

**RAMOTSHERE MOILOA SUB-DISTRICT
NATURAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
TERM 2 COMMON TEST
JUNE 2018
GRADE 6**

NAME OF LEARNER: _____

NAME OF SCHOOL: _____

TIME: 1.5 hour

MARKS: 80

MARK OBTAINED = _____

80

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Read all the questions.
2. Answer all the questions.
3. All answers should be written in the spaces provided in the question paper.
4. Write neatly and legibly

SECTION A**Question 1**

1.1 Four possible answers are given for each question below. Circle only the letter of the correct answer in the question paper.

Example 1.6 B

1.1.1 The process during which green plants produce their own food is called ò ò ..

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Food production
- C. Respiration
- D. Atmosphere.

1.1.2 One of the following best explains a balanced diet.

- A. Glucose, Carbohydrates, Vitamins and Protein.
- B. Carbohydrates, Vitamins, Proteins and fats.
- C. Fats ,Oils Glucose, and Starch
- D. Meat, Peanuts, Oranges and beans

1.1.3 A scientific method of making food taste better and last longer.

- A. Digestion
- B. Cooking
- C. Reuse
- D. Food processing

1.1.4. The BEST reason for including Protein in a healthy diet is because it is the main source of..

- A. Energy for the body
- B. Fibre for digestion
- C. Raw material for growth repairs
- D. Vitamins for fighting diseases

1.1.5. In a box there is a mixture of iron filings and sand. Which is the easiest way to separate the iron filings from the sand ?

- A. Pour water on the mixture
- B. Use a Magnifying glass
- C. Use a Magnet
- D. Heat the mixture.

1.1.6. A place where living organisms live, feed and reproduce is called ò ò ò

- A. Ecosystem
- B. Atmosphere
- C. Habitat.
- D. Earth.

1.1.7. During practical investigation to test starch in food, Iodine solution was added to food stuff A, B, C and D. The results of the investigation is recorded in the table below. Circle the food stuff which contains starch?

Food stuff	Colour change when adding Iodine
A	White brown
B	Blue Black
C	No colour change
D	Brown

1.1.8. If you were not sure about the water that came out of the tap at home, what would you do to the water to purify it?

- A. Boil the water.
- B. Add sugar and salt to the water
- C. Filter the water
- D. Sieve the water

1.1.9. Salt added in water is a mixture of _____ .

- A. Two solids
- B. A solid and a Liquid
- C. A liquid and a Liquid
- D. A solute and a Solute.

1.1.10. When sugar is mixed with water, we say sugar has _____ in water

- A. Melts
- B. Dissolved
- C. Evaporated
- D. Settled.

(10)

1.2 Write down the correct term for each of the following statements.

No	Statement	Correct term
1.2.1	Smallest part of a substance	
1.2.2	A mixture in which we cannot identify different substances	
1.2.3	A special paper that only allows some liquids or solutions to pass through.	
1.2.4.	The process whereby raisins are made from grapes.	
1.2.5	A condition where a person is dangerously over weight.	

(5x1=5)

1.3. Match the correct word in Column A with the correct meaning in Column C Write only the correct letter in the space provided in column B.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1.3.1. photosynthesis		A. Different foods a person or animal eats everyday
1.3.2. Filtering		B. To use a tool with holes that allows pieces of ceshian size to pass.
1.3.3. Solvent		C. The process whereby plants manufacture or produce their own food.
1.3.4. Sieving		D. The liquid in which a substance dissolves.
1.3.5. Diet		E. Pouring dirty water into a cloth that is tightened over a jug can help to separate water from all other substances.

(5X1= 5)

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

Nomosa investigated how fast sugar dissolved at different temperatures. She dissolved sugar in water at different temperatures. Nomosa recorded her results in a table. Nomosa repeated her experiment twice more. Study the table and answer questions that follow.

Temperature (C)	Time to dissolve (seconds)	Time to dissolve (seconds)	Time to dissolve (seconds)	Average time to dissolve.
20	30	29	31	Average time = $\frac{30 + 29 + 31}{3} = \frac{90}{3} = 30$
30	25	26	24	
40	20	21	19	
50	15	14	16	

2.1 Write down a suitable hypothesis for Nomsa's investigation

_____ (2)

2.2. Name the variable that she measured in her investigation.

_____ (1)

2.3. For this investigation; which substance is:

(i) The solvent? _____ (1)

(ii) The solute ? _____ (1)

2.4. Which instrument is used to measure the variable(s) mentioned in Nomasa's investigation?

_____ (1)

2.5. Explain what a fair test is . _____

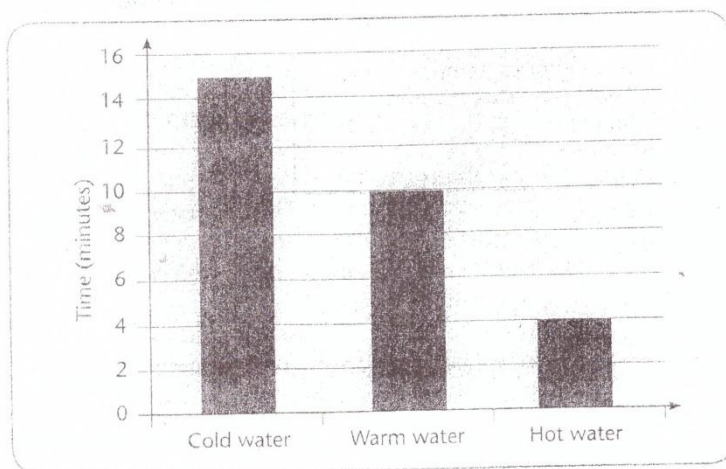
_____ (2)

2.6. Explain why Nomasa repeated the experiment twice more.

_____ (2)

2.7. Complete the table above by calculating the average for the different temperatures write your answer in the column which is written **Average time to dissolve** in Nomasa's table of results. The first average time is calculated for you in this table. (3)

2.8 Examine the following result that were obtained from an experiment.



a) State how long it takes the sugar to dissolve in the cold water _____(2)

b) State how long it takes the sugar to dissolve in hot water _____(2)

2.9. Complete the sentence by using the words: **increases; decreases; faster or slowly; temperature; colour.**

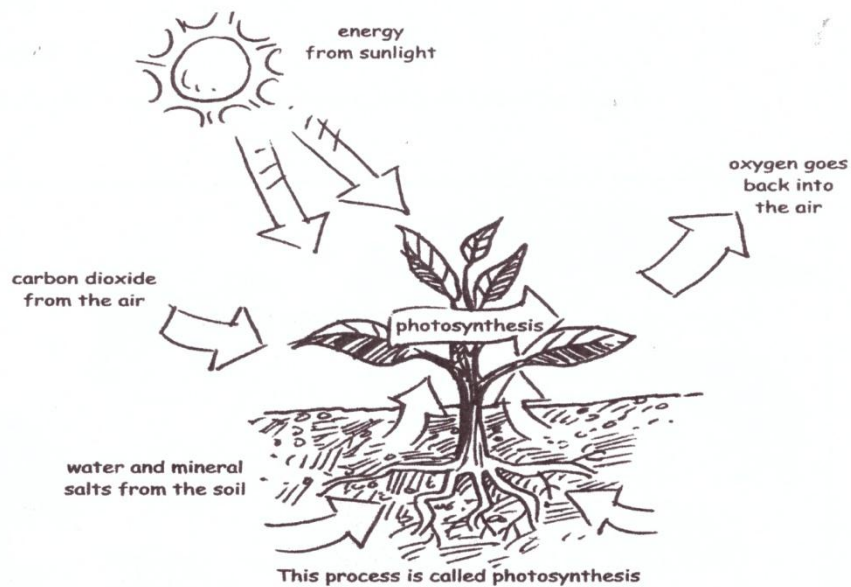
From the graph it can be concluded that sugar dissolves _____ in cold water than in

hot water. Factors such as _____ affects the a rate of dissolving.

(2) [22]

QUESTION 3.

The diagram below shows how photosynthesis occurs. Study the diagram and answer questions that follow:



3.1. List any THREE important things that are needed during photosynthesis

- (i) _____
 (ii) _____
 (iii) _____

(3)

3.2. Which gas is taken in by plants during photosynthesis?

_____ (1)

3.3 What gas is produced during photosynthesis?

_____ (1)

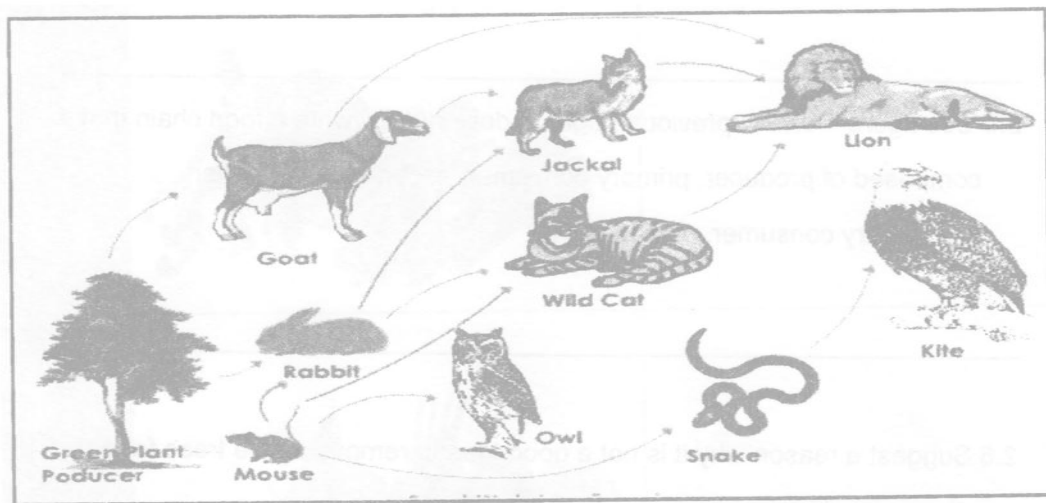
3.4. What is chlorophyll?

_____ (2)

[7]

QUESTION 4.

Study FIGURE below carefully and answer questions accompanying it



4.1. Write down a suitable heading for the diagram.

_____ (1)

4.2 Explain the heading you provided in 4.1. above

_____ (2)

4.3. Identify the following from the above diagram:

4.3.1 A producer: _____ (1)

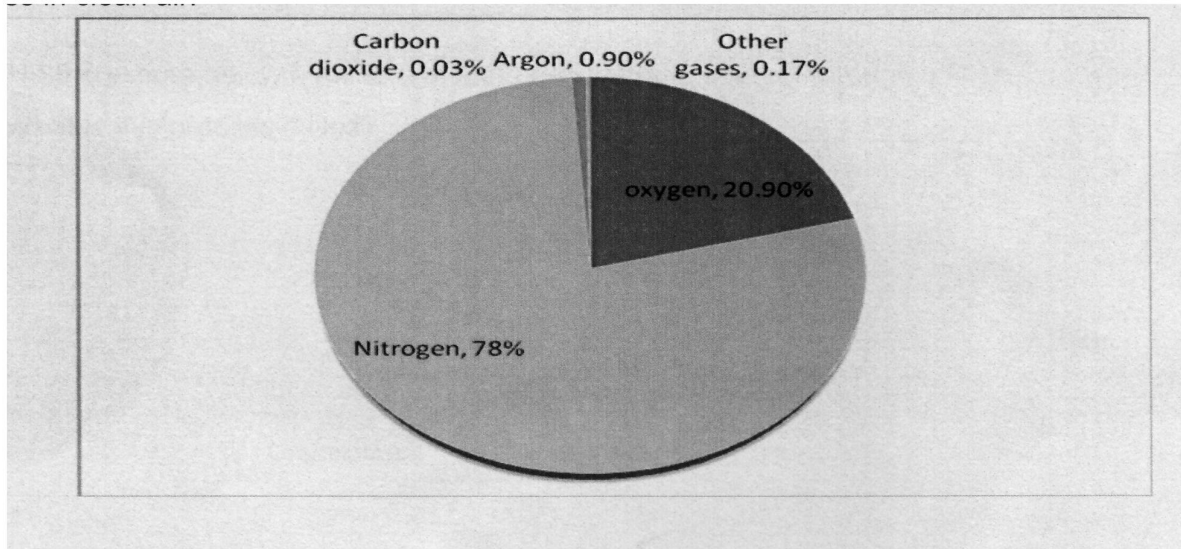
4.3.2 A herbivore: _____ (1)

4.3.3 A Carnivore : _____ (1)

[6]

QUESTION 5 (MIXTURES)

5.1. The air we breathe is actually a mixture of many gases. The pie chart shows all the different gases in clean air.



5.1.1 What is a mixture? _____

_____ (2)

5.1.2. Use the information in the pie chart and make a list of all the gases that are found in clean air.

_____ (4)

5.1.3 Which gas is the most abundant in air? (which gas is found in the largest amount?)

_____ (2)

5.1.4. what percentage of this gas is present in clean air?.

_____ (1)

5.1.5. What percentage of oxygen is present in air?.

_____ (1)

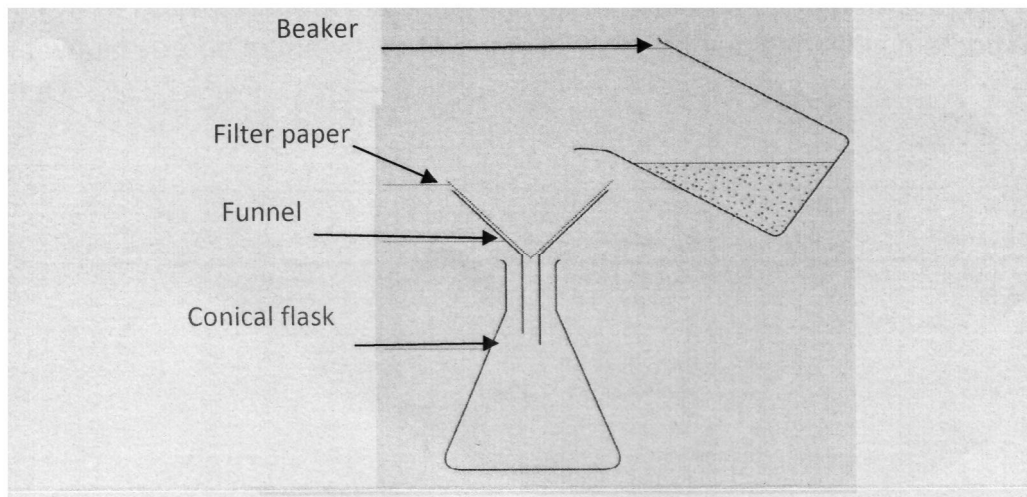
5.2. Complete the following sentences by writing soluble or insoluble in the open space.

Substances that do not form solution when they are mixed with water are called

_____ substances (1)

5.3. In the picture below a mixture of sand and water is poured through a filter.

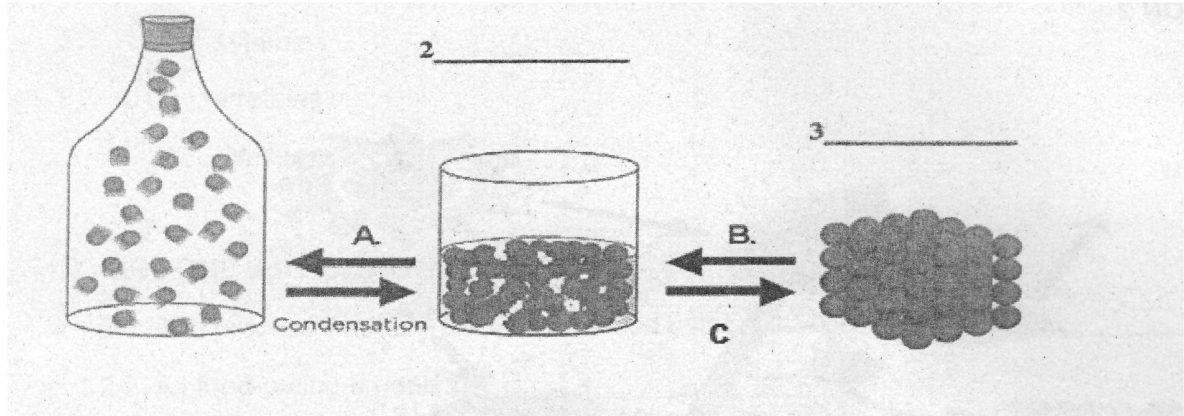
What is this process called _____ (2)



[13]

QUESTION 6.

Study the picture below and answer the following questions:



6.1. What do we call the solid state of water?.

_____ (1)

6.2. What do we call the gas state of water?

_____ (1)

6.3. Identify processes A,B,C?.

A. _____ (1)

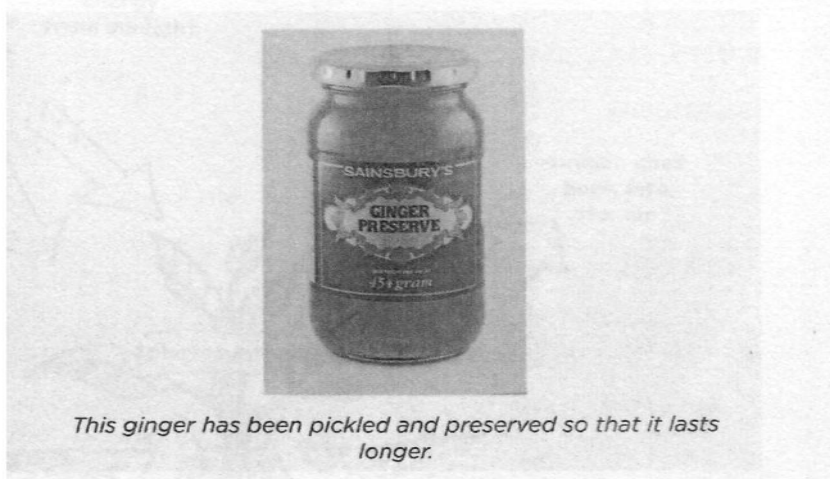
B. _____ (1)

C. _____ (1)

[5]

QUESTION 7.

Read the following case study and answer questions that follow.



Benefit of food processing:

Food processing adds many benefits to our modern lives:

Many times food and beverage producers add vitamins and nutrients to their food to make it healthier for the clients. Buying and preparing food is also more convenient and less time-consuming. Food are processed to preserve them, such as when fruits are preserved to make jam or pickled, such as pickled onions.

Food processing is lastly very important to people with allergies and diabetes because they are able to eat a great variety of healthy food.

An allergy for cow or goat milk is a very common allergy among small children. They are able to drink milk only because modern food processing has found a way to make milk from rice, oats or soya.

7.1 What make modern balanced and varied diet possible?.

_____ (2)

7.1.2. Why do we have to preserve food?. Mention TWO reasons.

(i) _____

_____ (2)

(ii). _____ (2)

7.1.3. Which food nutrient is mentioned in the above case study?.

_____ (1)

[7]

E N D

TOTAL MARKS: 80