

CLASS VI- SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Chapter 5: Separation of substances

I. Fill in the blanks

- 1: Sand can be separated from water by the process of _____.
- 2: Common salt is obtained from sea water by the process of _____.
- 3: Husk is separated from rice by the process of _____.
- 4: Stones can be separated from rice by the process of _____.
- 5: Grains can be separated from stalks by _____.
- 6: To separate tea leaves from tea we use a _____.

II. Answer in one word

- 1: Name the method used to separate pebbles or stones from sand.
_____.
- 2: Name the method used to separate oil from water.
_____.

III. Define the following

- 1: Threshing 2: Handpicking 3: Filtration 4: Saturated solution

IV. Distinguish between

- 1: Evaporation and condensation.
- 2: Sedimentation and decantation.

V. How is common salt obtained from the sea water? Explain.

VI. Draw and label the following diagrams.

- 1: Process of filtration using a filter paper. (Ref. Pg. # 40 fig. 5.10)

2: Process of Evaporation. (fig. 5.11 Pg. # 40)

CHAPTER - 7 GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1 The innermost part of a flower is called _____**
- 2 Plants synthesis food by the process of _____**
- 3 Plants with green tender stems are called _____**
- 4 The pattern of veins on the leaf is called _____**
- 5 The broad green part of the leaf is called _____**
- 6 The part of a leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called _____**

NAME THE FOLLOWING

- 1. Any two creepers. _____**
- 2 Two types of root systems _____**
- 3. Three types of plants _____**
- 4 Two types of venation _____**

TRUE OR FALSE

- 1 Ovary is a part of stem. _____**
- 2 The stem helps in holding the plant firmly in the soil. _____**
- 3 Leaves give out water vapour through the process of transpiration. _____**
- 4 Plants with weak stem that cannot stand upright and spread on the ground are called _____**
- 5 Plants can carry out photosynthesis without carbon dioxide. _____**

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1 Herbs 2 shrub 3 tree 4 Creeper 5 climber 6 venation
7 photosynthesis 8 transpiration

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Taproot system and fibrous root system
- 2 Reticular venation and parallel venation
- 3 Roots and stem
- 4 Herbs, Shrubs and Trees

CHAPTER: 8 Body Movements

I) Fill in the blanks :

- 1. The bones are moved by alternate _____ and of _____ of two sets of muscles.
- 2. Snails move with the help of muscular _____.
- 3. Fish swim by forming _____ alternately on two sides of the body.
- 4. The body and legs of cockroaches have hard coverings forming on outer _____.
- 5. Snakes _____ on the ground by looping sideways.

II) Distinguish between the following :

- 1. Ball , socket joint and Hinge joint.
- 2. Bone and Cartilage.

III) Define

- 1. Skeleton
- 2. Ribcage
- 3. Joint

IV) Answer the following questions :

- 1. Name the different types of joints in our body.

2. Write the adaptation of a bird.

CHAPTER: 9 THE LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

I.Fill in the blanks:

1. Fish have _____ shaped body that helps them to move inside water.
2. Small changes that take place in the body of a living organism over a short period to overcome to some problems due to changes in the surrounding are called _____.
3. In the mountain regions, the trees are normally _____ shaped.
4. The process of producing more of their own kind by the living organisms is called _____.
5. Frogs have _____ feet that help them to swim in water.
6. Dolphins and whales breathe through _____.
7. The process of getting rid of wastes by the living organisms is called _____.
8. The stems of aquatic plants are long, _____ and _____.
9. During respiration, organisms take in _____ and give out _____.
10. Exchange of gases in plants take place through the tiny pores on the leaves called _____.

II. Write true or false:

1. Several kinds of plants and animals share the same habitat:
2. The light brown skin of the lion helps it to become a predator in the grassland:
3. Desert animals like snakes and rats come during the day:
4. The animals which cannot adapt to changing abiotic factors of a region die out and only adapted ones survive:
5. Animals living in mountain regions have thick skin or fur:
6. Plants donot show respond to stimuli:
7. Some plants remove some of their waste products as secretions :
8. Camels excrete large amount of urine and their dung is wet:
9. Plants carry out photosynthesis only during the daytime and respiration only at night:

III. Name the following:

1. Two terrrestrial habitats.
2. Two aquatic habitats.
3. Two plants and two animals of mountain regions
4. Four important abiotic factors needed for growth of plants

5. Breathing organs of fish and earthworms.
6. Any three modes of reproduction by plants.

IV. Define the following:

- i. Adaptation
- ii. Stimuli

V. Distinguish between:

- i. Biotic and abiotic factors.
- ii. Terrestrial organisms and aquatic organisms.

VI. Draw, colour and label:

- 1) a desert plant.
- 2) an aquatic plant

VII. PROJECT:

Stick pictures of any two plants and two animals belonging to each of the following habitats:

1. Deserts
2. Mountain regions
3. Grasslands
4. Ponds/lakes.

CHAPTER 10: MOTION AND MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCES

I Mention the type of motion taking place in:

1. The horse pulling a cart
2. Earth moving around the sun in its orbit
3. A child playing with a top
4. A coin moving over a carom board
5. A ball fixed to string
6. Motion of a branch of a tree when it shaken heavily.

II State True (T) or False (F) against the following statements :

- a. Handspan cannot be used to measure length all over the world.
- b. Ten millimeter is equal to 1 metre.
- c. Motion and rest are different terms
- d. To measure the diameter of tree, you can use measuring tap or thread.
- e. Kilometre is the SI unit of length.
- f. Length of curved line cannot be measured by metre scale directly.

III Fill in the blanks:

1. 1000 times the length of a metre is called _____.
2. The $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of a metre is called _____.
3. The motion which repeats itself after a fixed interval of time is called _____ motion.

4. The motion described by a violin string is _____ motion.

CHAPTER: 11 Light, Shadows and Reflections

I) Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ helps us to see objects.
2. Objects that give out or emit light of their own are called _____.
3. _____ objects allow light to pass through them completely.
4. _____ objects do not allow the light to pass through it at all.
5. _____ objects allow the light to pass through them partially.
6. Light travels in a _____.
7. _____ are formed when an opaque object comes in the path of light.
8. _____ and _____ objects are essential for the formation of shadows on a screen.
9. A shadow cast by the heavenly bodies is called an _____.
10. Images formed by a pin -hole camera are _____
11. We see _____ of the object in the mirror.

II) Answer in one or two words :

1. Give two examples of opaque objects.
2. Give two examples transparent objects
3. Give two examples of translucent objects.
4. Give two examples of luminous objects
5. Give two examples of non-luminous objects.

III) Choose the correct Answer :

1. [Mirror/glass] helps to change the direction of light that falls on it.
2. Images are [same / different] from the shadow.
3. Torch bulb is [luminous / non - luminous object]
4. [opaque/transparent] objects cast shadows.

5. Coloured objects form [coloured / dark] shadows.

IV) Answer the following questions :

1. How are shadows formed ?
2. What is meant by reflection of light ?
3. Explain with the help of an activity that light travels in a straight line.

V) Define :

1. Opaque objects
2. Shadows
3. Reflection of light

VI) Distinguish between

1. Transparent and translucent objects
2. Luminous and non luminous objects.

CHAPTER. 12: ELECTRICITY AND CIRCUITS

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. An electric _____ is a continuous path along which the current flows.
2. A circuit in which electricity does not flow is called an _____ circuit.
3. The source of electricity in an electric cell are the _____ stored in it.
4. Rubber is a good example of electric _____.
5. A device that is used to break of complete an electric circuit is called _____.
6. An electric cell has _____ terminals.
7. If the filament of a bulb breaks, it is said to be _____.
8. An electric current is _____ when no current flows through it.
9. Electric current flows from _____ terminal to _____ terminal of cell in the circuit.

II Give one word for the following statements:

1. The source of electricity _____
2. Thin wire in a bulb which gives out light _____
3. The arrangement of providing a complete path for electricity to pass between two terminals of the electric cell _____
4. some times electric bulb does not glow even when electric switch is 'ON' then we say that bulb is _____
5. An electric appliance which makes or breaks an electric circuit _____

III Mark True (T) or False (F) for following statements :

- a. Electric current can flow through metals.
- b. Instead of metal wires, a jute string can be used to make a circuit.
- c. Electric current can pass through a sheet of thermocol.
- d. When current flows through a circuit, the circuit is called open circuit.
- e. Electric current can easily flow through Copper.
- f. When an electric circuit is closed, the electric current stops flowing through it.

IV Tick the correct answer :

- 1. Choose a good conductor from the following materials.
a) Pencil lead b) Thermocol c) Wooden block
- 2. Which of the following is not a good conductor of electricity.
a) Mercury b) Copper c) Plastic d) Aluminum foil
- 3. Switch is 'OFF' when
a) circuit is complete
b) Circuit is not complete
c) Current is flowing in the circuit
d) Cell is fully charged

CHAPTER. 13 : FUN WITH MAGNETS

I. Fill in the blanks :

- 1. A freely suspended _____ always points in the north-south direction.
- 2. Similar poles of two magnets always _____ each other.
- 3. Bar magnet is an example of _____ magnet.
- 4. A magnetic _____ is used for finding geographic direction.

II. Write true or false in front of the statements given below:

- 1. Bar magnet is more powerful than natural magnet.
- 2. Magnetic poles always exist in pairs.
- 3. Magnetic attraction is maximum in the middle of a bar magnet.
- 4. Magnetic Compass is used for finding magnetic directions.
- 5. Small pieces of wood are attracted by a strong magnet.
- 6. A magnet can separate iron nails from a mixture of iron filings and iron nails.

III Classify the given materials as magnetic or non-magnetic :

A shaving blade, a plastic ruler, a steel cupboard, a brass button, a piece of chalk, a plastic mug, a blade of knife, water, wooden stick, copper wire, iron nail, sewing needle, paper clip, eraser, safety pin, cork, spoon, rubber band, tooth brush.

CHAPTER-15AIR AROUND US

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. Air is really not one substance but a _____.
2. The component of air that supports burning is called _____.
3. The aquatic animals use dissolved Oxygen in water for respiration, this is possible because Oxygen _____ in water.
4. Nitrogen of the air is used on a large scale to manufacture _____.
5. _____ is the place in nature for gaseous exchange.

II. True or False statements :

1. Air is a compound but not an element.
 2. Air is an opaque material.
 3. Air contains water vapour.
 4. The major part of air is Nitrogen.
 5. Plants produce Oxygen through photosynthesis.
-

CHAPTER-16 GARBAGE IN, GARBAGE OUT

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. Method of making compost using _____ is called vermin composting
2. Converting plant and animals wastes into manure is called _____.
3. _____ is an area where the garbage is collected.
4. We need to generate _____ waste.

II. True or False Sentences :

1. Paper can be recycled to get useful products.
2. Drains get choked due to plastic thrown by us.
3. Plastics are eco-friendly.
4. Redworms eat up on green leaves on trees and make compost.
5. Plastics give out harmful gases up on heating or burning.