

CBSE Sample Paper

Science Set- A

Class 6

Total marks: 90

1. The question paper comprises of two sections A and B. You are to attempt both the groups.
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 sections A and all questions of sections B are to be attempted separately.
5. Question numbers 1 to 10 in sections 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 sections 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.

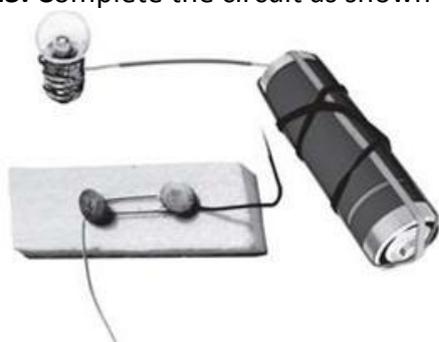
Time allotted: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90

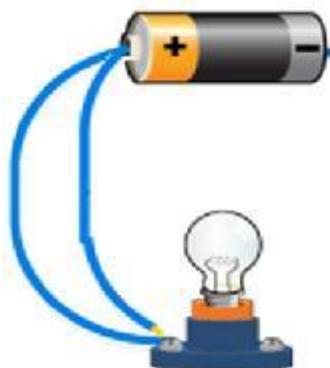
Section - A

1. What happens when the north pole of a magnet is placed near the north pole of another magnet? (1 Marks)
2. It was observed that a pencil sharpener gets attracted by both the poles of a magnet, although its body is made of plastic. Name a material that might have been used to make some part of it. (1 Marks)
3. How do the redworms grind the food? (1 Marks)
4. What is evaporation? (1 Marks)

5. Why do we get an electric shock? (1 Marks)
6. What is atmosphere? (1 Marks)
7. What is papier- mache? (1 Marks)
8. The shape of a paper sheet changes when you make an aeroplane from it. Can you reverse this change? (1 Marks)
9. Why are birds so light in weight? (1 Marks)
10. Name the joint which allows the movement in four directions. (1 Marks)
11. Name two magnetic and two non-magnetic materials. (2 Marks)
12. Is garbage disposal the responsibility of the government? (2 Marks)
13. Complete the circuit as shown in figure to make the bulb glow? (2 Marks)



14. What are insulators? Give one example. (2 Marks)
15. Mention two uses of air. (2 Marks)
16. What do the biotic and abiotic components include? (2 Marks)
17. How do rats and snake escape the intense heat of the desert? (2 Marks)
18. How many types of the dustbin are normally provided by the municipalities? (2 Marks)
19. Define the following (2 Marks)
 - (i) Transpiration
 - (ii) Cloud
20. What is a slow change? Give example. (2 Marks)
21. Write any three features that a deer has to protect itself from its predators. (3 Marks)
22. Will this bulb glow in the circuit which is shown in the figure below? Give reasons for your answer. (3 Marks)



23. Few iron nails and screws got mixed with the wooden shavings while a carpenter was working with them. How can you help him in getting the nails and screws back from the scrap without wasting his time in searching with his hands? (3 Marks)
24. Explain why air is considered a mixture? (3 Marks)
25. How can we conserve water? (3 Marks)
26. How does the packaging increase the amount of garbage? (3 Marks)
27. Some bags of cement lying on the floor get wet due to the leakage of tap water in the room. The next day, they are kept in the sunshine. Do you think the changes, which have occurred in the cement could be reversed? (3 Marks)
28. Explain the structure of vertebral column. (3 Marks)
29. (a) What is the similarity between the shoulder bones and pelvic bones? (3 Marks)
(b) Why are joints important in a body? (3 Marks)
30. What types of cells are used in calculators? What are the main advantages of using such type of cells? (3 Marks)
31. Where are the poles of bar magnet located? Suggest a method to locate them. (5 Marks)
Or
How is a compass used to find directions?
32. Describe the skeleton of cockroach. (5 Marks)
Or,
Name the structures which enclose and protect the following organs of our body .
a. Heart
b. Brain
c. Spinal cord
d. Lungs
e. Urinary bladder
33. List five activities that are possible due to presence of air. (5 Marks)

34. What kinds of changes occur in a burning candle? Give reasons.

Or,

(5 Marks)

Give reasons for each of the following-

- (a) Dissolving sugar in water is a reversible and physical change.
- (b) Rotation of a fan is a periodic change.
- (c) The cooking of food is a chemical change.
- (d) The melting of an ice candy is a reversible change.
- (e) Making statues out of plaster of Paris is an irreversible and chemical change.

Section - B

35. Due to directive property of magnets, a freely suspended bar magnet

Due to directive property of magnets, a freely suspended bar magnet

(1 Mark)

- (A) comes to rest in North-South direction.
- (B) attracts magnetic materials.
- (C) comes to rest in East-West direction.
- (D) repels non-magnetic materials.

36.

36) The structure made up of many bones in the head is called

(1 Mark)

- (A) cerebellum.
- (B) skeleton.
- (C) pelvis.
- (D) skull.

37.

37) Sewage waste is a type of

(1 Mark)

- (A) industrial waste.
- (B) domestic waste.
- (C) commercial waste.
- (D) agricultural waste.

38) A 'farmer's friend' is better known as a/an

(1 Mark)

- (A) sparrow.
- (B) oxe.
- (C) earthworm.
- (D) cow.

- 39)** Bursting of a cracker is a- (1 Mark)
- (A) Physical change.
 - (B) Fast change.
 - (C) Periodic change.
 - (D) Slow change.

- 40)** An electric meter in house gives the amount of consumption of (1 Mark)
- (A) water.
 - (B) heat.
 - (C) air.
 - (D) electricity.

- 41)** Refer to the diagram given in the figure below- (1 Mark)



The water is prevented from entering in the bottle because of

- (A) water.
- (B) paper.
- (C) air.
- (D) mercury

- 42)** See the given circuit below carefully. (1 Mark)



Here the bulb

- (A) will glow.

- (B) will not glow.
- (C) gets fused.
- (D) will glow first and then it will get fused.

43) Grasslands, forests, coastal and mountain regions are examples of (1 Mark)

- (A) terrestrial habitat.
- (B) aquatic habitat.
- (C) aerial habitat.
- (D) tundra.

(1 Marks)

44) Water droplets freeze in air and then fall on the surface of earth. They are known as

- (A) Fog.
- (B) Snow.
- (C) Mist.
- (D) Rain.