

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.** Which of the following best describes a seed growing into a plant?
- (a) A chemical reaction
 - (b) A natural transformation
 - (c) A physical change
 - (d) A mathematical equation
- Q2.** What do you need to find out how hot your body is when you have fever?
- (a) A scale
 - (b) A thermometer
 - (c) A ruler
 - (d) A magnifying glass
- Q3.** According to the chapter, what makes science an unending jigsaw puzzle?
- (a) There are too many scientists
 - (b) Every new discovery leads to more questions
 - (c) Science is too difficult
 - (d) There are not enough experiments
- Q4.** What does an image of a galaxy represent in the chapter?
- (a) The ocean
 - (b) A desert
 - (c) The vastness of outer space
 - (d) A mountain
- Q5.** The chapter mentions that science helps us uncover:

- (a) Hidden treasures
- (b) The secrets of the universe
- (c) Ancient cities
- (d) Lost animals

Q6. What do we use to drink milk, as mentioned in the chapter?

- (a) A plate
- (b) A bowl
- (c) A cup
- (d) A pot

Q7. When should we observe our surroundings according to the chapter?

- (a) Only in science class
- (b) Only during experiments
- (c) Keenly and always
- (d) Only when asked by teachers

Q8. What is the final step after testing a guess in the scientific method?

- (a) Make another guess
- (b) Analyze the results to see if it answers our question
- (c) Stop the experiment
- (d) Forget the results

Q9. Beyond the Sun, Moon and stars, what else can we question?

- (a) Nothing
- (b) Only things on Earth
- (c) Millions of stars that shine in the sky
- (d) Only the Moon

Q10. What does "ignite your spirit of inquiry" mean?

- (a) Set fire to books
- (b) Spark your desire to ask questions and explore
- (c) Stop asking questions
- (d) Memorize everything

SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

Q11. What are the two things mentioned in the chapter that we need to survive?

Q12. How do cool water in summer and warm water in winter relate to science?

Q13. What does the chapter say about the connection between different scientific ideas?

Q14. Why should you not worry if you cannot find answers to all questions in Grade 6?

SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

Q15. Describe three activities mentioned in Activity 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 of the chapter.

Q16. Why is collaboration important in science? What does the chapter say about teamwork?

Q17. Compare and contrast science with memorizing facts. How are they different?

SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

Q18. Explain the complete scientific method using a real-life example of your own. Describe each step clearly.

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

Q19. Case Study: Priya and her friends found a plant in their school garden that had turned yellow. They discussed possible reasons: lack of water, lack of sunlight, or insects eating the leaves. They decided to check each possibility.

(a) What observation did Priya and her friends make? (1 mark)

(b) What were their three guesses (hypotheses)? (1 mark)

(c) How can they test each of their guesses? (1 mark)

(d) Why is working together (like Priya and her friends) helpful in science? (1 mark)

Q20. Case Study: Aarav read in his textbook that science is everywhere - from the depths of the ocean to outer space, from the kitchen to the playground. He started noticing science in his daily life.

(a) Give one example of science in the kitchen that Aarav might notice. (1 mark)

(b) Give one example of science on the playground. (1 mark)

(c) Give one example of science in the ocean or outer space. (1 mark)

(d) What does this tell us about where science can be found? (1 mark)

SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

Ans 1. (b) A natural transformation

Explanation: The chapter mentions seeing "a seed grow into a plant" as an example of natural transformations, similar to a caterpillar transforming into a butterfly.

Ans 2. (b) A thermometer

Explanation: The chapter mentions that "finding out how hot something is can be important" when we have fever, which requires measuring temperature using a thermometer.

Ans 3. (b) Every new discovery leads to more questions

Explanation: The chapter says "There is no limit to what we can discover, since every new piece of knowledge leads to more questions and more things to find out."

Ans 4. (c) The vastness of outer space

Explanation: The chapter shows images of different environments including "A Galaxy" which represents the vastness of outer space where science can be explored.

Ans 5. (b) The secrets of the universe

Explanation: The chapter defines science 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 6. (c) A cup

Explanation: The chapter mentions "the cup we drink milk in" as an example of different things around us made of various materials.

Ans 7. (c) Keenly and always

Explanation: The chapter emphasizes "the first and foremost thing is to be curious and observe your surroundings keenly."

Ans 8. (b) Analyze the results to see if it answers our question

Explanation: The final step in the scientific method mentioned is "We then try to analyse the results to see if it actually answers our question."

Ans 9. (c) Millions of stars that shine in the sky

Explanation: The chapter says "We can ask questions on things beyond—the Sun, the Moon, and the millions of stars that shine in the sky!"

Ans 10. (b) Spark your desire to ask questions and explore

Explanation: "Ignite your spirit of inquiry" means to spark or awaken your desire to ask questions, be curious, and explore the world - which is the essence of scientific thinking.

SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 11. Two things we need to survive:

(i) **Food:** The chapter says "Of course, to grow, we need food to eat." (1 mark)

(ii) **Water:** The chapter states "Along with food, we need water to survive." (1 mark)

Ans 12.

Cool water in summer and warm water in winter relate to science through the concept of temperature: (1 mark)

Understanding "hot and cold" is an important part of science. Whether it is measuring water temperature for comfort or checking body temperature during fever, science helps us understand and measure temperature. (1 mark)

Ans 13.

The chapter says that as we discover more and more, we start realizing that different scientific ideas are all connected. (1 mark)

This means learning about one topic in science often helps us understand other topics better - everything in science is interrelated. (1 mark)

Ans 14.

You should not worry because you are embarking upon a journey of science for the next five years or even beyond. (1 mark)

Learning science is a continuous journey, and you will gradually find answers to more and more questions as you progress through different grades. (1 mark)

SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 15. Three activities mentioned in the chapter: (1 mark each)

Activity 1.1: Write about a similar problem that you tried to solve (like the pen example) and what steps you took to solve it.

Activity 1.2: Describe a daily life situation where you think someone was following a scientific method.

Activity 1.3: Write about something you would ask "Why?" about, and how you would attempt to find an answer to your question.

Ans 16. Importance of collaboration in science:

Science is rarely done alone: Scientists across the world work together, often in large teams. (1 mark)

Getting help: If you cannot find an answer yourself, you should ask your friends to help you out. (1 mark)

More fun together: The chapter says "It is always more fun to discover things together." Working in teams makes learning enjoyable and more effective. (1 mark)

Ans 17. Comparison between science and memorizing facts:

Science is NOT just memorizing: The chapter clearly states "Science is not just about memorising facts and figures or doing experiments." (1 mark)

Science is a process: Science is about following a step-by-step process (scientific method) that helps us find answers to our questions through observation, questioning, guessing, testing, and analysis. (1 mark)

Active vs Passive: Memorizing is passive (just storing information) while science is active (asking questions, exploring, testing). Science develops capabilities for solving problems and understanding mysteries. (1 mark)

SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question

Ans 18. Complete Scientific Method with a Real-Life Example:

Example: Why does my mobile phone battery drain quickly?

Step 1 - Observation: I noticed that my mobile phone's battery drains much faster than usual. It used to last a full day, but now it needs charging twice a day. (1 mark)

Step 2 - Question: This made me wonder: "Why is my phone's battery draining so quickly?" (1 mark)

Step 3 - Hypothesis (Guess): I guessed that maybe too many apps are running in the background, using up battery power. (1 mark)

Step 4 - Testing: To test my guess, I closed all background apps and checked the battery settings to see which apps were using the most power. I also checked if the screen brightness was too high. I monitored the battery life for the next day. (1 mark)

Step 5 - Analysis and Conclusion: After closing background apps and reducing brightness, the battery lasted much longer. This confirmed my hypothesis was correct - background apps were draining the battery. If this hadn't worked, I would have made another guess (maybe the battery is old) and tested that. (1 mark)

This is exactly how the scientific method works - observe, question, guess, test, and analyze!

SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

Ans 19.

(a) **Observation:** Priya and her friends observed that a plant in their school garden had turned yellow. (1 mark)

(b) **Three hypotheses (guesses):**

1. The plant might lack water
2. The plant might lack sunlight
3. Insects might be eating the leaves (1 mark)

(c) **Testing each guess:**

- For water: Water the plant regularly and see if it turns green
- For sunlight: Move the plant to a sunnier spot and observe changes
- For insects: Check the leaves carefully for insects and use appropriate treatment if found (1 mark)

(d) **Benefits of working together:** Working together is helpful in science because different people can think of different possibilities (more hypotheses), they can share ideas and learn from each other, work can be divided to test different guesses simultaneously, and as the chapter says, "It is always more fun to discover things together." (1 mark)

Ans 20.

(a) **Science in the kitchen:** Aarav might notice: Water boiling and turning into steam when heated, food

cooking in a pressure cooker, ice melting into water, or different ingredients mixing to create new dishes. (1 mark)

(b) **Science on the playground:** Aarav might notice: A ball bouncing and rolling, swings moving back and forth (motion), children sliding down a slide (friction and gravity), or shadows changing with the sun's position. (1 mark)

(c) **Science in ocean/outer space:** In the ocean - different fish and plants surviving underwater, coral reefs, water pressure at depths. In outer space - stars shining, planets orbiting the sun, the moon's phases. (1 mark)

(d) **Conclusion about where science is found:** This tells us that science is truly everywhere - not just in laboratories or classrooms. From the smallest things in our home to the vastness of space, science helps us understand and explain everything around us. The chapter's message is that we should stay curious and look for science in all aspects of our daily life. (1 mark)

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