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INDIAN SCHOOL SALALAH
SECOND TERM EXAMINATION, FEB - MARCH 2026



SCIENCE (086)

Class: VI
Time: 3 hrs.

Date: 11/03/2026
Maximum Marks: 80

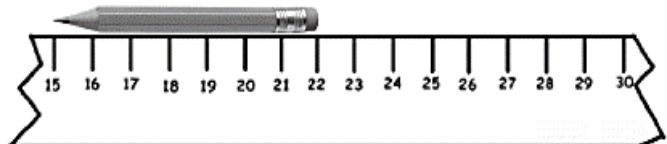
General Instructions:

- i) This question paper consists of 5 pages with 37 questions in all.
- ii) All Questions are compulsory.
- iii) Questions 1 -12 in Section A are multiple choice questions. Each question carries 1 mark. You should select one most appropriate option out of the four provided.
- iv) Questions 13-25 in Section B carry 2 marks each.
- v) Questions 26-34 in Section B carry 3 marks each.
- vi) Questions 35 -37 in Section B carry 5 marks each.

SECTION A

1. A student wants to measure the length of a pencil using a scale whose zero end is broken. The pencil is placed on the scale. What is the actual length of the pencil.

- A. 7 cm B. 6 cm
C. 8 cm D. 5 cm



2. A nurse measures a patient's temperature and gets 98.6°F. Which thermometer reading is this equivalent to?

- A. 36°C B. 37°C C. 38°C D. 35°C

3. Dew forms on grass in the early morning. Which process causes this?

- A. Evaporation B. Melting C. Condensation D. Freezing

4. A sunflower bends towards sunlight. This movement is called:

- A. Locomotion B. Migration C. Phototropism D. Pollination

5. Which planet has the largest number of satellites?

- A. Earth B. Saturn C. Jupiter D. Mars

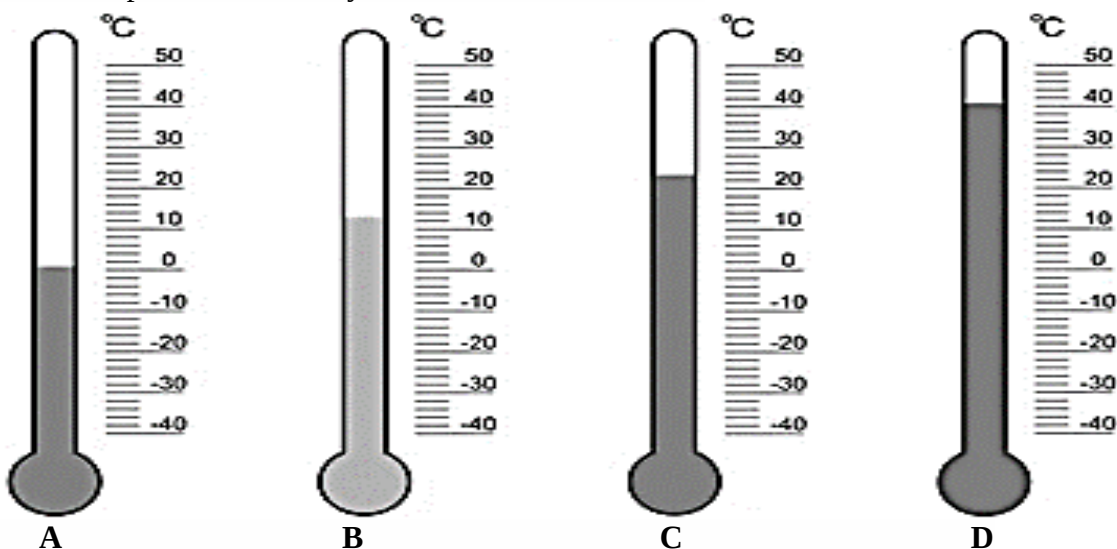
6. A child swings back and forth on a swing. The type of motion is:

- A. Circular motion B. Rectilinear motion C. Rotation D. Oscillatory motion

7. Which of the following is the correct relation between Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and Kelvin (K)?
 A. $\text{K} = ^{\circ}\text{C} - 273.15$ B. $\text{K} = ^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15$ C. $\text{K} = 100 - ^{\circ}\text{C}$ D. $\text{K} = ^{\circ}\text{C} / 273.15$
8. Touch-me-not plants folding their leaves when touched. This is an example of:
 A. Germination B. Reproduction C. Movement in response to stimulus D. Nutrition
9. A student read that the night sky is divided into sections, each containing groups of stars forming patterns. How many officially recognized constellations are there in total?
 A. 88 B. 12 C. 7 D. 50
10. 20 cm is equal to
 A. 2000 mm B. 200 mm C. 2 mm D) 0.2 mm
11. Ramesh wants to check the temperature of ice water in a science experiment. Which thermometer is most suitable?
 A. Laboratory thermometer B. Clinical thermometer
 C. Maximum thermometer D. Infrared thermometer
12. The process of producing young ones of its own kind is called:
 A. Growth B. Respiration C. Excretion D. Reproduction

SECTION B

13. What is measurement? The distance between Kripa's home and her school is 3250 m. Express this distance into km and cm.
14. Two bowls with equal amounts of water are kept—one in a wide bowl and the other in a narrow bowl. After some time, water evaporates.
 A. Which bowl shows faster evaporation and why?
 B. Write any two more factors that affect the evaporation of water.
15. Write the temperature shown by each of the thermometers.



16. In ancient times, people measured things using various methods. Name any two methods and explain why they were not suitable for accurate measurement. (**Two points**)

17. What is a thermometer? A digital thermometer shows temperature on a screen instead of using mercury. Explain two advantages of this type of thermometer.

18. How does the life cycle of a plant differ from that of an animal? Explain any two aspects.
(2 points each)

19. Give reason

A. The Earth is called a blue planet.

B. Venus is hotter than Mercury though it is farther from the Sun.

20. Define

A. Respiration

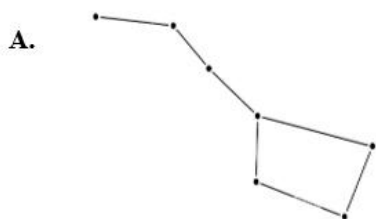
B. Nutrition

21. How do you locate Sirius in the night sky? Explain with the help of a diagram.

22. A student observed an adult female mosquito laying eggs on stagnant water. She noted that the eggs hatched and grew into flying insects in about a week. Explain how the mosquito completes its life cycle. Draw a labelled diagram of the life cycle.

23. Riya noticed that the flower buds in her garden open in the morning and close in the evening. She also observed a small insect trapped by a Drosera plant. Which characteristic of living beings is shown in these observations? Give three more examples of movement in plants.

24. What is a constellation? Why are some constellations difficult to observe from cities? Identify and name the constellations given below.



25. Observe the table and answer the questions:

Situation	Observation	Process
Ice kept outside	Ice turns into water	A
Water kept in freezer	Water becomes ice	B

i). Identify the change and name the process A and B.

ii). Find out whether heat is absorbed or released in each case.

26. After the monsoon, Riya noticed jelly-like clusters floating in a pond near her house. A few days later, small fish-like creatures with long tails were swimming around. After some weeks, these creatures began to develop legs and their tails slowly disappeared.

A. What are the jelly-like clusters called?

- B. Name the fish-like stage of the frog. What is the advantage of having a tail in this stage?
- C. Why does the tail disappear in the later stage?
27. Rahul was riding his bicycle along a straight road. He classified the motion of various parts of the bicycle as
- i) Rectilinear motion ii) Circular motion
- A. List out one part of the bicycle for each type of motion. Support your answer with reason.
- B. Give one more example each of rectilinear motion and circular motion.
28. Four students measure the temperature of warm water using a laboratory thermometer, but each does it is different.
- A. i) Aisha holds the thermometer tilted at an angle.
- ii) Rohan ensures the bulb is fully submerged but lets it touch the bottom of the beaker.
- iii) Priya immerses the thermometer vertically without touching the sides.
- iv) Sam reads the temperature while the thermometer is out of the water.
- Which student is measuring the temperature correctly? Justify your answer.
- B. Write the differences between clinical and laboratory thermometers. (2 points each)
29. Explain what comets are. Describe their composition, appearance, and behavior when they move close to and far away from the Sun. Mention one famous comet.
30. Manu observed ice in a bowl, water in a glass, and steam rising from a kettle. Identify the state of water in each case and explain one property of each.
31. Aman wants to find directions at night. He observes a group of stars that is used to locate the fixed star. Which star is Aman likely pointing to with this method? Why is this Star useful for navigation? Name and explain the group of stars Aman used to locate the fixed star with the help of a diagram.
32. A. Hari drinks water from an earthen pot on a hot day and notices that the water feels much cooler than the surrounding temperature. Explain why the water in the earthen pot feels cooler.
- B. The seat of a two-wheeler parked on a sunny day has become very hot. How can you cool it down? (Two ways)
33. During a science club discussion, students were talking about objects that move around planets. One student mentioned an object that takes nearly 27 days to complete one revolution around the Earth. Another student added that this object has been studied through special space missions launched by India.
- A. Identify the object being discussed. Name any one Indian mission launched to study this object.
- B. How can we see celestial objects that are not visible to the naked eye? Define the instrument used for this purpose.

C. What are asteroids? Where are most asteroids found?

34. A. What is excretion? Explain how it takes place in humans.

B. How do plants excrete excess water? Name the process.

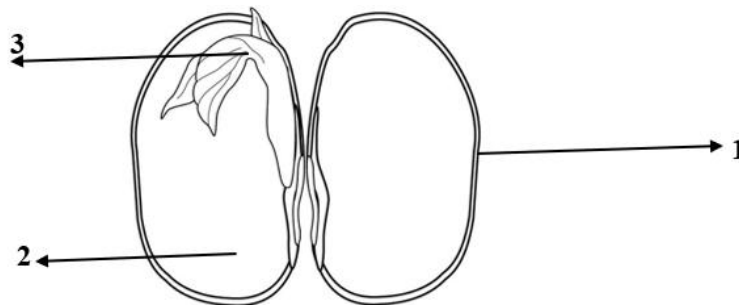
35. A student placed some seeds on a wet cotton cloth and kept them in a warm place. After a few days, she observed tiny plants (called seedlings) emerge from the seeds.

A. What is the process called and define it.

B. Name the first part of the seed that emerges during this process.

C. Label the parts of a seed (1,2 & 3) and list the conditions necessary for this process to occur.

D. What is the role of fruits (pods) in the life cycle of a bean plant?



36. Two celestial objects, **A** and **B**, are observed from Earth. Object A emits heat and light on its own, while object B does not emit light and moves around object A.

i). Name objects A and B.

ii). How are these two objects different in nature? (Give three points for each.)

iii). What is the Universe? What is the scientific study of the Universe called?

37. What is the water cycle? Identify and explain the different stages (1,2,3 &4) mentioned in the following diagram.

