

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

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Class: VI	Subject: Science	Session: 2025-26
Chapter: 01 - The Wonderful World of Science	Time: 1½ Hours	Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper contains 20 questions divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A contains 10 MCQs of 1 mark each.
4. Section B contains 4 questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C contains 3 questions of 3 marks each.
6. Section D contains 1 question of 5 marks.
7. Section E contains 2 Case Study Based questions of 4 marks each.

SECTION A - Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

Q1. What is the most important quality needed to learn science well?

- (a) Memory
- (b) Curiosity
- (c) Speed
- (d) Strength

Q2. Science is best described as:

- (a) Memorizing facts and figures
- (b) A way of thinking, observing, and doing things to understand the world
- (c) Reading textbooks only
- (d) Watching science movies

Q3. Which planet is the only one known to support life?

- (a) Mars
- (b) Venus
- (c) Earth
- (d) Jupiter

Q4. Science is compared to a _____ in the chapter.

- (a) Book
- (b) Mountain
- (c) Jigsaw puzzle
- (d) Computer

Q5. What is the first step in the scientific method?

- (a) Experiment
- (b) Observation
- (c) Conclusion
- (d) Sharing results

Q6. Who can be called a scientist?

- (a) Only people with lab coats
- (b) Anyone who follows the scientific method
- (c) Only people with degrees
- (d) Only adults

Q7. What happens to water when we cool it?

- (a) It becomes steam
- (b) It becomes ice
- (c) It disappears
- (d) It changes color

Q8. According to the chapter, new discoveries in science:

- (a) Stop all questions
- (b) Lead to more questions
- (c) Make science boring
- (d) Are not useful

Q9. The textbook for Grade 6 Science is titled:

- (a) Discovery
- (b) Curiosity
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Science World

Q10. What does "to be wise, you must be a 'whys' person" mean?

- (a) You should be quiet
- (b) You should keep asking questions
- (c) You should memorize answers
- (d) You should avoid questions

SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

Q11. What is science? Explain in one or two sentences.

Q12. Give two examples from daily life where people unknowingly apply the scientific method.

Q13. Why is Earth called a unique planet? Give two reasons.

Q14. Name any four different environments mentioned in the chapter where science can be explored.

SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

Q15. What are the steps of the scientific method? Write any three steps.

Q16. How can learning science help us in our daily life? Give three examples.

Q17. Why is science compared to a jigsaw puzzle? Explain with an example.

SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

Q18. Explain the scientific method with the help of the pen example given in the chapter. What steps would you take if your pen stopped writing?

SECTION E - Case Study Based Questions (4 marks each)

Q19. Case Study: Riya noticed that her plant near the window grew towards the light. She wondered why this happened. She decided to place another plant away from the window in a dark corner and observed it for a week.

- (a) What observation did Riya make? (1 mark)
- (b) What question did she ask herself? (1 mark)
- (c) How did she test her observation? (1 mark)
- (d) Is Riya following the scientific method? Why or why not? (1 mark)

Q20. Case Study: Arjun's grandmother told him that salt dissolves faster in hot water than in cold water. Arjun wanted to check if this was true.

- (a) What is the question that Arjun wants to answer? (1 mark)
- (b) What experiment can Arjun do to test this? (1 mark)
- (c) What materials would he need for this experiment? (1 mark)
- (d) Why is it important to test things ourselves instead of just believing what we are told? (1 mark)

DETAILED ANSWER KEY - PAPER 01

SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

Ans 1. (b) Curiosity

Explanation: The chapter emphasizes that curiosity is the most important quality needed to learn science well. The textbook itself is named "Curiosity."

Ans 2. (b) A way of thinking, observing, and doing things to understand the world

Explanation: Science is defined as "a way of thinking, observing and doing things to understand the world we live in and to uncover the secrets of the universe."

Ans 3. (c) Earth

Explanation: Earth is the only planet we know that supports life and has an environment that we must protect.

Ans 4. (c) Jigsaw puzzle

Explanation: Science is compared to a giant and unending jigsaw puzzle where every new discovery adds another piece.

Ans 5. (b) Observation

Explanation: The first step in the scientific method is to observe something interesting or something we do not understand.

Ans 6. (b) Anyone who follows the scientific method

Explanation: Anyone who follows the scientific method is working like a scientist - whether it's a cook, bicycle repair person, or electrician.

Ans 7. (b) It becomes ice

Explanation: Water freezes and becomes ice when we cool it.

Ans 8. (b) Lead to more questions

Explanation: Every new piece of knowledge leads to more questions and more things to find out. There is no limit to what we can discover.

Ans 9. (b) Curiosity

Explanation: The textbook is titled "Curiosity | Textbook of Science | Grade 6" as curiosity is the foundation of scientific learning.

Ans 10. (b) You should keep asking questions

Explanation: "Whys" sounds like "wise" - it means that to become wise, one must keep asking "why" and exploring answers.

SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 11. Science is a way of thinking, observing, and doing things to understand the world we live in and to

uncover the secrets of the universe. (1 mark) It is like a big adventure where we ask questions, explore the world, and try to understand how things work. (1 mark)

Ans 12. Two examples from daily life:

(i) A cook wondering why the dal spilled out of the cooker and guessing it might be due to too much water. (1 mark)

(ii) A bicycle repair person trying to find out why a tyre is flat and checking where the air leaked out. (1 mark)

(Other examples: An electrician checking why a bulb is not working, etc.)

Ans 13. Earth is called a unique planet because:

(i) It is the only planet we know that supports life. (1 mark)

(ii) It has an environment suitable for living beings - plants and animals that have managed to survive and thrive in different regions. (1 mark)

Ans 14. Four different environments mentioned in the chapter: (½ mark each)

(i) Deserts

(ii) Oceans (underwater)

(iii) Coasts

(iv) Mountains

(Other options: Forests, Outer space/Galaxy)

SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 15. Three steps of the scientific method: (1 mark each)

(i) **Observation:** First, we observe something that we find interesting or do not understand.

(ii) **Questioning:** This makes us wonder and think of a question about it.

(iii) **Hypothesis (Guess):** We guess a possible answer to that question.

(Other steps: Testing through experiments, Analyzing results)

Ans 16. Learning science helps us in daily life in the following ways: (1 mark each)

(i) Understanding how things work - like why water boils or freezes, why it rains, etc.

(ii) Solving everyday problems - like finding out why a pen stopped writing or why a bulb is not working.

(iii) Making better decisions - understanding what food to eat, how materials behave, and how to take care of our environment.

Ans 17. Science is compared to a jigsaw puzzle because:

(i) Just like a jigsaw puzzle has many pieces that fit together to form a complete picture, science has many discoveries that connect to give us a complete understanding of the world. (1 mark)

(ii) Every new discovery adds another piece to the puzzle of our knowledge. (1 mark)

(iii) **Example:** Sometimes, scientists find that a piece of the puzzle (an old understanding) needs to be

moved because new discoveries change our understanding of the world - just like in a puzzle where we might realize we placed a piece wrongly. (1 mark)

SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question

Ans 18. The scientific method explained with the pen example:

Situation: My pen stops writing suddenly.

Step 1 - Observation: I observe that my pen has stopped writing even though I was using it just now. (1 mark)

Step 2 - Question: I ask myself, "Why did my pen stop writing?" (1 mark)

Step 3 - Hypothesis (Guess): I guess that the ink might have finished. (1 mark)

Step 4 - Testing: I test this guess by opening the pen and checking the ink refill. (1 mark)

Step 5 - Analysis and Conclusion:

- If the refill is empty, my guess was correct - the pen stopped because the ink finished.

- If the refill is not empty, I make another guess - perhaps the ink has dried up. I test this by trying to write on rough paper or by warming the tip.

- This process of guessing and testing continues until I find the correct answer. (1 mark)

This is exactly how science works - observing, questioning, guessing, testing, and finding answers!

SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

Ans 19.

(a) **Observation:** Riya observed that her plant near the window grew towards the light. (1 mark)

(b) **Question:** She asked herself, "Why does the plant grow towards the light?" (1 mark)

(c) **Testing:** She tested her observation by placing another plant in a dark corner away from the window and observed it for a week to compare its growth. (1 mark)

(d) **Yes, Riya is following the scientific method** because she made an observation, asked a question, and designed a simple experiment to test her observation. She is thinking like a scientist! (1 mark)

Ans 20.

(a) **Question:** Does salt dissolve faster in hot water than in cold water? (1 mark)

(b) **Experiment:** Arjun can take two glasses - one with hot water and one with cold water. He can add the same amount of salt to both glasses at the same time and observe which one dissolves the salt faster. (1 mark)

(c) **Materials needed:** Two glasses, hot water, cold water, salt (same amount for both), a spoon to stir, and a stopwatch/timer to measure time. (1 mark)

(d) **Importance of testing:** It is important to test things ourselves because sometimes what we are told may not be accurate, or we may understand things better when we see them happen. Testing helps us develop scientific thinking and confirms whether something is true or not. This is the essence of the scientific method. (1 mark)

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