

CHAROTAR ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL – ANAND

First terminal exam 2019-20

Answer Key

Date:

Sub: Science

Std: 6th

Marks: 80

Section A

➤ Choose the correct option.

[6M]

- 1) A Parasite gets its food from _____
(c) the host
- 2) Spongy and bleeding gums are symptoms of _____
(b) scurvy
- 3) After harvesting, the grain of food crops are separated by _____
(a) threshing
- 4) Iron _____ on heating.
(c) expands
- 5) Bleaching removes _____ from the leaf.
(c) chlorophyll
- 6) Male reproductive part of a flower is called _____
(a) Stamen

➤ Fill in the blanks.

[3M]

- 7) Metals have lustre.
- 8) Milk is an animal product.
- 9) The stem of the tree is known as the trunk.

➤ Circle the odd ones.

[3M]

- 10) Mango Peepal gulmohor lemon
- 11) Toy kitten watch pencil
- 12) Stigma style filament ovary

➤ Match the following. Q. 13 to Q. 16

[4M]

- 13) Ginning (c) Separation of cotton fibres from seeds
- 14) Plant fibre (d) Cotton
- 15) Weaving (a) Converting yarn into cloth
- 16) Spinning (b) Making yarn from fibres

Section – B

➤ Very short question answer.

[20M]

17) Animals that eat only plants and plant products are called herbivores or herbivorous animals. Cows, goats, rabbits are some examples of herbivores.

OR

17) Animals that eat both the plant products and the flesh of other animals are called

omnivores or omnivorous animals. Humans, bears, rats are some examples of omnivores.

- 18) We need food to get
- Energy to work and play
 - Nutrients for the growth of our body.
 - Nutrients for the maintenance and repair of body cells and tissues.
 - Protection from diseases to keep us fit and healthy.
- 19) Most of the water needed by our body comes from drinking water and beverages like tea and coffee. We also get water from most food items we eat. For example, fruits, vegetables, meat and fish.
- 20) We wear clothes mainly to protect our bodies from weather conditions, such as heat, Cold and rain. We wear different types of clothes according to climate, occupation, Culture, traditions and daily needs.
- 21) Tumbler is not made with a piece of cloth because it is used to keep water and a cloth Tumbler cannot retain water.
- 22) The change that can be reversed easily by reversing the conditions to obtain a substance in its original form is called a reversible change.

OR

- 22) The change that cannot be reversed even by changing the conditions to obtain a substance back in its original form is called an irreversible change.
- 23) The time period for which a living organism remains alive is called its lifespan. The average lifespan of human is 65 -80 years.
- 24) A solution in which no more substance can be dissolved, at a given temperature, is called a saturated solution.

OR

- 24) The process of increasing the rate of sedimentation in a suspension, by adding some chemicals to it, is called loading.
- 25) Waste of plants : gums, resins and latex
Waste of animals : urea, carbon dioxide, uric acid
- 26) Plants with reticulate venation in their leaves have tap roots whereas those with Parallel venation have fibrous roots.

Section - C

- Question and answer.

[24M]

- 27) The food problem in our country can be solved by the following ways:
- i) We should grow more food crops by using modern methods of farming.
 - ii) We should store the food grains properly, so that they are not eaten by pests like rats, insects and birds, or spoiled by micro-organisms.
 - iii) We should not waste food in any way. Overeating leads to obesity. We should not take more food than we can eat. We should consume all the food we take on our plate. A large amount of food is wasted due to poor management at parties and other social functions.
- 28) There are two main types of carbohydrates. I) Sugars II) Starch.

I) Sugars : Sugars are simple carbohydrates found in the form of glucose and fructose. They have a sweet taste. They provide instant energy.

II) Starch : Starch is a complex carbohydrate. It is the reserve food material of plants. Pure starch is a tasteless and odourless white powder. It provides energy comparatively slowly than sugars.

29) Cotton is used in following ways:

I) Cotton fibres are used for manufacturing clothes and linen. For example, socks, T-shirts

, bed sheets, etc. are generally made from cotton.

II) Cotton is blended with other fibres to make mixed fibres like terycot.

III) Guncotton, an explosive, is also made from cotton.

IV) Cotton is used to absorb blood and pus from wounds and for other medical purposes.

Or

29) Jute is the second most important fibre after cotton. It is used in following ways:

I) It is used for making gunny bags or sacks.

II) High quality jute is woven into curtains, carpets, chair coverings and packing for linoleum.

III) Shopping bags, table mats, jute beads and jewellery are also made up of jute.

IV) Jute bags are extensively used in packing cereals like wheat, jowar and maize.

30) Materials are of two types: natural and human made. The materials that are obtained from nature are known as natural materials. For example, wood. The materials which do not occur in nature, but are made by humans by combining two or more materials are called human-made materials. For example, plastic.

31) After filtration, the clear liquid that passes through the filter paper and collects in the beaker kept below the funnel is called filtrate.

The particles that cannot pass through the filter paper and remain behind on the filter paper are called residue.

Or

31) 1. The process of settling down of heavier insoluble particles at the bottom of a liquid is called sedimentation.

2. The process of pouring out a clear liquid from a vessel, without disturbing the sediment, is called decantation.

3. The process of changing vapour into its liquid state on cooling is called condensation.

32) Freezing of water, ironing of a shirt, knitting of a sweater, and folding of paper are reversible changes:

Burning of coal, digestion of food, baking of a chapati, and rusting of iron are irreversible changes.

33) A group of similar cells that perform a particular function is called a tissue.

A group of tissues which work together to perform a particular function is called an organ.

34) Herbs: sunflower, tomato, mustard, banana

Shrubs: china rose, lemon, rose plant

Trees: mango, gulmahor, neem

Section - D

➤ Long questions and answers.

[20M]

35) Marasmus has the following symptoms.

- I) Body becomes very lean and thin, and so weak that the child may not be able to move.
- II) Skin becomes dry, thin and wrinkled.
- III) Ribs become very prominent.
- IV) Unable to digest and absorb food and may suffer from diarrhoea.

Or

35) The overeating of fat-rich foods leads to an overweight condition. This condition is called Obesity.

Junk foods like burgers, chips and soft drinks contain large amount of fats and sugars. Due to lack of physical activity, fats get accumulated in the body and cause obesity. Obesity may cause various cardiovascular diseases, like hypertension and arteriosclerosis.

36) We can find whether a material is lustrous and non – lustrous by rubbing their surface with sand paper or by observing their freshly cut surface. If they have shine on their surface, they are lustrous. For example, gold coin, silver chain, etc. if they do not have shine on their surfaces, they are non-lustrous. For example, plastic bottle, cotton shirt, etc.

37) Homogeneous mixture is a mixture in which the constituents are uniformly distributed and each part of the mixture has the same properties. For example, salt dissolves in water to form a homogeneous mixture. Particles of salt and water are uniformly distributed and each part of the mixture has the same properties.

Heterogeneous mixture is a mixture in which the constituents do not get mixed uniformly and each part of the mixture has different properties. For example, sand and sawdust form a heterogeneous mixture. Each part of the mixture has different properties.

OR

37)(a) The solubility of a saturated solution increases with the rise of temperature. This means, by heating we can dissolve more solution in a saturated solution.

- (b) When the saturated solution of a substance is cooled, the solubility of the substance decreases and some of the dissolved substances separate in the form of crystals.

38)

S.No.	Parameters	Physical change	Chemical change
1.	Formation of a new substance	No new substances are formed.	New substances with different Properties are formed.
2.	Chemical composition Of the substance	Chemical composition remains the same before and after	Chemical composition of the substance changes. So,

		the change.	new substances are formed.
3.	Nature of the change	Most of the physical changes are Temporary and can easily be Reversed.	Most of the chemical changes are permanent and cannot be reversed easily.
4.	Change properties in	Only physical properties change.	Both physical and chemical Properties change.

39)

S.No.	Living Things	Non-living things
1	Living things are made up Of cells.	Non-living things are not made up of cells.
2	Living things can move on their own.	Non-living things cannot Move on their own.
3	Living things have a definite Lifespan.	Non-living things do not Have a definite lifespan.
4	Living things reproduce.	Non-living things do not Reproduce.