

Charotar English Medium School, Anand

First Terminal Examination -2018

Date: 23-10-2018

Std:6th

Sub:Science

Marks:80

PART-A

***Mcqs:**

[40]

1)Honeybees feed upon the nectar of the flower .Honeybee is _____ -

- (a)a herbivore (b)a carnivore (c)an omnivore (d)a parasite

2)The colour of the structures grown out from the sprouted seeds is _____

- (a)black (b)white (c)red (d)green

3)Which of these provide energy?

- (a)fats (b)proteins (c)starch (d)vitamins

4)Which of the following is a good source of vitamin C?

- (a)milk (b)egg yolk (c)meat (d)citrus fruits

5)Excessive loss of water from the body tissues is called _____

- (a)hydration (b)dehydration (c)deficiency (d)evaporation

6)For the test of proteins we add _____ solution along with caustic soda solution

- (a)copper sulphate (b)magnesium sulphate (c)calcium sulphate (d)iodine

7)Which type of soil is good for the growth of cotton plant ?

- (a)loamy soil (b)red soil (c)black soil (d)laterite soil

8)In which of the following single yarn is used to move to make a piece of fabric?

- (a)weaving (b)knitting (c)ginning (d)spinning

9)Roller gin is used for _____

- (a)weaving (b)spinning (c)ginning (d)sewing

10)Which of the following is made up of metal?

- (a)book (b)copper rod (c)wooden chair (d)eraser

11)which of the following gases is soluble in water ?

(a)nitrogen (b)oxygen (c)hydrogen (d)methane

12)Freshly cut surface of _____ shines.

(a)cotton (b)jute (c)aluminum (d)wood

13)In the mixture of sand and water the layer of sand is called _____

(a)decant (b)filtrate (c)sediment (d)distillate

14)What is the process of changing vapour into liquid on cooling called?

(a)evaporation (b)condensation(c)filtration (d)sedimentation

15)After harvesting the grains of food crops are separated by _____ -

(a)threshing (b)hand picking (c)winnowing (d)sieving

16)Which of the following is a human made change?

(a)change of season (b)ripening of fruits (c)weaving of cloth (d)flowering of plants

17)Which of the following can not be reversed?

(a)wet clothes to dry clothes (b)ice cream to melted ice cream

(c)woollen yarn to knitted sweater (d)grains to flour

18)Which of the following is not a unicellular organism?

(a)Amoeba (b)bacteria (c)paramecium (d)earthworm

19)Insects and fishes respire through ___&___ respectively.

(a)spiracles,gills (b)lungs,gills (c)gills,stomata (d)lungs,spiracles

20)which of the following is not a product of excretion?

(a)carbon dioxide (b)urine (c)energy (d)sweat

21)Which among the following is non living?

(a)dog,cat,toy (b)bag,toy,stone(c)stone,snail,cat (d)cat,snail,dog

22)Any change in the surroundings of an organism to which it responds is _____

(a)sensitivity (b)stimulus (c)lifespan (d)growth

23)Rhizobium bacteria fix _____ in the soil.

(a)Oxygen (b)carbon dioxide (c)nitrogen (d)Hydrogen

- 24)The part of a stem where a leaf arises is called _____
(a)internode (b)node (c)bud (d)scale
- 25)Which of the following roots act like pillars and support the heavy spreading branches of banyan tree?
(a)Storage (b)prop (c)tap (d)fibrous
- 26)The flat green portion of the leaf is called _____
(a)Lamina (b)stalk (c)midrib (d)vein
- 27)which of the following are called the food factories of the plant?
(a)stems (b)fruits (c)roots (d)leaves
- 28)Female reproductive part of a flower is called
(a)Pollen (b)stamen (c)pistil (d)ovary
- 29)Bleaching removes ____ from the leaf.
(a)dust (b)germs (c)chlorophyll (d)water
- 30)After fertilization the ovules grow into _____
(a)fruits (b)seeds (c)leaves (d)stalks
- 31)The conditions essential for sprouting the seeds are _____
(a)Sunlight,water,air (b)Warmth & air
(c)only presence of sunlight (d)Soil & Sunlight
- 32)Foods rich in proteins are called _____ food.
(a)energy- giving (b)body-building (c)protective (d)nutritious
- 33)which of the following vitamins is necessary for normal growth of bones and teeth?
(a)Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
- 34)Which one is a source of fat?
(a)soyabean oil (b)apple (c)wheat (d)rice
- 35)Occurrence of day and night is all example of _____
(a)reversible change (b)natural change (c)human made change (d)chemical change
- 36)Animal moves _____

(a)To search their food (b)to search for shelter

(c)to escape from their enemies (d)all of these

37)Which of the following is not a product of excretion ?

(a)carbon dioxide (b)urine (c)energy (d)sweat

38)Which of the following is not the true?

(a)living things move in different ways (b)All living thing need sunlight to grow

(c)living things respond to stimuli in different ways (d)living things remove their waste products through excretion

39)The loss of water through stomata is called _____

(a)transpiration (b)transplantation (c)transition (d)transport

40)An object expand on _____

(a)cooling (b)heating (c)applying pressure (d)freezing

PART- B

Q-1 (A) Write definition (Any 04)

[04]

1)Venation (2)Irreversible Change (3)Saturation Solution

(4) Ginning (5) Herbivores

Q-1(B)Fill in the blanks

[06]

1)Honeybees store honey in their _____

2)Fish liver oil is a rich source of _____

3) _____ was used by Mahatma Gandhi for making thread or yarn.

4) Matter is made up of extremely small particles called _____

5) _____ & _____ can be used for separating insoluble solid from a liquid.

6)All animals get their food from plants & other animals and are called _____

Q-2(A)Very short answer questions.

[05]

1)Name two edible underground stems.

2) Why should we avoid fat rich foods?

3) Name two devices for making fabric from yarn.

4) Name a liquid that forms a separate layer on water.

5) Give an example from our daily life when the process of sedimentation & decantation is used.

Q-2(B) Answer the following questions

[05]

1) Neha's mother is sick. Neha makes vegetable soup for her mother & serves it to her.

(a) Can we get the vegetable back from the soup? What type of change does it represent?

(b) What value does Neha's action show?

2) Which of the following were once a part of living things?

Leather, wool, electric bulb, salt, mango, wooden table, metallic bucket.

3) How can you say that ginger is a modified stem?

4) Define carnivores. Give their two characteristics.

5) Why is roughage important for us?

Q-3 Answer the following question.

[14]

1) Give two cooking practices that lead to the loss of nutrients in our food.

2) Why do we wear clothes?

3) We put some sugar in a glass of water & stir. After some time the sugar disappears in water.

(a) Why did sugar disappear in water?

(b) What do we learn from this property of sugar which gets mixed with water?

4) (a) Why is water called the universal solvent?

(b) How can the solubility of a substance be increased in water?

5) What are the different ways to bring changes?

6) What is meant by respiration? Why is respiration essential for living organisms?

7) What is a pistil? Draw its labeled diagram.

Q-4 Answer the following questions in detail.

[06]

1) Describe the structure of a flower with the help of a well-labelled diagram.

2) (a) What is the common feature in living things and non-living things?

(b) Give any four differences between living things & non-living things?

3) Differentiate between physical changes & chemical changes ?

OR

3) How will you obtain clear water from a sample of muddy water ?

Best Of Luck

PART –A

- 1) **A- herbivore**
- 2) **B-white**
- 3) **C-carbohydrates**
- 4) **D-citrus fruits**
- 5) **B-dehydration**
- 6) **A-copper sulphate**
- 7) **C-Black soil**
- 8) **B-knitting**
- 9) **C-ginning**
- 10) **B-Copper rod**
- 11) **B-oxygen**
- 12) **C-aluminum**
- 13) **C-Sediment**
- 14) **B-condensation**
- 15) **A-threshing**
- 16) **C-weaving of cloth**
- 17) **D-grains to flour**
- 18) **D-earthworm**
- 19) **A-spiracles, gills**
- 20) **C-energy**
- 21) **C-aeroplane**
- 22) **B-stimulus**
- 23) **C-nitrogen**
- 24) **B-node**
- 25) **B-prop**
- 26) **A-lamina**
- 27) **D-leaves**
- 28) **C-pistil**
- 29) **C-chlorophyll**
- 30) **B-seeds**
- 31) **A-sunlight, water, air**
- 32) **B-body-building**
- 33) **D-vitamin-d**
- 34) **A-soyabean oil**
- 35) **B-natural change**
- 36) **D-all of these**
- 37) **C-energy**

- 38) B-all living thing need sunlight to grow
39) A-Transpiration
40) B-heating

PART B

Q-1(A) Definition: _____ **[04]**

1)Venation :The arrangement of veins on leaf blade or lamina is called venation.

2)Irreversible Change: The change that can not be reversed even by changing the conditions to obtain a substance back in its original form is called an irreversible change .

3)Saturation Solution:A solution in which no more substance can be dissolved at a given temperature is called saturation solution.

4)Ginning : The cotton fibres are separated from their seeds by the process called ginning.

5)Herbivores: Animals that eat only plants and plants products are called herbivores or herbivorous animals .

Q-1(B) Fill in the blanks: _____ **[06]**

(1)Hives(2)Vitamin D(3)Charkha(4)Atoms(5) Sedimentation & Decantation (6) Heterotrophic

Q-2(A) Answer the following question: _____ **[05]**

(1)Potato & Onion

2)We should avoid fat rich foods because overeating of fat rich foods leads to obesity .

3)Handloom , Powerloom

4)Kerosene oil

5)Water and oil ,chalk in water

Q-2(B) Answer the following question: _____ **[05]**

1)(a) No,we can not get the vegetables back from the soup. It represents an irreversible change .

(b) It is our duty to take care of our parents.

2)Leather ,wool,mango and wooden table were once a part of living things.

3)Ginger is a stem because like stems it also has nodes,internodes ,buds & scaly leaves .It is modified to store food.

4)Animals that only eat the flesh of other animals are called carnivores.

(1)Carnivores have sharp & pointed canines along with sharp claws and powerful jaws which help them tear flesh .

(2)Some carnivores like chameleons & frogs have long & sticky tongue which helps them catch insects.

5)Roughage is fibrous indigestible material that adds bulk to the food .This helps our thereby prevents constipation.Roughage can absorb a great amount of water and helps retain water in the body.

Q-3 Answer the following questions. **[14]**

1)(i)If cooking is done in excess of water and the Water is thrown away after cooking many water soluble vitamins and minerals are lost.

(ii)If cooking is done at high temperature many proteins & minerals get destroyed.

2)We wear clothes to protect our body from different weather conditions like heat,cold and rain,we wear different types of clothes according to climate ,occupation,culture,tradition and daily needs.

3)(a)Sugar dissolved in water because it is soluble in water .

(b)We learn to mix ,i.e.live harmony with the people around us irrespective of their religion,caste and social status.

4)(a)Water is termed as a Universal solvent because it can dissolve many substances.

(b)The Solubility of a solid solute generally increases with the rise in temperature, The solubility of gases increase with decrease in temperature.

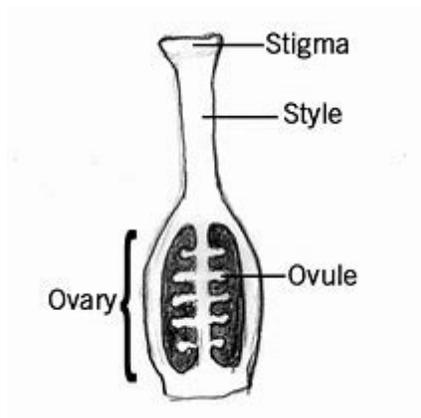
5)The different ways to bring changes are heating cooling ,applying pressure and mixing of substances.

6)The loss of water through the stomata is called transpiration are as follows:

(i)It helps in cooling the plant body ,Just as loss of water during sweating helps us to keep cool.

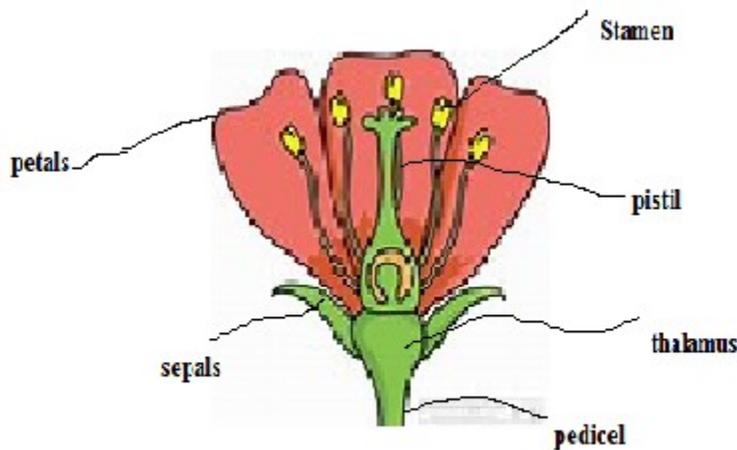
(ii) When leaves lose water during transpiration more & minerals are pulled upwards from the roots to make up for the lost water .Thus leaves help in the conduction of water and minerals in the plant through transpiration .

7)Pistil is flask shaped organ present at the centre of a flower .It is the female reproductive part of the flower. Each pistil consists of stigma , style , ovary .



Structure of pistil

Q-4 1)



Parts of flower

Flowers are the most beautiful part of a plant .Different flowering plants have different types of flowers. The Flower is attached to the stem by a stalk called pedicel. The uppermost part of the stalk is somewhat swollen. This swollen part is known as thalamus.

The main parts of a flower are sepals , petals, stamens & pistil.

SEPALS:The green leaf like parts in the outermost circle of a flower are called sepals.They protect the flower during the bud stage.

PETALS:These are usually bright coloured due to the presence of coloured pigments .Tjust inside the he bright coloured petals serve to attract insects which help in pollination.

STAMENS:They are found just inside the petals. Stamen is the male reproductive part of a flower .Each stamen consists of a thin stalk called filament and two lobbed head called the anther .each anther lobe has two pollen sacs that are filled with pollen grains. Pollen grains are yellow ,fine dust like particles which contain the male sex cells of the flowering plant.

PISTIL:At the centre of the flower there is a flask shaped organ called pistil.The pistil is the female reproductive part of a flower .each pistil consists of stigma ,style & ovary.

2)(a) The common feature in living & non –living things is that they are made up of matter .

(b) Living things

- 1)Living things are made up of cells.
- 2) Living things can move on their own .
- 3)Living things have a definite lifespan
- 4)Living things reproduce.

Non –Living things

- 1)Non-Living things are not made up of cell
- 2)Non living things can not move their own
- 3)non living things do not have a definite lifespan
- 4)Non living things do not reproduce.

3) Physical Change

- 1)No new substance are formed
- 2)Chemical composition remains the same before and after the change.
- 3)Most of the physical changes are temporary.
- & Can be easily be reversed.
- 4)Only physical properties change .

Chemical Change

- 1)New substances with different properties are formed
- 2)Chemical composition of the substance change.so new substances are formed .
- 3)Most of the chemical changes are permanent & can not be reversed easily
- 4)Both physical &chemical properties are change.

OR

3)We can obtain clear water from muddy by filtration .

Things needed: Muddy water, filter paper, glass rod, iron stand ,funnel, two beakers.

Method: Take some muddy water in a beaker. Now take a circular piece of filter paper & fold it twice. Open it out to make a cone, place this filter paper cone in a funnel.

Now clamp the funnel containing the filter paper on an iron stand. Keep an emoty beaker below the funnel pour the muddy water slowly into the cone, using a glass rod.

Observation: Clear water passes through the filter paper and collect in the breaker kept below the funnel. The clear liquid obtained is called filtrate.

Take out the filter paper cone & open it out mud particles can be seen on the filter paper .This is called residue. In filtration the mud particles can not be pass through the filter paper & remain behind on the filter paper .
