

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS IN SCIENCE FOR CLASS VI

**CHAPTER -1
FOOD: WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?**

1. Material required for preparing a dish.
(a) Nutrient (b) Substance (c) Ingredients (d) Minerals
2. The things which can be eaten by us.
(a) Eatable (b) edible (c) Consumed (d) All the above three
3. Germination of seed is known as
(a) Sapling (b) Sprouts (c) Vegetation (d) None of these
4. Nectar is changed /converted to honey by
(a) Bees (b) Ants (c) Butterfly (d) Grasshopper
5. The animals which eat only plants are known as
(a) Carnivores (b) Omnivores (c) Herbivores (d) Insectivores
6. Which among the following is a carnivore?
(a) Goat (b) Cow (c) Deer (d) Lion
7. The part of the sugarcane used to make Sugar is.
(a) Root (b) Leaf (c) Stem (d) Flower
8. The animals which eat both flesh animals and plants are called
(a) Carnivores (b) Omnivores (c) Herbivores (d) Insectivores
9. We get eggs from
(a) Cow (b) Goat (c) Hen (d) Donkey
10. The following are the milk products.
(a) Butter, Ghee (b) Sugar, Salt (c) Butter, Flour (d) Ghee, Sugar
11. The root part of the following plants is eaten by us.
(a) Radish, carrot (b) potato, ginger (c) tomato, brinjal (d) mint, spinach
12. The following parts of banana plant are used as food
(a) Fruit, stem, flower (b) leaf, stem, fruit (c) root, fruits, flowers (d) flower, leaf, stem.

CHAPTER-2
COMPONENTS OF FOOD

1. The ingredients containing some components that are needed by our body are known as
a) Balanced diet b) Deficiency disease c) Nutrients d) Malnutrition

2. When two drops of iodine solution are put on a substance, we get blue-black colour. This indicates the presence of
a) Proteins b) Fats c) Vitamins d) Starch

3. When two drops of copper sulfate solution and ten drops of caustic soda are added to a food containing protein the colour changes to
a) violet b) blue c) red d) green

4. An oily translucent patch on the on paper, shows that the food item contains
a) carbohydrate b) protein c) fat d) mineral

5. The food rich in carbohydrates are
a) potato, wheat, maize, sugarcane b) meat, fish, egg, pulses
c) mango, papaya, orange, banana d) spinach, onion, ginger, tomato

6. The food item which helps to remove undigested food from body is
a) vitamin b) protein c) roughage d) mineral

7. The diet which contains right amount of nutrients along with water and roughage
a) unbalanced diet b) unhealthy diet c) delicious diet d) balanced diet

8. The nutrient that helps in the growth and repair of our body is
a) carbohydrates b) minerals c) proteins d) fats

9. The nutrients that protect our body
a) vitamins and minerals b) carbohydrates and fats
c) protein and carbohydrates d) roughage and minerals

10. If a person eats too much of food rich in fat and does no physical work it leads to
a) malnutrition b) vitamin deficiency c) night blindness d) obesity

11. Diseases that occur due to lack of nutrients, for over a long period are
a) water-borne diseases b) deficiency diseases
c) air-borne diseases d) obesity

12. All deficiency diseases can be prevented by taking only
a) contaminated food b) balanced diet
c) only protein-rich food d) only carbohydrate food

CHAPTER-3 FIBRE TO FABRIC

1. The other name of thread is
a) fiber b) fabric c) jute d) yarn
2. The fibers which are obtained from plants and animals are called
a) natural fiber b) synthetic fiber c) mixed fiber d) thin fiber
3. Wool is obtained from
a) sheep b) pig c) horse d) elephant
4. The process of making yarn from fibers is
a) weaving b) ginning c) knitting d) spinning
- 5) Jute fiber is obtained from which part of the jute plant
a) root b) stem c) leaves d) flowers
6. Separating the cotton from the cotton bolls by combing is known as
a) spinning b) ginning c) weaving d) knitting
7. The process of arranging two sets of yarns together to make a fiber is
a) spinning b) weaving c) ginning d) knitting
8. The device used to make a fabric is
a) needle b) charkha c) loom d) Takli
9. The process of using a single yarn to make a piece of fabric is known as
a) spinning b) weaving c) ginning d) knitting
10. The clothes that can be worn unstitched are
a) sarees, lungi b) frock, skirt c) pants, shirt d) coat, pants

CHAPTER-4 SORTING OUT MATERIALS INTO GROUPS

1. Which is the hardest material among the following?
a) sponge b) rubber c) wood d) iron
2. Which is the softest material among the following?
a) stone b) wood c) rubber d) sponge
3. The substance which completely dissolves in water is:
a) sand b) chalk powder c) sugar d) stone
4. The substance which does not dissolve completely in water is:
a) sugar b) sand c) salt d) none of the these

5. A material which dissolves completely in water is called
a) soluble b) insoluble c) opaque d) transparent
6. A material which does not dissolve completely in water is
a) soluble b) insoluble c) opaque d) translucent
7. The material which floats on water is
a) A piece of wood b) A piece of glass
c) Iron nails d) A stone
8. The material that sinks in water is
a) stone b) plastic ball c) dry leaves d) piece of wood
9. The material through which we can see clearly
a) opaque b) transparent c) translucent d) none of these
10. The materials which do not allow light to pass through them
a) transparent b) translucent c) opaque d) all of these
11. The materials through which objects can be seen partially
a) opaque b) transparent c) translucent d) none of these
12. The material which has luster
a) iron b) wood c) rubber d) plastic

CHAPTER 5

SEPARATION OF SUBSTANCES

1. The unwanted particles present in a substance are known as
a) separation b) purities c) impurities d) handpicking
2. Handpicking method is used for separating
a) husk or dust particles b) grains from stalk
c) heavy particles at the bottom d) water vapors from air
3. The process used for separating grains from stalk is
a) winnowing b) sieving c) harvesting d) threshing
4. Winnowing is used to separate
a) light components b) heavy and light components
c) heavy components d) none of these
5. Sieve is used in removing
a) stone, stalk, husk b) stone and water
c) husk and water d) none of these

6. The mixture of water and oil can be separated by
a) sieving b) decantation c) sedimentation d) filtration
7. When muddy water was kept overnight in a bucket impurities settle
a) at the bottom b) at the top
c) in the middle d) in the zig-zag position
8. The process of separating tea leaves from tea is an example of
a) evaporation b) condensation c) churning d) filtration
9. In evaporation, water changes into
a) vapour b) ice c) oxygen d) air
10. Salt is obtained from sea water by the process of
a) stirring b) dipping c) evaporation d) suspending
11. The process of conversion of water vapour into its liquid form is called
a) division b) evaporation c) condensation d) separation
12. Saturated solution containing maximum amount of
a) mixed particles b) floating solid
c) dissolved solid d) suspended solid
13. The method used to obtain butter from the curd is
a) churning b) revolution c) rotation d) none of the these
14. Lemonade is prepared by mixing
a) sand in water b) ice in water
c) oil in water d) lemon juice and sugar in water
15. The substances contain one type of particles are called
a) impure substances b) pure substances
c) shining substances d) burning substances

CHAPTER 6 CHANGES AROUND US

1. The burning of wood
a) can be reserved b) cannot be reserved
c) can be expanded d) can be melted
2. Which one of the following is a reversible change?
a) tearing of paper b) blowing air in a balloon
c) breaking of stick d) baked chapati
- 3) When iron is heated it
a) contracts b) expands c) dissolves d) evaporates

- 4. When water is mixed with plaster- of- paris it becomes
a) Soft b) very soft c) hard d) very hard
- 5. The process where, water changes to vapour after heating is
a) melting b) contraction c) evaporation d) condensation
- 6. Salt is separated from sea water by
a) evaporation b) condensation c) filtration d) decantation
- 7. When the iron blade is fixed to the wooden handle it is fitted
a) by heating then cooling b) by cooling then heating
c) by boiling then cooling d) by freezing
- 8) When a metal rim is fitted on wood it is first
a) expanded then contracted b) contracted then expanded
c) melted then cooled d) None of these
- 9. Burning of a candle is
a) only a physical change b) only a chemical change
c) both physical and a chemical change d) none of the these

CHAPTER 7
GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS

- 1. I have a thick, hard stem, my branches appear in the higher part of the stem I am a
a) herb b) tree c) shrub d) none of the these
- 2. I have a very tender green stem, I am a
a) Tree b) herb c) shrub d) none of these
- 3. I have many branches at the base of the stem. I am
a) tree b) herb c) climber d) shrub
- 4. I help to conduct water to all the parts of the plant, I am a
a) leaf b) root c) stem d) flower
- 5. It is the most beautiful part of a plant
a) root b) flower c) stem d) leaf
- 6. It is also known as the kitchen of the plant
a) root b) leaf c) stem d) flower
- 7. I help to fix the plant to the soil and absorb water and minerals from the soil, I am a
a) root b) stem c) leaf d) flower
- 8. The part of the leaf which helps it to attach to the stem is
a) midrib b) lamina c) petiole d) leaf apex

9. The design made by veins in a leaf is called
a) germination b) respiration c) transpiration d) venation
10. Water comes out of leaves in the form of vapour by a process called
a) transpiration b) photosynthesis c) respiration d) germination
11. The shape of the body of a fish is
a) spherical b) streamlined c) cylindrical d) circular

CHAPTER 8
BODY MOVEMENTS

1. The number of bones present in human body is
a) 106 b) 206 c) 306 d) 406
2. What forms the skeleton of the human body?
a) only bones b) only cartilage
c) bones and cartilage d) none of these
3. A place where a bone joins another bone is called
a) muscle b) joint c) cartilage d) bone
4. A joint which helps in rotating a body part in all directions
a) Hinge joint b) fixed joint c) pivotal joint d) ball and socket joint
5. It helps to protect the brain
a) skull b) rib cage c) backbone d) eye socket
6. A frame work which gives shape to our body is
a) heart b) lungs c) skeleton d) muscles
7. It helps us to bend and stand erect
a) shoulder bone b) backbone c) pelvic bone d) cartilage
8. Snails move with a help of a
a) fin b) feet c) muscular foot d) wings
9. Muscles work in pair to move a bone by
a) contraction b) relaxation
c) contraction and relaxation d) none of the above
10. The cockroach has how many pairs of legs
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
11. The process of preparation of food by the leaves is called
a) respiration b) transpiration c) photosynthesis d) germination
12. Roots help the plant to
a) prepare food b) conduct water
c) absorb water and minerals d) reproduction

13. Green leaves make their food by the process of photosynthesis using
 a) carbon dioxide, water, sunlight b) oxygen, soil, sunlight
 c) nitrogen, water, sunlight d) none of the these
14. Which type of roots is found in grass?
 a) tap root b) fibrous root c) lateral root d) modified root
15. The main root which has lateral roots on it is
 a) tap root b) fibrous root c) modified root d) none of the these
16. The male reproductive part of a flower is
 a) pistil b) stamen c) petal d) sepal
17. The female reproductive part of a flower is
 a) stamen b) petal c) sepal d) pistil
18. The parts of the pistil are
 a) filament and anther b) stigma, style, ovary
 c) petal, sepal, stamen d) none of the these
19. Bead like structures inside the ovary is
 a) anther b) ovules c) pollen grains d) nectar

CHAPTER 9

THE LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

- Q.1 In the sea plants and animals are surrounded by
 a) Saline water b) Fresh water c) Mineral water d) Dirty water
- Q.2 The fish absorbs dissolved oxygen by its
 a) Blow holes b) Gills c) Fins d) Nose
- Q.3 The presence of specific features or certain habits which enables a plant or an animal to live in its surroundings is called
 a) Habitat b) Acclimatization c) Adaptation d) Habit
- Q.4 Small changes that takes place in the body of a single organisms over short periods to overcome small problems due to changes in the surroundings is called
 a) Habitat b) Acclimatization c) Adaptation d) Habit
- Q.5 The surroundings where organism live is called a
 a) Habitat b) Acclimatization c) Adaptation d) habit
- Q.6 The plants and animals that live on land are said to live in
 a) Aquatic habitat b) Saline habitat c) Terrestrial habitat d) None of these

Q.7 Biotic components among these

- a) plants b) Water c) Soil d) Air

Q.8 Abiotic Component among these

- a) Plant b) Animal c) Water d) Microorganism

Q.9 Dolphins and Whales breathe in air through

- a) Gills b) Fins c) Blow holes d) Mouth

Q.10 Breathing is a part of a process called

- a) Digestion b) Photosynthesis c) Circulation d) Respiration

Q.11 Living organisms get rid of waste material through the process

- a) Digestion b) Photosynthesis c) Excretion d) Respiration

Q.12 Living things produce more of their own kind through

- a) Reproduction b) Excretion c) Respiration d) Digestion

CHAPTER 10 MOTION AND MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCES

1. In 1790, the French created a standard unit measurement called

- a) the metric system b) the cubic system c) the electrified system d) the unit system

2. The system of units now used is known as

- a) Indian system of units b) American system of units
c) Russian system of units d) International system of units.

3. The S.I. unit of length is

- a) Km b) Meter c) cm d) mm

4. In rectilinear motion, the objects move along

- a) closed line b) perpendicular line c) straight line d) vertical line

5. An object moves such that its distance from a fix point remains the same

- a) Oscillatory Motion b) Periodic Motion
c) Rectilinear Motion d) Circular Motion

6. In periodic motion, the objects repeat itself after

- a) Very small period of time b) a large period of time
c) Same period of time d) Infinite period of time

7. Motion of a pendulum is an example of

- a) Circular motion b) Periodic Motion c) Rectilinear motion d) air Motion

8. The unit is used for measuring large distances

- a) Km b) mm c) cm d) dm

9. The known fixed quantity used for measurement is called
a) Division b) Multiplication c) Unit d) Addition

10. 100cm is equal to
a) 2 liters b) 1 mar c) 2 Km d) 3 mm

11. The reading of the scale at one end is 3.0 cm and at the other end is 33.1 cm the length of the needle is
a) 0.0cm b) 40.69cm c) 13.2cm d) 30.1cm

12. Some kind of change in the position of an object is called
a) Gravity b) Movement c) Motion d) Storm

CHAPTER 11 LIGHT SHADOWS & REFLECTIONS

1. Objects like that give out or emit light of their own are called
a) Non-luminous Object b) Opaque objects
c) Translucent objects d) luminous objects

2. A device which forms a photograph like image of a bright object on a screen
a) A minute camera b) Pinhole camera c) International camera d) A huge camera

3. the dark patches are formed behind the objects are called
a) Clear images b) Dotted Images c) Dim Images d) shadow

4. Light travels in
a) Curved lines b) Straight Lines c) Perpendicular lines d) Middle Line

5. Shadows are formed when an opaque objects comes
a) Moves in the path of light b) away from the path of light
c) Not in the path of light d) In the path of light

6. Objects allow light to pass through are called
a) Transparent b) Stars c) Sun d) Shining Objects

7. Mirrors reflection gives us
a) Clear images b) Dotted images c) Dim Image d) Different image

8. A torch bulb is a
a) Dim object b) Transparent object c) Luminous object d) Opaque Objects

9. Jugunu (fire fly) is a
a) Plant body b) Living luminous body
c) Non-living luminous body d) Heavenly body

10. Scattering back of the light by shining surfaces is called
a) Moving of light b) Turning of light
c) Reflection of light d) Transmission of light

11. A piece of rock, sheet of cardboard is example of
a) Opaque objects b) Earthen objects
c) Transparent objects d) Luminous objects

12. Shadows give us information about
a) Screen of objects b) Colour of objects c) Light of objects d) Shapes of objects

CHAPTER - 12
ELECTRICITY AND CIRCUITS

1. How many terminals have an electric cell?
a) 1 b) 3 c) 2 d) 4

2. A device which is used to break or complete electric circuit is called
a) battery b) conductor c) wire d) switch

3. A thin wire that gives off light in a bulb is called
a) filament b) conductor c) insulator d) switch

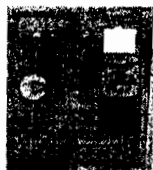
4. Materials which do not allow current to pass through them are called
a) conductors b) insulators c) fuse d) switch

5. It allows current to pass through them
a) iron b) wood c) leather d) paper

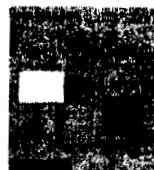
6. Observe the given diagrams, which one shows the complete circuit



a)



b)



c)



d)

7. In the given picture which one shows the correct sign position?



a)



b)



c)



d)

8. A switch is in ON position in which of the given diagram



a)



b)



c)



d)

9) While an electrician repair an electric switch he wears rubber gloves to

- a) save electricity
- b) prevent him from shock
- c) just for fun
- d) none of these

10. Two terminals of an electric cell must never be joined with out connecting

- a) as chemicals are used up fast
- b) as chemicals are used up slowly
- c) the chemicals do not react
- d) none of the these

CHAPTER -13 FUN WITH MAGNETS

1. The material that attracts iron is

- a) silver
- b) glass
- c) magnet
- d) rubber

2. How many poles does the magnet have?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

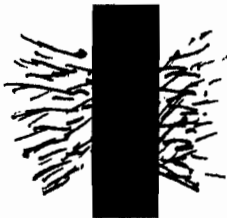
3. Magnet was discovered by

- a) Neutron
- b) C.V.Raman
- c) J.C.Bose
- d) Magnes

4. The like poles in a magnet

- a) attracts
- b) repel
- c) expand
- d) contract

5. The iron filing stick maximum to which part of the magnet



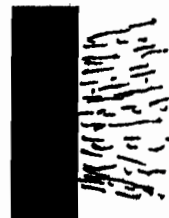
a)



b)



c)



d)

6. The unlike poles of the magnet always

- a) break
- b) no reaction
- c) repel
- d) attracts

7. Boat moves towards the magnet if north pole of the magnet is brought to its head
a) The south pole is fitted on the head of the boat
b) The north pole is fitted on the head of the boat
c) The boat is made of magnetic material
d) The boat is made of non-magnetic material
8. The compass used to find the direction by travelers is
a) water gauge b) magnetic compass
c) globe d) none of the above
9. The magnetic needle in the compass always points towards
a) north b) east c) south d) west
10. A magnet loses its magnetic property when
a) cooled, rubbed, beaten, b) heated, hammered, and dropped
c) rubbed, hammered, freeze d) dropped, beaten, cooled

CHAPTER 14

WATER

1. The process of changing of water into vapour is
a) Evaporation b) Condensation c) Relaxation d) Sublimation
2. The collection of rain water and stored for later use is known as
a) Green revolution b) White revolution c) Rain water harvesting d) None of these
3. Excessive rain causes
a) Floods b) Drought c) Earthquake d) Clouds
4. The main source of water is
a) The Lake b) The ocean c) The Sea d) The Rain
5. When is the water day celebrated all over the world
a) 8th March b) 22nd March c) 14th April d) 1st May
6. We should save every drop of water as it is
a) Essence of life b) Cheap c) Costly d) Not essential of life
7. The solid form of water is
a) Ice b) Steam c) Smoke d) Fog
8. The circulation of water between ocean and land is
a) Water cycle b) Carbon Cycle c) Nitrogen Cycle d) None of these
9. When ice water is poured in a tumbler few water droplets appeared at the outer surface of the tumbler due to
a) Condensation b) Evaporation c) Sublimation d) None of these

(8)

CHAPTER 15
AIR AROUND US

1. Moving air is called
a) Cyclone b) wind c) tsunami d) storm
2. When air is passed through lime water it turns milky. This is due to
a) water vapour b) carbon-di-oxide c) nitrogen d) oxygen
3. The layer of air around the earth is called
a) atmosphere b) hydrosphere c) lithosphere d) stratosphere
4. The burning of fuel produces harmful
a) smog b) fog c) nitrogen d) smoke
5. Air is
a) a mixture b) a compound c) an element d) an electrolyte
6. Which component of the air is used in fire extinguishers?
a) oxygen b) nitrogen c) carbon-di-oxide d) argon
7. Which gas is taken by plants to prepare their food
a) oxygen b) nitrogen c) carbon-di-oxide d) hydrogen
8. Name the object which is inflated by air
a) table b) chair c) balloons d) buckets
9. Give the % of nitrogen gas in air
a) 30% b) 60% c) 90% d) 78%
10. Which gas is used by green plants to produce starch?
a) Nitrogen b) Oxygen c) carbon dioxide d) Hydrogen

CHAPTER 16
GARBAGE IN, GARBAGE OUT

1. A low lying open area where solid garbage is thrown
a) River b) Drains c) Landfill d) Pond
2. Converting plant and animal waste in to manure is called
a) Composting b) Vermi composting c) Fertilizing d) Land fills
3. Instead of polythene bags we can use bags made of
a) Nylon b) silk c) Rubber d) Paper
4. Which is a paste of clay and paper?
a) Plaster b) Paper-mache c) Plasticine d) clay

KEY**CHAPTER**

- 1 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a, 5-c, 6-d, 7-c, 8-b, 9-c, 10-a, 11-a, 12-a
- 2 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c, 5-a, 6-c, 7-d, 8-c, 9-a, 10-d, 11-b, 12-b
- 3 1-a, 2-a, 3-a, 4-b, 5-b, 6-b, 7-b, 8-c, 9-d, 10-a
- 4 1-d, 2-d, 3-c, 4-d, 5-a, 6-b, 7-a, 8-a, 9-b, 10-c, 11-c, 12-a
- 5 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a, 6-b, 7-a, 8-d, 9-a, 10-c, 11-c, 12-c, 13-a, 14-d, 15-b
- 6 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-c, 6-a, 7-a, 8-a, 9-c
- 7 1-b, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c, 5-b, 6-b, 7-a, 8-c, 9-b, 10-a, 11-b
- 8 1-b, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d, 5-a, 6-c, 7-b, 8-c, 9-c, 10-b, 11-c, 12-c, 13-a, 14-b, 15a, 16-b, 17-d, 18-b, 19-b
- 9 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a, 6-c, 7-a, 8-c, 9-c, 10-d, 11-c, 12-a
- 10 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d, 6-c, 7-b, 8-a, 9-c, 10-b, 11-d, 12-c
- 11 1-d, 2-b, 3-d, 4-b, 5-d, 6-a, 7-a, 8-c, 9-b, 10-c, 11-a, 12-d
- 12 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-a, 6-d, 7-a, 8-b, 9-b, 10-a
- 13 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-c, 6-d, 7-a, 8-b, 9-a, 10-b
- 14 1-a, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b, 6-a, 7-a, 8-a, 9-a
- 15 1-b, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d, 5-a, 6-c, 7-c, 8-c, 9-d, 10-c

16 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-d, 6-a, 7-b, 8-d, 9-c, 10-a

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