INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

MIDDLE SECTION

ANNUAL EXAM REVISION WORKSHEET 2025-26

CLASS: VI SUBJECT:**GENERAL SCIENCE**

L-7 TEMPERATURE AND ITS MEASUREMENT

Fill in the Blanks

1. The hotness or coldness of a body is determined by its _____.
2. The normal temperature of a healthy human body is taken to be _____or _____.
3. The device which measures temperatureis _____.
4. The scale commonly used in clinical thermometersis _____.
5. A digital thermometer measures temperature with the help of _____.
6. The SI unit of temperature is _____.
7. The non-contact thermometers are also called _____.
8. The temperature of ice-cold water cannot be measured by a _____ thermometer.
9. The three most-used scales of temperature are _____, _____ and _____.
10. The temperature of human beings does not go below _____ or above _____.
11. Temperature in Kelvin scale = Temperature in Celsius scale + _____.
12. The liquid used in laboratory thermometers is generally _____ or _____.
13. The range of laboratory thermometers is from _____ to _____.
14. _____ is an important weather parameter.
15. _____ is known as the weather woman of India.

Name the following

1. Name the two types of thermometer.
2. The substance which was traditionally used in thermometers but is now avoided due to toxicity.
3. The type of thermometer uses heat sensors to measure temperature.
4. The unit of temperature in the Kelvin scale.
5. Theliquid commonly used in Laboratory thermometer.
6. The temperature of air around us at a given time.
7. The thermometer which can measure temperature without touching a person's body.
8. Name the 3 temperature scales.
9. The temperature of boiling water in degree Celsius.
10. The temperature of ice in Celsius scale.
11. The unit of temperature in Fahrenheit scale.
12. The unit of temperature in Celsius scale.

Assertion Reasoning

The questions below consist of an Assertion and a Reason. Use the following key 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.

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1**.Assertion**(A)**:**Digital thermometers are replacing mercury thermometers
Reason (R): Mercury is a toxic substance and digital thermometers provide easier to read displays.

2**.Assertion (A):**Clinical thermometers are used for measuring the temperature of hot water.
Reason (R): Clinical thermometers have a limitedrange suitable for measuring the human bodytemperature.

3**.Assertion(A)** :The SI unit of temperature is the Kelvin.
Reason(R) :Kelvin is a standard unit used in scientific measurement to express temperature.

4. **Assertion**(A) :A thermometer measures heat.
Reason (R) :A thermometer is a device that indicates temperature ,which is a measure the energy of particles ,not the total heat.

Case Study Question

Temperature is a measurement of how hot or cold something is, and it's measured using a device called a thermometer. A thermometer uses a special liquid, like mercury or alcohol, that expands when heated and contracts when cooled, allowing us to read the temperature on a scale, most commonly Celsius (°C). There are different types of thermometers, such as clinical thermometers to check our body temperature and laboratory thermometers for science experiments.

1. What is the normal human body temperature?
2. What are the common temperature scales?
3. Which type of thermometer uses heat sensors to measure temperature?
4. What is the range of a laboratory thermometer?

L: 8 A JOURNEY THROUGH STATES OF WATER

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Water changes into _____ when it turns into a gaseous state.
2. Water is known as ice when it is in its _____ state.
3. When vapour cools down, it changes into liquid. This process is called _____.
4. Water cycle involves evaporation, condensation and _____.
5. Water vapour spreads in the air because it is in the _____ state.
6. Ice melts to form _____.
7. Clothes dry_____on a sunny day.
8. The gaseous form of water is called _____.
9. Cooling effect is observed when _____ takes place.
10. When water is cooled in a freezer, it changes to _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1) The process in which water changes into water vapour.
2) The process in which water vapour turns into liquid water.

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3) The solid state of water.
4) The full form of AWG
5) A natural source of water where condensation forms droplets.
6) The type of container that keeps water cool naturally.
7) The change of liquid water into solid form.
8) The circulation of water between the Earth's surface and atmosphere.
9) The process of conversion of a solid into liquid.
10) The process by which rain is formed from clouds.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column A	Column B
A. Evaporation	1. Change of liquid into solid
B. Condensation	2. Continuous circulation of water in nature
C. Melting	3. Rapid conversion of water into steam
D. Freezing	4. Change of liquid into gas
E. Water Cycle	5. Water droplets forming on a cool surface
F. Boiling	6. Change of solid into liquid

ASSERTION -REASONING

The questions below consist of an Assertion and a Reason. Use the following key 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(A) : Water boils at 100°C.
   Reason (R) : Water turns into ice at 100°C.
2. Assertion(A) : Condensation helps in cloud formation.
   Reason (R) : Condensation is the process of vapour turning into water.
3. Assertion (A):On a rainy day, clothes dry quickly.
   Reason(R): Humidity is high during rain.
4. Assertion(A): Water vapour is visible in the air.
   Reason(R) : Steam appears visible due to tiny water droplets.

CASE STUDY

1. Sara conducted an experiment at home. She placed a metal spoon in the freezer for an hour, then took it out and held it over a boiling kettle. After a few seconds, water droplets started forming on the spoon's surface. She was excited to see how something cold could make droplets appear without using any water directly. She recorded her observations for a school science fair.

a) Which process is being demonstrated here?
b) How is this different from evaporation?
c) What caused the water droplets to form on the spoon?
d) What is the role of the spoon's temperature in this experiment?

2. On a warm afternoon, a water tanker passed through the village street and sprayed water on the dusty road. Within half an hour, most of the water was gone and the road was dry again. Meera, who was sitting nearby, noticed the water slowly disappearing. She knew that no drains were nearby, and the water couldn't have flown away. This made her curious about where the water had gone so quickly. She discussed her thoughts with her elder brother.
a) Why did the water on the road disappear even though it didn't flow away?
b) Which factor helped the water evaporate faster in this case?
c) Would the same road take longer to dry in the evening? Why?
d) Mention 2 real - life uses evaporation.

L-9 METHODS OF SEPARATION IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Choose the correct answer

1. What is handpicking used for?
(a) Separating liquids from solids
(b) Separating small quantities of substances based on size and shape
(c) Separating grains from stalks
(d) Separating magnetic substances

2. Which method uses wind to separate lighter particles?
(a) Sieving
(b) Threshing
(c) Winnowing
(d) Filtration

3. What is the purpose of evaporation in separation techniques?
(a) To separate insoluble solids from liquids
(b) To convert liquid into vapour and separate dissolved solids
(c) To remove larger particles from smaller ones
(d) To separate grains from husk

4. Which of the following is NOT a method of separation?
(a) Churning
(b) Sedimentation
(c) Compression
(d) Filtration

5. What does a thresher do?

(a) Separates liquids from solids
(b) Separates grains from stalks
(c) Separates husk from grains
(d) Separates small stones from wheat

Fill in the Blanks

1. The process of separating grains from husk using wind is called _____.
2. _____ is used to separate lighter components from heavier ones by agitating a mixture.
3. In _____, heavier particles settle down at the bottom of a liquid.
4. _____ involves using a filter to remove insoluble solids from liquids.
5. To obtain salt from seawater, the process of _____ is used.
6. Separation of kerosene and water is done by _____.
7. Butter is separated from curd by the process of _____.
8. _____ is used to separate stones from sand.
9. The process of separation of tea leaves by strainer is called _____.
10. The process of conversion of water into vapour is called _____.

Assertion Reason Questions
(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
(d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

1. Assertion (A): One can easily separate a mixture of sand and water by filtration.
   Reason (R): The solid collects on the filter paper, whereas the liquid passes through it.

2. Assertion (A): evaporation can be used to separate a solid dissolved in a liquid.
   Reason(A):Evaporation is the process in which liquid gets converted into its vapour.

3. Assertion (A): Sieving is used for separating components of a mixture on the basis of theirparticle sizes.
   Reason (R): Sieving is done with help of wind.

4. Assertion (A): Separation of small quantity of big stones from rice can be done byhandpicking method.
   Reason (R): Handpicking method can be used for separating very fine particles.

Name the following

1. The process to obtain salt from seawater.
2. The method used to separate the pieces of stone from grain.

3. The method by which you can separate iron nails from saw dust.
4. The process used to separate heavier and lighter components of a mixture.
5. The method used to separate cream from milk.
6. The method used to separate small, suspended particles can be separated from a liquid.
7. The method used to separate husk from wheat flour.
8. The process of separating solids from a mixture based on variation in particle size
9. The process that is used to separate grain from stalks.
10. The process used to separate oil from water.

Case study Questions

1. Separation Technique – By passing the mixture through a sieve, largeparticles are separated from small or finer particles. The sieve is made ofwood and has a metal mesh at the bottom. When the sieve is shaken, themixture is added from the top as the larger particles remain above and the finer particles collect below.

(i) What happens to the larger particles in the mixture when it is passed through a sieve?
(ii) When the sieve is shaken, where do the finer particles collect?
(iii) What principle is the baker using to separate fine flour from coarserparticles?
(iv) What is sieving?

2. Sedimentation and decantation can be used to separate heavy solidparticles. If the mixture is left undisturbed for an extended period oftime, the solid particles settle to the bottom. They can then be separatedfrom the liquid by decantation.

(i) What process allows the sand to settle at the bottom of the container?
(ii) What is this process of pouring off the clear liquid called?
(iii) A mixture of soil and water is left undisturbed for a few hours. Later,the water is slowly poured out, leaving the soil at the bottom write twomethods of separation used in this activity.
(iv) What is decantation?

L-10, LIVING CREATURES: EXPLORING THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

1. Fill in the blanks:

1. Living beings need _____ for their energy and growth.
2. The removal of waste products from the body is called _____.
3. In plants, tiny pores called _____help in the process of respiration.

4. _____ is the process by which living beings produce young ones of their own kind.
5. _____ shows movement in response to a touch stimulus by folding its leaves.
6. The cluster of eggs laid by a female frog is known as _____.
7. Mosquitoes pass through _____ stages in their life cycle.
8. Any event that prompts living beings to respond is called _____.
9. Energy is released during the process of _____.
10. _____is not a requirement for germination of seeds.
11. Jagadish Chandra Bose built a machine called _____ to record how plants respond to stimuli.
12. An organism that is fully grown is called _____.
13. The life cycle of a frog includes stages of egg, _____ froglet and adult.
14. The outer covering of the seed is called _____.
15. Another name for Amla is _____.

2. Name the following

1. The process of seeds developing into new plants.
2. The behavior that is manifested by a living organism is the result of an external or internal stimulus.
3. Name any two seeds that require light to germinate.
4. Name any two seeds that do not require light to germinate.
5. Name any two animals which show significant changes in the various stages of their life cycle.
6. Name a blood sucking insect.
7. Name three diseases transmitted by female mosquitoes.
8. Name the two worm-like stages in the life cycle of mosquitoes.
9. Name two insectivorous plants.

3. Assertion and reason Questions

The following questions consists of two statements- Assertion (A) and Reason(R)
Answer these questions by selecting the correct option given below.

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 (A) :The skin helps in excretion by removing waste products.
   Reason(R) :The skin produces sweat, which contains water and salt.
2. Assertion(A): Non-living things react to changes in their surroundings.
   Reason (R): Changes in surroundings that make us respond to them are called stimulus.
3. Assertion(A): Light is not necessary for seed germination.
   Reason (R):Seed can germinate underground, where there is no light.

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4. Case Study

Read the passage and answer the given questions

During a nature walk, students noticed that mushrooms grew on moist wood, frogs jumped when touched and seeds turned into small plants over time. Their teacher explained that these are living things that show response and growth in their own way.

Answer the following questions:

1. What characteristic is shown when frogs jump after being touched?
2. What is germination?
3. Why are mushrooms considered living if they don't move?
4. Name one living thing and one non-living thing from the passage.

L-11 NATURE'S TREASURES

Name the followings:-

1. Most common method to conserve rainwater.
2. Water harvesting system in Gujrat.
3. Water harvesting system in Rajasthan
4. World Water Day
5. Natural agents that help in turning and loosening the soil
6. A precious treasure that supports biodiversity.
7. Fuel which is used in compressed form.
8. Expanded form of CNG and LPG
9. Resources which are not produced or replenished within a reasonable period of time.
10. Resources which get renewed, replenished.
11. Three devices which are used and worked with solar energy.
12. A cleaner fuel.

Fill in the blanks

1. Petrol, diesel and kerosene are obtained from _____.
2. Petroleum, natural gas and coal are commonly called _____.
3. _____ are found in limited quantities
4. Natural gas is used for _____ and_____.
5. _____is mainly used for the production of electricity.
6. Fossil fuels are _____resources.
7. Sun, rivers, plants and animals are examples for _____ resources.
8. Air, water and forest are some of the examples of _____resources.
9. Coal and petrol are examples for _____resources.
10. When fossil fuels are burnt, _____ and _____ gas are produced which pollutes the air.
11. Electric bulbs and solar panels are examples for _____resources.

12. Due to_____ forest covering has been decreasing.

Give reason

1. Do not hold your breath for so long.

Assertion Reasoning

Options:
(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 (A): Electric vehicles help reduce air pollution.
   Reason (R): Electric vehicles emit less smoke than petrol or diesel vehicles.
2. Assertion(A): Fossil fuels are a renewable energy source.
   Reason(R): Fossil fuels are present in nature in limited quantity and cannot be produced more.
3 Assertion(A): Forests prevent soil erosion.
   Reason(R): Roots of trees in forest holds the soil together and prevent soil erosion.

Case Study Question

Read the passage and answer the following questions:

1. During a visit to their grandmother's village, Bhoomi and Surya noticed clean air, fresh water, and many trees. Ajji explained that these are nature's treasures. She showed them how to use water carefully while watering plants and collecting rainwater in a tank for later use.

Answer the following:

1. Name two natural resources mentioned in the passage.
2. What is rainwater harvesting?
3. Why is it important to use water carefully?
4. Name one activity you do daily that requires water.

L 12 - BEYOND EARTH

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which constellation is viewed as the "grandmother's cot" or as a "boat".
a) The Big Dipper b) The Little Dipper c) Orion d) Taurus
2. Which of the following is a ringed planet?
a) Venus b) Mars c) Saturn d) Earth
3. The number of constellations officially listed by IAU
a) 66 b) 86 c) 68 d) 88
4. The Pole Star is a part of
a) The Big Dipper b) The Little Dipper c) Orion d) Taurus

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5. Pick the odd one out

a) Venus b) Mars c) Neptune d) Mercury

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The distance of the Sun from the Earth is about _____ km, i.e., ____ au.
2. _____ are natural satellites of planets.
3. The Constellation _____ is represented as a hunter. 3stars in the middle represent the _____ of the hunter.
4. _____ and _____ help us view many dim objects, brighter and larger.
5. A _____ helps us view many dim objects, not visible by our naked eyes.
6. In India, the Big Dipper is known as _____ and the Pole Star is known as _____.
7. _____ are icy rocky visitors making a trip close to the Sun.
8. The Big Dipper lies in the constellation _____ and the Little Dipper lies in the constellation _____.
9. The Halley's Comet appears every ____ years and its last appearance was in _____.
10. The 23rd of August is celebrated as _____ in India to mark the successful landing of _____ on the Moon.

III. Name the following:

1.The brightest planet, the brightest object in the sky after the Sun and the Moon -
2. The brightest star in the night sky –
3. The star nearest to us after the Sun –
4. The largest and heaviest object in the Solar system -
5. The region of path of asteroids between Mars and Jupiter -
6. A dwarf planet -
7. The Chandrayaan 3 mission's lander and the rover –
8. The comet which appears every 76 years –
9. The star which appears stationary in the North direction, which helps to locate the North direction.
10. Another app similar to Sky Map, of which computer version is free to download.

IV. Assertion – Reason Based Questions:

The following questions consists of two statements – Assertion(A) & Reason(R)
Answer the following by selecting the correct options given below.

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true, and 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): The Milky Way is our home galaxy.

Reason (R): Our Solar System is a part of the Milky Way Galaxy.

2. Assertion (A): Mercury is the hottest planet in the Solar System.
   Reason (R): Mercury, the closest planet to the Sun, has no atmosphere.
3. Assertion (A): Venus is the hottest planet in the Solar System.
   Reason (R): Venus has a thick atmosphere, that traps heat.
4. Assertion (A): Saturn is known for its beautiful rings.
   Reason (R): Saturn's rings are made entirely of solid rocks.

V. Match Column I with Column II

Column I	**Column II**
(a) Morning or Evening Star	(i) Mars
(b) Red Planet	(ii) Earth
(c) Blue Planet	(iii) Halley
(d) Natural Satellite	(iv) Venus
(e) Comet	(v) Moon

VI. Case Study based questions:

The following questions are case-based. Read the case carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Sun is the center of our solar system, with the Earth orbiting around it. Beyond Earth, comets originate from the outer space reaches of the solar system. Our solar system is part of the vast Milky Way galaxy, home to billions of stars. Within the galaxy, asteroids are found in orbit around the Sun, often between Mars and Jupiter. These small rocky objects offer clues to the solar system's formation. Comets, on the other hand, are icy bodies that release gas and dust as they approach the Sun. The Earth passes through trails of comet debris, creating spectacular meteor showers. The Milky Way galaxy stretches across the night sky, a reminder of our place in the universe. Asteroids and comets provide insights into the early days of our solar system. The Sun's gravity holds our celestial neighborhood together.

1. Write one word / term for the following:

   (a) A celestial body made up of icy bodies and dust particles .
   (b)A group of limited number of stars that form a recognizable pattern.
   (c) The gravity that holds our celestial bodies together.

2. How do comets differ from asteroids?
