

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

HYDERABAD REGION

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I

SCIENCE – CLASS VI

Max.marks: 40

Time:90 mts

Answer all questions.

Section –A (1x5=5)

1. Name the process by which a farmer separates grains from stalks.
2. On what basis are materials grouped together?
3. Name the disorder caused by the deficiency of iodine in our body.
4. Name two omnivorous animals.
5. Select the objects from the following which shine & write the correct answer in your answer sheet:-
Glass bowl, cloth bag, steel spoon, cotton shirt.

Section – B/ MCQ (1x5=5)

Choose the correct answer from the given four options & write the correct alphabet in your answer sheet.

6. The process of converting water vapour into its liquid form is called as:
(a).Condensation (b). Evaporation (c). Sedimentation (d). Filtration ()
7. The object that floats on water is :
(a). Steel bowl (b). mobile phone (c).Iron nail (d). wooden piece. ()
8. The process of making yarn from fibre is called as :
(a). weaving (b). ginning (c).spinning (d). sorting ()
9. If we eat too much of fat rich food we may suffer from :
(a). Obesity (b). night blindness (c). Scurvy (d). Rickets ()
10. Animals which eat plant or plant products are called as :
(a). carnivores (b). herbivores (c). Omnivores (d). None of these ()

Section – C (2x4=8)

11. What are dietary fibres ? Why is it required for our body?
12. What is meant by Ginning?
13. Name any four objects made from wood.
14. What is sieving ? Where is it used?

Section – D (3x4=12)

15. Explain the process of obtaining clean water from muddy water?
16. Differentiate between natural fibres & synthetic fibres, giving one example for each.
17. Define transparent, translucent & opaque objects. Give one example for each.
18. Complete the following table: Write the correct answer corresponding to the correct alphabet in your answer sheet.

NAME OF THE VITAMIN /MINERAL	DEFICIENCY DISEASE/DISORDER
A	Loss of vision
B	Beri –beri
Vitamin – C	C
Vitamin -D	D
E	anaemia
F	Bone & tooth decay

Section – E (2x5=10)

19. (a). How will you test the presence of proteins in the given food item?
(b). How will you test the presence of starch in the given food item?
20. (a). Why do we need to separate the different components of a mixture?
(b). What is nectar?

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Name of the lesson	VSA/MCQ(1M)	SA –I (2M)	SA- II (3M)	LA (5M)	TOTAL MARKS
Food: where does it come from?	(1)2	---	---	(2)	4
Components of food	(1)2	(2)1	(3)1	(5)1	10
Fibre to fabric	(1)2	(2)1	(3)1	---	7
Sorting materials into groups	(1)2	(2)1	(3)1	---	7
Separation of substances	(1)2	(2)1	(3)1	(5)1	12
TOTAL	10	8	12	10	40

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KEY PAPER

Q. No.	Key points	Marks
1.	Winnowing	1
2.	On the basis of similarities & dissimilarities	1
3.	goitre	1
4.	Hen, Dog, Cat or any other	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
5.	Glass Bowl, Steel Spoon	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
6.	a	1
7.	d	1
8.	c	1
9.	a	1
10.	b	1
11.	Dietary fibres are roughages, adds bulk to the food & helps to get rid of undigested food	1+1
12.	Fibres from the cotton bolls are separated from seeds by combing. This process is called as ginning	1+1
13.	Table ,chair,spoon, toys or any other	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
14.	To separate particals of different sizes.To separate pebbles from sand,to separate tea leaves from tea or any other.	1+1=2
15.	Sedimentation,decantation, filtration, evapopration – explanation.	3
16.	Fibres which are obtained from plants or animals are called as natural fibres.Ex.jute,wool,silk,cotton(any one).Fibres which are made from chemical substances are callead as synthetic fibres.Ex. polyester,nylon ,acrylic (any one)	$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$
17.	Transparent objects: objects which allow light to pass through them .Translucent objects: objects which allow light to pass through them only partially.Opaque objects: Objects which do not allow light to pass through them . Any one example for each.	1x3 =3
18.	A=vitamin A,B= Vitamin B1,C= Scurvy,D= Rickets, E= Iron, F= Calcium.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$
19.	(a) Test for proteins:food item + copper sulphate solution + ten drops of caustic soda = violet colour. (b)Test for starch: food item + iodine solution = blue black colour.	3+2 =5
20.	B. to obtain the desired component,2. To remove undesirable component . 3. To obtain two different desirable components. Any two examples. B. Nectar : sweet juices of the flower collected by the honey bees and converted into nectar.	3+2=5