

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. The chapter describes science as a big:

- (a) Problem
- (b) Adventure
- (c) Competition
- (d) Burden

Q2. From where do groundbreaking scientific discoveries often come?

- (a) Only from big laboratories
- (b) Only from universities
- (c) Unexpected places
- (d) Only from rich countries

Q3. What is a "hypothesis" in the scientific method?

- (a) The final answer
- (b) A guess or possible answer to a question
- (c) A question
- (d) An observation

Q4. Which item is mentioned as keeping a box closed?

- (a) Lock
- (b) Magnet
- (c) Tape
- (d) Glue

Q5. India is described as a _____ country in terms of food.

- (a) Small
- (b) Large and diverse
- (c) Poor
- (d) Simple

Q6. When we try to find answers to questions, we are all, in a way:

- (a) Teachers
- (b) Scientists
- (c) Artists
- (d) Doctors

Q7. What should you do if you cannot find an answer yourself?

- (a) Give up
- (b) Ask your friends to help
- (c) Forget about it
- (d) Copy from somewhere

Q8. The school stage before Middle Stage is called:

- (a) Secondary Stage
- (b) Preparatory Stage
- (c) Senior Stage
- (d) Primary Stage

Q9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of different materials?

- (a) Paper
- (b) Metal key
- (c) Diamond
- (d) Rubber eraser

Q10. Measuring temperature is important for:

- (a) Only scientific experiments
- (b) Understanding hot and cold, including body fever
- (c) Only cooking
- (d) Only weather forecasting

SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

Q11. What does the chapter say about science in kitchens and playgrounds?

Q12. How does the chapter describe the variety of food in India?

Q13. What happens when you observe something interesting according to the scientific method?

Q14. Why is water called a "delightful substance" in the chapter?

SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

Q15. Describe the process of how a cook might use the scientific method when cooking dal.

Q16. What happens to our old understanding when new discoveries are made in science? Explain with an example.

Q17. How can asking "Why?" help us learn better? Give examples from the chapter.

SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

Q18. Write a short essay on "Why Science is Important in Our Daily Life" using examples from the chapter.

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

Q19. Case Study: Ananya watches children playing in the rain. They are jumping in puddles, catching raindrops, and laughing. She remembers the chapter says "Much like children enjoying the rain, science is all about joyful exploration."

(a) What comparison does the chapter make between children playing in rain and science? (1 mark)

(b) What does "joyful exploration" mean? (1 mark)

(c) Give one example of a scientific question a child might ask while playing in the rain. (1 mark)

(d) How can we keep the joy of exploration alive as we grow older? (1 mark)

Q20. Case Study: Vikram was looking at his pencil box. Inside he found: a wooden pencil, a metal sharpener, a plastic scale, a rubber eraser, and a cloth pouch. He started wondering about what these things are made of.

(a) Name any two materials mentioned in Vikram's pencil box. (1 mark)

(b) What question might Vikram ask about these objects? (1 mark)

(c) How are the objects in his box different from each other? (1 mark)

(d) What topic from the Grade 6 Science syllabus does this relate to? (1 mark)

SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

Ans 1. (b) Adventure

Explanation: The chapter says "Think of it as a big adventure—we ask questions, explore the world and try to understand how things work."

Ans 2. (c) Unexpected places

Explanation: The chapter mentions that "some of the most groundbreaking discoveries have often come from unexpected places."

Ans 3. (b) A guess or possible answer to a question

Explanation: In the scientific method, after observing and asking a question, we "guess a possible answer" - this guess is called a hypothesis.

Ans 4. (b) Magnet

Explanation: The chapter mentions "the magnet that keeps the box closed" as an example of different materials around us.

Ans 5. (b) Large and diverse

Explanation: The chapter describes India as "a large and diverse country" with different cuisines and many tasty dishes.

Ans 6. (b) Scientists

Explanation: The chapter states "When we try to ask questions and find out answers, we are all, in a way, scientists!"

Ans 7. (b) Ask your friends to help

Explanation: The chapter advises "if you cannot find an answer yourself, ask your friends to help you out! It is always more fun to discover things together."

Ans 8. (b) Preparatory Stage

Explanation: The chapter mentions "Did you enjoy discovering and exploring the world around you in the Preparatory Stage of school?"

Ans 9. (c) Diamond

Explanation: Diamond is NOT mentioned in the chapter. The chapter mentions paper, metal key, plastic ruler, rubber eraser, magnet, and clothes.

Ans 10. (b) Understanding hot and cold, including body fever

Explanation: The chapter mentions "Whether it is water, or our own body when we have fever, finding out how hot something is can be important!"

SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 11.

The chapter says that science is everywhere - from what is cooking in the kitchen to what is happening on the playground. (1 mark)

Some of the most groundbreaking discoveries have often come from such unexpected places, showing that science can be found in our everyday activities. (1 mark)

Ans 12.

The chapter describes India as a large and diverse country where food is fascinating. (1 mark)

Across the country, there are different cuisines with their many tasty dishes, and studying food helps us learn what dishes are made of. (1 mark)

Ans 13.

When we observe something interesting or something we do not understand: (1 mark each, any two)

(i) It makes us wonder and think of a question about it.

(ii) We then guess a possible answer to that question.

(iii) This starts the process of the scientific method.

Ans 14.

Water is called a "delightful substance" because:

(i) It provides fun experiences - like jumping in puddles when it rains. (1 mark)

(ii) It exists in three forms and can transform - it freezes into ice when cooled and becomes steam when heated. We also enjoy cool water in summer and warm water in winter. (1 mark)

SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 15. How a cook uses the scientific method when cooking dal:

Observation: The cook notices that the dal has spilled out of the pressure cooker. (1 mark)

Question and Hypothesis: The cook wonders "Why did the dal spill?" and guesses that there might have been too much water. (1 mark)

Testing and Conclusion: The next time, the cook uses less water and observes if the dal spills again. If it doesn't spill, the guess was correct. If it still spills, the cook makes another guess and tests again. (1 mark)

Ans 16. What happens to old understanding when new discoveries are made:

The chapter compares science to a jigsaw puzzle. Sometimes, we find that a piece of this puzzle has been put in the wrong place and needs to be moved. (1 mark)

This means new discoveries often change our understanding of the world. What we thought was correct might be proved wrong or incomplete. (1 mark)

Example: Long ago, people thought Earth was the center of the universe. But new discoveries showed that Earth revolves around the Sun. This "puzzle piece" had to be moved to give us a correct picture. (1 mark)

Ans 17. How asking "Why?" helps us learn better:

(i) Asking "Why?" triggers curiosity, which is the most important quality for learning science. When we are curious, we start observing our surroundings keenly. (1 mark)

(ii) **Example 1:** "Why do stars shine?" - Asking this question leads us to explore astronomy and learn about hot gases producing light. (1 mark)

(iii) **Example 2:** "Why does a flower know when to open?" - This question leads us to study plant biology and natural cycles. The chapter says "the world is full of things we do not know, things that are waiting to be explored" - and we explore them by asking "Why?" (1 mark)

SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question

Ans 18. Essay: Why Science is Important in Our Daily Life

Introduction: Science is not just a subject we study in school - it is everywhere around us and helps us understand and improve our daily lives. (1 mark)

Science in Everyday Activities: We use the scientific method every day without realizing it. When our pen stops writing, we observe the problem, guess the reason (ink finished), and test our guess by checking. A cook uses science when wondering why dal spilled and adjusting the water. An electrician uses science to find out if a problem is with the bulb or switch. (1 mark)

Understanding Our World: Science helps us understand natural phenomena. We learn why water becomes ice when cooled and steam when heated. We understand why it rains and how flowers know when to bloom. Science explains everything from the depths of the ocean to the vastness of outer space. (1 mark)

Solving Problems: Science helps us solve problems in our homes, schools, and communities. Understanding materials helps us choose the right ones for different purposes. Understanding food helps us make healthy choices. Understanding our environment helps us protect it. (1 mark)

Conclusion: As the chapter says, science is like a big adventure. By staying curious and asking questions, we can continue to discover new things and make our lives better. To be wise, we must be "whys" people - always questioning, always learning, always exploring. (1 mark)

SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

Ans 19.

(a) **Comparison:** The chapter compares children playing in rain to science because both involve joyful exploration. Just as children explore rain with wonder and happiness, science is about joyfully exploring and discovering the world around us. (1 mark)

(b) **Meaning of joyful exploration:** Joyful exploration means discovering new things with happiness and excitement, finding pleasure in asking questions and learning answers, and enjoying the process of understanding the world around us. (1 mark)

(c) **Scientific question while playing in rain:** A child might ask: "Why does rain fall from the sky?" or "Why do puddles form?" or "Where does the rain come from?" or "Why does water feel cold?" (1 mark)

(d) **Keeping joy of exploration alive:** We can keep the joy of exploration alive by staying curious and continuing to ask questions, by not being afraid to wonder about things, by seeing learning as an adventure rather than a task, and by exploring with friends since it is more fun to discover things together. (1 mark)

Ans 20.

(a) **Two materials:** Any two from: Wood (pencil), Metal (sharpener), Plastic (scale), Rubber (eraser), Cloth

(pouch). (1 mark)

(b) **Question Vikram might ask:** "What are these objects made of?" or "Why are different objects made of different materials?" or "How do we separate different materials?" or "Why is the eraser made of rubber and not metal?" (1 mark)

(c) **Differences:** The objects in his box are different from each other in terms of the material they are made of (wood, metal, plastic, rubber, cloth), their properties (hard, soft, flexible, rigid), and their uses (writing, sharpening, measuring, erasing, storing). (1 mark)

(d) **Related topic:** This relates to the topic of "Materials" in Grade 6 Science. The chapter mentions "What are they made of? Are they made of different materials? How do we separate different materials from one another?" (1 mark)

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