What are the main components required for this?
20. What is ball socket joint?

SECTION – C (4 mark each)

21. What is balanced diet? Write main components of balance diet.
22. Define natural fibers and synthetic fibers with example.
23. A thick coating of a paste of Plaster of Paris (POP) is applied over the bandage on a fractured bone. It becomes hard on drying, to keep the fractured bone immobilized. Can the change in POP be reversed?
24. A bag of cement lying in the open, get wet due to rain during the night. The next day the sun shines brightly. Can the change in cement be reversed?
25. Define herbs, shrubs and trees.

SECTION – D (5 mark each)

26. How earthworms move on ground? Explain?
27. What are deficiency diseases? Name any four deficiency diseases, concerned nutrients and their symptoms.

28. Define Transparent, Translucent and Opaque materials with one example each.

29. Define the following keywords---

- (i) Threshing
- (ii) Sieving
- (iii) Sedimentation and Decantation
- (iv) Condensation

Solutions

SECTION-A

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (c)
6. (a)
7. (d)
8. (b)
9. (a)
10. (b)

11. Milk, Egg
12. Carbohydrate and Fat
13. Separation of fibers from seeds by combing is called ginning.
14. Sand, saw dust.
15. Separation of heavier and lighter components of a mixture by wind or blowing air is called winnowing.
16. The animals which eat other animals called carnivores. Eg. Lion.
The animals which eat plant products called herbivores. Eg. Deer.
The animals which eat other animals and plants called omnivores. Eg Dog.
17. Yes it is possible, sugar mixed with wheat flour can be separated
Winnowing or sieving.
18. **Reversible :** Wet clothes to dry clothes, cold milk to hot milk
Irreversible: Milk to paneer, Grain to its flour.
19. Leaves of plants prepare their food in presence of in presence of sunlight and green coloured substance present in them, called photosynthesis. Main components are water, carbon dioxide, greencoloured substance (Chlorophyll).
20. When the rounded end of one bone fits in to the cavity (hollow space) of 2 the other bone, called ball and socket joint.

SECTION – C (4 mark each)

21. The diet which contains all kind of nutrients, roughage and water in proper proportion called balanced diet Main components are Protein, vitamins, carbohydrates, minerals, roughage and water.
22. The fibers which are obtained from plants and animals called natural fibers. Eg. Cotton.
The fibers which are made from chemical substances called synthetic fibers. Eg. Acrylic.

23. (a) No, Explain
 24. (b) No, Explain
 25. Plants with green and tender stems called herbs, plants with hard but not very thick stem are called shrubs, the stems have branches in the upper part, much above the ground called trees.

SECTION – D (5 mark each)

26. Earthworms move by alternate extension and contraction of the body using 3 muscles. Explain.
 27. The disease which occur due to lack of nutrients over a long period are called deficiency disease.

Concerned Vitamin/mineral	Name of deficiency disease	Symptoms
Vitamin A	Loss of vision	Poor vision, loss of vision in darkness
Vitamin B1	Beriberi	Weak muscles and very little energy to work
Vitamin C	Scurvy	Bleeding gums
Vitamin D	Rickets	Bones become soft and bent

29.
 (i)Threshing: The process that is used to separate grains from stalks.

- (ii) Sieving: Impurities like husk and stone are removed from flour by sieving.
- (iii) Sedimentation and Decantation: When the heavier components in a mixture settles after water is added to it, called sedimentation. When the water is removed This process is called decantation.
- (iv) Condensation: The process of conversion of water vapour in to its 1 liquid form is called condensation

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