

# **Brilliant Public School , Sitamarhi**



## **Class - VI**

# **Science Worksheets**

**Session : 2012-13**

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# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### 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 . \_\_\_\_\_

#### 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

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### Food – Where Does It Come From?

I) Fill in the blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are substances from which an organism derives energy and materials for its growth and maintenance.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is produced by honey bees from the nectar of flowers.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an antiseptic and is easily digestible .(         )
4. The egg shell is made of \_\_\_\_\_
5. Animals which provide meat and egg are called \_\_\_\_\_

II) Write True or False :

1. Cooking makes food items soft and easily digestible . [         ]
2. Menu is list of dishes/ food items saved at a meal. [         ]
3. Tea and coffee are common beverages.[         ]
4. The rearing of honey bees on a large scale is known as pisciculture.[         ]
5. The place used for the rearing of honey bees is called an “apiary”. [         ]

III) Name the following :

1. Two milk-yielding animals.
2. Two poultry animals.
3. Two fresh water fishes.
4. Give two examples of omnivores.

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### 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)

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **Components Of Food**

1. The pigment which gives red colour to blood is \_\_\_\_\_
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is also called school lunch or school meal programme
3. The diseases which occur due to imbalances in diet are called \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ essential nutrients in our food.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to describe diets which lack proteins and carbohydrates.
6. The vitamin that gets easily destroyed by heat during cooking is \_\_\_\_\_
7. About 70% of our body weight is that of \_\_\_\_\_

#### II) Name the following :

1. Disease caused by deficiency of iron \_\_\_\_\_
2. Disease caused by deficiency of iodine \_\_\_\_\_
3. Disease caused by deficiency of vitamin D \_\_\_\_\_
4. Disease caused by deficiency of vitamin C \_\_\_\_\_
5. Disease caused by deficiency of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> \_\_\_\_\_
6. Disease caused by deficiency of vitamin A \_\_\_\_\_
7. Diseases caused by deficiency of protein \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
8. Disease caused by deficiency of Fluorine \_\_\_\_\_
9. Two sources of roughage \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### III) True or False :

1. Fats provide more than double the energy provided by carbohydrates. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Calcium and phosphorous are required for making bones and teeth hard. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Vitamins and minerals are needed in large quantities. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The condition arising out of inadequate or unbalanced food is called malnutrition ,  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Processing of rice, wheat etc removes many of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV) Distinguish between

1. Carbohydrates and proteins
2. Body building foods and protective foods.

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **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.Distinguish between Natural fibres and Synthetic fibres.**

**BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**  
**VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

**Fibre To Fabric**

I) Fill in the blanks :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ protect us from heat and cold and other adverse climatic conditions.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a method by which a single thread or yarn may be turned into cloth.
3. The fibre obtained from the outer covering of the coconut is called \_\_\_\_\_
4. Beating cotton or flax fibres to shreds, so as to form fluffy mass is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Coconut has fibres on its \_\_\_\_\_
6. Jute fibres has a highly \_\_\_\_\_ surface.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the yarn placed lengthwise in the loam.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the cotton fibres from cotton seed is removed.
9. Thread made by spinning fibres is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Materials made from \_\_\_\_\_ absorb a large amount of sweat.
11. Jute is obtained from the stem of plant called \_\_\_\_\_

II) Write True or False :

1. The fibres of cotton and wool have many folds and uneven surfaces.
2. Flax and jute have fibres on its fruits.
3. Fibres are made from the yarns.
4. Raw jute fibres are red in colour.
5. Bobbin is the wooden or plastic reels on which yarn is wound.
6. Weft is the yarn which moves cross wise through warp.
7. Materials made from wool easily allow the body heat to flow out.
8. Polyester is a natural fibre.

III) Define :

1. Ginning
2. Spinning
3. Weaving

IV) Distinguish between

- 1) Natural fibres and Synthetic fibres.

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **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.

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### Sorting Materials Into Groups

I) Fill in the blanks :

1. A substance which is used in making different objects is called \_\_\_\_\_
2. The materials which occur in nature are called \_\_\_\_\_ materials.
3. The materials made by man are called \_\_\_\_\_ materials.
4. The materials which have natural shine on their surface are called \_\_\_\_\_
5. The substances which dissolve in water are called \_\_\_\_\_ substances and which do not dissolve in water are called \_\_\_\_\_ substances.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the universal solvent.
7. The liquids which dissolve in water are called \_\_\_\_\_ liquids and which do not dissolve in water are called \_\_\_\_\_ liquids.

II) Name the following :

1. A liquid metal \_\_\_\_\_
2. Two miscible liquids \_\_\_\_\_
3. Two immiscible liquids \_\_\_\_\_
4. Two soluble substances in water \_\_\_\_\_
5. Two insoluble substances in water \_\_\_\_\_
6. Two substances that float on the surface of water \_\_\_\_\_
7. Two substances that sink in water \_\_\_\_\_

III) True or False :

1. All gases are non lustrous. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Iodine crystals have luster. \_\_\_\_\_
3. All gases are opaque materials. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Butter paper, oiled paper etc are transparent materials. \_\_\_\_\_

IV) Distinguish between :

1. Soluble / insoluble
2. Hard / soft

V) Define :

1. Transparent
2. Opaque
3. Translucent

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **Changes Around Us**

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.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- 1 Ripening of fruit is a ( reversible / irreversible ) change.
- 2 In ( reversible / irreversible ) change we cannot get back the original components.

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Growing of trees is an irreversible change. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Formation of curd from milk is a reversible change . \_\_\_\_\_

NAME THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Name any two reversible changes .
- 2 Name any two irreversible changes.

DISTINGUISH 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 wood
- 4Cooking of food
- 5 Change of water into water vapour
- 6 Ironing of clothes

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **Changes Around Us**

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. Knitting of woolen yarn is a \_\_\_\_\_ changes.
2. On cooling, the metal \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Falling of leaves from a tree is an \_\_\_\_\_ changes.
4. On heating, metal rim \_\_\_\_\_ and fits into the wooden wheel.
5. Burning of incense stick is a \_\_\_\_\_ change.
6. Reversible changes are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
7. A change from liquid to solid state on cooling is called \_\_\_\_\_.

II. Write True or False :

1. Making dough with water and wheat flour is an irreversible change.
2. Magnetisation of iron is an irreversible change.
3. On heating, the metal expands.
4. Irreversible changes are temporary in nature.
5. Disappearance of a substance in a liquid is known as dissolution.

III. Choose the correct answer :

1. Germination of seed is a (reversible / irreversible ) change.
2. All metal expands on (cooling / heating ).
3. In (reversible / irreversible ) change, we cannot get back the original compound.
4. Lighting of candle is a (reversible / irreversible ) change.

IV. Classify the following changes into reversible and irreversible change :

1. Boiling of raw egg in water.
2. Crumpling of paper.
3. Burning of wax.
4. Souring of milk.
5. Change of water into water vapour.
6. Rusting of iron.

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### Water

I.Fill in the blanks:

- 1.The process by which plants evaporate water is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2.The major natural source of water is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Water vapour gets added to the atmosphere by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4.Water disappears from wet clothes by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The source of water below the ground such as wells, tubewells, lakes etc. is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In winter mornings , \_\_\_\_\_is formed due to condensation of water vapour near the ground.
7. Many tiny water droplets high up in the air, come together and fall down as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The amount of the seepage of \_\_\_\_\_ into the ground affects the availability of ground water.

II. Name the following:

- 1.Two natural sources of water.
2. Two fresh water bodies.
- 3.Two rainwater harvesting techniques
- 4.Four uses of water at home.
5. The two processes through which water vapour enters the air.
6. Two adverse effects of floods.
7. Two adverse effects of drought.
8. Two factors leading to shortage of usable water on the earth.

III. Write true or false:

1. Open wells are fed by ground water:
2. Life is possible on earth without water:
3. Saline water is fit for drinking and other domestic, agricultural and industrial needs:
4. Evaporation of water takes place at all times:
5. Concrete land surfaces increases the seepage of rainwater into the ground:
6. About two-thirds of the earth is covered with water.
7. When water is heated, it changes into ice.

IV. Define the following:

- i. Water cycle.
- ii. Rainwater harvesting.

V. Distinguish between: Evaporation and condensation.

VI. Assignment:

Draw, colour and label the water cycle.

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### Water

Fill in the blanks :-

1. The release of water vapour into air by the leaves of plants is called \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are made of droplets of water, ice crystals, particles of dust and air.

3. Any natural phenomenon which repeats itself after some time is said to constitute \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Continued absence of rain causes \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Drought and floods are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Name the Following :-

1. The process by which water changes into water vapour on heating \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The process by which water vapour change into liquid water on cooling \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The falling of drops of water from the clouds. \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The journey of water from the oceans to the atmosphere and back to the oceans again. \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Two methods of rainwater harvesting. \_\_\_\_\_.

True or False :-

1. The water cycle is powered by the heat of the sun and the force of gravity \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The main reason of precipitation is that clouds cool off. \_\_\_\_\_.

Define the Following :-

1. Precipitation

2. Water cycle.

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### Water

I.Fill in the blanks:

- 1.The process by which plants evaporate water is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2.The major natural source of water is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Water vapour gets added to the atmosphere by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4.Water disappears from wet clothes by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The source of water below the ground such as wells, tubewells, lakes etc. is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In winter mornings , \_\_\_\_\_ is formed due to condensation of water vapour near the ground.
7. Many tiny water droplets high up in the air, come together and fall down as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The amount of the seepage of \_\_\_\_\_ into the ground affects the availability of ground water.

II. Name the following:

- 1.Two natural sources of water.
2. Two fresh water bodies.
- 3.Two rainwater harvesting techniques
- 4.Four uses of water at home.
5. The two processes through which water vapour enters the air.
6. Two adverse effects of floods.
7. Two adverse effects of drought.
8. Two factors leading to shortage of usable water on the earth.

III. Write true or false:

8. Open wells are fed by ground water:
9. Life is possible on earth without water:
10. Saline water is fit for drinking and other domestic, agricultural and industrial needs:
11. Evaporation of water takes place at all times:
12. Concrete land surfaces increases the seepage of rainwater into the ground:
13. About two-thirds of the earth is covered with water.
14. When water is heated, it changes into ice.

IV. Define the following:

- iii. Water cycle.
- iv. Rainwater harvesting.

V. Distinguish between: Evaporation and condensation.

VI. Assignment:

Draw, colour and label the water cycle.

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **Separation Of Substances**

I) Fill in the blanks :

1. The argemone oil can cause \_\_\_\_\_ disorders.
2. The choice of the method of separation depends upon the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the components of a mixture.
3. In \_\_\_\_\_ process heavier grains are separated from lighter husk by wind.
4. Pebbles can be separated from the sand by the process of \_\_\_\_\_
5. In a solution , the \_\_\_\_\_ solids settles down at the bottom by sedimentation.
6. The process of increasing the sedimentation by adding chemicals is called \_\_\_\_\_
7. The clear liquid obtained after filtration is called as \_\_\_\_\_
8. The solids left on the filter paper after filtration is known as \_\_\_\_\_
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ solution cannot dissolve more of the substances at a given temperature.
10. The reappearance of excess dissolved substance from the solution on cooling is called \_\_\_\_\_

II) Name the following :

1. The process by which butter separated from curd.
2. Chemicals used for loading or increasing sedimentation.
3. The method for separating a soluble solid from its solution.
4. The process by which pure salt separated from impure salt.
5. Diseases caused by bacteria in water.
6. Method for separating paneer from curdled milk.
7. The gas used for killing micro organisms in water.
8. The method for separating two immiscible liquids.

III) True or False :

1. Stones can be separated from rice by winnowing .
2. Mixture of wheat flour and pulses can be separated by sieving.
3. In a solution the soluble solids will settle down.
4. Mixture of water and oil can be separated by filtration.
5. The water vapour changes to water by condensation.
6. Different amounts of soluble substances dissolve in fixed amount of water.

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### Getting To Know Plants

I) Fill in the blanks :

1. Roots, stem and leaves constitute the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the plant.
2. Flowers and fruits are the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the plant.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the flat green part of a leaf.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the female reproductive organ of a flower.
5. The root system consisting a main root from which lateral roots develop is called \_\_\_\_\_
6. The pattern of veins on the leaf is called \_\_\_\_\_
7. Loss of water in the plants through stomata is called \_\_\_\_\_
8. A flower which has both male(stamen) and female(pistil) parts is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ flower.

II) Write True or False :

1. Dodder(cuscuta) is a flowering plant with a no leaf. [       ]
2. A small plant with a green soft stem is called shrub. [       ]
3. Pollen grains are fine dust-like particles produced inside anthers of a flower.[       ]
4. Leaves are attached to the stem at places called nodes. [       ]
5. The stalk of a leaf is called pedicel. [       ]

III) Name the following :

1. Two complete flowers.
2. Two incomplete flowers.
3. Two plants showing parallel venation.
4. Two climbers.

IV) Diagrams :

1. Tap root and Fibrous roots (Page :72)
2. Structure of a leaf (Fig 7.8 & 7.9 Pg :76)

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **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 help 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

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### Getting To Know Plants

#### I. Fill in the blanks:

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2. Flowers and fruits are the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the plant.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the flat green part of a leaf.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the female reproductive organ of a flower.
5. The root system consisting a main root from which lateral roots develop is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The pattern of veins on the leaf is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Loss of water in the plants through stomata is called \_\_\_\_\_.
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#### II. Write True or False:

1. Dodder (cuscuta) is a flowering plant with no leaf. {            }
2. A small plant with a green soft stem is called shrub. {            }
3. Pollen grains are fine dust-like particles produced inside anthem of a flower {            }
4. Leaves are attached to the stem at places called nodes. {            }
5. The stalk of a leaf is called pedicel. {            }

#### III. Name the following :

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2. Two incomplete flowers.
3. Two plants showing parallel venation.
4. Two climbers.

#### IV. Diagrams:

1. Tap root and Fibrous roots (Page 72)
2. Structure of a leaf. fig: 7.8 & 7.9 pg.8

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### Body Movements

#### I. Fill in the blanks :

1. In Shark, skeleton is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Snails move with the help of a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ in the earthworm helps to get a good grip on the ground.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ joint allows movement in all directions.
5. Synovial cavity is found in \_\_\_\_\_ joints.
6. Elbow joint is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ joint.

#### II. Write True or False :

1. Muscles and bones are attached by means of ligaments. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mammals like tiger and elephant, use their hind limb and fore limb for locomotion.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Snakes move in a straight line. \_\_\_\_\_
4. When a muscle contracts, it get short and fatter. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The finger bones do not have joints. \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. Name the following :

1. Name the skull bone which are moveable.
2. Name the joint found in neck.
3. Name the shape of the body found in fish.
4. Name the joint present in between adjacent vertebrate in the backbone.

#### IV. Choose the correct answer :

1. There are ( 22 / 24 ) joints in our body.
2. ( Hinge joint / Pivot joint ) allows rotation.
3. Cockroach has ( 2 / 3 ) pair of legs.
4. In snails, a hard shell from the rigid ( endoskeleton / exoskeleton ).

**BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**  
**VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**  
**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.

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **The Living Organisms and their Surroundings**

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Fish have \_\_\_\_\_ shaped body that help 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 terrestrial 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

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

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.

VIII. Fill in the blanks :

1. Organisms in oceans are surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_ water.
2. Gills help fishes to use \_\_\_\_\_ dissolved in water.
3. Plants and animals living on land belong to \_\_\_\_\_ habitat.
4. Photosynthesis in desert plants is carried out by the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Exchange of gases in plants takes place through \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In mountain regions trees are normally \_\_\_\_\_ shaped and have \_\_\_\_\_ branches.
7. Changes in our surroundings that make us respond are called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Animals like rats and snake live in \_\_\_\_\_ during day to stay away from heat.
9. Breathing is a part of the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ protect the fishes and help in easy movement through water.

IX. Write True or False :

1. Animals and plants are abiotic factors.
2. Dolphins and whales do not have gills.
3. Skin of fishes is covered with scales.
4. Leaf like structure in cactus is its stem.
5. Yak is adapted to mountain habitat.

X. Give answer in one or two words :

1. Give 2 examples of aquatic habitat.
2. Give 2 examples of terrestrial habitat.
3. Give 2 examples of aquatic plants.
4. Name two animals found on mountains.

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **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 scare 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.

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### 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.

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **Light, Shadows And Reflections**

Fill in the blanks:

1. All sources of light can be classified into two categories \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. Moon and planets do not emit light of their own, but they reflect the light of the \_\_\_\_\_ falling on them.
3. A non-luminous body can be made luminous by \_\_\_\_\_ it.
4. A source of light which is of the size of the head of a common pin is called \_\_\_\_\_ source of light.
5. A collection of a large number of rays of light is called a \_\_\_\_\_ of light.
6. The property of light by which it travels in a straight line is called - \_\_\_\_\_ propagation of light.
7. The image formed in pinhole camera is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ in size.

Answer the following :

1. Two differences between a shadow and an image formed in pin-hole camera.
2. How much time the light from the sun takes to reach the earth ?
3. Define mirror.

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **Electricity And Circuits**

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The electric energy which is supplied in our home comes from electric \_\_\_\_\_ houses.
2. Diesel \_\_\_\_\_ is generally used in big factories or at public functions as a standby.
3. The battery \_\_\_\_\_ is used at homes, offices and hospitals.
4. The tiny coiled wire which is supported by two thick wire inside the bulb is called - \_\_\_\_\_
5. Electric cell is a device which converts energy of chemicals \_\_\_\_\_ energy.

II. Name the following:

1. A combination of two or more cells
2. An electric device which converts electric energy into light energy
3. An electric circuit in which path of electricity is broken at some point is called

III. Choose the correct answer:

1. An electric bulb has (two/one) terminals.
2. The base of an electric cell is its (negative/positive) terminal.
3. All metals are (conductors/Insulators) of electricity.

IV. Distinguish between

Conductors and Insulators.

- V. Name the five transformations of electric energy.

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**BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**  
**VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**  
**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 or 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

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **Fun with Magnet**

Fill in the blanks :-

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the surest test of magnetism.
2. A material which attracts pieces of iron or steel is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the world's first magnet.
4. Electronics devices get damaged by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The substances which are strongly attracted by a magnet are called \_\_\_\_\_ substances.
6. The two main important properties of a magnet are its \_\_\_\_\_ property and its \_\_\_\_\_ property.

Write True or False :-

1. Mixture of ferric oxide & barium oxide is called ferrite.
2. A freely floating magnet always points in North – South direction.
3. Aluminium is an example for magnetic substances.
4. Pieces of iron kept on both ends of magnet are called magnetic keepers.
5. Magnetic attraction is maximum at the poles of a magnet.

Name the following :-

1. Name the substances from which artificial magnets are made.
2. Name two poles of a magnet.
3. Name the method to magnetize a piece of iron.

Define :-

- (1) Magnetic compass

Distinguish between

- (1) Magnetic & non magnetic substances
- (2) Natural & artificial magnet.

### **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.

# BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI

## VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET

### Air around Us

Fill in the blanks :-

1. Air occupies \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Harmful gases and smoke in the air causes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ within the nasal passage prevents entry of dust particles into our respiratory system.
4. Air helps in \_\_\_\_\_ of sound.
5. Nitrogen present in the air is used for making \_\_\_\_\_.

Choose the correct answer :-

1. The height of the atmosphere is (120 km/240km)
2. The volume of oxygen (increases/decreases) with increase in altitudes.
3. (Carbondioxide/Oxygen) is taken in by the plants for photosynthesis.
4. Air contain approximately (78 percent/80 percent) of Nitrogen.

Name the following :-

1. The two scientists who proved air is a mixture of gases :
2. The lightest gas in the air.
3. The gas essential for combustion and respiration.
4. The substance in presence of which photosynthesis takes place :

Define the following :-

- (a) Atmosphere
- (b) Respiration

### Air 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.

# **BRILLIANT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SITAMARHI**

## **VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET**

### **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.