

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
PATNA REGION
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –I

SUBJECT: SCIENCE
Class – VI

TIME: 2¹/₂Hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 60

General Instructions

1) The question paper comprises of two sections, A and B. You are to attempt both the sections. All questions of section A and B are to be attempted separately.

2) All questions are compulsory.

3) Marks for each question are indicated against it.

Choose the most appropriate option: -

SECTION-A

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Write two animal products that we eat. | 1 |
| 2 | Write the name of nutrients which mainly give energy to our body. | 1 |
| 3 | What is ginning? | 1 |
| 4 | Name two substances which are insoluble in water. | 1 |
| 5 | What is winnowing? | 1 |
| 6 | Define Herbivores , Carnivores and Omnivores with example. | 2 |
| 7 | Is it possible to separate sugar mixed with wheat flour ? If yes, how will you do it ? | $\frac{1}{2}+1/2=2$ |
| 8 | Give two examples of reversible and irreversible changes each. | 2 |
| 9 | What is photo synthesis ? What are the main components required for this? | $1+1=2$ |
| 10 | What is ball socket joint? | 2 |
| 11 | What is balanced diet? Write main components of balance diet. | $1+2=3$ |
| 12 | Define natural fibers and synthetic fibers with example. | $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$ |
| 13 | (a) A thick coating of a paste of Plaster of Paris (POP) is applied over the bandage on a fractured bone. It becomes hard on drying , to keep the | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |

- fractured bone immobilized. Can the change in POP be reversed?
- (b) A bag of cement lying in the open, get wet due to rain during the night. $1\frac{1}{2}$
The next day the sun shines brightly. Can the change in cement be reversed?
- 14 Define herbs, shrubs and trees. $1+1+1=3$
- 15 How earthworms move on ground? Explain? 3
- 16 What are deficiency diseases? Name any four deficiency diseases, concerned nutrients and their symptoms. $1+4=5$
- 17 (a). What is spinning? Name any two devices used for spinning. $1+2=3$
(b) From which part of plant cotton and jute are obtained? $1+1=2$
- 18 Define Transparent, Translucent and Opaque materials with one example each. $2+1+2=5$
- 19 Define the following keywords---
- (i) Threshing
 - (ii) Sieving
 - (iii) Sedimentation and Decantation
 - (iv) Condensation
- 20 Tiger is a --- 1
- (a) Herbivore
 - (b) Carnivore
 - (c) Omnivore
 - (d) None of these
- 21 Deer eats --- 1
- (a) Animals only
 - (b) Both animals and plants products
 - (c) Plant products only
 - (d) None of these
- 22 Potato is a --- 1
- (a) Root
 - (b) stem
 - (c) Leaf
 - (d) Flower
- 23 We get sugar from ---- 1
- (a) Potato
 - (b) Lemon
 - (c) Sugarcane
 - (d) Eggs
- 24 The change/s which can be reversed is/are----- 1

- (a) Melting of ice candy (b) Dissolving of sugar in water
(c) Both (d) None of these
- 25 The change/s which can not be reversed is/are----- 1
(a) Souring of milk (b) Stretched rubber to its normal size
(c) Both (d) None of these
- 26 Which is **not** the part of flower? 1
(a) Petals (b) Sepals (c) Pistil (d) Stem
- 27 Which of the following leaves have parallel venation? 1
(a) Tulsi (b) Grass (c) Rose (d) None of these
- 28 Cockroaches have an----- 1
(a) Outer skelton (b) Inner skelton
(c) Both inner and outer skelton (d) None of these
- 29 The immovable joint of our body is---- 1
(a) Pivotal Joint (b) Upper Jaw
(c) Hinge Joint (d) None of these

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

PATNA REGION

BLUE PRINT

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 1

SET-1

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CLASS : VI

TIME : 2¹/₂Hrs

MAX MARKS : 60

S.N.	Form of questions / Unit	VSA	SA-I	SA-II	LA	MCQ	TOTAL
1.	Unit 1, Food : Where does it come from	1(1)	2(1)	-----	-----	4(4)	7(6)
2.	Unit 2, Components of food	1(1)	----	3(1)	5(1)	-----	9(3)
3.	Unit 3, Fibre to fabric	1(1)	----	3(1)	5(1)	-----	9(3)
4.	Unit 4, Sorting materials into groups	1(1)	-----	-----	5(1)	-----	6(2)
5.	Unit 5, Separation of substances	1(1)	2(1)	-----	5(1)	-----	8(3)
6.	Unit 6, Changes around us	---	2(1)	3(1)	----	2(2)	7(4)
7.	Unit 7, Getting to know plants	----	2(1)	3(1)	----	2(2)	7(4)
8.	Unit 8, Body movements	---	2(1)	3(1)	----	2(2)	7(4)
	Total	5(5)	10(5)	15(5)	20(4)	10(10)	60(29)

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, PATNA REGION
 PROFORMA FOR ERROR ANALYSIS
 SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - 1
 SET - 1

NAME OF STUDENT:-																		ROLL NO:																						
CLASS						VI				SECTION:-->						SUBJECT:				SCIENCE																				
Sr. No.	CHAPTER NO		UNIT 1							UNIT 2				UNIT 3				UNIT 4			UNIT 5				UNIT 6				UNIT 7				UNIT 8				Grand Total			
	NAME OF CHAPTER		Food :							Components				Fibre to fabric				Sort materials			Separation				Changes				Plants				Body movement							
	Sl. No. of questions		1	6	20	21	22	23	Total	2	11	16	Total	3	12	17	Total	4	18	Total	5	7	19	Total	8	13	24	25	Total	9	14	26	27	Total	10	15		28	29	Total
	Marks Allowed		1	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	3	5	9	1	3	5	9	1	5	6	1	2	5	8	2	3	1	1	7	2	3	1	1	7	2	3		1	1	7
Marks Obtained																																								
NAME OF EXAMINER:->																		SIGNATURE OF EXAMINER:->																						

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

PATNA REGION

MARKING SCHEME

SCIENCE(Set-1)

Class VI

SECTION-A

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Milk, Egg | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. Carbohydrate and Fat | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. Separation of fibres from seeds by combing is called ginning. | 1 |
| 4. Sand, saw dust. | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5. Separation of heavier and lighter components of a mixture by wind or blowing air is called winnowing. | 1 |
| 6. The animals which eat other animals called carnivores. Eg. Lion.
The animals which eat plant products called herbivores. Eg. Deer.
The animals which eat other animals and plants called omnivores. Eg Dog. | 2 |
| 7. Yes it is possible, sugar mixed with wheat flour can be separated winnowing or sieving. | $\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 2$ |
| 8. Reversible : Wet clothes to dry clothes , cold milk to hot milk Irreversible:
Milk to paneer , Grain to its flour. | 1+1=2 |
| 9. Leaves of plants prepare their food in presence of in presence of sunlight and green coloured substance present in them, called photosynthesis.
Main components are water, carbon dioxide, greencoloured substance (Chlorophyll). | 1+1=2 |
| 10. When the rounded end of one bone fits in to the cavity (hollow space) of the other bone, called ball and socket joint. | 2 |
| 11. The diet which contains all kind of nutrients , roughage and water in proper proportion called balanced diet.
Main components are Protein, vitamins, carbohydrates , minerals, roughage and water. | 1+2=3 |

12. The fibres which are obtained from plants and animals called natural fibres. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

Eg. Cotton.

The fibres which are made from chemical substances called synthetic fibres.

Eg. Acrylic.

13. (a) No , 13.(b) No . $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

14. Plants with green and tender stems called herbs, plants with hard but not very thick stem are called shrubs, The stems have branches in the upper part, much above the ground called trees. $1+1+1=3$

15. Earthworms move by alternate extension and contraction of the body using muscles. 3

16. The disease which occur due to lack of nutrients over a long period are called deficiency disease. $1+4=5$

Concerned Vitamin/mineral	Name of deficiency disease	Symptoms
Vitamin A	Loss of vision	Poor vision, loss of vision in darkness
Vitamin B1	Beriberi	Weak muscles and very little energy to work
Vitamin C	Scurvy	Bleeding gums
Vitamin D	Rickets	Bones become soft and bent

17. (a) The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. Takli and charkha are devices used for spinning. $1+2=3$

17(b) Cotton from cotton balls (Fruits) , Jute from stem. $1+1=2$

18. Materials through which we are able to see are called Transparent eg. Glass. $2+1+2=5$
 Materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly are called Translucent eg thin clothe. Materials through which we are not able to see are called Opaqueeg. Wood.

19. (i) Threshing: The process that is used to separate grains from stalks. 1
(ii) Sieving: Impurities like husk and stone are removed from flour by sieving. 1
(iii) Sedimentation and Decantation: When the heavier components in a mixture settles after water is added to it, called sedimentation. When the water is removed This process is called decantation. 2
(iv) Condensation: The process of conversion of water vapour in to its liquid form is called condensation 1

SECTION-B

20. (b)
21. (c)
22. (b)
23. (c)
24. (c)
25. (a)
26. (d)
27. (b)
28. (a)
29. (b)