

Science

Practice Sample Paper – 2

(Session 2026–27)

(Class 6)

Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 60

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper consists of Sections A, B, C, D and E. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Section A (Q.No. 1, I-XII) consists of multiple-choice questions.
4. Section B (Q.No. 2-5) consists of very short answer questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C (Q.No. 6-8) consists of short answer questions of 3 marks each.
6. Section D (Q.No. 9-11) consists of long answer questions of 5 marks each.
7. Section E (Q.No. 12-15) consists of case/source-based questions of 4 marks each.
8. There is no overall choice. Internal choice is provided in some questions.

Section A

1. From Question I-XII, choose the correct option. Each question carries 1 mark.

I. A student notices something unfamiliar and asks, 'Why does this happen?' Which scientific skill is being shown? [1]

- A) Curiosity
B) Memorisation
C) Imitation
D) Classification

II. Observe Plants P, Q and R. Which plant has a single hard woody stem and branches well above the ground? [1]

- A) P
B) Q
C) R
D) P and Q



Plant P



Plant Q



Plant R

III. Which animal is best adapted for movement in water? [1]

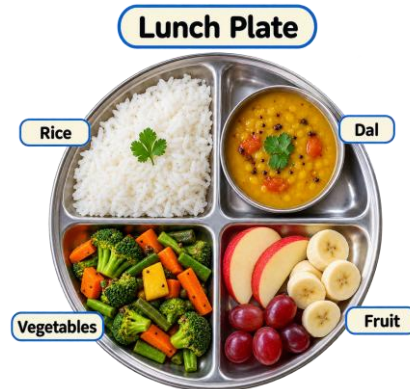
- A) Fish
B) Camel
C) Lizard
D) Earthworm

IV. Which component of food helps in growth and repair of the body? [1]

- A) Proteins
B) Roughage
C) Water
D) Carbohydrates

V. Observe the lunch plate. Which item is the best source of protein?

[1]



- A) Rice
- C) Fruit

- B) Dal
- D) Vegetables

VI. Which condition may result from a long-term deficiency of vitamin C?

[1]

- A) Scurvy
- C) Goitre

- B) Rickets
- D) Night blindness

VII. A freely suspended bar magnet generally comes to rest in which direction?

[1]

- A) East-West
- C) North-East

- B) North-South
- D) Any random direction

VIII. Which instrument is most suitable for measuring the length of a classroom?

[1]

- A) Measuring tape
- C) Balance

- B) Thermometer
- D) Clock

IX. Which of the following shows circular motion?

[1]

- A) Tip of a rotating fan blade
- C) Train on a straight track

- B) Falling stone
- D) Child walking straight

X. Which material is usually lustrous?

[1]

- A) Aluminium foil
- C) Rubber

- B) Cotton
- D) Paper

XI. Which material is most suitable for making a raincoat because it does not readily absorb water?

[1]

- A) Plastic
- C) Paper

- B) Cotton
- D) Jute

XII. Which mixture is expected to remain clear after stirring?

[1]

- A) Sugar and water
- C) Chalk and water

- B) Sand and water
- D) Sawdust and water

Section B

2. Attempt either (A) or (B).

[2]

A. State any two ways in which animals can be grouped based on their habitat or movement.

OR

B. Give two differences between a tree and a shrub.

3. Observe the magnetic compass shown below.

[2]



Magnetic Compass

(a) What is the magnetic needle used for?

(1)

(b) Why does it settle approximately along the North-South direction?

(1)

4. What are deficiency diseases? Name one deficiency of disease and the nutrient whose deficiency causes it.

[2]

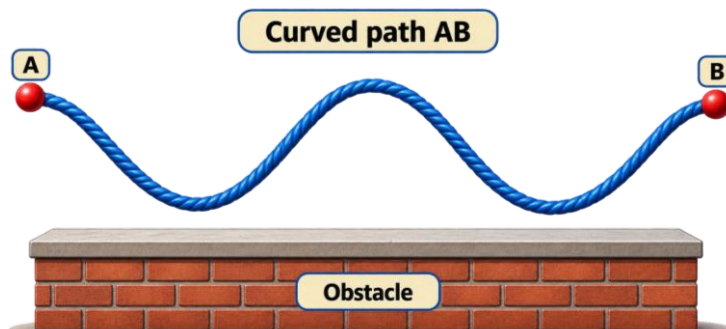
5. A metal spoon and a wooden spoon are placed in front of you. Mention any two properties by which you can distinguish their materials.

[2]

Section C

6. A student wants to measure the length of the curved path AB shown below using a thread and a ruler. Describe the correct procedure in three steps.

[3]



7. Attempt either (A) or (B).

[3]

A. Explain how you would test an unknown bar to find whether it is a magnet. Why is repulsion considered a reliable test?

OR

B. Describe an activity to show that a magnet has two poles.

8. Explain the difference between soluble and insoluble substances. Give two examples of each and state what happens when each type is mixed with water.

[3]

Section D

9. In a nearby park, a student records grass, rose plants, neem trees, butterflies, ants and birds. [5]

(a) Classify grass, rose and neem as herb, shrub or tree.

(3)

(b) State one feature that can be used to group the animals seen in the park.

(1)

(c) Why is observing diversity useful in science?

(1)

10. A family meal includes rice, chapati, pulses, green leafy vegetables, milk and seasonal fruit. **[5]**

(a) Name the main nutrient supplied by rice/chapati and pulses. (2)

(b) Why should fruits and green vegetables be included regularly? (1)

(c) Explain the role of roughage and water in our diet. (2)

11. Attempt either (I) or (II). **[5]**

(I) Explain how a simple magnetic compass can be made using a magnetised needle. State the steps and two precautions.

OR

(II) Explain why correct measurement requires a suitable instrument, a standard unit and correct eye position. Give one example for each point.

Section E

12. During a nature walk, students observe a cactus, a lotus and a mango tree. Their teacher asks them to compare where these plants live and how their structures suit their surroundings. **[4]**

(a) Which plant is adapted to an aquatic habitat? (1)

(b) Which plant is adapted to a dry habitat? (1)

Attempt either (c) or (d).

(c) State two features of cactus that help it survive in dry conditions. (2)

OR

(d) Give two reasons why grouping organisms by habitat is useful.

13. A student brings a compass near a bar magnet. The compass needle changes direction at different positions around the magnet. **[4]**

(a) What causes the compass needle to turn? (1)

(b) At which regions of a bar magnet is magnetic effect strongest? (1)

Attempt either (c) or (d).

(c) What happens when the north pole of one magnet is brought near the north pole of another? Explain. (2)

OR

(d) State two everyday uses of magnets.

14. A child travels 100 m from home to a shop along a straight road, while the hands of a clock keep moving. **[4]**

(a) What type of motion does the child show on the straight road? (1)

(b) What type of motion is shown by the tip of a clock hand? (1)

Attempt either (c) or (d).

(c) Give two more examples of circular motion. (2)

OR

(d) Give two examples in which an object shows more than one type of motion at the same time.

15. Observe beakers P, Q and R after three different substances were stirred in water. In P the substance has dissolved completely, while in Q and R visible particles remain. **[4]**

(a) Which beaker contains a soluble substance? (1)

(b) What term is used for substances that do not dissolve in water? (1)

Attempt either (c) or (d).

(2)

(c) Give two examples each of soluble and insoluble substances in water.

OR

(d) Apart from solubility, state any two properties used to group materials.

After stirring three substances in water

