

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

MIDDLE SECTIONS

ANNUAL EXAM-REVISION WORKSHEET:- 2024-2025

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: GENERAL SCIENCE

L-2: SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS

I Fill in the blanks

1. _____ dissolved in water is very important for aquatic animals and plants.
2. We cannot easily compress a _____ material.
3. A substance which is used in making different objects is called a _____.
4. Based upon transparency, materials can be grouped as _____, _____, and _____.
5. Metals have a shiny appearance called _____.
6. We cannot see through an _____ object.
7. The substances which dissolve in water are called _____ substances and which do not dissolve are called _____ substances.
8. Air is transparent whereas smoke is _____.
9. _____ plays an important role in the functioning of our body because it can dissolve a large number of substances.
10. Material which can be compressed or scratched easily is _____.
11. Materials that have lustre are usually _____.

II Name the following

1. Two metals:
2. Two materials which do not dissolve in water:
3. Two immiscible liquids:
4. Two gases which dissolve in water:
5. Two opaque objects:
6. Two objects which can be made from leather:
7. Two miscible liquids:

III Find the odd one in each group

1. Table, chair, coin, glass.
2. Sugar, salt, sand, copper sulphate
3. Bag, book, pencil, leather
4. Copper, wood, aluminum, gold.
5. Kerosene, petrol, mustard oil, vinegar

IV Very short answer type questions

1. Why do we classify materials into groups?
2. What are the important properties of materials?
3. Why do some metal articles become dull and lose their shine?

V Assertion-reasoning based questions

Directions: The questions below consist of an **Assertion (A)** and a **Reason(R)**. Use the following keys to choose the appropriate answer.

- a) **Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) **Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- c) **A is true but R is false.**
- d) **A is false but R is true.**

1. Assertion: Objects can be sorted based on their colour, shape, size, and weight.
Reason: Sorting is a method of arranging items into groups or sets on the basis of their properties.
2. Assertion: Cotton is a soft material.
Reason: Cotton is a good conductor of electricity.
3. Assertion: We cannot see through some materials like wood, metal and paper.
Reason: Some materials doesn't allow light to pass through them, they are called opaque objects.

VI Case study question

We grouped objects in many different ways. We then found that objects around us are made of different materials. At times, an object is made of a single material. An object could also be made of many materials. And then again, one material could be used for making many different objects. Materials usually look different from each other. Wood looks very different from iron. Iron appears different from copper or aluminum. At the same time, there may be some similarities between iron, copper and aluminum that are not there in wood.

- i) Why do we classify objects?
- ii) Name two objects that have shine.
- iii) How are various objects classified?
- iv) Name 2 soft materials.

L-3: SEPARATION OF SUBSTANCES

I Fill in the blanks

1. The process used in separating cottage cheese/paneer from milk is known as _____.
2. The process of obtaining clear water from muddy water by settling down is called _____ and _____ which is followed by _____.
3. More of a substance can be dissolved in a solution by _____ it.
4. Separation of stones from rice is to remove _____ components.
5. The churning of milk to obtain butter is to separate _____ components.
6. The water-vapour on contact with relatively cold metal changes to _____.
7. Settling down of the heavier components in a mixture after adding water is called _____.
8. The process of conversion of water into vapour is known as _____.

II Name the following

1. The method used to separate a mixture of dry sand and saw dust.
2. The method used to separate the components of a mixture of 2 immiscible liquids.
3. The solution in which no more of that substance can be dissolved.
4. The method used for separating slightly larger sized impurities from grains.
5. The method used to separate grains from bundle of stalks.
6. The method to separate heavier or lighter components of a mixture by wind/blowing air.
7. The method used at construction sites to separate stones from sand.
8. The method used to separate components of a mixture of insoluble solid and a liquid.
9. The method used to obtain salt from sea water.

III Choose the correct answer

1. The process of separation of chaff from wheat flour.
a. churning b. loading c. sieving d. evaporating
2. The process of separating cream from milk.
a. filtration b. evaporation c. condensation d. none of the above

3. The process by which butter can be separated from milk is
a. filtration b. churning c. sedimentation d. decantation
4. Winnowing is based on the principle of difference in _____.
a. density of components b. shape of the components
c. state of the components d. none of these.

IV State whether the following statements are true or false

1. Water dissolves different amount of soluble substances in it.
2. A mixture of powdered salt and sugar can be separated by winnowing.
3. A mixture of milk and water can be separated by filtration.

V Answer the followings

1. How do you obtain salt from sea water?
2. Why do we need to separate different components of a mixture? Justify your answer with examples.
3. How would you obtain clear water from a sample of muddy water?

VI Assertion-reasoning based questions

Directions: The questions below consist of an **Assertion (A)** and a **Reason(R)**. Use the following keys to choose the appropriate answer.

- a) **Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) **Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- c) **A is true but R is false.**
- d) **A is false but R is true.**

1. Assertion:- Larger quantity of salt cannot be dissolved in water on heating.
Reason:- More of a substance can be dissolved in a solution by heating it.
2. Assertion: Evaporation can be used to separate a solid dissolved in a liquid.
Reason: Evaporation is the process in which liquid gets converted into its vapour.
3. Assertion:- Husk is separated from seeds of grain by winnowing
Reason:-Husk is lighter than seeds of grain.

VII Case study question

Take a mixture of sand and salt. Keep this mixture in a beaker and add some water to it. Leave the beaker aside for some time. Do you see the heavier insoluble sand settling down at the bottom? What will you call this process? Now, slightly tilt the beaker without disturbing the water. Let the water from the top flow into another beaker. Do you think this water contains the salt which was there in the mixture at the beginning? If so, how can you retain the salt? Transfer this liquid to a kettle and close its lid. Heat the kettle for some time. Do you notice steam coming out from the spout of the kettle? Take a metal plate with some ice on it. Hold the plate just above the spout of the kettle. what do you observe? Let all the water in the kettle boil off.

1. What is sedimentation?
2. After all the water has changed to steam, what is left behind in the kettle? What will you call this process?
3. How does the process of collecting water back from the solution occur in the above activity?
4. List any three processes which are involved in separating salt, sand and water

L-6: THE LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

I Fill in the blanks

1. Potato with a _____ grows into a new plant.

2. Process of getting rid of wastes by living organism is called _____.
3. Saline water, hot air and sand are _____ components of a habitat.
4. Breathing is part of _____.
5. Main function of root in aquatic plants is _____.
6. Living things produce more of their own kind through _____.
7. As we go up in the mountainous region, surroundings change and we can see different kinds of _____ at different _____.
8. The amount of oxygen released by plants during _____ is much more than the oxygen they use in _____.
9. _____ lose very little water through transpiration.
10. Many sea animals have _____ bodies to help them move easily in water.
11. _____ enable a plant or an animal to live in its surroundings.
12. Some plants remove waste products as _____.

II Name the following

1. Two types of components in a habitat.
2. Name three terrestrial habitat.
3. Two aquatic animals which do not have streamlined shape.
4. Two major biotic components of a habitat.
5. Two aquatic animals that don't have gills
6. Read the features of plants given below and identify them.
 - a) Thick waxy stem
 - b) Short roots
 - c) Cone shaped plants
 - d) Sloping branches
 - e) Small or spine-like leaves
 - f) Hollow Stem
7. Name any three abiotic components which are essential for the main biotic components of habitat.
8. Gas which is produced during respiration.
9. Processes in which plants release and absorb oxygen.
10. Breathing organ of an earthworm.
11. The animals which kill other animals for their food.

III Give reason

1. Respiration is necessary for all living organisms.
2. When we push our hands deep inside a sack of grains feel warm.

IV Define

(a)Habitat (b)Acclimatisation (c)Adaptation

V Answer the followings

- 1 What are the adaptive features of a lion that helps it in hunting?
- 2 Some desert plants have very small leaves whereas some others have only spines. How does this benefit the plants?

VI. From the given features of adaptation identify the name of the organism and how these features of adaptations are helpful to them.

ADAPTATION	ORGANISM	ADVANTAGE
1.Light brown colour body		
2.Blow holes		
3. Thick fur on the body including feet and toes		
4.Strong hooves		

VII Assertion-reasoning based questions

Directions: The questions below consist of an **Assertion (A)** and a **Reason(R)**. Use the following keys to choose the appropriate answer.

- a) **Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) **Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- c) **A is true but R is false.**
- d) **A is false but R is true.**

1. Assertion (A): Animals living in polar regions have thick fur and a layer of fat under their skin.
Reason (R) : This helps them to resist the extremely low temperatures.
2. Assertion (A): The leaves of desert plants are either absent, very small or they are present in shapes of spines.
Reason (R) : Desert is an example of terrestrial habitat.
3. Assertion (A): Deer has strong teeth and long ears.
Reason (R): The speed of deer helps them to run away from prey.

VIII Case study

The place where organisms live is called habitat. Habitat means a dwelling place (a home). The habitat provides food, water, air, shelter and other needs to organisms. Several kinds of plants and animals live in the same habitat. The plants and animals that live on land are said to live in terrestrial habitats. Some examples of terrestrial habitats are forests, grasslands, deserts, coastal and mountain regions. On the other hand, the habitats of plants and animals that live in water are called aquatic habitats. Lakes, rivers and oceans are some examples of aquatic habitats. There are large variations among terrestrial habitats like forests, grasslands, deserts, coastal and mountain regions located in different parts of the world.

The organisms, both plants and animals, living in a habitat are its biotic components. The non-living things such as rocks, soil, air and water in the habitat constitute its abiotic components.

- Which of the following are terrestrial habitats?
a) Ocean and desert b) Grassland and mountain c) Desert and river d) Forest and lake
- Which of the following is an aquatic habitat?
a) Lakes b) Forest c) Oceans d) Both(a) and (c)
- List any 3 abiotic components of a habitat.
- How terrestrial habitats are different from aquatic habitats?

L-7: MOTION AND MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCES

I Fill in the blanks

- In _____ motion, the whole body moves about an axis.
- Striker in the game of caroms moves in a _____ line.
- A body repeating its motion after a certain interval of time is in _____ motion.
- Each metre is divided into 100 equal divisions called _____.
- The motion of a wheel of a bicycle is _____.
- The plucked string of a sitar executes _____ motion.
- The invention of the _____ made a great change in modes of transport.
- Comparison of an unknown quantity with a known quantity is known as _____.
- Motion of a spinning top is an example of _____ motion.
- Change in position of an object with time is _____.
- In 1790 the French created a standard unit of measurement called the _____ system.
- The ball is rolling on the ground is having both _____ and _____ motion.
- _____ motion is also called periodic motion.

II Choose the correct answer

- Unit used to measure large distance is
a) Km b) mm c) cm d) none of these.
- 1m is equal to
a) 100 cm b) 1000cm c) 10mm d) 10km.
- SI unit of length is
a) centimetre b) metre c) kilometre d) millimetre
- Pendulum of a clock executes _____ motion.
a) linear b) circular c) rotational d) oscillatory
- choose the correct option.
a) 1km=10m b) 1cm=10mm c) 10cm=1m d) 1km=100m.

III Name the following

- Motion in which an object moves such that its distance from a fixed point remains the same.
- Motion in a straight line.
- Unit of length used to express thickness of coin.
- Motion of the branch of a tree.
- State of stationary objects.

IV Answer the followings

- Name the types of motion in a drill machine.
- Why a cubit cannot be used as the standard unit of length?
- What is circular motion? Give some examples.
- What is the full form of SI unit?

V Assertion-reasoning based questions

Directions: The questions below consist of an **Assertion (A)** and a **Reason(R)**. Use the following keys to

choose the appropriate answer.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

1. Assertion (A): Needle of a sewing machine undergoes periodic motion.
Reason (R): In periodic motion an object repeats its motion after a fixed time.
2. Assertion (A): A ball rolling on the ground undergoes linear and periodic motion
Reason (R): The motion of objects may be a combination of two or more types of motions

VI Case study

In our daily life we use various types of measuring devices. We use a metre scale for measuring length. A tailor uses a tape, whereas a cloth merchant uses a metre rod. For measuring the length of an object, you must choose a suitable device

Boojho measured the length of an object with a broken 30cm scale. Mark at the broken end was 2cm. He measured the length of his pencil first by putting one end of the pencil nearest full mark say 3 cm. Reading of the other end of the pencil was 18 cm.

- a. What was the length of Boojho's pencil?
- b. Each cm in the scale is divided into _____ equal divisions.
- c. 1mm is _____ of a centimetre.
- d. What is used for measuring the girth of a tree?

L-9: ELECTRICITY AND CIRCUIT

I Fill in the blanks

1. In an electric circuit, the direction of the current is from _____ to _____ terminal.
2. Human body is a _____ of electricity.
3. Non – metal like _____ is used in pencil lead is a _____ of electricity.
4. A _____ provides us with electricity.
5. An electric cell converts _____ energy into _____ energy.
6. Filament of the bulb is made of _____ wire which is a metal.
7. A complete circuit is called _____ and _____ flows through it.
8. An incomplete circuit is called an _____ and no current flows through it.

II Name the following

1. The path along which electric current flows
2. Materials that do not allow current to pass through them.
3. Materials that allow current to pass through them.
4. The positive terminal of an electric cell.
5. A thin wire seen in the bulb that gives us light.
6. A simple device that either breaks or completes the circuit.

III Choose the correct answer

1. An electric cell has _____ terminals.

- a) 3 b) 4 c) 1 d) 2

2. A combination of two or more electric cells is called _____.
- a) Electric circuit b) Battery c) Terminals d) none
3. An electric cell produces electricity from the _____ stored in it.
- a) Current b) Energy c) Chemicals d) Light
4. An electric bulb has an outer glass case which is fixed on the _____.
- a) Metal disc b) Metal cap c) Metal base d) Metal tip
5. Metal disc of an electric cell is the _____ terminal.
- a) Positive terminal b) Negative terminal c) Both a & b d) None
6. Which of the following is an insulator?
- a) Iron b) Cobalt c) Rubber d) Salt solution
7. Which of the following energy conversions take place in a torch?
- a. Electrical → chemical → light
b. Chemical → electrical → light
c. Electrical → light → chemical
d. light → chemical → electrical
8. What happens to a circuit when the switch is in the OFF position?
- a. The circuit is complete.
b. There is a gap in the circuit.
c. Electricity flows continuously.
d. Electricity flows intermittently

IV Give reason

1. Handles of screwdrivers, pliers, testers etc are made of plastic.
2. We are advised not to touch electric appliances and switches with wet hands. Give reason.
3. Would the bulb glow in the circuit shown in Fig. Yes/No Give reason for your answer.



V Assertion-reasoning based questions

Directions: The questions below consist of an **Assertion (A)** and a **Reason(R)**. Use the following keys to choose the appropriate answer.

- a) **Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) **Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- c) **A is true but R is false.**
- d) **A is false but R is true.**

1. Assertion – Human body is an insulator.
Reason – Those materials that allow electric current to pass through them are called conductors.
2. Assertion – Rubber is used for covering electrical wires.
Reason – Rubber is an insulator of electricity.

VI – Case study



Look at the arrangement of the electric cell and bulb and answer the following questions

1. Why doesn't the bulb glow?
2. What is the path of electric current in a closed circuit?
3. In an electric bulb, light is produced due to the glowing of _____.
4. In the given arrangement the bulb will not glow if the ends are connected with _____.
a) A steel spoon (b) A metal clip (c) A plastic clip (d) A copper wire.

L-10: FUN WITH MAGNETS

I Name the following

1. World's first natural magnet.
2. An artificial 'U' shaped magnet.
3. Device used to find the geographic directions.
4. Pieces of iron placed at the ends of a pair of bar magnets or across the poles of a 'U' magnet for storage.
5. Three Magnetic substances and 3 Non-magnetic substances.
6. Three Artificial magnets.
7. The property of a magnet by which it attracts small pieces of iron.
8. Two ends of the magnet where magnetic strength is maximum.

II Fill in the blanks

1. Materials that are attracted towards magnets are called _____.
2. _____ is a device used by sailors and navigators to find the geographic direction.
3. A freely suspended magnet always rests in _____ direction.
4. The _____ of the magnet where maximum iron filings get attracted are known as _____.
5. All magnets have _____ poles whatever their shapes may be.
6. Magnet lose their properties, if they are _____, _____ and _____.
7. _____ property of magnet was used by sailors.
8. Similar or like poles of a magnet _____ while opposite or unlike poles of a magnet _____.
9. The process of making or converting a piece of iron into a magnet is called _____.

III Choose the correct answer

1. A compass shows the direction of
a) N-S b) E-W c) N-E d) all of these
2. The magnetic strength of a magnet is maximum at the

- a) ends b) N pole c) S pole d) middle

3. If a magnet is rolled on steel pins, maximum number of pins will get attracted to the

- a) Middle b) Ends c) N Pole d) S Pole

4. Which of the following is non- magnetic?

- a) Cobalt b) Gold c) Iron d) Nickel

5. A magnet attracts

- a) Plastic b) Iron c) Any metal d) Aluminium

IV Define

- a) Magnets b) Magnetite c) Magnetic poles d) Compass

V Distinguish between

- 1) Natural and artificial magnets
- 2) Magnetic and non-magnetic materials
- 3) North pole and south pole

VI Assertion-reasoning based questions

Directions: The questions below consist of an **Assertion (A)** and a **Reason(R)**. Use the following keys to choose the appropriate answer.

- a) **Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b) **Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- c) **A is true but R is false.**
- d) **A is false but R is true.**

1. Assertion:-A compass is a magnetic device that is used by sailors to find directions.

Reason:-The sailors can find directions by use of dial of magnetic compass even if there is no magnetic needle fixed in the compass.

2. Assertion:-The north pole of a freely suspended magnet points towards geographic north

Reason:-Using pieces of iron we can make artificial magnets

VII Case study

When you rub a magnet in the sand or soil and pull it out, we can see some particles sticking to the magnet. Now if we gently shake the magnet to remove the soil particles still sticking to it. Can you guess what are these particles actually? Through such an activity, we can find out whether the soil or sand from a given place contain iron particles.

Do the iron filings stick all over the magnet? How does the iron filings stick to it?

This property of magnets can also be observed by suspending a magnet and bringing one by one the poles of another magnet near it.

- a) Which property of magnet is mentioned and described in the paragraph?
- b) Name the particles which get stuck to the magnet along with soil particles?
- c) To which part of the magnet do the most of the iron filings or pins stick? Why?
- d) How can you find out whether the soil from a given place contain iron particles?