B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

POST MID TERM 2025-26
SCIENCE
MARKING SCHEME

Class: VI | Time: 1 hours
Date: 07.01.26 | Max Marks: 25

1. b) sedimentation

2. c) winnowing
3. d) They do not need energy
4. c) Response to stimuli
5. A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

6. Filtration is a method used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid. In this process, the mixture is poured through a filter paper placed in a funnel. The liquid passes through the paper and is collected below, while the solid remains on the filter paper.
Example:
If sand is mixed with water, we can separate the sand by pouring the mixture through a filter paper. The sand stays on the paper, and clean water collects in the container below.

7. **Sedimentation:** It is the process in which heavier, insoluble particles in a liquid settle down at the bottom when the mixture is left undisturbed.
Decantation: After sedimentation, the clear liquid at the top is gently poured out without disturbing the settled particles at the bottom. This process is called decantation.

8. **Growth:**
Living organisms grow in size and mass. For example, a seed grows into a plant, and a child grows into an adult.
Respiration:
All living organisms breathe to obtain energy. Humans breathe through lungs, fish breathe through gills, and plants exchange gases through tiny openings called stomata.

9. • **Living things grow**, but **non-living things do not grow** on their own.
• **Living things need food and air**, while **non-living things do not need food or air**.

10. **Hand Picking:**
This method is used when the two solids have different sizes, shapes, or colours.
Example: Picking out stones from rice or wheat.

Threshing:
This method is used to separate grains from stalks.
Example: Separating wheat grains from harvested wheat plants.
Winnowing:
This is used when one solid is heavier than the other. The lighter solid is blown away by

the wind.
Example: Separating husk from grains.
Sieving:
This method is used when the two solids have different particle sizes.
Example: Separating sand from small stones using a sieve.
(Any **three methods with examples** are sufficient for 3 marks.)

11. • **Growth:**
Living organisms grow in size over time.
Example: A baby grows into an adult; a seed grows into a plant.
• **Reproduction:**
Living organisms produce more of their own kind.
Example: A hen lays eggs that hatch into chicks; plants produce seeds to grow new plants.
• **Response to Stimuli:**
Living organisms respond to changes around them.
Example: We move our hand away from something hot; a plant bends towards sunlight.

12. **Filtration:**
First, pour the mixture through a filter paper.
- The **sand** stays on the filter paper.
- The **salt-water solution** passes through.

Evaporation:
Heat the salt-water solution.
- The **water evaporates** (turns into vapour).
- **Salt** is left behind in the container.

Collection of Water (Optional – Condensation):
If needed, the water vapour can be cooled to get **pure water** back.
Thus, sand, salt, and water are separated using filtration and evaporation.

13. **Water:**
A seed needs water to become soft and swell. Water activates the seed and helps it start growing.
Example: Dry seeds kept without water do not sprout.
Air (Oxygen):
Seeds need air to breathe. Oxygen helps the seed get energy for growth.
Example: Seeds buried too deep in soil may not get enough air and fail to germinate.
Right Temperature:
Seeds need a suitable temperature (not too hot or too cold) to germinate properly.
Example: Seeds kept in a warm place sprout faster than those kept in very cold conditions.
These three conditions together help the seed germinate and grow into a new plant.

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