

INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA

SCIENCE- WORKSHEET

CHAPTER1: Food where does it come from?

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: VI

1. Write the edible part of the following plants.

- a) Spinach: \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Cabbage: \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Carrot: \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Potato: \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Banana: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Classify the following as herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.

Crow, house lizard, buffalo, giraffe, bear, wolf

- Carnivore -----
- Herbivore -----
- Omnivore -----

3. Why should we not test the unknown plants around us to check if they are edible?

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**Chapter-2: Components of food**

**I. Choose the correct answer and tick it.**

- 1. Excess eating of fat in the food causes  
a) Malnutrition   b) Obesity   c) Deficiency diseases
- 2. Carbohydrates and fats are called as  
a) Protective nutrients   b) Body building nutrients   c) Energy giving foods
- 3. An oily patch on paper shows that the food item contains  
a) fats   b) vitamins   c) minerals
- 4. Vitamin which helps to use calcium for teeth and bones is  
a) Vitamine B   b) Vitamin C   c) Vitamin D
- 5. Butter & ghee are the major source of  
a) Proteins   b) fats   c) carbohydrates

**II. Fill in the blanks**

- 1. Iodine solution turns starch \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. A person suffering from \_\_\_\_\_ tires easily and becomes pale.

3. The main carbohydrates found in our food are in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Diseases that occur due to lack of nutrients over a long time are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The vitamin that is destroyed during heating is \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. Answer the following**

1. Mention two components of food that do not provide nutrients.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Minerals and vitamins are required in very small quantities but important for good health.

Why?-----

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3. What is the role of water in our body?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Find out the possible deficiency disease from the symptoms given

1. Weak muscles and very little energy to work: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Bleeding gums : \_\_\_\_\_

3. Glands in the neck appear swollen : \_\_\_\_\_

4. Bones become soft and bend: \_\_\_\_\_

5. List out some of the improper methods of cooking which results in the loss of nutrients.

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CHAPTER3: Fibres to fabrics

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: VI

**I Choose the correct answer and tick them**

1. Which among the following is a plant fibre?

- a) wool b) flax c) silk

2. Jute fibre is obtained from the \_\_\_\_\_ of jute plant.

- a) Fruit b) leaf c) Stem

3. Socks is made from \_\_\_\_\_ yarn.

- a) single b) two sets c) many sets

4. Season most suited for jute cultivation

- a) summer b) winter c) rainy

5. Which among the following is not used for spinning?

- a) takli b) looms c) charkha

6. Select the correct sequence to obtain cloth.

- a) yarn → fabric → fibre      b) fabric → fibre → yarn      c) fibre → yarn → fabric

7. In hot humid conditions which of the following fabrics will you choose for wearing?

- a) Wool b) Nylon c) Cotton

**II. Fill up the blanks:**

1. The thinner strands in a <sup>fabric</sup> fibre which make yarn are called \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Polyester, nylon and acrylic are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ fibres.

3. Silk fibre is drawn from the \_\_\_\_\_ of silk worm.

4. In \_\_\_\_\_ two sets of yarn are used to make a piece of fabric.

5. Separation of fibres from seeds by combing is called \_\_\_\_\_

6. Second most widely used fibre after cotton is -----

**III. Answer the following:**

1. Distinguish between natural and synthetic fibres with examples.

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2. State three reasons in favour of wearing clothes.

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3. Mention various uses of cotton with examples.

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4. How is jute obtained from jute plant?

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CHAPTER4: Sorting of materials into groups

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: VI

**I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Chalk powder is \_\_\_\_\_ in water.
2. Oil does not mix with water, so it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ with water.
3. Objects such as saw dust \_\_\_\_\_ on the surface of water.
4. Shopkeepers keep the eatables in \_\_\_\_\_ containers of glass or plastic so that buyers can easily see those items.
5. Sulphur, oxygen, chlorine and phosphorous are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Lemon juice is \_\_\_\_\_ with water.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ gas dissolved in water is very important for the survival of plants and animals that live in water.

**II. Match the following**

| Sl.No | Column A              | Column B               |
|-------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1     | Insulators            | Cotton, sponge         |
| 2     | Transparent materials | coins, aluminium foil  |
| 3     | Bag                   | Glass, air             |
| 4     | Soft objects          | Plastic, leather, jute |
| 5     | lustrous              | Rubber, plastic        |

**III Answer the following**

1. Why do we group objects?

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3.Explain the following terms with examples

Soluble: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Insoluble:-  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Miscible: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Immiscible: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4.Distinguish between hard and soft objects with examples.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_