KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA KHAMMAM

Half Yearly Examination (2017-18)

Class: **VI** Max. Marks: 80

Subject: **Science** Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Marking Scheme

SECTION A

Fill in the blanks – (10 X 1m = 10m)

1. herbivore
2. scurvy
3. synthetic
4. transparent
5. filtration
6. threshing
7. petals or corolla
8. lower jaw or mandible bone
9. rib cage or ribs
10. hinge joint

SECTION B

Choose the correct option from the following – (10 X 1m = 10m)

11. (b) muscles
12. (a) calcium
13. (b) stretched rubber band to its normal size
14. (c) an insect
15. (b) sugar
16. (a) winnowing
17. (b) steel spoon
18. (c) turning milk into curd
19. (b) roots
20. (c) snail

SECTION C

Answer the questions in **two** or **three sentences** – 8 X 2m = 16m

21. Flowers, seeds, fruits, leaves, roots and stem are some of the edible parts of a plant. (Any two: 1m + 1m = 2m)
22. Carbohydrates and fats provide energy to our body. (1m + 1m = 2m)
23. Chair, table, bullock cart wheel, plough, examination pad or any other relevant answers. (Any two: 1m + 1m = 2m)
24. Milk, eggs, meat are food items obtained from animals. (Any two: 1m + 1m = 2m)
25. Sieving is one of the methods of separation of fine particles from bigger particles by allowing the finer particles to pass through the holes of a sieve. Sieving is used at homes to separate flour from impurities. It is also used at

construction sites to separate sand from stones. (1m + 1m = 2m)

26. Metal rim is heated to expand. After fitting it onto the cart wheel, water is poured over it so as to contract it. In this way metal rim fits tightly onto the wheel. (2m)
27. Shopkeepers prefer to keep biscuits, sweets and other eatables in glass jars because glass jars are transparent materials. Buyers can easily see through them. (2m)
28. Ripening of fruit, souring of milk, cooking of food, baking of dough into roti (Any two: 1m + 1m = 2m)

SECTION D

Answer the questions in **three or four sentences** – 8 X 3m = 24m

29. **Herbivores**: Herbivores are animals which eat only plants or plant products.
Examples: Cow, goat, horse, parrot, elephant
Carnivores: Carnivores are animals which eat only flesh or meat of other animals.
Examples: Lion, tiger, leopard, snake, crocodile
Omnivores: Omnivores are animals which eat both plant food and animal flesh.
Examples: Human beings, crow
(1m + 1m + 1m = 3m)
30. The process of making yarn from fibres is called **spinning**.
Hand spindle (***takli***) and spinning wheel (***charkha***) are the devices used for spinning. (1m + 2m = 3m)
31. (a) Objects through which things can be seen clearly are called transparent.
(b) Objects through which things can be seen, but not clearly are called translucent.
(c) Objects through which things cannot be seen at all are called opaque.
(1m + 1m + 1m = 3m)
32. Winnowing is a process of separation of the heavier components from the lighter components of a mixture by the help of wind or by blowing air. It is used by farmers in fields to separate the lighter husk particles from heavier grains.
(2m + 1m = 3m)
33. Three functions of stem in plants are :
(i) Stem holds or keeps the plant upright.
(ii) Stem conducts water in plants. (helps in movement of water)
(iii) Stem even stores food in them.
(1m + 1m + 1m = 3m)
34. Movement of an earthworm : (1) Earthworm uses its body muscles to move.
(2) It has a large number of tiny bristles (hair like structures) projecting out under its body. These bristles help it to get a good grip on

the ground.

(3) The body of earthworm secretes a slimy substance which helps it to move through soil.

(1m + 1m + 1m = 3m)

35. Leaves produce food in plants. Leaves prepare their food in the presence of sunlight and a green coloured substance present in them. For this they use water and carbon dioxide. This process of preparing food is called photosynthesis.

(1m + 2m = 3m)

36.

Natural fibres	Synthetic fibres
1. Fibres which are obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibres.	1. Fibres which are synthesized Artificially with the help of Chemicals are called synthetic fibres
2. Cotton, jute, silk and wool are examples of natural fibres.	2. Nylon, polyester, rayon are examples of synthetic fibres.

(1.5m + 1.5m = 3m)

SECTION E

Answer the questions in **five sentences** or **a paragraph** – 4 X 5m = 20m

37. **Test for presence of starch in food**: (1) Taking a small quantity of food item, add 2 to 3 drops of dilute iodine solution on it. Appearance of blue-black colour on the food item indicates presence of starch in it.

Test for presence of fats in food: Taking a small quantity of food item, wrap in a piece of paper and crush it. Unwrap the paper around the food item. Appearance of a oily patch on the paper confirms the presence of fats in food.

(2.5m + 2.5m = 5m)

38. **Parts of a flower**: A flower has sepals, petals, stamens and pistil. A stamen has two parts called anther and the filament. A pistil has three parts called the stigma, style and ovary. (**4m**)

Diagram of a flower showing its parts: (**1m**)

(4m + 1m = 5m)

39. **Need to separate different components of a mixture**: There are three main reasons for separating different components of a mixture –

(a) To remove impurities or harmful components. Example – separating stones from rice

(b) To remove non-useful components. Example – separating tea from tea leaves.

(c) To separate two different but useful components. Example – churning milk to obtain butter

(5m)

40. (a) **Ball and socket joint**: Ball and socket joint is a movable joint. It consists

of a bone that has a round head, which fits into a cup like socket of another bone. This helps the bone to rotate freely. This type of joint is seen in shoulder joint and hip joint. (2m)
Diagram of ball and socket joint (1m)

(b) Our elbow has a hinge joint. This type of joint allows movement in one plane only like the hinges of a door. Therefore, we cannot bend our elbow backwards. (2m)