Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir
Post-Midterm Examination (2025-2026)

Class: VI	Subject: SCIENCE	Max. marks: 30
Date: 30/11/2025	SET- II	Time: 1 hour

General Instructions:

i. All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each section.

ii. The question paper comprises **4** pages and **15** questions in 5 sections: A, B, C, D, and E.

iii. Q 1 to Q 4 in **Section A** - MCQ carry **ONE** mark each. Write the correct answer along with the option in the answer script.

iv. Q 5 to Q 7 in **Section A -** ASSERTION AND REASON carry **ONE** mark each.

v. Q 8 to Q 10 in **Section B** are Short Answer Type questions and carry **TWO** marks each.

vi. Q 11 to Q 13 in **Section C** are Short Answer Type Questions and carry **THREE** marks each.

vii. Q 14 in **Section D** is a Long Answer Type Question and carries **FIVE** marks.

viii. Q 15 in **Section E** is a Case study/Paragraph question and carries **THREE** marks.

ix. Write the same question number as given in the question paper.

x. Correction fluid should not be used in the answer script.

xi. Diagrams should be drawn using a pencil.

SECTION A (1X7=7)

1. Four students used a laboratory thermometer to measure the temperature of water.

- Student A: Kept the bulb touching the bottom of the beaker.
- Student B: Held the thermometer straight with the bulb fully dipped but not touching the bottom.
- Student C: Kept the thermometer slanting with half of the bulb outside the water.
- Student D: Measured the temperature while stirring the water.

Who measured the temperature correctly?
(a) Student A
(b) Student B
(c) Student C
(d) Student D

2. The clinical thermometer has a constriction (kink) near the bulb because:

(a) It prevents mercury from flowing back immediately after removal from the body.
(b) It helps mercury rise faster.
(c) It keeps the thermometer waterproof.
(d) It prevents breakage of the bulb.

3. Repulsion is considered a sure test for magnetism because:

(a) Only magnets can repel each other.
(b) Both magnets and magnetic materials can repel.
(c) Non-magnetic materials show repulsion.
(d) Magnets always lose magnetism when they attract.

4. Ravi tries to make a smoothie by spinning a spoon very fast. His friend says it looks like the process used to separate butter from curd. What is this process?

(a) Evaporation
(b) Winnowing
(c) Churning
(d) Handpicking

For the following questions, two statements are given - one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) as given below.

(i) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
(ii) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
(iii) A is true, but R is false.
(iv) A is false, but R is true

5. **Assertion (A):** Clinical thermometers are used for measuring the temperature of boiling water.
Reason (R): Clinical thermometers have a limited range for measuring the human body temperature.

6. **Assertion (A):** A mixture of sawdust and water can be separated by sedimentation and decantation.
Reason (R): Sawdust is lighter than water.

7. **Assertion (A):** A freely suspended magnet rests along the North-South direction.
Reason (R): A freely suspended magnet aligns itself with the Earth's magnetic field.

SECTION B (2X3=6)

8. (a) **Identify** the process shown in the diagram below and **define the process**.

(b) During winnowing, why does the wind blow away the chaff but not the grains?

9. (a) Define sedimentation.

(b) On what basis do we decide whether handpicking can be used to separate the components of a mixture?

10. (a) What will happen if a magnet is heated?

(b) What is meant by the poles of a magnet?

SECTION C (3X3=9)

11. (a) Name any **two** clinical thermometers.

(b) Write any **two** precautions to be taken while using a digital clinical thermometer.

12. (a) Convert 50 ℃ to kelvin.

(b) Sam visited the doctor for a checkup. The doctor told him he had a normal body temperature. What is the normal human body temperature in the Celsius and Fahrenheit scales?

13. (a) Explain, in two points, the correct way to store bar magnets.

(b) State **any one** use of a magnet.

SECTION D (5X1=5)

14. (a) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of a **Bar magnet** and **mark its poles**.

(b) Explain **any one** property of a magnet.

(c) Differentiate between natural magnets and artificial magnets with examples.

SECTION E (3X1=3)

15. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Riya fills a shallow dish with seawater and leaves it out in the sun for several days. After some time, Riya notices that the water level in the dish is dropping, and finally, only white crystals of salt are left behind. Riya learns that this process is called evaporation, in which water changes into water vapour due to heat from the sun, leaving the dissolved solids (like salt) behind. Riya recollects drying wet clothes in the sun, as well as the drying of washed utensils and a mopped floor, as other examples of evaporation in day-to-day life. Later, when Riya boils water to make tea, she notices tiny droplets of water forming on the lid of the kettle. When she touches the lid, the droplets fall back into the kettle. Her mother explains that this process is called condensation, where water vapour cools down and changes back into liquid water.

(a) What does Riya notice after keeping the dish outside in the sun?

(b) What is condensation?

(c) What is evaporation? Give **two** examples of evaporation taking place in our day-to-day life.