

Goa Board
Class VI Science
Term 1
Sample Paper - 2

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

General Instructions:

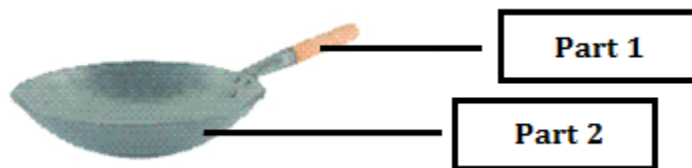
1. The question paper consists of 44 questions and is divided into four sections, A, B, C and D.
 2. All questions are compulsory.
 3. Section A comprises question numbers 1 to 20. These are multiple choice questions carrying one mark each. You are to select one most appropriate response out of the four provided options.
 4. Section B comprises question numbers 21 to 30. These are SAQs carrying two marks each.
 5. Section C comprises question numbers 31 to 40. These are SAQs carrying four marks each.
 6. Section D comprises question numbers 41 to 44. These are SAQs carrying five marks each.
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SECTION A

- Q.1** Which part of the flower protects it in the bud form? (1)
- A. Androecium
 - B. Gynoecium
 - C. Calyx
 - D. Corolla
- Q.2** Sunlight helps in building up of which form of vitamin? (1)
- A. Vitamin E
 - B. Vitamin C
 - C. Vitamin A
 - D. Vitamin D
- Q.3** Butter and cream are obtained from (1)
- A. Grains
 - B. Fruits
 - C. Plants
 - D. Milk

- Q.4** Water vapour comes out of leaves during (1)
- A. Venation
 - B. Flow of minerals
 - C. Starch formation
 - D. Transpiration
- Q.5** The animal whose movement is usually termed 'creeping' is (1)
- A. Cockroach
 - B. Snail
 - C. Snake
 - D. Fish
- Q.6** The lower bones of the lower arm are (1)
- A. Tibia and fibula
 - B. Femur and humerus
 - C. Ulna and radius
 - D. Humerus and radius
- Q.7** Name the part of the jute plant from which jute is obtained. (1)
- A. Leaf
 - B. Root
 - C. Fruit
 - D. Stem
- Q.8** Which of the following techniques uses the device known as 'charkha'? (1)
- A. Weaving
 - B. Spinning
 - C. Combing
 - D. Ginning
- Q.9** During which season is the jute plant cultivated? (1)
- A. Rainy
 - B. Winter
 - C. Summer
 - D. Spring
- Q.10** A metal surface which is freshly rubbed and cleaned using a sand paper is (1)
- A. Lustrous
 - B. Non-lustrous
 - C. Black
 - D. Brown

Q.11 Select the part which is made of metal? (1)



- A. Part 1
- B. Part 2
- C. Parts 1 and 2
- D. None

Q.12 You are given buttons of different colours. On what basis will you group them? (1)

- A. Based on size
- B. Based on colour
- C. Based on shape
- D. Based on number of holes

Q.13 What happens when we add chalk powder in water? (1)

- A. Chalk powder does not dissolve in water.
- B. Chalk powder disappears in water.
- C. Chalk powder dissolves in water.
- D. Water becomes blue in colour.

Q.14 A piece of an iron rod is used to measure lengths and distances in _____ objects. (1)

- A. Broken
- B. Straight
- C. Curved
- D. Irregular

Q.15 In the following, which one is the longest distance? (1)

- A. Delhi to Mumbai
- B. New Delhi to New York
- C. Your home to the market
- D. Earth to Moon

Q.16 When is a body said to be in motion? (1)

- A. It moves in a straight line.
- B. It moves in a circular path.
- C. It moves in a swinging motion.
- D. All of the above.

- Q.17** The zero mark of a ruler is broken, and the length of a box is measured from the 2 cm mark of the ruler. The length measured is 20 cm. What is the actual length of the box? (1)
- A. 20 cm
 - B. 18 cm
 - C. 22 cm
 - D. None of the above
- Q.18** Which of the following is a transparent object? (1)
- A. Wood
 - B. Stone
 - C. Water
 - D. Paper
- Q.19** The score card is seen through a pinhole camera during a cricket match. If a player hits a six, then the observer will see a score card of (1)
- A. 9
 - B. 6
 - C. Laterally inverted 9
 - D. Laterally inverted 6
- Q.20** To make a wall reflect as much light as possible, you should colour it (1)
- A. White
 - B. Black
 - C. Yellow
 - D. Red

SECTION B

- Q.21** What is the difference between a climber and a creeper? (2)
- Q.22** How will you test the presence of starch in food? (2)
- Q.23**
- (i) What are hip bones called? What is their role? (2)
 - (ii) What is the role of the rib cage?
- Q.24** How can you make seeds sprout? (2)
- Q.25** Classify the following fibres as natural and synthetic: (2)
cotton, nylon, acrylic, wool
- Q.26** Can you perform the process of spinning from a cotton ball with your hands? How? (2)

Q.27 Write any two points of difference between transparent and opaque materials. (2)

Q.28 If you are sitting in a moving bus, are you at rest or in motion? (2)

Q.29 Why we cannot see our image in a white paper? (2)

Q.30 How can a pinhole be used to see the image of the Sun? (2)

SECTION C

Q.31 What is roughage? Write its function in our body. Name two sources of roughage in our food. (4)

Q.32

- (i) Which part of the plant produces food and how?
- (ii) What is the difference between reticulate venation and parallel venation? (4)

Q.33

- (i) What is the importance of bristles present on the earthworm's body?
- (ii) Describe the movement pattern of a snail in brief. (4)

Q.34

- (i) What is a pivot joint? Give one example. (4)
- (ii) State any two adaptations of birds which enable them to fly.

Q.35 What is meant by hard materials and soft materials? Give two examples of each. (4)

Q.36 What are fibres? What are fibres obtained from plants and animals called? Give any four examples of these fibres. (4)

Q.37 How will you distinguish between cotton, wool, silk and synthetic fabrics? Explain. (4)

Q.38 (4)

- (i) What type of motion is performed by the needle of a sewing machine?
- (ii) Write any three units used in the international system of measurement. Also specify what these units measure.

Q.39 (4)

- (i) A text is sometimes deliberately displayed in its mirror image. Can you cite one such example? Why is this done?
- (ii) What do you mean by rectilinear propagation of light?

Q.40 Give the characteristics of an image in a pinhole camera. (4)

SECTION D

Q.41 (5)

- (i) Name the main parts of a flower.
- (ii) What is the main function of a flower?
- (iii) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of a flower and label its main parts.

Q.42 (5)

- (i) What is the backbone?
- (ii) What is the scientific name of the backbone?
- (iii) Write the main functions of the backbone.

Q.43

P, Q and R are the three gaseous components of air. Gases P and Q can dissolve in the water of rivers, lakes and seas, but gas R does not dissolve in water. The organisms S which live in the water use gas P dissolved in water to make their food by the process of photosynthesis. All the organisms which live in water use gas Q dissolved in water for releasing energy from food. Gas R is the major component of air. (5)

- (i) What are gases P, Q and R?
- (ii) Name the organisms S.
- (iii) Name a gas like R which does not dissolve in water.

Q. 44 Explain how a periscope can help to see a tree behind a wall which cannot be seen directly. (5)