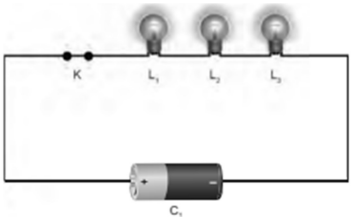
Half Yearly Common Examination Dec – 2023

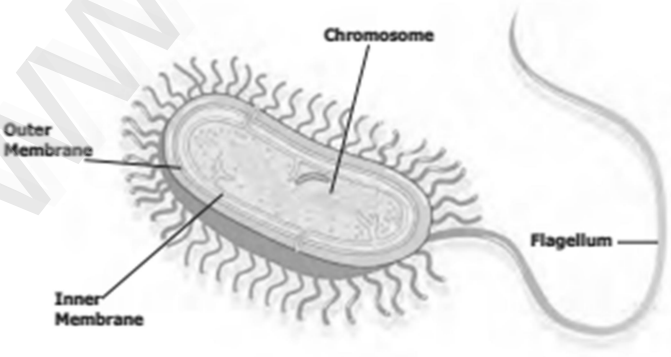
Science – Answer Key

VI Standard

Q. No.	Answer Key	Marks
	PART-A	
I.1.	(b) joule	**1**
2.	(c) cell	**1**
3.	(b) power station	**1**
4.	(b) change of seasons	**1**
5.	(a) 78%	**1**
6.	(a) stomata	**1**
7.	(b) Nucleus	**1**
8.	(d) Lungs	**1**
9.	(b) keyboard	**1**
10.	(d) all of these	**1**
	PART-B	
II.11.	kelvin	**1**
12.	positive	**1**
13.	Carbon-di-oxide	**1**
14.	oxygen	**1**
15.	skull	1
16.	Layer in which we live - Troposphere	1
17.	Moving Air - Wind	1
18.	Diaphragm - Flat muscle	1
19.	Lungs - Air sacs	1
20.	Ear - Sound	1
21.	When a solute is dissolved in a solvent, it forms a solution. Solute + solvent → solution.	2
22.	The expansion of a substance on heating is called the thermal expansion of that substance.	2
23.	Switch, Bulb,Battery, Generator	2
24.	i. Mitochondria ii. Hormones	**2**
25.	i. False. Ice is formed when heat is released from water. ii. False, Digestion of food is a chemical change.	**2**
26.	Bacteria, Rose plant, Mango, Cow, Elephant. Insect egg, Hen egg, Ostrich egg.	**2**
27.	The measurement of warmness or coldness of a substance is known as temperature.	
28.	Input unit (keyboard, mouse, scanner), Central Processing Unit (CPU), Output unit (monitor, printer, speaker) are the parts of computer.	**2**
29.	Cytoplasm is called as "Area of movement". The English scientist Robert Hooke discovered the cell in 1665	**2**

30.	Epiglottis is a flap like structure , which prevents the entry of food into the windpipe	**2**
31.	A huge envelope of air surrounded our earth is called atmosphere.	**2**
32.		

PART-C

33.	**Conductors:** • The rate of flow of electric charges in a circuit is called electric current. • The materials which allow electric charges to pass through them are called conductors. • Examples: Copper, iron, aluminum, impure water, earth etc., **Insulators (Non-Conductors):** • The materials which do not allow electric charges to pass through them are called insulators or non- conductors. • Examples: plastic, glass, wood, rubber, china clay, ebonite etc.	**5**
34.	<table><tr><td>Slow change</td><td>burning of a paper</td></tr><tr><td>Fast Change</td><td>melting of ice</td></tr><tr><td>Reversible Change</td><td>melting of ice</td></tr><tr><td>Irreversible Change</td><td>change of milk into curd.</td></tr><tr><td>Physical Change</td><td>drying of cloth</td></tr><tr><td>Chemical Change</td><td>rusting of iron</td></tr><tr><td>Desirable Change</td><td>rotation of earth</td></tr><tr><td>Undesirable Change</td><td>construction of building</td></tr><tr><td>Natural Change</td><td>cooking of food</td></tr><tr><td>Man-made Change</td><td>deforestation.</td></tr></table>	**5**
35.	The atmosphere is essential for life because it maintains an appropriate climate for the maintenance of life by carrying out the following activities: • The atmosphere keeps the average temperature of the Earth fairly constant during the day time. • It prevents a sudden increase in temperature during the day time. • It also slows down the escape of heat from the surface of the Earth into outer space during the night time.	**5**
36.		**5**

37.	**Functions of Endocrine system:** Endocrine system regulates various functions of the body and maintain the internal environment. Endocrine glands produce chemical substances called "Hormones' which control various activities of the body. Eg. Growth hormone controls growth, Adrenalin hormone acts at the time of fear stress etc. **Functions of nervous system:** Sensory input: The conduction of signals from sensory receptors. Integration : The interpretation of the sensory signals and the formulation of responses. Motor output: The conduction of signals from the brain and spinal card to effectors such as muscle and gland cells.	**5**
38.	Thermal expansion: The expansion of a substance on heating is called, the thermal expansion of that substance. **Fitting the iron rim on the wooden wheel:** • The diameter of the iron ring is slightly less than that of the wooden wheel. • So, it cannot be easily slipped on from the rim of wooden wheel. • The iron ring is, therefore, first heated to a higher temperature so that it expands in size and the hot ring is then easily slipped over to the rim of the wooden wheel. • Coldwater is now poured on the iron ring so that it contracts in size and holds the wooden wheel tightly. **Rivetting:** • Rivets are used to join two steel plates together. • Hot rivet is driven through the hole in the plates. • One end of the rivet is hammered to form a new rivet head. • When cooled, the rivet will contract and hold the two plates tightly together. **Cracking of a thick glass tumbler:** • Glass is a poor conductor of heat. • When hot liquid is poured into the tumbler, the inner surface of the tumbler becomes hot and expands while the outer surface remains at the room temperature and does not expand. • Due to this unequal expansion, the tumbler cracks.	**5**