



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

ANNUAL EXAM (2025-26) SCIENCE (SET II) MARKING SCHEME

Class: VI

Date: 14/03/'26

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80

SECTION – A

1. b) understand nature
2. c) Iron
3. b) poles
4. b) Thermometer
5. c) Rain
6. c) evaporation
7. c) Winnowing
8. c) Dog
9. c) Plant
10. b) stimuli
11. c) fossil fuels
12. d) Water
13. c) Water
14. b) light and heat
15. c) no atmosphere
16. c) Mars

Assertion–Reason

17. b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.
18. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
19. b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.
20. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

SECTION – B

21. **Science** is the study of the natural world through observation and experiments.
22. Two magnetic materials:
 - Iron
 - Nickel (or Cobalt)
23. **Condensation** is the process by which water vapour changes into liquid on cooling.
Example: Water droplets on the outside of a cold glass.

OR

Water cycle is the continuous process by which water evaporates, condenses, and falls back to Earth as rain.

24. Any two methods of separation:

- Filtration
- Winnowing (or Sieving, Sedimentation, Handpicking)

25. Any two characteristics of living organisms:

- Growth
- Respiration (or reproduction/response to stimuli/movement)

26. **Natural resources** are materials obtained from nature that are useful to humans.

SECTION – C

27. **Evaporation** is the process of change of water into vapour at room temperature.

Two factors affecting evaporation:

- Temperature
- Surface area (also wind speed/humidity)

28. Three properties of magnets:

- Have two poles (North and South)
- Like poles repel and unlike poles attract
- Attract magnetic materials

OR

Stroking method:

A piece of iron is stroked repeatedly in one direction with one pole of a magnet. After many strokes, the iron becomes magnetised.

29. A clinical thermometer is placed under the tongue or in the armpit. Mercury expands when heated and rises in the narrow tube, showing the temperature reading (usually between 35°C–42°C).

30.

Basis of Difference	Evaporation	Boiling
Temperature	Occurs at any temperature.	Occurs at a fixed temperature (boiling point).
Speed	It is a slow process.	It is a fast process.
Place of Occurrence	Takes place only at the surface of the liquid.	Takes place throughout the liquid.

31. Living vs Non-living (any three):

Living Things Non-living Things

Grow Do not grow

Respire Do not respire

Reproduce Do not reproduce

32. Three ways to conserve natural resources:

- Save water
- Plant trees
- Reduce, reuse, recycle

33. Celestial objects are natural objects in space.

Examples: Sun, Moon (or stars, planets)

SECTION – D

(Riya – Science & Natural Phenomena)

- Floating and sinking of objects (or magnetic attraction/plant growth).
- Iron objects.
- Objects float if they are lighter (less dense) than water and sink if heavier (more dense).
- Observation helps us notice facts; experimentation helps us test and confirm ideas.

(Rahul – Temperature & Heat)

- Clinical thermometer.
- No. Normal body temperature is about 37°C.
- Heat is transferred from hot water to the spoon by conduction.
- It has a narrow tube for accurate reading.
 - It has a kink to prevent mercury from falling back quickly.

(Anita – Moon & Stars)

- Phases of the Moon.
- No.
- The Moon reflects sunlight and revolves around Earth, so we see different illuminated portions.
-

Stars

Planets

Have their own light Do not have their own light

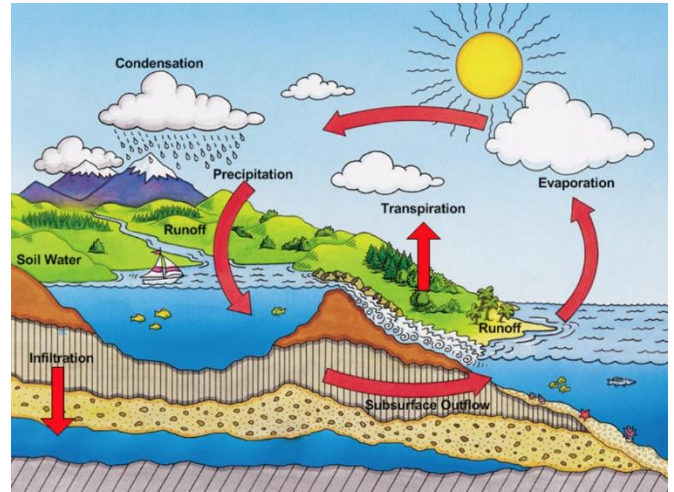
Twinkle

Do not twinkle

SECTION – E

31. Water Cycle:

- Evaporation (water changes into vapour)
- Condensation (vapour forms clouds)
- Precipitation (rain/snow)
- Collection (water gathers in rivers, lakes, oceans)



OR

Water is a precious resource because:

1. Essential for drinking
2. Needed for agriculture
3. Used in industries
4. Required for cleaning and cooking
5. Limited freshwater available

38. Five methods of separation:

1. Handpicking – removing stones from rice
2. Winnowing – separating husk from grain
3. Sieving – separating flour from bran
4. Filtration – separating sand from water
5. Evaporation – obtaining salt from seawater

OR

Separating salt from seawater:

- Collect seawater
- Filter to remove impurities
- Heat the water
- Water evaporates
- Salt remains behind

39. Living organisms are organisms that show life processes.

Five characteristics:

- Growth
- Respiration
- Reproduction
- Movement
- Response to stimuli

OR

Living Things	Non-living Things
Grow	Do not grow
Respire	Do not respire
Reproduce	Do not reproduce
Respond to stimuli	Do not respond
Show movement	Do not move on their own

*****ALL THE BEST*****