

CLASS 6

SCIENCE

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Extra Questions for Class 6 Science Chapter 1: The Wonderful World of Science

Comprehension and thinking questions for Class 6 Science Chapter 1 "The Wonderful World of Science", to help you reflect on the chapter's key ideas (this chapter has no formal graded exercises in the NCERT textbook itself).

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Q1.

What is meant by describing science as “a way of thinking” rather than just a collection of facts?

Answer: It means science is fundamentally about the process of observing, questioning, and investigating the world — the skills and curiosity involved — rather than simply memorising a fixed set of facts. Facts can change as we learn more, but the process of careful, curious inquiry remains the same.

Q2.

List the five steps of the scientific way of thinking described in this chapter, in order.

Answer: Observation, Questioning, Hypothesising, Experimenting, and Analysing.

Q3.

Why is science compared to a “giant, unending jigsaw puzzle”?

Answer: Because no matter how much we discover, there is always more to learn — each new discovery is like fitting in one more piece, but the complete picture is never fully finished. This leaves plenty of exciting unknowns for future scientists (including today’s students) to explore.

Q4.

Give two examples from your own daily life where you could apply the scientific way of thinking (observe, question, hypothesise, experiment, analyse).

Answer: Example 1: noticing that a plant near a window grows faster than one in a dark corner, questioning why, guessing it’s due to sunlight, testing by moving plants to different light levels, and comparing their growth. Example 2: noticing that food stays cool longer in a covered container, questioning why, guessing it’s because covering reduces heat exchange with the air, and testing with covered vs. uncovered containers.

Q5.

Name two different types of materials mentioned as being explored later in the textbook, and one property that makes each useful.

Answer: Metals — useful because they are strong and can conduct heat and electricity well. Plastics — useful because they are lightweight, flexible, and can be moulded into many shapes.

Q6.

What happens to water when it is heated enough, and what happens when it is cooled enough?

Answer: When heated enough, water evaporates and turns into water vapour (steam) — a gas. When cooled enough, water freezes and turns into ice — a solid.

Q7. HOTS

Why do you think this introductory chapter does not include a formal test or exercise section, unlike most other chapters in the book?

Answer: Because its purpose is to build excitement and curiosity about science as a subject, not to test specific factual knowledge — it's meant to motivate students and set the tone for the rest of the book, rather than being a graded topic in itself.

See also: [NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 1](#)

Quick revision: [Revision Notes for Class 6 Science Chapter 1](#)