Andhra Pradesh — Summative Assessment 1 (SA1), 2026-27

Class VI — General Science

Answer Key — Set 1

For: Model Paper Set 1 **Max. Marks: 80**

Notes for valuers

- Accept answers in the student's own words if the idea is correct.
- Diagrams: give marks for neatness and correct labels.
- Section D: only one of (a) or (b) is to be valued.

SECTION – A 20 × 1 = 20

1. C) climbers

2. A) reticulate venation

3. A) taproot

4. B) fibrous roots

5. B) habitat

6. C) camel

7. A) carbohydrates

8. B) proteins

9. A) starch

10. C) scurvy

11. B) ragi

12. A) an iron nail

13. B) repel each other

14. B) repel each other

15. C) north–south direction

16. A) metre

17. C) 1000 m

18. B) 7.5 cm

19. C) periodic (oscillatory) motion

20. A) linear motion

SECTION – B 4 × 2 = 8

21. A taproot has one main thick root with smaller side roots; fibrous roots are many thin roots of the same size growing from the base of the stem. Taproots are found in plants with net-like venation (mango, mustard); fibrous roots in plants with parallel venation (grass, maize, wheat).

22. A balanced diet contains all the nutrients – carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals – along with roughage and water, in the right amounts needed by the body.

23. Bring a magnet near the object. If the magnet attracts it, the object is magnetic (iron, nickel, cobalt); if not, it is non-magnetic (wood, plastic, glass).

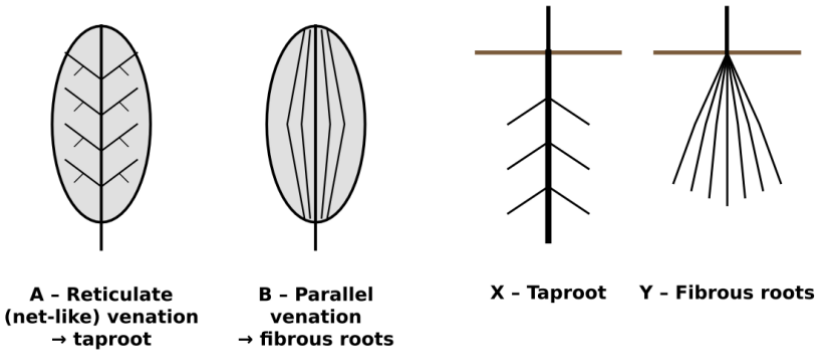
24. The size of a handspan is different for different people, so the measurement will not be the same each time. We should use a standard unit and a scale.

www.educationobserver.com

SECTION – C 5 × 4 = 20

25. A – reticulate (net-like) venation; B – parallel venation; X – taproot; Y – fibrous roots.

A plant with leaf A will have a **taproot**. Examples: reticulate venation and taproot – mango, hibiscus, mustard; parallel venation and fibrous roots – grass, wheat, maize, banana.

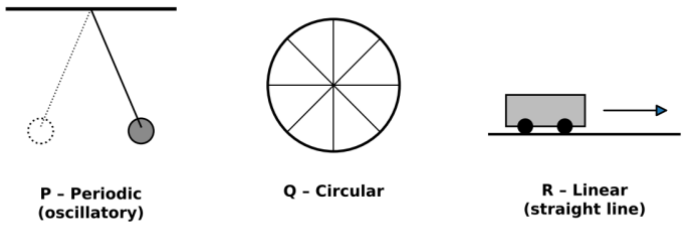


26. *[1 each]*

Nutrient	Main function	Source
Carbohydrates	Give energy	Rice, wheat, ragi, potato
Proteins	Growth and repair (body-building)	Dal, eggs, milk, fish
Fats	Give more energy; store energy	Ghee, oil, butter, nuts
Vitamins and minerals	Protect from diseases; keep body working well	Fruits, green vegetables, milk

27. Any four: a magnet attracts iron, nickel and cobalt; it has two poles – north and south; the attraction is strongest at the poles; a freely suspended magnet rests in the north–south direction; like poles repel and unlike poles attract; the poles cannot be separated. *[1 each]*

28. P – periodic (oscillatory) motion; Q – circular motion; R – linear (straight-line) motion.



29. Any four: place the scale along the length of the object; start from the zero mark (or note the starting mark and subtract); keep the eye exactly above the point being read; do not use a scale with broken ends without care; keep the scale straight and steady. *[1 each]*

SECTION – D 4 × 8 = 32

30. a) Herbs: small plants with green, soft stems – tulsi, mint, coriander, tomato.

Shrubs: medium-sized, many branches near the base, hard stems – hibiscus, rose, lemon.

Trees: tall with a thick, hard trunk – mango, neem, banyan.

Climbers: weak stems that climb with support – money plant, bitter gourd, grapevine.

Creepers: weak stems that spread on the ground – pumpkin, watermelon, sweet potato.

30. b) Desert (camel): long legs keep the body away from hot sand; can go without water for many days; humps store fat; thick eyelashes keep out sand.

Water (fish): streamlined body; fins and tail for swimming; gills to breathe in water.

Mountains (yak, snow leopard): thick fur to keep warm; strong legs for climbing.

Grassland (deer): strong legs to run fast; eyes on the sides of the head to watch for enemies; long ears to hear danger.

31. a) Starch: take a little of the food, add 2–3 drops of dilute iodine solution. A **blue-black colour** shows starch is present.

Fat: rub the food on a piece of paper and hold it against light. An **oily, translucent patch** shows fat is present.

Correct observations for any two foods (e.g. rice – starch present; groundnut – fat present).

31. b)

Disease	Caused by lack of	Symptoms
Scurvy	Vitamin C	Bleeding gums, slow healing of wounds
Rickets	Vitamin D	Soft, bent bones
Night blindness	Vitamin A	Poor vision in dim light
Anaemia	Iron	Tiredness, pale skin
Goitre	Iodine	Swollen neck (thyroid)

Mindful eating (any four): eat slowly and chew well; eat local and seasonal food, including millets; do not waste food; eat fruits and vegetables daily; avoid too much junk food; drink enough water; take only as much food as you need.

32. a) Making a magnet: place an iron nail on a table. Take a bar magnet and rub one pole along the nail from one end to the other, always in the same direction. Lift the magnet at the end and bring it back to the starting end. Repeat 30–40 times. The nail becomes a magnet – test with pins.

Compass: a magnetised needle is placed on a pivot so that it can turn freely in a box with directions marked. The needle always points north–south, so we can find directions. Sailors, travellers and pilots use it.

32. b) Hang a bar magnet by a thread. Bring the north pole of another magnet near its north pole – the hanging magnet moves away (**like poles repel**). Bring the south pole near it – it moves closer (**unlike poles attract**).

Magnetic: iron nail, steel spoon, nickel coin (if made of nickel), iron key. Non-magnetic: rubber, glass, plastic, wood.

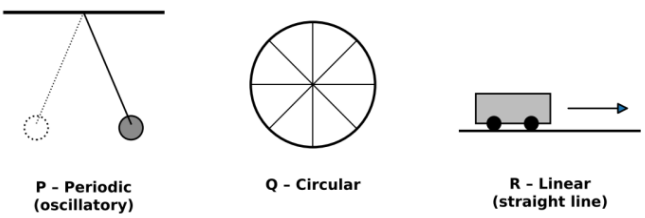
33. a) Earlier people used handspan, cubit, foot and steps; these differ from person to person and caused confusion in trade. So **standard units** like the metre (SI unit) were fixed, which are the same everywhere.

Curved line: place a thread along the curved line, marking the start and end on the thread with ink; straighten the thread and measure its length with a scale. That is the length of the curved line.

33. b) Linear motion – moving along a straight line: a car on a straight road, a falling stone, children in a march-past.

Circular motion – moving along a circle: blades of a fan, a merry-go-round, the tip of a clock's hand.

Periodic motion – repeating after a fixed time: a swing, a pendulum, the heartbeat.



* * *