

Class-VI

Student Name: _____

Sec _____

Roll No. _____

Subject: Science

Date: _____

Ls-10: Habitats And Adaptations

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The forests near the equator are called _____
2. The forests present in temperate regions are called _____
3. The long winter sleep that animals undergo is called _____
4. Regions where rivers meet the sea are called _____
5. _____ look like rock but are living structures.
6. _____ desert in China is a cold desert.

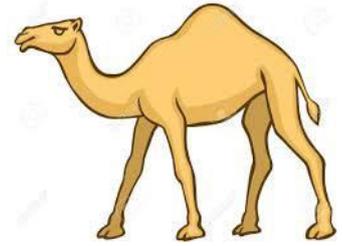
II. Pick the odd one out and give reason.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Gila monster | rattle snakes | Bald eagle | kangaroo |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 2. Central Europe | North America | Antarctica | Northeastern Asia |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 3. Ducks | lotus | yaks | water lily |
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III. Give two examples:

1. Grassland animals: _____ ; _____
2. Deciduous trees: _____ ; _____
3. Aquatic mammals: _____ ; _____
4. Places where coral reef are found: _____ ; _____

IV. Identify the Animal and answer the questions.



a) Give the habitat of the given animal.

b) Give any three adaptations made by the above animal to suit to its habitat.

V. Answer the following.

1. Define Species.

Ans: _____

Q2. What are Boreal forests? Name two countries that have Boreal Forests.

Ans: _____

Q3. List the vegetation found in the following habitats.

A) Tropical rainforests:

B) Grasslands:

Q4. Identify the picture and answer the questions.

a) Name the plant part shown and what is it called?



b) What is its Habitat?

c) Mention any two adaptations of it.

Ls-11: Measurement and Motion

I. Fill in the Blanks.

1. The process of finding the length, size or quantity of a substance is called _____
2. The invention of _____ was a big step in the development of transportation.
3. There are three main types of transport: _____, _____ and _____
4. One centimeter is equal to _____th of a metre.
5. The common set of units adopted by scientists for uniformity is called _____ units.
6. The distance between the tip of the middle finger and the elbow is called a _____
7. The distance between the two ends of an object is the _____ of the object.
8. An object is said to be in _____ when its position changes with its time.
9. The imaginary line around which an object rotates is its _____
10. A motion that does not repeat itself at regular intervals of time is called _____ motion.
11. The length of our outstretched arm is called _____
12. One kilometer is equal to _____ metres.

II. Give two examples:-

1. Animals used in transport: _____ ; _____
2. Means of land transport: _____ ; _____

3. Units based on body parts: _____; _____
4. Instruments used to measure length: _____; _____
5. Types of motions: _____; _____
6. Objects that show rotational motion: _____; _____
7. Periodic Motion: _____; _____
- 8: Means of water transport: _____; _____
9. Larger standard units of length: _____; _____

III. Name the following.

1. The distance between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger of fully stretched hand: _____
2. The SI unit of weight: _____
3. The units that have a fixed value and do not vary from person to person:

4. The motion in which all the parts of an object move by the same distance in a given time:

5. The type of motion that repeats itself at regular intervals of time: _____
6. A standard fixed quantity used to represent a measurement: _____

IV. Pick the Odd one and give reason.

1. Metre cubit hand span fathom

2. Running of the batsman between the wickets swaying of the branches of a tree
a boy sitting on a swing a butterfly visiting a garden

LS-12: Fun with magnets

I. Fill in the Blanks.

1. The force experienced by two objects when they push away from each other is called _____
2. Materials that are attracted by magnets are called _____
3. The _____ acts like a giant bar magnet.
4. Magnetic strength is highest at the _____
5. Earlier times people used to find directions by observing the movement of the _____ during the day and _____ during the night.
6. Rocks from which minerals can be obtained are called _____
7. Smart phones have a small _____ for GPS navigation.
8. An _____ acts like a magnet when current is passed through it.
9. The magnets that remain their magnetic properties for a longer period of time are called _____ magnets.
10. Credit cards and identity cards have a strip of _____ material that stores information.
11. Like poles _____ each other.
12. The two ends of a magnet are called _____

II. Give two examples:-

1. Different shapes of magnets: _____ ; _____
2. Magnetic materials: _____ ; _____
3. Types of magnets: _____ ; _____

4. Properties of magnets: _____; _____

5. Metals used in making an alloy called Alnico:

_____;

III. Name the following.

1. An instrument that uses a magnet to find directions: _____

2. The magnets that retain their magnetic properties temporarily:

3. The force experienced by two magnets when they pull towards each other:

4. Objects that attract other materials made of iron. Nickel and cobalt:

5. A material that contains two or more metals: _____

Ls-13: Light, shadow and Reflection

I. Fill in the Blanks:-

1. The smooth surfaces that produce clear images are called _____ surfaces.
2. The objects that emit light of their own are called _____
3. A group of light rays travelling in an organized manner is called a _____
4. An enormous pin hole camera made of stone can be found at _____ temple in Hampi.
5. Any surface that bounces off light falling on it is called a _____ surface.
6. A reflected light can be seen on a _____ surface.
7. When the reflected set of rays haphazardly organized, it causes a _____ reflection.
8. Light travels in a _____ line.

II. Give two examples.

1. Translucent materials: _____; _____
2. Natural sources of light: _____; _____
3. Types of reflecting surfaces: _____;

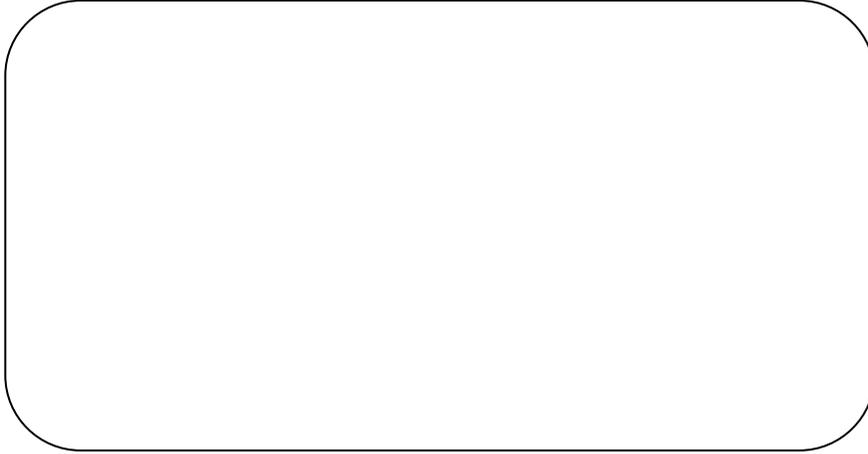
4. Transparent materials: _____; _____
5. Opaque materials: _____; _____

III. Define the following

a) Shadow:

b) Opaque objects:

IV. Draw the different types of reflections.



V. Write the mirror images for the following.

1. (your name) _____ :

2. GIIS: _____

3. INVERTED: _____

4. REFLECTION: _____

5. BEAM: _____

VI. Answer the following in short.

Q1. Is it possible for an object to form multiple shadows all at once? How?

Ans: _____

Q2. What are the things required for a shadow to be formed?

Ans: _____

Q3. Name any four artificial sources of light.

Ans: _____

Ls-14: Electricity and Circuits

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Power plants use energy of _____
2. Inert gas means _____
3. The cells that can be recharged after they drain out are called _____ cells.
4. An _____ is a handy battery-operated gadget that produces light.
5. We can use a simple _____ to identify conductors and insulators.
6. The path through which an electric current is flows is called an _____
7. An electric switch is also referred to as a _____
8. _____ bulbs use less electric power than filament electric bulb.
9. A _____ is a collection of two or more cells.
10. Electricity is produced in _____

II. Pick the odd one and give reason.

1. Cotton rubber plastic copper

2. carbon rod filament zinc can ammonium chloride paste

III. Give two examples:-

1. Primary cells: _____; _____
2. Sources of electricity generation: _____; _____
3. Secondary cells: _____; _____
4. Insulators: _____; _____
5. Conductors: _____; _____

IV. Define the following.

1. Closed circuit:

2. Open circuit:

V. Answer the following.

1. What is a power grid?

Ans: _____

2. What are primary cells?

Ans: _____

3. Name three sources of electric current.

Ans: _____

4. How does an electric cell generate electric current?

Ans: _____

5. An electric bulb with broken filament can glow? Why? Why not?

Ans: _____

6. Electric wires have plastic jackets. Why?

Ans: _____

Ls-15: Water and its Importance

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. A visible collection of water droplets or ice crystals in the air is called a _____
2. The water that is safe for drinking is called _____ water.
3. Acute shortage of food in a region for a long period is called _____
4. A disease affecting thousands of people at the same time is called an _____

5. The conversion of a substance from its gas form into its liquid form is called _____

6. The floods that occur within a few minutes or hours due to thunderstorms or hurricanes are called _____
7. Water that is not salty is called _____ water.
8. Human body contains _____ % of water.

II. Define the following.

a) Precipitation:

b) Evaporation:

c) Dam:

d) Flood:

III. Give two examples:

1. Water pollutants:

_____ ; _____

2. Sources of irrigation:

_____ ; _____

3. Sources of fresh water:

_____ ; _____

4. Water borne diseases:

_____ ; _____

5. States that are prone to floods:

_____ ; _____

IV. Identify the picture and answer the questions.

a) Name the disaster shown in the picture.

b) Define it.



c) Give any two effects of it.

V. Answer the following.

Q1. What is rainwater harvesting?

Ans: _____

Q2. Write any two ways to prevent water pollution.

Ans: _____

Q3. How is water useful in industries?

Ans: _____

Q4. What are the effects of water pollution?

Ans: _____

Ls-16: Air around Us

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Carbon dioxide constitutes about _____% of the air.
2. Earthworms breathe through their _____
3. The breathing organs of crocodiles are _____
4. Plants breathe through tiny openings called _____
5. The combustion of _____ is the major cause of air pollution.
6. _____ gas is needed for burning.
7. Moths breathe through tiny holes on their body called _____
8. The moving air is called _____
9. The process of burning is called _____
10. Plants and animals breathe out _____

II. Give two examples:-

1. Gases present in air:

_____ ; _____

2. Effects of air pollution:

_____ ; _____

3. Animals that breathe through gills:

_____ ; _____

4. Aquatic mammals:

_____ ; _____

III. Identify the picture and answer the questions.



a) Name the animal:

b) What are its breathing habits?

Ans: _____

c) Give another example of same type of animal.

Ans: _____

IV. Pick the odd one and give reason.

1. water vapour nitrogen garbage smoke

2. lungs gills arteries moist skin

V. Answer in short.

Q1. Mention any two ways to prevent air pollution.

Ans: _____

Q2. How does smoke get added into the air?

Ans: _____

Q3. Draw a neat labelled diagram to show the composition of air.

