

# UNIQUE STUDY POINT

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<b>Class:</b> VI	<b>Subject:</b> Science	<b>Session:</b> 2025-26
<b>Chapter:</b> 01 - The Wonderful World of Science	<b>Time:</b> 1½ Hours	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 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 happens to water when we heat it?

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

**Q2.** Which of the following is NOT a step in the scientific method?

- (a) Observation
- (b) Making a guess
- (c) Memorizing facts
- (d) Testing the guess

**Q3.** According to the chapter, science can be found:

- (a) Only in laboratories
- (b) Only in schools
- (c) Everywhere around us
- (d) Only in textbooks

**Q4.** A caterpillar transforms into a:

- (a) Worm
- (b) Butterfly
- (c) Beetle
- (d) Ant

**Q5.** Why do scientists work together in teams?

- (a) Because science is rarely done alone
- (b) Because they have to share equipment
- (c) Because they cannot think individually
- (d) Because they are forced to

**Q6.** When new discoveries are made, they sometimes:

- (a) Stop all scientific work
- (b) Change our understanding of the world
- (c) Make science useless
- (d) Have no effect

**Q7.** What does an electrician do when a light bulb is not working?

- (a) Buys a new house
- (b) Tries to find out if the problem is with the bulb or switch
- (c) Ignores the problem
- (d) Waits for it to fix itself

**Q8.** The scientific journey for Grade 6 students will continue for:

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) Five years or beyond
- (d) Six months

**Q9.** Which of the following materials is mentioned in the chapter?

- (a) Paper, metal, plastic, rubber
- (b) Gold, silver, diamond
- (c) Only paper
- (d) Only plastic

**Q10.** After making a guess in the scientific method, what should we do?

- (a) Stop there
- (b) Tell everyone the answer
- (c) Test the guess through experiments
- (d) Forget about it

### SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

**Q11.** What does "curiosity" mean? Why is it important for learning science?

**Q12.** List two natural phenomena mentioned in the chapter that we can ask questions about.

**Q13.** How is a bicycle repair person like a scientist?

**Q14.** What are the three states of water mentioned in the chapter? Give one example of each.

### SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

**Q15.** "Science is not just about memorizing facts and figures." Explain this statement with examples.

**Q16.** What are the different topics that will be covered in Grade 6 Science according to the chapter? Mention any three.

**Q17.** Explain the meaning of: "After all, to be a wise person, you must be a 'whys' person!"

#### SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

**Q18.** Describe the beauty and diversity of our planet Earth as mentioned in the chapter. Include at least five different aspects.

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

**Q19. Case Study:** Meera's mother was cooking dal in a pressure cooker. Suddenly, the dal spilled out from the cooker. Her mother wondered why this happened and guessed that she might have added too much water. The next time, she used less water and the dal cooked properly.

- (a) What observation did Meera's mother make? (1 mark)
- (b) What was her guess (hypothesis)? (1 mark)
- (c) How did she test her guess? (1 mark)
- (d) What does this example teach us about the scientific method? (1 mark)

**Q20. Case Study:** Rahul looked at the night sky and wondered why stars shine. He asked his teacher, who explained that stars are balls of hot gases that produce light and heat. Rahul wanted to learn more, so he read books and watched videos about stars.

- (a) What question did Rahul have about the night sky? (1 mark)
- (b) What is the answer to his question according to his teacher? (1 mark)
- (c) How did Rahul try to learn more about stars? (1 mark)
- (d) How does Rahul's behavior show the spirit of scientific inquiry? (1 mark)



## DETAILED ANSWER KEY - PAPER 02

### SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

**Ans 1.** (b) It becomes steam

*Explanation:* Water boils and becomes steam when we heat it. This is the gaseous form of water.

**Ans 2.** (c) Memorizing facts

*Explanation:* Memorizing facts is NOT a step in the scientific method. The scientific method involves observation, questioning, guessing, testing, and analyzing results.

**Ans 3.** (c) Everywhere around us

*Explanation:* The chapter states that science is everywhere - from the depths of the ocean to the vastness of outer space, from the kitchen to the playground.

**Ans 4.** (b) Butterfly

*Explanation:* The chapter mentions that we can see a caterpillar transform into a beautiful butterfly as an example of nature's wonders.

**Ans 5.** (a) Because science is rarely done alone

*Explanation:* Scientists across the world work together, often in large teams. It is always more fun to discover things together.

**Ans 6.** (b) Change our understanding of the world

*Explanation:* Sometimes pieces of the puzzle need to be moved. New discoveries often change our understanding of the world.

**Ans 7.** (b) Tries to find out if the problem is with the bulb or switch

*Explanation:* An electrician uses the scientific method - asking questions and testing possibilities to find out what is wrong.

**Ans 8.** (c) Five years or beyond

*Explanation:* The chapter mentions that students are embarking upon a journey of science for the next five years or even beyond.

**Ans 9.** (a) Paper, metal, plastic, rubber

*Explanation:* The chapter mentions paper we write on, metal key, plastic ruler, and rubber eraser as examples of different materials around us.

**Ans 10.** (c) Test the guess through experiments

*Explanation:* After making a guess (hypothesis), we test it through experiments or more observations to see if it is correct.

### SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

**Ans 11.**

**Meaning of curiosity:** Curiosity is the desire to know or learn about something. It is the quality of being eager to explore and ask questions. (1 mark)

**Importance for science:** Curiosity is the most important thing needed to learn science because it makes us ask questions, observe keenly, and try to find answers. The entire scientific method begins with curiosity. (1 mark)

**Ans 12.** Two natural phenomena mentioned in the chapter: (1 mark each)

- (i) Why stars shine in the night sky
  - (ii) How and when a flower knows to bloom/open
- (Other options: Why and how it rains, How water freezes and boils)

**Ans 13.** A bicycle repair person is like a scientist because:

- (i) They make observations (the tyre is flat). (1 mark)
- (ii) They ask questions (from where did the air leak out?), make guesses, and test them to find the answer - this is exactly what scientists do in the scientific method. (1 mark)

**Ans 14.** Three states of water:

- (i) **Solid (Ice):** When water is cooled, it freezes and becomes ice. ( $\frac{2}{3}$  mark)
- (ii) **Liquid (Water):** The water we drink, use for showering, or see in puddles. ( $\frac{2}{3}$  mark)
- (iii) **Gas (Steam):** When water is heated, it boils and becomes steam. ( $\frac{2}{3}$  mark)

## SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

**Ans 15.** "Science is not just about memorizing facts and figures" - Explanation:

- (i) Science is about following a step-by-step process (scientific method) that helps us find answers to our questions. (1 mark)
- (ii) It involves observing, questioning, guessing, testing, and analyzing - not just remembering. (1 mark)
- (iii) **Example:** When a pen stops writing, we don't just remember facts about pens - we observe, guess the reason (ink finished or dried), and test our guess by checking. This active thinking is what science is about. (1 mark)

**Ans 16.** Three topics to be covered in Grade 6 Science: (1 mark each)

- (i) **Planet Earth:** Our home planet, its environment, and the need to protect it.
  - (ii) **Living things:** The variety of plants and animals, how they grow and survive in different regions.
  - (iii) **Food:** Different cuisines, what food is made of, and how we identify ingredients.
- (Other options: Materials around us, Water and its properties, Temperature and measurement, The Sun, Moon and stars)

**Ans 17.** Meaning of "to be a wise person, you must be a 'whys' person":

- (i) This is a play on words - "whys" sounds like "wise." (1 mark)
- (ii) It means that to become truly knowledgeable and wise, one must keep asking "why" - questioning everything around them. (1 mark)

(iii) Asking questions is the foundation of learning and scientific discovery. A person who constantly asks "why" will learn more and understand the world better than someone who simply accepts things without questioning. (1 mark)

## SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question

**Ans 18.** Beauty and diversity of planet Earth:

**(i) Diverse environments:** Earth has mountains, deserts, coasts, forests, and oceans - each with its unique beauty and characteristics. (1 mark)

**(ii) Variety of life:** There is an amazing variety of life on Earth - plants and animals that have managed to survive and thrive in different regions. From tiny insects to massive elephants, from tiny grains of sand to massive mountains. (1 mark)

**(iii) Natural transformations:** We can observe beautiful transformations like a seed growing into a plant, a caterpillar transforming into a butterfly, and flowers blooming. (1 mark)

**(iv) Water cycle:** Earth has the wonderful substance water that exists in three forms - ice, liquid water, and steam. Rain fills our puddles and rivers. (1 mark)

**(v) Support for life:** Earth is the only planet we know that supports life. It has the right environment - air, water, and temperature - for living beings to exist. This makes our planet truly unique and special. (1 mark)

All these aspects make Earth a beautiful and diverse planet that we must protect and preserve.

## SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

**Ans 19.**

(a) **Observation:** Meera's mother observed that the dal spilled out from the pressure cooker. (1 mark)

(b) **Guess/Hypothesis:** Her guess was that she might have added too much water to the cooker. (1 mark)

(c) **Testing:** She tested her guess by using less water the next time she cooked dal, and it cooked properly without spilling. (1 mark)

(d) **Lesson:** This example shows that we apply the scientific method in our daily lives without even realizing it. Meera's mother followed the steps of observation, hypothesis, and testing - just like a scientist would. The scientific method helps us solve everyday problems. (1 mark)

**Ans 20.**

(a) **Question:** Rahul wondered why stars shine in the night sky. (1 mark)

(b) **Answer:** According to his teacher, stars are balls of hot gases that produce light and heat, which is why they shine. (1 mark)

(c) **Learning more:** Rahul read books and watched videos about stars to learn more about them. (1 mark)

(d) **Spirit of scientific inquiry:** Rahul's behavior shows the spirit of scientific inquiry because: He was curious and asked questions about nature. He didn't stop at one answer but wanted to learn more. He used different sources (teacher, books, videos) to gather information. This is exactly how scientists work - being curious, asking questions, and continuously seeking knowledge. (1 mark)

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