



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 II) MARKING SCHEME

Class: VI

Date: 31/08/26

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80

SECTION- A

1. b) To understand the world around us
2. a) Curiosity
3. b) Locomotion
4. d) Habitat
5. a) Protein
6. c) Fruit
7. c) They create a magnetic field
8. c) When freely suspended
9. b) Measuring tape
10. b) 10 metres ($410\text{ m} - 400\text{ m} = 10\text{ m}$)
11. c) $S = D/T$
12. b) m
13. c) s/m
14. d) Cloth curtain
15. c) Wooden plank
16. c) Chalk
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. Magnetic force is the force by which a magnet attracts or repels magnetic materials or another magnet.

OR

Magnetic poles are the two ends of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest. They are called the North Pole and the South Pole.

22. Metals are hard, strong, durable, shiny, and can be polished easily. They also last for a long time.
23. Water-soluble vitamins are vitamins that dissolve in water and are not stored in the body. They include **Vitamin B** and **Vitamin C**.
24. **Biodiversity** is the variety of different living organisms found in a particular area or on Earth.
25. **Distance** is the total length of the path travelled by an object.
26. **Measurement** is the process of finding the length, weight, time, or quantity of an object by comparing it with a standard unit.

SECTION- C

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

Importance:

- Helps us understand nature.
- Improves health and technology.
- Makes daily life easier through inventions.

28.

Circular Motion

Rotational Motion

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

Example: Stone tied to a string. Example: Ceiling fan or Earth spinning.

29.

Magnetic Materials

Non-magnetic Materials

Attracted by magnets.

Not attracted by magnets.

Example: Iron, Nickel, Cobalt. Example: Wood, Plastic, Glass.

30.

1. Energy-giving foods – Carbohydrates and fats.
2. Body-building foods – Proteins.
3. Protective foods – Vitamins and minerals.

31. **Classification** is the process of grouping things based on their similarities.

Example: Books in a library are arranged according to subjects.

32. Shrubs are medium-sized, woody plants with many branches arising from the base.

Examples: Rose and Hibiscus.

OR

Taproot

Fibrous Root

One main root. Many thin roots.

Found in dicots. Found in monocots.

Example: Carrot. Example: Wheat.

33. Physical quantities are quantities that can be measured.

Examples:

- Length
- Mass
- Time

SECTION- D

34. 1. Diversity in the living world means the variety of different living organisms found on Earth.

2. Frog
3. Classify according to habitat
 - Fish – Water
 - Butterfly – Land/Air
 - Frog – Land and Water
 - Tree – Land

OR

Living organisms differ in:

- Size – Elephant is large, ant is small.
- Habitat – Fish lives in water, camel lives in desert.

35. 1. c) Skipping breakfast and eating junk food.

2. c) Homemade chapati, vegetables and curd.

3. Two reasons why breakfast is important:

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

OR

Two healthy eating habits:

- Eat a balanced diet.
- Drink plenty of water and eat fresh fruits.

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

Flexible Hard

Opaque Transparent

SECTION- E

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

OR

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

b. When a magnet is broken, each piece becomes a new magnet with its own North (N) and South (S) poles.

38. Error in measurement:

The difference between the measured value and the actual value is called the **error in measurement**.

Precautions:

- Use the correct measuring instrument.
- Place the scale properly.
- Read at eye level to avoid parallax error.
- Start measuring from the zero mark.
- Keep the ruler straight.

OR

a. The stick measuring 3.4 cm is the one that starts and ends at ruler markings with a difference of 3.4 cm (identify it from the given figure).

b. Measure the curved line using a thread, then place the thread on a ruler. Repeat three times and calculate:

Average length = (Reading 1 + Reading 2 + Reading 3) ÷ 3

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

(b) Oscillatory motion: Motion to and fro about a mean position.

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

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

(e) Random motion: Motion with no fixed path or direction.

Examples:

- Curvilinear – A ball thrown in the air.
- Oscillatory – Swing.
- Periodic – Pendulum.
- Rectilinear – Train on a straight track.
- Random – Butterfly flying.

OR

a.

- With respect to the observer on the platform: She is in motion.
- With respect to the passenger beside her: She is at rest.

b.

- Uniform motion: The car represents uniform motion only if it covers equal distances in equal intervals of time.
- If its speed changes, it is not in uniform motion.

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