



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

CLASS: VI

DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE
2020 -21

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REVISION WORKSHEET

NAME

CLASS & SEC

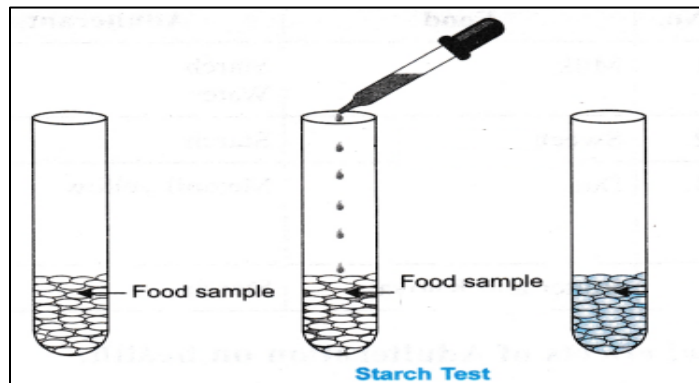
ROLL NO.

SECTION: A

1. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- A child needs food for _____.
- Components of food are called _____.
- Rickets is caused by deficiency of _____.
- Materials can be classified as _____ and _____ on the basis of their texture.
- _____ have no definite shape or volume.
- Objects lighter than a liquid _____ in that liquid.
- Common salt is obtained from sea water by _____.
- _____ are obtained from stalks by threshing.
- The smaller roots around the main root in a tap root are called _____.
- The part of the leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called _____.

2. Observe the given figure and answer the following:

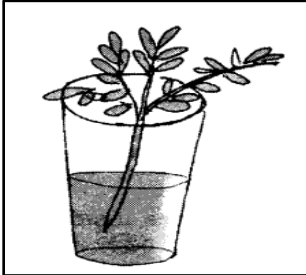


- Which solution is used to test for starch?

b) Which nutrient group does starch belong to?

c) What colour should the food item turn into after testing if it has presence of starch?

3. Kaizad took stem of an herb and put it in a jar containing red colour water.



After one day red colour spots are observed on the stem and leaves.

a) What do you conclude from the above activity?

b) Why is coloured water used by Kaizad?

4. Observe the picture and answer the following questions-



a) Name the plant.

b) Which plant part gives us fibre?

c) Mention the type of soil and climate which is suitable for growing this plant.

d) Write any two uses of this fibre.

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

6. One day Riya's mother went for shopping. She was very fond of cotton clothes. So, she purchased a cotton saree for herself and a cotton kurti for her daughter Riya.

a) What qualities of cotton attracts Riya's mother?

b) Is it natural or synthetic fibre?

c) Name the process of separating cotton fibres from its seeds.

7. Answer question numbers 7(i) to 7(iv) on the basis of your understanding of the following paragraph and related studied concepts.

You must have observed that some things in the garbage rot. They form manure which is used for the plants. The rotting and conversion of some materials into manure is called 'composting'.

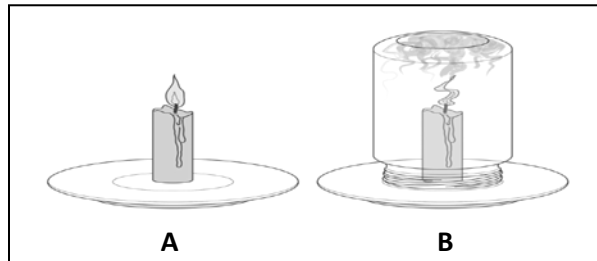
In some cities and towns municipalities provide separate dustbins for collecting two kinds of garbage. Usually one is coloured blue and the other green. The blue coloured bins are used for collecting materials that can be recycled. The blue bin is for materials that can be used again – such as plastics, metals and glass. Did you notice that these are the materials that do not rot in the garbage heaps? The green bins are for collecting kitchen and other plant or animal wastes. You may have noticed that this type of wastes rot completely when buried in the soil.

- i] Define composting.
- ii] Give example of material that can be used again.
- iii] What are blue coloured bins used for?
- iv] What type of garbage is thrown in green bins?

SECTION: B

8. Name two ingredients in our food that are not obtained from plants or animals. Mention one source for each ingredient.
9. Define the term classification. What is the need for classifying materials into different groups?
10. What is transpiration?
11. Differentiate between -
 - a) Creepers and climbers
 - b) Herbs, shrubs and trees
12. Mention any two conditions in which we prefer to use the method of handpicking to separate the components of a mixture.
13. Explain why-
 - (i) Mumbai is more humid than Delhi.
 - (ii) We should inhale air through our nose and not through our mouth.

14. List five physical properties of materials.
15. Draw a neat diagram of a plant and label the following parts:
- a. Flower b. Stem c. Leaf
16. Define solute and solvent.
17. Distinguish between- i] Miscible and immiscible liquids. ii] Filtrate and residue
18. Observe the given figure carefully and answer the following question.



In the above activity candle is burning in the case of A and not in B. Give a reason.

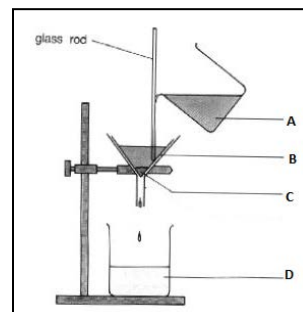
19. Give reasons for the following:
- (i) A shopkeeper keeps chocolates in a glass container.
- (ii) Sponge is considered as soft material.
- (iii) An ice cube floats in water while a stone sinks.
20. Why do honey bees store honey in their hives?
21. Write the difference between carnivores and omnivores.
22. Define: a] Condensation b] Threshing
23. Explain the difference between taproots and fibrous roots with the help of diagrams.
24. How do organisms living in water and those under the soil respire?
25. We should not try eating any plant we come across. Give reason.
26. Differentiate among transparent, translucent and opaque objects.
27. What is the importance of water vapour in air?

28. A small wooden chair caught fire. A family member threw a woolen blanket over it covering the burning chair completely. Why?
29. Write any two functions of roots?
30. Why water is called universal solvent?
31. How is density of an object related to its floating or sinking?
32. Draw a neat and labeled diagram of a leaf showing- petiole, midrib, lamina.

SECTION: C

33. 'Water is not a nutrient but still it is very important to us.' Give any two reasons to support this statement.
34. Hand spindle or charkha is used for which process? Define it.
35. Observe the method of separation shown and answer the questions.

- Identify the process and label the parts marked.
- Define the process.
- How is this method better than sedimentation and decantation?



36. Potatoes do not produce starch. Yet, they are full of it. Justify.
37. Give reasons for the following:
- We feel suffocated in a closed room, when something is burning.
 - We should inhale through our nose and not through our mouth.
 - Mountaineer carry oxygen cylinders with them, while climbing high mountains.
38. Enlist any four uses of air.
39. What is saturated solution? What happens when saturated sugar solution is heated after adding small quantity of sugar to it?

40. Give one examples of each:

i] Plant fibre

ii] Animal fibre

41. Irfan pressed a food item between a sheet of paper and observed an oily patch.

(i) Which nutrient of food is confirmed by the oily patch?

(ii) Why is this nutrient important to us?

42. Explain how jute is obtained from the jute plant.

43. Oil and water can be separated by decantation. Give reason.

44. Which method of separation will you choose in the following situations?

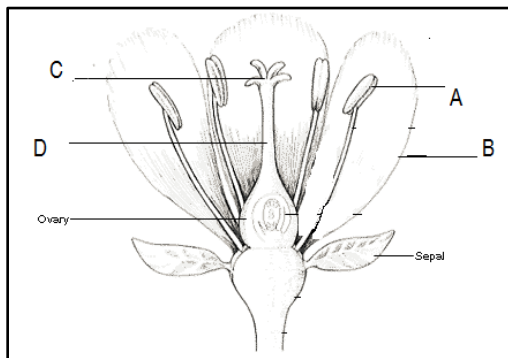
(i) While preparing cottage cheese (paneer)

(ii) Separating salt from sea water

(iii) Separating pebbles and stones from sand

(iv) Separating grain from husk

45. Refer to the diagram given below:



Identify the following parts:

(i) Petal

(ii) Anther

(iii) Stigma

(iv) Style

46. Differentiate between-Weaving and knitting.

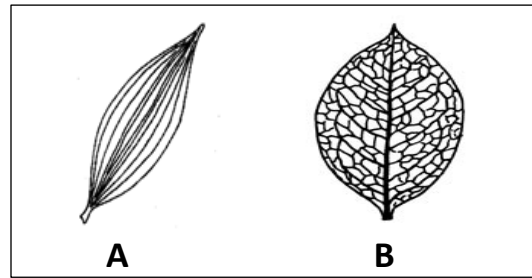
47. What is meant by ginning of cotton?

48. Plants and animals help each other in the exchange of gases in the atmosphere. Explain.

49. Why are vitamins and minerals called as protective food?

50. What is meant by balanced diet?

51. Identify the type of venation and the type of root system it possesses.



52. What happens when saturated salt solution is heated after adding small quantity of salt to it?

53. Why leaves are called the ‘food factory’ of a plant?

54. What happens when air comes in contact with cool surface?

55. We shouldn’t wash fruits after peeling or cutting them. Why?

56. The composition of air is given below. Draw a pie-chart representing the various percentage of these gases.

GASES	PERCENTAGE
NITROGEN	78 %
OXYGEN	21 %
OTHER GASES	1 %

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