

**Goa Board
Class VI Science
Term 1
Sample Paper – 4 Solution**

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 100

SECTION A

1. **Ans.** Correct Option: [C]
Solution: Iron is required to make haemoglobin in red blood cells.
2. **Ans.** Correct Option: [A]
Solution: Hen is an omnivore.
3. **Ans.** Correct Option: [B]
Solution: Reticulate venation is observed in the leaves of a rose plant.
4. **Ans.** Correct Option: [D]
Solution: There is a link between the root system and the leaf venation of a plant.
5. **Ans.** Correct Option: [D]
Solution: The body of a snail has a hard covering called the shell.
6. **Ans.** Correct Option: [A]
Solution: Pivot joints show rotating movements.
7. **Ans.** Correct Option: [A]
Solution: The turban is an unstitched cloth used by people nowadays too.
8. **Ans.** Correct Option: [D]
Solution: Wool is obtained from animals having a soft woolly covering on their body.
9. **Ans.** Correct Option: [A]
Solution: A large number of fibres make up yarn, and yarn forms fabric.
10. **Ans.** Correct Option: [C]
Solution: A metal key sinks in water.

11. Ans. Correct Option: [D]

Solution: Both brick and sand do not belong to the category of metal.

12. Ans. Correct Option: [A]

Solution: Nail and hammer both are made of metal.

13. Ans. Correct Option: [C]

Solution: Lemon juice is soluble in water, and hence, it dissolves in water. Mustard oil, kerosene and coconut oil are insoluble in water.

14. Ans. Correct Option: [D]

Solution: The wheels of a moving car are in both rectilinear and circular motion.

15. Ans. Correct Option: [D]

Solution: The goalpost is not in motion.

16. Ans. Correct Option: [D]

Solution: Even if the zero mark of the scale is damaged, some other mark may be used accordingly to take the measurement.

17. Ans. Correct Option: [C]

Solution: The shadow is always black in colour irrespective of the colour of the object.

18. Ans. Correct Option: [C]

Solution: Except glass, all others are opaque objects.

19. Ans. Correct Option: [A]

Solution: The image of the candle looks real, is inverted and is smaller.

20. Ans. Correct Option: [C]

Solution: The right side of the object appears as the left side in the image formed by a plane mirror.

SECTION B

21.Ans. The loss of vision in darkness is called night blindness. It is caused by the deficiency of vitamin A.

22.Ans.

- (i) Fixed joint
- (ii) Hinge joint

23.Ans.

- (i) Groundnut and mustard seeds are called oilseeds because they are used to extract edible oils which are used for cooking food.
- (ii) Herbivores consume only plants and plant products, whereas carnivores feed on other animals only.

24.Ans.

- (i) Shrubs have hard stems, whereas herbs have tender ones.
- (ii) Branches are common in shrubs but not in herbs.
- (iii) Shrubs are taller than herbs.

25.Ans. Jute plants are harvested at the flowering stage. The stocks or stems are cut close to the ground and are then tied into bundles and soaked in water for few days. This method of soaking is called retting. It softens the tissues and permits the fibres to be separated.

26.Ans.

Lustrous materials	Non-lustrous materials
Gold earrings	Plastic bag
Copper wire	Newspaper

27.Ans.

- (i) Material A is soft because it can be compressed easily.
- (ii) Material B is hard because it cannot be compressed easily.

28.Ans.

- (i) Take ten one rupee coins and stack them in a pile.
- (ii) Measure the thickness of this pile using a centimetre ruler.
- (iii) Divide the thickness by 10 to get the thickness of 1 one rupee coin.

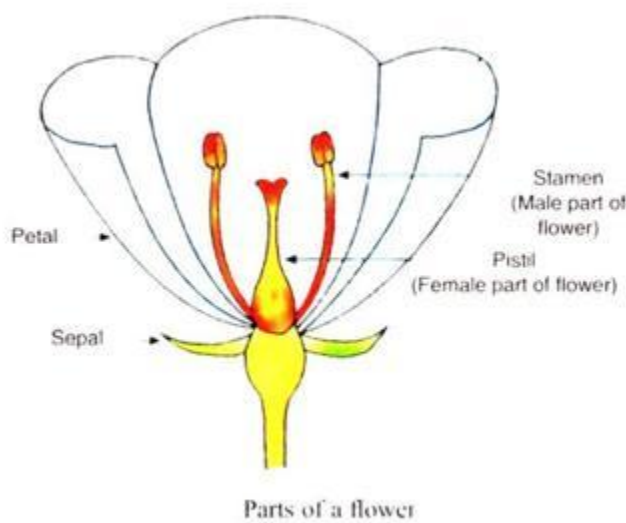
$$\text{Thickness of 1 coin} = \frac{\text{Total thickness of coins}}{\text{Number of coins}}$$

29.Ans. $1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$
 $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$
 So, $1 \text{ km} = 100000 \text{ cm}$
 Hence, $1 \text{ cm} = 1/100000 \text{ km}$
 $= 0.00001 \text{ km}$

30.Ans. Light cannot be reflected from a transparent object because a transparent object allows light to pass through.

SECTION C

31.Ans.



32.Ans. Water is needed by our body

- (i) To transport digested food to the body cells.
- (ii) To get rid of waste products from our body.
- (iii) To control and regulate the temperature of the body.
- (iv) To transport important chemicals such as hormones around the body.

33.Ans.

- (i) Bristles are tiny hair-like projections which help the earthworm's body to get a good grip on the ground, which eventually helps in its movement.
- (ii) A snail moves around by a muscular structure called the foot. The gradual movement of the snail body involves the expansion and contraction of the muscles of the foot.

34.Ans.

- (i) The skull is made of many bones which are joined together. It encloses and protects an important part of the body, the brain.
- (ii) Discs of cartilage are present between various vertebrae of the backbone. These discs allow the vertebrae to move slightly and enable the backbone to bend forwards and backwards.

35.Ans.

- (i) A thin, thread-like strand from which cloth is made is called fibre.
- (ii) Yarn is a 'spun thread' which is used for making clothes.
- (iii) A fabric is made of yarn (or threads) woven together.
Fibres are converted to yarn by the process of spinning. Fabric is then made of yarn by the process of weaving or knitting.

36.Ans. The fibres which are obtained from natural sources like plants and animals are called natural fibres.

The fibres which are prepared from chemical substances in industry are called synthetic fibres.

Examples of natural fibres: Silk and cotton

Examples of synthetic fibres: Nylon and polyester

37.Ans.

- (i) The matter of which an object is made is called material.
Examples: Paper, wood, rubber
- (ii) Materials made of wood: Cricket bat, table
Materials made of metal: Pressure cooker, one rupee coin

38.Ans. A unit of measurement which has a fixed value and which does not change from person to person or from place to place is called a standard unit of length. It is necessary to have standard units of measurements for the sake of uniformity in measurements. The SI unit of length is metre (m).

39.Ans. The shadow of an object has the following characteristics:

- (i) The shadow of an object is erect (same side up as the object).
- (ii) The shadow of an object is real (because it can be formed on a screen).
- (iii) Irrespective of the colour of the object, the shadow is always black.
- (iv) The shadow can be smaller than the object, equal to the object or bigger than the object.

40.Ans.

(a)

- (i) The two plane mirrors are arranged parallel to one another, and their reflecting surfaces face each other.
- (ii) Each plane mirror makes an angle of 45° with respect to the ends (or sides) of the tube.

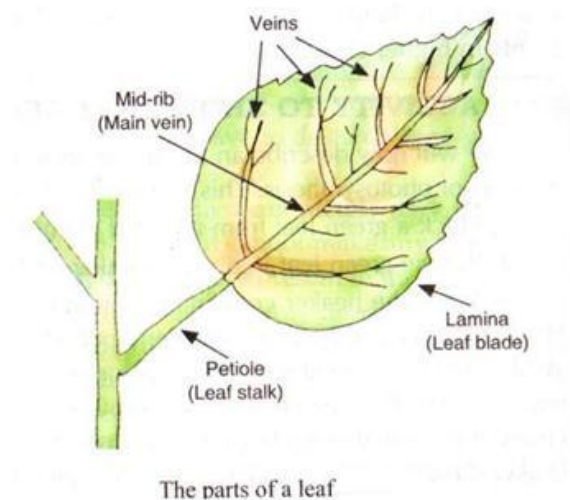
(b)

- (i) Virtual image
- (ii) Real image
- (iii) Virtual image
- (iv) Real image

SECTION D

41.Ans.

- (i) The leaf is a thin, broad, flat and green part of a plant which is attached to the stem.
- (ii)



(iii) Functions of leaves:

- (a) To make food for the plant.
- (b) To help get rid of excess water from the plant through transpiration.
- (c) To carry out photosynthesis and respiration in plants.

42.Ans.

- (i) The bony framework inside our body is called the skeleton.
- (ii) Functions of the skeleton:
 - (a) It holds the whole body together and gives it shape.
 - (b) It protects many delicate internal organs of the body.
 - (c) It provides numerous points for the attachment of the muscles of the body.
 - (d) Along with muscles, the skeleton helps in the movement of body parts and in locomotion.

43.Ans.

- (i) Materials which allow light to pass through are called transparent materials.
Examples: Water, glass
Materials which allow only some light rays to pass through but scatter other light rays are called translucent materials.
Examples: Butter paper, muddy water
Materials which do not allow light to pass through are called opaque materials.
Examples: Cardboard, metals
- (ii) We cannot see behind a wall because it is made of brick, an opaque material.

44.Ans.

- (a)
 - (i) Bus, train
 - (ii) Ship, boat
 - (iii) Aeroplane, helicopter
- (b) Similarity: The bicycle wheel has rotational motion, and the ceiling fan also has rotational motion.
Difference: The bicycle has rectilinear motion due to which it moves from one place to another, but the ceiling fan does not have rectilinear motion and remains at the same place.