

PM SHRO KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA  
PERIODIC TEST-II (2024)  
CLASS – VI  
SUBJECT – SCIENCE



Time - 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks - 40

General Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Marks are written against each type of question

SECTION- A

I – Multiple Choice Question carrying 1 mark each. (1x8=8)

Q1. The range of a laboratory thermometer is usually \_\_\_\_\_

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 10 °C to 100 °C | (c) -10 °C to 110 °C |
| (b) 32 °C to 45 °C  | (d) 35 °C to 42 °C   |



Q2. What happens to ice when heat is supplied?

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) It evaporates | (b) It melts     |
| (c) It freezes    | (d) It condenses |

Q3. What is the temperature range of a healthy human body in Celsius?

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. 0 °C to 100 °C | B. 35 °C to 42 °C |
| C. 10 °C to 50 °C | D. 32 °C to 98 °C |



Q4. Which state of water is invisible but present in the air around us?

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| (a) Solid        | (b) Liquid |
| (c) Water vapour | (d) Ice    |

Q5. Why is the Kelvin scale used in scientific studies?

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. It is more accurate | B. It starts at absolute zero. |
| C. It is easier to use | D. It is the oldest scale      |

Q6. Which natural element is important for winnowing?

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| a. Water | b. Sunlight |
| c. Wind  | d. Heat     |



Q7. Which method uses a strainer to remove tea leaves?

- a. Sedimentation
- b. Decantation
- c. Filtration
- d. Handpicking

Q8. Which form of water do we see as frost on a cold morning?

- (a) Solid.
- (b) Gas
- (c) Liquid
- (d) Vapour

State whether True or False: (1 x 6 = 6)

Q9. Boiling point of water is 100 °C

Q10. A sieve is used to separate iron nails from sawdust

Q11. Conversion of water into water vapour is sublimation.

Q12. Anna Mani is called 'Weather Woman of India'

Q13. Churning works because butter is lighter.

Q14. Fahrenheit does NOT require a degree symbol (°)

Short Answer Type Questions- (2 x 5 =10) Marks

Q15. A laboratory thermometer is not used to measure our body temperature. Give a reason.

Q16. Why does Ice float on water? OR  
Why is water important for living organisms?

Q17. Why are digital thermometers preferred over mercury thermometers?

Q18. How do farmers benefit from using threshing machines?

Q19. What are the three states of water? Which state of water has definite volume but no definite shape?

Q20. What happens to heavier particles during sedimentation?

Short Answer Type Questions (3×4=12)



Q21. Explain the water cycle briefly. Also draw its diagram.

Q22. How is sieving different from filtration?

OR

Explain the process of winnowing with an example.

Q23. Observe the part of thermometer shown in Fig. 7.8 and answer the following questions:



(i) What type of thermometer is it?

(ii) What is the reading of the thermometer?

(iii) What is the smallest value that this thermometer can measure?

Q24. (i) What do you mean by temperature.

- (ii) Which thermometer do we use to measure human body temperature?  
(iii) What is the relation between Celsius scale and Kelvin scale.

### Case-Based Study

Q25. 10. Competency based questions-

1X4=4

Lambok and his elder sister Phiban live in Shillong. One day, Lambok felt feverish after coming home from school. Phiban touched his forehead and suspected he might have a fever. To confirm, she used a digital thermometer from the almirah. She washed the thermometer's tip with soap and water before use and measured Lambok's temperature. To her relief, it was normal. She washed and dried the thermometer before putting it back. Phiban then advised Lambok to rest and eat lunch.



1. Phiban suspected Lambok had a fever after touching his \_\_\_\_\_.
2. To measure Lambok's temperature, Phiban used a \_\_\_\_\_ thermometer.
3. After checking Lambok's temperature, Phiban found that it was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Why did Phiban wash the thermometer before and after measuring Lambok's temperature?

OR

Nisha was cooking in the kitchen when she accidentally spilled a bowl of saltwater on the table. To save the salt, she decided to recover it. First, she collected the saltwater in a pan and placed it under the sun. Over time, the water evaporated, leaving the salt behind. Curious about evaporation, Nisha tested the process again by boiling another bowl of saltwater.



She noticed that the water turned into steam, leaving the salt at the bottom of the pan. She shared her findings with her friends, who were fascinated by the simple science behind it.

1. Which separation technique did Nisha use to recover the salt from saltwater?
2. What happens to the water during evaporation?
3. Why is evaporation a suitable method for separating salt from saltwater?
4. What would happen if the saltwater was boiled instead of left under the sun?
5. Can evaporation be used to separate all types of mixtures? Why or why not?