



**SCHOOL ACADEMIC RESOURCE**

|                                            |                   |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Academic Year &amp; Term</b>            | 2026-27 TERM 1    |
| <b>Class</b>                               | VI                |
| <b>Subject</b>                             | GENERAL SCIENCE   |
| <b>Topic/Chapter</b>                       | MIDTERM WORKSHEET |
| <b>Section [KG/Middle/Secondary etc..]</b> | MIDDLE            |
| <b>Date of Issue</b>                       | SEPTEMBER 2026    |

**LESSON – 2 DIVERSITY IN THE LIVING WORLD**

**I FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The leaf gets attached to the stem by means of a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Camels live in hot desert have \_\_\_\_\_ legs with \_\_\_\_\_ hooves
3. Thin lines on the leaves are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ body shape helps fish to swim in water.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ plays an important role in shaping the biodiversity of a region.

**II NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. Venation in which veins are arranged in net-like pattern.
2. Habitat of deodar
3. Plants that have seeds with 2 cotyledons.
4. Special features that enable plants and animals to survive in a particular region.
5. Animals that can live on land as well as water.

**III CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. Undisturbed patches of forests.  
(a) Sacred groves                      (b) Rhododendrons                      (c) Deodar trees                      (d) Cactus
2. This was initiated in 1973 to protect the declining population of the Bengal Tiger.  
(a) Tiger project      (b) Project Bengal      (c) Bengal project      (d) Project Tiger.
3. Plants that are typically small with soft and green stems.  
(a) Shrubs                      (b) Herbs                      (c) Trees                      (d) Climbers
4. Type of root and leaf venation in a wheat plant is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Tap root and parallel venation                      (b) Fibrous root and reticulate venation  
(c) Tap root and reticulate venation                      (d) Fibrous root and parallel venation
5. The place where rhododendrons are of shorter height and smaller leaves  
(a) Nilgiris                      (b) Sikkim                      (c) Andaman and Nicobar      (d) Pune

## **LESSON - 3 MINDFUL EATING: A PATH TO A HEALTHY BODY**

### **I FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to test the presence of starch in food.
2. Deficiency of Vitamin D causes a disease known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an animal known for hibernating in winter.
4. Millets are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The component of food that does not provide any nutrient to our body and yet is essential in our food is \_\_\_\_\_.

### **II NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. The disease caused by the deficiency of vitamin B1
2. The food component that helps in growth and repair of our body.
3. Two chemicals used for protein test.
4. Small sized highly nutritious grains.
5. Lack of food component causes for the symptoms of weakness and shortness of breath.

### **III CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. Which one of the following food items does NOT provide dietary fiber?  
(a) Whole pulses      (b) Fruits and vegetables      (c) Whole grains      (d) Milk
2. Glands in neck appear swollen due to deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Iron      (b) Calcium      (c) Iodine      (d) Phosphorous.
3. Which food item is a rich source of carbohydrates?  
(a) Egg      (b) Rice      (c) Fish      (d) Chicken
4. Which food component is known as roughage?  
(a) Proteins      (b) Dietary fibres      (c) Fats      (d) Carbohydrates
5. Which of the following is a plant source of protein?  
(a) Soya bean      (b) Pine apple      (c) Mango      (d) Carrot

## **LESSON-4 EXPLORING MAGNETS**

### **I FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. When a magnet is suspended freely, it aligns in \_\_\_\_\_ direction.
2. Two magnets repel each other when the \_\_\_\_\_ of the first magnet is brought near the South pole of the second magnet.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are the materials that are attracted towards a magnet.
4. Magnets lose their properties if they are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Bar magnet, U-shaped magnet, Ring magnet are examples for \_\_\_\_\_.

## **II NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. Natural magnet.
2. A device that uses a magnet to show direction.
3. The two ends of a magnet.
4. An ancient Indian navigation tool consisted of a magnetized fish shaped iron piece kept in a vessel of oil.
5. The part of a compass which acts like a magnet

## **III CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. What happens when you rub a magnet along a needle multiple times?  
(a) The needle becomes a magnet. (b) The needle changes color.  
(c) The magnet loses its properties. (d) The needle becomes non-magnetic.
2. Which of these can be turned into a magnet?  
(a) Wooden block (b) Iron rod (c) Plastic spoon (d) Rubber band
3. Magnets should be stored in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Pairs with unlike poles facing each other. (b) Pairs with like poles facing each other  
(c) Unpair and keep in a metal box (d) Unpair and keep in a plastic box
4. When a bar magnet is brought near iron dust, most of the dust sticks  
(a) Equally every where (b) Near two ends  
(c) At the middle and ends (d) Near the middle
5. Two non-magnetic materials.  
(a) Plastic and Wood (b) Plastic and Iron (c) Plastic and Nickel (d) Nickel and Cobalt

## **LESSON 5-MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH AND MOTION**

### **I FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. SI unit of length is \_\_\_\_\_
2. The distance between Delhi and Mumbai is usually expressed in \_\_\_\_\_
3. One centimetre is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ millimeter.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is ideal for measuring the girth of a tree.
5. To and fro motion about a fixed position is called \_\_\_\_\_ motion.

### **II NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. When distance is stated with respect to a fixed object or point.
2. Type of motion exhibited by a car when it moves along a straight road
3. The motion in which an object moves along a circular path repeatedly.
4. The motion in which an object repeats its path after a fixed interval of time.
5. Movement with respect to reference point and time.

### **III CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. Where should your eye be positioned when reading a measurement on a scale?  
(a) To the left of the mark (b) To the right of the mark  
(c) Directly above the mark (d) Below the mark
2. How can you determine if an object is in motion?  
(a) If it changes position with respect to a reference point over time. (b) If it makes a sound.  
(c) If it is heavy. (d) If it is colourful
3. Which of the following is NOT an SI unit of length?  
(a) Kilometre (b) Centimetre (c) handspan (d) Millimetre
4. Identify the incorrect relation.  
(a)  $1\text{ m}=100\text{cm}$  (b)  $1\text{m}=10\text{ mm}$  (c)  $1\text{ inch}=2.54\text{cm}$  (d)  $1\text{ km}=1000\text{ m}$
5. Which of the following is the smallest unit?  
(a) Metre (b) Centimetre (c) Millimetre (d) Kilometre

## **LESSON - 11 NATURE'S TREASURES**

### **I FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The main constituent of air is \_\_\_\_\_
2. Percentage of oxygen in air is \_\_\_\_\_
3. When fossil fuels are burnt, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ gas are produced which pollutes the air.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cleaner fuel than petrol or diesel.
5. Soil is an example for \_\_\_\_\_ type of natural resources where as air is an example for \_\_\_\_\_ type of natural resource.

### **II NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. Moving air
2. The process of collecting and storing rainwater.
3. Resources , that are not replenished within a reasonable period of time.
4. Type of vehicle which do not release any smoke.
5. Expanded form of LPG

### **III CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. Which of the following is NOT a renewable resource?  
(a) Solar energy (b) Wind energy (c) Coal (d)Water
2. What is the major component of fossil fuels?  
(a) Oxygen (b) Carbon (c)Hydrogen (d)Nitrogen

3. What does the term "fossil fuel" refer to?

- (a) Energy from fossils
- (b) Fuel formed from the remains of plants and animals
- (c) Fuel that replenishes naturally
- (d) Energy from the sun

4. World water day is observed on

- (a) 12<sup>th</sup> March every year
- (b) 22<sup>nd</sup> May every year
- (c) 12<sup>th</sup> May every year
- (d) 22<sup>nd</sup> March every year

5. Three fuels which are commonly called fossil fuels.

- (a) Petroleum, diesel, cowdung
- (b) Petroleum, diesel, coal
- (c) Petroleum, natural gas, coal
- (d) Petroleum, natural gas, kerosene

#### **IV ASSERTION-REASONING BASED QUESTIONS**

Directions: The questions below consist of an Assertion (A) and a Reason(R). Use the following keys to choose the appropriate answer.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true

1. Assertion : Camels in the cold desert of Ladakh have 2 humps.

Reason : There is not much food available in cold desert.

2. Assertion : Biodiversity is the variability of life on Earth.

Reason : Biodiversity is essential for the functioning of ecosystem.

3. Assertion (A): Vitamins and minerals are also called protective nutrients.

Reason (R) : Millets are good sources of vitamins and minerals like iron and calcium.

4. Assertion (A): Avoid washing of vegetables and fruits after cutting and peeling.

Reason (R) : It will lead to loss of some vitamins.

5. Assertion (A): All metals are attracted to magnets.

Reason(R): Only specific metals such as iron, nickel and cobalt have magnetic properties

6. Assertion (A): Repulsion is a sure test of magnetism.

Reason(R): Non-magnetic materials cannot show attraction.

7. Assertion (A): Measuring a tree's girth requires a rigid scale.

Reason (R): Flexible tape can measure curved surfaces easily.

8. Assertion (A): Metre is a standard unit of length.

Reason (R): Different countries have their own non-standard units.

9. Assertion: Fossil fuels are a renewable energy source.

Reason: Fossil fuels are present in nature in limited quantity and cannot be produced more.

10. Assertion: Forests prevent soil erosion.

Reason: Roots of trees in forest hold the soil together and prevent soil erosion.

## **V CASE STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. During a science activity, students were shown pictures of various animals and plants living in different regions- camels in deserts, pine trees in mountains, frogs in ponds and cactus plants in deserts. Their teacher asked how these living beings survive in such different conditions.

- a) What do we call features that help organisms survive in their environment?
- b) How do spines help cactus to survive in desert?
- c) Why do camels in the hot deserts have long legs?
- d) What is meant by habitat?

2. Arjun was a 6th grade student who loved eating burgers, pizzas, and chips. Every day after school, he would buy junk food and eat it quickly while watching cartoons. One day, he had a stomach ache and felt tired during his football practice. His teacher spoke to the class about mindful eating and the harmful effects of junk food. Arjun decided to change. He started practicing mindful eating. He reduced junk food and started balanced diet. After a few weeks, he felt more active, didn't get sick as often, and enjoyed his meals more.

- a) Define mindful eating.
- b) What is Junk food?
- c) The main carbohydrates found in our food are in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .
- d) Define balanced diet.

3. Arjun was preparing a project for his school science fair. He collected different objects such as iron nails, paper clips, plastic spoons, wooden sticks, and aluminium foil. He also had a bar magnet. First, he brought the magnet close to each object and observed which ones were attracted. Then, he suspended the magnet freely using a thread and noticed that it always came to rest in a particular direction. Later, Arjun brought another magnet near the first one. He observed that sometimes the magnets attracted each other, and sometimes they pushed each other away. He also accidentally dropped his magnet, and it seemed weaker afterward. From his observations, Arjun learned about the properties and behaviour of magnets.

- a) Which materials were not attracted by the magnet?
- b) What were the two important properties of magnets that he could observe from the activity?
- c) Name two magnetic and two non-magnetic materials from the case study.
- d) Why did the magnets sometimes repel each other?

4. Deepa and her friends wanted to measure the length of a curved garden path. They could not use a rigid metre scale because the path was not straight. Instead, they used a flexible

thread to trace the path from start to end. After marking the path along the thread, they measured the length of the thread using a metre scale. The length of the thread was found to be 12.7 m. They also wanted to express the length in centimetres as well.

- a) Which tool is suitable for measuring the curved path?
- b) How do you convert 12.7 m into centimetres?
- c) Why can't a rigid scale be used for this path?
- d) SI unit of length.

5. During a visit to their grandmother's village, Bhoomi and Surya noticed clean air, fresh water, and many trees. Aiji explained that these are nature's treasures. She showed them how to use water carefully while watering plants and collecting rainwater in a tank for later use.

- a) Name two natural resources mentioned in the passage.
- b) What is rainwater harvesting?
- c) Why is it important to use water carefully?
- d) Name one activity you do daily that requires water.

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**NOTE: REFER TO TEXTBOOK AND ALL NOTES & WORKSHEETS OF TERM 1  
DISCUSSED AND UPLOADED IN GOOGLE CLASSROOM.**