



SHRI GULABRAO ESHWARA KHANDVE EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION,
JAGADGURU INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, LOHEGAON PUNE
TERM-1 EXAM (2024-25)

Class: VI
Date: 30/09/2024
Roll No.:

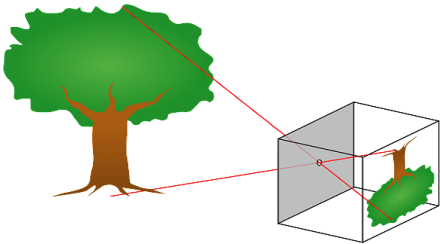
Subject: Science
M.M.: 80
Time: 3 HRS

General Instructions:

- This question paper consists of 39 questions in 5 sections.
- All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.
- Section A consists of 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
- Section B consists of 6 Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
- Section C consists of 7 Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 50 to 80 words.
- Section D consists of 3 Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
- Section E consists of 3 source-based/case-based units of assessment of 04 marks each with sub parts.

Q.NO	QUESTIONS	MARKS
SECTION A		
1	Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of- a)Vitamin A b)Vitamin B c)Vitamin C d)Vitamin D	1
2.	The bones at the joints are held together by- a)Ligaments b)Cartilage c)Tendons d)Bone marrow	1
3.	Hands of the clock show- a)Circular motion b)Periodic motion c)Oscillatory motion d) both a and b	1
4.	Which of these is the quickest source of energy- a)Sugars b) Starch c)Proteins d)Fats	1
5.	Which of the following are true: i)Cartilage is not as hard as bone. ii)Bones move from every joint iii)Knee has hinge joint. iv)Bones are filled with a substance called bone marrow that produces the blood cells. a)i ii and iii b)i ,iii and iv c) i, ii, iii and iv d) i and iv only	1
6.	The SI unit of length is a- a)Millimetre b)Centimetre c)Micrometre d)Metre	1
7.	Which of the following is not a benefit of material classification? a) Understanding the material from which the object is made. b) To facilitate the study of various objects. c) Recognise the similarities between the objects. d) To make object categorisation difficult.	1
8.	The force responsible for the floatation of objects on water surface is- a)Magnetic b)Electrical c)Buoyant d)None of these	1
9.	Which mineral is necessary for the formation of bones and muscles-	1

	A)Iron b)Calcium c)Phosphorus d)Potassium	
10.	Where is a hinge joint located in your body? a) Between the arm and the Shoulder b) Between the upper and lower arms. c) Between the leg and the hip d) Between the bones in the skull	1
11.	Every day you see yourself in a mirror. Which material do you think is the mirror made up of? a)Opaque b)Translucent c)Transparent d)None of these	1
12.	They enclose the portion of your body below the stomach- a)Pelvic bones b)collar bone c)shoulder bone d)backbone	1
13.	Which of the following substances does not dissolve in water- i)chalk powder ii)sugar iii)saw dust iv)sand a)i, ii and iii b) i ,iii and iv c) i and iv d) i only	1
14.		1
	Question No. 15 to 20 consists of two statements-Assertion(A) and Reason (R) Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below: a)Both assertion and reason are correct and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion. b)Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. c)Assertion is true but the reason is false. d)Assertion is false but the reason is true.	
15.	Assertion (A) : An aeroplane and a bird do not cast a shadow on the ground when they are flying high in the sky. Reason (R) : shadow will get smaller as distance increases.	1
16.	Assertion (A) : Bouncing off the light rays from a surface is called reflection of light. Reason (R) : Bouncing back of a beam of light from the plane mirror enables us to see our image in the mirror.	1
17.	Assertion (A) : ORS can be given to the patient to recover from deficiency diseases. Reason (R) : Dehydration causes loss of salts and leads to weakness in the body.	1
18.	Assertion (A) : Plastic, wood and graphite are examples of insulators. Reason (R) : Insulators are non-metals that do not conduct electricity	1
19.	Assertion (A) : A burning candle cannot be seen through a bent tube. Reason (R) : Light rays can bend in a bent tube .	1
20.	Assertion (A) : Moon is non luminous and does not have its own light. Reason (R) : Moon appears bright and shines in night as it reflects sun light that falls on it.	1
SECTION B		
21.	Name two gases that are soluble and insoluble in water.	2
22.	The distance between Radha's home and her school is 5250m. Express this distance in Km.	2
23.	Define rest and motion.	2
24.	Generally, hot tea is served in cups made of ceramics. Why is it not suggested to serve tea in cups made of steel?	2
25.	How does an earthworm move?	2
26.	What type of motion do the following objects exhibit? i)The blade of an electric fan ii)The sewing machine's needle	2
SECTION C		

27.	Give reasons for the following- i)Some substances sinks while others float. ii)Water is essential for our body.	3
28.	Write differences between- i)Bones and Cartilage ii)Periodic motion and Non-periodic motion	3
29.	Why do we see a red colour when we hold our palm against a light source?	3
30.	The distance from Meena's house to the playground is 20 paces. If one pace is equal to 40 cm .What is the distance in SI units?	3
31.	Write differences between an image and a shadow.	3
32.	Discuss important properties of materials that can be used to classify them.	3
33.	Name the diseases caused due to deficiency of following nutrients and their sources. i)Mineral Iodine ii) Mineral Iron iii)Calcium	3
SECTION D		
34.	Name four major types of joints in human body and explain their functions. Or What is meant by skeleton? What is the importance of skeletal structure? List the important parts of the skeleton and their functions.	5
35.	What are the different types of motion? Explain with examples. Or Define measurement. Give the unit for measuring the following. a)Distance between Delhi and Jaipur. b)Thickness of a coin. c)Length of your eraser. d)Length of your shoe lace	5
36.	Draw a well labelled ray diagram to explain the reflection of light through plane mirror. Explain the features of the image thus formed. Or  a) Name the device given in the figure. b) On what principle does it work? c) What is the nature of the image formed by the given device. d) List advantages of the given device.	5
SECTION E		
37.	An object which emits light, is called a source of light. For example, sun, torch, etc. Non-luminous objects are the objects which do not emit light of their own. Such a body becomes visible when light falls on it. For example, the moon, the planets, etc. An object which comes to the path of the light is called an obstacle. All the opaque objects seem to form a dark shadow of their own. We need a source of light, an opaque object in the way, and a screen to see a shadow. Screen is a surface on which the shadow is formed. It may be a butter paper or simply ground. Shadows give us	4
3		

	<p>some information about shapes of objects. The colour of the opaque object does not affect the colour of the shadow.</p> <p>i) What are the conditions required for the formation of a shadow? ii) Why is the moon not considered as a luminous body? iii) Name the most important source of light for the earth. iv) Which of the following is not always necessary to observe a shadow? a) Sun b) screen c) source of light d) opaque object</p>	
38.	<p>i) Why do we need to group materials? (1) ii) Suggest two bases on which we can group objects. (1) iii) Metals generally occur in solid state and are hard. Name a metal that exists in liquid state and a metal that is soft and can be cut with knife. (2)</p>	4
39.	<p>Foods containing fats and carbohydrates are also called 'energy giving foods'. Proteins are needed for the growth and repair of our body. Foods proteins are often called 'body building foods'. Vitamins help in protecting our body against diseases. Vitamins are of different kinds known by different names. Our body needs all types of vitamins in small quantities. The food we normally eat in a day is our diet. For growth and maintenance of good health, our diet should have all the nutrients that our body needs, in right quantities. Not too much of one and not too little of the other. The diet should also contain a good amount of roughage and water.</p> <p>i) Why labourers need more carbohydrates. (1) ii) Why Athletes drink more water as compared to a normal person? (1) iii) Water present in mountains has less amount of iodine. What can be the consequences which most of the people living in mountains face? (2)</p>	4