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

Class VI — General Science

Answer Key — Set 2

For: Model Paper Set 2 **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. A) herbs

2. B) parallel venation

3. B) fibrous roots

4. A) a taproot

5. D) creepers

6. B) gills

7. B) pulses (dal)

8. C) an oily (translucent) patch

9. A) anaemia

10. B) rickets

11. A) get rid of undigested food

12. C) a plastic scale

13. A) attract each other

14. A) attract each other

15. B) compass

16. B) 100 cm

17. D) kilometres

18. A) 2 cm

19. B) circular

20. C) periodic

SECTION – B 4 × 2 = 8

21. Climbers have weak stems and climb up with the help of a support (money plant, bitter gourd). Creepers have weak stems that spread on the ground (pumpkin, watermelon).

22. Roughage (fibre) does not give nutrients, but it helps the body to get rid of undigested food and prevents constipation.

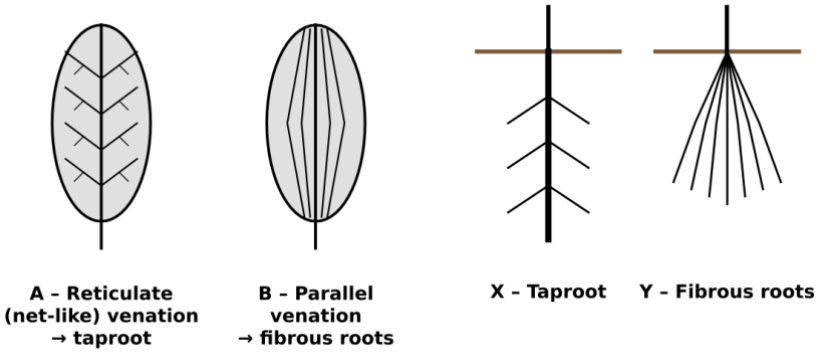
23. Magnets lose their magnetism if they are dropped, hammered or heated. So they should be handled carefully and stored in pairs with keepers.

24. (i) 2.5 m = 2.5 × 100 = **250 cm** (ii) 3 km = 3 × 1000 = **3000 m**

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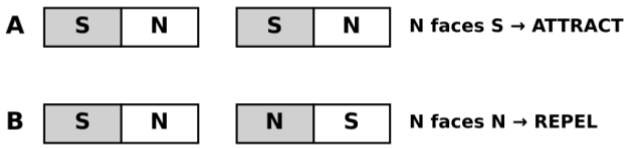
SECTION – C 5 × 4 = 20

25. A – reticulate venation (mango, hibiscus, rose, neem); **B – parallel venation** (grass, wheat, maize, banana, coconut).

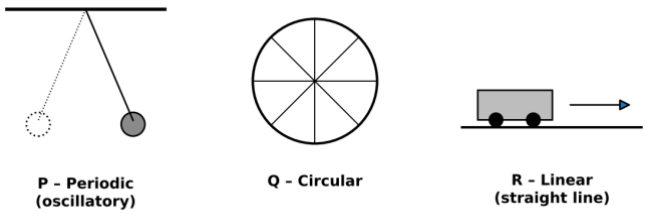


26. Any four: scurvy – vitamin C; rickets – vitamin D; night blindness – vitamin A; beriberi – vitamin B1; anaemia – iron; goitre – iodine. *[1 each]*

27. Pair A: the north pole of the first magnet faces the south pole of the second – unlike poles **attract**.
Pair B: the north poles face each other – like poles **repel**.



28. P – periodic: swing, heartbeat. **Q – circular:** ceiling fan blades, giant wheel. **R – linear:** a train on a straight track, a falling stone.



29. The pencil starts at the **2 cm** mark and ends at **9.5 cm**. Length = 9.5 cm – 2 cm = **7.5 cm**. When the object does not start at zero, note the reading at both ends and subtract the starting reading from the end reading.

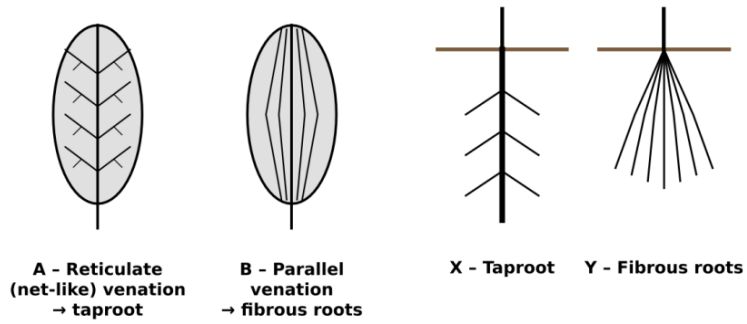
SECTION – D 4 × 8 = 32

30. a) (i) Stem: herbs (tulsi), shrubs (rose), trees (mango); climbers (money plant) and creepers (pumpkin) with weak stems.

(ii) Venation: reticulate (net-like) – mango, hibiscus; parallel – grass, maize.

(iii) Roots: taproot – mango, mustard; fibrous roots – grass, wheat.

Plants with reticulate venation usually have taproots; plants with parallel venation usually have fibrous roots.



30. b) Habitat: the natural home of a living being, where it gets food, water and shelter.

Camel (desert): long legs keep its body away from the hot sand; it can live without water for many days; stores fat in its hump; broad feet do not sink in sand; thick eyelashes protect its eyes.

Fish (water): streamlined body helps it move easily; fins and tail for swimming and balance; gills to breathe oxygen dissolved in water; scales protect the body.

31. a) Carbohydrates – energy (rice, ragi, wheat). **Proteins** – growth and repair (dal, egg, milk). **Fats** – energy and warmth (oil, ghee, nuts). **Vitamins and minerals** – protect from diseases, keep bones, teeth and blood healthy (fruits, vegetables, milk). **Roughage** – helps digestion. **Water** – carries nutrients, removes waste.

Balanced diet: a diet with all nutrients in the right amounts.

Millets (ragi, jowar, bajra) are rich in fibre, iron and calcium, keep us full longer, and grow with little water.

31. b) Protein test: take a little food paste in a test tube, add 10 drops of water, 2 drops of copper sulphate solution and 10 drops of caustic soda solution. A **violet colour** shows protein is present.

Balanced lunch (sample): ragi or rice with dal (carbohydrates and protein), a green vegetable curry (vitamins and minerals), curd (protein and calcium), a fruit, and water. Reasons for each item.

32. a) Hang a bar magnet from a stand by a thread so that it can turn freely. It comes to rest in the **north–south direction**. Mark this direction; the end pointing north is the north pole.

A compass has a magnetic needle that always points north–south. Sailors at sea, travellers in forests and deserts, and pilots use it to find the correct direction.

32. b) (i) Dip a bar magnet in iron filings and lift it. Most filings stick at the **two ends (poles)** and very few in the middle – attraction is strongest at the poles.

(ii) Keep a pin on a sheet of paper and move a magnet below the paper – the pin moves. Drop a pin in a glass of water and bring a magnet near the glass – the pin moves. So **a magnet can attract through paper and water**.

33. a) Correct method: place the scale along the object, start from the zero mark (or subtract the starting mark), keep the eye vertically above the point, and read carefully.

Handspan measurement of a desk differs from person to person because handspans are of different sizes; the scale gives the same result for everyone because the centimetre is a standard unit.

33. b) Motion: an object is in motion when its position changes with time.

On the way to school (examples): **linear** – a bus on a straight road, a person walking straight; **circular** – the wheels of a bicycle, a giant wheel at a fair; **periodic** – a child on a swing, the swinging pendulum of a clock.

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