



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2018-19**

SCIENCE

Code: MXSC17

CLASS: VI

ANSWER KEY

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

04.03.2019

Max. Marks: 80

SECTION A

1. Fill in the blanks

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a. Proteins | 1 |
| b. Cotton, Jute, Coconut Coir or Flax
mark) | (2 x ½) 1 |
| c. Pinhole Camera | 1 |
| d. Muscles | 1 |
| e. Shadow | 1 |
| f. Switch | 1 |

2. Choose the correct answer

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| a. (a) Moon | 1 |
| b. (b) Looms | 1 |
| c. (c) Calcium | 1 |
| d. (d) Hand picking | 1 |
| e. (b) Dolphin | 1 |
| f. (d) Kilometer | 1 |

3. State TRUE or FALSE

- | | |
|----------|---|
| a. True | 1 |
| b. False | 1 |
| c. True | 1 |
| d. False | 1 |
| e. True | 1 |
| f. False | 1 |

4. Give ONE word / term for the following

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a. Spinning | 1 |
| b. Rib cage / Ribs | 1 |
| c. Opaque objects | 1 |
| d. Anaemia | 1 |
| e. Stimuli | 1 |
| f. Conductors | 1 |

SECTION B**Questions 5 to 19 carry 1 mark each**

- 5 Objects that emit their own light are called luminous objects. (½ mark)
E.g. Sun or any relevant example (½ mark)
- 6 The skins of many vegetables and fruits are rich in vitamins and minerals OR Roughage which are lost if we discard the peels of vegetables and fruits. (1 mark)
- 7 Jute is cultivated during the rainy season. (½ mark) In India, jute is mainly grown in West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Assam. (any 2 x ½ mark)
- 8 The fibres made from chemical substances and not obtained from plant or animal sources are called synthetic fibres. (1 mark)
- 9 More of a substance (solute) can be dissolved in a solution by stirring the solution (with a spoon), by heating the solution or by adding more water to it or powdering the solute and stirring it. (any 2 x ½ mark)
- 10 Coir Mattresses, Ropes, Mats and Baskets (any 2 x ½ mark)
- 11 Only the lower jaw amongst our skull bones is movable. (1 mark)
- 12 This helps in reducing loss of water from the leaves through transpiration or to prevent animals from eating it. (1 mark)
- 13 When the chemicals in the electric cell are used up, the electric cell stops producing electricity. (1 mark)
- 14 The process of getting rid of unwanted wastes by the living organisms is known as excretion. (1 mark)
- 15 Some parts of the skeleton, which are not as hard as bones and are elastic in nature and can be bent, are called cartilages. (1 mark)
- 16 Since 1 km = 1000m (½ mark)
∴ 3.5km = 3.5 x 1000 = 3500m (½ mark)
- 17 Soil, Air (carbon dioxide & oxygen), Water and Sunlight (1/2 mark each)
- 18 Motion that repeats itself in equal intervals of time is called periodic motion. (1 mark)
- 19 In an electric circuit, the current flows from positive (+ve) to negative (-ve) terminal of the cell. (1 mark)

Questions 20 to 29 carry 2 marks each

- 20 The objects which partially allow light to pass through them are called translucent objects (1 mark) E.g.: muddy water, tracing paper, ground glass etc. (any 2 x ½ mark)
- 21 Roughage helps in getting rid of the undigested food from our body or any relevant function. (1 mark)

E.g.: Whole grains, fresh fruits, vegetables (2 x ½ mark)

22	Evaporation (2 x ½ mark)	Condensation (2 x ½ mark)
	The process of converting liquid into its vapour is called evaporation	The process of converting vapour into liquid is called Condensation
	It requires heating.	It requires cooling

23 a) The process of separating fibres from the cotton seeds is called ginning. (1 mark)

b) Ginning was traditionally done by hand, while now a days, machines are used. (1/2mark each)

24 • The place where two bones meet in a skeleton is called a joint. (1 mark)
• There two types of joints are Ball and Socket joints / Pivotal joints / Hinge joints / Fixed joints / Gliding joints (any 2 x ½ mark)

25 a) Because a footstep or pace differs from person to person, the stride or measure of the footstep is not equal for everyone. (1mark)

b) Length of the book = 24.4 cm – 3.0 cm = 21.4 cm. (1 mark)

26 a) Living things produce more of their own kind through reproduction. (1 mark)

b) E.g. Whales and Tiger or any two relevant examples. (2 x ½ mark)

27 • Frogs have strong back legs that help them in leaping and catching their prey. (1mark)

• They have webbed feet which help them swim in water. (1mark)

28 • The wheel of a moving bicycle shows circular as well as a rectilinear motion. (1mark)

• Whereas a blade of a moving electric fan shows only circular motion. (1mark)

29 • Electricians need to touch copper wires or they may accidentally come in contact with live wires (wires carrying current) So electricians may get shock. (1mark)

• Rubber is good insulator and so to prevent from electric shocks, electric burns or flow of current, the electricians use rubber gloves while repairing any electric device at yourhome. (1mark)

Questions 30 to 34 carry 3 marks each

30 a) Water helps our body (1 x ½ mark)

- to absorb nutrients from the food.
- in removing the waste from the body in the form of urine and sweat.

b) The deficiency of vitamin B1 causes the disease beriberi. (½ mark)

Weak muscles / Very little energy to do work are its symptoms. (½ mark)

c) VitaminD (1mark)

31 a) The three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings in a cockroach that help it in walking and flying. (2 x ½ mark)

- Adaptations in birds are: (any 2 relevant points) (2 x 1 mark)
 - Bones are hollow.
 - Forelimbs are modified into wings.
 - The body is streamlined.
- 32 The following are the adaptations of mountain trees: (3 x 1 mark)
- The shape of the trees is normally conical.
 - Branches are designed in slopes and leaves are needle-like.
 - These structures of these trees prevent accumulation of rainwater and snow over them.
- 33 a) Motion of an object in a straight line is called rectilinear motion. (1mark)
- b) Two precautions are: (any 2 relevant points) (2x ½ mark)
- The starting point of distance should coincide with the zero reading of meter scale.
 - The eye should be exactly perpendicular and in-line with the point of measurement.
- 34 a) A The filament (1mark)
B Terminals of the bulb (1mark)
- b) The filament heats up, glows and emits light. (1mark)

Questions 35 carries 5 marks

- 35 a) Separating the different components is necessary:(any 2 relevant points) (2 x 1 mark)
- To separate two different but useful components.
 - To remove impurities or non-useful component from a mixture.
 - To remove impurities or harmful components.
- b) Winnowing. (1mark)
It is a method to separate heavier and lighter components of a mixture by wind or by blowing air. (1mark)
- c) This method is commonly used by farmers to separate lighter husk particles from heavier seeds or grains. (1 mark)
