

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS – VI. GENERAL SCIENCE

FUN WITH MAGNETS- WORKSHEET -2017/18

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 a magnet
9. 3 Magnetic substances
10. 3 Non-magnetic substances
11. 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 substances
3. North pole and South pole.

V) What happens

1. When S pole of a 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 first magnet.
3. _____ property of a 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 _____ direction.
6. Magnets lose their property on _____ , _____ and _____ .

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

CLASS VI – GENERAL SCIENCE

WATER

WORKSHEET (2017-18)

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING :

1. Name Two ways by which water vapour gets added to air
2. What is meant by rain water harvesting? What is the basic idea behind rain water harvesting?
3. What is ground water? Name two sources of ground water.
4. When does a drought occur?
5. Area of land which is covered with concrete affects the availability of ground water. Why?

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. _____, _____ and _____ replenish water in rivers, ponds, wells, and soil.
2. Most of the rain water becomes available to us as _____
3. _____ maintains the supply of water on land
4. Water vapor gets added to air by _____ and _____
5. _____ is essential to convert water into its vapour.
6. Fog appearing on a cold winter morning is due to _____

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The process of changing water vapour into water.
2. The circulation of water between ocean and land.
3. Collecting rain water for future use.
4. The drops of water falling from the clouds.
5. The release of water vapour into the air by plants.

IV. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Evaporation
2. Condensation
3. Transpiration

V. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Lack of rain for long periods may cause:
(Floods, Drought, Precipitation)
2. Higher temperature in the air
(Decreases the rate of evaporation, increases the rate of evaporation,
Causes no change in the rate of evaporation)
3. Most of the rainfall occurs during this season.
(Summer, Winter, Monsoon)
4. As we go higher from the surface of the earth, it gets :
(Hotter, Cooler, no change in temperature)
5. Steam rising from wet cloths while they are ironed, is due to :
(Condensation, Evaporation, Precipitation)

VI. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE, IF FALSE RE-WRITE THE CORRECT STATEMENT.

1. The process of changing water to its vapour is called condensation _____
2. Excessive rains may cause droughts _____
3. In sunlight evaporation take place slower _____
4. Black board dries up after wiping it, is due to condensation. _____
5. The cold surface of the glass containing iced water, cools the air around it. _____

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

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.

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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.