

**CBSE Paper for Class 6 Science**

**Previous year Paper**

**Class VI**

**Science**

**Time: 2 1/2hrs**

**Total Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- 1. The question paper consists of 30 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. Source for honey –
  - a. Seeds
  - b. Fruits

- c. Nectar
  - d. Stem
2. Iodine deficiency causes-
- a. Anemia
  - b. Beriberi
  - c. Goiter
  - d. None of these
3. Source of roughage –
- a. Plants
  - b. Chicken
  - c. Fish
  - d. Sun
4. Which is **not** the part of flower?
- a. Stem
  - b. Pistil
  - c. Sepal
  - d. Petal
5. Technique to separate butter from milk/curd is –
- a. Decantation
  - b. Filtration
  - c. Condensation
  - d. Churning
6. Which one is artificial fibre-
- a. Silk

- b. Nylon
  - c. Cotton
  - d. Jute
7. Conversion of water into vapour
- a. Evaporation
  - b. Melting
  - c. Expansion
  - d. Contraction
8. Shoulder has
- a. Pivotal Joint
  - b. Hinge joint
  - c. Ball and socket joint
  - d. Fixed joint
9. Arrangement of veins in leaf is called as
- a. Placentation
  - b. Aestivation
  - c. Transpiration
  - d. Venation
10. Which one is plant product
- a. Milk
  - b. Egg
  - c. Sugar
  - d. Meat

**SECTION-B (10 marks)**

11. What is roughage?
12. Name two items that are made from coconut fibre.
13. Give two examples of substances soluble in water.
14. What is transpiration?
15. Which joint of our body is immovable?

**SECTION-C (15 marks)**

16. Name two carnivores and herbivores each.
17. What is balanced diet?
18. Distinguish between knitting and weaving.
19. Distinguish between hard and soft material.
20. Write two changes which can be reversed.

**SECTION-D (20 marks)**

21. Distinguish between herbivores, omnivores and carnivores.
22. What are deficiency diseases? Name any two deficiency diseases.
23. Distinguish between synthetic and natural fiber.
24. Define transparent, translucent and opaque objects.
25. What is winnowing? Where is it used?

**SECTION-E(25 Marks)**

26. Define the following keywords

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

27. Distinguish between reversible and irreversible changes with example.

28. Label the parts of the flower in the figure:

29. Draw a labelled diagram of a leaf.



30. 1. What are joints? Name different type of joints with examples.

## Section- A

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

11	Roughage helps our body to get rid of undigested food. eg. Grains, pulses, fresh fruits.
12	Rope, Doormat.
13	Salt, sugar.
14	The process by which water comes out of leaves in form of vapour, called transpiration.
15	Upper jaw.
16	Carnivores- Lion, tiger Herbivore-deer, goat.
17	The diet which contains all kind of nutrients, roughage and water in proper proportion called balanced diet.
18	When a single yarn is used to make fabric is called knitting, when two sets of yarn arranged together to make fabric is called weaving.
19	The materials which cannot be compressed easily called hard materials.

	The materials which can be compressed easily called soft materials
20	Melting of ice, drying of wet clothes
21	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
22	The diseases which occur due to lack of nutrients over a long period are called deficiency disease, Rickets, beriberi.
23	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.
24	Materials through which we are able to see are called Transparent eg.. Glass. Materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly are called Translucent eg. thin clothe. Materials through which we are not able to see are called Opaque eg. wood.
25	Separation of heavier and lighter components of a mixture by wind or blowing air is called winnowing. Grains are separated from dust and other lighter impurities by winnowing
26	(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 liquid form is called condensation.
27.	The changes which can be reversed called reversible changes, eg. Melting of ice. The changes which cannot be reversed called irreversible changes, eg. Burning of wood.
28.	(a) Labelling (b) Labelling
29.	The mechanism through which we are able to move our body from the place where two bones are joined together called joint. Different types of joints are Ball and socket joint, Hinge joint and Fixed joint. Example

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