

Vedavalli Vidyalaya  
Nursery & Primary School Senior Secondary School  
Thirumalai Nagar, Vanapadi Road  
Ranipet – 632 404

Class: VI A/B

Name :

Sub: Science

Revision Home Assignment

Date :

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**Topic : Components of food**

**I. Fill in the blanks.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ mainly provide energy to our body.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ helps in protecting our body against diseases.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a food item which does not provide any nutrition.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ and minerals are needed for the growth and the maintenance of our body.
5. Deficiency of Iron causes \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Sea Food is a rich source of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Dietary fibres are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Our body also prepares Vitamin D in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A solution of \_\_\_\_\_ and Caustic Soda is used to detect the presence of proteins.
10. Deficiency of Vitamin C causes \_\_\_\_\_ disease.
11. Which vitamin makes our bones and teeth strong? \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Which vitamin keeps our skin healthy? \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Food ingredients contain some components that are needed by our body. These components are needed by our body. These components are called \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Starch and sugars are source of \_\_\_\_\_ .
15. Ground nut is rich in \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Pulses and soyabean are source of \_\_\_\_\_.

17. The diet rich in all the nutrients is called \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Disease that occur due to lack of nutrients over a long period are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Match the coloum.**

A	B
Vitamin/ Mineral	Deficiency Disease
A	Beriberi
B	Bone and tooth decay
C	Rickets
D	Anaemia
Iodine	Scurvy
Calcium	Goiter
Iron	Loss of vision

**III. Answer the following:**

- 1) Define Obesity ?
- 2) What is roughage ?
- 3) Define Balanced Diet ?
- 4) Name the various nutrients needed by human body.
- 5) Which chemical reagent will we use to test the following food items: bread, pea nuts, soybeans, paneer, banana, boiled rice, pulse, potato.
- 6) what are body building food? Give example.
- 7) Name 2 sources of plant proteins and animal proteins.
- 8) what is the function of fats in our body? Name any three sources of fats
- 9) what are vitamins?

**IV. Write the food components which are connected with the following deficiency diseases.**

1. Night blindness \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Anaemia \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Beriberi \_\_\_\_\_.

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Revision Home Assignment -3

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**Topic : Sorting Materials into Groups**

**I Fill in the blanks:**

1. Materials that have lustre are usually called as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Three examples of metals are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The gas which can dissolve in water is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Materials are grouped together on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in their properties.
5. Some metals lose their shine and often look dull because of the action of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on them.
6. Based upon transparency, materials can be grouped as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A substance which is used in making different objects is called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The materials which occur in nature are called \_\_\_\_\_ materials.
9. The materials made by man are called \_\_\_\_\_ materials.
10. The materials which have natural shine on their surface are called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The substances which dissolve in water are called \_\_\_\_\_ substances and which do not dissolve in water are called \_\_\_\_\_ substances.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the universal solvent.
13. The liquids which dissolve in water are called \_\_\_\_\_ liquids and which do not dissolve in water are called \_\_\_\_\_ liquids.

**II. Define the following:**

1. Transparent materials
2. Translucent materials
3. Opaque materials

**III. Distinguish between**

1. soluble and insoluble substances.
2. Hard / soft

**IV. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why do we need to group materials?
2. Name any four properties that can be used for sorting materials.

**V. Write true or false :**

1. Stones and nails float on water.
2. Cotton is soft while iron is hard.
3. We choose a material to make an object depending on its properties and the purpose for usage.

**VI Give examples for following:**

1. Two liquids soluble in water.
2. Two liquids insoluble in water .
3. Two transparent objects.
4. Two translucent objects.
5. Two opaque objects .
6. Two solids soluble in water.
7. A liquid metal.
8. Two miscible liquid.
9. Two immiscible liquids.
10. Two soluble substances in water.
11. Two insoluble substances in water.
12. Two substances that float on the surface of water.
13. Two substances that sink in water

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Revision Home Assignment -4

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**Topic : Getting to know plants**

**I) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Roots, stem and leaves constitute the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the plant.
2. Flowers and fruits are the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the plant.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the flat green part of a leaf.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the female reproductive organ of a flower.
5. The root system consisting a main root from which lateral roots develop is called \_\_\_\_\_
6. The pattern of veins on the leaf is called \_\_\_\_\_
7. Loss of water in the plants through stomata is called \_\_\_\_\_
8. A flower which has both male(stamen) and female(pistil) parts is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ flower.
9. The innermost part of a flower is called \_\_\_\_\_
10. Plants synthesis food by the process of \_\_\_\_\_
11. Plants with green tender stems are called \_\_\_\_\_
12. The pattern of veins on the leaf is called \_\_\_\_\_
13. The broad green part of the leaf is called \_\_\_\_\_
- 14 The part of a leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called \_\_\_\_\_

**II) Write True or False :**

1. Dodder(cuscuta) is a flowering plant with a no leaf.
2. A small plant with a green soft stem is called shrub.
3. Pollen grains are fine dust-like particles produced inside anthers of a flower.
4. Leaves are attached to the stem at places called nodes.
5. The stalk of a leaf is called pedicel.
6. Ovary is a part of stem .
7. The stem help in holding the plant firmly in the soil.
8. Leaves give out water vapour through the process of transpiration.

9. Plants with weak stem that cannot stand upright and spread on the ground are called

10. Plants can carry out photosynthesis without carbon dioxide.

**III) Give two examples for following :**

1. Two complete flowers.
2. Two incomplete flowers.
3. Two plants showing parallel venation.
4. Two climbers.
5. Any two creepers
6. Two types of root systems
7. Three types of plants
- 8 Two types of venation

**IV. Define the following**

- 1 Herbs      2 shrub      3 tree      4 Creeper      5 climber      6 venation  
7 photosynthesis      8 transpiration

**V. Distinguish between the following.**

- 1 Taproot system and fibrous root system
- 2 Reticular venation and parallel venation
- 3 Roots and stem
- 4 Herbs , Shrubs and Trees

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Revision Home Assignment -5

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**Topic : Motion and measurements of Distance**

**I. Mention the type of motion taking place in :**

1. The horse pulling a cart
2. Earth moving around the sun in its orbit
3. A child playing with a top
4. A coin moving over a carom board
5. A ball fixed to string
6. Motion of a branch of a tree when it shaken heavily.
7. Heartbeat
8. Motion of a drawer of a table
9. Potter's wheel
10. Motion of a drill machine
11. Wheels of a moving car
12. A boy sliding down a slope
13. An apple falling from a tree
14. Needle of a sewing machine

**II. State True (T) or False (F) against the following statements :**

1. Handspan cannot be used to measure length all over the world.
2. Ten millimeter is equal to 1 metre.
3. Motion and rest are different terms
4. To measure the diameter of tree, you can use measuring tap or thread.
5. Kilometre is the SI unit of length.
6. Length of curved line cannot be measured by metre scale directly.

**III. Fill in the blanks :**

1. 1000 times the length of a metre is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The  $\frac{1}{1000}$  part of a metre is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The motion which repeats itself after a fixed interval of time is called \_\_\_\_\_ motion.
4. The motion described by a violin string is \_\_\_\_\_ motion.

#### IV . Match the following :

##### Coloumn A

- 1) Length
- 2) 1 Km
- 3) Time
- 4) 1 m
- 5) 1 cm

##### Coloumn B

- a) 1000m
- b) 10m
- c) meter
- d) 100m
- e) sec

#### V. Answer the following questions

1. What is a unit? Why do we need standard units?
2. What is the standard unit of length?
3. Name the various units of measurement used in ancient times.
4. Why are hand span and cubit not used as standard units?
5. Convert:
  1. 142cm = \_\_\_\_\_ mm.
  2. 5.4 km = \_\_\_\_\_ m.
  3. 7.5 m = \_\_\_\_\_ cm.
6. Name the suitable measuring device you would choose to measure :
  1. the size of your chest.
  2. the length of a piece of cloth.
  3. the length of a line segment.
  4. the girth of a tree.
7. Mention the various precautions that you must keep in mind while taking measurements of the length of an object.
8. While measuring the length of a match box, the reading at one end is 1.0cm and at the other end is 4.3cm. What is the actual length of the match box?
9. Describe how you would measure the length of a curved line using a thread
10. Define with examples:
  - a) Motion
  - b) Rectilinear motion
  - c) Circular motion
  - d) Periodic motion
  - e) Rolling motion.

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Revision Home Assignment -6

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**Topic : Fibre to fabric**

**1) Define the following.**

- a. Fibres
- b. Natural Fibres
- c. Synthetic fibres
- d. Ginning
- e. Spinning
- f. Weaving

**2) Match the following.**

**A**

- i Plant fibre
- ii Animal fibre
- iii Making yarn
- iv Separation of seeds by combing
- v Arranging 2 sets of yarns
- vi Synthetic fibre

**B**

- Silk  
Ginning  
Jute  
Weaving  
Spinning  
Nylon

**3) Fill in the blanks.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are made from coconut fibre.
2. Polyester is a \_\_\_\_\_ fibre.
3. Weaving of fabric is done on \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ fibre is obtained from the stem of a plant.
5. The thin strands of thread, that are made up of still thinner strands are called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Cotton is grown in \_\_\_\_\_ soil.
7. Jute plant is harvested at \_\_\_\_\_ stage.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is obtained from the fleece of the sheep or goat.
9. To make fabrics, all the fibres are first converted into \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the ways used to make different kinds of fabrics.
11. Silk fibre is drawn from the \_\_\_\_\_ of silkworm.
12. Weaving of fabric is done on \_\_\_\_\_.

**4) Choose the correct answer**

1. Cotton plants are grown at places where climate is ( cold/warm ).
2. Jute crop is cultivated during ( summer/rainy ).

3. Polyester is a ( natural/synthetic ) fibre.

4. Flax is a ( plant/animal ) fibre.

**5) Give examples of:**

a. 2 Natural fibres \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

b. 2 Synthetic fibres \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**6) Write True or False :**

1. The fibres of cotton and wool have many folds and uneven surfaces.

2. Flax and jute have fibres on its fruits.

3. Fibres are made from the yarns.

4. Raw jute fibres are red in colour.

5. Bobbin is the wooden or plastic reels on which yarn is wound.

6. Weft is the yarn which moves cross wise through warp.

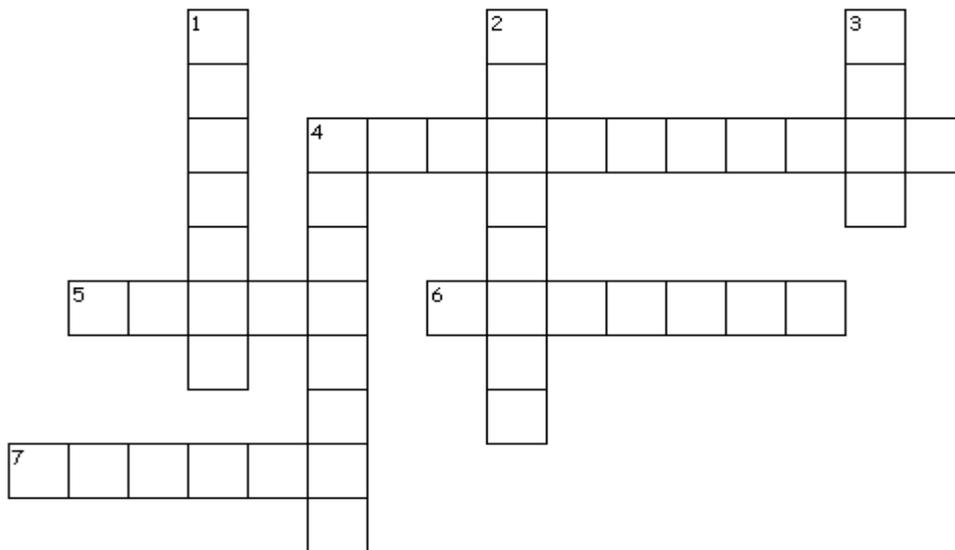
7. Materials made from wool easily allow the body heat to flow out.

8. Polyester is a natural fibre.

**7) Distinguish between:**

1. Natural fibres and Synthetic fibres.

**8) Crossword**



**Across**

4. The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk

5. The largest producer of silk.

6. Cotton fibres are separated from the seeds by combing this process

7. It Yields silk fibers.

**Down**

1. the chief component of wool fibres

2. is a process that makes use of a single yarn to make a piece of fabric

3. It is made of fibers

4. The process of removing the fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of skin is from its body