INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

WORKSHEET GS

Class: VI

GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS

I. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. A small plant with green soft stem.
2. Fine dust like particles produced inside the anthers of a flower.
3. The thick vein in the centre of the leaf.
4. The green colouring pigment in the leaves.
5. The tiny pores on the surface of leaf.
6. The female reproductive part of a flower.
7. The process in which plants give out extra amount of water to the atmosphere.
8. A flowering plant without leaf.
9. The flat green part of the leaf.
10. The reproductive part of a plant.
11. The food prepared by the plants during photosynthesis.
12. The part which keep the plant upright.

II. DEFINE

a) Transpiration  b) Venation  c) Herbs  d) Shrubs

III. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE, IF FALSE CORRECT THE STATEMENT:

1. Plants with weak stems that spread on the ground are called shrubs.
2. The maize plant has taproot system.
3. Root conducts water to the leaves.
4. Plants having leaves with reticulate venation will have fibrous root system.
5. Petals protect the flower in bud condition.
6. The pistil is the male reproductive part of flower.

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The small bead like structure inside the ovary is called ________________.
2. The smaller branches of roots which grows out from the taproot are called ________.
3. The stalk of the flower is called ________________.
4. Stamens consist of _______ and __________.
5. After fertilisation _______ and _______ will finally develop into fruits and seeds respectively.
6. The stalk of the leaf is called __________
7. _______________ solution is used to test the presence of starch.
8. The pattern of veins on the leaf is called ______________
9. The outermost whorl of the flower is called __________.
10. The inner most part of the flower is called __________.
V MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Anther The above ground part
2. Water melon Fibrous root
3. Grapes under ground part.
4. Mango Stamen
5. Parallel venation Taproot
6. Root system creeper
7. Shoot system climber

VI ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Distinguish between a) Climbers and Creepers b) Tap root and Fibrous root
2. Write about the parts of flower.
3. Write any two functions of Root.
4. Draw the structure of a) Stamen b) Pistil c) Leaf and label the parts

THE END
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL: DAMMAM

FUN WITH MAGNETS - WORKSHEET

Class: VI

I) Name the following:
1. A natural magnet
2. Materials that are attracted towards a magnet
3. ‘U’ shaped magnet
4. Device used to find the geographic directions
5. Pieces of iron used to store magnets
6. Ends of a magnet where the magnetic strength is maximum
7. The property of a magnet by which it attracts small pieces of iron
8. Two poles of magnet
9. 3 Magnetic substances
10. 3 Non-magnetic substances
11. Name two properties of a magnet

II) Define the following:
1. Natural Magnet
2. Artificial magnet
3. North pole
4. South pole
5. Magnetic substances
6. Non-magnetic substances
7. Compass
8. Magnetic poles

III) Correct the following statements:
1. Magnetic strength is maximum in the middle of a bar magnet
2. Unlike poles of a magnet repel each other
3. A pair of magnets are stored with their similar poles on the same side
4. Magnetite is a powerful artificial magnet

IV) Distinguish between:
1. Natural and artificial magnets
2. Magnetic and non-magnetic materials
3. North pole and south pole
V) **What happens:**
1. When S pole of magnet is brought near the South Pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle
2. When S pole of a magnet is brought near the North Pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle

VI) **Fill in the Blanks:**
1. Bar magnet is an example for ____________ magnet
2. ____________ is the world's 1st magnet
3. ____________ property of magnet was useful for sailors
4. Similar poles of a magnet ______________ while opposite poles of a magnet
5. A freely suspended bar magnet always points in ____________ direction
6. Magnets lose their property on ____________ , ____________ and ____________
1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. The place where two or more bones meet is called a-------------------

2. -------are not as hard as the bones and can be ----------

3.-------- are elastic tissues which work in pairs to move the bones.

4. The 12 pairs of bones in the chest region are called--------

5. ----------- gives us an idea about the shape and number of bones.

6. Snails move with the help of a ________________

2. Name the following:

1. The joint that allows movement only in one plane --

2. The type of joint in the hip and shoulder --

3. The system that protects the soft internal organs --

4. The animal that eats its way through the soil --

5. The shape of the body of fish which help them to swim --

3. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The joint that allows movement in all directions, is the
   a) Pivot joint b) Fixed joint c) Ball and Socket joint d) Hinge joint

2. The elbow joint is a ------------------ joint.
   a) Ball and Socket joint b) Hinge joint c) Pivot joint d) Fixed joint

3. The number of bones in our body are
   a) 200    b) 204    c) 206    d) 208

4. A streamlined body is found in
   a) Cockroach b) Snail c) fish d) Earthworm
5. Which of the following animal is covered with a hard shell?
   a) Snail  b) Earthworm  c) Snake  d) Cockroach

6. Which of the following is made up of vertebrae?
   a) Cartilage  b) Skull  c) Backbone  d) Bones of the leg

7. Earthworm moves with the help of
   a) Flagella  b) Circular and longitudinal muscles  c) Fins  d) Hind limbs

4. Answer the following with numbers:

1. No. of pairs of bones in the rib cage -

2. No. of bones in the backbone –

3. No. of pairs of muscles that help the bones to move –

4. No. of bones in the skeleton system –

5. No. of pairs of wings in the body of a Cockroach attached to the breast –

6. No. of pairs of legs in the body of a Cockroach –

5. Define the following


6. Fill in the blanks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the joint</th>
<th>It's location in the body</th>
<th>Movement it allows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ball and socket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pivot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. What are the structures associated with the movement of the following organisms?

1) Cockroach  2) birds  3) Earthworm  4) Fish
8. Name the joints found in / between
   1) Fingers 2) Skull 3) Knee 4) Shoulder 5) neck 6) hip 7) Toes

9. Differentiate between:-
   1. Bones and Cartilages
   2. Hinge joint and Ball and Socket Joint

10. State whether the following are True or False. If false correct the statement:

   1. The skeletal system consists of bones and cartilages –
   2. Our skull is made up of movable joints -
   3. Cartilages are harder than bones –
   4. Joints are not present in our finger bones –
   5. Cockroaches have an outer skeleton –
Q: I Fill in the blanks:

1. Shadow is a dark patch formed when an ________ object comes in the path of light.
2. ________________ is used to image the sun during eclipse.
3. The pinhole camera is based on the principle that ________________
4. ________________ takes place from a smooth polished surface.
5. Image formed from a pinhole camera is always ________________
6. A ________________ is necessary to obtain a shadow.
7. ________________ reflection gives us clear image.
8. Images are very different from ________________
9. ________________ of light is responsible for the formation of shadows.

Q: II Name the following:

1. Objects which do not allow light to pass through it ________________
2. Objects through which we can see clearly ________________
3. Objects which allow light to pass through them partially ________________
4. The dark patch formed when an opaque object comes in the path of light ________________
5. A body emitting light on its own ________________
6. A device used to image the sun and brightly lit objects ________________

Q: III Choose the correct answer:

1. __________ objects do not cast shadows because they do not block light.
   (a) translucent, (b) transparent, (c) opaque, (d) both a & b)

2. Objects which allow light to pass through them clearly
   (a) translucent, (b) transparent, (c) opaque, (d) both a & b)

1. One cannot see through opaque objects __________________________
2. A dark patch formed by an opaque body, placed in the path of light is called image ____________________________________________
3. Blackboard is an opaque body.

4. Image formed by a pinhole camera is always larger than the object.

5. The colour of the shadow changes as the position of the objects changes from the source of light.

Q: V Answer the following questions:

1. In a completely dark room, if you hold a mirror in front of you, will you see a reflection of yourself in the mirror.

2. Does shadow give accurate picture of the object?

3. Write any 2 difference between a shadow and an image.

4. Explain about the natural pinhole camera.

5. Mention the use of pinhole camera.

6. What is the nature of the image formed by a pinhole camera?

7. What is reflection?

8. Classify the following objects as

   Opaque, transparent, translucent and luminous

   Sun, wood, metal sheet, glass, oiled paper, ground glass, piece of rock, torch, air, cardboard sheet, firefly, electric light, butter paper, umbrella, wall, smoke, fog.

Name Some Natural Luminous objects

→ Sun, stars, fire, firefly

Name Some Artificial or Man made Sources of light or luminous obj

→ Bulb, candle, CFL, etc.
I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The vitamin which keep our eyes and skin healthy is:
   (a) vit D  (b) vit C  (c) vit A  (d) none of these

2. The vitamin that is produced in our body in the presence of sunlight
   (a) vit A  (b) vit B1  (c) vit C  (d) vit D

3. The vitamin which help our body to fight against many diseases:
   (a) vit C  (b) vit B1  (c) vit C  (d) vit D

4. The vitamin which is easily destroyed by heat during cooking
   (a) vit A  (b) vit B1  (c) vit C  (d) vit D

5. Anaemia occurs due to the deficiency of
   (a) calcium  (b) iron  (c) phosphorous  (d) iodine

6. The mineral available in sea food is
   (a) calcium  (b) iron  (c) phosphorous  (d) iodine

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The essential components of food which are necessary for our body are called ____________

2. The turning of food item into blue-black colour on adding iodine solution indicates the presence
   of ____________

3. Oily patch on the paper indicates the presence of ____________ in the food.

4. Food items which contain ____________ and ____________ are called energy giving food.

5. Food items which contain proteins are called ____________ food.

6. Food items which contain ____________ and ____________ are called protective food.

7. Pulses are rich source of ____________.

8. Roughage is mainly provided by ____________ products in our food.

9. Water helps our body to absorb ____________ from food.

10. All deficiency diseases can be prevented by taking a ____________

11. Goitre is caused due to the deficiency of ____________

12. Bones become soft and bent in ____________ disease.

13. Scurvy is caused due to the deficiency of ____________

14. If the diet is deficient in both ____________ and ____________ for a long time, the growth
    may stop completely.

15. Diseases occur due to lack of nutrients are called ____________

16. Vitamin C get easily destroyed during ____________

17. The skin of vegetables and fruits contain ____________ and ____________.
18. Eating too much of _______ rich food causes obesity.

19. The chemical substances used for testing the presence of proteins are _______ and _______.

20. Many useful _______ and _______ are lost if excess water is used during cooking and then thrown away.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Two Energy giving food
2. Two Body building food
3. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of _______.
4. Some sources of dietary fibres.
5. The condition which arise by taking too much of fat rich food.
6. Two foods rich in carbohydrates.
7. The mineral that is required for keeping our bones healthy.
8. An essential component of food which does not provide any nutrient to our body.

IV MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. Fat rich food            B. Body building food
2. Vitamin B1              C. Balanced diet
3. Proteins                D. Obesity
4. All nutrients in right quantity E. Beri beri
5. Table salt               F. Carbohydrates
6. Potato                  G. Iodine

STATE TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE CORRECT THE STATEMENT

1. Deficiency of Vit B1 causes Night Blindness.
2. Obesity is caused due to eating protein rich food.
3. Goitre is caused due to deficiency of iron.
4. Carbohydrates and fats are called body building food.
5. By eating rice alone, we can fulfill nutritional requirement of our body.