



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PERIODIC TEST-2 2025-26

SCIENCE

MARKING SCHEME

Class: VI
Date: 06.11.25

Time: 1 hour
Max Marks: 25

SECTION A (1 mark each)

1. The SI unit of temperature is:

→ c) Kelvin

2. Normal human body temperature on the Celsius scale is:

→ c) 37 °C

3. About how much of the Earth's surface is covered with water?

→ c) 71%

4. Which of the following is the main source of fresh water?

→ c) Rain

5. Assertion and Reason Question

- **Assertion (A):** Water is essential for all living organisms.
 - **Reason (R):** Water helps in transport of nutrients and removal of wastes in organisms.
- **Correct option:** A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

SECTION B (2 marks each)

6. Differentiate between clinical and laboratory thermometer:

Feature	Clinical Thermometer	Laboratory Thermometer
Use	Measures human body temperature	Measures temperature in labs (liquids, etc.)
Temperature Range	35°C to 42°C	-10°C to 110°C (or more)
Kink in Capillary Tube	Present (to hold reading)	Absent

7. Why is mercury preferred in thermometers?

- Mercury is **visible and shiny**, making it easy to read.
- It **expands uniformly** with temperature.
- It does **not stick** to glass.
- It has a **wide temperature range**.

8. Differentiate between evaporation and condensation:

Process	Evaporation	Condensation
Definition	Change of liquid into gas	Change of gas into liquid
Example	Wet clothes drying in the sun	Water droplets forming on a cold glass

9. Why is water called a universal solvent?

- Water is called a universal solvent because it can **dissolve more substances** than any other liquid.
- This property helps in **transporting nutrients and minerals** in living organisms and in the environment.

SECTION C (3 marks each)

10. Explain with an example how you would measure the temperature of hot water using a laboratory thermometer.

- Take a **laboratory thermometer**.
- Ensure the bulb is **not touching the container's surface**.
- Dip the bulb of the thermometer in hot water.
- **Hold it vertically** and wait till the mercury stops rising.
- **Read the temperature** at eye level.
- **Example:** If the thermometer shows 60°C, that is the temperature of the hot water.

11. Differentiate between Celsius and Fahrenheit scales of temperature:

Feature	Celsius Scale (°C)	Fahrenheit Scale (°F)
Freezing point	0°C	32°F
Boiling point	100°C	212°F
Common use	Scientific use (most countries)	Used mainly in USA

12. Explain the water cycle with the help of a neat diagram.

The water cycle involves the **continuous movement of water** on Earth. The main steps are:

1. **Evaporation** – Sun heats water in oceans/ivers; it turns to vapor.
2. **Condensation** – Water vapor cools to form clouds.
3. **Precipitation** – Water falls as rain, snow, etc.
4. **Collection** – Water collects in rivers, lakes, oceans, and the cycle repeats.

(Include a neat labelled diagram showing the above steps.)

13. What are the different states of water? Give one example of each.

State	Description	Example
Solid	Has fixed shape and volume	Ice
Liquid	Flows, takes shape of container	Water in a glass
Gas	No fixed shape, spreads freely	Steam from boiling water