

# CBSE Sample Paper

## Science Set - B

### Class 6

**Total marks: 90**

**Time allotted: 3 hours**

**Maximum Marks: 90**

1. The question paper comprises of two Sections A and B. You are to attempt both the sections.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in all the four questions of five marks category. Only one option in such questions is to be attempted.
4. All questions of section A and all questions of section B are to be attempted separately.
5. Question numbers 1 to 10 in section A are one mark questions. These are to be answered in one word or one sentence.
6. Question numbers 11 to 20 are two marks questions to be answered in about 30 words each.
7. Question numbers 21 to 30 are three marks questions, to be answered in about 50 words each.
8. Question numbers 31 to 34 are five marks question to be answered in about 70 words each.
9. Question numbers 35 to 44 in section B are multiple choice questions, based on practical skills. Each question is a one mark question. You are to choose one most appropriate response out of the four provided to you.

## Section – A

- 1) What are artificial sources of light?
- 2) How many mm are there in 1 cm<sup>3</sup> ?
- 3) Which cereal-fields have rows of plant?
- 4) How will you prevent the deficiency diseases?
- 5) Write the name of two objects, which are made of same material.
- 6) Name two different types of oil obtained from plant seeds.
- 7) What is measurement?
- 8) In which nutrient is dal rich?
- 9) The plant with following type of root is likely to have which kind of venation in it's leaves?
- 10) Name one state of India where cotton is grown.
- 11) Stone, thermocol, milk, iron piece, sugar, cork  
From the above list, pick the objects which will  
(i) float on water(ii)dissolve in water
- 12) What is the function of proteins in our body? Name the protein present in blood.
- 13) Give two effects of light on plant?
- 14) The height of a person is 1.65 m. Express it into cm and mm.
- 15) Why is more than one dish preferred in single meal? Write a reason besides taste.
- 16) While measuring the length of a knitting needle, the reading of the scale at one end is 3.0 cm and on the other end is 33.1 cm. What is the length of needle?
- 17) Name any two methods, which are used to separate:  
(a) Solid-solid mixtures

(b) Liquid-solid mixtures

**18)** What are the possible ways by which you can convert a transparent glass sheet into a translucent sheet.

**19)** Label the parts of plant shown in the diagram below.

**20)** Name two hand operated devices used for spinning. Also, name the person who made charkha popular.

**21)**

(i) Name the places in India where jute is cultivated.

(ii) Name the season when jute is cultivated.

(iii) Write one use of jute.

**22)** Describe three rules to measure length.

**23)** What are the properties that are exhibited by light?

**24)** What are dietary fibres? Explain its importance in our body.

**25)** Classify the following on three different bases (on the basis of their properties).

Wood, Glass, Paper, Copper, Sugar

**26)** How do we obtain sprouts? How are they beneficial for health?

**27)** Differentiate between creepers and climbers.

**28)** (a) Suppose you have a test tube filled with white powder which can be either common salt or chalk. Without tasting it how will you find out if it is chalk or salt?

(b) How will you separate a mixture of saw dust and sugar?

**29)** Give the basis of characterising different types of plant using any one salient feature.

**30)** Name the different sources of food? Give two examples of fats obtained from each source.

**31)** Explain about the construction of pin hole camera. How it should be used?

**OR**

Explain about solar eclipse and lunar eclipse. Also, give the ray diagrams.

**32)** (i) Name two processes used for making fabric from yarn.

(ii) Name the process used for making yarn from fibre.

(iii) Name two fibres obtained from plants.

**OR**

Classify the following as natural fibres and synthetic fibres: Acrylic, Wool, Jute, Polyester, Rayon. Give reasons also.

**33)** Vicky wants to construct a study table. He was provided with the following materials.

1. Wooden base of length 1 m.
2. Iron nails of length 3 cm each.
3. Iron pipe of length 2 decimeter.
4. Foot rest of length 1.5 feet.
5. Mica sheet of length 50 inches.

Now, suppose you are asked to add all these lengths. What correct method would you use to get the total length?

**OR**

Describe about the three different types of motion. Give examples.

**34)** Can you sort the following objects in different groups? Give reasons also.

- (i) 50 yellow coloured T-shirts of same size of same company.
- (ii) Your kitchen having 10 packets of 1 L full cream milk of Amul purchased from different shops.
- (iii) 100 pens of same shape but different colours.
- (iv) Paper napkins of same packet.
- (v) All news papers of March 2010 kept in your store room.

Describe the materials under the following headings with example of each:

- (i) Appearance
- (ii) Hardness
- (iii) Solubility
- (iv) Transparency
- (v) Floating property

## Section - B

**35)** On adding a few drops of concentrated nitric acid on crushed food and then heating, colour of food turns yellow, it indicates the presence of

- (A) carbohydrates.
- (B) proteins.
- (C) fats.
- (D) vitamins.

**36)** On soaking moong seeds in water for 4 to 5 days, they develop

- (A) fibres.
- (B) sprouts.
- (C) leaves.
- (D) flowers.

**37)** Motion of a car on a straight road is an example of

- (A) rotatory motion.
- (B) rectilinear motion.

(C) circular motion.

(D) periodic motion.

**38)** Husk is separated from grains by

(A) winnowing.

(B) threshing.

(C) filtration.

(D) churning.

**39)** When a bus is passing by a standing man , then we can say that

(A) the bus is in motion.

(B) the man is in motion.

(C) both are in motion.

(D) both are at rest.

**40)** A pin hole camera is based on the phenomenon of

(A) reflection of light.

(B) refraction of light.

(C) rectilinear propagation of light.

(D) both reflection and refraction of light.

**41)** Bay leaves, pepper, turmeric and cloves make a group of

(A) cereals.

(B) fruits.

(C) spices.

(D) pulses.

**42)** Cotton bolls are

(A) fruits of cotton plant.

(B) roots of cotton plant.

(C) leaves of cotton plant.

(D) branches of cotton plant.

**43)** In a fish curry, the ingredients except fish, obtained from animals and plants are respectively

(A) water, ghee.

(B) ghee, spices.

(C) spices, salt.

(D) salt, fish.

**44)** The most commonly used plants in making ayurvedic medicines are

(A) herbs.

(B) shrubs.

(C) climbers.

(D) trees.