KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA
TERM END ASSESSMENT, 2023-2024
GRADE 6: SUBJECT: SCIENCE
SET: B
SECTION B (SUBJECTIVE PAPER)

DATE: 28/02/2024 **TIME ALLOWED: 2.5 Hours**
NAME: _____ **MAXIMUM MARKS: 60**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **This question paper consists of 4 pages and 11 questions.**
2. **It is compulsory to attempt all the questions.**
3. **Read the question paper carefully and then attempt it.**

Q1. Answer the following questions.

i. How will you test that 'tea dust' is not adulterated with iron powder? **(1)**

ii. Using a pinhole camera a student observes the image of two of his friends, standing in sunlight, wearing yellow and red shirt respectively. What will be the colors of the shirts in the image and why ? **(2)**

iii. Identify the process shown in the figure 1 and tell the percentage of gas released in the process contributing to the composition of air. (**2)**

Figure 1

iv. A toy car has a bar magnet laid hidden inside its body along its length. Using another magnet how will you find out which pole of the magnet is facing the front of the car? **(1)**

v. How are the motions of a wheel of a moving bicycle and a mark on the blade of a moving electric fan different? Explain. **(2)**

Q2. Explain the figure 2 given below, behaving like a two way street with reference to the transportation in plants. (2)

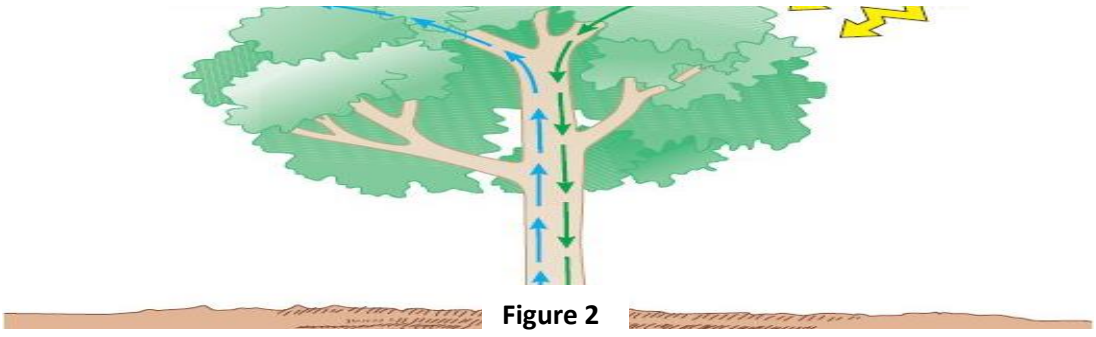

Figure 2

Q3. Correct the underlined statement to make the sentence meaningful. (4)

i. Electromagnets are permanent magnets.

ii. We breathe out oxygen during respiration.

iii. The image formed by pinhole camera is larger than size of object.

iv. To check the presence of starch we must add few drops of toluene solution over potato.

Q4. Observe the picture and answer the following questions.

i. Write any six adaptations of the 'ship of the desert' that helps it to survive in extreme conditions of the desert? **(3)**

ii. How does a cactus grows in sandy areas of desert? **(2)**

Q5. Observe the figures given below and answer the questions given below.

A)

i. Name any two biotic factors present in this figure 3. **(1)**

ii. Like many animals although a car also moves it is not considered as a living organism. Give **two** reasons. **(2)**

iii. What will happen if abiotic factors are removed from the above picture? **(1)**

Figure 3

B)

Esha was seen experimenting with some soil. She poured some water in a beaker of soil. She observed some bubbles as shown in the figure 4.

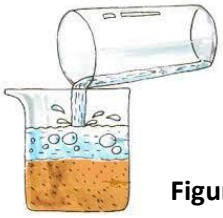

Figure 4

Answer the following questions.

i. Why the bubbles were seen? (2)

ii. Is air present everywhere? Justify. (2)

iii. Why gardeners turn their soil after a period of time? (1)

C)

There are majorly three gases present in the air. A, B and C are labels given in the figure 5 below.

i. Write the name of the gas A, B and C respectively. (3)

ii. What would have happened if gas B was

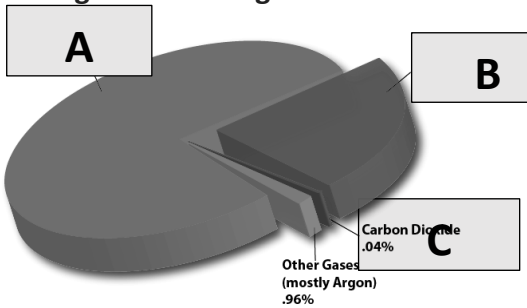

Figure 5

replaced by hydrogen gas ? **(2)**

iii. Out of A, B and C which gas is supporter of combustion? **(1)**

iv. Give one use of gas A. **(1)**

Q6. Answer the following questions.

i. Why magnets should not be dropped from a height again and again? **(1)**

ii. How do plants and animals help each other in the exchange of gases in atmosphere? **(2)**

iii. Why do zebras have eyes on their sides whereas lions have eyes on their front of their faces? **(2)**

iv. **iv.** Name the sub-parts of female reproductive part of a flower and mention where are the ovules located in it. **(2)**

Q7. Roots are modified to store food. We eat radish, carrot and turnip because there is food stored in them. The food made in the green leaves travel downwards and is stored in these tap root. Plants use this food when conditions are not favourable. Roots are also modified to give extra support.

i. Radish and carrot can be classified as which type of root – tap or fibrous? Why? **(2)**

ii. Name other two modifications of root with different functions. **(2)**

Q8. Four children measure the length of a table which was about 2 m. Each of them used different ways to measure it.

a. Sam measured it with a half metre long thread.
b. Gurmeet measured it with a 15 cm scale from her geometry box.
c. Reena measured it using her hand span.
d. Salim measured it using a 5 m long measuring tape.

i. Convert 0.09cm into mm. **(1)**

ii. Which one of them would get the most accurate length? Give reason for your answer. **(2)**

iii. Name the standard unit of length. **(1)**

Q9. Many cleaning products contain alkalis such as sodium hydroxide, which is a compound of sodium, hydrogen and oxygen. Sodium hydroxide is a strong alkali, it is also used in making soaps, detergents, paper. Strong alkalis are dangerous. They are corrosive. Alkalis

can be diluted with water. This makes them less dangerous. Common alkalis found in laboratory are sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide.

i. Define an indicator. **(1)**

ii. Write the range of acids in a pH scale. **(1)**

iii. Why should we add acid to water and not water to acid? **(1)**

iv. Name any two bases. **(1)**

Q10. Figure 6 shows a magnetic compass. Sinisha brought a substance P near the compass which leads to disturbance in the needle as shown in figure. The needle didn't stabilise when substance P was kept near it.

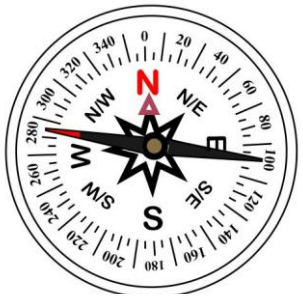

Figure 6

Answer the following questions.

i. What type of magnet is used in a compass? **(1)**

ii. What was the reason for change in position of needle? **(2)**

Q11. i. Draw a magnetic keeper and label the parts. **(2)**

ii. Draw a fibrous root and the type of venation seen in the leaves of such plants. **(2)**