

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH
SA I 2016-2017
WORKSHEET
CLASS - VI SUBJECT - SCIENCE
CHAPTER 1 FOOD

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The sweet juice of flower is called _____
2. The eatable parts of plants are called _____ parts.
3. We get oil from the _____ of mustard plant.
4. The main sources of our food are _____ and _____

NAME THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Two herbivores. _____
- 2 Two carnivores _____
- 3 Two omnivores _____
- 4 Two food items we get from animals _____
- 5 Two leafy vegetables _____
- 6 Two plants whose stem is edible _____
- 7 Two plants whose root is edible _____

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Human beings and bears are omnivores . _____
2. All plants are edible . _____
3. Some ingredients are common for different food items . T _____

EXTRA QUESTIONS

1. Describe how can we make sprouted seeds ? (5 m)
2. How is honey produced ? (2 m)
3. Name any two plants which have two or more edible parts . (2 m)
4. What are the main sources of food ? Name some food items from these sources (2 m)
5. Name any five milk products. (2 m)

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1 Herbivores 2 Carnivores 3 Omnivores 4 Edible parts

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

Herbivores , carnivores and omnivores _____

DRAW COLOUR AND LABEL PARTS OF A PLANT: (PG#3)

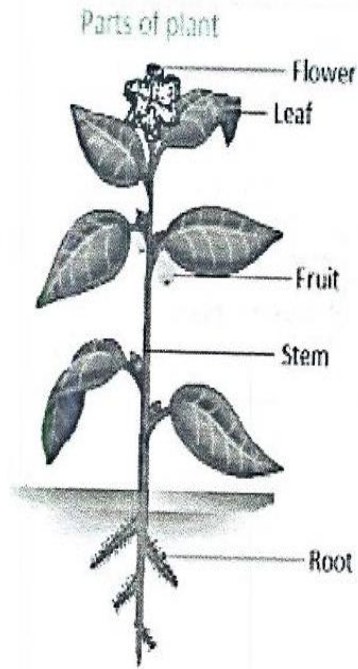


FIG: PARTS OF A PLANT

CHAPTER 2 COMPONENTS OF FOOD

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The main carbohydrates found in our food are in the form of _____ and _____.
2. Carbohydrates and fats provide _____ to our body.
3. Foods containing carbohydrates and fats are also called _____ giving foods.
4. Foods containing proteins are often called _____ foods.
5. Vitamin _____ gets easily destroyed by heat during cooking.
6. Over eating fat rich food leads to _____.
7. Deficiency diseases can be prevented by taking a _____ diet.
8. _____ help in protecting our body against diseases.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Two sources of carbohydrates . _____
2. Two sources of fats _____
3. Two sources of protein _____
4. Two sources of vitamin C _____
5. Disease caused due to deficiency of iron _____
6. Disease caused due to deficiency of vitamin A _____
7. Disease caused due to deficiency of iodine _____

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Dietary fibres are also known as roughage. _____
2. Minerals are needed by our body in large quantity. _____
3. Our body prepares vitamin D in presence of sunlight. _____

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1 Nutrients 2 Balanced diet 3 Deficiency diseases

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

Proteins and Fats

EXTRA QUESTIONS

- 1 Write the three groups of food and give examples (2 m)
- 2 Write the test to show the presence of protein in any food item (5 m)
- 3 Write the test to show the presence of starch in any food item (2 m)

**SOME DISEASES/DISORDERS CAUSED BY DEFICIENCY OF
VITAMINS AND MINERALS:(PG#16)**

<i>Vitamin/mineral</i>	<i>Deficiency disease/disorder</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>
Vitamin A		Poor vision, loss of vision in darkness (night), sometimes complete loss of vision
Vitamin B1		Weak muscles and very little energy to work
Vitamin C		Bleeding gums, wounds take longer time to heal
Vitamin D		Bones become soft and bend easily
Calcium		Weak bones, tooth decay
Iodine		Glands in the neck appear swollen, mental disability in children
Iron		Weakness

CHAPTER – 3 : FIBRE TO FABRIC

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The thin strands of thread, that are made up of still thinner strands are called _____.
2. Cotton is grown in _____ soil.
3. Jute plant is harvested at _____ stage.
4. _____ is obtained from the fleece of the sheep or goat.
5. To make fabrics, all the fibres are first converted into _____.
6. _____ and _____ are the ways used to make different kinds of fabrics.
7. Silk fibre is drawn from the _____ of silkworm.
8. Weaving of fabric is done on _____.

II.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Cotton plants are grown at places where climate is (cold/warm).
2. Jute crop is cultivated during (summer/rainy).
3. Polyester is a (natural/synthetic) fibre.
4. Flax is a (plant/animal) fibre.

III.DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. Ginning
2. Spinning
3. Weaving

IV. VALUE BASED QUESTIONS:

1. Yarn, fabric and fibres are related to each other. Show the relationship by filling the blanks in the following sentence.

Fabric of cotton saree is made by weaving cotton _____ which in turn is made by spinning thin cotton _____.

2. Some terms related to fabrics are jumbled up and given below. Write them in their correct form.

(a) onttoc

(b) sinnping

(c) vingwea

(d) bisref

3. In ancient times stitching was not known. People used to simply drape the fabrics around different parts of their body. Even today a number of unstitched fabrics are used by both men and women. Can you give five such examples of clothes?

- (V) Distinguish between Natural fibres and Synthetic fibres.
VI Which fibres were cultivated in Egypt in ancient time and where?

Ch-4. Sorting Materials into Groups

Fill in the blanks

1. Objects are made up of large variety of _____.
2. Tumblers are made with materials that can hold _____.
3. Materials that have lustre are usually called as _____.
4. Three examples of metals are _____, _____ & _____.
5. The gas which can dissolve in water is _____.
6. Materials are grouped together on the basis of _____ and _____ in their properties.
7. Some metals lose their shine and often look dull because of the action of _____ and _____ on them.
8. Based upon transparency, materials can be grouped as _____, _____ and _____.

Name the following:

1. Two liquids soluble in water
2. Two liquids insoluble in water
3. Two transparent objects
4. Two translucent objects
5. Two opaque objects
6. Two solids soluble in water

Write true or false :

1. Stones and nails float on water.

2. Cotton is soft while iron is hard.

3. We choose a material to make an object depending on its properties and the purpose for usage.

Define the following:

1. Transparent materials 2. Translucent materials 3. Opaque materials

Distinguish between soluble and insoluble substances.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do we need to group materials?
2. Name any four properties that can be used for sorting materials.

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

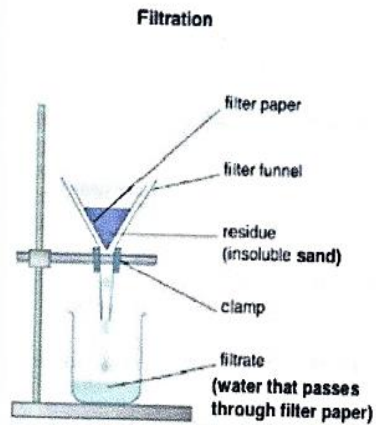
1: Evaporation and condensation.

2: Sedimentation and decantation.

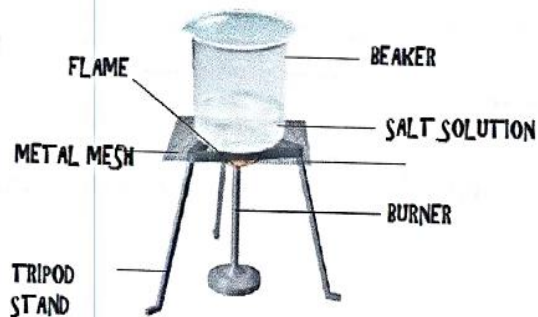
V. How is common salt obtained from the sea water? Explain.

VI. DRAW AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS:

1: PROCESS OF FILTRATION USING A FILTER PAPER: (PG#40 FIG#5.10)



2: PROCESS OF EVAPORATION: (PG#40 FIG#5.11)



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STD. - VI

SCIENCE

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 of state of motion.
- d. To measure the diameter of tree, you can use measuring tape or thread.
- e. Foot 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 exhibited by a violin string is _____ motion.
5. _____ is the SI unit of length.
6. _____ was the unit of length developed in ancient Egypt to measure length.
7. In 1790 , the French created a standard unit of measurement called the _____.

IV. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Motion

2. Measurement

V. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN :

1. Periodic motion and Non periodic motion.

2. Rectilinear motion and Circular motion.