

Q1 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What is the term for the amount of solute dissolved in a solvent?

- 1. Concentration
- 2. Diffusion
- 3. Saturation
- 4. Molarity

Q2 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What factor affects the movement of particles across a membrane during osmosis?

- 1. The color of the solution
- 2. The size of the container
- 3. The shape of the membrane
- 4. The concentration of water on each side

Q3 - Science - Physics: Solutions

Osmosis specifically refers to the diffusion of water across what?

- 1. An open space
- 2. A solid barrier
- 3. A semipermeable membrane
- 4. A vacuum

Q4 - Science - Physics: Solutions

Why does stirring a solution help dissolve a solute faster?

- 1. It turns the solute into a gas
- 2. It lowers the water temperature
- 3. It increases the solute's mass
- 4. It spreads the particles and increases contact between them



Q5 - Science - Physics: Solutions

Which of the following best describes diffusion?

- 1. The process of dissolving a solid in a liquid
- 2. The movement of water only
- 3. The movement of particles from high to low concentration
- 4. The separation of different substances in a mixture

Q6 - Science - Physics: Solutions

Which process involves the movement of particles from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration?

- 1. Diffusion
- 2. Osmosis
- 3. Filtration
- 4. Evaporation

Q7 - Science - Physics: Solutions

Which term describes a solution that cannot dissolve any more solute at a given temperature?

- 1. Dilute
- 2. Unsaturated
- 3. Supersaturated
- 4. Saturated

Q8 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What unit is commonly used to express concentration in chemistry?

- 1. Molarity
- 2. Molality
- 3. Parts per million
- 4. Percent composition

Q9 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What is the main difference between diffusion and osmosis?

- 1. Diffusion requires energy; osmosis does not
- 2. Osmosis involves water; diffusion involves any type of molecules
- 3. Osmosis moves particles from low to high concentration; diffusion does the opposite
- 4. Diffusion occurs only in gases; osmosis occurs only in liquids

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Q10 - Science - Physics: Solutions

Which factor does NOT affect the rate of diffusion?

- 1. Color of particles
- 2. Temperature
- 3. Particle size
- 4. Concentration gradient

Q11 - Science - Physics: Solutions

Which of the following increases the solubility of most solid solutes in water?

- 1. Decreasing the temperature
- 2. Increasing the temperature
- 3. Decreasing the pressure
- 4. Adding more solute

Q12 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What term describes a solution with a relatively low amount of solute?

- 1. Concentrated
- 2. Dilute
- 3. Saturated
- 4. Supersaturated

Q13 - Science - Physics: Solutions

In the context of solutions, what is a solute?

- 1. The substance that is dissolved
- 2. The substance that does the dissolving
- 3. The resulting mixture
- 4. The container holding the solution

Q14 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What happens to the diffusion rate when the concentration difference increases?

- 1. It stays the same
- 2. It decreases
- 3. It increases
- 4. It stops

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Q15 - Science - Physics: Solutions

What happens to the rate of diffusion when the temperature increases?

- 1. It stops completely
- 2. It decreases
- 3. It remains the same
- 4. It increases

Q16 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

Lichen life cycles involve a relationship between which two organisms?

- 1. Algae and fungi
- 2. Bacteria and fungi
- 3. Plants and fungi
- 4. Moss and fungi

Q17 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

Which of the following is an example of a primary consumer?

- 1. A tree
- 2. A lion
- 3. A mushroom
- 4. A rabbit

Q18 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

Which forest type requires careful conservation due to seasonal changes?

- 1. Desert
- 2. Rainforest
- 3. Temperate deciduous forest
- 4. Tundra

Q19 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

In parasitism, which organism benefits?

- 1. The host
- 2. The parasite
- 3. Both organisms
- 4. Neither organism

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Q20 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

What is the main reproductive structure of fungi?

- 1. Spores
- 2. Roots
- 3. Leaves
- 4. Seeds

Q21 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

How can grazing lands be balanced between use and conservation?

- 1. Removing all herbivores
- 2. Overgrazing
- 3. Burning all grass
- 4. Rotational grazing

Q22 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

Which gas do plants take in during photosynthesis?

- 1. Carbon dioxide
- 2. Oxygen
- 3. Nitrogen
- 4. Hydrogen

Q23 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

Why is overfishing a concern for ocean conservation?

- 1. It only affects large fish
- 2. It increases fish populations
- 3. It depletes fish populations faster than they can reproduce
- 4. It has no environmental impact

Q24 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

What is an ecosystem?

- 1. A community of interacting organisms and their environment
- 2. A single species in an area
- 3. A food chain



4. Only the non-living environment

Q25 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

How does a food web differ from a food chain?

- 1. A food web is shorter than a food chain
- 2. A food web shows multiple connections between organisms
- 3. A food web includes only herbivores
- 4. A food web shows only one path of energy

Q26 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

Which term describes a relationship where both species benefit?

- 1. Parasitism
- 2. Mutualism
- 3. Commensalism
- 4. Predation

Q27 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

Which of the following represents a correct food chain?

- 1. Grass Rabbit Fox
- 2. Rabbit Grass Fox
- 3. Fox Rabbit Grass
- 4. Grass Fox Rabbit

Q28 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

Why are decomposers important in an ecosystem?

- 1. They produce their own food
- 2. They break down dead material and recycle nutrients
- 3. They hunt herbivores
- 4. They compete with plants for sunlight

Q29 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

What is ecological succession?

1. A predator-prey relationship

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- 2. A sudden extinction of a species
- 3. A gradual change in ecosystems over time
- 4. A type of symbiosis

Q30 - Science - Ecology and Conservation

Which human activity threatens freshwater ecosystems the most?

- 1. Urban gardening
- 2. Farming
- 3. Recycling
- 4. Pollution

Q31 - Science - Physics

What is the formula to calculate speed?

- 1. Speed = Distance / Time
- 2. Speed = Time / Distance
- 3. Speed = Distance * Time
- 4. Speed = Distance + Time

Q32 - Science - Physics

If two forces acting on an object are equal and opposite, what is the net force?

- 1.5 N
- 2. 10 N
- 3. 100 N
- 4.0 N

Q33 - Science - Physics

What is the SI unit of speed?

- 1. meters per second (m/s)
- 2. kilometers per hour (km/h)
- 3. miles per hour (mph)
- 4. meters per minute (m/min)



Q34 - Science - Physics

Which scenario best describes an unbalanced force?

- 1. A car driving at constant speed
- 2. A book resting on a table
- 3. A moving car coming to a stop
- 4. A ball sitting still on the ground

Q35 - Science - Physics

If an object is moving at a constant speed in a straight line, what is its acceleration?

- 1. 0 m/s
- 2. 10 m/s
- 3.5 m/s
- 4.1 m/s

Q36 - Science - Physics

What force causes objects to fall to the ground?

- 1. Air resistance
- 2. Friction
- 3. Magnetism
- 4. Gravity

Q37 - Science - Physics

A person pushes a box, but it doesnt move. What force is opposing the push?

- 1. Inertia
- 2. Gravity
- 3. Friction
- 4. Centripetal force

Q38 - Science - Physics

If an object has more mass, what happens to its acceleration when the same force is applied?

- 1. It decreases
- 2. It increases
- 3. It stays the same
- 4. It becomes zero



Q39 - Science - Physics

How do you calculate distance when speed and time are known?

- 1. Distance = Speed / Time
- 2. Distance = Speed Time
- 3. Distance = Time / Speed
- 4. Distance = Speed + Time

Q40 - Science - Physics

If a car speeds up from 20 m/s to 30 m/s in 5 seconds, what is its acceleration?

- 1. 2 m/s
- 2.5 m/s
- 3. 10 m/s
- 4. 15 m/s

Q41 - Science - Physics

A train moves at 50 m/s for 10 seconds. How far does it travel?

- 1.50 meters
- 2. 500 meters
- 3. 10 meters
- 4. 5000 meters

Q42 - Science - Physics

If a car travels 120 km in 2 hours, what is its speed?

- 1. 60 km/h
- 2. 120 km/h
- 3. 40 km/h
- 4. 80 km/h

Q43 - Science - Physics

How do you calculate time when speed and distance are known?

- 1. Time = Speed / Distance
- 2. Time = Distance / Speed
- 3. Time = Distance Speed
- 4. Time = Speed + Distance

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Q44 - Science - Physics

Which force keeps objects moving in a circular path?

- 1. Frictional force
- 2. Gravitational force
- 3. Centripetal force
- 4. Magnetic force

Q45 - Science - Physics

What happens to an object if no external force is applied to it?

- 1. It changes direction
- 2. It stops moving
- 3. It speeds up
- 4. It continues moving at the same speed or stays at rest

Q46 - Science - Geology

Which type of rock is formed from the cooling and solidification of magma or lava?

- 1. Igneous
- 2. Sedimentary
- 3. Metamorphic
- 4. Fossil

Q47 - Science - Geology

The theory that explains the movement of Earth's lithospheric plates is called what?

- 1. Rock Cycle
- 2. Continental Drift
- 3. Seafloor Spreading
- 4. Plate Tectonics

Q48 - Science - Geology

Which type of boundary occurs when two tectonic plates move away from each other?

- 1. Transform
- 2. Convergent
- 3. Divergent
- 4. Subduction

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Q49 - Science - Geology

Fossils are most commonly found in which type of rock?

- 1. Sedimentary
- 2. Igneous
- 3. Metamorphic
- 4. Magma

Q50 - Science - Geology

What is the name of the supercontinent that existed about 300 million years ago?

- 1. Gondwana
- 2. Pangaea
- 3. Laurasia
- 4. Eurasia

Q51 - Science - Geology

What is the process called when existing rocks are changed by heat and pressure?

- 1. Metamorphism
- 2. Erosion
- 3. Sedimentation
- 4. Weathering

Q52 - Science - Geology

What is the main cause of earthquakes?

- 1. Volcanic eruptions
- 2. Erosion
- 3. Movement of tectonic plates
- 4. Heavy rainfall

Q53 - Science - Geology

Which layer of the Earth lies directly beneath the crust?

1. Outer Core



- 2. Mantle
- 3. Inner Core
- 4. Lithosphere

Q54 - Science - Geology

What is the process called when existing rocks are changed by heat and pressure?

- 1. Metamorphism
- 2. Erosion
- 3. Sedimentation
- 4. Weathering

Q55 - Science - Geology

The continuous process by which rocks are created, changed, destroyed, and formed again is known as what?

- 1. Plate Tectonics
- 2. The Rock Cycle
- 3. Erosion Cycle
- 4. Fossilization

Q56 - Science - Geology

What is the process called when rocks are broken down by wind, water, or ice?

- 1. Deposition
- 2. Erosion
- 3. Weathering
- 4. Cementation

Q57 - Science - Geology

Which layer of the Earth is composed primarily of solid iron and nickel?

- 1. Crust
- 2. Outer Core
- 3. Mantle
- 4. Inner Core



Q58 - Science - Geology

What do you call molten rock when it is beneath the Earth's surface?

- 1. Basalt
- 2. Lava
- 3. Magma
- 4. Ash

Q59 - Science - Geology

What type of rock is formed from existing rocks that are changed by heat and pressure?

- 1. Sedimentary
- 2. Metamorphic
- 3. Igneous
- 4. Fossilized

Q60 - Science - Geology

What process describes the transformation of sediment into sedimentary rock through compaction and cementation?

- 1. Weathering
- 2. Metamorphism
- 3. Erosion
- 4. Lithification

Q61 - Science - Biochemistry

Which macromolecule is the primary source of energy for living organisms?

- 1. Carbohydrates
- 2. Proteins
- 3. Lipids
- 4. Nucleic acids

Q62 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the smallest unit of life?

- 1. Organ
- 2. Molecule
- 3. Atom
- 4. Cell

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Q63 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the main function of lipids in the body?

- 1. Energy storage
- 2. Genetic information
- 3. Catalyzing reactions
- 4. Transporting oxygen

Q64 - Science - Biochemistry

What pigment is responsible for the green color in plants?

- 1. Hemoglobin
- 2. Chlorophyll
- 3. Melanin
- 4. Carotene

Q65 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the primary function of ATP in the cell?

- 1. Build cell structures
- 2. Provide genetic instructions
- 3. Store and transfer energy
- 4. Transport oxygen

Q66 - Science - Biochemistry

What process do cells use to convert glucose into energy?

- 1. Cellular respiration
- 2. Photosynthesis
- 3. Fermentation
- 4. Glycolysis

Q67 - Science - Biochemistry

Which macromolecule is primarily responsible for building and repairing body tissues?

- 1. Nucleic acids
- 2. Carbohydrates
- 3. Lipids
- 4. Proteins

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Q68 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the primary function of the nucleus in a cell?

- 1. Produces energy
- 2. Stores genetic information
- 3. Synthesizes proteins
- 4. Packages molecules

Q69 - Science - Biochemistry

Which organelle is known as the "powerhouse" of the cell?

- 1. Mitochondria
- 2. Nucleus
- 3. Ribosome
- 4. Endoplasmic reticulum

Q70 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the process by which plants make their own food?

- 1. Fermentation
- 2. Respiration
- 3. Photosynthesis
- 4. Digestion

Q71 - Science - Biochemistry

What type of bond holds water molecules together?

- 1. Hydrogen bond
- 2. Ionic bond
- 3. Covalent bond
- 4. Peptide bond

Q72 - Science - Biochemistry

Which structure is found only in plant cells and not in animal cells?

- 1. Mitochondria
- 2. Cell wall
- 3. Nucleus
- 4. Ribosome

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Q73 - Science - Biochemistry

Which macromolecule carries genetic information in cells?

- 1. Nucleic acids
- 2. Carbohydrates
- 3. Proteins
- 4. Lipids

Q74 - Science - Biochemistry

What element is found in all organic molecules?

- 1. Hydrogen
- 2. Oxygen
- 3. Carbon
- 4. Nitrogen

Q75 - Science - Biochemistry

What is the role of enzymes in biological reactions?

- 1. Change reaction products
- 2. Slow down reactions
- 3. Stop reactions completely
- 4. Speed up reactions

Q76 - Science - Physics: Energy

What type of energy is stored in an object due to its position above the ground?

- 1. Kinetic energy
- 2. Gravitational potential energy
- 3. Thermal energy
- 4. Chemical energy

Q77 - Science - Physics: Energy

What is the process called when energy changes from one form to another?

- 1. Energy transformation
- 2. Energy conservation
- 3. Energy dissipation
- 4. Energy storage

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Q78 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which graph is commonly used to identify patterns in kinetic energy?

- 1. Bar graph
- 2. Line graph
- 3. Pie chart
- 4. Scatter plot

Q79 - Science - Physics: Energy

How does heat typically flow between objects?

- 1. From colder to hotter objects
- 2. From hotter to colder objects
- 3. Equally between objects
- 4. It doesn't flow between objects

Q80 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which factor does NOT affect an object's thermal energy?

- 1. Temperature
- 2. Mass
- 3. Volume
- 4. Color

Q81 - Science - Physics: Energy

What happens to an object's potential energy as it falls to the ground?

- 1. It increases
- 2. It stays the same
- 3. It decreases
- 4. It turns into sound energy

Q82 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which form of energy is stored in food and fuel?

- 1. Thermal energy
- 2. Chemical energy
- 3. Electrical energy
- 4. Sound energy

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Q83 - Science - Physics: Energy

What is the main source of energy for the Earth?

- 1. Wind
- 2. The Moon
- 3. The Sun
- 4. The Ocean

Q84 - Science - Physics: Energy

What type of energy transformation occurs in a toaster?

- 1. Electrical to thermal
- 2. Chemical to mechanical
- 3. Kinetic to electrical
- 4. Thermal to sound

Q85 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which of the following is an example of mechanical energy?

- 1. A moving car
- 2. A glowing light bulb
- 3. A hot cup of tea
- 4. A loudspeaker playing music

Q86 - Science - Physics: Energy

What type of energy is produced by the vibration of particles?

- 1. Light energy
- 2. Thermal energy
- 3. Sound energy
- 4. Electrical energy

Q87 - Science - Physics: Energy

What is the best example of thermal energy transfer by radiation?

- 1. Heat from a campfire warming your hands
- 2. A pot heating on a stove
- 3. Hot soup warming a spoon inside it
- 4. Boiling water rising and falling in a pot

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Q88 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which of the following is NOT an example of energy transformation?

- 1. A battery powering a flashlight
- 2. A ball resting on the ground
- 3. A solar panel generating electricity
- 4. A wind turbine producing power

Q89 - Science - Physics: Energy

Which factor most affects an object's kinetic energy?

- 1. Its temperature
- 2. Its height
- 3. Its speed
- 4. Its shape

Q90 - Science - Physics: Energy

Why does a metal spoon feel colder than a wooden spoon at room temperature?

- 1. Metal absorbs more heat than wood
- 2. Metal conducts heat away from your hand faster than wood
- 3. Wood generates heat on its own
- 4. The wooden spoon is actually colder

Q91 - Science - Science 6

What process in the water cycle turns liquid water into gas?

- 1. Condensation
- 2. Evaporation
- 3. Precipitation
- 4. Freezing

Q92 - Science - Science - Science 6

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of vertebrates?

- 1. Being warm-blooded
- 2. Having a backbone
- 3. Having an exoskeleton
- 4. Having a nervous system

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Q93 - Science - Science 6

Which planet is known as the Red Planet?

- 1. Venus
- 2. Mars
- 3. Jupiter
- 4. Saturn

Q94 - Science - Science - Science 6

What force pulls objects toward Earths center?

- 1. Friction
- 2. Gravity
- 3. Magnetism
- 4. Inertia

Q95 - Science - Science 6

What type of energy is stored in food?

- 1. Chemical energy
- 2. Kinetic energy
- 3. Thermal energy
- 4. Nuclear energy

Q96 - Science - Science - Science 6

What gas do plants take in for photosynthesis?

- 1. Oxygen
- 2. Carbon Dioxide
- 3. Nitrogen
- 4. Hydrogen

Q97 - Science - Science 6

What type of energy is passed along a food chain?

- 1. Light energy
- 2. Sound energy
- 3. Chemical energy
- 4. Electrical energy

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Q98 - Science - Science - Science 6

What is a producer in an ecosystem?

- 1. A plant that makes its own food
- 2. An animal that eats plants
- 3. A predator at the top of the food chain
- 4. A decomposer that breaks down waste

Q99 - Science - Science - Science 6

Which organ pumps blood throughout the body?

- 1. Brain
- 2. Lungs
- 3. Heart
- 4. Liver

Q100 - Science - Science 6

What state of matter has a definite shape and volume?

- 1. Solid
- 2. Liquid
- 3. Gas
- 4. Plasma

Q101 - Science - Science 6

What do decomposers do in an ecosystem?

- 1. Produce oxygen
- 2. Break down dead material
- 3. Make food
- 4. Hunt for prey

Q102 - Science - Science 6

What material is a good conductor of electricity?

- 1. Plastic
- 2. Wood
- 3. Copper
- 4. Rubber

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Q103 - Science - Science 6

Why do arctic animals have thick fur?

- 1. To swim faster
- 2. To keep warm
- 3. To attract mates
- 4. To camouflage

Q104 - Science - Science 6

What is the main criterion used to classify living organisms?

- 1. Their size
- 2. Their color
- 3. Their ability to move
- 4. Their cell structure

Q105 - Science - Science 6

Which principle explains how airplane wings generate lift?

- 1. Bernoullis Principle
- 2. Newtons Third Law
- 3. Archimedes' Principle
- 4. Pascals Law

Q106 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which organ is primarily responsible for gas exchange in the human respiratory system?

- 1. Lungs
- 2. Heart
- 3. Liver
- 4. Kidneys

Q107 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which organ produces insulin to regulate blood sugar levels?

- 1. Heart
- 2. Liver
- 3. Kidneys
- 4. Pancreas

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Q108 - Science - Physiology and genes

What is the main function of the human digestive system?

- 1. To break down food into nutrients
- 2. To pump blood throughout the body
- 3. To filter waste from the blood
- 4. To transmit nerve signals

Q109 - Science - Physiology and genes

What is the role of the nervous system in the body?

- 1. Produce energy
- 2. Break down food
- 3. Send electrical signals
- 4. Maintain balance

Q110 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which organ is known for detoxifying chemicals and metabolizing drugs in the human body?

- 1. Liver
- 2. Heart
- 3. Brain
- 4. Stomach

Q111 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which process explains how organisms better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring?

- 1. Photosynthesis
- 2. Natural selection
- 3. Cell division
- 4. Growth

Q112 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which part of the brain is primarily responsible for processing visual information?

- 1. Occipital lobe
- 2. Frontal lobe
- 3. Parietal lobe
- 4. Temporal lobe



Q113 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which process leads to genetic variation by combining DNA from two parents?

- 1. Cloning
- 2. Asexual reproduction
- 3. Mitosis
- 4. Sexual reproduction

Q114 - Science - Physiology and genes

What term describes the observable characteristics of an organism resulting from the interaction of its genotype with the environment?

- 1. Phenotype
- 2. Genotype
- 3. Allele
- 4. Chromosome

Q115 - Science - Physiology and genes

- 1. What are the building blocks of proteins, encoded by sequences of three nucleotides in DNA? Fatty acids
- 2. Amino acids
- 3. Monosaccharides
- 4. Nucleotides

Q116 - Science - Physiology and genes

Which body system is responsible for transporting nutrients, gases, and waste products?

- 1. Nervous system
- 2. Digestive system
- 3. Circulatory system
- 4. Respiratory system

Q117 - Science - Physiology and genes

What tool is used to predict the possible genetic outcomes of offspring from a particular cross?

- 1. Food web
- 2. Venn diagram
- 3. Periodic table
- 4. Punnett square



Q118 - Science - Physiology and genes

What term describes a change in the DNA sequence that can lead to variations in traits?

- 1. Transcription
- 2. Mutation
- 3. Translation
- 4. Replication

Q119 - Science - Physiology and genes

What is the function of red blood cells in the human body?

- 1. Transmit genetic information
- 2. Fight infections
- 3. Transport oxygen
- 4. Store nutrients

Q120 - Science - Physiology and genes

In genetics, which type of allele masks the effect of another allele when present?

- 1. Incomplete dominant
- 2. Recessive
- 3. Co-dominant
- 4. Dominant

Q121 - Science - Astronomy

What celestial body does the Moon orbit?

- 1. Earth
- 2. Sun
- 3. Mars
- 4. Venus

Q122 - Science - Astronomy

What season is it in the Southern Hemisphere when it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere?

- 1. Summer
- 2. Spring
- 3. Autumn
- 4. Winter

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Q123 - Science - Astronomy

Which planet is the farthest from the Sun?

- 1. Pluto
- 2. Uranus
- 3. Neptune
- 4. Saturn

Q124 - Science - Astronomy

What force keeps the Earth in orbit around the Sun?

- 1. Gravity
- 2. Magnetism
- 3. Electric Force
- 4. Friction

Q125 - Science - Astronomy

How many main phases does the Moon have?

- 1.4
- 2.8
- 3.6
- 4. 12

Q126 - Science - Astronomy

How long does it take for the Moon to complete one orbit around Earth?

- 1. About 27 days
- 2. 7 days
- 3. 365 days
- 4. 24 hours

Q127 - Science - Astronomy

Which planet has the most prominent ring system?

- 1. Jupiter
- 2. Neptune
- 3. Saturn
- 4. Uranus

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Q128 - Science - Astronomy

What causes the different phases of the Moon?

- 1. The Moon's position relative to the Sun and Earth
- 2. Clouds covering the Moon
- 3. The Moon changing shape
- 4. The Earth's rotation

Q129 - Science - Astronomy

Why do we have seasons on Earth?

- 1. Moon's orbit
- 2. The distance from the Sun
- 3. Changes in gravity
- 4. Earth's tilt on its axis

Q130 - Science - Astronomy

Which planet has the hottest surface temperature?

- 1. Venus
- 2. Mercury
- 3. Mars
- 4. Jupiter

Q131 - Science - Astronomy

What phase is the Moon in when it is fully illuminated?

- 1. New Moon
- 2. Full Moon
- 3. Crescent Moon
- 4. Half Moon

Q132 - Science - Astronomy

During which season does the Northern Hemisphere receive the most direct sunlight?

- 1. Autumn
- 2. Winter
- 3. Spring
- 4. Summer

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Q133 - Science - Astronomy

What is the phase of the Moon when it is completely dark?

- 1. Full Moon
- 2. New Moon
- 3. First Quarter
- 4. Last Quarter

Q134 - Science - Astronomy

Which planet is known as the Red Planet?

- 1. Venus
- 2. Jupiter
- 3. Mars
- 4. Saturn

Q135 - Science - Astronomy

Which planet has the largest storm in the solar system?

- 1. Mars
- 2. Earth
- 3. Jupiter
- 4. Neptune

Q136 - Science - Units and measurement

What is the basic unit of length in the metric system?

- 1. Meter
- 2. Kilogram
- 3. Liter
- 4. Celsius

Q137 - Science - Units and measurement

Which unit is used to measure pressure?

- 1. Kelvin
- 2. Joule
- 3. Watt
- 4. Pascal

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Q138 - Science - Units and measurement

Which unit is	used to measure	the volume	of a liquid?
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- 1. Newton
- 2. Gram
- 3. Liter
- 4. Joule

Q139 - Science - Units and measurement

Which unit would you use to measure the mass of a textbook?

- 1. Gram
- 2. Meter
- 3. Liter
- 4. Newton

Q140 - Science - Units and measurement

Which unit is used to measure force?

- 1. Pascal
- 2. Joule
- 3. Watt
- 4. Newton

Q141 - Science - Units and measurement

How many meters are there in a kilometer?

- 1. 100
- 2.1000
- 3. 10
- 4. 1

Q142 - Science - Units and measurement

How many millimeters are there in one centimeter?

- 1. 10
- 2.100
- 3. 1
- 4.1000

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Q143 - Science - Units and measurement

What is the standard unit of speed in the metric system?

- 1. Miles per hour
- 2. Kilometers per hour
- 3. Meters per second
- 4. Feet per second

Q144 - Science - Units and measurement

What unit is used to measure electrical resistance?

- 1. Ohm
- 2. Watt
- 3. Volt
- 4. Joule

Q145 - Science - Units and measurement

Which unit is used to measure electric current?

- 1. Volt
- 2. Ampere
- 3. Ohm
- 4. Coulomb

Q146 - Science - Units and measurement

Which temperature scale is commonly used in most countries around the world?

- 1. Celsius
- 2. Fahrenheit
- 3. Kelvin
- 4. Rankine

Q147 - Science - Units and measurement

What instrument is used to measure mass?

- 1. Thermometer
- 2. Balance
- 3. Barometer
- 4. Ruler

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Q148 - Science - Units and measurement

What	is	the	SI	unit	$\cap f$	tim	മു
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- 1. Hour
- 2. Minute
- 3. Second
- 4. Day

Q149 - Science - Units and measurement

What instrument is used to measure temperature?

- 1. Hygrometer
- 2. Barometer
- 3. Anemometer
- 4. Thermometer

Q150 - Science - Units and measurement

What is the SI unit of energy?

- 1. Newton
- 2. Joule
- 3. Watt
- 4. Volt

Q151 - Science - Meteorology and climate

What is the primary focus of meteorology?

- 1. The study of rocks
- 2. The study of weather and atmospheric conditions
- 3. The study of oceans
- 4. The study of space

Q152 - Science - Meteorology and climate

Which process in the water cycle involves water vapor cooling and changing into liquid form?

- 1. Evaporation
- 2. Condensation
- 3. Precipitation
- 4. Transpiration

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Q153 - Science - Meteorology and climate

How is a desert climate typically characterized?

- 1. High humidity and frequent rainfall
- 2. Low humidity and minimal rainfall
- 3. Mild temperatures and moderate rainfall

Q154 - Science - Meteorology and climate

What defines an air mass?

- 1. A body of air with uniform temperature and humidity
- 2. A large area of high pressure
- 3. A region with frequent thunderstorms
- 4. A zone where two weather fronts meet

Q155 - Science - Meteorology and climate

Which gas is primarily responsible for the greenhouse effect?

- 1. Oxygen
- 2. Nitrogen
- 3. Carbon dioxide
- 4. Argon

Q156 - Science - Meteorology and climate

What is the process by which water from plants is released into the atmosphere?

- 1. Transpiration
- 2. Evaporation
- 3. Condensation
- 4. Precipitation

Q157 - Science - Meteorology and climate

Which climate zone is characterized by cold temperatures and ice-covered landscapes?

- 1. Tropical
- 2. Temperate
- 3. Polar
- 4. Desert

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Q158 - Science - Meteorology and climate

What term describes the boundary between two different air masses?

- 1. Front
- 2. Cyclone
- 3. Anticyclone
- 4. Isobar

Q159 - Science - Meteorology and climate

Which layer of the atmosphere is closest to Earth's surface?

- 1. Stratosphere
- 2. Troposphere
- 3. Mesosphere
- 4. Exosphere

Q160 - Science - Meteorology and climate

What type of cloud is typically associated with thunderstorms?

- 1. Cirrus
- 2. Cumulonimbus
- 3. Stratus
- 4. Nimbostratus

Q161 - Science - Meteorology and climate

What instrument is used to measure atmospheric pressure?

- 1. Barometer
- 2. Thermometer
- 3. Anemometer
- 4. Hygrometer

Q162 - Science - Meteorology and climate

Which global wind pattern affects weather in the United States?

- 1. Trade winds
- 2. Jet stream
- 3. Monsoon winds
- 4. Polar easterlies



Q163 - Science - Meteorology and climate

What is the term for a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall?

- 1. Flood
- 2. Hurricane
- 3. Drought
- 4. Tornado

Q164 - Science - Meteorology and climate

Which factor has the greatest effect on Earth's climate?

- 1. Latitude
- 2. Ocean tides
- 3. Earth's magnetic field
- 4. Moon phases

Q165 - Science - Meteorology and climate

What type of front forms when a warm air mass moves over a cold air mass?

- 1. Cold front
- 2. Warm front
- 3. Occluded front
- 4. Stationary front

Q166 - Science - The Scientific process

What is the first step in the scientific method?

- 1. Formulating a hypothesis
- 2. Conducting an experiment
- 3. Making observations
- 4. Asking a question

Q167 - Science - The Scientific process

In an experiment, which group does not receive the treatment and is used for comparison?

- 1. Control group
- 2. Experimental group
- 3. Independent group
- 4. Dependent group

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Q168 - Science - The Scientific process

Which of the following is a testable statement in the scientific method?

- 1. Observation
- 2. Hypothesis
- 3. Theory
- 4. Conclusion

Q169 - Science - The Scientific process

Why is it important to repeat experiments?

- 1. To ensure accuracy
- 2. To get different results
- 3. To change the hypothesis
- 4. To make it harder

Q170 - Science - The Scientific process

Which variable is observed and measured during an experiment?

- 1. Independent variable
- 2. Dependent variable
- 3. Controlled variable
- 4. Manipulated variable

Q171 - Science - The Scientific process

What is the variable called that is changed or manipulated in an experiment?

- 1. Independent variable
- 2. Dependent variable
- 3. Controlled variable
- 4. Responding variable

Q172 - Science - The Scientific process

What is the term for a factor that remains constant throughout an experiment?

- 1. Variable
- 2. Control
- 3. Constant
- 4. Independent

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Q173 - Science - The Scientific process

Which step of the scientific method involves analyzing data to reach a conclusion?

- 1. Experimentation
- 2. Observation
- 3. Hypothesis
- 4. Data analysis

Q174 - Science - The Scientific process

What is the purpose of having a control group in an experiment?

- 1. To test the effect of the independent variable
- 2. To serve as a standard for comparison
- 3. To receive the experimental treatment
- 4. To ensure the experiment is valid

Q175 - Science - The Scientific process

What should a scientist do after forming a hypothesis?

- 1. Conduct an experiment
- 2. Publish results
- 3. Ignore it
- 4. Make a guess

Q176 - Science - The Scientific process

Which tool is used to magnify tiny objects in scientific investigations?

- 1. Telescope
- 2. Microscope
- 3. Ruler
- 4. Beaker

Q177 - Science - The Scientific process

What do scientists use to record and organize data?

- 1. Notebook
- 2. Graph
- 3. Both A and B
- 4. None of the above

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Q178 - Science - The Scientific process

What happens if an experiment does not support the hypothesis?

- 1. The hypothesis is rejected or revised
- 2. The experiment is wrong
- 3. The scientist failed
- 4. The hypothesis is always correct

Q179 - Science - The Scientific process

Which of the following is a testable statement in the scientific method?

- 1. Observation
- 2. Hypothesis
- 3. Theory
- 4. Conclusion

Q180 - Science - The Scientific process

Which tool is commonly used to measure liquid volume in a laboratory?

- 1. Graduated cylinder
- 2. Thermometer
- 3. Balance scale
- 4. Microscope

Q181 - Science - Engineering practices

What is the first step in the engineering-design process?

- 1. Define the problem
- 2. Test the solution
- 3. Develop a prototype
- 4. Communicate results

Q182 - Science - Engineering practices

What does optimize mean in engineering?

- 1. To make the best possible design within given limits
- 2. To avoid making improvements
- 3. To create as many versions as possible
- 4. To ignore test results



Q183 - Science - Engineering practices

What is a prototype in the engineering-design process?

- 1. A preliminary model of a product
- 2. The final version of a product
- 3. A marketing plan for a product
- 4. A user manual for a product

Q184 - Science - Engineering practices

Why is it important to document the engineering-design process?

- 1. To track changes and improvements
- 2. To ensure no one else can use the design
- 3. To make the process more complicated
- 4. To avoid following any steps

Q185 - Science - Engineering practices

Which of the following is NOT a step in the engineering-design process?

- 1. Brainstorming solutions
- 2. Defining the problem
- 3. Ignoring constraints
- 4. Testing prototypes

Q186 - Science - Engineering practices

How does using data from tests help in the engineering-design process?

- 1. It helps in refining and improving the design
- 2. It makes the design look more attractive
- 3. It increases the cost of the design
- 4. It reduces the need for brainstorming

Q187 - Science - Engineering practices

- 1. What is the purpose of brainstorming in the engineering-design process? To finalize the best solution
- 2. To generate a wide range of possible solutions
- 3. To test the prototype
- 4. To define the problem

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Q188 - Science - Engineering practices

Why do engineers build multiple prototypes?

- 1. To test different design ideas
- 2. To avoid making final decisions
- 3. To slow down the process
- 4. To waste materials

Q189 - Science - Engineering practices

Why is teamwork important in the engineering-design process?

- 1. It makes the process take longer
- 2. It allows engineers to collaborate and improve ideas
- 3. It ensures only one idea is considered
- 4. It eliminates the need for problem-solving

Q190 - Science - Engineering practices

Which of the following is an example of a constraint in engineering?

- 1. Limited materials available
- 2. Conducting research
- 3. Brainstorming ideas
- 4. Testing a prototype

Q191 - Science - Engineering practices

What is the role of failure in the engineering-design process?

- 1. Failure means starting over completely
- 2. Failure provides valuable learning opportunities
- 3. Failure should always be avoided
- 4. Failure has no impact on design improvements

Q192 - Science - Engineering practices

What happens after a prototype is tested?

- 1. The design is improved based on test results
- 2. The prototype is thrown away
- 3. The prototype is immediately mass-produced
- 4. No changes are made to the design

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Q193 - Science - Engineering practices

Why is it important to test and compare engineering-design solutions?

- 1. To find the most cost-effective solution
- 2. To determine which solution looks the best
- 3. To see which solution is the most popular
- 4. To identify the solution with the most features

Q194 - Science - Engineering practices

Which of the following best describes a trade-off in engineering?

- 1. Sacrificing one benefit to gain another
- 2. Ignoring cost limitations
- 3. Choosing the most expensive option
- 4. Keeping all design features

Q195 - Science - Engineering practices

What is an example of an ethical concern in engineering?

- 1. Ensuring safety in product design
- 2. Keeping test results secret
- 3. Ignoring environmental impact
- 4. Making a design as expensive as possible

Q196 - Science - Chemistry

What is the smallest unit of an element that retains the properties of that element?

- 1. Atom
- 2. Molecule
- Compound
- 4. Mixture

Q197 - Science - Chemistry

What happens to the temperature of a substance during a phase change?

- 1. Becomes zero
- 2. Increases
- 3. Decreases
- 4. Stays the same

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Q198 - Science - Chemistry

Which particle in an atom has a positive charge?

- 1. Proton
- 2. Neutron
- 3. Electron
- 4. Photon

Q199 - Science - Chemistry

What is the chemical symbol for water?

- 1. 02
- 2. H2O
- 3. CO2
- 4. NaCl

Q200 - Science - Chemistry

Which element is known as the 'building block of life'?

- 1. Nitrogen
- 2. Oxygen
- 3. Hydrogen
- 4. Carbon

Q201 - Science - Chemistry

What type of bond is formed when atoms share electrons?

- 1. Covalent
- 2. Ionic
- 3. Metallic
- 4. Hydrogen

Q202 - Science - Chemistry

Which gas is essential for human respiration?

- 1. Nitrogen
- 2. Carbon Dioxide
- 3. Oxygen
- 4. Hydrogen

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Q203 - Science - Chemistry

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Which	of the	tollowing	substances	าร ล	compound?
* * 1 11011	01 1110	10110 1111119	oubola 1000	10 G	compound.

- 1. Water
- 2. Oxygen
- 3. Gold
- 4. Iron

Q204 - Science - Chemistry

Which of the following is a chemical change?

- 1. Melting of ice
- 2. Rusting of iron
- 3. Tearing of paper
- 4. Boiling water

Q205 - Science - Chemistry

What is the charge of an electron?

- 1. Neutral
- 2. Positive
- 3. Negative
- 4. No charge

Q206 - Science - Chemistry

What is the pH value of a neutral substance?

- 1.0
- 2.7
- 3. 14
- 4. 1

Q207 - Science - Chemistry

Which state of matter has a definite shape and volume?

- 1. Solid
- 2. Liquid
- 3. Gas
- 4. Plasma

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Q208 - Science - Chemistry

What is the most abundant gas in Earth's atmosphere?

- 1. Carbon Dioxide
- 2. Oxygen
- 3. Nitrogen
- 4. Argon

Q209 - Science - Chemistry

What is the process called when a solid turns directly into a gas?

- 1. Freezing
- 2. Evaporation
- 3. Condensation
- 4. Sublimation

Q210 - Science - Chemistry

Which of the following is an example of a mixture?

- 1. Salt
- 2. Water
- 3. Air
- 4. Gold



Answer Key

Q1: Concentration

Q2: The concentration of water on each side

Q3: A semipermeable membrane

Q4: It spreads the particles and increases contact between them

Q5: The movement of particles from high to low concentration

Q6: Diffusion

Q7: Saturated

Q8: Molarity

Q9: Osmosis involves water; diffusion involves any type of molecules

Q10: Color of particles

Q11: Increasing the temperature

Q12: Dilute

Q13: The substance that is dissolved

Q14: It increases

Q15: It increases

Q16: Algae and fungi

Q17: A rabbit

Q18: Temperate deciduous forest

Q19: The parasite

Q20: Spores

Q21: Rotational grazing

Q22: Carbon dioxide

Q23: It depletes fish populations faster than they can reproduce

Q24: A community of interacting organisms and their environment

Q25: A food web shows multiple connections between organisms

Q26: Mutualism

Q27: Grass Rabbit Fox

Q28: They break down dead material and recycle nutrients

Q29: A gradual change in ecosystems over time

Q30: Pollution

Q31: Speed = Distance / Time

Q32: 0 N

Q33: meters per second (m/s)



Q34: A moving car coming to a stop Q35: 0 m/s Q36: Gravity Q37: Friction Q38: It decreases Q39: Distance = Speed Time Q40: 2 m/s Q41: 500 meters Q42: 60 km/h Q43: Time = Distance / Speed Q44: Centripetal force Q45: It continues moving at the same speed or stays at rest Q46: Igneous Q47: Plate Tectonics Q48: Divergent Q49: Sedimentary Q50: Pangaea Q51: Metamorphism Q52: Movement of tectonic plates Q53: Mantle Q54: Metamorphism Q55: The Rock Cycle Q56: Weathering Q57: Inner Core Q58: Magma Q59: Metamorphic Q60: Lithification Q61: Carbohydrates Q62: Cell Q63: Energy storage Q64: Chlorophyll Q65: Store and transfer energy Q66: Cellular respiration Q67: Proteins

Q68: Stores genetic information



Q69: Mitochondria Q70: Photosynthesis Q71: Hydrogen bond

Q72: Cell wall

Q73: Nucleic acids

Q74: Carbon

Q75: Speed up reactions

Q76: Gravitational potential energy

Q77: Energy transformation

Q78: Line graph

Q79: From hotter to colder objects

Q80: Color

Q81: It decreases

Q82: Chemical energy

Q83: The Sun

Q84: Electrical to thermal

Q85: A moving car

Q86: Sound energy

Q87: Heat from a campfire warming your hands

Q88: A ball resting on the ground

Q89: Its speed

Q90: Metal conducts heat away from your hand faster than wood

Q91: Evaporation

Q92: Being warm-blooded

Q93: Mars

Q94: Gravity

Q95: Chemical energy

Q96: Carbon Dioxide

Q97: Chemical energy

Q98: A plant that makes its own food

Q99: Heart

Q100: Solid

Q101: Break down dead material

Q102: Copper

Q103: To keep warm



Q104: Their cell structure Q105: Bernoullis Principle Q106: Lungs Q107: Pancreas Q108: To break down food into nutrients Q109: Send electrical signals Q110: Liver Q111: Natural selection Q112: Occipital lobe Q113: Sexual reproduction Q114: Phenotype Q115: Amino acids Q116: Circulatory system Q117: Punnett square Q118: Mutation Q119: Transport oxygen Q120: Dominant Q121: Earth Q122: Winter Q123: Neptune Q124: Gravity Q125: 8 Q126: About 27 days Q127: Saturn Q128: The Moon's position relative to the Sun and Earth Q129: Earth's tilt on its axis Q130: Venus Q131: Full Moon Q132: Summer Q133: New Moon Q134: Mars Q135: Jupiter Q136: Meter Q137: Pascal

Q138: Liter



Q139: Gram Q140: Newton Q141: 1000 Q142: 10 Q143: Meters per second Q144: Ohm Q145: Ampere Q146: Celsius Q147: Balance Q148: Second Q149: Thermometer Q150: Joule Q151: The study of weather and atmospheric conditions Q152: Condensation Q153: Low humidity and minimal rainfall Q154: A body of air with uniform temperature and humidity Q155: Carbon dioxide Q156: Transpiration Q157: Polar Q158: Front Q159: Troposphere Q160: Cumulonimbus Q161: Barometer Q162: Jet stream Q163: Drought Q164: Latitude Q165: Warm front Q166: Asking a question Q167: Control group Q168: Hypothesis Q169: To ensure accuracy Q170: Dependent variable Q171: Independent variable

Q172: Constant

Q173: Data analysis

Q174: To serve as a standard for comparison



Q175: Conduct an experiment Q176: Microscope Q177: Both A and B Q178: The hypothesis is rejected or revised Q179: Hypothesis Q180: Graduated cylinder Q181: Test the solution Q182: To ignore test results Q183: The final version of a product Q184: To make the process more complicated Q185: Testing prototypes Q186: It makes the design look more attractive Q187: To finalize the best solution Q188: To waste materials Q189: It makes the process take longer Q190: Brainstorming ideas Q191: Failure means starting over completely Q192: The prototype is immediately mass-produced Q193: To determine which solution looks the best Q194: Choosing the most expensive option Q195: Making a design as expensive as possible Q196: Atom Q197: Stays the same Q198: Proton Q199: H2O Q200: Carbon Q201: Covalent Q202: Oxygen Q203: Water Q204: Rusting of iron Q205: Negative Q206: 7 Q207: Solid

Q208: Nitrogen

Q210: Air

Q209: Sublimation

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