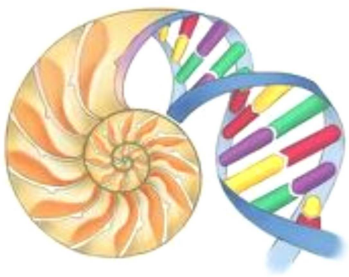
CBSE-NCERT

PRINTABLE

WORKSHEETS

SCIENCE

(Class 6)



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Class- VI (Science)

CBSE Worksheet-01

Class – VI Science (Food: Where Does It Come From?)

1. Green plants prepare their own food, hence they are called as
    a. Autotrophs
    b. Parasites
    c. Heterotrophs
    d. Decomposers
2. Pulses are rich source of
    a. Fibre
    b. Minerals
    c. Roughages
    d. Proteins
3. Spices provide
    a. Energy
    b. Flavour
    c. Vitamins
    d. Proteins
4. An animal that eats other animals is called
    a. Producer
    b. Carnivore
    c. Omnivore
    d. herbivore
5. Match the columns

Column A	**Column B**
a. Drinking milk	i. are animal products.
b. Vegetable, fruits	ii. is good for health.
c. Carrot, tomato, potato	iii. are rich in minerals and vitamins.
d. Egg, meat, paneer	iv. are vegetables.
e. Wheat, gram, rice	v. are plant products.

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. Tiger is a ---------- because it eats only flesh of other animals.
    b. Main supply of eggs comes from---------- and ----------.
    c. We are ---------- because we eat both plant and animal products.
    d. Food is needed by living organisms for ----------, ---------- and protection.
    e. We get sugar from----------.

7. What are milch animals?

8. Why do we need food?

9. Why should we avoid wastage of food?

10. Given below are jumbled words which are names of parts of plant. Rearrange them to get the correct words.
    a. TOOR
    b. SEANBOYA
    c. LFOER
    d. ROUNDGNUT
    e. ITRUF

Answer key

1. a
2. d
3. b
4. b
5. (a) - (ii), (b) – (iii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (i), (e) – (v).

6. (a) Carnivore (b) hens-ducks (c) omnivores (d)growth-development (e) sugarcane

7. The milk yielding animals are called milch animals. The main milk producing animals are cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats etc.

8. We need food for growth, development and protection against the disease. It also helps in overcoming wear and tear of body parts.

9. We should avoid wastage of food as food is precious. There are many people in our country who do not get sufficient food to eat. Even if the food is available, they do not have enough money to buy. We must therefore ensure that no food is wasted.

10. (a) ROOT (b) SOYABEAN (c) FLOWER (d) GROUNDNUT (e) FRUIT

CBSE Worksheet-02

Class – VI Science (Food: Where Does It Come From?)

1. Food:
    a. Gives us energy
    b. Help in growth
    c. Repair body parts
    d. All of these
2. ---------- is not a milk product.
    a. Pizza
    b. Curd
    c. Cheese
    d. Ice-cream
3. An example of complete food is
    a. Carrot
    b. Milk
    c. Pulses
    d. Fish
4. Honeybee makes honey from
    a. Pollen
    b. Petals
    c. Nectar
    d. Bud

5. Match the organisms in column A with product used as food by human in column B.

Column A	Column B
a. Goat	i. Leaves
b. Mustard plant	ii. Meat
c. Hen	iii. Seed
d. Cow	iv. Egg
e. Spinach	v. Milk

6. Select true/false(T/F) statements from the following.
    a. Potato tubers contain carbohydrates.
    b. Soyabean is a rich source of vitamins.
    c. Milk is a complete food.
    d. Vegetables and fruits gives vitamins and minerals
    e. Glucose is the main source of energy in our body.

7. Give one words for following:
    a. Animals that eat both plants and animals----------.
    b. Animals that eat only meat----------.
    c. Animals that eat only plants ----------.

8. Why do organisms require food? Give two reasons.

9. Mention the part of plant that the following belong to:
    a. Radish
    b. Ginger
    c. Cabbage
    d. Potato
    e. Spinach

10. Why should children take milk everyday?

Answer key

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. (a) – (ii), (b)- (iii), (c)- (iv), (d)- (v), (e)- (i).
6. (a)- T, (b)-F, (c)- T, (d)- F, (e)- T

7. (a) Omnivores; (b) carnivores; (c) herbivores

8. Organism requires food for growth, development and maintenance of body cells. Food also contains vitamins and minerals, which protect us from disease.

9. a. Root
   b. Stem
   c. Buds
   d. Stem
   e. Leaves

10. Children should take milk everyday because milk is a complete food it contain the entire nutrient required for proper growth and development of growing children. It contains sugar, protein, fat, vitamins and minerals essential for proper growth. Calcium and other minerals present in milk help in bone and teeth formation.

CBSE Worksheet-03

Class – VI Science (Food: Where Does It Come From?)

1. Plants prepare their food by the process of
    a. Transpiration
    b. Photosynthesis
    c. Respiration
    d. Transportation
2. Cereals are rich source of
    a. Carbohydrates
    b. Fats
    c. Proteins
    d. Minerals
3. People living in coastal areas eat
    a. Wheat pulses and rice.
    b. Rice and fish
    c. Rice, meat of goat
    d. Maize and bajara
4. Carnivores have
    a. Blunt teeth
    b. Sharp, pointed teeth
    c. Long sticky tongue
    d. Broad and strong teeth
5. Match the following

Column A	**Column B**
a. Curd	i. protein
b. Pulses	ii. Highly nutritious food.
c. Honey	iii. hen
d. Meat	iv. milk
e. Egg	v. goat

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable word.
    a. Snake does not have----------.
    b. Scavengers feed on other ----------.
    c. South Indian use ---------- oil as medium of cooking.
    d. Excess intake of food causes ----------.
    e. Animals that provide milk are called----------animals.
7. What do you mean by food habit?
8. What is the importance of spices for us?
9. Why food is essential for us?
10. name the main food item consumed in
    a. Punjab
    b. Gujarat
    c. Kerala
    d. West Bengal
    e. Odhisha

Answer key

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (i), (c) – (ii), (d) – (v), (e) – (iii).

6. (a) teeth, (b)dead animals , (C) coconut , (d)obesity , (e) milch.

7. Food consumed according to the availability of food and the taste of the persons makes their food habits.

8. Spices provide flavour to our food. Different parts of plants are used as spices. Ginger, coriander, fennel, thyme, cumin and fenugreek are commonly used spices.

9. Food is essential for us because of following reasons.
    a. Food provides us energy.
    b. It helps us to grow.
    c. Help us to overcome wear and tear.
    d. Protect us against disease.

10. a. wheat, pulse and milk.
    b. dhokla, pulse, groundnut.
    c. rice, fish, vegetable.
    d. rice, fish.
    e. rice and fish.

CBSE Worksheet-04

Class – VI Science (Food: Where Does It Come From?)

1. Pulses are rich source of
   a. Proteins
   b. Carbohydrates
   c. Fats
   d. Vitamins
2. All organisms except green plants are called as
   a. Autotrophs
   b. Heterotrophs
   c. Herbivores
   d. Carnivores
3. Curd is formed by the action of
   a. Fungus
   b. Algae
   c. Bacteria
   d. Protozoa
4. Snake do not have
   a. Tongue
   b. Teeth
   c. Mouth
   d. Tail
5. Match the following

Column A	**Column B**
a. Carbohydrates	i. Ghee
b. Proteins	ii. Rice
c. Fat	iii. Fruits
d. Vitamins and minerals	iv. Maize
e. Roughage	v. Soybean

6. Select true/ false statement from the followings.
    a. Snake do not have teeth.
    b. Carnivores have blunt teeth.
    c. Man is an example of omnivores.
    d. All green plants are producers.
    e. Cuscuta is a parasitic plant.

7. Name a plant that has two edible parts.

8. What are main sources of food?

9. Write the name of food following organisms eat:
    a. Cow
    b. Snake
    c. Lion
    d. Honey bee.

10. Arrange the following organisms as Carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
    a. Cat
    b. Cow
    c. Horse
    d. Man
    e. Tiger
    f. Dog.

Answer key

1. a.
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. (a) – (ii), (b)- (v), (c) – (i), (d) – (iii), (e) – (iv).

6. (a) T, (b) F, (c) T, (d) T , (e) T

7. Mustard plant has two edible parts, Seed and leaves. Seed is used to obtain mustard oil and leaves are used as vegetable.

8. Plant and animals are main sources of food. We get cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables from plant and milk, meat, eggs etc. from animals.

9. (a) Grass (b) Frog (c) Dear (d) nectar

10. Carnivores – Tiger; Herbivores – Cow, horse; Omnivores – man, cat, dog.

CBSE Worksheet-05
Class – VI Science (Components of Food)

1. Night blindness of is caused by the deficiency of
    a. Vitamin C
    b. Vitamin K
    c. Vitamin D
    d. Vitamin A
2. Weak bones and tooth decay is caused by the deficiency of
    a. Carbohydrates
    b. Proteins
    c. Calcium
    d. Vitamin A
3. Iodine solution is used to test
    a. Protein
    b. Starch
    c. Fats
    d. Vitamin D
4. Which vitamin is destroyed during heating?
    a. Vitamin C
    b. Vitamin A
    c. Vitamin K
    d. Vitamin D
5. Match the followings:

Column A	Column B
a. Vitamin A	i. Beri-Beri
b. Vitamin C	ii. Rickets
c. Vitamin D	iii. Scurvy
d. Vitamin B1	iv. meat, egg, fish
e. Rich in proteins	v. Night blindness

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. Lack of vitamins and minerals in our diet causes several --------- diseases.
    b. Pulses are rich in ----------.
    c. Carbohydrates provide ---------- to the body.
    d. Goiter is caused due to deficiency of ---------- in our diet.
    e. ---------- is called sunshine vitamin.
7. What are main component of food?

8. Why are fats important for the body?

9. Define balanced diet? Is this same for all persons.

10. Mention the food constituents which may be lacking in one's diet, in case of the following:
    a. A person suffering from anemia.
    b. A boy suffering from poor eye sight.
    c. A child suffering from marasmus
    d. A lady suffering from goiter

Answer key

1. d
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. (a) – (v), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i), (e) – (iv).
6. (a) Deficiency (b) proteins (c) energy (d) iodine (e) vitamin D.

7. Main components of food are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, roughage and Water.

8. Fats are energy giving food in absence of carbohydrates. Some fats are essential for our body as it helps in the absorption of some vitamins. They also acts as protective covering for many body organs.

9. A balanced diet is one which contains all the nutrients in proper amount according to age and work we do. No it is different for different persons. A worker needs more carbohydrates than protein. A growing child needs more protein and minerals for growth and development.

10. (a) Iron (b) Vitamin A (c) protein and carbohydrates (d) iodine.

CBSE Worksheet-06

Class – VI Science (Components of Food)

1. The component of food that has no nutritive value is
    a. Vitamins
    b. Carbohydrates
    c. Proteins
    d. Roughage
2. Butter & Ghee are the major source of
    a. Fats
    b. Minerals
    c. Proteins
    d. Roughage
3. Which mineral is required for the formation of haemoglobin?
    a. Calcium
    b. Iron
    c. Iodine
    d. Magnesium
4. Water forms about ---------- % of our body.
    a. 50
    b. 60
    c. 70
    d. 80
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Anemia	i. Iodine
b. Scurvy	ii. Vitamin D
c. Goitre	iii. Vitamin A
d. Night blindness	iv. Vitamin C
e. Rickets	v. Iron

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable word/words.
    a. Sea food is a rich source of ----------.
    b. Proper functioning of our digestive system is due to the presence of---------- in our diet.
    c. Over eating of fried food and fatty food items causes----------.
    d. ---------- is caused due to the deficiency of vitamin D.
    e. Protective food includes ---------- and ----------.

7. Why should our diet contain sufficient fibres in it?

8. What is malnutrition? Name two disease caused by it.

9. If a boy consumes only rice and potato in his daily diet, how will it affect him?

10. Solve the crossed puzzle with the help of clues.

    Across

    1. A protective food.
    3. Rich source of Vitamin C.
    6. This parts of the body require vitamin D for growth.
    8. A grain that is a rich source of carbohydrates.
    10. A source of vitamin D.

    Down

    1. A rich source of vitamin A&B.
    2. They are parts of proteins.
    4. Animal product rich in fats.
    5. Need vitamin A for development.
    7. Fruit containing vitamins.
    9. A mineral required for hemoglobin.
    10. A source of sucrose.

1.			E		2. A		
3.		4.					5.
7.		A		6.	O		
			8. R				S
		9.					
10.					S		

Answer key

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. (a) (v), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (iii), (e) (ii).
6. (a) proteins (b) roughage (c) obesity (d) rickets (e) vitamins, minerals.
7. Our diet should contain sufficient fibre as it help in retaining water needed by the body and proper working of the digestive system.
8. Taking of same type of food having one component only over a long period of time, such as chapattis a potato leads to deficiency of other minerals called malnutrition. Two disease caused by malnutrition includes Kwashiorkor and Marasmus.

9. If a boy intake only rice and potato over a long period of time, he may suffer from deficiency disease. Rice and potato both contain only carbohydrates that give us energy but protein and other nutrients are not present in it. The physical and mental growth will not take place properly.

10.

1. M	I	N	E	R	2. A	L	S
I					M		
3. L	I	4. M	E		I		5. E
K		E			N		Y
7. G		A		6. B	O	N	E
R		T			A		S
A		9.I	8. R	I	C	E	
P		R			I		
E		O			D		
10. S	U	N			S		

CBSE Worksheet-07

Class – VI Science (Components of Food)

1. Marasmus is common in infants below
    a. 10 years
    b. 5 years
    c. 3 years
    d. 1 years
2. If a person is not getting sufficient amount of food as per his body needs, is suffering from
    a. Malnutrition
    b. Under-nutrition
    c. Anemia
    d. Osteomalacia
3. Fats provide much more energy as the same amount of
    a. Protein
    b. Vitamins
    c. Carbohydrates
    d. Roughage
4. A hard working labourer, who does lot of physical work, needs more of
    a. Carbohydrates and fats
    b. Protein and vitamins
    c. Minerals and vitamins
    d. Carbohydrates and minerals
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Fish	i. Calcium
b. Water melon	ii. Fat
c. Milk	iii. protein
d. Butter	iv. Carbohydrates
e. Potato	v. Water

6. Select the T for true and F for false statement.
    a. We can live without water.
    b. Potato, sweet potato is rich in carbohydrates.
    c. Goiter is caused due to deficiency of iodine in our diet.
    d. A diet that supplies enough calories is balanced diet.
    e. Vitamins protect us from disease.

7. Is the excess intake of fats healthy? Why?

8. What is PEM? Writes two reasons for it?

9. What are symptoms of Scurvy? Which vitamins cause this disease?

10. Decide which of these gives more nutrients? Why.
    a. Dalia or noodles
    b. Fruit juice or cold drink
    c. Vegetables and fruits with peels or without peels
    d. Chapattis of wheat or maida.

Answer key

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. (a) – (), (b) – (), (c) – (), (d) – (), (e) – ().
6. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F (e) T

7. No, excess intake of fat is not healthy. It is harmful for the body. It gets deposited in the body and makes a person obese. Obesity is considered as a disease.

8. Protein energy malnutrition is deficiency of protein and carbohydrates in body essential for growth and energy. This is due to
   a. Lack of proteins or carbohydrates or both in diet.
   b. More intakes of carbohydrates than proteins.

9. Patients suffering from scurvy shows following symptoms:
   a. General weakness and pain in the joint.
   b. Reduction in body weight.
   c. Gums become spongy, swollen and bleeding.

   Deficiency of Vitamin C causes this disease.

11. (a) Dalia - it contain more protein and easy to digest.
    (b) Fruit juice – it contain vitamins and minerals.
    (c) Vegetable and fruits with peels – fruits and vegetable peels contain minerals and vitamins.
    d. Chapattis of wheat- it contain proteins, maida is proceeded by heating that looses some nutrients.

CBSE Worksheet-08

Class – VI Science (Components of Food)

1. Excess eating of fat in the food causes
    a. Malnutrition
    b. Obesity
    c. Deficiency disease
    d. Goiter
2. To test the presence of protein in food
    a. Copper sulphate and caustic soda is used
    b. Iodine solution and caustic soda is used
    c. Iron sulphate and iodine is used
    d. Washing soda and nitric acid is used
3. Infant need more of
    a. Vitamins and proteins
    b. Fat and carbohydrates
    c. Carbohydrates and minerals
    d. Carbohydrates and vitamins
4. Beri-Beri is caused by deficiency of
    a. Vitamin D
    b. Thiamin
    c. Vitamin A
    d. Vitamin C
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Energy giving food	i. Vitamins and minerals
b. Body building food	ii. Carbohydrates
c. Protective food	iii. Protiens
d. Plant fibre	iv. Pizzas
e. Junk food	v. Roughage

6. Fill the blanks with suitable word/words
    a. We cannot live without ---------- even for a few days.
    b. Iodine solution turns starch ----------.
    c. A person suffering from ---------- tires easily and becomes pale.
    d. ---------- help in relieving cold and viral infections.
    e. In ----------, softness and pain occur in the bones that tend to fracture.

7. What happen when we eat lot of fried food?

8. Minerals and vitamins are required in very small quantities but important for good health. Why?

9. a. List all the components of food that provide nutrients.
   b. Mention two components of food that do not provide nutrients.

10. What are junk foods? Why we should avoid it?

Answer key

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. (a)- (ii), (b) – (iii), (c) – (i), (d) – (v), (e) – (iv).

6. (a) Water (b) blue (c) anemia (d) Vitamin C (e) osteomalacia.

7. Fried foods contain lots of fat and oil. Excess of fat cause obesity. Fat also contain cholesterol that may cause blockage of arteries leading to heart attack.

8. Minerals and vitamins are required in very small quantity in our food but they are essential for proper growth and development. Minerals and vitamins provide protection against disease.

9. a. Components of food that provide nutrients are carbohydrates, fats and proteins.
   b. Two components of food that don't provide nutrients are water and roughage.

10. Deep fried articles having preservatives etc. like samosa, burger, pizzas etc. are called junk food. We should avoid them because they contain high fat and sugar content and poor nutritional value.

CBSE Worksheet-09

Class – VI Science (Fibre to fabric)

1. Which one of the following is not a natural fibre
   a. Jute
   b. Cotton
   c. Nylon
   d. Flax
2. Which fibre yielding plant should be grown in a field having black soil and warm climate?
   a. Jute
   b. Cotton
   c. Coconut
   d. Wool
3. Select the correct sequence of to obtain cloth.
   a. Fibre > fabric> yarn
   b. Fabric > fibre> yarn
   c. Yarn > fabric> fibre
   d. Fibre> yarn>fabric
4. Which part of jute plant is used to obtain jute fibre
   a. Fruit
   b. Flower
   c. Seed
   d. Stem
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Sweater	i. Jute
b. Dhoti	ii. Coir
c. Gunny bag	iii. Silk
d. Silk cloth	iv. Wool
e. Mat	v. Cotton

6. Fills the gap with suitable word/words.

a. Fibre obtained from plants and animals are called ----------.

b. Wool is obtained form the fleece of ---------- and ----------.

c. Silk fibre is drawn from ---------- of silk worm.

d. The process of making yarn from Fibres is called ----------.

e. Jute is obtained from the ---------- of the jute plant.

7. Differentiate between weaving and knitting.

8. How is jute extracted from the jute plant?

9. Name the following:

a. Mahatma Gandhi popularized use of this device.

b. Device used for spinning.

c. The season in which jute is cultivated.

d. Part of cotton plant from which cotton is obtained.

10. Arrange the following in suitable column. Bed-sheets, blankets, curtains, table cloths, towels, school bag, gunny bag, sweater and dusters

Cotton/jute	Wool /silk	Synthetic.

Answer key

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. d
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (v), (c) – (i), (d) – (iii), (e) –(ii).

6. (a) Natural fibre (b) Sheep, goat (c) Cocoon (d) Reeling (e) Stem.

7. Weaving involve two sets of yarn. It is done manually by handlooms or power loom using machine.
   In knitting single yarn is used. It is done by needles and also by machines.

8. The stems of jute plant are put in the stagnant water of a pond or even in river for about 15 days. This process is called retting. The gummy skin rots and skin is separated and fibres are obtained.

9. (a) Charkha (b) Bobbins (c) Before rainy seasons (d) Seeds.

10.

Cotton	Silk/wool	synthetic
Bed sheet	Blankets	Curtains
Towels	Sweater.	School bag
Gunny bag		Dusters, table cloth

CBSE Worksheet-10

Class – VI Science (Fibre to fabric)

1. Silk is obtained from silk worm which lives on
    a. Banana leaves
    b. Mango leaves
    c. Mulberry leaves
    d. Maple leaves
2. Cotton was first produced in
    a. Egypt
    b. India
    c. China
    d. Europe
3. In hot humid conditions, which of the following fabrics will you choose for wearing?
    a. Wool
    b. Silk
    c. Cotton
    d. Nylon
4. Removal of cotton from the cotton seed is termed as
    a. Spinning
    b. Ginning
    c. Tearing
    d. Weaving
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Rayons	i. Sewing needle
b. A key tool for making clothes	ii. China
c. Wool, cotton, silk	iii. Bobbins
d. Birth place of silk fibre	iv. Natural fibres
e. Big reels on which yarn is wound	v. Man-made fibres

6. Write T for true and F for false staments.
    a. Silk is produced by silk worm.
    b. Pulling out seeds from cotton is called ginning.
    c. A silver of cotton is a tight strand of cotton fibres.
    d. Jute is obtained from camel hair.
    e. Ginned cotton is compressed tightly to make bales.

7. Why do we use woolen cloth during winter?

8. In kitchen, what types of cloth should be used?

9. State three reasons in favour of wearing cloths.

10. Name the following
    a. First man-made fibre
    b. Loose strand of cotton made from combed cotton.
    c. The yarn which moves lengthwise.
    d. The process by which twisting of Fibres is done.
    e. Pressed cotton bundles.

Answer key

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. (a) – (v), (b)-(i), (c) – (iv), (d) – (ii), (e) –(iii)
6. (a) T, (b) T, (c) F, (d) F, (e) T

7. We use woolen clothes in winter because they are bad conductor of heat, so they keep intact the body temperature and we feel warm during winter.

8. Cotton clothes should be used in kitchen because it do not catch fire easily. Cotton clothes are comfortable and easy to maintain.

9. We wear clothes because
    a. Clothes protect us from harmful insects, bacteria and dirt, Wind and injury.
    b. Clothes protect us from extreme weather conditions like heat, cold and rain etc.
    c. Clothes make us presentable.

10. (a) Nylon (b) Silver (c) Warp (d) Spinning (e) Bale.

CBSE Worksheet-11

Class – VI Science (Fibre to fabric)

1. The seed of cotton is called
    a. Binola
    b. Bolus
    c. Ginny
    d. Silver
2. Medium sized weaving machine run on power, used to produce cotton clothes on large scale
    a. Handloom
    b. Power loom
    c. Weaving machine
    d. Stitching machine
3. Second most widely used fibre after cotton is
    a. Silk
    b. Coir
    c. Jute
    d. Flax
4. Which of the following fibre is not obtained from animals?
    a. Silk
    b. Wool
    c. Silk cotton
    d. Leather
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Rope like strands of cotton	i. Jute
b. Pulled and twisted strands to make fibre	ii. Nylon
c. Used as fillers in pillow, mattresses	iii. Silver
d. Used for making gunny bags	iv. Yarn
e. Strongest man-made fibre	v. Unspun cotton

6. Fills the blank with suitable words/words.
    a. Cotton plants are about ---------- high.
    b. Seeds of cotton are used for making ----------.
    c. Cloth is prepared from yarn by ---------- or ----------.
    d. Flax fibres are obtained from ---------- of flax.
    e. Synthetic fibers are made from ----------.

7. What is different between Weft and Wrap?

8. Why synthetic fibres are not preferred in summers?

9. How silk is obtained from cocoon?

10. Mention the various uses of cotton with example?

Answer key

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (v), (d) –(i), (e) –(ii).

6. (a) 6 feet (b) Vanspati Ghee (c) Weaving , knighting (d) Stem (e) Chemicals

7. In looms, yarns are placed lengthwise on the frame are known as warp. Other yarn is attached to shuttle of loom which carries thread back and forth across the lengthwise threads. The cross wise yarn is known as weft.

8. Synthetic fibres are not preferred in summer because they do not have air spaces in their weaving pattern. They also can not absorb sweat. This make uncomfortable to wear synthetic fibers.

9. To obtain silk from cocoon, the cocoons are boiled in water to kill the silkworms and then the cocoon is unwound to get silk fibre. Each cocoon has continuous thread of about 800 meters.

10. Cotton has large number of uses such as
    a. The cotton is used in manufacture of textile.
    b. Unspun cotton is used as filler in pillow and quilts.
    c. It is used in hospitals as absorbent.
    d. Used as mops in households.
    e. It is used in paper industry.

CBSE Worksheet-12

Class – VI Science (Sorting Materials into groups)

1. The state of matter which has a definite volume but no definite shape
    a. Solid
    b. Liquid
    c. Gas
    d. Mixture
2. Classification is grouping of
    a. Thing as living and non-living
    b. All things living or non-living on the basis of their properties.
    c. Living things only
    d. Non-living things only
3. Perfume is a substance which is
    a. Volatile
    b. Non-volatile
    c. Malleable
    d. Sublime
4. If a substance can be beaten into thin sheet, it is called
    a. Ductile
    b. Malleable
    c. Brittle
    d. Good conductor
5. Match the following columns

Column A	Column B
a. Sugar	i. Soft
b. Ghee	ii. Hard
c. Diamond	iii. Rotting egg smell
d. Hydrogen sulphide	iv. Soluble
e. Sponge	v. Combustible liquid.

6. Fill in the blanks
    a. All metals are ---------- of heat and electricity.
    b. Gold is ----------.
    c. Petrol is ----------in water.
    d. Copper is ---------- magnetic material.
    e. Chalk does not ---------- in water.

7. Define malleability and ductility?

8. Why do metal's objects loose their luster after a while?

9. How are transparent objects different from opaque objects?

10. Classify the following object as metals, non-metal or compounds.
    a. Iron
    b. Gold
    c. Carbon
    d. Sodium chloride
    e. Oxygen
    f. Sodium
    g. Water
    h. Sulpher.

Answer key

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (v), (c) –(ii), (d) –(iii), (e) – (i).

6. (a) Conductor (b) ductile (c) insoluble (d) electro (e) dissolve.

7. The property of matter due to which it can be drawn into thin wire is called ductility. The property of metals due to which it can be beaten into thin sheet is called as malleability.

8. Metals object loose their luster after some time due to reaction with oxygen and other gases to form metal oxide. These metal oxide change the colour of the metal surface.

9. Those objects through which object can be seen but not very clearly are called translucent object. Butter paper, thick sheet of plastic are example of translucent objects. On the other hand, those objects through which light do not pass are called opaque object. Woods, bricks etc. are example of opaque objects.

10.

Metals	Non-metals	compounds
Iron	Oxygen	Sodium chloride
Gold	Carbon	water
Sodium	Sulpher	

CBSE Worksheet-13

Class – VI Science (Sorting Materials into groups)

1. In which solution, iron nail lose its shine and appear dull?
    a. Kerosene
    b. Soft drink
    c. Mustard
    d. Coconut oil
2. Select the translucent materials from the following?
    a. Glass tumbler
    b. Mirror
    c. Aluminium foil
    d. Muslin cloth
3. Which among the following pair is commonly used for making safety pin?
    a. Wood and glass
    b. Plastic and glass
    c. Leather and plastic
    d. Steel and plastic
4. Which type of material is used to make wind screen of a car?
    a. Transparent
    b. Translucent
    c. Opaque
    d. All of these.
5. Match the following objects with materials used to make.

Column A	Column B
a. Note-book	i. Glass
b. Table	ii. Leather
c. Shoes	iii. Plastics
d. Toy	iv. Paper
e. Tumbler	v. Wood

6. Select true (T) and False (F) statements from the followings.
    a. Sugar dissolves in water.
    b. Stone is translucent.
    c. Metals are lustrous.
    d. Piece of wood float in water
    e. Oil mix with water.

7. What are soft and hard materials? Give example.

8. On what basis materials are grouped together?

9. What is solubility? Give two example of each soluble and insoluble in water?

10. Select the five materials from the word box, which is opaque.

O	S	T	P	L	E
A	T	L	E	E	R
C	O	I	N	A	A
O	N	K	C	F	S
A	E	E	I	W	E
L	L	Y	L	R	R

Answer key

1. b
2. d
3. d
4. a
5. (a) – (iv), (b) –(v), (c) – (ii), (d) –(iii), (e) – (i).

6. (a) T, (b) F, (c) T, (d) T, (e) F.

7. The materials which can be compressed or scratched easily are called soft while some other materials which are difficult to compress are called hard. Cotton and sponge are hard and iron and coal are hard materials.

8. Materials can be grouped together on the basis of similarities or differences in their properties. Classification makes the study of properties easier. It can be located easily if grouped in particular manner.

9. The ability of solute a to get dissolved in to a solvent is called solubility. Some common substances soluble in water are sugar and salt. The substance insoluble in water are petrol, chalk etc.

10. (a) COAL (b) STONE (c) KEY (d) PENCIL (d) LEAF.

CBSE Worksheet-14

Class – VI Science (Sorting Materials into groups)

1. Which among the following materials are not lustrous
    a. Diamond
    b. Gold
    c. Wood
    d. Silver
2. Select odd from the following
    a. Tawa
    b. Eraser
    c. Spade
    d. Pressure cooker
3. Choose the opaque materials form the following
    a. Clear water
    b. Thin sheet of plastic
    c. Wooden door
    d. Glass container.
4. Which pair of substance float in water
    a. Pin, oil drops
    b. Coin, rubber band
    c. Plastic ball, feather
    d. Thermocol, Cotton thread.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Solid	i. Copper
b. Liquid	ii. Air
c. Gas	iii. Copper sulphate
d. Element	iv. Brick
e. Compound	v. Water

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable word/ words.
    a. Making orderly arrangement of materials is called ----------.
    b. Newspaper, a book, a copy, a diary are made up of ----------.
    c. Substances that can burn easily are called ----------.
    d. A substance that allow light to pass is called ----------.
    e. ---------- gas is highly combustible.

7. What are miscible and immiscible substances? Give example.

8. Write the expanded form of with uses.
    a. CNG
    b. LPG

9. What is volatility? Name some volatile substance.

10. Select the odd one out from the following and give reasons also.
    a. Table, chair, baby, bed, cupboard
    b. Rose, lotus, boat, jasmine
    c. Iron, copper, silver, sand
    d. Sugar, salt, copper sulphate, stone.

Answer key

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (v). (c) – (ii), (d) – (i), (e) – (iii).

6. (a) Classification (b) paper (c) combustible (d) transparent (e) Hydrogen.

7. The liquid that mix with water are called miscible and those which do not mix with water are called immiscible substances. Vinegar, lemon juices are miscible and petrol and mustard oil are immiscible substances.

8. Expanded form of
    a. CNG is Compressed Natural Gas; it is used as clean fuel in motor vehicles.
    b. LPG is Liquefied Petroleum Gas; it is used a domestic fuel for cooking food in kitchen.

9. The property of a liquid to get converted into vapour is called volatility and substance is called volatile. Some common volatile substances are Ether, Chloroform, Ethyl alcohol and Camphor.

10. Odd one is
    a. Baby, all others are made of wood.
    b. Boat, all others are name of flowers.
    c. Sand, all other are elements.
    d. Stone , all others are compound.

CBSE Worksheet-15

Class – VI Science (Separation of Substances)

1. The method of separation used to separate stone from rice is
    a. Hand picking
    b. Threshing
    c. Winnowing
    d. Filtration
2. The separation of grains from husk in done by the process of
    a. Hand picking
    b. Sieving
    c. Winnowing
    d. Threshing
3. Salt is obtained from sea water mainly by the process of
    a. Decantation
    b. Filtration
    c. Evaporation
    d. Condensation
4. Chalk powder suspension in water can be separated by
    a. Filtration
    b. Evaporation
    c. Condensation
    d. Decantation
5. Match the column

Column A	Column B
a. Separating butter from curd	i. Sieving
b. Separation of husk from grains	ii. Evaporation
c. Separation of sodium chloride from water solution	iii. Magnet
d. Cleaning flour	iv. Churning
e. Separation of iron particles	v. Winnowing

6. Fills in the blanks.
    a. Pure liquid is obtained from its solution by the process of ----------.
    b. Rice is separated from common salt by ----------.
    c. Tea leaves from tea are separated by ----------.
    d. ---------- help in the clay particles in suspension to settle down.
    e. Mustard oil is separated from water by ----------.
7. Define
    a. Centrifugation
    b. Winnowing
8. How will you separate husk or dirt particles from pulses before cooking?
9. Explain sieving. Is it good practice to sieve flour before consuming it? Why?
10. Name the method that is used to separate following mixture.
    a. Cream from milk.
    b. Chalk and water
    c. Mud and water
    d. Saw dust and water.

Answer key

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (v), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i), (e) – (iii).
6. (a) distillation (b) filtration (c) filtration (d) sedimentation (e) decantation.
7. (a) The process of separation in which constituent particles are separated on the basis of difference in their density. When mixture rotated very fast, the lighter particles moves up. Example cream from milk.
   (b) Winnowing is the separation method in which lighter and heavier particles are separated by wind. Example: husk from grains.
8. The husk and dirt from the pulse is separated by washing the pulse properly in which dirt moves out with water. The husk can be separated by winnowing also. Pulses are insoluble so it does not harm the nutrient value of pulse.
9. The separation method in which mixture is separated by difference in size particles using a sieve. The smaller particles moves down and larger particle remain in sieve. No, sieving of flour is not a good practice because it remove the bran that contain protein and starch.
10. Following methods are used to separate the mixture
    a. Churning or centrifugation
    b. Filtration
    c. Sedimentation and decantation.
    d. Filtration.

CBSE Worksheet-16

Class – VI Science (Separation of Substances)

1. A solution of salt is a
    a. Heterogeneous solution
    b. Homogeneous solution
    c. Compound
    d. Element
2. The properties used to separate two solids from a mixture by winnowing is
    a. Difference is colour
    b. Difference in size
    c. Difference in weight
    d. Attraction by magnet.
3. Most of the substance that see around us are
    a. Compound
    b. Element
    c. Mixture
    d. Pure solution
4. Which of the following dissolve in water?
    a. Only solid
    b. Only liquid
    c. Only gases
    d. Solid, liquid and gases.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. No more solute can be dissolved	i. Threshing
b. More solute can be dissolved	ii. Centrifugation
c. Conversion of water vapour into water	iii. Saturated solution
d. Removal of grain from stalk	iv. Unsaturated solution
e. Separation of cream from curd	v. Condensation

6. Select true (T) and false (F) statement from the following.
    a. A mixture of milk and water can be separated by filtration.
    b. Separation of sugar from tea is done by filtration
    c. Substance dissolved in solvent are called solute.
    d. Bran from flour can be separated by winnowing.
    e. Mixture of salt and water is a homogenous mixture.
7. How clean water is obtained from muddy water?
8. What is threshing? How it is done?
9. Why the separation of substance is necessary?
10. You are given a mixture of sand, salt and iron filling. How will you separate all the components?

Answer key

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. d
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (v), (d) – (i), (e) – (ii).
6. (a) F, (b) T, (c) T, (d) F, (e) T.
7. Clean water can be obtained from muddy water by evaporation and condensation process. In this process, muddy water is heated to its boiling point to form vapour. The vapour is collected and cooled to get pure water.
8. It is a separation method in which seed is separated from stalk of the plant such as paddy and wheat. In this method, stalk is beaten on hard surface or domestic animals are moved on sprayed stalk.
9. Separation of substance is necessary to
    a. Remove unwanted substance.
    b. Selected the required substance.
    c. To make food clean and palatable.
10. Mixture of sand, salt and iron filling is separated as follows:
    a. A strong magnet is moved thought the mixture to attract the iron filling.
    b. Remaining mixture of sand and sugar is dissolved in water
    c. Filtration of solution separates the sand from the sugar.
    d. Sugar solution is evaporated to obtain sugar.

CBSE Worksheet-17

Class – VI Science (Separation of Substances)

1. The dust particles in the water can be helped to settle down faster by using
    a. Common salt
    b. Alum
    c. Sugar
    d. Alcohol
2. The process by which the unwanted solid particles are removed from the liquid is called
    a. Loading
    b. Filtration
    c. Sedimentation
    d. Decantation
3. Common salt is obtained from sea water by
    a. Sieving
    b. Condensation
    c. Evaporation
    d. centrifugation
4. The pure substance have fixed
    a. Melting point only
    b. Boiling point only
    c. Both melting and boiling point.
    d. Neither boiling nor boiling point.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Cleaning rice	i. Magnetic separation
b. separating iron from sand	ii. X-rays
c. Separating two miscible liquid	iii. Hand picking
d. Separating two immiscible liquid	iv. Distillation
e. Killing harmful germ and bacteria in water	v. Decantation

6. Fill in the blank with suitable word.
    a. Machine that performs the function of harvesting as well as threshing is called ----------.
    b. Sieving is possible only, when the particles of a mixture are of ---------- size.
    c. The process of settling of heavy material at the bottom is called----------.
    d. The clean liquid obtained after filtration is called ----------.
    e. ---------- is used to separate impurities from suspension.
7. What impurities are present when you buy rice, wheat and pulses from the market?
8. When do you use handpicking as a method of separation of mixture?
9. Mention different process involved in obtaining pure salt from sea water.
10. Name the following
    a. Method of obtaining pure salt from impure salt.
    b. Two cereals crops in which thrashing is required.
    c. Two solid materials soluble in water.
    d. Method used to separate petrol and diesel from petroleum.
    e. Substance commonly used for loading impurities in water.

Answer key

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (i), (c) – (iv), (d) – (v), (e) – (ii).
6. (a) combine harvester (b) different (c) Sedimentation (d) filtrate (e) loading.
7. Impurities present in rice are small stone and husk, in wheat soil particles and in pulses stone particles, colouring materials and inferior quality other pulses are mixed.
8. If mixture comprises solids of different colour, shape and size, it can be separated by handpicking. The amount of impurities present in small and material to be cleaned is also less in quantity.
9. Different process involve in obtaining pure salt from sea water is as follows:
    a. Evaporation of sea water in shallow pit.
    b. Collecting the remaining residues after evaporation.
    c. Removing the other salts by filtration.
    d. Crystallization of salt by dissolving in small quantity of water.

CBSE Worksheet-18

Class – VI Science (Changes Around us)

1. Which of the following is a reversible change?
    a. Melting of ice
    b. Burning of matchstick
    c. Changing of milk into curd
    d. Germination of seed
2. Chemical changes are
    a. Always reversible
    b. Always are irreversible
    c. Mostly irreversible
    d. Mostly reversible
3. In chemical change
    a. Molecules of the substance do not change
    b. Molecules of a substance change
    c. Substance remain same
    d. Change is reversible
4. Which of the following is an example of physical change?
    a. A bud turning into flower
    b. Rusting of iron
    c. Ripening of fruit
    d. Boiling of water
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Milk changes to curd	i. Slow change
b. Temporary change	ii. Irreversible change
c. Change of season	iii. Physical change
d. Rusting of iron	iv. Can be compressed easily
e. Air	v. Chemical change

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. Changes in which a new substance is formed are called ----------.
    b. Rotation of a fan is a ---------- change.
    c. Dissolving salt in water is a ---------- change.
    d. Eruption of a volcano is ---------- change
    e. The glowing of a tube light is a ---------- change.
7. What are reversible changes? Give two examples.
8. What is sublimation? Write two examples of sublime substance?
9. Write some characteristics of physical changes?
10. Classify the following a reversible or irreversible change.
    a. Growth of plant.
    b. Ploughing of a field
    c. Melting of Wax
    d. Breaking of glass
    e. Pulling of rubber string
    f. Burning of paper.

Answer key

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. d
5. (a) – (v), (b) – (iii), (c) – (i), (d) – (ii), (e) – (iv).
6. (a) Chemical changes (b) physical change (c) reversible (d) undesirable (e) physical
7. A change is reversible if the substance can be brought back to its original form. For example, water on cooling changes into ice. Ice on heating changes back into water.
8. The process of changing solid into gases directly without changing into liquid is called sublimation. Camphor and naphthalene are example of sublime substance. On heating, they vaporize into gases.
9. Characteristics of physical changes are:
    a. No new substance is formed during a physical change.
    b. The physical change is temporary.
    c. The changes can be reversed easily.
    d. The composition of the substance remains unchanged.
10.

Reversible changes	Irreversible changes
Ploughing of a field	Growth of plant
Melting of ice	Breaking of glass
Pulling of rubber string	

CBSE Worksheet-19

Class – VI Science (Changes Around us)

1. Burning of candle is
    a. Physical change
    b. Chemical change
    c. Both physical and chemical change
    d. Neither physical and chemical change
2. Which one is a periodic change
    a. Melting of ice
    b. Change in season
    c. Dissolving sugar in water
    d. Rusting of iron
3. Souring of milk is a
    a. Undesirable change
    b. Desirable change
    c. Physical change
    d. Periodic change
4. In a chemical change
    a. Energy is either absorbed or given out.
    b. Energy is always absorbed
    c. Energy is given out
    d. Energy change do not occur
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Day and night	i. Sublimation
b. Rusting of iron	ii. Evaporation
c. Melting of ice	iii. Periodic change
d. Disappearance of Naphthalene ball	iv. Chemical change
e. Water in water vapour	v. Physical change

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. Cooking of rice is a physical change
    b. Rotation of a fan is a fast change
    c. Eruption of a volcano is a desirable change
    d. Heat is absorbed or liberated during a change involving energy.
    e. A change which produces new substance is a chemical change.
7. What is solubility? Write the constituent of solution?
8. Name a natural substance that is found in all three states in nature.
9. Write characteristic of chemical changes?
10. Iron rim is made slightly smaller than wooden wheel. How this rim is fitted on wooden wheel?

Answer key

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. (a) (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (v), (d) – (i), (e) – (ii).
6. (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) T (e) T.
7. Solubility of a given solute in a solvent at a given temperature is defined as the weight in grams of the solute that will saturate 100 g of the solvent at particular temperature.
8. Water is the only natural substance that is found in nature in all three physical state of matter. Normal water in liquid state, ice at mountain tops in solid state and water vapour in air as gaseous state.
9. Characteristic of chemical changes are as follows
    a. It is permanent in nature.
    b. It is irreversible.
    c. New compound is formed, which is different from original substance.
    d. Energy is liberated or absorbed.
10. Iron rim is placed over wooden wheel to prolong its life. Iron rim is made slightly smaller than wheel. On heating the rim, it expands. Wooden wheel is put in rim in expanded state. On cooling iron rim contract and fit tightly with wood wheel.

CBSE Worksheet-20

Class – VI Science (Changes Around us)

1. The product formed by dissolving a substance into another is called
    a. Compound
    b. Solution
    c. Solvent
    d. Solute
2. Electric wires or telephone wire became tight during winter and sag a little during summers because metal
    a. Expand on heating
    b. Remain same on heating
    c. Contract on heating
    d. Change in shape on heating.
3. The process of converting gas into liquid is called
    a. Freezing
    b. Cooling
    c. Condensation
    d. Evaporation
4. By weight, the water forms about -------- % of body parts.
    a. 40 to 45
    b. 50 to 55
    c. 60 to 65
    d. 70 to 75.
5. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
a. Evaporation	i. water to ice
b. Sublimation	ii. disappearance of a substance in liquid
c. Condensation	iii. glucose to alcohol
d. Fermentation	iv. burning of camphor
e. Dissolution	v. water to water vapour

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. The solubility of a solvent ---------- on heating.
    b. Metals ---------- on heating.
    c. No change in composition of the substances takes place in ---------- change.
    d. Germination of seed is ---------- change.
    e. Changing of milk into curd is a ---------- change.
7. Give two example of changes in which energy is given out?
8. Classify the following changes in at least two ways.
    a. Growth of baby
    b. Formation of curd
9. What are undesirable changes? Give two example of it.
10. Classify the following as physical and chemical changes.

Melting of glass	Burning of incense stick	Tearing of cloth
Formation of seed from flower	Cooking of food	Formation of cloud

Answer key

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. (a) – (v), (b) – (iv), (c) – (i), (d) – (iii), (e) – (ii).
6. (a) increases (b) expand (c) physical (d) slow (e) chemical
7. Energy is given out in
    a. Quicklime is dissolve in water
    b. Burning of coal.
8. Two different changes are
    a. Growth of baby- slow change and irreversible change.
    b. Formation of curd – chemical change, desirable change.
9. Those changes which are not useful to us and may cause harm are called desirable changes. Eruption of volcano and rusting of iron are example of undesirable changes. These changes are useless as well as harmful to us.
10.

Physical change	Chemical change
Melting of glass	Burning of incense stick
Tearing of cloth	Cooking of food
Formation of cloud	Formation of seed from flower

CBSE Worksheet-21

Class – VI Science (Getting to Know Plants)

1. Which of these plants is a shrub
    a. Coriander
    b. Mint
    c. Radish
    d. Bougainvillea
2. Which of these plants have fibrous roots
    a. Teak
    b. Neem
    c. Mango
    d. Maize
3. Leaves of which of these plants show parallel venation
    a. Neem
    b. Banyan
    c. Bamboo
    d. Eucalyptus
4. The most colourful part of flower is
    a. Stamen
    b. Sepals
    c. Petals
    d. Pistil
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Sepals	i. respiratory roots
b. Stomata	ii. ginger
c. Underground stem	iii. tendril
d. Rhizophora	iv. calyx
e. Sweet pea	v. transpiration

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. Roots which give support are called ----------.
    b. The leaves of cactus are modified to ----------.
    c. The roots ---------- the plant to the ground.
    d. Leaves prepare their food by a process called ----------.
    e. Flower is ---------- part of plant body.
7. What are secondary roots?
8. What are three main functions of leaf carries out?
9. Explain
    a. Herbs
    b. Shrubs
10. Find the odd one out and give reason also.
    a. Style, Ovary, Stigma, Anther
    b. Tulsi, Mango, Guava, Eucalyptus
    c. Beetroot, Potato, Carrot, Radish
    d. Lamina, Mid Vein, Petiole, Root hair.

Answer Key

1. d
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (v), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i), (e) – (iii).
6. (a) prop roots (b) spines(c) anchor (d) photosynthesis (e) Reproductive
7. The roots given off by the primary root are called secondary root. These root are present only in tap root of the plant.
8. The three main functions of leaf are
    a. Photosynthesis
    b. Transpiration
    c. Respiration.
9. (a) Herbs – These are small plants with green delicate and soft stem. Wheat, radish and mustard are example of herbs.

    (b) Shrubs – These plants are woody, branched and taller than herbs, bushy appearance. China rose, henna cotton are example of shrubs.
10. Odd one is
    a. Anther- all others are female parts of flower.
    b. Tusli – all others are tree.
    c. Potato – all others are modified root.
    d. Root hair – all others are parts of leaf.

CBSE Worksheet-22

Class – VI Science (Getting to Know Plants)

1. Which of these plants the leaves get modified in spines
    a. Bougainvillea
    b. Brinjal
    c. Cactus
    d. Henna
2. Which part of the flowers turns into fruit
    a. Calyx
    b. Anther
    c. Stigma
    d. Ovary
3. The male part of a flower is
    a. Pistil
    b. Stamen
    c. Sepals
    d. Ovary
4. Reticulate venation is present in
    a. Grass
    b. Banana
    c. Mango
    d. All of these.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Reproductive structure in plants	i. ovary
b. Process by which plants makes food	ii. stomata
c. Root in which food is stored	iii. photosynthesis
d. Flower's part that contain ovule	iv. flower
e. Minute pores in leaves	v. radish

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. Sweet potato is a stem
    b. The style connects the ovary to the stigma.
    c. The number of petals and sepals in a flower is not the same.
    d. Stem originate from Radicle
    e. Potato is modified stem
7. Name the four whorls of a flower and write their functions.
8. Write difference between tap root and fibrous root.
9. What is seed? Write its various parts.
10. Give the main functions of each of the following:
    a. Root
    b. Stem
    c. Leaf
    d. Flower

Answer key

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. (a) –(iv), (b) –(iii), (c) – (v), (d) – (i), (e) – (ii).
6. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F (e) T.
7. The four whorls of flower are sepals, petals, stamen and carpel. Sepals provide protection to buds, petals attract insects for pollination, stamen produce male gametes and carpel produce female gametes.
8. Tap roots are true roots. They generally grow vertically downwards and give of lateral branches from the main root. They develop from radicle.

   The fibrous roots generally grow in clusters of slender roots which arise from the base of the stem.
9. A seed is a fertilized mature ovule. The outer most covering of the seed is called seed-coat. It contains seed leaves called cotyledons. The embryo presents between cotyledon forms a new plant.
10. Main function of
    a. Root support and anchor the plant firmly in the ground, absorb water and store food.
    b. Stem transport water and minerals and bears branches, leaves, flower and fruits.
    c. Leaves contain chlorophyll for photosynthesis and contain stomata for transpiration.
    d. Flowers produce fruits and seeds.

CBSE Worksheet-23

Class – VI Science (Getting to Know Plants)

1. Seed develops from fertilized
    a. Ovary
    b. Ovule
    c. Anther
    d. Pollen grains.
2. Pitcher plant catches
    a. Seeds
    b. Pollen
    c. Insects
    d. Earthworm
3. Leaves bearing parallel venation have
    a. Tap roots
    b. Fibrous roots
    c. Prop roots
    d. Stilt roots
4. Transpiration takes place through
    a. Roots
    b. Stem
    c. Stomata
    d. Root hairs
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Petals	i. Seed
b. Lamina	ii. Stem
c. Lenticels	iii. Fruit
d. Ovary	iv. Leaf
e. Cotyledons	v. Flower

6. Fills the blanks with suitable words.
    a. Root absorbs ---------- and minerals from soil.
    b. ---------- hold the plant upright.
    c. Corolla contains ----------.
    d. Ovules are present inside ----------.
    e. Tap root originate form ----------.
7. What is pollination? Write the name of pollinating agent.
8. Define transpiration? Name the part of leaf that performs it.
9. Name the part pant that produces food. What is the name of this process?
10. Write the name of female parts of flower? Write its different parts with function?

Answer key

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. (a) – (v), (b) – (iv), (c) – (ii), (d) (iii), (e) – (i).
6. (a) water (b) root (c) petals (d) ovary (e) radicle.
7. The process in which pollen grain from anther is transferred to stigma is called pollination. It is carried out by insects, air, water, animals etc.
8. The loss of water in form of water vapour from aerial parts of the plant in form of water vapour is called transpiration. It is performed by stomata present in leaves.
9. Part of plant that produces food is leaves. It contains chlorophyll that traps the solar energy of sun. Chlorophyll is present inside the chloroplast. This process is called photosynthesis.
10. The female reproductive part of flower is called pistil or carpel. Each pistil consists of stigma, style and ovary. The stigma receives the pollen grain. Style transfer pollen grain to ovule through pollen tube and ovary contain ovules that develop as seed.

CBSE Worksheet-24

Class – VI Science (Getting to Know Plants)

1. The innermost whorls of flower is called
    a. Petals
    b. Sepals
    c. Stamen
    d. Pistil
2. Which one is not necessary for photosynthesis?
    a. Sunlight
    b. Chlorophyll
    c. Oxygen
    d. Carbon dioxide
3. Green leafy structure that enclose the bud is called
    a. Petals
    b. Sepals
    c. Carpels
    d. Bracts
4. Which part of embryo develops stem
    a. Plumule
    b. Radicle
    c. Cotyledons
    d. Hypocotyls
5.

Column A	Column B
a. Herbs	i. Take support at neighboring structure.
b. Shrubs	ii. Woody single stem that form branches.
c. Tree	iii. Weak, soft stem not able to stand.
d. Creepers	iv. Can not stand upright and spread on ground
e. Climbers	v. Many stem emerging from root.

6. Write T for true and F for false statement.
    a. Ovary matures to form fruit.
    b. Stamen form ovule.
    c. Stem conducts water.
    d. Fibrous root has single main root.
    e. Broad green part of leaf is called lamina.
7. What is venation? Name two types of venation found in plants.
8. What is photosynthesis? Name the raw materials for it.
9. A plant has tap root system. What type of venation should be present in it leaves.
10. Write the names of the parts of plant whose function is
    a. Prepare starch
    b. Anchor plants to the soil
    c. Takes part in reproduction
    d. Support branches and bears flower.

Answer key

1. d
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (v), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iv), (e) – (i).
6. (a) T (b) F(c) T (d) F (e) T.
7. The design made of vein in a leaf is called venation. There are two types of venation- reticulate venation present in dicots and parallel venation found in monocots.
8. The process by which green plants prepare their food with the help of carbon dioxide, sunlight and water is called photosynthesis. The raw materials include carbon dioxide, water and sunlight.
9. Tap root system is single root emerging from radicle and having lateral branching called lateral or secondary root. This type of root containing plant leaves always have reticulate venation.
10. The name of plant part is
    a. Prepare starch – leaves.
    b. Anchor plant to the soil – root.
    c. Take part in reproduction – flower
    d. Support branches and bears flower- stem.

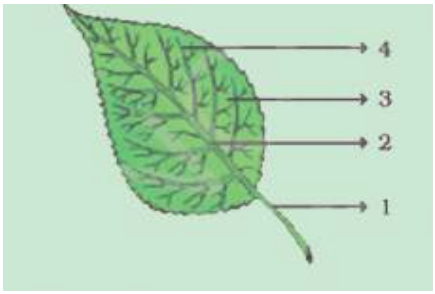
CBSE Worksheet-25

Class – VI Science (Getting to Know Plants)

1. Combination of feature find in grass
    a. Parallel venation and tap root.
    b. Parallel venation and fibrous root.
    c. Reticulate venation and fibrous root.
    d. Reticulate venation and tap root.
2. During photosynthesis
    a. Oxygen is absorbed.
    b. Carbon dioxide is released.
    c. Oxygen is released
    d. Nitrogen is oxidized.
3. Which one is not a female part of flower
    a. Stigma
    b. Style
    c. Anther
    d. Ovary
4. Which is not the primary function of stem
    a. Photosynthesis
    b. Conduction of water
    c. Formation of branches
    d. Bear flower and fruit.
5. Match the following

Column a	Column B
a. Petiole	i. Green flat part of leaf
b. Lamina	ii. Tips of the leaf.
c. Margin	iii. Water and minerals are transported
d. Vein	Iv Give shape of leaf
e. Apex	v. Attach leaf to stem

6. Fill the blanks with suitable word/words.
    a. Young unopened flower is called ----------.
    b. Swollen basal part of pistil is called ----------.
    c. The two parts of stamen are ---------- and ----------.
    d. Small green leaves at the base of flower are called ----------.
    e. Modified stem which helps a plant to climb is called ----------.
7. What is thalamus? What is its function?
8. What is fertilization? Writes its function.
9. What are modified stem? What function they perform?
10. Name the parts of leaf marked 1 to 4 in the figure given below



Answer key

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. (a) –(v), (b) – (i), (c) – (iv), (d) – (iii), (e) – (ii).
6. (a) buds (b) ovary (c) anther, filament (d) sepals (e) tendrils.
7. The axis bearing the flower is known as pedicel. The tip of the pedicel gets swollen and broader, it is known as thalamus. Thalamus holds the whorls of flower.
8. The fusion of male gametes with female gametes after pollination is called fertilization. Seed is formed after fertilization of ovule.
9. Change in shape and size of stem to perform some special function is called modified stem. Storage of food is the main function of modified stem. Potato, onion ginger are example of modified stem.
10. The leaf marked
    a. 1 – petiole
    b. 2 -mid-rib
    c. 3- lamina
    d. 4 – leaf margin.

CBSE Worksheet-26

Class – VI Science (Body Movements)

1. A group of similar cells specialized to perform specific functions
    a. Organ
    b. Tissue
    c. Organ system
    d. Organism
2. Which of these have least number of movable joints
    a. Backbone
    b. Skull
    c. Legs and feet
    d. Arms and hands
3. The total number of bones in the human skeleton are
    a. 206
    b. 196
    c. 296
    d. 106
4. Backbone consists of
    a. 13 vertebra
    b. 23 vertebra
    c. 33 vertebra
    d. 43 vertebra
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Pivot joint	i. Shark
b. Hinge joint	ii. Crab
c. Ball and socket joint	iii. Elbow
d. Exoskeleton	iv. Shoulder
e. Cartilaginous body	v. Skull resting on the vertebral column

6. Fill the blanks with suitable words
    a. The contraction of the ---------- pulls the bones during movement.
    b. Two bones meet at place called ----------.
    c. The knee allows movement in ---------- plane.
    d. The last two ribs are free and are called ----------.
    e. The strongest and longest bone in the body is the ----------.
7. What is exoskeleton? Name two organism in which it is present.
8. What is chitin? What is its function?
9. Why animals move?
10. Describe in brief the movement of snakes, cockroaches, snails and earthworms.

Answer key

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. (a) – (v), (b) – (iii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).
6. (a) muscles (b) joints (c) single (d) floating ribs (e)
7. In some animals, endoskeleton is absent. But the skeleton is in the form of an outer covering called exoskeleton. It is found in crab and snail.
8. Chitin is a tough sugar complex that forms the outer covering of some animals. It protects the animals and gives support to the body. It also helps in movement in body of animals.
9. Animals move
    a. In search of food.
    b. To escape from enemies and predators.
    c. To find their mate for reproduction.
10. In snake, movement occurs with the help of numerous slender muscles by forming loop. In cockroach, movement occurs with the help of three pairs of legs and muscles attached to them. Snail moves with the help of foot that produce wavy motion. In earthworms bristles are present in undersurface of body that help in movement.

CBSE Worksheet-27

Class – VI Science (Body Movements)

1. Which of the following organism do not have bone?
    a. Fish
    b. Bird
    c. Earthworm
    d. Cockroach
2. Snail moves with the help of
    a. Bone
    b. Shell
    c. Muscular foot
    d. Whole body
3. How many muscle works together to move a bone?
    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 3
    d. 4
4. Which of the following part of body help in movement?
    a. Muscle and skin
    b. Muscle and bone
    c. Organ and bone
    d. Organ and skin
5. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
a. Fish	i. has an outer skeleton
b. Snail	ii. is an immovable joint
c. Upper jaw	iii. have fins on the body.
d. Ribs	iv. can fly in the air
e. Cockroach	v. protect the heat.

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. Bones are harder than cartilages.
    b. Finger bones do not have joints.
    c. Movement and locomotion is same in animals.
    d. The fore arm has two bones.
    e. Muscles help in movement of bone.
7. What is ball and socket joint? Give an example.
8. What would have happened if backbone was made up of single long bone?
9. Bones are hard structure, which can not be bent although we are able to move our hands, knee, elbow etc. comments.
10. Unscramble the jumbled words.
    a. TNEMEVOM ----------.
    b. LESKETON ----------.
    c. EPAHS ----------.
    d. LSECSUM ----------.
    e. BOBACKNE ----------.

Answer key

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (i), (c) – (ii), (d) – (v), (e) – (iv).
6. (a) T (b) F(c) F (d) T (e) T.
7. These joints are found where the rounded head of one bone fits into the cup shaped socket of another bone. Hips and shoulders have this type of joints.
8. If backbone was made up of single bone instead of 33 small vertebras, we were not able to move the body in desired direction. Flexibility of backbone is due to vertebra.
9. Bones are hard structure which can not be bending but several bones in our body are joined together by muscle called joints. The joints are mainly responsible for movement in our body parts.
10.
    a. MOVEMENT
    b. SKELETON
    c. SHAPES
    d. MUSCLES
    e. BACKBONE.

CBSE Worksheet-28

Class – VI Science (Body Movements)

1. Ribcage protects
    a. Heart and lungs
    b. Liver and spleen
    c. Stomach and intestine
    d. Kidney and liver
2. What are produced in bone marrow
    a. White blood cells
    b. Red blood cells
    c. Platelets
    d. All of these
3. Which one of the following shows slowest movement?
    a. Earthworm
    b. Cockroach
    c. Ant
    d. Snail
4. Fixed joint is found in
    a. Cranium
    b. Knee
    c. Fingers
    d. Elbow
5. Match the animals with body parts used for movement in the following

Column A	Column B
a. Cow	i. Whole body
b. Snake	ii. Legs
c. Eagle	iii. Wings
d. Fish	iv. Limbs
e. Human beings	v. Fins

6. Fills the blank with suitable word.
    a. The backbone is composed of ---------- vertebrae.
    b. The cranium covers and protect the ----------.
    c. The upper arm has a strong bone called ----------.
    d. Bones becomes hard due to decomposition of ---------- and phosphorus.
    e. The breaking of bone is called a ----------.
7. How bones of birds are adopted well for flying?
8. Earthworms are called farmers friend. Why?
9. Write the functions of skeleton in human body?
10. Solve the puzzle by filling suitable letters.
    a. These make up the human skeleton. B—N---.
    b. The red fluid in the body. – L—O ---D.
    c. Part of the female reproductive organ. O --- A--- Y.
    d. Respiratory organ in our body. --- U --- G---.

Answer key

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. (a) – (ii), (b) – (i), (c) – (iii), (d) – (v), (e) – (iv).
6. (a) 33 (b) brain (c) humerous (d) calcium (e) fracture.
7. Bones of bird are hollow and light that reduce their weight. The wings of birds contain strong flight muscles that help in long flight of the bird.
8. Earthworms are called farmers friend because they make holes in the soil which is useful for supply of air to deep inside. Water also penetrates more deeply through these holes.
9. Skeleton perform following functions
    a. Forms framework of the body.
    b. Support and protect soft body parts.
    c. Movement of body.
    d. Production of RBC.
10.
    a. B O N E
    b. B L O O D
    c. O V A R Y
    d. L U N G.

CBSE Worksheet-29

Class – VI Science (The Living Organisms and Their Surroundings)

1. Which of the following is a biotic components
    a. Water
    b. Air
    c. Decomposer
    d. Soil
2. Xerophytes are plants which are found in
    a. Deserts
    b. Sea
    c. Ponds
    d. Marshes
3. Which of these adaptations is not shown by a camel for living in deserts?
    a. Has a hump on its back.
    b. Passes scanty of urine.
    c. Perspires a lot
    d. The sole of feet have sort of pads.
4. The place where a living organism live is called
    a. Habitat.
    b. Habit
    c. House
    d. Room
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Octopus	i. Polar regions
b. Hydrilla	ii. Forest
c. Cactus	iii. Sea
d. Tiger	iv. Desert
e. Penguin	V. Ponds

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. Green plants are called ----------.
    b. Living organisms that feed on dead animals is called ----------.
    c. Ozone layer protects us from ---------- rays.
    d. The habitat of organism that lives in water is called ----------.
    e. Birds are adapted for ---------- mode of life.
7. What are amphibians? Give and example.
8. How desert plants control the loss of water from their body?
9. Classify the following organism as aquatic, terrestrial and aerial?

    Dog, fish, cat, parrot, camel, crow, frog, octopus.

10. Solve the crossword puzzle with the help of clues.

1.			2.	T			3.		4. T
5.	M		E				6.		
		7.	T		M				S
O									
		8. A			L				
I									

Across

1. An increase in size that is irreversible.
3. A mammal that can fly.
5. One-celled organism
7. Change in environment that brings a response in living organism.
8. A human baby grows into this.

Down

2. A plant that lives for only one season.
4. Big, tall plants.
5. Non-living components of the natural environment.
6. An animal that can see in the dark.
7. Soil- inhabitating animal.

Answer key

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. (a) – (iii), (b)- (v), (c) – (iv), (d) – (ii), (e) –(i).
6. (a) Producers (b) Scavengers (c) Ultraviolet (d) aquatic (e) Aerial
7. Those animals that can live on land as well as water are called amphibians. Frog is common example of amphibian organism.
8. Desert plant prevents the loss of water by not opening their stomata present in leaves. In some plants leaves are modified to spine that further reduces the exposer to sunlight.
9.

Aquatic	Terrestrial	Aerial
Fish	Dog	Parrot
Frog	Cat	Crow
Octopus	Camel	

10.

1. G	R	O	2. w	T	H		3. B	A	4. T
			H						R
5. A	M	O	E	B	A		6. O		E
B			A				W		E
I		7. S	T	I	M	U	L	U	S
O		N							
T		8. A	D	U	L	T			
I		K							
C		E							

CBSE Worksheet-30

Class – VI Science (The Living Organisms and Their Surroundings)

1. Organism that obtain their food from others are called
    a. Producer
    b. Consumer
    c. Autotrophs
    d. Scavengers
2. Some animals hibernate to adapt for
    a. Escape hot weather
    b. Escaping cold weather
    c. Escaping from enemies
    d. Preventing loss of water from body.
3. Which one is a abiotic factor of environment
    a. Producer
    b. Air
    c. Consumer
    d. Decomposer
4. Xerophytes open their stomata during
    a. Day
    b. Night
    c. Afternoon
    d. Morning
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Autotrophs	i. a place with many trees and plants
b. Heterotrophs	ii. a place where living organism live
c. Forest	iii. live in water
d. Habitat	iv. all animals
e. Aquatic	v. all green plants

6. Write T for true statement and F for false statement.
    a. All animals are Autotrophs.
    b. Light, temperature, soil, water are called abiotic components.
    c. Organisms living in water are called terrestrial animals.
    d. Habitat is the habit of living and non-living things.
    e. Crocodile is an example of amphibian.
7. How plants and animals are interdependent on each other?
8. What is adaptation?
9. Write the importance of habitats?
10. Classify the following components of environment as biotic and abiotic.
    a. Plants
    b. Bacteria
    c. Sunlight
    d. Fungi
    e. Soil
    f. Temperature.

Answer key

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. (a) – (v), (b) – (iv), (c) –(i), (d) – (ii), (e) – (iii).
6. (a) F (b) T(c) F (d) F (e) T.
7. All animals depend, directly of indirectly on plants for their food. Plant release oxygen gas in photosynthesis which is used by animals for respiration. Animals release carbon dioxide gas in respiration, which is used by plants.
8. The plant and animals living in a particular habitat have developed certain features which make it suitable to live in particular habitat. This is called adaptation.
9. Importance of habitat
    a. Provide place where they can stay and rest.
    b. Provide sufficient protection.
    c. Provide place for breeding and rearing.
    d. Makes available the required food.
10.

Biotic	Abiotic
Plants	Sunlight
Bacteria	Soil
Fungi	Temperature

CBSE Worksheet-31

Class – VI Science (The Living Organisms and Their Surroundings)

1. During photosynthesis which gas is released?
    a. Hydrogen
    b. Nitrogen
    c. Carbon dioxide
    d. Oxygen
2. Fish absorbs oxygen from water through their
    a. Lungs
    b. Gills
    c. Skin
    d. Gall bladder
3. Which one animal move away from light?
    a. Earthworms
    b. Snake
    c. Snail
    d. Monkey
4. Which one is marine organism?
    a. Water bugs
    b. Crocodiles
    c. Frog
    d. Sharks
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Xerophytes	i. streamlined body.
b. Hydrophytes	ii. thick skin having fat layer.
c. Aerial	iii. leaves modified to spine.
d. Mountains	iv. spongy leaves and waxy coating.
e. Aquatic	v. bones are hollow.

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable word.
    a. Pine tree are found in ---------- places.
    b. Microorganism feed on dead remain of plant and animals are called ----------.
    c. Biotic components include all ---------- things of the environment.
    d. Green leaves contain ---------- to absorb solar energy.
    e. The transfer of pollen grain from anther to stigma is called ----------.
7. What is soil? Why it is so important?
8. Sunlight is essential for photosynthesis than, how aquatic plants survive?
9. What is different between submerged and floating plants? Give example.
10. What may happen if:
    a. A fish is taken away from water and placed on land.
    b. A lotus plant is removed from water and planted on land.
    c. Insect living in soil placed in a pond.
    d. Mango sapling is planted under water.

Answer key

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. d
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (v), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).
6. (a) Cold (b) decomposer (c) living (d) chlorophyll (e) pollination.
7. The uppermost layer of the earth's crest is called soil. It is important because all plants get their nutrients from the soil. It is habitat of some organism also.
8. The aquatic plants obtain sunlight necessary for photosynthesis. Water is transparent medium and passes through the water. At deeper region of water bodies less number of plants is present.
9. The hydrophytes that live completely inside the water are called submerged plants such as Hydrilla. The hydrophytes having root in water but leaves and other part above the water are called floating plants. For example lotus.
10. (a) If a fish is taken out of water, it will die due to absence of respiration. The gills obtain oxygen only from water.
    (b) Lotus plant has very less developed root system so it will not survive on land.
    (c) Insects are not able to get oxygen from water so they will not survive in water for longer period.
    (d) Mango plants are Mesophytes and require water in limited quantity, so root will not able to absorb water.

CBSE Worksheet-32

Class – VI Science (The Living Organisms and Their Surroundings)

1. Earthworms breath through
    a. Lungs
    b. Gills
    c. Skin
    d. Air tube
2. An organism body is streamlined, the habitat of organism should be
    a. Land
    b. Water
    c. Desert
    d. Mountain
3. Typical feature of desert plant is
    a. Loss of lot water through transpiration.
    b. Lose very little water through transpiration.
    c. Roots are short.
    d. Leaves are broad.
4. Which one is not an example of habitat
    a. A desert with camel
    b. A pond with fish
    c. Forest with wild animals
    d. Cultivated land with grazing cattle.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Cone shaped plants	i. Aquatic plant
b. Normal root and stem	ii. Desert plant
c. Spine-like leaves	iii. Mountainous plant
d. Profusely spread branch	iv. Floating plants
e. Waxy coating on leaves	v. Terrestrial plant.

6. Write T for true and F for false statement.
    a. Camel excretes less quantity of urine.
    b. Cockroach is a nocturnal animal.
    c. Thick protein layer is preset below skin in mountainous organism.
    d. Plant intake carbon dioxide during respiration.
    e. Movement is the characteristic feature of all living organism.
7. What are stimuli? Give an example.
8. How cactus has adapted to survive in deserts?
9. List the common characteristic of living things.
10. Classify the habitats of these organisms as pond, sea or deserts.
    Octopus, rohu, cactus, frog, Hydrilla, camel, starfish, shark, lotus.

Answer key

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. d
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (v), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iv), (e) – (v).
6. (a) T (b) T (c) F (d) F (e) F.
7. The changes in the surrounding against which living organism responds are called stimulus. Light, sound, touch etc. are different stimulus against living organism respond.
8. Cactus has adapted in desert by changing leaves into spine to reduce transpiration, stem act as leaves for photosynthesis, roots are long and very deep in the ground.
9. Common characteristic of living organism are
    a. Respiration
    b. Reproduction
    c. Growth
    d. Stimulus
10.

Pond	Sea	Desert
Rohu	Octopus	Cactus
Frog	Starfish	Camel
Lotus	Shark	

CBSE Worksheet-33

Class – VI Science (Motion and Measurement of Distances)

1. The movement of earth around the sun is an example of
    a. Circular motion
    b. Periodic motion
    c. Oscillatory motion
    d. Translatory motion
2. The standard unit of length in SI system is
    a. Yard
    b. Foot
    c. Metre
    d. Centimeter
3. What device should a tailor use to measure the length of cloth?
    a. Measuring rod
    b. Measuring tape
    c. Scale
    d. String
4. One cm is equal to
    a. 10 mm
    b. 1 km
    c. 1000 m
    d. 1 m
5. Match the following columns

Column A	Column B
a. Length of a rod	i. Vernier calipers
b. Metre	ii. Length
c. Small thickness	iii. Unit of length
d. Area of surface is measured in	iv. Square metre
e. Distance between two points	v. metre

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. The standard unit of length is ----------.
    b. The motion described by a simple pendulum is ---------- motion.
    c. Length more than one thousand meters are measured in ----------.
    d. Motion of a car on straight road is ---------- motion.
    e. Hectare is the unit of ----------.
7. Define periodic motion? Give one example.
8. What is the S. I. unit of length and what is their symbol?
9. What is different between periodic and non-periodic motion. Give example.
10. Classify the following motion as uniform motion, non-uniform motion and oscillatory motion.

    Car moving with constant speed, Bus moving on city road, rotation of earth, riding of cycle in crowded road, pendulum of clock, a swing.

Answer key

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. (a) – (v, (b) – (iii), (c) – (i), (d) – (iv), (e) – (ii).
6. (a) meter (b)oscillatory (c) kilometers (d) rectilinear(e) area.
7. When an object repeats it motion after some time. This type of motion is called periodic motion. For example pendulum of clock.
8. S.I. unit of length is meter. It is represented by symbol “m”.
9. In periodic motion object repeat the motion after fixed interval of time, but in non-periodic motion it is not repeated after equal intervals of time. Motion of a child on swing is periodic but motion of a flying bird is not periodic.
10.

Uniform motion	Non-uniform motion	Oscillatory motion
Car moving with constant speed.	Bus moving on city road	Rotation of earth
Pendulum of clock	Riding of cycle on crowded road	A swing.

CBSE Worksheet-34

Class – VI Science (Motion and Measurement of Distances)

1. The distance between Delhi and Kanpur is usually expressed in
    a. Metre
    b. Centimeter
    c. Kilometer
    d. Hectometer
2. Which of the following does not represent a time-interval?
    a. A day
    b. A minute
    c. A second
    d. Time of sunrise.
3. One kilometer is equal to
    a. 100 m
    b. 1000 m
    c. 10 m
    d. 1000 cm
4. Hectare is the unit of
    a. Length
    b. Mass
    c. Area
    d. Volume
5. Match the following column

Column A	Column B
a. Liters	i. Length of pencil
b. Kilometer	ii. Area of large playground
c. Kilogram	iii. Milk in bucket
d. Hectare	iv. Mass of sugar
e. Centimeter	v. Distance between Delhi and Agra

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. Motion in straight line is called rectilinear motion.
    b. One centimeter is equal to 100 millimeter.
    c. Thread can be used to measure the length of curved line.
    d. Diameter of a circle is half it radius.
    e. Motion of needle of sewing machine is circular motion.
7. What is unit? Write S.I. unit of mass.
8. How periodic motion is different from circular motion?
9. Three students measured the length of same wall. The results of these students are different. What might be the possible reasons?
10. Saina and Megha are friends. They were riding on their bicycle. Saina said that motion of wheel of cycle is rectilinear but Megha argued that motion of cycle wheel is circular. How was correct? Why?

Answer Key

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (v), (c) – (iv), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).
6. (a) T (b) F(c) T(d) F(e) F.
7. Measurement means comparison of unknown quantity with known quantity. The known quantity is called unit. S.I. unit of mass is kilogram (kg).
8. In periodic motion objects repeats the same motion after fixed interval of time but in circular motion objects moves around a fixed axis and repeat its motion. Motion of pendulum is periodic but motion of fan is circular.
9. The difference in measurement of three students of same wall may be due to
    a. Incorrect position of measuring tape.
    b. A portion of tap may be missing.
    c. Eye is not at correct position while placing the measuring tap.
10. Both, Saina and Megha are correct as motion is comparative and motion of wheel with respect to road in rectilinear. On the other hand motion of wheel along its axle is circular motion.

CBSE Worksheet-35

Class – VI Science (Motion and Measurement of Distances)

1. Which one is not a/ an ancient unit of measurement?
    a. Feet
    b. Cubit
    c. Angul
    d. Meter
2. Change in position of a body with time is called
    a. Distance
    b. Motion
    c. Displacement
    d. Speed
3. Ten millimeter is equal to
    a. 1 cm
    b. 100 cm
    c. 10 m
    d. 10 dm
4. A moving swing has
    a. Rectilinear motion
    b. Non periodic motion
    c. Circular motion
    d. Rotational motion
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. One meter	i. Twelve inch
b. One kilometer	ii. 1000 Sq. meter
c. One liter	iii. 100 cm
d. One hectare	iv. 1000 ml
e. One feet	v. 1000 m

6. Fill the gap with suitable word.
    a. A body repeating its motion after fixed interval of time is in ---------- motion.
    b. In rectilinear motion, object moves on a ---------- line.
    c. S. I. unit of mass is ----------.
    d. Motion of an object around a fixed point is known as ---------- motion,
    e. Rotation of earth around the sun is ---------- motion.
7. Why can feet-step not be used as standard unit of length?
8. Arrange the following in increasing order of magnitude.
    a. 1m
    b. 1 cm
    c. 1 dm
    d. 1 cm
    e. 1 mm.
9. While measuring the length of table top, reading of scale at one end is 2 cm and reading at other end of scale is 32.5 cm. find the length of table top?
10. Identify the different types of motion from word diagram.

A	G	C	H	G	C	D	A
B	R	I	C	V	A	G	B
P	E	R	I	O	D	I	C
C	C	C	B	S	S	R	E
D	T	U	A	C	E	G	D
E	L	L	C	I	S	R	V
F	I	R	B	L	V	R	L
K	N	Q	N	A	H	F	P
C	A	A	M	T	A	D	O
U	R	L	R	O	M	S	A
M	P	M	T	R	P	S	G
D	O	C	D	Y	O	A	H

Answer key

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. d
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (v), (c) – (iv), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).
6. (a) oscillatory (b) straight (c) kilogram (d) circular(e) periodic
7. Foot-step can not be used as standard unit because different persons have foot-step of different length. A tall person has longer foot-step in comparison to short person.
8. (e)< (d) < (b) < (c) < (a).
9. Reading at starting point= 2 cm

   Reading at end point = 32.5 cm

   Length of table top = 32.5 cm – 2 cm = 30.5 cm.
10.

A	G	C	H	G	C	D	A
B	R	I	C	V	A	G	B
P	E	R	I	O	D	I	C
C	C	C	B	S	S	R	E
D	T	U	A	C	E	G	D
E	L	L	C	I	S	R	V
F	I	R	B	L	V	R	L
K	N	Q	N	A	H	F	P
C	A	A	M	T	A	D	O
U	R	L	R	O	M	S	A
M	P	M	T	R	P	S	G
D	O	C	D	Y	O	A	H

(a) CIRCULAR

(b) PERIODIC

(c) OSCILATORY

(d) RECTILINAR.

CBSE Worksheet-36

Class – VI Science (Motion and Measurement of Distances)

1. What kind of motion a bullet shows when fired from a gun?
    a. Linear motion
    b. Translatory motion
    c. Random motion
    d. Non-periodic motion.
2. To and fro movement of body is termed as
    a. Periodic motion
    b. Vibratory motion
    c. Oscillatory motion
    d. Circular and periodic motion.
3. When the motion of the object is not along a fixed path with changing direction
    a. Random motion
    b. Periodic motion
    c. Oscillatory motion
    d. Circular motion.
4. One meter is equal to ---------- mm.
    a. 100
    b. 10
    c. 1000
    d. 10000.
5. Match the following column

Column A	Column B
a. Rectilinear motion	i. Pendulum of clock
b. Circular motion	ii. Needle of sewing machine
c. Periodic motion	iii. Swing
d. Circular and periodic	iv. Car moving on straight road.
e. Oscillatory motion	v. earth around sun.

6. Write T for true and F for false statement.
    a. Each meter is divided into 100 equal divisions called centimeter.
    b. One kilometer is equal to 1000 cm.
    c. Invention of wheel made great change in mode of transport.
    d. Hand span was used as unit for measurement of length.
    e. Change in position of body with time is called distance.
7. Height of a person is 1.75 m. express his height in cm and mm.
8. Why motion is always relative to reference point.
9. What precaution must be taken during measuring a length?
10. Why S.I. Unit is necessary for various quantities?

Answer key

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. c
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (ii), (c) – (iii), (d) – (v), (e) – (i).
6. (a) T, (b) F, (c) T, (d) T, (e) F.
7. Height of person = 1.75 m

   = 175 cm

   = 1750 mm.
8. Motion is always compared with some reference point. We compare the motion of moving car with comparison to electric pole or some other stationary building.
9. While measuring a length following precautions must be taken
   a. Place the scale in contact with object along its length.
   b. Start from full marks of the scale, if scale zero mark is missing.
   c. Eye must be exactly in front of the point.
10. S.I. unit is necessary bring uniformity in length or other quantities all over the world. If different units are used in different part of world, it will became difficult to know the exact quantity of the object.

CBSE Worksheet-37

Class – VI Science (Light, Shadows and Reflections)

1. Which one is a transparent object?
    a. Stone
    b. Reading glass
    c. Wax paper
    d. Dense fog
2. Light is a form of
    a. Energy
    b. Power
    c. Mass
    d. Length
3. Which of the following will not form circular shadow
    a. A circular disk
    b. Shoe box
    c. Ice-cream cone
    d. A ball
4. Shadow is formed by
    a. Transparent object
    b. Translucent object
    c. Opaque object
    d. All of these.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Moon	i. Translucent
b. Sun	ii. Opaque
c. Brick	iii. Reflecting surface
d. Mirror	iv. Luminous
e. Tracing paper	v. Non-luminous

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable word.
    a. ---------- object do not caste any shadow.
    b. Moon is a ---------- object.
    c. Shadows give us information about the ---------- of the object.
    d. Solar and Lunar eclipse are examples of ---------- formation in nature.
    e. A ---------- changes the direction of light that falls on it.
7. When does a lunar eclipse occur?
8. Distinguish between real and virtual image,
9. What is lateral inversion?
10. Classify the following as transparent, translucent and opaque object.

    Brick, butter paper, air, cardboard, metals, book, smoked glass, water, cellophane paper.

Answer key

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. (a) – (v), (b) – (iv), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iii), (e) – (i).
6. (a) Transparent (b) Non-luminous (c) shape (d) shadow (e) mirror.
7. A lunar eclipse occurs when the earth is between the sun and the moon in a straight line. The shadow of the earth is cast on the moon.
8. Real image can be obtained on screen but virtual image can not be obtained on screen. Real image is always inverted but virtual image is always erect.
9. The appearance of left sided parts to right in plane mirror is called lateral inversion. When we write with right hand it appears right in mirror.
10.

Transparent	Translucent	Opaque
Air	Butter paper	Brick
Water	Smoked glass	Cardboard
Cellophane paper		Metals

CBSE Worksheet-38

Class – VI Science (Light, Shadows and Reflections)

1. Which of the following is not a luminous object
    a. Sun
    b. Burning gas lantern
    c. Glow worm
    d. Unlit candle
2. Lunar eclipse occurs on
    a. Full moon night
    b. New moon night
    c. Every night
    d. Half moon night
3. Which is a natural luminous body?
    a. Moon
    b. Sun
    c. Burning candle
    d. Burning lamp
4. Which one is an opaque object?
    a. Thick glass pan
    b. Cardboard
    c. Butter paper
    d. Thin plastic sheet.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. A luminous body	i. Moon
b. A transparent object	ii. Brick
c. A translucent object	iii. Star
d. An opaque object	iv. Clear water
e. A non- luminous body	v. Thick windows glass pan

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. Tube-light is a natural luminous body.
    b. Stars reflect the sunlight.
    c. During solar eclipse moon comes between earth and sun.
    d. Rainbow is formed due to shadow formation.
    e. Jugnoo (glow worm) is a luminous body.
7. Is air around us is always transparent? Discuss.
8. List the condition for shadow formation.
9. What is reflection of light? Write it two types?
10. Classify the following as luminous and non- luminous body.

    Star, Sun, Moon, Tube-light, Mirror, Bulb, Planets, glass, Polished table top, Plastic.

Answer key

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (v), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).
6. (a) F (b) F(c) T (d) F (e) T.
7. No, air around us is not always transparent. Air pollution and fog make the air translucent. Areas around the industries are badly affected and visibility reduces drastically.
8. Condition for shadow formation
    a. An opaque object.
    b. Source of unidirectional light.
    c. Surface (solid or liquid) on which shadow to be formed.
9. The process of bouncing back of light after striking a smooth or polished surface in the same medium is called reflection of light. There are two types of reflection:
    a. Regular reflection
    b. Diffused reflection.
10.

Luminous body	Non-luminous body
Star	Moon
Sun	Mirror
Tube light	Planets
Bulb	Plastic
Torch	Polished table top

CBSE Worksheet-39

Class – VI Science (Light, Shadows and Reflections)

1. If the Sun is above your head, the shadow formed would be
    a. Shortest
    b. Longest
    c. Absent
    d. Sometimes short, some time long.
2. From a source light travels as rays which are
    a. Parallel
    b. Convergent
    c. Divergent
    d. Diffused
3. The shape of shadow depends on
    a. The size of the source of light
    b. The shape of the object
    c. The position of the source of light
    d. All of the above.
4. In a plane mirror image formed is
    a. Real and inverted
    b. Virtual and erect
    c. Real and erect
    d. Virtual and inverted
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Solar eclipse	i. Reflection of light.
b. Lunar eclipse	ii. New moon day.
c. Sun	iii. Full moon night.
d. Bouncing back of light	iv. lateral inversion.
e. Plane mirror	v. Ultimate source of light.

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. An object which does not emit light is called ----------.
    b. An object which allows all the light falling on it to pass through is called -------.
    c. ---------- mirror are used in making periscope.
    d. Our shadow is ---------- at noon.
    e. In plane mirror image are of ---------- size.
7. What is eclipse?
8. State two effects of rectilinear propagation of light.
9. Three identical towels of green, blue and red colour are hanged on a cloth line in the sun. What would be the colour of shadows of these towels?
10. Give one word/two words to replace the statement.
    a. An object which allows part of light falling on it to pass through.
    b. An object which gives out own light.
    c. An object which does not give out own light.
    d. A celestial body that reflect the light.

Answer key

1. a
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. (a) – (ii), (b) – (iii), (c) – (v), (d) – (v), (e) – (i).
6. (a) Non-luminous (b) transparent object (c) plane (d) shortest (e) same.
7. An eclipse is the darkening of a heavenly body when the shadow of another heavenly body in space falls on that body.
8. The effect of rectilinear propagation of light are:
    a. Formation of shadows.
    b. Formation of lunar and solar eclipse.
9. The colour of shadow do not depends on the colour of the object. The shadow is always black in colour. So, all three towels will form same colour shadow.
10. (a) Transparent (b) Luminous (c) Non- luminous (d) Moon.

CBSE Worksheet-40

Class – VI Science (Light, Shadows and Reflections)

1. A number of rays from different direction assemble at point are called
    a. Divergent rays
    b. Convergent rays
    c. Parallel rays
    d. Intersecting rays.
2. Shadow is formed due to
    a. Rectilinear propagation of light.
    b. Parallel propagation of light.
    c. Passing of light through object
    d. All of these.
3. In solar eclipse moon is between
    a. Sun and Earth
    b. Sun and Venus
    c. Earth and Venus
    d. Earth and stars
4. If you stand before a plane mirror, your left hand appears right. This phenomenon is
    a. Reflection of light
    b. Lateral inversion of light
    c. Shadow formation
    d. Diffusion of light.
5. Match the following columns

Column A	Column B
a. Periscope	i. To obtain image.
b. Kaleidoscope	ii. To cook food.
c. Solar cooker	iii. To see solar eclipse.
d. Dark sun glasses	iv. To obtain colured pattern and design.
e. Pin-hole camera	v. To see above water form submarine.

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. Light is a form of energy which can not be seen.
    b. The image formed by pin-hole camera is inverted.
    c. We see the moon because it is a luminous body.
    d. Colour of shadow depends on colour of the object.
    e. Plane mirror is used in periscope.
7. What happen when light strikes a transparent body like glass?
8. Distinguish between regular and irregular reflection.
9. How and when does a solar eclipse occur?
10. How much distance light will cover in one minute?

Answer key

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. (a) – (v). (b) – (iv), (c) – (ii), (d) –(iii), (e) –(i).
6. (a) T (b) T(c) F (d) F (e) T.
7. When a light strikes a transparent body like glass, the entire light pass through it and no shadow formation takes place.
8. In regular reflection all the reflected light rays are parallel to each other, on the other hand in irregular reflection reflected light are not parallel to each other.
9. Solar eclipse occurs when moon comes between the sun and earth. The rays of light radiating from the sun reflect back in same direction. When viewed form the earth it appear that same part of sun is mission.
10. Speed of light = 3, 00000 km/s.
    1 minute = 60 seconds.
    Total distance traveled in 1 minute = 300000km/s x 60s = 1, 80, 00,000 km

CBSE Worksheet-41

Class – VI Science (Electricity and Circuits)

1. Combination of two or more cell in series is called
   a. Dynamo
   b. Transistor
   c. Battery
   d. Insulator
2. Filament of electric bulb is made up of
   a. Tungsten
   b. Iron
   c. Copper
   d. Aluminum
3. Which one is not a good conductor of electricity?
   a. Copper
   b. Silver
   c. Plastic
   d. Graphite
4. Closed and continues path of electric current is called
   a. Resistance
   b. Circuit
   c. Connector
   d. Insulator
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Conductor	i. Used to join battery and gadgets.
b. Insulator	ii. Used to close and open the circuit.
c. Resistor	iii. Through which current pass easily.
d. Connector	iv. Current does not pass at all.
e. Plug-key	v. Obstruct the flow of current.

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.
    a. Combination of two or more cells is called ----------.
    b. A device used to break the electric circuit is known as ---------.
    c. Each cell has ---------- terminals.
    d. ---------- is best conductor of electric current.
    e. ---------- is a non- metal that conduct electricity.
7. Name any four devices in which electric cell are used.
8. What is electric circuit? What is the direction of current in the circuit?
9. Differentiate between conductor and insulator with example.
10. Name the following:
    a. An electric gadget to break the electric circuit.
    b. An alloy used to make filaments of a bulb.
    c. A combination two or more cells.
    d. The source of electricity.
    e. The two terminals of a cell.

Answer key

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (v), (d) – (i), (e) – (ii).
6. (a) Battery (b) Key (c) Two (d) Silver (e) Graphite.
7. The devices in which electric cells are used are
    a. Torch
    b. Radio
    c. Tape recorder
    d. Camera
8. The closed and continuous path of electric circuit is called a circuit. It consists of connector, cell or battery, bulb and a key.
9. Those substances through which electric current can flow are called conductor and those substance through which electric current do not pass are called insulator. Copper, silver, iron are conductors and plastic, paper, rubber are insulators.
10. (a) Switch
    (b) Tungsten
    (c) Battery
    (d) Power-house.
    (e) Positive and negative terminals.

CBSE Worksheet-42

Class – VI Science (Electricity and Circuits)

1. A thin coil of metal, which glows when electricity is passed through it, is called
    a. Switch
    b. Insulator
    c. Filament
    d. Bulb
2. Which of these does not allow the current to pass through it?
    a. Bakelite rod
    b. Copper rod
    c. Brass rod
    d. Iron rod
3. Which of the appliances at your home does not run on electric current?
    a. Air conditioner
    b. Gas burner
    c. Mixer grinder
    d. Television
4. A device that prevents or allow the current to flow through it
    a. Switch
    b. Motor
    c. Conductor
    d. Terminal
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Electric cell	i. Positive and Negative ends of cell.
b. Electric bulb	ii. Bad conductor
c. Metal wire	iii. Have two terminals.
d. Plastic string	iv. Good conductor
e. Terminals	v. Have filaments.

6. Write T for true statement and F for false statements.
    a. Silver is a good conductor of electricity.
    b. Filaments of bulb glows due to heating.
    c. Electric current can pass through distilled water.
    d. Cotton string can be used to complete the circuit.
    e. Electricity is a form of energy.
7. What is the purpose of using electric switch in the circuit?
8. Why electrician uses rubber gloves while repairing a electric supply line?
9. What do you mean by fused bulb? Why fused bulb do not glows?
10. Will bulb glow in the circuit drawn below? If not explain why it will not glow?

Answer key

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (v), (c) – (iv), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).
6. (a) T (b) T (c) F (d) F (e) T.

7. The purpose of using electric switch in the circuit is to close of open the circuit as per requirement. If you want to switch off the bulb or fan we need a switch.

8. Rubber is bad conductor of electricity. It is used by electrician to prevents from electric shock if touch the live wire.

9. If the filament of bulb that glows to produce light get broken, than such bulbs are called fused bulb. Fused bulb does not glow as circuit is broken by the filament of bulb.

10. No, bulb will not glow in the circuit given below. The handle of screw driver is made up of plastic, which is an insulator. Current do not flow through the insulator so bulb circuit is not gent completed.

CBSE Worksheet-43

Class – VI Science (Electricity and Circuits)

1. An electric cell produces electricity from the
    a. Charge stored in it.
    b. Chemical stored in it.
    c. Mechanical energy stored in it.
    d. Kinetic energy stored in it.
2. Direction of electric current in the circuit is from
    a. Negative to Positive terminals
    b. Positive the negative terminals
    c. Negative to negative terminals
    d. Positive to neutral terminals.
3. Which of the following is not an insulator?
    a. Glass
    b. Plastic
    c. Graphite
    d. Rubber
4. Inside the torch two or more cells are placed with
    a. Positive – negative- positive –negative.
    b. Positive- positive- negative- negative.
    c. Negative- negative- positive – positive.
    d. Negative – positive- positive- negative.
5. Match the column A with Column B.

Column A	Column B
a. Torch	i. to make lassy and spice paste.
b. Refrigerator	ii. to see picture and hear sound.
c. Mixer-grinder	iii. to get air.
d. Fan	iv. to get cold water and ice
e. Television	v. to get light.

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable word.
    a. Electric bulb has a ---------- that is connected to its terminals.
    b. ---------- do not allow electric current to pass through them.
    c. The bulb glows only when ---------- flows through the circuit.
    d. Copper wire is a good ---------- of electricity.
    e. Brightness of bulb depends on power of bulb and ---------- through them.
7. What is a power station? Name a few types of power stations.
8. What is different between insulator and conductors? Give suitable example.
9. The handles of screwdrivers and pliers used by electrician for repair have plastic or rubber covering. Why?
10. Find the direction of electric current in both the circuit if both bulbs are glowing.

A. 

B. 

Answer key

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. (a) – (v), (b) – (iv), (c) – (i), (d) – (iii), (e) – (ii).
6. (a) Filaments (b) Insulator(c) Current (d) Conductor (e) Current.
7. The place where electric current is produced is called power house. There are two types of power stations.
    a. Thermal power station
    b. Hydro power station.
8. Insulators are those substances through which electric current can not pass and conductors are those substances through which current can pass easily. All metals are conductor and plastic, rubber and clothes are insulator.
9. The handles of pliers and screw-drivers have rubber or plastic covering as rubber and plastic is bad conductor of electricity. During repairing, current may flow through the screw-driver and pliers that may cause electric shock to electrician in absence of insulator.
10. As in the circuit current flows form positive terminals to negative terminals in circuit 'A' current flows form P to Q. In circuit 'B' current will flow from Q to P.

CBSE Worksheet-44

Class – VI Science (Electricity and Circuits)

1. Which metal is less conductor of electricity
    a. Silver
    b. Iron
    c. Aluminum
    d. Mercury
2. Electricity is produced in power stations by
    a. Generators
    b. Battery
    c. Cell
    d. Motor
3. In bulbs electricity is converted into
    a. Light energy
    b. Heat energy
    c. Sound energy
    d. Mechanical energy
4. Electricity will not flow through circuit if
    a. Circuit is complete
    b. Circuit is incomplete
    c. There is a key in the circuit
    d. Connector is covered with plastic.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Heat energy	i. Electric motor
b. Sound energy	ii. Electric bells
c. Magnetic energy	iii. Radio
d. Light energy	iv. Electric Iron
e. Mechanical energy	v. Bulb

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. In thermal power station coal is used to produce electricity.
    b. Both terminals of cell are positively charged.
    c. Inert gas is filled in bulb to prolong its life.
    d. Flow of proton cause electric current.
    e. Battery is combination of two or more cells.
7. Define conduction of electric current.
8. What do you mean by open and close circuit?
9. What are two things required to make electric current flow in a circuit?
10. Classify Conductor and Insulator from the followings.

    Metal spoon, shoe lace, ball pen, hair clip, plastic ruler, comb, copper wire, cotton thread, nichrome.

Answer key

1. d
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (v), (e) – (i).
6. (a) T (b) F(c) T(d) F (e) T.
7. The phenomenon of flow of current through a conductor is called conduction. The substance through which current flow easily are called conductor.
8. In a circuit if switch is open than current does not flow and if switch is close current flow through circuit and bulb glows.
9. Two things required to make electric current flow are
    a. Switch must be closed.
    b. Circuit should not contain any insulator.
10.

Conductor	Insulator
Metal spoon	Shoe lace
Hair clip	Ball pen
Copper wire	Plastic ruler
Nichrome	Cotton thread.

CBSE Worksheet-45

Class – VI Science (Fun with Magnets)

1. Which of the following is not a magnetic substance?
    a. Cobalt
    b. Nickel
    c. Iron
    d. Silver
2. Magnet was first discovered about 5000 years ago in the rocks of
    a. Meghalaya
    b. Manipur
    c. Magnesia
    d. Munich
3. Magnetic strength of the magnet is
    a. Concentrated in the centre of magnet
    b. Concentrated at one of the poles of the magnet
    c. Concentrated at both the poles of the magnet
    d. Distributed uniformly throughout the magnet.
4. One of these is not a property of the magnet
    a. Like poles repels and unlike poles attract
    b. A magnetic compass is used by sailors to know the direction
    c. Like poles attract and unlike poles repels
    d. Alloy like alnico is used in making temporary magnet.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Lodestone	i. Compass needle
b. Electromagnets	ii. Protect magnet not in use
c. Keepers	iii. Demagnetizing magnet
d. Sailor and navigator	iv. Electric bell
e. Hammering	v. Natural magnet

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. Repulsion is the sure test of ----------.
    b. Likes poles ---------- each other.
    c. Freely suspended bar magnet always aligns in ----------.
    d. Natural magnet is known as ----------.
    e. When South Pole is taken near a north pole ---------- occurs.
7. What is a magnetic compass? What is its use for?
8. Write three uses of magnets.
9. How does an electromagnet differ from a permanent magnet?
10. Classify the following as magnetic and non-magnetic materials.

    Iron nail, Copper-screw, Eraser, Saving blades, Plastic scale, Cobalt, Aluminium, Steel rod, Rubber band.

Answer key

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. c
5. (a) – (v), (b) – (iv), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i), (e) – (iii).
6. (a) Magnetism (b) Repels(c) North-South (d) Lodestone (e) Attraction.
7. Magnetic compass is simple device which has a magnetic needle which is free to rotate on a pivot at the centre of a round box. It is used by sailors and navigators to know the directions.
8. Uses of magnet
    a. Used for making toys and stickers.
    b. Used for making magnetic compass.
    c. Magnetic tapes are used tape-recorders.
9. Electromagnet loses its magnetic property when electric current is closed but permanent magnet always shows its magnetic property. Electromagnets are stronger than permanent magnets,
10. Magnetic materials – iron nail, saving blade, cobalt, steel rod.

Non-magnetic materials - Copper screw, Eraser, Plastic scale, Aluminium rod, and Rubber band.

CBSE Worksheet-46

Class – VI Science (Fun with Magnets)

1. Which of the following is attracted by the magnet?
    a. Glass
    b. Plastic
    c. Gold
    d. Iron
2. Soft iron pieces placed across the ends of bar magnets when stored are called
    a. Compass
    b. Keepers
    c. Preservers
    d. Poles
3. North pole of a magnet can be identified by
    a. Using an iron bar
    b. Using iron fillings.
    c. Another magnet without poles marked
    d. Another magnet having marked north and South Pole.
4. A bar magnet is cut into two pieces than
    a. Each piece will have own poles
    b. One end have poles and other without poles
    c. Magnetic properties will be lost
    d. Magnet will remain without poles.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. North-South pole	i. used to separate iron from waste.
b. North- North pole	ii. have maximum power of attraction
c. Compass needle	iii. attract each other
d. Electromagnet	iv. always points north- south
e. Poles	v. repel each other.

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. Magnetite contains iron.
    b. Brass is a magnetic material.
    c. Unlike poles of magnet repel each other.
    d. U-shaped magnets have one pole.
    e. Magnet is used in CD's and DVD's.
7. Write any two properties of magnets?
8. How is compass used for finding directions at unknown place?
9. Write four uses of electromagnets?
10. How a piece of iron can be magnetized by single touch method?

Answer Key

1. d
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. (a) – (iii) (b) – (v) (c) - (iv) (d) – (i)(e) – (ii).
6. (a) T (b) F(c) F (d) F (e) T.
7. Attractive property of magnet- magnets attracts the magnetic materials like iron, nickel etc.

   Directive property- when a bar magnet is freely suspended in air it always settle in north – south direction.
8. When a magnetic compass is placed at a particular place the needle of compass come to rest in north and south direction. The right side of compass needle is east and left side is west.
9. Uses of electromagnets:
   a. For lifting and shifting heavy iron materials
   b. To remove iron splinters from wounds by doctors.
   c. For construction of electric motor and electric bell.
   d. To separate iron and other non-magnetic substance.
10. In single touch method an iron rod is placed on a table and a magnet is moved along the bar at least 30-40 times from one end to other end. When magnet reaches to other end, it is lifted up and than same pole is brought again on first end of the bar.

CBSE Worksheet-47

Class – VI Science (Fun with Magnets)

1. Naturally occurring stone having qualities of magnet is called
    a. Hematite
    b. Bauxite
    c. Magnetite
    d. Lodestone
2. Freely suspended magnet settle in north- south direction because
    a. It is nature of magnet
    b. Earth behave as huge magnet
    c. North direction attract north pole
    d. All of these.
3. Electromagnet is not used in
    a. Electric bell
    b. Electric press
    c. Loudspeaker
    d. Telephones
4. A magnet can be demagnetized by
    a. Heating
    b. Cutting into two pieces.
    c. Keeping in a keeper
    d. Using for long time.
5. Match the followings:

Column A	Column B
a. Artificial magnet	i. to know the direction.
b. Electromagnet	ii. attract more iron fillings.
c. Magnetic Compass	iii. passing electric current
d. Keeper	iv. single touch method
e. Poles of magnet	v. protect the magnet.

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.
    a. A steel blade will be attracted towards a ----------.
    b. ---------- is the sure test of repulsion.
    c. Iron bar can be converted in magnet by passing ---------- through it.
    d. The earth itself is a huge ---------- that exhibits magnetism.
    e. Sailor use ---------- to know the direction.
7. Distinguish between magnetic and non-magnetic substance with example.
8. Where are poles of magnet located?
9. What are magnetic field lines? What are their properties?
10. Explain the statement that repulsion is the sure test of magnetism.

Answer key

1. d
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (i), (d) – (v), (e) – (ii).
6. (a) magnet (b) Repulsion(c) electric current (d) magnet (e) magnetic compass .
7. Those substance that is attracted by magnet are called magnetic materials like iron objects. Those substances that are not attracted by magnet are called non-magnetic materials. Plastic, silver etc.
8. The poles of a magnet are located at its two ends. The maximum strength of magnet is located at poles of magnet.
9. The imaginary lines in the magnetic filed arising from North Pole are called magnetic field line. They never intersect each other. They are closed curve.
10. Two magnet attract each other if unlike poles are brought close to each other, on the other hand two like poles of magnet repels each other. Attraction and repulsion is the sure test of magnetism.

CBSE Worksheet-48

Class – VI Science (Water)

1. Water is a /an
    a. Element
    b. Compound
    c. Mixture
    d. Solution
2. The process of changing water vapour into water is called
    a. Evaporation
    b. Boiling
    c. Condensation
    d. Sedimentation
3. Which one is not a natural source of water
    a. Pond
    b. River
    c. Lake
    d. Canal
4. Loss of water by plants is called
    a. Transpiration
    b. Condensation
    c. Transportation
    d. Evaporation
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Flood	i. loss water by plant.
b. Drought	ii. changing of water into water vapour
c. Condensation	iii. excessive rain
d. Evaporation	iv. low or no rain
e. Transpiration	v. changing of water vapour into water

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.
    a. Water is ---------- for life.
    b. Most of water available to us as---------- water.
    c. Loss of water in form of water vapour through plant is called ----------.
    d. Wet clothes dry up in Sun due to ----------
    e. Water is a ---------- of Hydrogen and Oxygen.
7. What is water cycle? Why it is essential?
8. Why there is a need for conserving water?
9. Write three uses of water?
10. Sea and ocean contain plenty of water, although it cannot be used by human use? Discuss.

Answer key

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. c
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (v), (d) – (ii), (e) – (i).
6. (a) essential(b) ground (c) transpiration (d) evaporation (e) compound
7. The cyclic flow of water in different state in form of water vapour, water and clouds due to evaporation, condensation and raining is called water cycle.
8. Water which can be used by human being is in very less percentage (1%) and demand for water is increasing day by day. Drinking water is mostly available in form of ground water and in river.
9. Uses of water:
    a. Used for drinking, washing and bathing.
    b. In factories water is used for cleaning.
    c. Used as solvent.

10. Sea water contain salts, which make them unfit for drinking. The salts present are sea water is called hard water. In hard water, soaps do not form leather and cleansing of cloth is not possible. In spite of large quantity it can not be used by human being directly.

CBSE Worksheet-49

Class – VI Science (Water)

1. The purest form of water is
    a. Spring water
    b. Subsoil water
    c. Rain water
    d. Hand pump water
2. An example of underground water is
    a. River
    b. Lake
    c. Sea
    d. Well
3. Water is natural resource which is
    a. Exhaustible
    b. Inexhaustible
    c. Exhaustible as well as inexhaustible
    d. All of above
4. Of the total amount of water present on the earth, the water available for human use is about
    a. 10%
    b. 20%
    c. 1%
    d. 2%
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Percentage of water in human body	i. Precipitation
b. Rainwater harvesting	ii. 70%
c. Condensation of water vapour into water	iii. Sea water
d. floods	iv. Conservation of water
e. Presence of large quantity of dissolved salts	v. Natural calamity

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. Sea water cannot be used for drinking and industries.
    b. Presence of soluble salts makes sea water saline.
    c. Water found in rivers and ponds is saline in nature.
    d. Water gets polluted by the addition of industrial waste and sewage to it.
    e. The three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered by water.
7. What is underground water?
8. What do you understand by rain water harvesting?
9. Write three factors that are affecting the shortage of water.
10. What is water pollution? Mention its causes.

Answer key

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. (a) – (ii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (i), (d) – (v), (e) – (iii).
6. (a) T (b) T (c) F (d) T (e) T.
7. Part of rain water goes into the earth until it meets hard rock. The water can not go below the hard rock. Here rain water accumulates and form a reservoir. This reservoir is called underground water.
8. Collecting rainwater and wash water form kitchen and bathroom and putting them into filtration tanks built underground is rainwater harvesting.
9. Factors affecting the shortage of water are
    a. Faster increase in population.
    b. Changing life style that consumes more water.
    c. Industrial consumption of water.
10. Addition of harmful, undesirable substance in water that change the chemical and physical property of water unfit for human use is called water pollution. It is caused by human activities, industrial waste and addition of sewage in water bodies.

CBSE Worksheet-50

Class – VI Science (Water)

1. About 70% of our body consists of
    a. Bone
    b. Muscles
    c. Water
    d. Minerals
2. Which one is a common source of drinking water?
    a. Sea water
    b. Ocean water
    c. Spring water
    d. River and lake
3. No rain or very less rain causes
    a. Flood
    b. Drought
    c. Soil fertile
    d. Soil unfertile.
4. Which one is a renewable source of water?
    a. Forest
    b. Coal
    c. Water
    d. Petrol
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Pertaining to sea water	i. Water table
b. Problem due to heavy rain	ii. Sustainable development
c. Another form of well	iii. Saline water
d. Wise use of natural resources	iv. Tube well
e. The level of ground water	v. Flood

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. Water is a universal ----------.
    b. Water is essential for survival of ---------- on earth.
    c. Rain water is the ---------- form of water.
    d. Circulation of water between earth surface and atmosphere is called ----------.
    e. ---------- is the wise and careful use of resources.
7. What is flood? What is its main cause?
8. What is gravitational water?
9. Write three things you can do to save water.
10. Classify the following as fresh water and saline source of water.

    Rain water, sea water, river water, underground water, ocean water, ponds, well water, and spring water.

Answer key

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. (a) – (iii), (b) – (v), (c) – (i), (d) – (ii), (e) – (iv).
6. (a) Solvent (b) life(c) purest (d) water cycle (e) conservation.
7. It is a condition in which large amount of water accumulate or flows in a particular area. It is caused due to heavy rain or release of water from dam or other water bodies.
8. When it rains or a crop is irrigated or watered, most of the water flows through the soil or accumulate as ground water. This water is called gravitational water.
9. Water can be saves by
    a. Repairing all leaky taps.
    b. Using a bucket for taking bath instead of shower.
    c. Use of mop to clean the floor instead of washing it.
    d. Adopt water harvesting technique.
10.

Fresh water	Saline water
Rain water	Sea water
River water	Ground water
Ponds water	Ocean water
Well water	
Spring water	

CBSE Worksheet-51

Class – VI Science (Air Around Us)

1. The nitrogen content in air is
    a. 78%
    b. 88%
    c. 68%
    d. 21%
2. The presence of air around can be proved by
    a. Seeing it
    b. Smelling it
    c. Its colour
    d. Feeling it when moves.
3. The active part of air is
    a. Carbon dioxide
    b. Oxygen
    c. Carbon monoxide
    d. Rare gases
4. A gas used for wielding purpose is
    a. Oxygen
    b. Nitrogen
    c. Carbon dioxide
    d. None of these
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Wind	i. Decomposition of vegetable matter.
b. Atmosphere	ii. Moisture in air.
c. Humidity	iii. Envelop of air surrounding earth.
d. Pollution	iv. Moving air.
e. Fermentation	v. Presence of harmful particles in air.

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. The percentage of carbon dioxide in the air is ----------.
    b. Dissolved oxygen in water is the life-saver of ---------- animals.
    c. The gaseous envelop surrounding the surface of the earth is called ---------.
    d. Increased humidity means increased presence of ---------- in the air.
    e. ---------- air contains no water vapour.
7. What happen when water vapour in the air comes in contact with a cool surface?
8. Define atmosphere? Write its importance for us?
9. Where do aquatic animals get oxygen from?
10. Write four uses of air?

Answer key

1. a
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (v), (e) – (i).
6. (a) 0.20-0.04 % (b) aquatic (c) atmosphere (d) water vapour (e) Dry.
7. When water vapour comes in contact with a cool surface it condenses into water droplets. Presence of water on glass containing ice cold water is due to this condensation.
8. Atmosphere is the thick layer of air surrounding the earth. It contains various gases, dust particles and water vapour. It protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays and oxygen present in it is essential for respiration.
9. Aquatic organisms have gills for respiration. They obtain oxygen from the water. Small amount of dissolved oxygen is present in the water, which is used by water living organisms.
10. Uses of water:
    a. Oxygen present in air used for breathing.
    b. Birds, bats and insects fly in air.
    c. Air used for winnowing
    d. The windmills are run with the help of air.

CBSE Worksheet-52

Class – VI Science (Air Around Us)

1. This is used as a fuel in rockets for combustion of fuels
    a. Carbon dioxide
    b. Liquid oxygen
    c. Nitrogen
    d. Hydrogen
2. Which gas is produced on burning of fossil fuels
    a. Oxygen
    b. Nitrogen
    c. Carbon dioxide
    d. Sulpher dioxide
3. Which of these applies to nitrogen?
    a. It helps in respiration
    b. It help in photosynthesis
    c. It is 78% by volume
    d. It help in burning
4. Moisture in air is called
    a. Humidity
    b. Water vapour
    c. Atmosphere
    d. Respiration
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Production of electricity	i. Troposphere
b. Gas liberated during photosynthesis	ii. Wind mill
c. Lowermost layer of atmosphere	iii. Oxygen
d. The process in which oxygen is breathed in	iv. Pressure
e. Air exerts	v. Respiration

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. Air is compound.
    b. Air exerts pressure.
    c. Respiration uses up carbon dioxide and release energy from food.
    d. $1/5^{th}$ of the volume of air is Oxygen.
    e. Moving air is called wind.
7. Why does the policeman on the traffic crossing wear a mask?
8. What are windmills used for?
9. Write three activities in which carbon dioxide gas is produced?
10. Mention the main constituents of air.

Answer key

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. (a) – (ii), (b) – (iii), (c) – (i), (d) – (v), (e) – (iv).
6. (a) F (b) T (c) F (d) T (e) T.
7. At crossing over large number of vehicle crosses. These vehicle release poisonous gases and dust particles. Policeman uses mask to prevent themselves from these harmful substances.
8. Windmill is device that converts wind energy into electrical energy. It is an alternate source of energy. It does not cause any pollution also.
9. Carbon dioxide is formed during
    a. Combustion of fossils fuels.
    b. Respiration
    c. Fermentation and decomposition.
10. Main constituents of air are
    a. Nitrogen
    b. Oxygen
    c. Argon
    d. Carbon dioxide gas
    e. Water vapour and dust particles.

CBSE Worksheet-53

Class – VI Science (Air Around Us)

1. Oxygen is used in hospitals for
    a. Burning wastage
    b. Artificial respiration
    c. Fermentation
    d. Decomposition
2. Which of the following gas is found in largest quantity in air?
    a. Oxygen
    b. Carbon dioxide
    c. Nitrogen
    d. Argon
3. Animals living in water have ---------- for respiration.
    a. Lungs
    b. Gills
    c. Spiracles
    d. Skin
4. The components of air which are harmful to living beings are
    a. Nitrogen and carbon dioxide
    b. Dust and water vapour
    c. Dust and smoke
    d. Smoke and water vapour
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Oxygen	i. 78%
b. Nitrogen	ii. 21%
c. Carbon dioxide	iii. 0.018%
d. Argon	iv. 0.02-0.04%
e. Neon	v. 0.93%

6. Fill the blanks with suitable word.
    a. Food is prepared by plants by the process of ----------..
    b. Lowermost layer of atmosphere is called ----------.
    c. We can not see air, but we can ---------- it.
    d. Plants and animals are ----------.
    e. Air is a ----------.
7. Why do mountaineers, sea-divers and astronauts carry oxygen cylinders with them?
8. Define humidity? On what factors it depends?
9. Why do animals living in the soil come out of the soil when it rains heavily?
10. Arrange the jumbled words.
    a. DILLMWIN
    b. TUDS
    c. YNOGXE
    d. MOSPHATRE

Answer key

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. (a) – (ii) (b) – (i) (c) – (iv) (d) – (v)(e)– (iii).
6. (a) photosynthesis (b) Troposphere (c) feel (d) interdependent (e) mixture.
7. At high altitude concentration of gases decreases so less oxygen is available for breathing similarly under the sea water, dissolve oxygen is very less. So, they need oxygen cylinder for breathing properly.
8. Moisture in air is called humidity. The content of water vapour in air depends on location and temperature. During rainy seasons humidity is very high.
9. When rain water fills the burrows of soil animals, they are not able to breath properly. So during rainy season animals living in soil comes out.
10. (a) WINDMILL
    (b) DUST
    (c) OXYGEN
    (d) ATMOSPHERE.

CBSE Worksheet-54

Class – VI Science (Garbage in, Garbage out)

1. Which of the following is biodegradable?
    a. Orange peels
    b. Aluminium foil
    c. Aluminium
    d. Plastic bottle
2. To reduce plastic waste we should
    a. Burn it
    b. Bury in the earth
    c. Dump it in sea
    d. Minimize its use
3. Example of household garbage is
    a. Crockery pieces
    b. Dal packets
    c. Vegetable peels
    d. All of these.
4. A person who separates articles into various categories and sell for recycling
    a. Vegetable seller
    b. Kabadiwala
    c. Factory worker
    d. House-cleaner
5. Match the followings

Column A	Column B
a. Kitchen waste is	i. recyclable
b. Aluminium cans are	ii. burning of garbage
c. Plastics are	iii. non-biodegradable
d. Burning of plastics	iv. bio-degradable
e. Incineration	v. emit harmful gas

6. Fill in the blanks.
    a. Waste ---------- is necessary to protect the environment.
    b. We should not ---------- garbage.
    c. Waste material should be ---------- into recyclable and non- recyclable.
    d. We should ---------- the use of plastics.
    e. ---------- of plastic bag is a big problem.
7. What is vermicomposting?
8. List three ill-effects of plastics.
9. What are bio-degradable wastes?
10. Classify the following as bio-degradable and non-biodegradable substance.
    Vegetable peels, plastic bags, paper bags, Aluminium cans, cow dung, polythene.

Answer key

1. a
2. d
3. d
4. b
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (i), (d) – (v), (e) – (iv).
6. (a) Management (b) burn (c) separated (d) reduce (e) disposal.
7. It is a method of obtaining manure from biodegradable waste. In this method, earthworms are used to decompose the waste faster and richer in nutrients.
8. Ill-effect of plastics are:
    a. Burning produce harmful poisonous gas.
    b. Plastic can chock sever.
    c. Plastic makes the soil infertile.
9. Those wastes that can be easily decomposed into harmless components in short interval of time due to action of microorganisms are called bio-degradable. For example vegetable wastes, paper, cloths etc.
10.

Bio-degradable	Non-biodegradable
Vegetable peels	Plastic bags
Paper bags	Aluminium cans
Cow dung	Polythene

CBSE Worksheet-55

Class – VI Science (Garbage in, Garbage out)

1. A non-biodegradable item
    a. Can not be recycled
    b. Can be recycled
    c. Can be reused
    d. Can be exhaustible
2. Which of the following is non-biodegradable?
    a. Cardboard
    b. Cotton cloth
    c. Leather shoes
    d. Glass bottle
3. An example of source reduction of waste is
    a. Backward composting
    b. Throwing things that are old
    c. Making paper aeroplanes
    d. Burning
4. Example of municipal solid waste is
    a. Paper
    b. Batteries
    c. Packing materials
    d. All of these.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Biodegradable	i. substance which has no use
b. Recycle	ii. earthworm
c. Vermiform compost	iii. paper
d. Use of plastics	iv. fruits peels
e. Waste	v. minimize

6. Write T for true and F for false statements.
    a. We should use plastics as it is cheap and can be thrown.
    b. We should not burn plastic bags.
    c. Compost smells like wet mud.
    d. We can recycle kitchen wastes
    e. Students do not create any waste.
7. What is 3R's formula?
8. What does effective disposal of waste require?
9. What do you mean by source reduction of wastes?
10. Write three things that you use in your daily life which can be reused and recycled?

Answer key

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (v), (e) – (i).
6. (a) F (b) T(c) T (d) F(e) F.
7. It is a method of waste management in which three practices are used that is Reduce, Recycle and Reuse.
8. Effective disposal of waste is essential as it may create a lot of problems like spread of disease, making soil infertile, chocking of sever system and making natural beauty of earth ugly.
9. Source reduction of waste is the best method of waste management in which wastes are recycled at site of production and some other useful substance are produced. Production bio-gas using human excreta is such an example.
10. Three things that we use and can be recycled are
    a. Paper
    b. Plastics
    c. Vegetable and fruit peels into compost.

CBSE Worksheet-56

Class – VI Science (Garbage in, Garbage out)

1. Composting method in which earthworm is used
    a. Composting
    b. Manuring
    c. Vermicomposting
    d. Decomposing
2. Which one is a good habit
    a. Using plastic bag
    b. Carrying a cloth bag for vegetable
    c. Using scooter for short distance
    d. Throwing garbage into drain.
3. Which of the following can not be used for composting?
    a. Fruits peels
    b. Vegetable peels
    c. Rotten banana
    d. Plastic bag
4. The area where garbage is collected and decomposed is called
    a. Dustbin
    b. Landfills
    c. Compost
    d. All of these.
5. Match the following

Column A	Column B
a. Greeting cards made from newspaper	i. earthworms
b. Contents of waste bins	ii. landfills
c. Worms converting waste into manure	iii. fruit peels
d. An area where a lot of garbage is collected	iv. reuse
e. a non-recyclable waste	v. Garbage

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable word
    a. ---------- have become an integral part of our lives.
    b. ----------, reuse and recycle are the rules of 3R's.
    c. For effective waste management, waste must be ----------.
    d. We produce tons of waste and ---------- everyday.
    e. Separating solid waste into different categories is called ----------.
7. Why should plastics be not burnt?
8. What is incineration? Why it is essential?
9. Distinguish between biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes.
10. How can you reduce the use of plastics?

Answer key

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. b
5. (a) – (iv), (b) – (v), (c) – (i), (d) – (ii), (e) – (iii).
6. (a) Plastics (b) reduce (c) recycled (d) garbage (e) segregation.

7. Plastics should not be burn as on combustion of plastics a number of harmful gases are produced that may cause respiratory disease.

8. It is the burning of garbage at high temperature. This procedure greatly reduces the weight and volume of wastes. It is essential to reduce the volume of wastes like paper.

9. Those wastes that can be decomposed into simple substance by action of microorganism are called biodegradable and those wastes that are not decomposed naturally are called non-biodegradable wastes.

10. Use of plastics can be reduced by:
    a. Make minimal use of plastic bags.
    b. Use cloth or paper bag in place of plastics.
    c. Educate the people about ill-effect of plastics.