

# JASWANT MODERN SR. SEC. SCHOOL, SCIENCE WORKSHEET-2, CLASS VI

## Chapter1- Components of food.

### Multiple choice questions.

1. Which of the following food item is rich in Vitamin A.  
(a) Broccoli (b) Cakes (c) Carrots (d) Almond
2. Which of the following is the source of starch?  
(a) Banana (b) sugar cane (c) Potato (d) Oranges
3. Anaemia is a deficiency disease of:  
(a) Iron (b) Iodine (c) Vitamin C (d) Calcium
4. Deficiency of Vitamin C causes  
(a) Rickets (b) Scurvy (c) Marasmus (d) Night Blindness
5. Eating unhealthy fatty food for long can cause  
(a) Obesity (b) Balanced diet (c) Communicable disease (d) Deficiency disease

### Fill in the blanks.

1. Banana is rich in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Vitamin that is called a Sunshine vitamin is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the other name for roughage
4. Rickets is caused by the lack of \_\_\_\_\_ in our body.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ removes toxins from our body.
6. Two types of carbohydrates are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ solution is used to test protein in a food item.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is good source of iodine.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ diet is one containing all nutrients in adequate amount.
10. Carbohydrates are called \_\_\_\_\_.

### Answer the following

1. Name the deficiency disease of the following nutrients.  
(i) Vitamin A (ii) Iron (iii) Vitamin B (iv) Vitamin D
2. How will you test for starch in a slice of potato?
3. What is dietary fibre? Give examples of food items that contain dietary fibre.
4. Explain why people who eat sea-food do not suffer from goitre.
5. What is anaemia? What are the symptoms of anaemia?
6. What will happen if we do not eat proteins for long time?
7. Draw diagram of food rich in carbohydrates.
8. What is the other name of roughage,
9. Name two ways through which our body gets rid of water from our body.

## Chapter 2- Sorting materials into groups

### Multiple choice questions.

1. A thick plastic sheet will be.  
(a) Transparent (b) translucent (c) Opaque (d) none of these
2. The property of material to float on water is called  
(a) Texture (b) solubility (c) flotation (d) hardness
3. Which of the following is immiscible in water?  
(a) Vinegar (b) kerosene (c) lemon juice (d) honey
4. Which of the following is magnetic material  
(a) wood (b) rubber (c) iron (d) plastic
5. Which of the following is less dense than water?  
(a) empty plastic bottle (b) coin (c) stone (d) metal box

### Fill in the blanks.

1. Gold has lustre, so it is called \_\_\_\_\_ material.
2. A dried leaf \_\_\_\_\_ on water.
3. We can see through a glass bottle so it is called \_\_\_\_\_ material.
4. Petrol is \_\_\_\_\_ in water.

5. Saw dust is \_\_\_\_\_ in water.
6. Cobalt is a \_\_\_\_\_ material.
7. Orange juice is \_\_\_\_\_ in water.
8. Materials that do not allow heat to pass through it is called \_\_\_\_\_ material.
9. Plastic is \_\_\_\_\_ Of heat.
10. Materials that are not easily compressed are known as \_\_\_\_\_ materials.

**Answer the following**

1. Write the differences between soluble and insoluble materials.
2. What are translucent materials? Give examples.
3. Write the differences between soft material and hard material.
4. Why some materials float and some sink in water? Explain.
5. What are transparent materials? Give examples.
6. What are opaque materials? Give examples.
7. Give two examples of magnetic materials.
8. Give two examples of soluble materials.
9. Explain any three properties of materials.

**Chapter 3- Separation of substances**

**Multiple choice questions.**

1. What is an important requirement for winnowing?  
(a) sun                      (b) moon                      (c) wind                      (d) soil
2. Water changes to gas by which process?  
(a) Condensation      (b) churning      (c) evaporation      (d) threshing
3. Which method is used to separate stalks from grain?  
(a) Sieving                      (b) winnowing                      (c) threshing                      (d) none of these
4. Seeds and pulp is separated from fruit juice by which method?  
(a) Sedimentation      (b) filtration      (c) churning                      (d) decantation

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to separate flour and sugar.
2. Stone pieces can be separated from rice grains at home by\_\_\_\_\_.
3. In saturated solution, no more\_\_\_\_\_ can be dissolved in the solution.
4. Solubility of a solute in a solvent can be increased by \_\_\_\_\_ the solution.
5. Salt is separated from sea water by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ is obtained by churning of milk.
7. If three different colour balls are mixed, to separate them \_\_\_\_\_ method is used.

**Answer the following**

1. What is winnowing? Where it is used?
2. How is common salt obtained from sea water?
3. Write the differences between evaporation and condensation.
4. What is filtration? Give examples.
5. Which method is used to make paneer at home?
6. What is saturated solution? Give examples.
7. What is condensation? Explain with an example.
8. How will you separate water from muddy water?
9. Name the method used to separate butter from milk.
10. Give example where separation of two useful components is done.
11. Give one example each of homogenous mixture and heterogeneous mixture.
12. Draw a diagram of sedimentation and decantation.
13. Explain any two methods of separation of substance.
14. What is threshing and how it is done?
15. How can you increase the solubility of a solute in a solvent.
16. What is saturated solution? Explain with an example.