

Food

Where Does It Come From?

1. Tiger is a _____ because it eats only meat.
 - a. **Carnivorous animal**
 - b. Herbivorous animal
 - c. Omnivorous animal
 - d. Ovivorous animal
2. Deer eats only plant products and so, is called _____.
 - a. Carnivorous animal
 - b. Herbivorous animal**
 - c. Omnivorous animal
 - d. Ovivorous animal
3. Parrot eats only _____ products.
 - a. Animal
 - b. Plant**
 - c. Fishes
 - d. Egg
4. The _____ that we drink, which comes from cows, buffaloes and goats is an animal product.
 - a. lemon juice
 - b. Orange juice
 - c. Horlicks
 - d. Milk**
5. We get sugar from _____.
 - a. Sugar cane**
 - b. Rice
 - c. Milk
 - d. Wheat
6. Idli is prepared using rice, urad dhal. The source of all these things are
 - a. Plants**
 - b. Animals
 - c. Both Plants and animals
 - d. Neither plants nor animals.
7. Brinjal curry is made with green colour brinjals. Brinjal is a
 - a. Fruit**
 - b. Seed
 - c. Flower
 - d. Leaf
8. Take some dry seeds of *moongor chana*. Put a small quantity of seeds in a container filled with water and leave this aside for a day. Next day, drain the water completely and leave the seeds in the vessel. Wrap them with a piece of wet cloth and set aside. The following day small white structure may have grown out of the seeds. If so, the seeds have
 - a. Grown
 - b. Died
 - c. Sprouted**
 - d. Dried
9. Where does honey come from?
 - a. Fruits
 - b. Flowers**
 - c. Animals
 - d. stem
10. Which parts of the mustard plant can be used as food
 - a. seed and stem
 - b. seed and leaf**

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- c. stem and root
d. root and seed
11. Which parts of the banana plant can be used as food
- a. Fruit, leaf, root, stem
c. Stem, flower, root
- b. Fruit, stem, flower,**
d. Flower, root, leaf

Components of Food

1. The ingredients of food contain some components that are needed by our body. These components are called _____
- a. **Nutrients**
b. Energy giving
c. Body building
d. Resistance giving
2. The major nutrients in these foods are
- a. Fats
b. **Carbohydrates**
c. Proteins
d. Vitamins and minerals



3. The major nutrients present in the following food stuff is
- a. Fats
b. Carbohydrates
c. Proteins
d. Vitamins and minerals



4. Take a small quantity of a food item or a raw ingredient. Put 2-3 drops of dilute iodine solution on it (Fig. 2.1). Observe if there is any change in the colour of the food item. If it turns blue-black it shows the presence of _____.
- a. **Starch**
b. Carbohydrates
c. Proteins
d. Vitamins and minerals
5. The main carbohydrate found in our food is in the form of _____ & _____.

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- a. Vitamins and minerals
b. Starch and sugars
- c. Dhals and grams
d. Oil and ghee
6. Grind or mash a small quantity of the food item. Put some of this in a clean test tube, add 10 drops of water to it and shake the test tube. Now, using a dropper, add two drops of solution of copper sulphate and ten drops of solution of caustic soda to the test tube. Shake well and let the test tube stand for a few minutes. A violet colour indicates presence of _____ in the food item.
- a. Starch
b. Protein
- c. Fats
d. Minerals
7. Main function of Carbohydrates and fats in our body is
- a. To provide Energy**
b. Body building
c. Protecting body against diseases
d. Keeps bones and teeth healthy
8. Dietary fibres are also known as _____.
- a. Starch
b. Protein
- c. Fats
d. Roughage
9. Main function of Roughage in our body is:
- a. To provide Energy
b. Body building
- c. To get rid of undigested food.**
d. Keeps bones and teeth healthy
10. For growth and maintenance of good health, our diet should have all the nutrients that our body needs, in right quantities. The diet should also contain a good quantity of water and roughage. Such a diet is called as _____.
- a. Obesity
b. A balanced diet
- c. Deficiency disease
d. Fruits and vegetables
11. Some nutrients get lost in the process of cooking and preparations. If the vegetables and fruits are washed after cutting or peeling them, it may result in the loss of some
- a. Starch
b. Carbohydrates
- c. Proteins
d. Vitamins
12. Which vitamin is lost during cooking? (Hence it is important to include some fruits and **raw** vegetables in our diet)
- a. Vitamin A
b. Vitamin B
- c. Vitamin C**
d. Vitamin D

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

13. ____ People have less fat in their body.
- a. Giant
 - b. Thin**
 - c. Obese
 - d. Dwarf
14. Which of the following is a source of both calcium and phosphorus?
- a. Leafy vegetables
 - b. Sugar
 - c. Milk**
 - d. Banana

Fibre to Fabric

1. Which of the following fibers are obtained from the fleece of animals?
 - a. Jute
 - b. Cotton
 - c. Nylon
 - d. Wool**
2. The pod of cotton containing fibres and seeds is called a cotton ____
 - a. Flower
 - b. Fruit
 - c. Boll**
 - d. bloom
3. A fabric is made of _____
 - a. Yarn
 - b. Thread
 - c. Hair
 - d. Coir
4. The thin strands of yarn that we see, are made up of still thinner strands called _____
 - a. Coir
 - b. Thread
 - c. Hair
 - d. Fibre**
5. The fibres of some fabrics such as cotton, jute, silk and wool are obtained from plants and animals. These are called
 - a. Natural fibres**
 - b. Artificial fibres
 - c. Rayon fibre
 - d. Nylon fibre
6. Cotton is usually picked by hand. Fibres are then separated from the seeds by combing. This process is called _____ of cotton.
 - a. Machining
 - b. Ginning**
 - c. Raining
 - d. Spinning
7. Jute fibre is obtained from the _____ of the jute plant.
 - a. Stem**
 - b. Leaves
 - c. Flower
 - d. Fruit
8. The process of making yarn from fibres is called _____.

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- a. Weaving
b. Spinning
 c. Knitting
 d. Looming
9. The process of arranging two sets of yarns together to make a fabric is called_____.
- a. Spinning
 b. Knitting
 c. Looming
d. weaving
10. In _____, a single yarn is used to make a piece of fabric.
- a. Spinning
b. Knitting
 c. Weaving
 d. looming
11. Weaving of fabric is done on_____.
- a. **Looms**
 b. Fabric
 c. Paper
 d. Needles
12. Which of the following is not a natural fabric?
- a. Silk
b. Nylon
 c. Cotton
 d. Wool

4 Changes Aroundus

1. _____ is an irreversible change.
- a. **Burning of coal**
 b. Melting of wax
 c. Melting of ice
 d. Formation of ice
2. Which of the following is an irreversible change:
- a. **A toy aeroplane made by folding paper**
 d. Melting of wax
3. Which of the following is not an example of the changes that occur by mixing two substances?



- b. *A balloon changes its size and shape on blowing air into it*

- a. Salt dissolved in water
 b. Mixing sand and water
 c. Sugar dissolved in water
d. Burning of a matchstick

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

4. A bag of cement lying in the open gets wet due to rain during the night. The next day the sun shines brightly. Do you think the changes, which have occurred in the cement, could be reversed?
- Yes
 - No**
 - Can't say
 - All of the above

5 Sorting Materials into Groups

- Materials that cannot be compressed easily are called _____ materials.
 - Soft
 - Rough
 - Scaly
 - Hard**
- Chocolates, biscuits and other items are displayed in a shop in see-through containers that are made of glass or plastic. This explains the property of _____ of glass and plastic.
 - Hardness
 - Opacity
 - Softness
 - transparency**
- An oiled paper acts as a _____ material.
 - Transparent
 - Translucent**
 - Lustrous
 - opaque
- Which of the following is transparent?
 - Milk
 - Iron
 - Glass**
 - Wood
- You have made four cups of instant coffee. One has one teaspoon of coffee, the second has two, the third has three, and last four teaspoons of coffee. Which is the most saturated?
 - The first cup with one teaspoon of coffee.
 - The second cup with two teaspoons of coffee.
 - The third cup with three teaspoons of coffee.
 - The fourth cup with four teaspoons of coffee.**
- Take two samples, one of oil and the other of water. Mix the two. You observe that
 - They are soluble
 - Oil floats on water**
 - Water floats on oil
 - None of the above
- Take a glass of water. Add two spoons of sugar. Stir it. You observe that
 - Sugar does not dissolve in water
 - Sugar dissolves in water**
 - Sugar floats on water
 - Sugar sinks and stays below.
- Water plays an important role in the functioning of our body because it _____.
 - Dissolves a large number of substances**
 - Is hard
 - Is transparent
 - None of the above.
- We group things together because _____.
 - Dividing materials in groups makes it convenient to study their properties and observe patterns in these properties.**

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- b. We can throw away similar materials
 - c. We can keep similar materials in our rack at one place
 - d. We can keep similar materials on the palm
10. The materials, through which objects can be seen, but not clearly, are known as ____.
- a. Transparent
 - b. Translucent**
 - c. Opaque
 - d. Soluble

6 Separation of Substances

1. The technique that separates a liquid from an insoluble solid by carefully pouring off the liquid is called ____.

 - a. Evaporation
 - b. Decantation**
 - c. Filtration
 - d. Distillation

2. The separation technique used to separate a solid-solid mixture is ____.

 - a. Decantation
 - b. Evaporation
 - c. Filtration
 - d. Handpicking**

3. Suppose you are making some tea, and have boiled water and added tea leaves to the water. Then you realize that you cannot find the strainer. You look for a clean piece of cloth, but do not find one. What method would you like to apply for a cup of tea without leaves

 - a. Sieving
 - b. Evaporation
 - c. Decantation**
 - d. Filtration

4. Peanuts are separated from a mixture of peanuts and corn by ____.

 - a. Sieving
 - b. Winnowing
 - c. Handpicking**
 - d. Threshing

5. The method used to separate sand and saw dust is:

 - a. Threshing
 - b. Winnowing**
 - c. Hand- picking
 - d. Magnetic separation

6. Salt is obtained from sea water by drying it in the sun. The process is known as - _____.

 - a. Filtration
 - b. Evaporation**
 - c. Sedimentation
 - d. Condensation

7. Methods used to separate a mixture of salt and sand is by treating the mixture with water and then:

 - a. Filtration followed by evaporation**
 - b. Sedimentation followed by evaporation
 - c. Filtration followed by condensation
 - d. None of the above.

8. The method of separating seeds of paddy from its stalks is called _____.

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- a. Decantation
b. Winnowing
- c. **Threshing**
d. Sedimentation
9. When milk, cooled after boiling, is poured onto a piece of cloth the cream (*malai*) is left behind on it. This process of separating cream from milk is an example of _____.
- a. Hand picking
b. Filtration
c. Churning
d. Sedimentation
10. Impurities settled at the bottom when muddy water was kept overnight in a bucket. The clear water was then poured off from the top. The process of separation used in this example is called _____.
- a. Decantation
b. Filtration
c. Sedimentation followed by decantation
d. Evaporation
11. Lemonade is prepared by mixing lemon juice and sugar in water. You wish to add ice to cool it. Should you add ice to the lemonade before or after dissolving sugar? In which case would it be possible to dissolve more sugar?
- a. Add sugar before cooling.
b. Add sugar after cooling
c. There will be no difficulty in dissolving sugar in either cold water or in hot water.
d. On adding ice the taste of the lemonade will change.

7 The Living Organisms and Their Surroundings

1. The presence of specific features or certain habits, which enable a plant or an animal to live in its surroundings, is called _____.
- a. **Habitat**
b. Adaptation
c. Terrestrial
d. Aquatic
2. In the sea plants and animals are surrounded by:
- a. Sweet water
b. Saline water
c. Hot water
d. Cold water
3. Camels have long legs which help to :
- a. Run long distances
b. **Keep their body away from the heat of the desert**
c. Carry a lot of luggage
d. Be able to run in the sand
4. Fishes have scales on their body. This helps them to _____.
- a. **Remain in the same place in water.**
b. Balance themselves in water
c. Change directions in water
d. Swim in water.
5. The surroundings where organisms live is called;

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- a. Adaptation
b. Habitat
- c. **Environment**
d. Abiotic environment
6. The habitat of plants and animals that live in water is called
a. **Aquatic**
b. Terrestrial
c. Mountain
d. Grassland
7. The mountain goat has strong hooves:
a. For attacking other animals
b. For protecting it from cold
c. For running up the rocky slopes
d. For scratching its back
8. Lions have eyes in front because
a. It can see the colour of the object correctly
b. It should look in front only
c. **It can locate its prey exactly**
d. It knows the presence of its prey.
9. Suppose you accidentally sit on a drawing pin. You would jump up quickly. The pricking of the pin is called the _____.
a. **Response**
b. paining reaction
c. quick reaction
d. stimulus
10. Living beings are characterized by all except _____.
a. Reproduction
b. Locomotion
c. Respiration
d. **getting crystallized**
11. Which of the following metabolic activity is responsible for replacing and repairing tissues?
a. Reproduction
b. **Cell division**
c. Digestion
d. Growth

8 Getting to Know Plants

1. The presence of a thick and hard stem is a feature of _____.
a. Herb
b. Shrub
c. Climber
d. **Tree**
2. Which of the following living beings are known for growth throughout their life?
a. Bacteria
b. **Tree**
c. Human
d. Animal
3. Raw material for production of paper comes from _____.
a. Animals
b. **Trees**
c. Bacteria
d. Used paper
4. Which of the following leaves have reticulate venation
a. Wheat
b. **Tulsi**

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- c. Maize
d. Grass
5. If a plant has fibrous root, what type of venation are its leaves likely to have:
- a. Reticulate
b. Parallel
c. No such relation can be observed
d. Reticulate and parallel
- venation**
6. Water comes out of leaves in the form of vapour by a process called :
- a. Photosynthesis
b. Respiration
c. Transpiration
d. Stomata
7. Which of the following is not a part of a flower:
- a. Sepals
b. Petals
c. Stamens
d. Leaves
8. The innermost part of a flower is called the
- a. Sepals
b. Pistil
c. Petals
d. Stamens
9. Which among the following is a modified stem:
- a. Carrot
b. Radish
c. Potato
d. Turnip

10.–

9 Body Movements

1. The bones in our body also form a frame work to give shape to our body. This frame work is called ____.
- a. Spine
b. Skeleton
c. Pelvic girdle
d. Sternum
2. The ribs join the chest bone and the back bone to form a box called the _____
- a. Rib cage**
b. Cervical region
c. Backbone
d. Knee
3. The body part used by the snake to move and its movement is called:
- a. Legs, walk
b. Wings, fly
c. Whole body, slither
d. Fins, swim
4. The body part used by the bird to move and its movement is called:
- a. Legs, walk
b. Wings, fly
c. Whole body, slither
d. Fins, swim
5. The body part used by the fish to move and its movement is called:
- a. Legs, walk
b. Wings, fly
c. Whole body, slither
d. Fins, swim

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

6. The movement of upper arm is _____
- In two directions
 - Rotates completely**
 - Does not move at all
 - Bends in one direction only
7. The movement of head is _____
- In one direction
 - Rotates completely
 - Rotates partly**
 - Bends in one direction only
8. The movement of the elbow is _____
- In two direction
 - Rotates completely
 - Does not move at all
 - Bends in one direction only**
9. We are able to bend or rotate our body in places where two parts of our body seem to be joined together These places are called _____
- Bones
 - Blood
 - Nerves
 - Joints**
10. The rounded end of one bone fits into the **cavity** (hollow space) of the other bone. Such a joint allows movements in all directions. Such a joint is called _____.
- Ball and socket joint**
 - Pivotal joint
 - Hinge joint
 - Fixed joint
11. The joint where our neck joins the head is a _____ joint.
In this joint a cylindrical bone rotates in a ring.
- Ball and socket joint
 - Pivotal joint**
 - Hinge joint
 - Fixed joint
12. Joint that allows only a back and forth movement is called _____.
- Ball and socket joint
 - Pivotal joint
 - Hinge joint**
 - Fixed joint
13. There are some bones in our body that are joined together and cannot move. Such joints are called _____.
- Ball and socket joint
 - Pivotal joint
 - Hinge joint
 - Fixed joint**
14. The skeleton is made of bones and _____.
- Muscles
 - Cartilages**
 - Skin
 - Blood
15. Movement in humans is due to Bones and _____
- Blood
 - Skin
 - Legs
 - Muscles**
16. Earthworm fixes part of its body during movement to the soil using
- Muscles which help to extend and shorten the body**
 - Skin which is slimy to touch

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

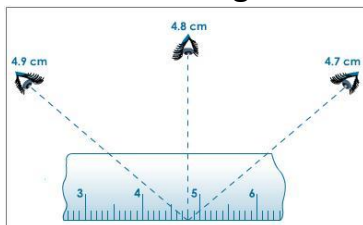
- c. Tiny bristles projecting out which are connected to the muscles
 d. None of the above
17. The head and tail of the fish are smaller than the middle portion of the body – the body tapers at both ends. This body shape is called streamlined. It helps the fish to
- a. Swim
b. Cut through water
 c. To attack its enemy
 d. To take care of its young ones
18. Most animals can move from one place to another. This type of movement is called ____.
- a. Movement
 b. Transportation
 c. Conduction
d. locomotion
19. Most animals can move from one place to another. This type of movement is called ____.
- a. Movement
 b. Transportation
 c. Conduction
d. locomotion

10 Motion and Measurement of Distances

1. Which of the following is not a unit of distance:
- a. Metre
 b. Feet
 c. **Kilogram**
 d. Kilometer
2. Which of the following does not involve combination of motion:
- a. Earth
 b. Bike
 c. **Pendulum**
 d. Rolling ball
3. A girl uses a worn out ruler to measure the length of a table in her room. She placed the ruler such that the mark 3.0 cm coincides with one end and the other end coincides with the mark 33.5 cm. The length of the table is ____ cm.
- a. 33.5
 b. 36.5
 c. 33.8
d. 30.5
4. Which of the following is a standard unit of measurement
- a. Mutthi
 b. **Metre**
 c. Foot
 d. Arm length
5. Which of the following is correct:
- a. **100mm= 1cm**
 b. 10mm=1m
 c. 100cm= 1m
 d. 100m= 1km

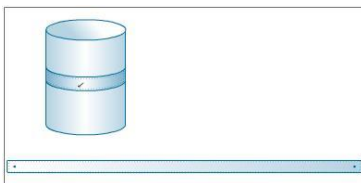
CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

6. The Correct length is :



- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. 4.9cm | c. 4.7cm |
| b. 4.8cm | d. 5.0cm |

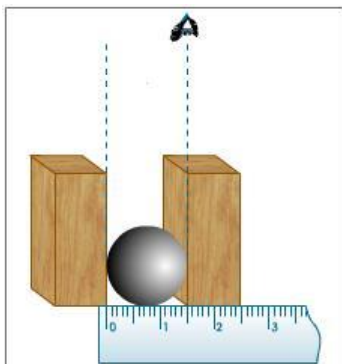
7.



A method for measuring circumference of a cylinder:

- a. **Wind a strip of paper closely round the object once and prick the overlapping position with a pin (Shown in figure above).Unwind the paper strip and measure the distance between the two pinholes. This measure is the measure of the circumference.**
- b. Mark a point on the cylinder. The mark coincides with the zero of the scale. Now roll the cylinder along the scale till the point reappears.
- c. Put bands of different sizes on the cylinder. The band that just fits the cylinder is used to find the circumference.
- d. There is no accurate method for measuring the circumference of the cylinder

8.



A simple method for measuring diameter of a sphere

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- a. Place the sphere between two note books. Keep the scale across and read the distance between the two books on the ruler accurately.
 - b. Place the sphere between two blocks in contact with a ruler as shown in figure above. Read the distance between the two blocks on the ruler accurately.**
 - c. Take a string and wind it closely around the sphere. Then measure the length of the string.
 - d. We cannot measure the diameter of the sphere.
9. While measuring the length of a kerchief, the reading of the scale at one end is 2.0 cm and at the other end is 33.1 cm. What is the length of the kerchief?
- a. 33.1cm
 - b. 30.1cm
 - c. 31.1cm**
 - d. 29.1cm
10. The height of a person is 1.65 m. express the height in cm
- a. 165 cm**
 - b. 16.5cm
 - c. 1650cm
 - d. 1.65cm

11 Light, Shadows and Reflections

1. When the moon comes in between the sun and the earth in a straight line, then a solar eclipse is formed. This formation of a solar eclipse is based on the concept of the _____.
 - a. formation of a shadow of the earth on the moon
 - b. formation of a shadow of the moon on the earth**
 - c. reflection of light by the earth
 - d. reflection of light by the moon
2. Objects which emit light of their own are called _____.
 - a. luminous objects**
 - b. non-luminous objects
 - c. opaque objects
 - d. transparent object
3. An inverted image is the characteristic of a _____.
 - a. Shadow
 - b. pin hole camera**
 - c. reflected image
 - d. laterally inverted image
4. Where is a shadow formed?
 - a. In front of the object
 - b. On the ground either in front or behind the object
 - c. On a screen behind the object**
 - d. Anywhere and every where

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

5. The shadow of a cylinder is a rectangle when light falls in one direction, and a _____ when light falls in the other direction.
- a. Sheet
 - b. Line
 - c. **Circle**
 - d. None of the above
6. Shadows are formed because ____.
- a. Light has lot of energy
 - b. Light is attracted to a magnet
 - c. **Light travels in a straight line**
 - d. Light cannot travel
7. Sharp Shadow is formed by
- a. **Opaque object**
 - b. Translucent objects
 - c. Transparent objects
 - d. Any object
8. In a completely dark room, if you hold up a mirror in front of you, will you see
- a. Your shadow
 - b. A sharp shadow
 - c. Your image
 - d. **No image**
9. Air, water, a sheet of polythene are
- a. **Transparent**
 - b. Translucent
 - c. Opaque
 - d. Luminous
10. The flame of a gas burner, firefly are
- a. Transparent
 - b. Translucent
 - c. Opaque
 - d. **Luminous**
11. Which of the following object is not luminous?
- a. Fluorescent tube when switched on
 - b. Flame of gas burner
 - c. Fire fly
 - d. **Moon**

12 Electricity and Circuits

1. A bulb does not glow when a/an _____ is used in the place of a switch.
- a. iron nail
 - b. **Matchstick**
 - c. Aluminum
 - d. copper
2. Which of the following pairs consist of a conductor and an insulator of electricity?

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- a. Wood and wool
b. Copper and steel
- c. Silver and gold
d. Silver and rubber
3. Plastic, wood and Bakelite are some good _____ of electricity.
e. Absorbers
f. Conductors
- g. **Insulators**
h. reflectors
4. Electrical wires and parts of electrical appliances are covered with _____.
a. Silver b. Copper c. Gold **d. plastic**
5. Materials, which do not allow electricity to pass through them easily, are called _____ of electricity.
a. Deflectors
b. Insulators
- c. Conductors
d. Absorbers
6. _____ allow electric current to pass through them.
a. Absorbers
b. Insulators
- c. Conductors**
d. Deflectors
7. Which of the following is an insulator?
a. Silver
b. Iron
- c. Copper
d. Rubber
8. Metals are _____ of electricity.
a. Absorber
b. Conductors
- c. Insulators
d. Deflectors
9. When the switch of an electric torch is in ON position electric current flows from the electric cell to the filament of an electric bulb due to which it gets _____ and the bulb _____.
a. cooled, does not glow
b. heated, does not glow
- c. **heated, glows**
d. cooled, glows
10. The second thick wire of the filament of an electric bulb is connected to a metal tip along the _____ side of the metal cover at the base of the bulb.
a. Conducting
b. Insulating
- c. Short**
d. long
11. A bulb in a closed circuit at times may not glow. Which of the following is not a cause for **not** glowing of the bulb?
a. Connecting wires are made of wool.
b. Energy of the cell in the circuit is completely exhausted.
c. There may be a loose contact between the parts.
d. The bulb is not fused.
12. An electric cell produces electricity from the _____ stored inside it.
a. Current
b. Energy

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

c. Chemicals

d. Light

13 Fun with Magnets

- A substance which retains its magnetic properties for a long period is called a _____.
 - magnetic substance**
 - non-magnetic substance
 - temporary magnet
 - permanent magnet
- The north pole of the earth's magnet is near the geographical _____.
 - West
 - East
 - North
 - South**
- In ancient times rocks containing magnets are called _____.
 - Magnet
 - Magnetite**
 - Iron
 - freeze



A paper clip

hanging in air; the possible reason could be:

- Black magic
 - There is a magnet in the paper cup**
 - There is water in the cup
 - The water in the cup is hot
- The substances that get attracted towards a magnet are called _____.
 - Magnetic**
 - Non magnetic
 - Transparent
 - luminous
 - Maximum iron filings stick in the _____ of a bar magnet when it is brought near them.
 - Ends**
 - Middle
 - Neither end nor middle
 - All around equally
 - The statue of a lady on the chariot of the emperor Hoang Ti, rests in such a position that its extended arm always point towards _____ direction.
 - Easy
 - West
 - North
 - south**
 - Like poles _____.
 - Repel**
 - Merge
 - Dissolve
 - Attract
 - A magnet does **not** lose its property if it is _____.

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- a. Heated
b. Hammered
- c. Dropped from a height
d. Wetted with water
9. A magnet was brought from different directions towards a toy boat that has been floating in water in a tub. Boat moves towards the magnet if North Pole of the magnet is brought near its head.
- a. Boat is fitted with a magnet with north pole towards its head
b. Boat is fitted with a magnet with south pole towards its head
c. Boat has a small magnet fixed along its length
d. Boat is made up non-magnetic material
10. A rectangular piece of iron can be magnetized by rubbing it with
- a. A magnet from one end to the other end several times using both the poles alternatively.
b. A magnet from one end to the other end several times using same pole of the magnet.
c. Another piece of iron several times
d. The back of the pencil several times

14 Water

1. Most of the rain water goes into
- a. Lakes and ponds
b. Transpiration and evaporation
c. The ground water
d. Rivers and sea
2. The circulation of water between ocean and land is a continuous process known as _____
- a. Transpiration
b. Evaporation
c. Raining
d. Water cycle
3. Rise in water level of rivers leads to
- a. Flood**
b. Drought
c. Water scarcity
d. Dry lands
4. One way of increasing the availability of water is to collect rainwater and store it for later use. This is called _____
- a. Rain water catching
b. Rain water harvesting
c. Catching water
d. Water collection in catchment areas
5. Fog appearing on a cold winter morning and Blackboard dries up after wiping it is due to:
- a. Evaporation and condensation respectively
b. Condensation and evaporation respectively
c. Neither Evaporation nor condensation

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

2. Fix two small candles of the same size in the middle of two shallow containers. Now, fill the containers with some water. Light the candles and then cover each one of them with an inverted glass (one much taller than the other) Observe carefully what happens to the burning candles and the water level. What do you **not** infer from this experiment:



- There is a component of air that is required for burning
 - As that component has been consumed during burning the candles went off.
 - The height of the water in the inverted glasses is $1/5^{\text{th}}$ the height of the glass. It means that component is $1/5^{\text{th}}$ of the air
 - The remaining air is nitrogen**
3. Mountaineers carry oxygen cylinder with them because:
- The air is very cold up the mountain
 - There is less air on the top of the mountain**
 - They feel happy carrying the oxygen cylinders
 - Oxygen is required for burning
4. Plants and animals consume oxygen for respiration and produce carbon dioxide. How is this carbon dioxide consumed to balance the carbon dioxide—oxygen balance.
- People stop breathing for some time
 - Plants can be burnt to release oxygen
 - Plants take in carbon dioxide and exhale oxygen during photosynthesis**
 - Oxygen comes into the earth's atmosphere from outside.
5. We should breathe through the nose and not by the mouth, because _____
- it is a bad habit
 - the air is moisturized when we breathe through mouth
 - the hair and mucus in our nostrils trap soot and dust particles present in the air**
 - it is natural phenomenon

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

6. Take some water in a glass vessel or beaker. Heat it slowly on a tripod stand. Well before the water begins to boil, look carefully at the inner surface of the vessel. From where do these bubbles come?
- These bubbles are due to the heating of water closer to the vessel
 - These bubbles are due to extremely cold temperature of the water
 - The dissolved air comes out of the water**
 - The bubbles are due to formation of fog
7. Earth worms come out of the soil during rainy seasons because:
- The rain goes into the soil and reaches the water table. The earthworms come out to be relieved of the wet weather.
 - The rain fills up the space between soil particles. The air comes out; Hence earthworms come out for breathing**
 - The earthworms come out to move around in the sun
 - None of the above

8.



This is a wind mill. It uses air for:

- Making it move and thus it is able to generate electricity**
 - Making it move to show the direction of the wind
 - Making it move to show signals
 - Making it move to slow down vehicles
9. Air plays an important role in water cycle. How?
- Air moves over the oceans
 - Air moves over the land
 - Air moves to evaporate water which then condenses on cooler layers**
 - Air is everywhere.
10. Plants depend on animals and animals depend on plants. How?
- Plants cannot get water without animals
 - Plants use carbon dioxide for preparing food and animals give out carbon dioxide during respiration. Thus a balance is maintained in the oxygen –carbon dioxide level.**

CLASS 6TH MCQs PREPARED BY: RAFI ULLAH

- c. Plants and animals cannot live without food and shelter.
- d. None of the above.