ALPHALEARN STUDYLAB

CBSE / NCERT • ACADEMIC YEAR 2026-27

STD 6
SCIENCE

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS

Curiosity — All 12 Chapters • 4 Worksheets per Chapter

- ★ Concept Builder • Understanding • Application • Revision Test
- ★ 1,332 questions with complete answer keys
- ★ Match the Following — verified shuffled format
- ★ Print-ready A4, answer space on every question

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STD 6 SCIENCE • PRACTICE WORKSHEETS

CHAPTER 1

The Wonderful World of Science

Concept Builder • Understanding • Application • Revision Test

AlphaLearn Studylab

WORKSHEET 1

Concept Builder

Class 6 • Science (Curiosity)

Chapter 1

Name: _____ Roll No: _____ Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

Q1. The title of the Class 6 Science textbook is _____.

(a) Curiosity
(b) Discovery
(c) Wonder
(d) Inquiry

Ans: _____

Q2. Which of the following best describes Science?

(a) Memorising facts
(b) A way of thinking, observing and doing things to understand the world
(c) Reading books written by scientists
(d) Collecting specimens from nature

Ans: _____

Q3. The first and most important quality needed to learn Science well is _____.

(a) Memory
(b) Speed
(c) Curiosity
(d) Strength

Ans: _____

Q4. Which of the following is NOT an example of science being present in daily life?

(a) Cooking food in the kitchen
(b) Playing on a playground
(c) Wondering why stars shine
(d) Choosing a favourite colour

Ans: _____

Q5. Science is compared in the chapter to _____.

(a) A river
(b) A jigsaw puzzle
(c) A map
(d) A library

Ans: _____

Q6. The pen-stopped-writing example in the chapter illustrates which concept?

(a) The importance of reading
(b) The scientific method
(c) Observing nature
(d) Teamwork in science

Ans: _____

Q7. When a scientist's guess turns out to be wrong, the NEXT step is to _____.

(a) Stop the experiment
(b) Make another guess and test it
(c) Accept the wrong result
(d) Ask someone else to solve it

Ans: _____

Q8. Which of the following is an example of someone using the scientific method in daily life?

(a) A painter mixing colours
(b) A bicycle repair person finding where air leaks from a tyre
(c) A student reading a textbook
(d) A chef tasting food

Ans: _____

Q9. Scientists across the world usually work _____.

(a) Alone in secrecy
(b) In large teams and together
(c) Only in laboratories
(d) Only at night

Ans: _____

Q10. According to the chapter, every new discovery in science leads to _____.

(a) Final answers
(b) More questions and more things to find out
(c) End of exploration
(d) Fewer mysteries

Ans: _____

Fill in the Blanks (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

Q11. Science helps us _____ the secrets of the universe.

Ans: _____

Q12. The book 'Curiosity' gets its name from the quality of _____ .

Ans: _____

Q13. New discoveries often _____ our understanding of the world.

Ans: _____

Q14. When we make a guess about the answer to a question, we are forming a _____ .

Ans: _____

Q15. We test our guess through _____ or more observations.

Ans: _____

Q16. A cook wondering why the dal spilled out of the cooker is following the _____ method.

Ans: _____

Q17. Earth is the only planet we know that supports _____ .

Ans: _____

Q18. Every new piece of knowledge in science leads to more _____ .

Ans: _____

Q19. The step that comes just after making a guess is to _____ the guess.

Ans: _____

Q20. Science is rarely done alone; scientists often work in large _____ .

Ans: _____

True or False (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

Q21. Science is only about doing experiments in a laboratory. (True / False)

Ans: _____

Q22. The most wonderful thing about science is that it is everywhere. (True / False)

Ans: _____

Q23. A new discovery can sometimes change our earlier understanding of the world.(True / False)

Ans: _____

Q24. Learning science means memorising as many facts as possible. (True / False)

Ans: _____

Q25. Only professional scientists can follow the scientific method. (True / False)

Ans: _____

Q26. In the scientific method, we first observe, then wonder, then guess. (True / False)

Ans: _____

Q27. According to the chapter, all questions in Grade 6 will be answered. (True / False)

Ans: _____

Q28. Planet Earth is the only planet known to support life. (True / False)

Ans: _____

Q29. A wise person is also described as a 'whys' person in the chapter. (True / False)

Ans: _____

Q30. An electrician checking why a bulb is not working follows the scientific method.(True / False)

Ans: _____

Match the Following (1 mark each) [Total: 5 Marks]

Column A	Column B	Answer
A. Scientific method	**P.** The question that triggers our curiosity	_____
B. Hypothesis	**Q.** A test carried out to check a hypothesis	_____
C. Observation	**R.** A way to understand the world through observation and thinking	_____
D. Curiosity	**S.** An educated guess about an answer	_____
E. Experiment	**T.** Noticing something interesting that we want to understand	_____

One-Word Answers (1 mark each) [Total: 5 Marks]

Q31. What is the name of the Class 6 Science textbook? Answer: _____

Q32. What is the very first step of the scientific method according to the chapter? Answer: _____

Q33. Name ONE quality that every scientist – professional or everyday – must have. Answer: _____

Q34. What do we call the step-by-step approach scientists use to find answers? Answer: _____

Q35. What is the only planet known to us that supports life? Answer: _____

WORKSHEET 2

Understanding

Class 6 • Science (Curiosity)

Chapter 1

Name: _____ Roll No: _____ Date: _____

Very Short Answer Questions (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

Q1. What does the word 'Curiosity' mean in the context of this chapter?

Q2. Give ONE example from the chapter showing that science is found in everyday life.

Q3. What do scientists do when their hypothesis turns out to be wrong?

Q4. Why does the chapter compare science to an unending jigsaw puzzle?

Q5. Mention any TWO topics that Chapter 1 says the textbook will explore.

Q6. Name the book and the grade level for which it is written.

Q7. What quality does the chapter say is 'first and foremost' for learning science?

Q8. Who are scientists, according to the chapter?

Q9. Write the five steps of the scientific method in the correct order.

Q10. What does the phrase 'to be a wise person, you must be a whys person' mean?

Short Answer Questions (2 marks each) [Total: 20 Marks]

Q11. How does the pen-stopped-writing example help explain the scientific method? Give the steps from the example.

Q12. Why does the chapter say that science is not just about memorising facts?

Q13. How is a bicycle repair person similar to a scientist? Explain using the scientific method.

Q14. Explain in your own words why the chapter says science is 'like a giant and unending jigsaw puzzle'.

Q15. The chapter says science is 'everywhere'. Give THREE examples from the chapter that support this statement.

Q16. What is a hypothesis? How is it different from an observation?

Q17. Why is teamwork important in science? What does the chapter say about scientists working together?

Q18. Give TWO examples from the chapter of living things changing over time, and explain why they are scientifically interesting.

Q19. What do we mean when we say new discoveries can 'move a piece of the jigsaw puzzle'?

Q20. How can learning science help you solve bigger problems in everyday life?

Assertion–Reason Questions (2 marks each) [Total: 10 Marks]

Instructions: For each question, read the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) carefully, then select the correct option from: (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A. (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.

Q21. Assertion (A): Science is described as a way of thinking, observing and doing things. Reason (R): Scientists follow a step-by-step process to find answers to their questions. Your answer: _____

Q22. Assertion (A): A new discovery can change our understanding of the world. Reason (R): Science is like a finished puzzle where every piece is already in place. Your answer: _____

Q23. Assertion (A): Curiosity is the starting point of all scientific inquiry. Reason (R): Being curious makes us ask questions, which is the first step in the scientific method. Your answer: _____

Q24. Assertion (A): Science is found only in laboratories. Reason (R): The chapter says that some of the most groundbreaking discoveries have come from unexpected places. Your answer: _____

Q25. Assertion (A): When a cook wonders why dal spilled out of the cooker, they are applying the scientific method. Reason (R): Anyone who asks questions and tries to find answers is working like a scientist. Your answer: _____

Case-Based MCQs (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

Case Study 1: Riya noticed that the plant on her windowsill was bending towards the window every morning. She wondered why this was happening. She guessed it might be because the plant was moving towards sunlight. She then covered the window with black paper for three days and observed what happened next.

Q26. Which step of the scientific method did Riya begin with?

(a) Making a hypothesis
(b) Conducting an experiment
(c) Making an observation
(d) Analysing results

Ans: _____

Q27. What did Riya do when she covered the window with black paper?

(a) Made an observation
(b) Analysed results
(c) Performed an experiment to test her guess
(d) Drew a conclusion

Ans: _____

Q28. Riya's guess that 'the plant moves towards sunlight' is best called a _____.

(a) Theory
(b) Hypothesis
(c) Fact
(d) Proof

Ans: _____

Q29. If the plant stopped bending after covering the window, what should Riya conclude?

(a) Her hypothesis was wrong
(b) Her hypothesis may be correct
(c) Sunlight has no effect on plants
(d) The experiment was not needed

Ans: _____

Q30. Which value does Riya's behaviour best demonstrate?

(a) Memorisation
(b) Curiosity and inquiry
(c) Speed
(d) Teamwork

Ans: _____

WORKSHEET 3

Application

Class 6 • Science (Curiosity)

Chapter 1

Name: _____ Roll No: _____ Date: _____

Competency-Based Questions (2 marks each) [Total: 20 Marks]

Q1. A student spills water on a book and notices that some pages stick together while others don't. Using the scientific method, describe the steps this student could follow to find out why.

Q2. Your friend says, 'Science is only useful in labs and for inventions.' Using ideas from the chapter, write THREE points to convince your friend that science is useful in everyday life.

Q3. Imagine you are planning a science investigation to find out which material — cotton, plastic, or metal — stays cool the longest. Identify the steps of the scientific method you would use.

Q4. The chapter says that new discoveries can 'move a piece of the puzzle'. Explain what this means and give one example from your own knowledge where a scientific understanding changed over time.

Q5. Read this statement: 'To be a wise person, you must be a whys person.' What life skill does this phrase encourage? How does it connect to the scientific method?

Q6. Raju's grandmother says she can predict rain by watching the behaviour of ants. Is she following the scientific method? Explain your answer using the steps from the chapter.

Q7. The chapter says that 'science is rarely done alone'. How does working in a team make scientific discovery better? Give TWO reasons with examples.

Q8. Why is it important to protect Earth's environment, according to the chapter? Connect your answer to the diversity of life described.

Q9. Describe how you would design a simple observation activity to test whether plants need sunlight to grow, following the scientific method from the chapter.

Q10. The chapter says that every new piece of knowledge leads to more questions. Do you think this is a strength or a weakness of science? Justify your answer with TWO reasons.

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) (3 marks each) [Total: 15

Q11. The chapter says new discoveries sometimes show that a piece of the science jigsaw 'was put in the wrong place'. What does this mean about the nature of scientific knowledge? Is science always certain? Give reasons.

Q12. Do you think someone who does not go to school can still be a scientist? Support your answer using the definition and examples of the scientific method from the chapter.

Q13. The chapter compares science to an adventure. In what ways is doing science similar to going on an adventure? Identify at least FOUR similarities.

Q14. A factory is releasing chemicals into a river. How could a group of students use the scientific method described in the chapter to investigate the problem and find a solution?

Q15. Imagine you are in a place with no electricity, no textbooks, and no teacher. How would you still be able to 'do science'? Refer to the ideas in the chapter to explain your answer.

Diagram / Flow Chart Questions (3 marks each) [Total: 15 Marks]

Q16. Complete the flow chart of the Scientific Method by filling in the blank boxes. Step 1 OBSERVE something interesting or unexplained ↓ Step 2 _____ ↓ Step 3 Form a HYPOTHESIS (educated guess) ↓ Step 4 _____ ↓ Step 5 _____

Q17. Sort the following examples into the correct column in the table below: Electrician checking a fuse | Astronomer watching stars | Chef tasting soup before adjusting spice | Student memorising a poem | Farmer testing soil before planting | Child wondering why ice melts Following the Scientific Method NOT Following the Scientific Method

Q18. In the Venn diagram below, show the differences and similarities between a SCIENTIST IN A LAB and a PERSON SOLVING A DAILY PROBLEM using the scientific method. Scientist in a Lab (Only Here) Both Person Solving Daily Problem (Only Here)

Q19. The steps of the scientific method are given below in the WRONG order. Number them 1–5 to show the correct sequence. _____ Form a hypothesis (make a guess). _____ Analyse the results to see if the question is answered. _____ Observe something that is interesting or unexplained. _____ Test the hypothesis through experiments or observations. _____ Wonder and think of a question about what you observed.

Q20. Read the following situation and answer the questions that follow: Aryan noticed that his torch stopped working. He thought the batteries might be dead. He replaced them with new batteries, but the torch still didn't work. He then guessed that the bulb might be faulty. He replaced the bulb and the torch started working.

(a) Identify the hypothesis Aryan formed the first time.
(b) Why was Aryan's first hypothesis incorrect?
(c) Which step of the scientific method did Aryan repeat after his first hypothesis failed?

WORKSHEET 4

Revision Test

Class 6 • Science (Curiosity)

Chapter 1

Name: _____ Roll No: _____ Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

Q1. Which of these daily activities uses the scientific method?

(a) Colouring a picture
(b) Guessing why a light switch doesn't work and testing it
(c) Singing a song
(d) Reading a storybook

Ans: _____

Q2. Which of the following best describes a hypothesis?

(a) A proven fact
(b) A random guess
(c) An educated guess that can be tested
(d) An experiment result

Ans: _____

Q3. The chapter says that to be a wise person, you must be a _____.

(a) Whys person
(b) Fast person
(c) Silent person
(d) Careful person

Ans: _____

Q4. Which of these is the correct sequence of the scientific method?

(a) Experiment → Observe → Guess → Analyse
(b) Observe → Question → Hypothesis → Experiment → Analyse
(c) Guess → Observe → Question → Experiment
(d) Analyse → Observe → Guess → Experiment

Ans: _____

Q5. Science is compared to a jigsaw puzzle because _____.

(a) It has a fixed number of pieces
(b) It can be completed in a day
(c) Every discovery adds a piece and leads to more questions
(d) It is a game

Ans: _____

Q6. According to the chapter, scientists usually work _____.

(a) Alone
(b) In secret
(c) In large teams
(d) Only in one country

Ans: _____

Q7. Which of the following questions is a SCIENTIFIC question?

(a) Which colour is most beautiful?
(b) Why do leaves turn yellow in autumn?
(c) What is the most popular food?
(d) Who is the best singer?

Ans: _____

Q8. The chapter says the world is full of things that are _____.

(a) Already explained
(b) Waiting to be explored
(c) Too difficult to understand
(d) Only for professionals

Ans: _____

Q9. Which of these is NOT a step in the scientific method?

(a) Observe
(b) Memorise
(c) Hypothesize
(d) Analyse

Ans: _____

Q10. According to Chapter 1, the most important quality to begin learning science is _____.

(a) Intelligence
(b) Curiosity
(c) Speed
(d) Memory

Ans: _____

Short Answer Questions (2 marks each) [Total: 16 Marks]

Q11. Give TWO examples from the chapter that show science is present in our everyday life.

Q12. What happens when a hypothesis is proved wrong? What does a scientist do next?

Q13. Why does the chapter say it is important to protect Earth's environment?

Q14. Explain the difference between 'observation' and 'hypothesis' using one example.

Q15. Why is teamwork important in scientific discovery? Refer to the chapter.

Q16. A girl sees that her cactus plant is not growing. Write the steps she might follow using the scientific method.

Q17. What does the chapter mean when it says 'science is everywhere'? Give any three examples.

Q18. How is the electrician checking a bulb similar to a scientist? Explain.

Long Answer Questions (4 marks each) [Total: 12 Marks]

Q19. Describe the scientific method in detail using the pen-stopped-writing example from the chapter. What are the five steps, and how does each step appear in the example?

Q20. The chapter says science is like a giant, unending jigsaw puzzle. Explain this comparison fully. What happens when a piece of the puzzle is placed in the wrong spot?

Q21. Why do you think the textbook is called 'Curiosity'? How does curiosity connect to all the chapters and topics the book says it will cover? Write your answer in at least 8 sentences.

Case Study (1 mark per sub-question) [Total: 10 Marks]

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: Meena lives near a pond. One day she noticed that the fish in the pond were floating near the surface and seemed to be gasping. She wondered if the oxygen level in the water had dropped. She had read that too many water hyacinth plants can reduce oxygen in water. She collected water samples from two spots — one with many hyacinth plants and one with fewer — and tested the oxygen content. She found that the area with more hyacinths had less oxygen. She wrote her findings and shared them with her science teacher, who praised her for thinking like a true scientist.

Q22. What was Meena's initial observation?

Q23. What was Meena's hypothesis?

Q24. How did Meena test her hypothesis?

Q25. What did Meena's results show?

Q26. Which step of the scientific method did Meena follow after collecting results?

Q27. Name the step in the scientific method that Meena used when she noticed the fish gasping.

Q28. Do you think Meena followed the correct sequence of the scientific method? Give a reason.

Q29. Name any TWO topics from Chapter 1 that connect to Meena's investigation.

Q30. What does Meena's work show about who can be a scientist?

Q31. How could Meena improve her investigation to make the results more reliable?

Diagram Question (6 marks)

Q32. Draw a labelled flow chart of the Scientific Method with all five steps. Inside each box, write a brief description of what happens at that step. Below the flow chart, give ONE real-life example that matches the complete flow chart. [Draw and label your flow chart here] Real-life example:

Value-Based Question (6 marks)

Q33. The chapter says, 'Science is rarely done alone.' In today's world, many big challenges — like climate change, disease, and pollution — are being solved by large teams of scientists from different countries. Based on this and Chapter 1, answer the following:

(a) Why is working together important in science?

(b) Which value does teamwork in science reflect? Name at least TWO values.

(c) How can YOU contribute to solving a problem in your community using the scientific method? Describe your plan in 4–5 sentences.

ANSWER KEY

Chapter 1: The Wonderful World of Science

Worksheet 1 — Concept Builder

Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

1. (a) Curiosity
2. (b) A way of thinking, observing and doing things to understand the world
3. (c) Curiosity
4. (d) Choosing a favourite colour
5. (b) A jigsaw puzzle
6. (b) The scientific method
7. (b) Make another guess and test it
8. (b) A bicycle repair person finding where air leaks from a tyre
9. (b) In large teams and together
10. (b) More questions and more things to find out

Fill in the Blanks (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

11. understand/uncover
12. curiosity
13. change/update
14. hypothesis
15. experiments
16. scientific
17. life
18. questions
19. test
20. teams

True or False (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

21. False
22. True
23. True
24. False
25. False
26. True
27. False
28. True
29. True
30. True

Match the Following (1 mark each) [Total: 5 Marks]

Column A	Column B	Answer
A. Scientific method	**P.** The question that triggers our curiosity	**R**

Column A	Column B	Answer
B. Hypothesis	**Q.** A test carried out to check a hypothesis	**S**
C. Observation	**R.** A way to understand the world through observation and thinking	**T**
D. Curiosity	**S.** An educated guess about an answer	**P**
E. Experiment	**T.** Noticing something interesting that we want to understand	**Q**

One-Word Answers (1 mark each) [Total: 5 Marks]

31. Curiosity

32. Observe (make an observation)

33. Curiosity

34. Scientific method

35. Earth

Worksheet 2 — Understanding

Very Short Answer Questions (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

1. Curiosity means having a strong desire to ask questions and understand the world around us.

2. Example: cooking food in the kitchen involves science, such as heat changing the texture of food.

3. They form a new guess (hypothesis) and test it again.

4. Because every discovery adds a piece to the puzzle, but also raises new questions — so it is never fully complete.

5. Any two reasonable topics the textbook covers, e.g., living things and materials around us.

6. 'Curiosity', written for Class 6 / Grade

7. Curiosity.

8. Anyone who observes, questions and tries to find answers — not only trained professionals.

9. Observe → Question → Hypothesis → Experiment → Analyse.

10. It means asking 'why' and staying curious is what makes a person truly wise.

Short Answer Questions (2 marks each) [Total: 20 Marks]

11. Observe (pen stops writing) → Question (why?) → Hypothesis (ink finished/tip blocked) → Experiment (shake pen or try new paper) → Analyse (check if it writes again).

12. Because science is about thinking, observing and testing ideas — not simply remembering facts.

13. Both notice a problem, guess a possible cause, test the guess (e.g., checking the valve), and confirm the fix — exactly like the scientific method.

14. Because each discovery is like fitting one more piece into an enormous puzzle that keeps growing bigger with new questions.

15. Any three: cooking, playground activities, wondering why stars shine, bicycle repair, an electrician checking a bulb.

16. A hypothesis is an educated guess about the answer to a question; an observation is simply noticing something interesting, without yet explaining it.

17. Teamwork lets scientists share ideas and skills, helping solve bigger problems faster and more reliably than working alone.

18. Accept any two reasonable examples of living things changing over time, with a brief scientific reason.

19. It means a new discovery can correct or add to what we already believed to be true.

20. By using the scientific method — observing, questioning, guessing and testing — to solve everyday problems more effectively.

Assertion–Reason Questions (2 marks each) [Total: 10 Marks]

21. (a)

22. (c) [A is true; R is false — science is never a 'finished' puzzle]

23. (a)

24. (d) [A is false — science is everywhere, not only in labs; R is true]

25. (a)

Case-Based MCQs (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

26. (c) Making an observation

27. (c) Performed an experiment to test her guess

28. (b) Hypothesis

29. (b) Her hypothesis may be correct

30. (b) Curiosity and inquiry

Worksheet 3 — Application

Competency-Based Questions (2 marks each) [Total: 20 Marks]

1. Observe the stuck pages → question why → hypothesize (water made the pages sticky) → test by wetting another page similarly and observing → analyse the result.

2. Three points: (i) cooking uses science every day, (ii) fixing gadgets at home uses scientific thinking, (iii) understanding weather and plants is science in daily life.

3. Observe temperature differences → question which material cools slowest → hypothesize (e.g., metal cools fastest) → test all three under identical conditions → analyse the results.

4. It means new evidence can correct earlier ideas. Example: the earlier belief that the Sun revolved around the Earth was corrected by later scientific discovery.

5. It encourages the habit of asking 'why', which connects directly to observing and questioning — the first steps of the scientific method.

6. Partly — she is noticing a pattern (observation), but without testing it through an experiment, it remains an informal guess rather than a fully tested hypothesis.

7. Reasons: sharing ideas leads to faster problem-solving, and combining different expertise gives more complete answers — e.g., teams of scientists developing vaccines together.

8. Protecting the environment preserves the diversity of life that depends on Earth's balance, which is central to why Earth uniquely supports life.

9. Grow two sets of the same plant, one in sunlight and one without, keeping all other conditions the same, then observe and compare their growth.

10. A strength — because it shows science keeps growing and improving rather than becoming outdated; new questions lead to deeper understanding.

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) (3 marks each) [Total: 15

11. It means scientific knowledge is not always perfect or final — ideas can be corrected as we learn more. Science is not always 100% certain, but each correction brings us closer to the truth.

12. Yes — being a scientist means observing, questioning and testing ideas, which anyone can do with curiosity, regardless of formal schooling.

13. Similarities: both involve exploring the unknown, facing challenges, discovering new things, and require patience and curiosity.

14. Students could observe the water and affected life, form a hypothesis about the chemicals' effect, test water samples, analyse results, and report findings to raise awareness or seek action.

15. You could still observe your surroundings, ask questions, and test simple guesses using whatever is available — science mainly requires curiosity and careful thinking, not expensive tools.

Diagram / Flow Chart Questions (3 marks each) [Total: 15 Marks]

16. Step 2: Wonder and ask a question about the observation. Step 4: Test the hypothesis through an experiment. Step 5: Analyse the results and draw a conclusion.

17. Following the Scientific Method: Electrician checking a fuse, Astronomer watching stars, Chef tasting soup, Farmer testing soil, Child wondering why ice melts. NOT following: Student memorising a poem.

18. Scientist in a Lab (only): uses lab equipment and controlled experiments. Both: observe, question, test ideas, show curiosity. Person Solving Daily Problem (only): uses everyday materials in an informal setting.

19. Correct order: 3-Form a hypothesis, 5-Analyse the results, 1-Observe, 4-Test the hypothesis, 2- Wonder and think of a question.

20. (a) That the batteries were dead. (b) Because the torch still didn't work after replacing the batteries. (c) He repeated forming a hypothesis (this time about the bulb) and testing it again.

Worksheet 4 — Revision Test

Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each) [Total: 10 Marks]

1. (b)

2. (c)

3. (a)

4. (b)

5. (c)

6. (c)

7. (b)

8. (b)

9. (b)

10. (b)

Short Answer Questions (2 marks each) [Total: 16 Marks]

11. Any two: cooking, playground play, bicycle repair, electrician checking a bulb.

12. The scientist forms a new hypothesis and tests it again.

13. Because Earth is the only known planet that supports life, and protecting it preserves that diversity.

14. Observation is simply noticing something (e.g., a plant bending); a hypothesis is guessing why it happens (e.g., towards sunlight).

15. Teamwork combines different ideas and skills, helping scientists reach better discoveries faster.

16. Observe the plant not growing → guess a reason (e.g., not enough water or light) → test by adjusting water/light → observe the result.

17. Any three: cooking, playground activities, wondering why stars shine.

18. Both notice a problem, guess the cause, test the guess, and fix the issue based on the result.

Long Answer Questions (4 marks each) [Total: 12 Marks]

19. Steps: Observe (pen stops writing) → Question (why?) → Hypothesis (ink finished or tip blocked) → Experiment (shake the pen or try new paper) → Analyse (check if it writes; if not, form a new guess).

20. Science is like a puzzle with countless pieces; each discovery is a new piece being placed. Sometimes new evidence shows an earlier piece was placed wrongly, so it gets corrected — the full picture is never truly finished.

21. Sample answer: The book is named 'Curiosity' because curiosity is the starting point for all scientific questions. Every chapter is designed to spark curiosity about topics such as living things, materials, and the universe. Curiosity leads to observation, which leads to questioning and testing ideas. Without curiosity, we

would never notice the small wonders around us. Each chapter builds on this spirit of asking 'why' and 'how'. This habit of questioning helps students think like scientists in daily life. It also connects science to real-world problem solving. Overall, curiosity is the thread that ties the whole book together.

Case Study (1 mark per sub-question) [Total: 10 Marks]

22. The fish were floating near the surface and gasping.

23. That oxygen levels had dropped because of too many water hyacinth plants.

24. She compared water samples from an area with more hyacinths and an area with fewer, and tested the oxygen content of each.

25. The area with more hyacinths had less oxygen.

26. Analysing the results and drawing a conclusion.

27. Observation.

28. Yes — she followed the correct sequence: observed, formed a hypothesis, tested it, and analysed the results.

29. Any two: the scientific method, curiosity, teamwork (sharing findings with her teacher).

30. It shows that anyone who is curious and follows the scientific method — not just professional scientists — can act like a true scientist.

31. She could test more locations/samples, or repeat the test, to make her results more reliable.

Diagram Question (6 marks)

32. Flow chart: Observe → Wonder/Question → Hypothesis → Experiment/Test → Analyse Results, each box briefly described. Real-life example: an electrician checking why a light switch doesn't work.

Value-Based Question (6 marks)

33. (a) Working together allows scientists to share knowledge, resources and skills, helping solve large, complex problems faster than working alone. (b) Values: Cooperation and collaboration (teamwork). (c) Sample answer: I could observe a problem in my community, such as littering, think about why it happens, try a small solution like organising a cleanliness drive, and share the results with others to improve it further.

THAT WAS CHAPTER 1

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