

Science

Practice Sample Paper – 4

(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

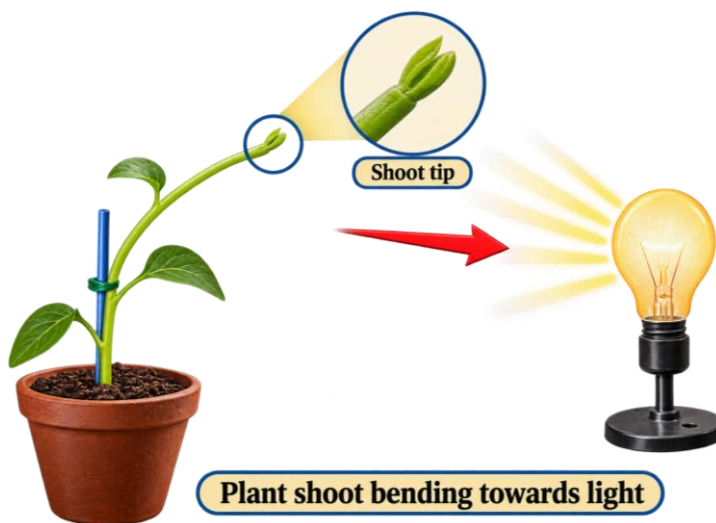
1. From Question I-XII, choose the correct option. Each question carries 1 mark.

I. Which step normally follows making an observation in a scientific enquiry? [1]

- A) Asking a relevant question B) Hiding the observation
C) Memorising a definition D) Avoiding investigation

II. The plant shoots in the figure bends towards light. This observation shows that living things can:[1]

- A) Respond to stimuli B) Become magnets
C) Dissolve in water D) Measure length



III. Which of the following is a characteristic of a shrub? [1]

- A) Branches arise close to the ground B) It always has a single tall trunk
C) It has no stem D) It grows only in water

IV. Which component of food helps prevent constipation by adding bulk to food? [1]

- A) Roughage B) Fat
C) Protein D) Starch

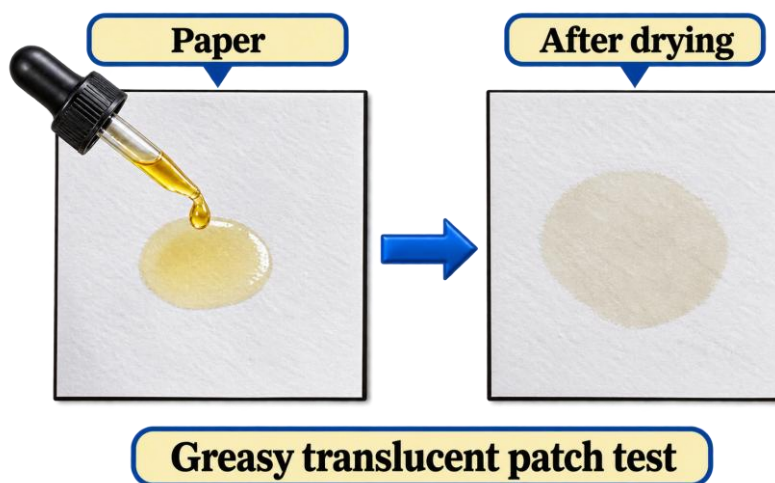
V. Which vitamin is commonly associated with maintaining good vision? [1]

- A) Vitamin A B) Vitamin C
C) Vitamin D D) Vitamin K

- VI.** A magnet attracts an iron nail but not a plastic scale. This shows that: [1]
 A) All solids are magnetic B) Only certain materials are magnetic
 C) Plastic is a metal D) Magnets attract everything
- VII.** Which reading is written correctly using a standard unit? [1]
 A) 25 metre B) 25 m
 C) 25 handspans D) 25 steps
- VIII.** The motion of a merry-go-round is mainly: [1]
 A) Circular B) Rectilinear
 C) Stationary D) Irregular only
- IX.** Which material would be best for a window pane when a clear view is required? [1]
 A) Transparent glass B) Cardboard
 C) Wood D) Metal sheet
- X.** Which property is being tested when an object is scratched to see whether it is easily marked? [1]
 A) Hardness B) Transparency
 C) Solubility D) Magnetism
- XI.** Which item is most likely to float on water? [1]
 A) Dry leaf B) Iron nail
 C) Stone D) Steel spoon
- XII.** Which statement about a balanced diet is correct? [1]
 A) It supplies nutrients in suitable amounts B) It contains only carbohydrates
 C) It excludes water D) It must contain packaged food

Section B

- 2.** Why do scientists repeat observations or measurements? Give two reasons. [2]
- 3.** Observe the food-test figure. A greasy translucent patch remains on the paper after drying. [2]
 (a) Which nutrient does this indicate?
 (b) Name one food item that would give such a result.



- 4.** State two differences between a magnetic material and a non-magnetic material, with one example of each. [2]

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

[2]

A. Give two examples of rectilinear motion from daily life.

OR

B. Give two examples of circular motion from daily life.

Section C

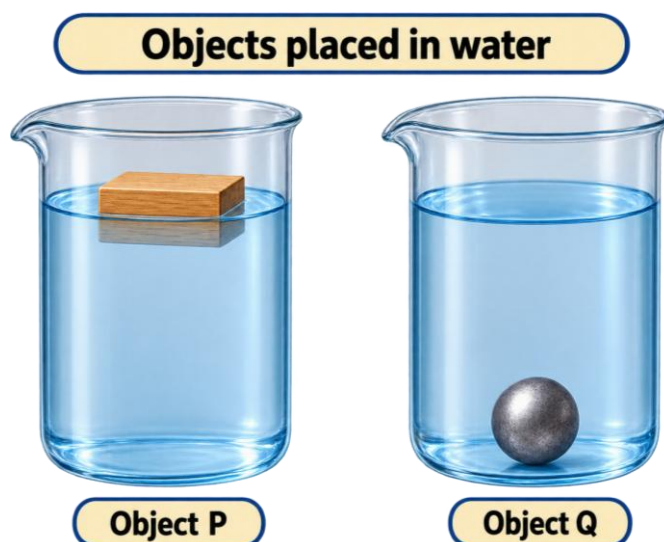
6. A plant has parallel venation in its leaves. Predict the type of root system it is likely to have. Explain the relationship and give two suitable plant examples. [3]

7. Observe Objects P and Q placed in water. P remains at the surface while Q settles at the bottom. [3]

(a) Which object floats?

(b) Which object sinks?

(c) State one property of materials being compared to this activity.



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

[3]

A. Explain why food containing only one nutrient cannot be called a balanced diet. Mention the roles of any two other components of food.

OR

B. Explain why water and roughage are important even though they are not used by the body in the same way as energy-giving nutrients.

Section D

9. Students observe a frog, fish, pigeon, earthworm and cow.

[5]

(a) Group any two of these animals according to their mode of movement and explain the basis used. (2)

(b) State one habitat for any two animals from the list. (2)

(c) Why can the same organism be grouped in more than one way? (1)

10. A student measures a ribbon first with a 30 cm ruler and then with a flexible measuring tape.

(a) Which instrument is more convenient if the ribbon is longer than 30 cm? Why? (2)

(b) State two precautions for obtaining an accurate length measurement. (2)

(c) Write the SI unit of length. (1)

11. Attempt either (I) or (II).

(I) Explain five properties that can be used to classify everyday materials, giving one example for each property. [5]

OR

(II) Explain five ways in which magnets are useful or behave in everyday situations, including poles, direction and attraction/repulsion.

Section E

12. A child notices that a potted plant kept near a window gradually bends towards the light. The child rotates the pot and observes the plant again after several days. [4]

(a) What feature of living things is demonstrated here? (1)

(b) What is the stimulus in this situation? (1)

Attempt either (c) or (d).

(c) Give two other examples of living organisms responding to changes around them. (2)

OR

(d) Why is repeating the observation after rotating the pot useful in a scientific investigation? Give two points.

13. A student has an unmarked bar magnet suspended freely by a thread as shown. End B repeatedly points towards geographic north. [4]

(a) Which magnetic pole is end B? (1)

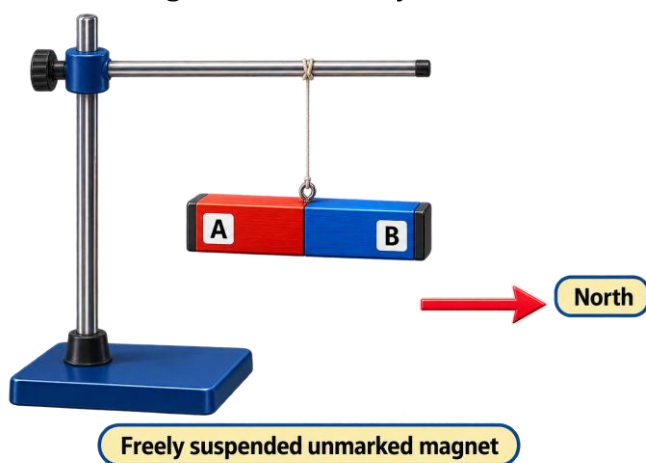
(b) Which magnetic pole is end A? (1)

Attempt either (c) or (d).

(c) What will happen if end B is brought near the north pole of another magnet? Give the reason. (2)

OR

(d) State two conditions needed for a magnet to turn freely and show direction reliably.



14. A toy car moves along a straight track. Its successive positions are shown in the figure. [4]

(a) What type of motion does the car show? (1)

(b) Name a suitable instrument for measuring the distance traveled by car on the track. (1)

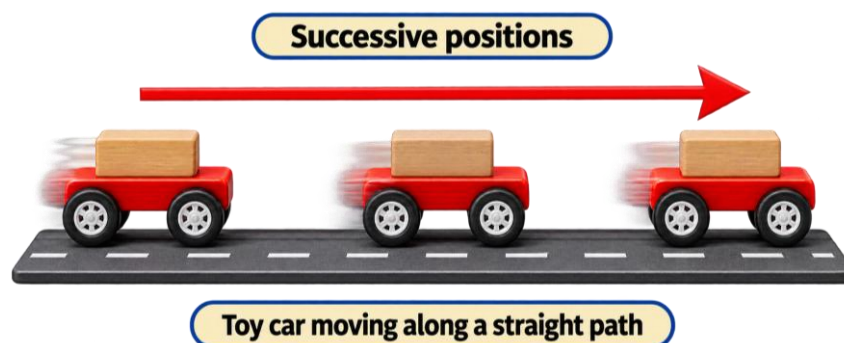
Attempt either (c) or (d).

(c) If the car travels 150 cm, express this distance in meters.

(2)

OR

(d) State two precautions for measuring the travelled distance accurately.



15. Four objects are made of steel, clear glass, sponge and rubber. Students compare their properties before choosing suitable uses. **[4]**

(a) Which material is transparent?

(1)

(b) Which material is easily compressible?

(1)

Attempt either (c) or (d)

(c) Give one suitable use for steel and rubber based on their properties.

(2)

OR

(d) Explain with two examples why the same object can sometimes be made from different materials.