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Class: VI
Subject: Science
Topic: OASK1506SA102
No. of Questions: 22

Time: 3 hrs **Total Marks: 100**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 22 questions and is divided into four sections, A, B, C and D
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A comprises question numbers 1 to 10. These are multiple choice questions carrying one mark each. You are to select one most appropriate response out of the four provided options.
4. Section B comprises question numbers 11 to 15. These are SAQs carrying two marks each.
5. Section C comprises question numbers 16 to 20. These are SAQs carrying four marks each.
6. Section D comprises question numbers 21 to 22. These are SAQs carrying five marks each.

SECTION A

Q1. The mineral required for the proper functioning of the thyroid gland is
(a) Iodine
(b) Iron
(c) Calcium
(d) Phosphorus

Ans. (A)
Iodine is required for the proper functioning of the thyroid gland.

Q2. Hay and grains are eaten by
(a) Lions
(b) Cats
(c) Tigers
(d) Buffaloes

Ans. (D)
Buffaloes are herbivores and consume only plant products.

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Q3. Which part of the flower protects it when it is in the bud form?
(a) Filament
(b) Stamen
(c) Sepals
(d) Petals

Ans. (C)
Sepals protect the flower when it is in the bud form.

Q4. Fibrous roots are associated with
(a) Parallel venation
(b) Reticulate venation
(c) Carrots
(d) Many lateral roots

Ans. (A)
Leaves of plants with a fibrous root system show parallel venation.

Q5. The heart is protected by the
(a) Ball and socket joints
(b) Ribcage
(c) Backbone
(d) Skull

Ans. (B)
The ribcage protects the heart, lungs etc.

Q6. The body of the earthworm lacks
(a) Muscles
(b) Bones
(c) Rings
(d) Digestive system

Ans. (B)
Bones are not present in the earthworm body.

Q7. Which process is being shown in the image below?

(a) Knitting
(b) Spinning
(c) Weaving
(d) Combing

Ans. (C)
Weaving is a process in which yarn is woven to make fabric. It is done on a loom.

Q8. From which part of the jute plant is the jute fiber obtained?
(a) Leaves
(b) Roots
(c) Stem
(d) Flower

Ans. (C)
Jute fibre is obtained from the stem of the jute plant.

Q9. During which season is the jute plant cultivated?
(a) Winter season
(b) Summer season
(c) Spring season
(d) Rainy season

Ans. (D)
Jute is cultivated during the rainy season. It grows best in warm and humid climates.

Q10. We cannot predict what is kept in a cardboard carton because
(a) Cardboard is opaque.
(b) Cardboard is transparent.
(c) Cardboard is translucent.
(d) Cardboard is dark in colour.

Ans. (A)

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Cardboard is opaque, and hence, we cannot see through it. Thus, we cannot say what is kept inside a cardboard carton.

SECTION B

Q.11 Briefly describe the structure of stamen.

Ans. A stamen comprises an anther and a stalk, called the filament, to which the anther is attached. Anthers are sac-like structures which contain pollen grains.

Q.12 What are omnivores? Give two examples.

Ans. Omnivores are animals which eat both plants and animals; for example, human and dog.

Q.13 How will you show the presence of fats in groundnut?

Ans. Rub a piece of groundnut against a paper without tearing the paper. Then observe the paper. The presence of an oily patch indicates the presence of fats in groundnut.

Q.14 Which type of joint exists between
(i) Upper jaw and rest of skull
(ii) Lower jaw and rest of skull

Ans. (i) Fixed joint
(ii) Hinge joint

Q.15 When a single yarn is pulled out continuously from a torn pair of socks, the fabric gets unraveled. Why?

Ans. Knitting is the process used to prepare the fabric for socks. In knitting, a single yarn is used to make a piece of fabric. Therefore, when a single yarn is pulled out continuously from a torn pair of socks, the fabric gets unravelled.

SECTION C

Q.16 (i) Name the insects which make honey.

(ii) How do they make honey?
(iii) Where do the insects store honey?
(iv) What are honeycombs?

Ans. (i) Honey is produced by honey bees.
(ii) Bees collect nectar from the flowers of plants and convert it into honey.
(iii) The bees store honey in beehives.
(iv) The hives containing honey are called honeycombs.

Q.17 (i) How does a flower develop?
(ii) How is water transported from roots to leaves?

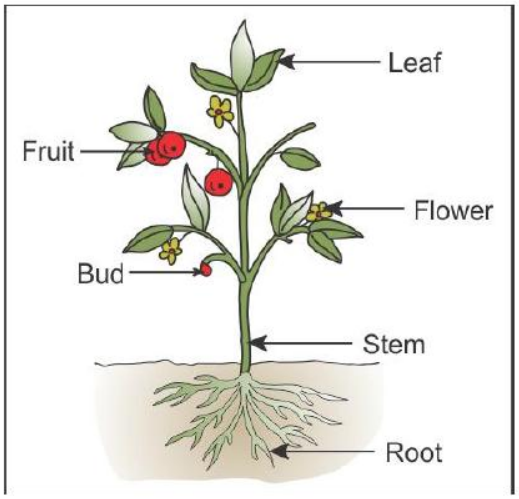
Ans. (i) A flower develops from a bud. Before this development, the young developing petals are protected by the small leaf-like green structures called sepals. The bud later blooms into a full-grown flower.
(ii) Water is transported from roots to leaves through the stem.

Q.18 (i) Write the importance of the skull.
(ii) What is the function of the discs of cartilage present between the vertebrae of the backbone?

Ans. (i) The skull encloses and protects the brain from any injuries or sudden shocks.
(ii) The discs of cartilage present between the vertebrae of the backbone allow the vertebrae to move slightly and enable the backbone to bend forward and backward.

Q.19 Draw a diagram to show the parts of a plant and label them.

Ans.



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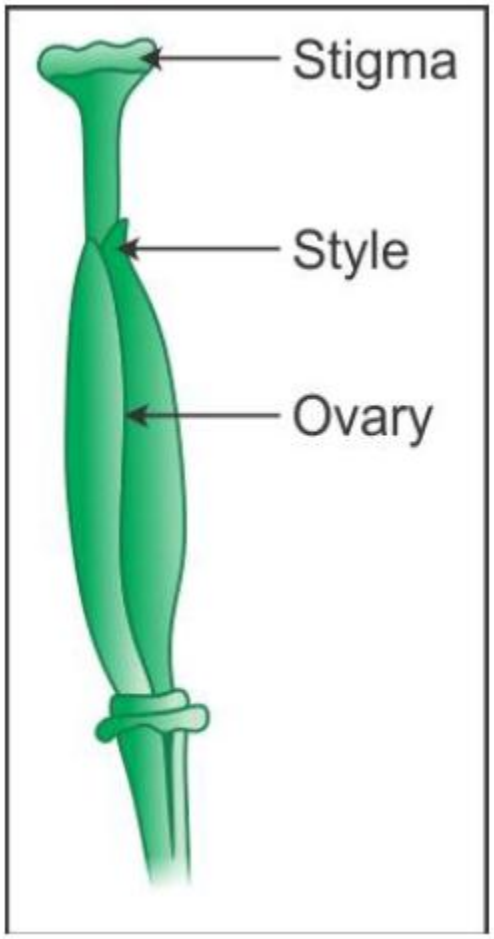
Q.20 What is spinning? Explain the process. Also name any two devices used for spinning.
Ans. Spinning is the process of making yarn from fibres. Fibres from a mass of cotton wool are drawn and twisted. This helps to bring the fibres together to form yarn. Devices used for spinning are spindle (takli) and spinning machine.

SECTION D

Q.21 (i) Draw a well-labelled diagram showing the parts of a pistil.
(ii) Briefly describe the structure of the female part of a flower.

Ans.
(i) Diagram of the parts of a pistil:



(ii) The pistil is the female part of a flower. A pistil is made of three parts—stigma, style and ovary.
The top part of the pistil is called the stigma. The stigma is sticky so that pollen can stick to it.
The middle part of the pistil is called the style. It is a tube which connects the stigma to the

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ovary. The swollen part at the bottom of the pistil is called the ovary. The ovary contains tiny, bead-like structures called ovules.

Q.22 Explain how an earthworm moves.

Ans. The body of the earthworm is made of many rings which are joined end to end.
These rings help the earthworm to move forward. The muscles in the body help the earthworm to extend and shorten its body. At first, the front portion of the body extends and the rear portion of the body remains fixed to the ground. Then the earthworm fixes the front end and releases its rear end. This helps it to shorten its body and to move forward. By repeating the same movement by contracting and relaxing the muscles, the earthworm moves ahead.