

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS – VI. GENERAL SCIENCE

ELECTRICITY AND CIRCUITS

WORKSHEET – 2017/18

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. A power station provides us with
a) Electricity b) water c) gas d) sunrays
2. An electric cell has _____ terminals.
a) One b) two c) three d) none of these
3. The bulb glows only when _____ flows through the circuit.
a) Water b) air c) electricity d) none of these
4. Material which do not allow electric current to pass through them are _____.
a) Conductor b) insulator c) filament d) bulb
5. _____ is an insulator.
a) Alluminium b) Copper c) Air d) Human body

II NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. The terminals of electric cell.
2. The thin wire in the bulb that gives us lights.
3. A simple device that either breaks the circuit or completes it.
4. Materials which allow electric current to pass through them.
5. Any two insulators.

III STATE TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE CORRECT THE STATEMENT

1. There are two terminals in an electric bulb.
2. An electric bulb will glow even if the filament is broken.
3. Materials which allow electric current to pass through them are insulators of electricity.
4. In an electric circuit the direction of the flow of current is from negative terminal to the positive terminal.

IV **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. _____ makes it possible to light our homes.
2. A _____ station provides us with electricity.
3. Electricity to the bulb in a torch is provided by the _____.
4. An electric cell produces electricity from the _____ stored in it.
5. A torch bulb has an outer case of glass that is fixed on a _____ base.
6. In an electric circuit, the direction of the current is from _____ to _____ terminals.
7. One reason for a bulb to fuse is a break in its _____.
8. _____ is a device which converts the chemical energy to electric energy.
9. The metal cap of the electric cell is its _____ terminal.
10. The _____ of the electric cell is its negative terminal.
11. Due to the flow of _____ the filament of the bulb becomes _____ and starts giving _____.
12. A complete circuit is called _____ circuit and _____ flows through it.
13. An _____ electric circuit is called open and no current flows through it.

-END -

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMMAM

CLASS VI – GENERAL SCIENCE SEPARATION OF SUBSTANCES WORKSHEET (2017-18)

1. NAME THE SEPARATING METHOD FOR THE FOLLOWING :

- a) The method used for separating slightly larger sized impurities from grains.
- b) The method used to separate grain seeds from bundles of stalks
- c) The method used to separate heavier or lighter components of a mixture by wind or blowing air
- d) The method used at construction sites to separate stones from sand
- e) The method used separate components of a mixture of insoluble solid and a liquid
- f) The method used to obtain salt from sea water.
- g) The method used to separate a mixture of dry sand and saw dust
- h) The method for separating the component that form the top layer from a mixture of two liquids
- i) The method used to separate components having different size

2. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

- a) Separation of stones from rice is to remove _____ components
- b) Churning of milk to obtain butter is to separate _____ components
- c) Settling down of the heavier components in a mixture after adding water is called _____
- d) The process of conversion of water into vapour is called _____
- e) The process of conversion of water vapour into its liquid form is called _____
- f) When a hot saturated solution is cooled _____ settles at the bottom of the container
- g) Water dissolves _____ substances in _____ amount

3. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| a) Churning | - | Husking from grain |
| b) Ginning | - | Stone from rice |
| c) Filtering | - | Butter from milk |
| d) Hand picking | - | Cotton from its seeds |
| e) Winnowing | - | Paneer from milk |

4. STATE TRUE OR FALSE, IF FALSE CORRECT THE STATEMENT :

- a) Filtration can be used to separate components of a mixture of two different solids.
- b) More of a substance can be dissolved in a solution by cooling it.
- c) Separating Tea leaves from Tea is to remove impurities.
- d) Grain seeds are removed from husk by hand picking
- e) Dissolved sugar in water is separated by evaporation

5. CHOOSE THE FOLLOWING :

- I) The _____ particles pass through the sieve.
a) Bigger b) Fine c) Biggest d) All of these
- II) The water vapour in contact with relatively cold metal forms
a) Droplets of water b) Ice c) Steam d) Evaporation
- III) The process of separation of chaff from wheat floor is:
a) Churning b) Evaporating c) Sieving d) Threshing
- IV) Winnowing based on the principle of difference in.
a) Density of the components
b) Shape of the components
c) State of the components
d) None of these

6. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

- I) Name some common methods of separation
- II) Give reasons for the separation of components of a mixture
- III) Give a brief account of Threshing, Winnowing, Sieving and hand picking with each other.
- IV) Describe the methods to separate a mixture of two liquids that do not mix each other
- V) What are the processes used in separating a mixture of salt, sand and water.
- VI) What happens if add more substance to a saturated solution.
- VII) How can we dissolve a large quantity of salt in water.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS VI

CHAPTER – 15: AIR AROUND US

WORKSHEET – 2017/18

I Name the following

1. Largest volume of gas present in air.
2. The gas released in Respiration.
3. The suspended carbon particles present in air.
4. The gas that supports burning
5. The envelope of air that surrounds the earth
6. The gas taken by the plants & animals for respiration
7. Name the 2 major components of air
8. Name the 2 processes which maintain the balance between the Oxygen & CO₂ in the atmosphere.
9. The gas produced during photosynthesis.
10. The gas present in air used for making fertilizers.

II Fill in the Blanks

1. Moving air is called _____ .
2. Water vapour in air is important for the _____ in nature.
3. _____ gas is consumed during photosynthesis.
4. Nitrogen & Oxygen together constitute _____ % of the air.
5. _____ gas is produced after burning.
6. Aquatic animals & plants uses _____ dissolved in water for respiration.
7. Air contains _____ % of CO₂.

III Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Weather cock | - | Oxygen |
| 2. Wind mill | - | Dissolved Oxygen |
| 3. Photosynthesis | - | Generate electricity |
| 4. Aquatic animals | - | Direction of wind |
| 5. Burning | - | Carbon Dioxide |

IV Define the following

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Atmosphere | 2. Wind Mill | 3. Weather Cock |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|

V State True or False, if false correct the statement

1. Weather cock is a device used to generate electricity.
2. Plants & animals consume CO₂ for respiration & produces Oxygen.
3. Burning consumes Carbon dioxide & produces Oxygen.
4. The presence of Nitrogen in air is important for the water cycle in nature.

VI Answer the following

1. List five (5) activities that are possible due to the presence of air
2. How the balance of O₂ & CO₂ is maintained in the atmosphere.
3. Write an activity to prove that air is essential for burning.
4. List four (4) properties of air.

VII Draw a neat labelled diagram to show the composition of air.

- END -

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS VI

CHAPTER – 9: LIVING ORGANISMS & THEIR SURROUNDINGS

WORKSHEET – 2017/18

I Fill in the Blanks

1. Living things produce more of their own kind through _____ .
2. A part of a potato with _____ grows into a new plant.
3. The process of getting rid of waste in living organisms is called _____ .
4. _____ does not take place in short time.
5. The _____ in fishes absorb oxygen from the air dissolved in water.
6. Earthworm breathe through their _____ .
7. Frogs have _____ feet to swim in water.
8. When we _____ the air moves from outside to inside of the body.
9. Habitat means a _____ place.
10. The _____ and _____ in fishes help them to change directions.

II Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ have long hair to keep them warm.
(Camel, Yaks, Lion)
2. The living body obtain energy from the food it takes through the process of _____ .
(Reproduction, excretion, respiration)
3. The place where plants from all regions of the earth are stored is _____ .
(Aquarium, herbarium, planetarium)
4. The process in plants which takes place during day time is _____ .
(Respiration, photosynthesis, transpiration)

III Name the following

1. An animal that can live both on land and water.
2. Any two (2) desert animals that stay in burrows.
3. Give any three (3) terrestrial habitat.
4. Name the abiotic factors important for the growth of plants.
5. Give any three aquatic habitats.
6. Which insect moves to their hiding place when lights on.

IV Define the following

1. Stimuli
2. Respiration
3. Habitat
4. Excretion
5. Reproduction

-END -

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

LESSON-6

CHANGES AROUND US

WORKSHEET - 2018

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Iron _____ on heating.
2. Burning of a coal is a _____ change.
3. _____ change is a temporary change.
4. _____ and _____ are produced on burning a candle.
5. Evaporation and condensation are _____ changes.

II. What kind of change will occur when:

1. You stretch a rubber band _____.
2. Add a spoonful of curd to warm milk _____.
3. Grind grains _____.
4. Heat milk _____.
5. Crumple waste paper _____.

III. Which of these changes can't be reversed?

1. Dough to chapathi
2. Dissolving salt in water
3. Making ornament from gold sheet
4. Digestion of food
5. Burning of paper
6. Milk to paneer

IV. Correct the wrong statements

1. Melting of ice is an irreversible change.
2. Setting of curd is a reversible change.
3. Metallic rim contracts on heating.
4. Photosynthesis is a reversible change.
5. Burning of candle is reversible.
6. Heating of tar is irreversible change.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
SCIENCE WORK SHEET - STD. VI
LESSON 16 – GARBAGE IN, GARBAGE OUT
WORK SHEET

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Garbage has both useful and non-useful components.
2. Landfill is later converted into a park.
3. Paper can be recycled to get useful products.
4. Earthworms are called 'farmer's friend'.
5. Plastics cannot be converted into less harmful substances by the process of composting.

II. Name the following

1. An area where garbage is collected from a city or town is dumped.

Ans. Landfill

2. The method of making compost from kitchen garbage using redworms.

Ans. Vermicomposting

3. The structure which helps earthworms in grinding their food.

Ans. Gizzards

III. Define

1. Composting

Converting plant and animal waste including that from the kitchen, into manure, is called composting.

2. Recycling

The process of converting waste materials into useful products is called recycling.

IV. Mention 3 ways to minimise over use of plastics and deal with garbage.

1. Make minimum use of plastic bags.
2. Never burn plastic bags and other plastic items
3. Recycle paper.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS VI GENERAL SCIENCE (2017- 2018)

CHAPTER 4- SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS

I.Fill in the blanks

1. Different types of materials have different **properties**.
2. Materials which can be compressed or scratched easily are **soft materials**.
3. Substances that completely disappear or dissolve in water are **soluble** substances.
4. Objects around us are made up of a large variety of **materials**.
5. Some gases are **soluble** in water whereas some are **insoluble**.
6. Materials that have lustre are usually **metals**.
7. **Oxygen** gas dissolved in water is very important for aquatic animals and plants.
8. Air is **transparent** whereas smoke is **translucent**.
9. **Water** plays an important role in the functioning of our body because it can dissolve a large number of substances.
10. We cannot see through an **opaque** object.

II. Name the following.

1. Two metals- **aluminium, copper**
2. Two objects which can be made from leather- **shoe, bag**
3. Two gases which dissolve in water- **oxygen, carbon dioxide**
4. Two liquids which mix well in water – **milk, vinegar**
5. Two liquids which do not mix with water- **coconut oil, petrol**
6. Two materials which do not dissolve in water- **sand, chalk**

II. Answer the following

1. Why do we classify materials in different groups?

Ans. Materials are classified in different groups for our convenience and to study their properties.

2. Why do some metal articles become dull and lose their shine?

Ans. Metals when exposed to air react with moisture and gases present in it, and form a dull layer of some other compounds on it. Thus they become dull and lose their shine.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS –VI SCIENCE WORKSHEET(2017-18)

LESSON -10 Motion and Measurements of Distances

Q.1 Answer the following

1. What is circular motion?

Ans. Movement of an object along a circular path is called circular motion.

Eg. The motion of Moon around Earth. The Earth moves around the Sun.etc

Q.2 Define periodic motion

Ans .The motion which repeats after a regular interval of time is called periodic motion.

Eg. Motion of tip of arm of a clock . motion of a swing etc

Q.II Fill in the blanks

1. Striker in the game of carroms moves in a **straight line**
2. **Oscillatory motion** is also a periodic motion.
3. Each metre is divided into 100 equal divisions, called **centimetre.**
4. Motion is the change in **position** of an object.
5. In **rotational motion** , the whole body moves about an axis.

Q.III Name the kind of motion in the given examples

1. Pendulum of a wall clock – **Oscillatory motion**
- 2.A spinning top _ **Rotational motion**
- 3.An apple falling from a tree _ **Rectilinear motion**
- 4.Motion of the tip of the blade of a fan _ **Circular motion**
- 5.Motion of a child on a swing _ **Periodic motion**