



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

**SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**

TERM 1 EXAM (2026-27) SCIENCE (SET I) MARKING SCHEME

Class: VI

Date: 31/08/26

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80

SECTION- A

1. b) A way of understanding the natural world through observation and experiments
2. c) Asking a question or observing something.
3. c) Herb.
4. c) Pea.
5. a) Chulha.
6. b) Protein.
7. c) Gold.
8. c) C
9. c) The space an object takes up.
10. c) Cubit.
11. c) Housefly.
12. b) A ball thrown at an angle.
13. a) Earth rotating on its axis.
14. b) To organise objects based on common characteristics.
15. a) Iron key.
16. c) Transparency.
17. c) A is true but R is false.
18. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
19. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
20. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

SECTION- B

21. Biodiversity is the variety of different kinds of living organisms found in a particular place or on Earth.

22. Water-soluble vitamins are vitamins that dissolve in water and cannot be stored in the body.
Examples: Vitamin B and Vitamin C.

23. Magnetic force is the force by which a magnet attracts or repels magnetic materials.

OR

The two ends of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest are called magnetic poles (North Pole and South Pole).

24. Measurement is the process of finding the size, length, mass, or quantity of an object using a standard unit.

25. Distance is the total length of the path travelled by an object.

26. Metals are strong, durable, and shiny (lustrous), so they are suitable for making trophies and medals.

SECTION- C

27. Science is the study of the natural world through observation and experiments.

Importance:

- Helps us understand nature.
- Improves health and medicine.
- Makes daily life easier through technology.
- Encourages logical thinking.

28. Shrubs are medium-sized plants with hard, woody stems and many branches near the base.

Examples: Rose and Hibiscus.

OR

Taproot

Fibrous Root

One main root with branches. Many thin roots of similar size.

Found in dicot plants.

Found in monocot plants.

Example: Pea

Example: Wheat

29. Energy-giving foods (Carbohydrates and fats)

1. Body-building foods (Proteins)
2. Protective foods (Vitamins and minerals)

30.

Magnetic Materials Non-magnetic Materials

Attracted by magnets. Not attracted by magnets.

Example: Iron

Example: Wood

31. Physical quantities are quantities that can be measured.

Examples: Length, Mass, Time.

32.

Circular Motion

Rotational Motion

Object moves along a circular path. Object spins about its own axis.

Example: Stone tied to a string. Example: Earth spinning on its axis.

33. Classification is the process of grouping things based on their common characteristics.

Example: Keeping books in separate subjects on a shelf.

SECTION- D

34.1. Diversity in the living world means the variety of different living organisms.

2. Frog.

3. Classification

- Land: Tree, Butterfly
- Water: Fish
- Land and Water: Frog

OR

Two ways organisms differ:

- Size: Tree is large; butterfly is small.
- Habitat: Fish lives in water; frog lives on land and in water.

35.1. c) Skipping breakfast and eating junk food.

2. c) Homemade chapati, vegetables, and curd.

3.

- Gives energy for the day.
- Improves concentration and learning.

OR

Two healthy eating habits:

- Eat a balanced diet.
- Drink plenty of clean water.

36. 1. c) Glass bottle.

2. b) It is hard and durable.

3. Two properties of plastic:

- Lightweight.
- Strong and waterproof.

OR

Cotton Cloth Glass Bottle

Soft and flexible Hard and rigid

Opaque Transparent

SECTION- E

37. A freely suspended magnet aligns itself with Earth's magnetic field. Hence, one end points towards the north and the other towards the south.

OR

a) The poles (A and C) attract the highest number of iron filings because the magnetic force is strongest at the poles.

b) Mark the pole from which field lines emerge as North (N) and the pole where they enter as South (S).

38. Error in measurement: The difference between the measured value and the actual value is called an error in measurement.

Precautions:

- Keep the ruler straight.
- Start measuring from the zero mark.
- Keep your eye vertically above the reading to avoid parallax error.
- Use a proper measuring instrument.

OR

a) The stick measuring 3.4 cm is the one shown as 3.4 cm in the given figure.

b) Measure the curved line using a thread, place the thread along a ruler, take three readings, and calculate the average.

39. (a) Curvilinear motion: Motion along a curved path.

(b) Oscillatory motion: To-and-fro motion about a fixed position.

(c) Periodic motion: Motion that repeats at equal intervals of time.

(d) Rectilinear motion: Motion in a straight line.

(e) Random motion: Motion without a fixed path or direction.

OR

(a) Girl A is in motion with respect to:

- Observer on the platform: Yes.
- Passenger sitting beside her: No.

(b) No, the car shows non-uniform motion if it covers unequal distances in equal intervals of time or changes its speed.

*****ALL THE BEST*****