



ශ්‍රේණිය

6

Third Term Test - 2016
Science

පාසලේ නම :

සෞ/සෞඛ්‍යවේ නම/ අංකය :

කාලය : පැය 2 යි.

Part I

Answer all questions. Underline the correct or most suitable answer.

- 1) The environment around us is created by matter and energy. Out of these two space is required for.
 1. Energy only
 2. Matter only
 3. Both energy and matter
- 2) The environment can be separated in to two main components as living and non-living. Growth, nutrition and reproduction are characteristics that belong to
 1. Animals only
 2. Living things only
 3. Both living and non- living
- 3) Which of the following character is a main difference between animals and plants?
 1. Nutrition
 2. Movement
 3. Locomotion
- 4) Which of the following group belong to the environmental component termed as “Living”
 1. Animals, plants and microorganisms
 2. Animals only
 3. Animals and plants
- 5) Which of the following is not a type of energy
 1. Air
 2. Light
 3. Heat
- 6) What is the most useful instrument used to identify living things not visible to the naked eye found in pond water, soil or retting hey samples
 1. Binoculars
 2. Telescope
 3. Compound light microscope
- 7) In which phase does matter remain every time
 1. Solid only
 2. Solid, liquid
 3. Liquid or gas onlyor gas
- 8) We gain different types of energy from the sun and they are important for the existence of earth. Which of the following types of energy are not directly gained by the sun?
 1. Electrical
 2. Heat energy
 3. Light energyenergy
- 9) Locations where water is present are known as sources of water. An instance where underground water is used mostly is?
 1. Spring water
 2. Tap water
 3. Tube well

- 10) Water can be classified as fresh water, salt water and brackish water according to its salinity. Which of the following group is arranged according to the increasing order of salinity?
1. Fresh water, brackish water, salt water
 2. Salt water, brackish water, fresh water
 3. Salt water, fresh water, brackish water
- 11) An activity that can be used to easily identify the salinity of water is
1. Heat little amount of water in a beaker until water is vaporized.
 2. Taste some water
 3. Identify minerals through a lab experiment
- 12) A large portion of the Earth's surface is covered in water. But water that can be used for drinking purposes is very less. Therefore, water is considered a limited resource. What is the percentage of water that can be used for drinking from the existing water?
1. 3%
 2. 5%
 3. 1%
- 13) What can we do always to safeguard water which is a limited resource?
1. Open the tap at low rate and close them well at home and school
 2. Wash clothes and shower well using water lines.
 3. Search for impurities where water can be collected in the environment and clear them.
- 14) We get energy required for day to day activities through
1. Chemical energy stored in food.
 2. Heat energy stored in food.
 3. Potential energy stored in food.
- 15) Which of the following statements are correct.
1. Only plants can produce food.
 2. All animals except man depend on plants for food.
 3. Food chains do not always exist in the natural environment.
- 16) The most correct answer including factors to see something is
1. Light and object.
 2. Healthy eyes light and object.
 3. Eye, object.
- 17) The moon that rotates around planet Earth is
1. A luminous object
 2. A star
 3. A non-luminous object
- 18) Which of the following should be present to see an object by our eye?
1. Light should fall on the object
 2. The light that illuminates from the object should reach the eye.
 3. The object should be transparent
- 19) The group of animals that feed on other animal flesh only called as
1. Herbivores
 2. Omnivores
 3. Carnivores
- 20) What is the factor that is **not most important** in studying climate and weather?
1. Light
 2. Temperature
 3. Rainfall
- (02 Marks x 20)

Part II

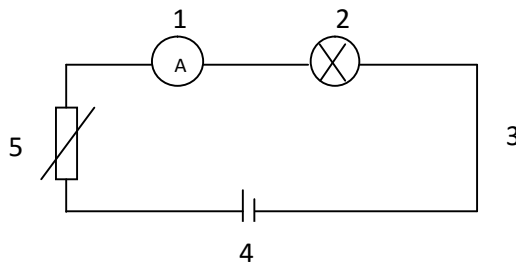
Answer only five questions. First question is compulsory.

1) Fill in the blanks using the most suitable word from the words given within brackets.

1..... (breathing, drinking breast milk) is a good characteristic to identify living things other than growth and nutrition for an environmentalist. Plants, animals 2..... (humans, microorganisms) are groups of living things. Neem, 3..... (spider, bacteria) and mushroom respective examples for the three main groups of living things. Soil, air 4..... (trees and creepers, water) can be classified as non-living things. 5..... (reproduction, locomotion) is the characteristic that helps differ animals from plants. Unlike animals 6..... (growth, respiration) is unlimited in the life time of plants. The diversity found among living things is very useful for their survival. The environment can be divided into two main components as matter and 7..... (energy, material). Matter exists in three phases. They are solid, 8.....(water, liquid) and gas. Ice, liquid water and water vapour can be given as an example for the three phases. Heat is an important form of energy to us. 9..... (Solar panels, Solar furnace) can be given as an example to use solar heat. 10..... (Solar heat, Solar light) is a type of solar energy that can be used to produce primary energy to fulfill day to day energy needs. This primary energy is 11..... (stored, destroyed) by producers and help to give energy to other organisms through the food chain. 12..... (Landslides, Drought) are examples of natural disasters that occur at present may reason for produce charcoal after million years.

(01 Mark x 12)

2)



I. The figure above is a diagram of an electric circuit completed by a student for a certain experiment. Name the part of the diagram.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

(02 Marks x 5)

II. What is the measuring instrument shown in this diagram? (02 Marks)

.....

3)

I. What is meant by sources of sound? (03 Marks)

.....
.....
.....

II. Give three examples for sources of sound. (03 Marks)

.....

III. State respectively what happens if like poles and unlike poles of two magnets are kept close to each other. (03 Marks)

.....
.....
.....

IV. Give 03 examples for luminous and non-luminous objects (03 Marks)

Luminous

Non-luminous

1	1.....
2.....	2.....
3.....	3.....

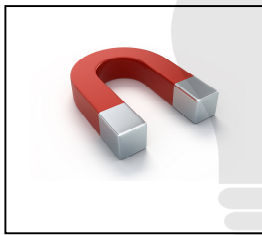
4)

I. Write down 10 instances of usage of water (1/2Marks x 10)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

II. Explain using a diagram how light travels through a bottle filled with joss stick smoke. (07 Marks)

III. Name the following types of magnets in order. (04 Marks)



1



2



3



4

- 1.
- 2.

- 3.
- 4.

II. Name 04 instruments that have built-in permanent magnets. (1 Marks x 4)

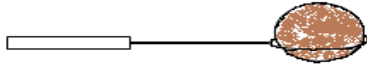
- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

III. Select 4 things which can be attract by a magnet from the following things.

Plastic button, Iron nail, Aluminium foil, Pin, Brass nail, Needle, Another magnet, Piece of wood, Copper wire (04 Marks)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

5) .



I. The figure above shows a small globe placed on a wire ring. The globe is slightly placed on the wire ring. Write down what has to be done for the globe to pass through the wire mesh?

(03 Marks)

.....
.....

II. What is the term used to explain what happens to the wire ring?

(03 Marks)

.....

III. Write down the steps of the activity that can be carried out using a coin, bottle and hot water basin to display what happens to air when heat is supplied.

1.....

2.....

3.....

(06 Marks)



GRADE
6-11

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இலங்கை முழுவதும் உள்ள மாணவர்களை இணைத்து Google Meet செயலி மூலமாக இணைய வழியில் நடைபெறும் ICT பாட நிகழ்நிலை வகுப்புகள்.

Conducted by
Pathmanathan Pathmaraj
(BIT, B.COM, PGDM, MBA, ACPM, MCP, N+)

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Whatsapp ஊடாக எம்மை தொடர்பு கொண்டு வகுப்புகள் தொடர்பான மேலதிக விபரங்களை அறிந்து கொள்ள முடியும்.



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எண்ணிம உலகத்தில் மாணவர்களிற்கென சிறந்ததொரு கற்றல் கட்டமைப்பை உருவாக்குதல்.

அனைத்தும் டிஜிட்டல் மயப்படுத்தப்பட்ட இந்த காலத்தில் பல்வேறு துறைகளும் கால ஓட்டத்துடன் இணைந்து டிஜிட்டல் தளத்தில் பல்கிப்பெருகி வருகின்றன. அந்த வகையில் கல்வித்துறையும் இதற்கு விதிவிலக்கல்ல. இணையவழி கல்வியின் மூலம் கல்வித்துறை புதியதொரு பரிமாணத்தை எட்டியுள்ளது. குறிப்பாக கொரோனா பேரிடர் காலத்தில் நாடே முடக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. இதனால் மாணவர்களிற்கும் பாடசாலை, கல்வி நிறுவனங்களிற்கு இடையிலான தொடர்பு துண்டிக்கப்பட்டது. அந்த இக்கட்டான சூழ்நிலையில் இணையவழி வகுப்புகள் மாணவர்களிற்கு வரப்பிரசாதமாக அமைந்தது என்பதே உண்மை.

இன்று தொழில்நுட்பம் மாணவர்களை தவறான பாதைக்கு இட்டு செல்வதாக ஓர் எண்ண ஓட்டம் மக்கள் மத்தியில் உள்ளது. தொழில்நுட்பம் என்பது ஒரு கருவி மட்டுமே அதை எவ்வாறு பயன்படுத்துகிறோம் என்பதில் அதன் ஆக்க மற்றும் அழிவு விளைவுகள் தீர்மானிக்கப்படுகிறது. உளியை கொண்டு சிலையை செதுக்க நினைத்தால் அவன் நிச்சயம் சிற்பி ஆகலாம். இங்கு பிரச்சினையாக காணப்படுவது மாணவர்களை வழிப்படுத்த தொழில்நுட்ப உலகில் ஓர் முறையான கட்டமைப்பு இல்லாமையே. அதை உருவாக்குவதே எங்கள் நோக்கம். அதை நோக்கியே எங்கள் பயணம் அமையும்.

எமது இணையத்தினூடக ஊடக உங்களிற்கு தேவையான பரீட்சை வினாத்தாள்களை இலகுவான முறையில் தரவிறக்கம் செய்து கொள்ளமுடியும்.

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