SCIENCE, ENGLISH MEDIUM, JULY AND AUGUST SYLLABUS 6th

CHAPTER 3 – FIBRE TO FABRIC

ACTIVITY-1: To know different types of fabric.		(Page No 21)
Question 1- List any two types of fabric?		
Answer- Natural and synthetic.		
Question 2- How does silk fabric feel?		
Answer- Smooth.		
Question 3- With what kind of fabric your dupatta is made up of?		
Answer- Light and smooth cotton.		
ACTIVITY- 4 : How is yarn made ?		(Page No 26)
Question 1- Yarn is made of?		
Answer- Fibres.		
Question 2- What is yarn ?		
Answer- Yarn is made by pulling and twisting fibres.		
Question 3- How do you make yarn from cotton?		
Answer- Yarn is made by pulling and twisting cotton fibres.		
EXERCISE		
Question 1- Fill In The Blanks.		
a. Silk is smooth and <u>shiny</u> .		
b. <u>Coir</u> is extracted from the outer covering of coconut.		
c. <u>Nylon</u> and <u>Polyester</u> are synthetic fibres.		
d. Cotton is a <u>natural</u> fibre.		
e. Yarns are made of fibres .		
Question 2- Write True Or False.		
a. Polyester is a natural fibre.	(False)	
b. In knitting, a single yarn is used to make a piece of fabric.	(False)	
Cotton clothes are comfortable to wear in hot humid weather. (True)		
The process of removing seed from cotton is called retting. (False)		
The fibres are spun in yarns by pulling out and twisting the fibres together. (True)		

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Question 3- Match The C	Column 'A' With Colum	n 'B'.	
Α	В		
a. Jute	a. outer cover	ing of coconut	
b. Acrylic	b. stem		
c. Coir	c. separation of	of seeds	
d. Ginning	d. synthetic fi	bres	
e. Hand spindle ——	e. spinning		
Question 4. Choose The	Correct Answer.		
(i). Which of the following is	not a natural fibre?		
a) Wool	b) Nylon (🗸)	c) Cotton	d) Jute
(ii). Which of these fabrics w	ill you choose to wear in hot	and humid weather?	,
a) Cotton (✓)	b) Wool	c) Silk	d) Nylon
(iii). The process of separatio	n of seeds from cotton balls	is :	
a) Spinning	b) Retting	c) Ginning (✔)	d) Picking
(iv). Acrylic is :			
a) Natural fibre	b) Animal fibre	c) Plant fibre	d) Synthetic fibre (✓)
(v). Which of these is a plant	fibre?		
a) Polyester	b) Wool (🗸)	c) Acrylic	d) Jute (✓)
Question 5- Very Short Answer Type Questions.			
(i) Name any two animal fibres ?			
Answer- Wool and silk.			
(ii) Name the two basic types of natural fibres ?			
Answer- Cotton and wool.			
(iii) What is the right time for harvesting of jute plant ?			
Answer- When plant is at flowering stage.			
(iv) List any two uses of jute ?			
Answer- Jute is used to make ropes, carpets and ginny bags.			
Question 6- Short Answe	er Type Questions.		

(i) Write differences between natural and synthetic fibres ?

Answer-

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Natural Fibres	Synthetic fibres
1. These fibres are obtained from nature.	1. These fibres are obtained by human by chemical processes.
2. They can absorb water .	2. They cannot absorb water.
3. Examples - wool, cotton, silk, jute.	3. Examples - nylon, polyester, acrylic.

(ii) What is sericulture ?

Answer- Rearing of silkworms for production of silk is known as sericulture.

(iii) What is meant by ginning of cotton ?

Answer- The process of separation of seeds from cotton balls is known as ginning.

Question 7- Long Answer Type Questions.

(i) Why do we prefer cotton clothes in summer ?

Answer- Cotton clothes are good for humid and hot weather (summer), because it absorbs water easily.

(ii) How spinning of cotton is done?

Answer- The fibres are spun in yarns by pulling out and twisting the fibres together. This process is known as spinning. Spinning is done with hand spindle (takli), spinning wheel (charkha) or machines.

CHAPTER 6 – CHANGES AROUND US

ACTIVITY-1: To understand reversible change.	(Page No 53)
Question 1- Before preparing roti your mother makes a ball from dough. Can	the ball be reversed into
dough?	
Answer- Yes.	
Question 2- You make a toy boat from a piece of paper. Can you obtain back th	he paper in original form?
Answer- Yes.	
Question 3- With what kind of fabric your dupatta is made up of?	
Answer- Light and smooth cotton.	
ACTIVITY-2: To understand irreversible change.	(Page No 53, 54)
Question 1- Observe the height of students of class 5^{th} and of class 8^{th} . I	s the change in height a
reversible or irreversible change?	
Answer- Irreversible change.	
Question 2- Is burning of candle reversible or irreversible change?	
Answer- Irreversible change.	
ACTIVITY-3: To understand physical change.	(Page No 54, 55)
Question 1- Which type of change is involved in tearing of paper?	
Answer- Physical and irreversible change.	
Question 2- Which type of change is involved in melting of ice to water?	
Answer- Physical and reversible change.	
ACTIVITY-5: To demonstrate chemical change.	(Page No 55, 56)
Question 1- What type of change is observed in formation of cheese (paneer) from the second s	om milk?
Answer- Chemical and Irreversible change.	
Question 2- Name the change involved in formation of wax from burning of car	ndles?
Answer- Physical and reversible change.	
ACTIVITY-6: To study expansion and contraction.	(Page No 56, 57)
Question 1- Have you seen Bunsen Burner in the shop of goldsmith? What is its	s purpose there?
Answer- Yes, it is used to melt metals like gold and silver.	

Question 2- When you put clinical thermometer in your mouth, why do Mercury in the thermometer rises and why it falls down when you take it out? (note that Mercury is a metal which is liquid at room temperature)

Answer- Due to high body temperature, Mercury in the thermometer expand so it rises. When we take thermometer out from the mouth, due to low room temperature Mercury contracts and falls down in the thermometer.

EXERCISE

Question 1- Fill In The Blanks.

- a. A new substance is always formed in chemical change...
- b. Melting of ice is **physical** and **reversible** change.
- c. Burning of paper is **<u>chemical</u>** change.
- d. On heating metals expand.
- e. Change that is repeated after regular interval of time is known as periodic change.

Question 2- Write True Or False.

a.	Converting milk into paneer is a reversible change.	(False)
b.	Rusting of iron is a slow change.	(True)
c.	Metals contract on heating.	(False)
d.	Melting of snow from hills is a natural change.	(True)
e.	Burning of cracker is a fast change.	(True)

Question 3- Match The Column 'A' With Column 'B'.



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c) Occurrence of day an	nd night	d) Motion of pendulum	
(iii). Which of the follo	owing expand on heating?		
a) Wood	b) Paper	c) Metal (🗸)	d) Cloth
(iv). Rusting of iron is	which type of change?		
a) Reversible	b) Slow (✔)	c) Periodic	d) Fast
(v). Growth in plants	and animals is which type	of change?	
a) Slow (✓)	b) Reversible	c) Chemical	d) Periodic
Question 5- Very Short Answer Type Questions.			
(i) What are changes	?		
Answer- Changes refers to the differences which occur in color, shape, size, or position of things around us.			
(ii) Define slow and fast changes with examples.			
Answer- Slow changes- Slow changes are those which takes more time to happen. For example: growing of			
tree, rusting of iron.			
Fast changes- Fast changes are those that happen very fast. For example: burning of matchstick, bursting of			

crackers.

(iii) Give two examples of reversible change.

Answer- Making boat with a piece of paper and melting of ice.

(iv) Why iron rim is made slightly smaller than the wooden wheel?

Answer- Because on heating the metal rim expands and can easily lie on the wheel. When the rim cools, it contracts and fits tightly onto the wheel.

(v) Give two examples of chemical change.

Answer- Converting milk into curd and burning of paper.

Question 6- Short Answer Type Questions.

(i) Give difference between periodic and non-periodic changes with examples.

Answer-

Periodic changes	Non-Periodic changes
1. Changes that are repeated after regular interval	1. Changes that are not repeated after regular interval
of time are called periodic changes.	of time are called non-periodic changes.
2. Examples – Beating of heart, change of day	3. Examples – occurrence of earthquake and occurrence
and night.	of rain.

(ii) Give difference between reversible and irreversible changes with examples.

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Answer-

Reversible changes	Irreversible changes
1. This type of change can be reversed.	1. This type of change cannot be reversed.
2. Paper can be folded to make different shapes.	2. When paper is burnt and turned into ash, it can't
This is reversible change as shapes of paper can	be reversed
be unfolded back into paper sheet	
3. If we fill balloon with air, the shape and size of	3. If balloon burst while inflating then this change can't
the balloon changes. This change can be reversed	be reversed.

(iii) Why a candle reduces in size on burning?

Answer- Because on burning candle some wax melts and some burns.

(iv) Give difference between physical and chemical changes with examples.

Answer-

Physical changes	Chemical changes
1. In physical change not any new substance	1. In chemical change new substance is produced.
produced.	
2. Example – Melting of ice into water.	3. Example – Converting milk into curd.

Question 7- Long Answer Type Questions.

(i) What is expansion? Define thermal expansion. Explain with two examples.

Answer- **Expansion**- Expansion is the increase in the dimension of a body when subjected to high temperature and high pressure.

<u>Thermal expansion</u>- When expansion is due to increase in temperature, it is known as thermal expansion.

Examples-Mercury expands in thermometer on increasing temperature; A balloon expands on filling air in it.

CHAPTER 10

MOTION AND MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCES

ACTIVITY- 3 : To measure the length of a curved line.

(Page No.- 102, 103)

Question 1- The length of a curved line can be measured by a metre scale directly. (True/False)

Answer- False.

Question 2- The metre is standard unit of length. (True/False)

Answer- True.

EXERCISE

Question 1- Fill In The Blanks.

- a. One metre is <u>100</u> cm.
- b. Five kilometer is **5000** m.
- c. Motion of a child on a swing is **periodic motion**.
- d. Motion of the needle of a sewing machine is **periodic motion**.
- e. Motion of wheel of a bicycle is <u>circular motion</u>.

Question 2- Write True Or False.

a.	Hand span or feet step are standard units of measurement.	(False)
b.	Standard unit of length is metre.	(True)

- c. Motion of train on railway track is an example of linear motion. (True)
- d. Length of a curved line can be measured by a scale. (False)
- e. Motion of hands of a clock is a circular motion. (True)

Question 3- Match The Column 'A' With Column 'B'.



B



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Question 4. Choose The	Correct Answer.			
(i). In motor vehicles which o	of the following is used fo	r measurii	ng the distance cover	ed by the vehicle?
a) Speedometer	b) Odometer (✓)	c) The	ermometer	d) None of these
(ii). A student want to take th	he measurements of a bri	ick, for this	s purpose which unit	he should use?
a) kilometre	b) metre	c) cen	timeter (🗸)	d) Hand span
(iii). The motion of wings of a	a moving fan is	••		
a) Circular motion (✓)	b) Linear motion	c) Bo	th (a) and (b)	d) None of these
(iv). Which of among is false	?			
a) 1000m = 1 km	b) 100 mm = 1cm (✔)	c) 100	cm = 1m	d) 10mm = 1cm
Question 5- Very Short A	Answer Type Questio	ns.		
(i) Name some means of tran	nsport used in ancient tim	ne?		
Answer- Animals like horses,	carts, boats etc.			
(ii) Give two examples of per	iodic motion.			
Answer- Motion of swing, mo	tion of needles of clock.			
Question 6- Short Answe	er Type Questions.			
(i) Give two examples of tran	nsport used on land, wat	er and air.		
Answer- Land- Car, train, bicycle.				
Water- Boat, ship, submarine.				
<u>Air</u> - Airplane, helicopter, rocket.				
(ii) What is distance?				
Answer- Distance is the length of space between two points.				
(iii) Arrange the following lengths in their increasing magnitude:				
1 metre, 1 centimetr	re, 1 kilometre, 1 millime	tre.		
Answer- 1 millimetre < 1 cen	timetre < 1 metre < 1 kilo	metre.		
(iv) Write the similarities and differences between the motion of a bicycle and a ceiling fan that has been				
switched ON.				
Answer- Similarity: Both the	e ceiling fan and the wheel	s of a bicyc	ele show circular motio	on.
Difference : A bicycle shows	linear motion while a ceil	ing fan doe	s not.	
(v) The distance between Rae	dha's home and her scho	ol is 3250 i	m. Express this dista	nce into km.
Answer- $3250 \text{ m} = \frac{3250}{1000} \text{ km} =$	3.25 km.			
Question 7- Long Answe	r Type Questions.			

(i) Describe what precautions should be taken while measuring length or breadth of an object?

Answer- (1) We should use appropriate unit of length.

(2) One end of length should be parallel to zero of scale.

(3) While taking reading position of eye should be correct.

(ii) How many types of motion are there? Give examples for each type.

Answer- Motion is generally of three types –

(1) Linear Motion- Train of straight railway track, car on straight road.

(2) Circular Motion - Motion of wings of fan, Motion of hands of clock.

(3) Periodic Motion - Motion of swing, motion of needles of clock.

(iii) Write an activity for measuring the length of a curved line?

Answer- Make a curved line AB on a chart. Make a knot on one end (A) on a thread and place the knot on one end of curved line. Now place thread on curved line by stretching in small portions up to the other end (B) of curved line. Make another knot on the thread where it touches the point B. Now stretch the thread along a meter scale and measure distance between two knots. This is the length of given curved line.

(iv) Why hand span or footsteps cannot be used as standard units of measurement?

Answer- Because length of hand span and footsteps vary from person to person. So length measured by hand span or footsteps cannot be same for different people. Hence we cannot use hand span or footsteps as standard unit.

(True)

<u>CHAPTER 12 – ELECTRICITY AND CIRCUIT</u>

ACTIVITY-1: To observe the filament of bulb and its functions.(Page No.- 123,124)

Question 1- The part of bulb which produces light is called ______.

Answer- Filament.

Question 2- The electric bulb has ______ terminals.

Answer- Two.

ACTIVITY-3: To make a switch.

(Page No.- 127, 128)

 Question 1- What is the function of electric switch?

 Answer- Electric switch is used to start (ON) or stop (OFF) the flow of electric current in a circuit.

 Question 2- In an electric circuit the circuit break when switch is in _____ position.

 Answer- OFF.

<u>EXERCISE</u>

Question 1- Fill In The Blanks.

- a). A device that is used to break or make an electric circuit is called **<u>switch</u>**.
- b). An electric bulb glows when <u>electric current</u> flows through it.
- c). <u>Conductors</u> are materials through which electric current can pass.
- d). Current cannot pass through *insulators*.

Question 2- Write True Or False.

- a). Electric current can flow through metals. (True)
- b). Instead of metal wires, a jute string can be used to make a circuit. (False)
- c). Electric current can pass through a pencil lead.
- d). When chemicals in dry cell are used up, it stops working. (True)
- e). LED based lamps are eco-friendly. (True)

Question 3- Match The Column:-

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Question 4. Choose The Correct Answer.

(i). Battery is a combination of:

a) Conductors b) Insulators c) Electric cells (<) d) Filaments

(ii). The basic electric circuit needs to have:

- a) Only a source of electric current b) Only a few conducting wires
- c) Only a device or appliance d) All the above (✓)

(iii). On passing current through an electric bulb, bulb starts emitting light because its:

- a) Filament starts emitting light and then gets heated up
- b) Thick connecting wires start emitting light and then get heated up
- c) Filament gets heated up and then starts emitting light (\checkmark)
- d) Thick wires get heated up and then starts emitting light

Question 5- Very Short Answer Type Questions.

(i) What is electric cell?

Answer- Electric cell is a source of electric current.

(ii) What is electric current?

Answer- Electric current is the rate of flow of electric charge in a conductor.

(iii) What is electric circuit?

Answer- Electric circuit is an arrangement of battery, switch, electric device and conducting wires, which provides a complete path for electricity to pass.

Question 6- Short Answer Type Questions.

(i) Tools like screw drivers and pliers used by electricians have handles made up of plastic, rubber, wood. Why?

6th SCIENCE, ENGLISH MEDIUM, JULY AND AUGUST SYLLABUS Answer- Because plastic and rubber are insulators. So it protects the electrician from the shock of electricity.

(ii) Why should we dry our hands before touching an electric appliance or a switch?

Answer- Because normal water is conductor of electricity, so with wet hands we can get electric shock.

(iii) A student while performing an experiment in the science lab, connected an electric bulb to an electric cell through an electric switch. He noticed that the bulb does not glow when the electric switch was set in its ON position. Mention ant two reasons for this observation.

Answer- (1) Electric switch may be faulty, (2) Connections may be loose, (3) Electric cell may be used up. (iv) Distinguish between the terms conductors and insulators of electricity. Give two examples of each type.

Answer-

Conductors	Insulators
1. Conductors are materials through which	1. Insulators are materials through which
electric current can pass.	electric current cannot pass.
2. Examples: Metals- Iron, copper, aluminium etc.	2. Examples: All non-metals except graphite,
	rubber, plastic, wood etc.

(v) Explain why the bulb would not glow in the arrangement shown at below:



Answer- Bulb will not glow in the arrangement because the handle of the tester used in the connection is made of plastic which is an insulator.

(vi) Match the labels with the correct parts of the circuit given below:



Provides Electric Current

A Device used for Making/ Breaking a Circuit Device which Lights up

Answer-



Question 7- Long Answer Type Questions.

(i) Using the "conduction testes" on an object it was found that the bulb begins to glow. Is that object conductor or insulator? Explain.

Answer- That object is conductor, because conductors allow to pass electricity through it. So circuit gets completed and bulb glows.

(ii) The handles of the tools like screw drivers and pliers used by electricians for repair work usually have plastic or rubber covers on them. Can you explain why?

Answer- Because plastic and rubber are insulators. So it protects the electrician from the shock of electricity.

CHAPTER 13 - FUN WITH MAGNETS

ACTIVITY-1: To separate magnetic and non-magnetic materi	als. (Page No 135)
Question 1- Materials attracted by a magnet are called (Magnetic/Non-ma Answer- Magnetic.	agnetic).
Question 2- Materials not attracted by a magnet are called (Magnetic/Non Answer- Non-magnetic. (Magnetic/Non Answer- Non-magnetic.)	-magnetic).
ACTIVITY- 3 : A freely suspended bar magnet always co	omes to rest in
North-South direction.	(Page No 136)
Question 1- A freely suspended bar magnet always points towards direction:(a) North-South (✓)(b) East-west	
ACTIVITY-4: To locate the position of magnetic poles.	(Page No 137, 138)
Question 1- The poles of a bar magnet are to its ends. (Near/far) Answer- Near. Question 2- Bar magnet has poles. Answer- Two	
ACTIVITY- 6 : Make your own Compass.	(Page No 138, 139)
Question 1- Magnetic compass is a device to find the of earth. (directions / Answer- Directions.	' time)
Question 1- Like poles of two magnets each other. (Repel, Attract) Answer- Repel.	(Page No 139, 140)
Question 2- Unlike poles of two magnets each other. (Repel, Attract) Answer- Attract.	
EXERCISE	
Question 1- Fill In The Blanks.	
a). Magnetite is <u>natural</u> magnet.	
b). Plastic is not a <u>magnetic</u> material.	

c). A magnet has <u>two</u> poles.



Question 6- Short Answer Type Questions.

(i) What is a magnet? Name the poles of magnet?

Answer- A magnet is a substance which attracts iron like things towards it. Magnet has two poles i.e. North pole and South pole.

(ii) Give three reasons by which a magnet loses its property?

Answer- Magnet can lose its property by heating, by hammering and by throwing from height.

(iii) What is a compass? For what purpose it is used?

Answer- Magnetic compass is a device made up of magnetic needle, that is used to find geographical directions on earth.

(iv) What are magnetic and non-magnetic materials? Give examples?

Answer- <u>Magnetic materials</u>- Materials like iron, nickel and cobalt are attracted towards magnet. These are called magnetic materials.

Non-magnetic materials- Materials like plastic, glass and wood are not attracted towards magnet. These are called non-magnetic materials.

Question 7- Long Answer Type Questions.

(i) How will you make your own magnet from a given strip of iron? Describe.

Answer- Rub the iron strip with a bar magnet in one direction about 40-50 times. The iron strip will attain the property of magnet.

(ii) Give some uses of magnets in our daily life?

Answer- (1) All speakers and head phones have magnets.

- (2) Electric bell works with electric magnet.
- (3) Door catchers also have magnets.
- (4) Buckles of some mobile covers and purses also has magnets.
- (5) Pin holders also have magnet due to which pins stick to the holder.