

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**  
**MIDDLE SECTION**  
**MIDTERM EXAMINATION WORKSHEET 2025-26**

CLASS – VI

SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE

**LESSON – 2**  
**DIVERSITY IN THE LIVING WORLD**

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Method of arranging things into groups based on their common features is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Plants and animals can be grouped on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ among them.
3. Tulsi bears \_\_\_\_\_ coloured flowers.
4. The animals live on land are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Animals live in water are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ supports branches, and bears flowers.
7. Weak stemmed plants that creep along the ground are called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Plants with brown woody stem which branching very close to the ground are called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Grasses exhibits \_\_\_\_\_ venation on their leaves.
10. Plants with taproot will be having \_\_\_\_\_ type of venation.
11. Plants with \_\_\_\_\_ roots will be having parallel venation.
12. Chickpea plant is with \_\_\_\_\_ roots and \_\_\_\_\_ venation.
13. Seeds that are made out of single embryonic leaf or cotyledon are called \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Fishes swims in water with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The camel in hot desert of Rajasthan has long legs with \_\_\_\_\_ hooves.
16. The place where the plants and animals live is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Name the following**

1. Weak stemmed plants that need support to climb.
2. Small plants with green and soft stem.
3. The reproductive part of a plant.
4. The pattern of veins seen on the leaves.
5. Tall plants with hard woody stem, branching on the top.
6. Venation in which veins are arranged in the form of network.
7. The lines on the leaves.
8. Plants that have seeds with 2 cotyledons.
9. Special features that enable plants and animals to survive in a particular region.
10. Animals that can live on land as well as water.

**Assertion-Reasoning Based Questions**

**Directions:** The questions below consist of an **Assertion (A)** and a **Reason(R)**. Use the following keys to choose the appropriate answer.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

1. **Assertion** : Camels in the cold desert of Ladakh have 2 humps.  
**Reason** : There is not much food available in cold desert.
2. **Assertion** : Biodiversity is the variability of life on Earth.  
**Reason** : Biodiversity is essential for the functioning of ecosystem.

### **Case Study Question**

A seed is an important part of a flowering plant, which gives rise to a new plant on seed germination. The main parts of a seed are: embryo, seed coat and endosperm. Cotyledon refers to the significant part of the embryo found within the seed. It is the first and the tender leaf that emerges when the seed germinates. It is also called the storage unit of a seed, as it provides nutrients to the different parts of an embryo. Based on the number of cotyledons in a seed, it is further classified into the following types- monocotyledons and dicotyledons.

1. Name 2 monocot and dicot plants.
2. Type of venation in Dicot plants.
3. Monocot plants usually have \_\_\_\_\_ root system.
4. Define Cotyledon.

### **LESSON - 3**

### **MINDFUL EATING: A PATH TO A HEALTHY BODY**

#### **Choose the correct answer**

- 1) Which cooking advancement is not part of modern methods?  
(a) Gas stoves (b) Electric grinders (c) Silbattas (d) Microwave ovens
- 2) Which state of India is known for dishes like eromba, utti, singju, and kangsoi?  
(a) Punjab (b) Kerala (c) Karnataka (d) Manipur
- 3) Bones and teeth remain healthy with the consumption of  
(a)Potassium (b) Calcium (c) Iron (d) Sulphur
- 4) Glands in neck appear swollen due to deficiency of  
(a) Iron (b) Calcium (c) Iodine (d) phosphorous.
- 5) Which of the following foods is rich in proteins?  
(a) Apples (b) Almonds (c) Milk (d) Rice
- 6) What is used to test for the presence of starch in food?  
(a) Iodine solution (b) Copper sulphate (c) Caustic soda (d) Litmus paper
- 7) What does “food miles” refer to?  
(a) Distance traveled by food from farm to plate (b) Nutritional value of food  
(c) Number of meals consumed in a day (d) Amount of food waste

#### **Fill in the blanks**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is an essential component of our daily life.
- 2) Lack of nutrients over a long period leads to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Bleeding and swollen gums are symptoms of a disease called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Copper Sulphate and Caustic Soda are used to test the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ in food.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ foods have high calories due to high sugar and fat content.

- 6) Deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_ causes a disease known as Beriberi.
- 7) Deficiency of Vitamin D causes a disease known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Night blindness is caused due to deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_ in our food.
- 9) Foods containing carbohydrates and fats are also called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) A diet which provides all the nutrients that our body needs if taken in right amount and right quantity is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11) Millets are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12) The component of food that does not provide any nutrient to our body and yet is essential in our food is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13) Sea Food is a rich source of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) An oil patch on paper indicates that the food item contains \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ nutrients protect our body from diseases and keep us healthy.
- 16) Food containing \_\_\_\_\_ are often called the body building foods.
- 17) Reducing food miles keeps our food \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Name the following**

- 1) Eating too much of fat rich food causes this condition.
- 2) Any two sources of Vitamin C.
- 3) Two plant sources of Protein.
- 4) Dietary fibres are also known as.
- 5) Type of food which make a person obese.
- 6) Give two examples for millets.
- 7) This helps our body to absorb nutrients from food and also helps in throwing out wastes as urine and sweat.
- 8) The vitamin that gets easily destroyed by heating during cooking.
- 9) The group of B Vitamins are known as
- 10) The distance traveled by a food item, from the place of its production to the consumer.
- 11) Vitamin which is produced in body in presence of sunlight.

### **Assertion-Reasoning Based Questions**

**Directions:** The questions below consist of an **Assertion (A)** and a **Reason (R)**. Use the following keys to choose the appropriate answer.

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- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

- 1) **Assertion (A):** Mindful eating includes choosing healthy and balanced meals.  
**Reason (R):** Junk food is always the best choice for a balanced diet.
- 2) **Assertion (A):** Imported food increases food miles and pollution.  
**Reason (R):** More food miles mean fresher and healthier food.
- 3) **Assertion(A):** The deficiency of iodine causes a disease called rickets.  
**Reason (R):** Person suffering from rickets have soft bones, and they bent.
- 4) **Assertion(A):** Vitamins and minerals are also called protective nutrients.  
**Reason (R):** Millets are good sources of vitamins and minerals like iron and calcium.

- 5) **Assertion(A):** Foods containing proteins are called body building foods.  
**Reason(R):** Paneer is a plant source of protein
- 6) **Assertion (A):** Consuming too much fat is good for health.  
**Reason (R):** Fats provide energy and help protect our organs.
- 7) **Assertion (A):** Bread slice when tested with iodine solution gives blue-black colour.  
**Reason (R):** Blue black colour confirms the presence of protein.

### Case Study Questions

- 1) A person may be getting enough food to eat, but sometimes the food may not contain a particular nutrient. If this continues over a long period of time, the person may suffer from its deficiency. Deficiency of one or more nutrients can cause diseases or disorders in our body. Deficiency of different vitamins and minerals may also result in certain diseases or disorders.
- What are nutrients?
  - How can we prevent all deficiency diseases?
  - Write the symptoms caused by the deficiency of iodine.
  - Define iodised salt?
- 2) Arjun was a 6<sup>th</sup> grade student who loved eating burgers, pizzas, and chips. Every day after school, he would buy junk food and eat it quickly while watching cartoons. One day, he had a stomach ache and felt tired during his football practice. His teacher spoke to the class about mindful eating and the harmful effects of junk food. Arjun decided to change. He started practicing mindful eating. He reduced junk food and started balanced diet. After a few weeks, he felt more active, didn't get sick as often, and enjoyed his meals more.
- Define mindful eating.
  - What is Junk food?
  - The main carbohydrates found in our food are in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Define balanced diet.

## LESSON - 4

### EXPLORING MAGNETS

#### Fill in the blanks

- A magnet always has two poles: the North Pole and the \_\_\_\_\_ Pole.
- The region around a magnet where its force can be detected is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Iron, nickel, and cobalt are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ materials.
- When the same poles of two magnets are brought close, they \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
- The Earth acts like a giant magnet with its \_\_\_\_\_ pole near the geographic North.
- A freely suspended magnet comes to rest in the \_\_\_\_\_ direction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural magnet found in nature.
- Magnets lose their properties if they are \_\_\_\_\_ or hammered.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a device that uses a magnet to show direction.
- Rubbing an iron nail with a magnet can convert it into a \_\_\_\_\_ magnet.
- The process of making or converting a piece of iron into a magnet is called \_\_\_\_\_.

## Name the following

1. The first natural magnet was discovered.
2. The two poles of a magnet.
3. A device that uses a magnet to find directions.
4. Two magnetic materials.
5. Two non-magnetic materials.
6. The process of making magnetic material into a magnet.
7. The invisible area around a magnet where its force acts.
8. The method by which magnets can lose their magnetic property.
9. The force with which a magnet pulls or pushes objects.
10. Three Artificial Magnets.

## Assertion-Reasoning Based Questions

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- 1) **Assertion (A):** A compass needle gets deflected when brought near a magnet.

**Reason (R):** A magnet affects the magnetic field around a compass.

- 2) **Assertion (A):** The strength of a magnet is maximum at its center.

**Reason (R):** The magnetic force is stronger at the poles of a magnet.

- 3) **Assertion (A):** A magnet always has two poles, even if it is broken into pieces.

**Reason (R):** Magnetic poles always exist in pairs.

## Case Study Questions

Seema had a project on magnets. She took a magnet and tried to attract different objects in her house. She found that her steel spoon and iron nails were attracted by the magnet, but her wooden ruler and plastic bottle were not. Seema also learned that when she brought the same poles of two magnets close to each other, they pushed away, but when opposite poles were brought near, they pulled together. Her science teacher told her that magnets have two poles called north pole and south pole.

1. Name two objects that were attracted by the magnet.
2. Name two objects that were not attracted by the magnet.
3. What happens when like poles of two magnets are brought close to each other?
4. What happens when opposite poles of two magnets are brought close to each other?

## LESSON - 5

### MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH AND MOTION

## Choose the correct answer

1. Unit used to measure large distance is  
a) Km      b) mm      c) cm      d) none of these

- 1mm is equal to  
a) 0.01 cm    b) 0.1cm    c) 0.001 cm    d) 1km
- Which of the following is a drawback of using body parts for measurement?  
a) It is uniform    b) It varies from person to person  
c) It is easy to understand    d) It is historical
- Type of motion represented by soldiers in a march past is \_\_\_\_\_ motion.  
a) Linear    b) circular    c) rotational    d) oscillatory
- What is the purpose of using a reference point?  
a) To measure temperature    b) To describe the position of an object  
c) To calculate area    d) To estimate weight

### **Fill in the blanks**

- When an object moves to and fro about some fixed position, its motion is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Motion of a car on a straight road is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ motion.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is still used by traditional craftspeople like carpenters and tailors.
- When distance is stated with respect to a fixed object or point, then this point is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Comparison of an unknown quantity with a known quantity is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- The motion of hands of clock is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ motion.
- An object is said to be in \_\_\_\_\_ if its position changes with respect to the reference point with time.
- A car turning through a curve in a race track is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ motion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest value of length that we can measure.
- The length of a straightened thread can be measured using a \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Name the following**

- Motion exhibited by a pendulum of a clock.
- The motion of a wheel of bicycle.
- State of stationary objects.
- SI unit of length.
- Motion of stone falling from a certain height.

### **True or False**

- The metre is divided into 100 millimetres.
- An object is in motion if its position changes over time.
- Body parts are a reliable method for measurement.
- Circular motion is when an object moves in a straight path.
- The units of length should always be written with uppercase letters.

### **Match the following**

Column I	Column II
I. Distance in running races	a) Centimetre
II. Thickness of a coin	b) Kilometre
III. Length of book	c) Metre
IV. Length of a neighbourhood street	d) Millimetre

## Assertion-Reasoning Based Questions

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1. **Assertion (A):** A group of ants moving in a line is an example of linear motion.

**Reason (R):** When an object moves along a circular path, this is known as its linear motion.

2. **Assertion(A):** Handspan is used as a standard unit of measurement for everyone.

**Reason(R):** The International System of Units (SI units) has been adopted by countries as a standard unit of Measurement.

## Case Study Questions

Riya's mother wanted to buy a new tablecloth. She asked Riya to measure the length and width of their dining table. Riya used a measuring tape and found the table to be 1.5 metres long and 1 metre wide. They went to a shop and asked the shopkeeper to cut a cloth that is 2 metres long.

- 1. What is the unit of measurement used by Riya?  
a) Kilogram    b) Litre    c) Metre    d) Hour
- 2. Name the type of motion involved in pulling the tape out.
- 3. The width of Riya's table is \_\_\_\_ metre.
- 4. What tool did Riya use to measure the table?

## Answer the following

- 1. Why do people use standard units of measurement instead of body parts?
- 2. Suppose the distance between your school and home is 1.5 km. Express it in metres.

## LESSON - 6

### MATERIALS AROUND US

## Choose the correct answer

- 1) Which of the following materials is lustrous?  
a) Paper b) Wood c) Iron d) Rubber
- 2) Which material is typically soft?  
a) Stone b) Iron c) Eraser d) Metal
- 3) Which of the following is an example of a transparent material?  
a) Wood b) Butter paper c) Glass d) Cardboard
- 4) Which material is insoluble in water?  
a) Sugar b) Salt c) Sand d) Vinegar

- 5) What is the unit of mass?  
a) Litre b) Kilogram c) Millilitre d) Cubic metre

### **Fill in the blanks**

- 1) The method of arranging objects into groups is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Materials that typically have shiny surfaces are said to have a \_\_\_\_\_ appearance.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two properties possessed by all materials.
- 4) Materials which can be compressed or scratched easily are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The materials through which things can be seen clearly are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Anything that occupies space and has mass is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) The materials through which you are not able to see at all are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) The space occupied by matter is its \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) The unit of mass in the International System of Units (SI) is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) The unit for volume in the International System of Units (SI) is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11) Materials which are difficult to scratch are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12) We can use different materials to make objects with similar \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13) Materials that dissolve in water are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ helps us to study the properties of things.
- 15) Classification of objects is made on the basis of a \_\_\_\_\_ property they have.
- 16) Materials with lustre are usually \_\_\_\_\_.
- 17) Full form of ORS is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 18) Objects which is heavier or lighter can be measured in the terms of a property called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 19) Substance that does not mix with water are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 20) \_\_\_\_\_ quantifies the amount of matter present in an object.

### **Name the following**

- 1) Name three properties that can be used to classify materials.
- 2) Name two examples of non-lustrous materials.
- 3) Name two materials that are soluble in water.
- 4) Name two materials that are opaque.

### **Match the materials with their properties**

- |           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| a) Iron   | i) Soft                |
| b) Eraser | ii) Transparent        |
| c) Glass  | iii) Lustrous          |
| d) Sand   | iv) Insoluble in water |

### **Match the objects with the materials they are made of**

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| a) Notebook | i) Plastic, metal |
| b) Pen      | ii) Wood, metal   |
| c) Table    | iii) Paper        |
| d) Brick    | iv) Baked clay    |

### **Assertion-Reasoning Based Questions**

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1) **Assertion (A):** All objects are made up of materials.

**Reason (R):** Materials are chosen based on their properties and the purpose they serve.

2) **Assertion (A):** A glass tumbler can be used to store hot tea.

**Reason (R):** Glass is a poor conductor of heat and can withstand sudden changes in temperature.

3) **Assertion (A):** Wood is used for making furniture.

**Reason (R):** Wood is soft and soluble in water.

### Case Study Question

Rita and her friends were asked to group materials based on their properties. They had objects like a steel spoon, plastic bottle, wooden block, and a cotton cloth. They observed and classified them based on appearance, hardness, and solubility.

1) Which of the following materials is soft and absorbent?

- a. Steel spoon
- b. Plastic bottle
- c. Wooden block
- d. Cotton cloth

2) Which material can float on water?

- a. Steel spoon
- b. Wooden block
- c. Cotton cloth
- d. Glass marble

3) What is the best method to classify materials?

- a. Based on colour only
- b. Based on price
- c. Based on physical properties like texture, transparency, and solubility
- d. Based on size

4) Why do you think the plastic bottle was grouped differently from the wooden block?

- a. Because it is heavier
- b. Because it is more expensive
- c. Because it is transparent and non-biodegradable
- d. Because it is softer than wood