

**CBSE
Class VI
Science Term 2
Sample Paper – 2**

Biology

- 1) The ovary extends into a thin, long filament called the _____.
(A) Stigma
(B) Style
(C) Carpel
(D) Stamen

- 2) _____ have a trunk.
(A) Herbs
(B) Shrubs
(C) Trees
(D) All of these

- 3) Which of the following horizons of soil supports plant growth?
(A) Horizon A
(B) Horizon B
(C) Horizon C
(D) Horizon R

- 4) Which of the following planets has a higher temperature than the others mentioned?
(A) Neptune
(B) Uranus
(C) Mercury
(D) Jupiter

- 5) Which of the following is added to water in order to kill microbes?
(A) Chlorine tablets
(B) Bleaching powder
(C) Any of these
(D) None of these

- 6) _____ grows upwards above the ground to some distance and then bends to the ground.
(A) Runner
(B) Tendril
(C) Stolon
(D) Offset
- 7) Marble is an example of _____.?
(A) Metamorphic rock
(B) Igneous rock
(C) Sedimentary rock
(D) None of these
- 8) Fish breathe with the help of _____.
(A) Lungs
(B) Skin
(C) Gills
(D) Fins
- 9) Adaptation to survive in particular habitat by organism occurs due to gradual?
(A) Habituation
(B) Revolution
(C) Transformation
(D) Evolution
- 10) Which of the following is a timber tree?
(A) Teak
(B) Neem
(C) Poppy plant
(D) Basil
- 11) Synovial fluid is found in?
Fixed joints
(A) Muscles
(B) Slightly movable joints
(C) Movable joints

- 12)** Last stage in treatment of sewage is
Sterilization
(A) Aeration
(B) Chlorination
(C) Evaporate
- 13)** Which of the following is known as a body-building food?
(A) Carbohydrates
(B) Proteins
(C) Minerals
(D) Fats
- 14)** Rainfall is measured by an instrument called.
(A) Rain gauge
(B) Barometer
(C) Rain harvest
(D) Rain meter
- 15)** Snails pass the summer in an inactive state which is referred to as _____.
(A) Hibernation
(B) Aestivation
(C) Dormant stage
(D) None of these
- 16)** Which of the following is not a method of waste management?
(A) Fermentation
(B) Composting
(C) Vermiform composting
(D) Incineration
- 17)** Tuber is a/an _____ of stem.
(A) Aerial modification
(B) Underground modification
(C) Sub-aerial modification
(D) None of these

- 18) _____ provide twice the energy as the same amount of carbohydrate?
- (A) Fats
 - (B) Proteins
 - (C) Minerals
 - (D) Vitamins
- 19) Which of the following is most suited for plant growth?
- (A) Clayey soil
 - (B) Sandy soil
 - (C) Loamy soil
 - (D) All of these
- 20) Dirty skin can lead to growth of itch mites, which tunnel into the skin causing _____.
- (A) Rabies
 - (B) Scabies
 - (C) Scurvy
 - (D) Pneumonia

PHYSICS

- 21) When a bar magnet is suspended freely, it comes to rest in the?
- (A) East-West direction
 - (B) North-East direction
 - (C) North-South direction
 - (D) South-West direction
- 22) We can see an object when it.
- (A) Has shining surface
 - (B) Reflect or emit rays of light
 - (C) Has bright colour
 - (D) Refract or absorb the rays of light
- 23) If the velocity of a moving car is reduced to half its original velocity, its kinetic energy would?
- (A) Become four times
 - (B) Become two times
 - (C) Become one fourth
 - (D) Become half

- 24)** Permanent magnets are made up of?
(A) Copper
(B) Soft iron
(C) Steel
(D) Aluminium
- 25)** A cubit is length equal to
(A) The distance between nose and toe
(B) The distance between finger-tips and elbow
(C) 3 meters
(D) The distance between outstretched arm and chin.
- 26)** In convex mirror, the reflection of light takes place at?
(A) Bulging out surface
(B) Bent in surface
(C) Flat surface
(D) An uneven surface
- 27)** Potential energy of a person is least when?
(A) A person is standing
(B) A person is sitting on the ground
(C) A person is sitting on a chair
(D) A person is lying on the ground
- 28)** For a wheelbarrow _____ is at the center.
(A) Fulcrum
(B) Effort
(C) Load
(D) None of the above
- 29)** Standard unit is necessary for?
(A) Maintaining the record
(B) Uniformity in measurement
(C) Selling and buying
(D) Having equal value.
- 30)** Electric trains, monorails and supersonic Aeroplane are invention of?
(A) 18th century
(B) 17th century
(C) 19th century
(D) 20th century

- 31)** The path of the light is visible in?
(A) In absence of medium
(B) In any medium
(C) Presence of dispersing medium
(D) In gaseous medium only
- 32)** The unit of 1 atm is taken as the unit of?
(A) Force
(B) Area
(C) Work
(D) Pressure
- 33)** Tools meant for cutting and piercing always have?
(A) Sharp edges
(B) Smooth edges
(C) Long handle
(D) All of the above
- 34)** A safety device that protects electrical appliances from short circuiting and overloading is called?
(A) Live wire
(B) Safety wire
(C) Neutral wire
(D) Fuse wire
- 35)** Tyres are provided with deep grooves on their surface to?
(A) Increase the friction
(B) Reduce the cost of material used
(C) Decrease the friction
(D) Make them look attractive
- 36)** Atom is neutral due to presence of?
(A) Only proton
(B) Only electron no proton
(C) Equal number of electron and proton
(D) Only neutron

37) A device that can complete the circuit or close it called?

- (A) Ammeter
- (B) Perimeter
- (C) Electric switch
- (D) Ohmmeter

38) Five km is equal to?

- (A) 5000 m
- (B) 500 m
- (C) 50 m
- (D) 500 cm

39) Standard unit of current is?

- (A) Ampere
- (B) Ohm
- (C) Volt
- (D) Watt

40) Which of the following is force at a distance?

- (A) Muscular force
- (B) Magnetic force
- (C) Friction force
- (D) Normal reaction force

CHEMISTRY

41) Who discovered the modern periodic table?

- (A) Henry Cavendish
- (B) Car Scheele
- (C) Van Helmont
- (D) Moseley

42) Which method is based on the difference in weights of the solid particles?

- (A) Sieving
- (B) Winnowing
- (C) Filtration
- (D) Handpicking

- 43) Organic chemistry is the study of _____ compounds.
- (A) Oxygen
 - (B) Sulphur
 - (C) Carbon
 - (D) Nitrogen
- 44) _____ is an example of extrusive igneous rock.
- (A) Mudstone
 - (B) Basalt
 - (C) Marble
 - (D) Granite
- 45) The machine that comb loose wool in sheet is called
- (A) Moulding machine
 - (B) Looming machine
 - (C) Ginning machine
 - (D) Carding machine
- 46) Pure dry salt can be extracted from rock salt by the process of
- (A) Dissolution and filtration
 - (B) Sedimentation and filtration
 - (C) Condensation and evaporation
 - (D) All of these
- 47) Which of the following is the property of gas?
- (A) Definite volume, no definite shape, highly compressible, least rigid
 - (B) No definite volume, no definite shape, highly compressible, least rigid
 - (C) Definite volume, definite shape, highly compressible, least rigid
 - (D) Definite volume, no definite shape, highly compressible, highly rigid
- 48) The process of obtaining silk fibre from cocoons is called
- (A) Shearing
 - (B) Reeling
 - (C) Yarning
 - (D) Carding
- 49) _____ is the representation of a substance by symbols.
- (A) Chemical formula
 - (B) Chemical structure
 - (C) Chemical equation
 - (D) Chemical reaction

- 50) Which fibre is also known as regenerated fibre?
(A) Nylon
(B) Plastic
(C) Cotton
(D) Rayon
- 51) _____ is extracted from galena
(A) Copper
(B) Iron
(C) Lead
(D) Zinc
- 52) Burning of a fire cracker is an example of an _____ change.
(A) Exothermic
(B) Endothermic
(C) Reversible
(D) Physical
- 53) Electric wires or telephone wire became tight during winter and sag a little during summers because metal
(A) Remain same on heating
(B) Change in shape on heating
(C) Contract on heating
(D) Expand on heating
- 54) _____ is the innermost layer of the Earth.
(A) Crust
(B) Mantle
(C) Core
(D) Magma
- 55) The process of conversion of a gas into a liquid is called _____.
(A) Melting
(B) Vaporization
(C) Condensation
(D) Freezing

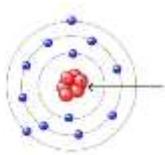
56) Ozone layer in troposphere protect us from

- (A) Infrared radiation
- (B) Acid rain
- (C) Ultra violet radiation
- (D) Visible radiation

57) Which gas is taken in during photosynthesis?

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Carbon dioxide
- (C) Sulphur dioxide
- (D) Nitrogen dioxide

58) The following diagram shows the structure of an atom. The marked part consists of _____.



- (A) Electrons and neutrons
- (B) Protons and neutrons
- (C) Protons and electrons
- (D) Protons

59) _____ is used to obtain the purest form of water.

- (A) Filtration
- (B) Boiling
- (C) Condensation
- (D) Distillation

60) The process by which artificial fibres are made from simple molecules is called

- (A) Thermosetting
- (B) Polymerization
- (C) Monomers
- (D) Thermoplastic