INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL- DAMMAM

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II MARCH - 2013

SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE **Time: 3 Hrs**

Class-VI **Max Marks: 90**

SET - A

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Total number of questions is 48. All questions are compulsory.
2. There is no overall choice. However internal choices have been provided in section D and E. Only one option in such question to be attempted.

SECTION – A **(15 x 1 = 15 M)**

Q: 01 to 15 are multiple choice questions (MCQ) carrying 1 mark each. You are to select most appropriate response out of the four provided to you.

1. The bulb glows only when---------- flow through the circuit

(a) air (b) electricity (c) water (d) gas

2. Images are very different from ----------

(a) objects (b) light (c) shadow (d) reflections

3. The place where plants from all regions of the earth are stored is ----------

(a) planetarium (b) herbarium (c) aquarium (d) habitat

4. The innermost part of a flower is called the ----------

(a) bud (b) stigma (c) pistil (d) non of these

5. The process of changing water vapour in to water is called----------

(a) condensation (b) evaporation (c) transpiration (d) cooling

6. ---------- supports burning and is necessary for living organisms

(a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Carbon dioxide (d) Non of these

7. The component of air used by green plants to make their food is ----------

(a) Oxygen (b) water vapour (c) nitrogen (d) carbon dioxide

9. ---------- is an insulator

(a) Copper (b) Aluminium (c) Human body (d) Air

10. ---------- reflection gives us clear image

(a) Light (b) Mirror (c) Object (d) Shadow.

11. The process in plants which take place during day time is ----------

(a) photosynthesis (b) digestion (c) respiration (d) non of these

12. Plants having leaves with ---------- venation have fibrous root

(a) reticulate (b) lateral (c) strong (d) parallel

13. ---------- gets added to air by evaporation and transpiration

(a) watercycle (b) water (c) water vapour (d) ground water

14. The presence of water vapour in air is important for the ---------- in nature.

(a) evaporation (b) atmosphere (c) transpiration (d) water cycle

15. ---------- does not take place in a short time

(a) Adaptation (b) Respiration (c) Aclimatisation (d) Habitat

SECTION – B (10 x 1 = 10 M)

Q: 16 to 25 are very short answer type questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer them in a word or a sentence.

16. Name any two aquatic habitats.

17. Roots conduct water to the leaves (state true or false. If the statement is wrong , write the correct statement.)

18. Fog appearing on a cold winter morning is due to ----------.

19. The major part of air is oxygen. (State true or false. If the statement is wrong, write the correct statement.)

20. A device used to image the sun and brightly lit objects.

21. A simple device that either breaks the circuit or completes it.

22. Name the gas which is

(i) consumed (ii) produced during burning

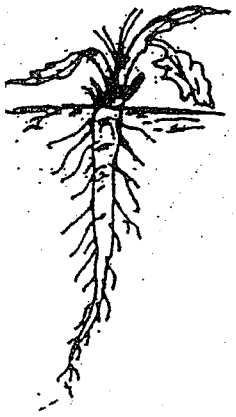
23. Name the process of collecting rain water for future use.

SECTION – C (10 x 2 = 20

Q: 26 to 35 are short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer the one or two sentence.

26. (i) Identify the root system

(ii) What type of venation will it have?



27. Give an example of a non-living thing, which shows any two characteristics of living things.

28. Write any two differences between a shadow and an image.

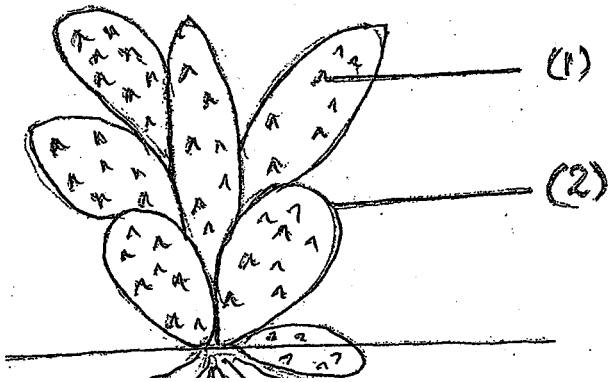
29. Areas of land which is covered with concrete affects the availability of ground water. Why?

30. List four properties of air.

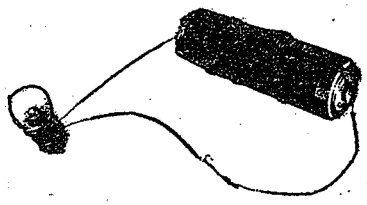
31. How is electricity produced in an electric cell?

32. (i) Identify the figure and name the habitat which belongs to it

(ii) label the parts.



33. Would the bulb glow in the circuit shown in figure. If not give reason.



34. Define snow.

35. What is the nature of the image formed by a pinhole camera?

SECTION – D **(10 x 3 = 30 M)**

Q: 36 to 45 are also short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer them in 4 - 5 sentences.

36. Distinguish between reticulate and parallel venation with example.

37. Name three factors essential for the formation of a shadow.

38. Specify the features that helps Octopus and Squids to get adapted to their surroundings.

39. Both the conductors and the insulators are equally important for us – Justify.

40. It is important that water should be used carefully. Give reason.

41. Write the importance of

(i) air dissolved in water

(ii) air in the soil.

42. a) (i) Draw and label the parts of a leaf

(ii) Define venation

OR

42 b) (i) Write the 'method' that shows the presence of starch in leaves.

43. How can we make use of wind?

44. (i) How are we able to see an object?

45. Match the following:

1.	Wool	-	Metal base
2.	Electric cell	-	Sunlight
3.	Electricity	-	Insulator
4.	Water	-	Water cycle
5.	Bulb	-	Metal cap
6.	Clouds	-	Growing plants

SECTION – E **(3x 5 = 15 M)**

Q: 46 to 48 carriers 5 marks each. Answer them as directed.

46. a) (i) What are the functions of roots and stems in aquatic plants? (3 Marks)

(ii) How does rainfall? (1 Mark)

(iii) Write any two activities that are possible due to the presence of air. (1 Mark)

OR

46. b) (i) Write a short note on respiration (3 Marks)

(ii) What is flood? (1 Mark)

(iii) What is atmosphere? (1 Mark)

47. (i) Draw and label the parts of a flower. (3 Mark)

(ii) The leaves of mountain trees are needle shaped – Justify it. (2 Mark)

48. a) (i) Explain water cycle with labeled diagram. (3 Mark)

(ii) Why do the mountaineers carry oxygen cylinders with them? (2 Mark)

OR

48.b) (i) Explain the two techniques of rain water harvesting. (3 Mark)

(ii) Draw a diagram representing the composition of air. (2 Mark)