CBSE
Class VI Science
Term 2
Sample Paper – 3

Time: 3 hrs **Total Marks: 100**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 44 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 20. These are multiple choice questions carrying one mark each. You are to select one most appropriate response out of the four provided options.
4. Section B comprises of question numbers 21 to 30. These are SAQ's carrying two marks each.
5. Section C comprises of question numbers 31 to 40. These are SAQ's carrying four marks each.
6. Section D comprises of question numbers 41 to 44. These are SAQ's carrying five marks each.

SECTION A
Attempt all questions from this section.

1. What is the process of preparing compost with the help of red worms called? [1]

(a) Landfill
(b) Incineration
(c) Composting
(d) Vermicomposting

2. Which condition is shown in the given image? [1]

(a) Drought
(b) Smoke
(c) Flood
(d) Windy

3. Which among the following can be decomposed while composting? [1]
(a) Plastic
(b) Paper
(c) Polythene
(d) Tin

4. What is formed when many tiny droplets of water combine together to form a big mass? [1]
(a) Rain
(b) Hail
(c) Cloud
(d) Snow

5. What is the function of tail in fishes? [1]
(a) To swim
(b) To change its direction
(c) To respire
(d) Protection

6. Name the organs by which whales respire. [1]
(a) Blowholes
(b) Gills
(c) Lungs
(d) Spiracles

7. How can you separate a mixture of chalk powder and iron nails? [1]
(a) Threshing
(b) Handpicking
(c) Sieving
(d) Both handpicking and sieving

8. The method used to separate insoluble solid particles in a solid-liquid mixture is called[1]
(a) Threshing
(b) Filtration
(c) Sieving
(d) Hand picking

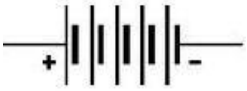
9. Name the technique employed for obtaining salt from sea water? [1]
(a) Filtration
(b) Condensation
(c) Evaporation
(d) Decantation

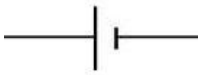
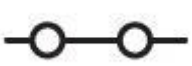
10. When iron rod is heated, it undergoes [1]
(a) No change
(b) Contraction in size
(c) Expansion in size
(d) Chemical reaction

11. Which of the following is a reversible change? [1]
(a) Tearing a postcard
(b) Making curd
(c) Melting wax
(d) Mixing egg yolk and egg white

12. When air rises, its temperature: [1]
(a) Increases
(b) Decreases
(c) Remains the same
(d) First increases and then decreases

13. The amount of dust particles in the air is more in [1]
(a) Hilly areas
(b) Humid areas
(c) Windy areas
(d) Inland areas

14. Which one is the symbol for an open switch? [1]
(a) 

(b) 
(c) 
(d) 

15. Why copper, aluminum and other metals are used for making connecting wires? [1]
(a) They are good insulators.
(b) They are good conductors.
(c) They are cheap and easily available.
(d) They protect us from electric shock.

16. A/an _____ provides us with electricity. [1]

(a) Fire station
(b) Lightening station
(c) Power station
(d) Electric station

17. You are given two cuboids A and B. As you bring them closer, they get attracted to each other. So, you can conclude that [1]

1. They both can be magnets, or
2. Any one of them can be a magnet and the other can be magnetic material.

(a) Only statement 1 is correct.
(b) Only statement 2 is correct.
(c) Both statements are false.
(d) Both statements are correct.

18. If we cut this magnet into two halves, then which of the following statements is not true? [1]

(a) Each part will behave like a magnet.
(b) Each part will have two poles.
(c) Each part will have only one pole.
(d) Both parts will have same magnetic strength.

19. How should the magnets be stored so that they do not become weak? [1]

(a) Magnets should be kept in pairs with their like poles on the opposite side separated by a piece of iron.
(b) Magnets should be kept in pairs with their like poles on the same side separated by a piece of wood.
(c) Magnets should be kept in pairs with their unlike poles on the same side separated by a piece of wood.
(d) Magnets should be kept in pairs with their unlike poles on the opposite side separated by a piece of wood.

20. You can make your own magnet by [1]

(a) A flow of electricity
(b) Rubbing one magnet over a magnetic substance again and again
(c) Keeping magnetic material in the vicinity of a strong magnet
(d) All the above

SECTION B

21. We use water for various purposes in our homes. How do we get this water in our homes? [2]

22. Which term is used to describe the following concepts: [2]
(a) Presence of specific features or certain habits, which enable a plant or an animal to live in its surroundings.
(b) The non-living things of a habitat such as water, soil, light etc.

23. Identify the garbage formed after use in the following cases: [2]
(a) Purchasing a packet of your favourite biscuits
(b) Eating banana
(c) Sharpening pencils
(d) A plastic toy gets broken

24. Write any two features of mountains, plants or trees. [2]

25. Name and explain the process that is being done in the given picture. [2]

26. A potter makes clay pots using potter's wheel. These pots are dried and then baked. Identify the reversible and irreversible changes that take place in the process. [2]

27. Why does a lump of cotton wool shrink in water? [2]

28. Why the electric bulb is evacuated and filled with a chemically inactive gas like nitrogen? [2]

29. Who discovered magnets? Where was the magnets discovered for the first time? [2]

30. Why copper and aluminium are used for making wires? [2]

SECTION C

31. [4]

(a) Are seeds living or non-living? Cite an example to support your answer.

(b)

i. Write two ways in which plants carry out excretion?

ii. Enlist the two important factors of any habitat.

32. Mention any four adaptations that help aquatic animals to survive. [4]

33. [4]

i. Who collects the garbage from the bins placed in our surroundings? Where do they carry this garbage?

ii. How compost is useful for plants?

34. [4]

(a) Give reasons for the following:

i. Sea water is not fit for drinking.

ii. The source of tap water in homes is usually a lake or a river.

iii. Water kept in shade also gradually evaporates during daytime.

(b) How is salt obtained in salt pans?

35. Explain how will you separate a mixture of salt, sand and water? Can decantation be used for separating a mixture of kerosene and petrol? Give reasons for your answer. [4]

36. [4]

(a) What is the difference between expansion and contraction?

(b) Why is the iron blade in soil-digging tools heated to fix to a wooden handle?

37. [4]

(a) Describe the composition of air.

(b) Composition of air changes slightly from place to place? Explain.

(c) State one use of each of the major components of air.

38. [4]

(a) When does the electric cell stop producing electricity?

(b) Name four electrical gadgets that have inbuilt switches.

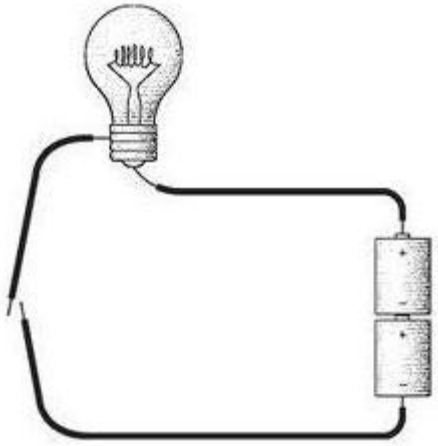
39. [4]

(a) You are given two similar steel bars one of which is a magnet. What else would you require to test which of the given steel bars is a magnet?

(b) How is the magnetic compass used to know the directions of a place?

40. [4]

(a) What type of circuit is shown in the given figure? Will the bulb glow in such a arrangement? Give reasons for your answer.

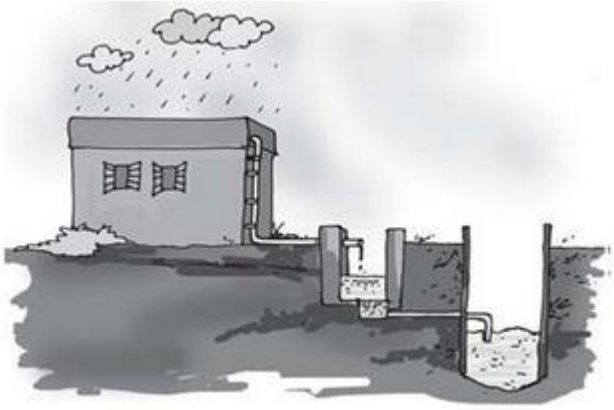


(b) Which is the negative terminal in an electric cell?

SECTION D

41.

(a) Which technique is depicted in the below figure? Explain it in brief [5]



(b) Why should we conserve water?

42. Describe briefly the steps for recycling paper. [5]

43. The gas M is colourless and odourless having a slightly sour taste which is a minor component of air. It is moderately soluble in water. This gas neither burns nor supports burning. It rather extinguishes a burning fire. If there were no gas M in air, there would be no animals or plants on the Earth. [5]

(a) Identify gas M.

(b) What is the percentage of gas M in air?

(c) State two ways in which gas M is added to air.

(d) Why is gas M important for the existence of all life?

44. [5]

(a) How are magnets used to separate metal wastes such as iron junk from garbage?

(b) How should we store bar magnets?