	Self Assessment Model Paper 2 (2025–26)
	Science - Grade 6
Q. No.	**Correct Answer/Rubric**
1	D
2	A
3	B
4	B
5	D
6	C
7	D
8	B
9	A
10	B
11	B
12	D
13	B
14	C
15	A
16	Award full marks if student gives complete answer. (Sieving is a method of separation in which a mixture of particles of different sizes is passed through a sieve. The smaller particles pass through the holes, while the larger particles remain on the sieve---1m, 2) It is used to separate Floor and stones.-----1mark).
17	Award full marks if student answers completely. (1.Take a beaker half-filled with water. Add a spoon of salt and stir till it dissolves. -----1mark, 2. Keep adding salt spoon by spoon, stirring each time. Stop when the salt no longer dissolves and settles at the bottom — the solution is now saturated.----1mark))
18	Award full marks if student answers completely. (1) Filtration is most suitable method.----1mark, 2) In Tea some of the tea leaves float. So decantation not possible to remove them.--1mark, 3) Decantation is time taking--1mark, 4) decantation is less efficient.---1mark)
19	Award full marks if the answer is completely correct or relevant. The answer should contain - 1. Carbohydrates and fats provide energy so they are called energy giving foods. 2. Examples for carbohydrates – rice, sugar etc Examples of fats – ghee oil. 3. Proteins are needed for growth and repair, so they are called body-building foods. 4. Examples for proteins – soya beans, gram, fish, meat." Award 3/4th of the marks if any 3 points are correct or relevant. Award 1/2nd of the marks if any 2 points are correct or relevant. Award 1/4th of the marks if any 1 point is correct or relevant. No marks will be awarded if the answer is completely incorrect.

Q. No.	Correct Answer/Rubric
20 A	Award full marks if student answers completely. 1. Transparent objects: The materials through which we can see clearly are called transparent materials. Example: Glass, clean water. 2. Translucent objects: The materials through which we can see but not clearly are called translucent materials. Example: Butter paper, frosted glass. 3. Opaque objects: The materials through which we cannot see at all are called opaque materials. Example: Wood, metal box. For each definition 2 marks (3x2=6m), For giving examples 2marks.
20 B	Award full marks if the answer is completely correct or relevant. The answer should contain - **Aim (1 mark)** To detect the presence of proteins in the given sample. **Material required (1 mark)** Food sample 10% sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution 1% copper(II) sulfate ($CuSO_4$) solution (freshly prepared) Test tube, dropper, test-tube holder **Procedure (4 marks)** Take a small quantity of a food item for testing. If the food you want to test is a solid, you first need to make a paste of it or powder it. Grind or mash a small quantity of the food item. Put some of this in a clean test tube, add 10 drops of water to it and shake the test tube. Now, using a dropper, add two drops of solution of copper sulphate and ten drops of solution of caustic soda to the test tube (Fig. 1.2). Shake well and let the test tube stand for a few minutes. **Observation (1 mark)** Purple/violet coloration of the solution. **Inference (1 mark)** Violet color = Proteins present No color change/blue only = Proteins absent Award 3/4th of the marks if any relevant 6 points are written Award 1/2nd of the marks if any 4 relevant points are written Award 1/4th of the marks if any 2 points are written. No marks will be awarded if the answer is completely incorrect.