


JARIBIO LA MWEZI
SOMO: SAYANSI DARASA LA VI

JINA: _____

SEHEMU A: Chagua herufi ya jibu sahihi kasha jaza kwenye kisanduku ulichopewa

01. Sifa mojawapo ya wanyama ni kufa, Je wanyama wakishakufa huozechwa na kuwa mboji kwa msaada wa
a) Maji b) mbwa c) bacteria (d) joto ()
02. Kuna aina kuu mbili za mbegu ambazo ni monokotiledoni na daikotiledoni. Je ili mbegu hizo ziweze kuota zinahitaji maji, hewa ya oksijeni na..... (a) Kabonidayoksaidi (b) Joto (c) Mwale (d) Umbijani ()
03. Maada huweza kujieneza kutoka sehemu moja hadi nyingine, hali ya maada kujieneza kutoka kwenye ukolevu mzito kwenda kwenye ukolevu hafifu huitwa (a) Osmosisi (b) Uyeyushaji mweneo (c) Zailemu (d) Difuyusheni ()
04. Ua ni sehemu kuu ya uzazi katika mimea mbalimbali ni sehemu gani ya ua inayovutia wadudu na ndege.....(a) Pistili (b) Staili (c) Petali (d) Sepali ()
05. Viumbe hai hutegemeana kwa namna mbalimbali katika maazingira yao, Je elimu inayohisika na uhusiano huo wa viumbehai na mazingira yao huitwa..... (a) Ikolojia (b) Biolojia (c) Msawazo asili (d) Uoto ()
06. Katika sakiti ya umeme nguvu ya msukumo wa umeme hupimwa kwa kifaa kinachoitwa(a) Omita (b) Amita (c) Galvanomita (d) Voltimita. ()
07. Ni herufi gani inawakilisha kirutubisho muhimu kwa mmea katika ukuaji wa majani (a) N (b) P (c) K (d) NA ()
08. Maji ni kimiminika pekee kinachopatikana katika hali zote tatu za maada, maji katika hali ya yabisi huitwa..... (a) mvuke (b) barafu (c) unyevu (d) kimiminika kigumu ()
09. Katika aina kuu tatu za udongo. Ni aina gani ya udongo haupitishi maji kiurahisi (a) tifutifu (b) mfinyazi (c) tope (d) kichanga ()
10. Kuna mchanga unaopatikana ndani ya firigisi ya kuku, kazi ya mchanga huo ni..... (a) kusharabu chakula (b) kuyeyusha chakula (c) kuna vijidudu katika chakula (d) kuhifadhi chakula ()
11. Mashine tata ni mashine yenye ufanisi mkubwa, ipi kati ya zifuatazo ni mashine rahisi (a) cherehani (b) mkasi (c) kitasa (d) baiskeli ()
12. Nishati ya gesivunde hutokana na vinyesi vya wanyama pamoja na mabaki ya vyakula mbalimbali, gesi hiyo ina kiasi kikubwa cha (a) hewa ya ukaa (b) hewa ya methane (c) mkaa (d) maji ()
13. Mwalimu wa sayansi alifundisha aina mbalimbali za nishati na kuzungumzia kuwa ni nishati ambazo hazina madhara kwa viumbe hai na mazingira yao, Je mwalimu alifundisha aina gani ya nishati? (a) Nishati ya maji (b) Nishati ya jua (c) Nishati jadidifu (d) Nishati ya gesivunde ()
14. Mtu mwenye tatizo la kuona mbali anashauriwa kutumia lenzi mbonyeo, kwa nini anashauriwa atumie aina hiyo ya lenzi? (a) kwa sababu ni kubwa (b) kwa sababu hukusanya miala ya mwanga (c) kwa sababu ina upana mkubwa (d) kwa sababu hutawanya miale ya mwanga ()
15. Juma aliweza kubadilisha barafu na kuwa katika hali ya kimiminika, Je alitumia njia gani? (a) kugandisha (b) kuyeyusha (c) kuvukisha (d) kupozesha ()
16. Baada ya vipimo Mzee Juma alionekana kuwa ana upungufu wa damu mwilini, ugonjwa huo hutokana na ukosefu wa madini gani? (a) Ayodini (b) kalisiamu (c) Ayani (d) fosforasi ()
17. Kuna aina mbili za uchavushaji ambazo ni uchavushaji pweke na mtambuko, Je aina gani inahusika na kusafirisha chavuo kutoka katika ua moja hadi kwenye stigima ya ua la mmea mwingine (a) uchavushaji pweke (b) uchavushaji maua (c) uchavushaji (d) uchavushaji tambuko ()
18. Baada ya usanisinuru kufanyika mimea hupata chakula na hewa chakula hicho kinachotengenezwa na mmea huitwa (a) protini (b) wanga (c) mafuta (d) matunda ()
19. Mimea husafirisha virutubisho mbalimbali kutoka ardhini hadi sehemu mbalimbali za mmea, ni vifereji gani hufyonza virutubisho hivyo kutoka ardhini hadi sehemu mbalimbali za mmea (a) vishipa vikuu (b) floemu (c) zailemu (d) osmosisi ()
20. Baada ya uchunguzi ilionekana kuwa katika udongo kuna hewa, ni aina gani ya hewa ipo kwa kiasi kikubwa katika udongo..... (a) kabonidayoksaidi (b) methane (c) haidrogeni (d) oksijeni ()
21. Juma aliambiwa kuandika vifaa vinavyotumika kupima vizio mbalimbali vya kiumeme, unadhani Juma aliandika vifaa gani..... (a) Omita, Ampia na kikinza (b) Amita, volti na omu (c) Omu, volti na Amita (d) Amita, Omita na voltimita ()
22. Kuna makundi mbalimbali ya wanyama katika msawazo wa kiikolojia, Ni kundi gani linakula nyama na mimea (a) kanivorasi (b) binadamu (c) omnivorasi (d) hebivorasi ()
23. Vifaa vingi vya kiumeme vinatumia kifaa chenye waya mwembamba unaoungua pale umeme unapozidi katika sakiti, kifaa hicho huitwa..... (a) waya wa ethi (b) shaba (c) fyuzi (d) kikata sakiti ()


24. Jana wanafunzi wa darasa la sita walifundishwa kuwa maji katika mmea hupotea kupitia kwenye majani katika kitendo kiitwacho..... (a) usanisinuru (b) transipiresheni (c) osmosisi (d) upotevu wa maji ()
25. Baadhi ya wanyama wana tabia ya kuishi sehemu kavu kama jangwani, kutokana na uwezo wao wa kutunza chakula kwa muda mrefu, ni mnyama gani ana tabia hiyo kati ya wafuatao.....(a) kinyonga (b) kobe (c) ngamia (d) jongoo ()
26. Mwalimu wa sayansi alifundisha kuwa aina tatu za vioo ambazo ni kioo mbonyeo, kioo mbinuko na kioo (a) duara (b) bapa (c) mraba (d) pembe tatu ()
27. Ifuatayo ni mifano ya mashine tata isipokuwa (a) Baiskeli, sepeto na kitasa (b) baiskeli, kitasa na cherehani (c) gari, cherehani na baiskeli (d) baiskeli, kitasa na gari ()
28. Katika mashine uwiano kati ya mzigo na jitihada iliyotumika kunyanyua mzigo huo hujulikana kama (a) uwino wa mwendo dhairi (b) ufanisi wa mashine (c) manufaa ya kimakanika (d) mzigo mzito ()
29. Mwalimu alifundisha vizio mbalimbali vya kiumeme, mwalimu huyo alifundisha ohm ni kizio cha ... (a) volteji (b) ukinzani (c) kanuni ya ohm (d) umeme ()
30. Sepali ni sehemu inayolinda ua changa, ni sehemu gani inayopitisha chavuo kutoka kwenye stigima hadi kwenye ovari..... (a) filament (b) staili (c) pistili (d) stameni ()
31. Kuna aina mbili za metamofosisi ambazo ni metamofosisi kamili na pungufu, ni wadudu wepi hufuata metamofosisi kamili kati ya wafuatao..... (a) mende na nzi (b) panzi na kipepeo (c) mende na panzi (d) nzi na kipepeo ()
32. Hewa ni mchanganyiko wa gesi mbalimbali, ni gesi gani ipo kwa kiasi kikubwa? (a) oksijeni (b) kabonidayoksaidi (c) Agon (d) Naitrojeni ()
33. Katika umeme alama hii inawakilisha nini  a) amita (b) volti (c) voltimita (d) omitta ()
34. Sifa kuu ya maada ni kuwa nana kuchukua nafasi. (a) ujazo (b) densiti (c) uzito (d) kani ()
35. Moja ya uhusiano uliopo kati ya mimea na wanyama ni kwamba mimea hutoa hewa ya oksijeni kama uchafu na wanyama huvuta hewa ya (a) kabonidayoksaidi (b) haidrojeni (c) Naitrojeni (d) oksijeni ()
36. Mwanafunzi wa darasa la tano alijifunza sifa za maji, maji ni mchanganyiko wa elementi mbili ambazo ni oksijeni na (a) methani (b) kabonidayoksaidi (c) Naitrojeni (d) Haidrojeni ()
37. Mwalimu wa sayansi aliwafundisha wanafunzi mfumo wa mmeng'enywa wa chakula na kuonekana kuwa kuna vyakula vinavyomeng'enywa mdomoni na vingine tumboni, ni aina gani humeng'enywa vikiwa tumboni? (a) wanga (b) mafuta (c) protini (d) sukari ()
38. Mmomonyoko wa udongo ni kitendo cha kuhama kwa tabaka la juu la udongo kutoka sehemu moja hadi nyingine, kitendo hiki husababishwa na vitendo vifuatavyo isipokuwa (a) kutunza wanyama wengi katika eneo dogo (b) kuchoma misitu moto (c) kupanda miti (d) kukata miti bila kupanda mingine ()
39. Fundi alitumia kani ya Newton 60 kufanya kazi ya joule 300 kujenga nyumba, je nyumba hiyo ilijengwa kwa umbali gani? (a) mita 4 (b) mita 5 (c) mita 6 (d) mita 7 ()
40. Vifuatavyo ni vitu vinavyounda sakiti ya umeme isipokuwa (a) swichi (b) glopu (c) volti (d) waya ()

SEHEMU B: Jaza nafasi zilizo achwa wazi

41. Kama tofauti ya potenshali ya volti 16 inapita katika kipitisho chenye ukinzani wa ohm 4, Tafuta mkondo wa umeme?.....
42. Ndege ni moja ya wanyama ambao joto la miili yao halibadiliki kulingana na mazingira, kundi lingine la wanyama wenye sifa hiyo ni?.....
43. Wanga ni moja ya kundi la vyakula mwilini, Je ni kemikali gani hutumika kubaini uwepo wa wanga?.....
44. Ni sehemu gani inayotengeneza na kuhifadhi gameti uke katika mfumo wa uzazi wa mwanamke?.....
45. Mbegu zimegawanyika katika makundi mawili ambayo ni monokotiledoni na Daikotiledoni, sehemu kuu za mbegu hizo ni testa, embryo na

MIDTERM EXAMINATION
SUBJECT SCIENCE STANDARD SIX

01. Death is the one of the characteristics of Animals, Animals after death are decomposed by..... (a) water (b) dog (c) bacteria (d) hot ()
02. There are two types of seeds which are monocotyledon and dicotyledon, seeds need water, oxygen gas andfor germination. (a) carbon dioxide (b) hot (c) ray (d) green colour ()
03. Matter can be spreaded from one area to another, the condition in which matter spreaded from the area of strong solution to weak solution is called..... (a) osmosis (b) kinetic theory (c) zylem (d) diffusion ()
04. Flower is the main reproductive organ in different plants, which part of flower attracts insects and birds..... (a) pistil (b) style (c) petal (d) sepal ()
05. Living things depend each other in different conditions in their environment, Education which deals with relationship between living things and their environment is called (a) Ecology (b) Biology (c) Balance of nature (d) nature ()
06. In an electric circuit electromotive force is measured by an instrument called (a) ohmmeter (b) ammeter (c) galvanometer (d) voltmeter ()
07. Which letter represent basic nutrients for the development of leaves in plants? (a) N (b) P (c) K (d) Na ()
08. Water is the only liquid which posses all three states of matter, water in solid state is called (a) gas (b) ice (c) moist (d) hard liquid ()
09. In three types of soil, which type cannot conduct water easily..... (a) loan (b) clay (c) muddy (d) sandy ()
10. Inside the stomach of hen there are sand, the function the sand is ... (a) to digest food (b) to digest oil (c) to kill micro organism in food (d) to store food()
11. Complex machine is machine with higher efficiency, which of the following is a simple machine?..... (a) tailor (b) scissor (c) lock (d) bicycle ()
12. Biogas energy derived from faeces of animals, this gas has higher amount of (a) carbon dioxide gas (b) methane gas (c) charcoal (d) water ()
13. The science teacher taught different types of energy, that they have not harmful to living things and their environment, which type of energy did teacher teach?..... (a) water energy (b) solar energy (c) renewable energy (d) Biogas energy ()
14. A person who has a problem of seeing for subjects advised to use concave lenz, why he/she advised to use that type of Lenz? (a) because it is larger (b) because convey rays of light (c) because it has larger wide (d) because diverge rays of light ()
15. Juma was changing ice to liquid state, which process did he use (a) freezing (b) melting (c) evaporation (d) condensation ()
16. After medical checkup Mr Juma seeing that has lacked blood, this disease is due to lack of which mineral?..... (a) Iodine (b) calcium (c) Iron (d) phosphorus ()
17. There are two types of pollinations which are self pollination and cross pollination, which type of pollination involves transfer of pollen gain from one flower to stigma of another flowers?..... (a) self pollination (b) flower pollination (c) pollination (d) cross pollination ()
18. After photosynthesis plants produce food and gas, the food which manufactures by plants is called (a) protein (b) carbohydrate (c) oil (d) fruits ()
19. Plants transfer different nutrients from the soil up to different areas of plants, which vessel conduct nutrients from the soil to different areas of plants?..... (a) main veins (b) phloem (c) zylem (d) osmosis ()
20. After observation indicates that in the soil there is air, which type of gas has in large amount in the soil?..... (a) carbon dioxide (b) methane (c) hydrogen (d) oxygen ()
21. Juma told to write instruments which measure different units of electricity, which instruments did Juma write?..... (a) ohmmeter, Ampia and resistor (b) Ammeter, volt and ohm (c) Ohm, volt and Ammeter (d) Ammeter, ohmmeter and voltmeter ()

22. There are different groups of animals eat fresh and plants?..... (a) carnivoras (b) human being (c) omnvoras (d) herbivoras ()
23. Many electrical devices use an instrument with small wire which melt when excessive current pass through the circuit, that instrument with small wire is called..... (a) Earth (b) copper (c) fuse (d) circuit breaker ()
24. Yesterday standard six taught that water loses in plants through leaves by process called?..... (a) photosynthesis (b) transpiration (c) osmosis (d) water loses ()
25. Many electrical devices use an instrument with small wire which melt when excessive current pass through the circuit, that instrument with small wire is called..... (a) Earth (b) copper (c) fuse (d) circuit breaker ()
26. The science teacher taught that are there mirrors which are concave mirror, convex and..... (a)Circle (b)Plane (c)square (d)triangle ()
27. The following are examples of compound machines except.....(a)Bicycle, spade and lock (b) bicycle, lock and tailor (c)Car, tailor, and bicycle (d)Bicycle, lock and car ()
28. The ratio between a load and an effort used to lift a load in the machine is called.....(d)Velocity ratio (b)Effiency of machine (c)Mechanical advantage (d) Heavy load ()
29. The teacher taught different electrical units, A teacher taught that ohm is the unit of (a) voltage (b) resistance (c) ohm's law (d) current ()
30. Sepal is the part which protect premature flower, which part conduct pollen gains from the stigma to ovary? (a) filament (b) style (c) pistil (d) stamen ()
31. There are two types of metarmofosis which are complete and incomplete metarmofosis, which insects follow complete metarmofosis between the following?..... (a) cockroach and housefly (b) grasshopper and butterfly (c) crockroach and grasshopper (d) housefly and butterfly ()
32. Air is the mixture of different gaseous, which gas is large amount in the universe?..... (a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide (c) agon (d) nitrogen ()
33. In electrical quantities, what does this symbol represent? ()

 (a) Ammeter (b) volt (c) voltmeter (d) ohmmeter
34. The main characteristics of matter are to haveand occupies space.
 (a) volume (b) density (c) mass (d) force ()
35. One of the relationship between plants and animals is that plants give out oxygen gas as waster which animals breathe is (a) carbon dioxide (b) hydrogen (c) Nitrogen (d) oxygen ()
36. Yesterday standard five pupils studied characteristics of water that water is the combination of two elements which are oxygen and (a) methane (b) carbon dioxide (c) Nitrogen (d) hydrogen ()
37. The science teacher taught pupils about human digestive system of food that some of food digested in the mouth and others in the stomach, which type of food is digested in the stomach?..... (a) carbohydrate (b) oil (c) protein (d) sugar ()
38. Soil erosion is the process of removing the upper layer of the soil from one area to another area, this process is caused by the followings except?..... () (a) keeping large number of animals in small area (b) burning forests (c) planting trees (d) cutting down trees without replacing
39. The mason used a force of 60 Newton to do work of 300 Joules to build house, how much the distance did the mason build a house?..... (a) 4 meter (b) 5 meter (c) 6 meter (d) 7 meter ()
40. The following are components of an electric circuit except?..... (a) switch (b) lamp (c) volt (d) wire ()

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

41. If potential different of 16 volt is passing through the wire of resistance of 4 ohm, find the amount of electric current?
42. One of the animals that their body temperature cannot change according to their environment is birds, another group with this behavior is?
43. Carbohydrate is the one the group of foods, which chemical is used to observe presence of this type of food?
44. Which part in the woman reproductive system is used to produce and store ova?
45. Seeds have divided into two groups which are monocotyledon and dicotyledon, main parts of seeds are tester, embryo and.....

SCIENCE: STD VI MARCH 2022

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| 01. C | 23. C |
| 02. B | 24. B |
| 03. D | 25. C |
| 04. C | 26. B |
| 05. A | 27. A |
| 06. D | 28. C |
| 07. A | 29. B |
| 08. B | 30. B |
| 09. B | 31. D |
| 10. C | 32. D |
| 11. B | 33. C |
| 12. B | 34. C |
| 13. C | 35. D |
| 14. D | 36. D |
| 15. B | 37. C |
| 16. C | 38. C |
| 17. D | 39. B |
| 18. B | 40. C |
| 19. C | 41. $I = 4 \text{ A}$ / Ampia 4 |
| 20. D | 42. Mammal /Mamalia |
| 21. D | 43. Iodine / Ayodini |
| 22. C | 44. Ovary /Ovari |
| | 45. Cotyledon /Kotiledoni (ghala) |