

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL , DAMMAM

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 1 (2015-2016)

SUB :GENERAL SCIENCE

TIME :3 HOURS

CLASS : VI

MAX. MARKS:90

SET A

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory
2. You are to attempt only one option in case of an internal choice
3. Diagrams should be drawn neatly and well labeled , wherever necessary

SECTION A

(1x15)=15MARKS

I MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (Choose the correct answer from the choices given below)

1. Deficiency of vitamin A causes a disease known as-

(a)nightblindness (b)beri-beri (c)scurvy (d)goiter

2. A small plant with green soft stem

(a)tree (b)shrub (c)herb (d)cactus

3. The place where two or more bones meet is called a

(a)joint (b)torso (c)tendon (d)ligament

4. A freely suspended bar magnet always points in the----- direction.

(a)north (b)south (c)north-south (d)east-west

5.----- takes place from a smooth polished surface .

(a)diffraction (b)refraction (c)diffusion (d)reflection

6.The tiny pores on the surface of the leaf are called

(a)spores (b)stomata (c)openings (d)nodules

7.The image formed by a pinhole camera is always----- than the size of the object.

(a)upright (b)smaller (c)equal (d)larger

8.The outermost whorl of a flower is called

(a)radicle (b)plumule (c)petal (d)sepal

9.A body emitting light on its own

(a)luminous (b)illuminated (c)sparkling (d)glowing

10.----- give us an idea about the shape and number of bones .

(a)beta- rays (b)gamma-rays (c)x-rays (d)alpha-rays

11. Anaemia occurs due to the deficiency of

(a) calcium (b) magnesium (c) iron (d) phosphorus

12. Similar poles of a magnet ----- each other.

(a) oppose (b) repel (c) attract (d) charge

13. Objects which do not allow light to pass through them are called

(a) cardboard (b) hard (c) metals (d) opaque

14. ----- are hair-like structures underside the body of the earthworm.

(a) bristles (b) cilia (c) flagella (d) pseudopodia

15. Pelvic bones are bones in our ----- region .

(a) fore-arm (b) patella (c) hip (d) thigh

SECTION B

(10X1)=10MARKS

II FILL IN THE BLANKS:

16. A cylindrical magnet is an ----- magnet .

17. ----- are needed by our body in small amounts .

18. Plants that are tall, have hard and thick brown stem are called -----.

19. The ----- is made up of 33 small ring bones and encloses the spinal cord .

III NAME THE FOLLOWING:

20. The reproductive part of a plant

21. It protects the soft internal organs such as the heart and lungs

22. The blue-black colour in the food item indicates the presence of

23. Weak stemmed plants that take support on neighbouring structures

IV CORRECT AND REWRITE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

24. Vitamin B gets easily destroyed by heating.

25. The south seeking end of a magnet is called the north pole of a magnet.

SECTION C

(2X10)=20 MARKS

V. QUESTIONS 26 TO 35 ARE SHORT ANSWER TYPE CARRYING 2 MARKS EACH. ANSWER THEM IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

26. Differentiate between bones and cartilages .

27.(a) What is a magnetic compass ?

(b) What are its uses ?

28.What is a balanced diet ?

29.(a) What is a pinhole camera ?

(b) What is the principle behind the working of a pinhole camera ?

30. Differentiate between reticulate and parallel venation . Give an example for each .

31. (a) What are energy giving food ?

(b) How do we get vitamin D ?

32. What are muscles ?

33. What is the importance of water in our body ?

34. (a) What are deficiency diseases ?

(b) How can we prevent deficiency diseases ?

35.(a) What are the poles of a magnet ?

(b)What happens when the south pole of a magnet is brought near the end of the north Pole of a magnetic needle ? Why ?

SECTION D

(3x10)=30MARKS

VI. QUESTIONS 36 TO 45 CARRY 3 MARKS . ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN 3-4 SENTENCES .

36.(a) What are shadows ?

(b) Name the three factors essential for the formation of a shadow .

37. Differentiate between natural and artificial magnets . Give an example for each .

38. Explain the structure of a leaf .

39. ' The bodies of birds are suited for flying '. Justify .
40. What are dietary fibres ? (Any 3 points)
41. What are the precautions to be taken during the storage of magnets ? (3 points)
42. Differentiate between transparent and translucent objects . Give an example for each .
43. Mention the different types of joints . Give an example for each .
44. (a) Mention and explain the two properties of a magnet .
- (b) How do magnets lose their properties ?
45. (a) What are the functions of proteins ?
- (b) Mention any four symptoms caused due to the deficiency of proteins .

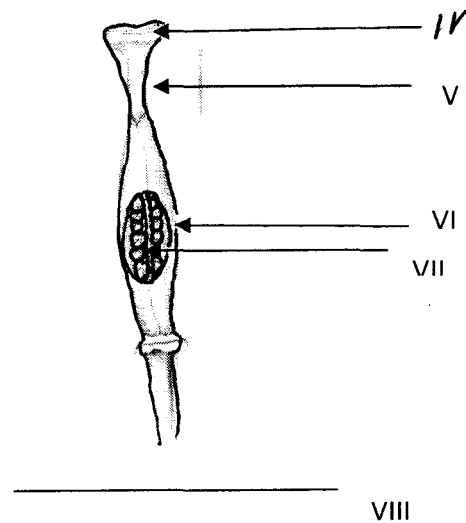
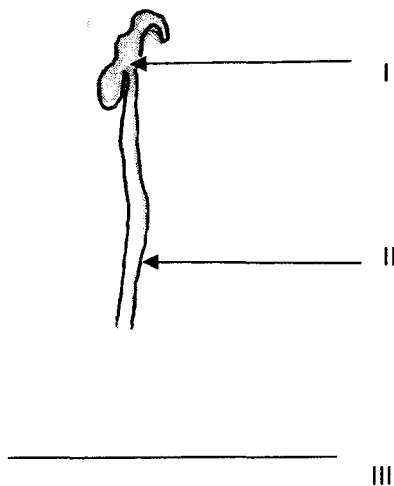
SECTION E

(5X3)=15MARKS

VII QUESTIONS 46 TO 48 ARE LONG ANSWER TYPE CARRYING 5MARKS EACH .

46. (a) What are the functions of the root?

(b) Label the different parts of the following *diagrams:-*



(c)What are fibrous roots ? Give an example .

OR

46. (a) 'The stem is like a two way street'. Explain
- (b) What are creepers ? Give an example .
- (c) Neatly draw and label a taproot .

47 (a) What are the functions of the human skeleton ?

(b) ' We cannot move our elbow backwards ' . Give reason .

(c) How is the earthworm useful to plants ?

OR

47. (a) How are bones moved ?

(b) Mention the 3 important features of a fish that help it to swim .

(c) Mention the number of bones in the human skeleton .

48. (a) Differentiate between magnetic and non magnetic materials. Give an example for each

(b) Write any two uses of a magnet .

(c) What is magnetite ?
