INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

CLASS – VI SCIENCE WORKSHEET 2021-22

HALF YEARLY PORTIONS

CHAPTER – 1 FOOD: WHERE DOES IT COME FROM ?

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 the mustard plant.
4. The main sources of our foods are _____ and _____.
5. Bees collect _____from flowers and convert it into honey.
6. The grains which we use for foods are _____of their plants.

TRUE or FALSE

1. Human beings and bears are omnivores
2. All plants are edible.
3. Some ingredients are common for different food items.
4. Only one part of a particular plant is edible.
5. Chilli is the fruit of that plant.
6. Potato is an edible root.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

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

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. Herbivores 2. Carnivores 3.Omnivores 4.Edible parts

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

1. Herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.

EXTRA QUESTIONS

1. Describe how can we make sprouted seeds?
2. How is honey produced?

3. **Name any two plants which have two or more edible parts.**
4. **What are the main sources of food? Name some food items from these sources.**
5. **Name any five milk products.**

<u>DIAGRAM-</u> Draw colour and label The Parts Of A Plant.

CHAPTER -2 COMPONENTS OF FOOD

FILL IN THE BLANKS

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

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. **Two sources of carbohydrates _____, _____ ,_____.**
2. **Two sources of fats._____,_____, _____.**
3. **Two sources of proteins._____, _____, _____.**
4. **Two sources of vitamin C._____,_____, _____.**
5. **Disease caused due to the deficiency of Iron.**
6. **Disease caused due to the deficiency of vitamin A.**
7. **Disease caused due to the deficiency of Iodine.**
8. **The vitamin which can be prepared in our in the presence of sunlight.**
9. **The _____of the food helps our body to get rid of undigested food.**

TRUE or FALSE

1. A single food item may contain more than one nutrient.
2. Carbohydrates give more energy than fats.
3. Our body needs vitamins in large quantities.
4. Dietary fibres are also known as roughage.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. **Nutrients 2.Balanced diet 3.Deficiency diseases.**

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN: Proteins and Fats

EXTRA QUESTIONS

1. **Write the test to show the presence of protein in any food item. (5m)**
2. **Write the test to show the presence of starch in any food item. (3m)**

CHAPTER -3 FIBRE TO FABRIC

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Fabrics are made up of _____.
2. Yarns are made up of _____.
3. Cotton is grown in _____soil.
4. Jute plant is harvested at _____ stage.
5. _____ is obtained from the fleece of the sheep or goat.
6. To make fabrics, all the fibres are first converted into _____.
7. _____ and _____are the ways used to make different kinds of fabrics.
8. Silk fibre is drawn from the _____of the silkworm.
9. Weaving of fabric is done on _____.
10. _____ and _____ were cultivated near the river Nile and used for making fabrics.
11. In ____ a single yarn used to make a piece of cloth.
12. _____ and _____ are the ways used to make different types of fabrics.
13. Cotton plants are grown at places where the climate is _____

TRUE OR FALSE

1. We obtain fibres after the process of weaving.
2. Jute fibre is obtained from the flower of jute plant.
3. Cotton is obtained from the fruit of cotton plant.
4. Flax is a synthetic fibre.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

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

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. Ginning 2.Spinning 3. Weaving

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN: Natural fibres and synthetic fibres.

EXTRA QUESTION:

1. Which fibres were cultivated in Egypt in ancient times and where?

CHAPTER -4 SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. **Objects are made up of a large variety of _____.**
2. **Tumblers are made with materials that can hold _____.**
3. **Materials that have lustre are _____.**
4. **Three examples of metals are _____,_____,and _____.**
5. **_____ is a gas which can dissolve in water.**
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 _____.**
9. **_____materials can be compressed easily while _____ materials are difficult to compress.**

NAME THE FOLLOWING

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

TRUE OR FALSE

1. An object can be made of many materials
2. Sand is soluble in water.
3. Kerosene is insoluble in water.
4. A metal key will float in water.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

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

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN- Soluble and insoluble substances

EXTRA 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

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Sand from water can be separated 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 the process of _____
6. More of a substance can be dissolved in a solution by _____ it.
7. _____dissolves different amounts of soluble substances in it.
8. To separate tea leaves from tea we use a _____.
9. _____ method can be used to separate large sized impurities from rice ,wheat etc.
10. Different sized particles of a mixture can be separated by the process of _____and _____.

TRUE or FALSE

1. We separate sugar from tea by filtration.
2. When you boil salt water ,only water will get evaporated.
3. We can dissolve more sugar in its saturated solution.
4. A sieve is used to separate heavier and lighter particles of a mixture.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Name the method to separate pebbles or stones from sand _____.
2. Name the method used to separate oil from water _____.
3. Explain how is common salt obtained from sea water ?

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. Threshing 2. Hand picking 3. Filtration 4.Saturated solution

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

1. Evaporation and condensation
2. Sedimentation and decantation

DRAW COLOUR AND LABEL THE DIAGRAM

The process of evaporation.

CHAPTER -6 CHANGES AROUND US(only for assignment)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. **The changes that can be reversed are called _____ changes.**
2. **The changes that cannot be reversed are called _____ changes.**
3. **On heating , the metals _____.**
4. **On cooling, the metals _____.**
5. **Burning of incense stick is an _____change.**
6. **On heating metal rim _____ and fits into the wooden wheel.**
7. **Reversible changes are _____ in nature.**

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. **Ripening of fruit is (a reversible/an irreversible) change.**
2. **In (a reversible/an irreversible) change we cannot get back the original components.**
3. **Melting of ice is a (reversible/irreversible) change.**

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. **Name any two reversible changes.**
2. **Name any two irreversible changes**
3. **Two methods to make a change happen**

DISTIGUISH BETWEEN

Reversible and irreversible changes

CLASSIFY THE FOLLOWING CHANGES INTO REVERSIBLE AND IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES

1. **Crumpling of paper**
2. **Burning of paper**
3. **Sawing of paper**
4. **Cooking of food**
5. **Change of water into water vapour**
6. **Bud to flower.**
7. **Ironing of clothes**