

KV AFS KUMBHIRGRAM
SUPPORT MATERIAL FOR CLASS VI SCIENCE

NCERT SOLUTIONS(Chapter 9)

Question 1 :What is a habitat?

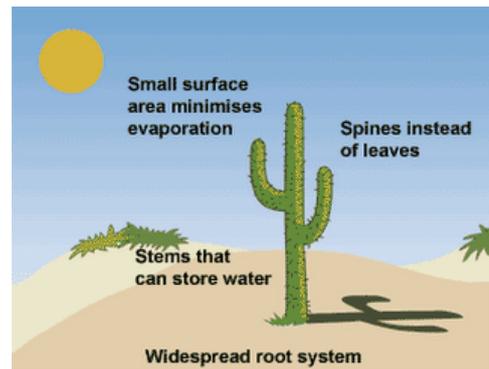
Answer

The surroundings where plants and animals live, is called their habitat. A habitat provides suitable climatic conditions like food, water, air, shelter and other needs so that plants and animals can live there. It is a dwelling place (a home)

Question 2 :How is cactus adapted to survive in a desert?

Answer:Cactus survive in deserts due to following adaptations:

- ✓ It has flat green stem to store water and prepare food by photosynthesis.
- ✓ The stem is also covered with a thick waxy layer, which helps to retain water.
- ✓ Leaves are turned into spines to prevent loss of water.
- ✓ Its roots that go very deep into the soil for absorbing water.



Question 3 :Fill up the blanks

- (a) The presence of specific features, which enable a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat, is called _____.
- (b) The habitats of the plants and animals that live on land are called _____ habitat.
- (c) The habitats of plants and animals that live in water are called _____ habitat.
- (d) Soil, water and air are the _____ factors of a habitat.
- (e) Changes in our surroundings that make us respond to them, are called _____.
- (f) Fish have _____ shaped body that help them to move inside water.
- (g) Dolphins and whales breathe through _____ or _____.
- (h) In the mountain regions, the trees are normally _____ shaped and _____ have branches.

Answer

- (a)Adaptation (b)Terrestrial (c)Aquatic (d)Abiotic
(e)Stimuli (f)Streamline (g)Nostrils, blow holes (h)Cone, sloping

Question 4:Which of the things in the following list are non-living?

Plough, Mushroom, Sewing machine, Radio, Boat, Water hyacinth, Earthworm

Answer Non-living Things: Plough, Sewing machine

Question 5 Give an example of a non-living thing, which shows any two characteristics of living things.

Answer :A truck or a car which shows movement and consume energy (petrol or diesel).

Question 6:Which of the non-living things listed below, were once part of a living thing?

Butter, Leather, Soil, Wool, Electric bulb, Cooking oil, Salt, Apple, Rubber

Answer:Following are the things which were once part of living beings:

- Butter : Obtained from milk which is turn we get from dairy animals.
Leather : This we get from animal skin of buffaloes, cows etc.
Wool : This we get from hair of sheep and goat
Cooking oil : seeds of plants (e.g. mustard) or by grinding whole plant (e.g. olive)
Apple : fruit from apple tree
Rubber : Latex of rubber tree.

Following things were never part of living beings

Soil , electric bulb, salt

Question 7:List the common characteristics of the living things.

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Answer: The common characteristics of the living things

- ✓ Movement: All organisms show movement of one kind or another. Animals can move from one place to another. While plants also show movement e.g. bend towards light.
- ✓ Respiration: All organisms breathe and respire. They intake oxygen and release carbon dioxide.
- ✓ Feeding
- ✓ They consume food to stay fit and grow
- ✓ Growth and Death: All living beings grow i.e. with age they become larger in size and eventually die
- ✓ Reproduction
- ✓ Excretion: They remove waste material from their bodies
- ✓ Stimuli or Sensitivity: All living beings react to external changes around them.

Question 8 : Explain, why speed is important for survival in the grasslands for animals that live there. (Hint: There are few trees or places for animals to hide in grasslands habitats.)

Answer: In the grassland there are less number of trees and places to hide. The animals are vulnerable to predators (e.g. lions, tigers, wolves etc.). They can only survive and escape if they run very fast. Therefore, speed is important for survival in the grasslands for animals. We can take the example of deer. It is often attacked by lion and tiger and if they don't have speed, they cannot survive.

Chapter 10

Question 1

Give two examples each, of modes of transport used on land, water and air.

Answer

On Land	Bicycle, Car, Bus, train
On Water	Ship, Motor boat, Ferry
On Air	Aero plane, Glider, Helicopter

Answer

1. 100
2. 5000
3. Periodic Motion
4. Periodic Motion
5. Circular Motion

Question 2

Fill in the blanks:

- (i) One metre is _____ cm.
- (ii) Five kilometre is _____ m. (1 Km = 1000m)
- (iii) Motion of a child on a swing is _____.
- (iv) Motion of the needle of a sewing machine is _____.
- (v) Motion of wheel of a bicycle is _____.

Question 3 Why can a pace or a footstep not be used as a standard unit of length?

Answer

A footstep not be used as a standard unit of length because the size of pace and footstep vary from person to person. This will lead to confusion while measuring the lengths by different persons. So We should use standard units like International System of Units (SI Units).

**Question 4 Arrange the following lengths in their increasing magnitude:
1 metre, 1 centimetre, 1 kilometre, 1 millimetre**

Answer : 1 millimetre < 1 centimetre < 1 metre < 1 kilometre

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Question 5 The height of a person is 1.65 m. Express it into cm and mm.

Answer

As 1m = 100cm and 1cm = 10mm

So, we can say that

$1.65\text{m} = 1.65 \times 100\text{cm} = 165\text{cm}$

Also, $1.65\text{m} = 165\text{cm} = 165 \times 10\text{mm} = 1650\text{mm}$

Question 6: The distance between Radha's home and her school is 3250 m. Express this distance into km.

Answer

Since 1m = 1/1000km

So, $3250\text{m} = 3250/1000 = 3.250\text{km}$

Question 7

While measuring the length of a knitting needle, the reading of the scale at one end is 3.0 cm and at the other end is 33.1 cm. What is the length of the needle?

Answer: Length of the needle will be given by

= Final reading - Starting Reading

$= 33.1\text{cm} - 3.0\text{cm} = 30.1\text{cm}$

Question 8: Write the similarities and differences between the motion of a bicycle and a ceiling fan that has been switched on.

Answer

Similarity Both ceiling fan and bicycle exhibit circular motion.

Difference Bicycle shows rectilinear motion while ceiling fan does not.

Question 9: Why could you not use an elastic measuring tape to measure distance? What would be some of the problems you would meet in telling someone about a distance you measured with an elastic tape?

Answer : Since the tape is stretchable, its measurements will be inaccurate. Therefore, we cannot use it as measuring tape. While measuring a distance, we need to tell someone how much tape has been stretched which is difficult to measure. It leads to incorrect measurements.

Question 10: Give two examples of periodic motion.

Answer: The two examples are **Pendulum, Guitar String**

CHAPTER 11

Question 1

Rearrange the boxes given below to make a sentence that helps us understand opaque objects.

O W S **A K E** **O P A Q** **U E O** **B J E C** **T S M**
S H A D

Answer

OPAQUE OBJECTS MAKE SHADOWS

Question 2 : Classify the objects or materials given below as opaque, transparent or translucent and luminous or non-luminous:

Air, water, a piece of rock, a sheet of aluminium, a mirror, a wooden board, a sheet

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of polythene, a CD, smoke, a sheet of plane glass, fog, a piece of red hot iron, an umbrella, a lighted fluorescent tube, a wall, a sheet of carbon paper, the flame of a gas burner, a sheet of cardboard, a lighted torch, a sheet of cellophane, a wire mesh, kerosene stove, sun, firefly, moon.

Answer:

First let us explain the each term

transparent	If we are able to see clearly through an object, it is said to be transparent
translucent	If we are able to see not clearly through an object, it is said to be translucent
opaque	If we cannot see through an object at all, it is an opaque object
luminous	A body which emits light by itself
non-luminous	A body which does not emits light by itself

Let us create a table to show the properties

Object	Transparent /Translucent /Opaque	Luminous/ Non-luminous
Air, Water	Transparent	Non-luminous
Piece of Rock, Sheet of Aluminium, Mirror, Wooden Board, CD, Umbrella, Wall, Sheet of Carbon Paper, Sheet of cardboard, Moon	Opaque	Non-luminous
A sheet of polythene, Smoke, Fog, Sheet of cellophane, Wire-mesh,	Translucent	Non-luminous
A piece of Red hot iron, Light fluorescent tube, Lighted torch, Kerosene stove, Sun, firefly	Opaque	Luminous
Flame of gas burner	Translucent	Luminous

Question 3: Can you think of creating a shape that would give a circular shadow if held in one way and a rectangular shadow if held in another way?

Answer: A cylinder object can cast shadows in two ways. When the top circular view faces the sun, a circular shape shadow is formed. When its horizontal side faces the sun, it casts a rectangular shadow.

Question 4: In a completely dark room, if you hold up a mirror in front of you, will you see a reflection of yourself in the mirror?

Answer : To see the reflection, source of light is required We can only see in the presence of light.

Chapter 12

Question 1 : Fill in the blanks :

- A device that is used to break an electric circuit is called _____ .
- An electric cell has _____ terminal
- Electric cell is a device which converts energy of chemicals into ___ energy.
- The electric energy which is supplied in our home comes from electric _____ houses.
- An electric _____ is a continuous path along which the current flows.
- If the filament of a bulb breaks, it is said to be _____.
- Rubber is a good example of electric _____.

Answer

- Switch
- 2-Two
- Electrical
- poles nearby
- circuit
- fused
- Insulator

Question 2 Mark True or False for following statements:

- Electric current can flow through metals.
- Instead of metal wires, a jute string can be used to make a circuit.
- Electric current can pass through a sheet of thermocol.

Answer

- True
- False
- false
- false
- false

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- (d) When current flows through a circuit, the circuit is called open circuit.
(e) An electric bulb has one terminal.

Question 3 What is an electric cell?

Answer

- (a) An electric cell is a device which converts chemical energy into electric energy.
(b) It has two different metal plates:
- one is the positive terminal
 - the other is the negative terminal
- (c) These plates are kept inside a chemical called electrolyte solution, which stores the chemical energy.

Question 4

Explain why the bulb would not glow in the arrangement shown in Figure below:

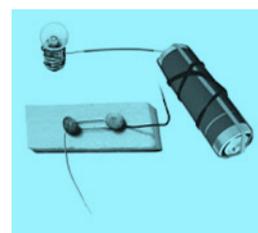


Answer

The answer is No as the handle of the screw driver acts as an insulator. It does not allow current to flow and circuit is still open. So the bulb does not glow in the arrangement.

Question 5

Complete the drawing shown in Figure below to indicate where the free ends of the two wires should be joined to make the bulb glow.



- Answer a. The bulb will glow when circuit is complete.
b. Now to complete the circuit, we need to connect one end of the wire from clip to positive terminal.
c. Second end of the wire from the clip need to be connected to the bulb.
d. Once all these connections are completed, The bulb will glow.

Question 6: Would the bulb glow after completing the circuit shown in Fig. above (Question 5) if instead of safety pin we use an eraser?

Answer

The answer would be No as eraser is made of rubber which is a poor conductor of electricity i.e. it is insulator. Therefore, bulb would not glow.

Question 7: What is the purpose of using an electric switch? Name some electrical gadgets that have switches built into them.

Answer: What is an electric switch?

An electric switch is a simple device which is used to break or complete an electric circuit. Switches are widely used in different electrical or electronic gadgets. A few are:

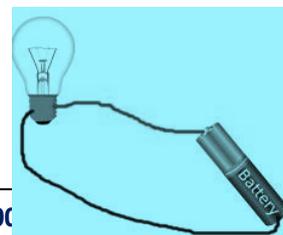
- Toggle switches used in houses.
- Push button switches used in microwaves, water pump, mixer etc.

Question 8: Do all materials allow electricity to pass through them?

Answer: No. We have lot of material which does not allow electricity

Question 9: Would the bulb glow in the circuit shown in Figure below?

Answer: The electric bulb has two terminals both the wires are connected to the one terminal of the bulb. Current will not flow from the bulb and it will



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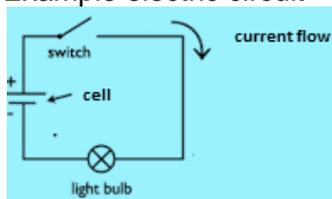
not glow. To make glow, we have to connect two wires to each terminal of the bulb

Question 10:What are the components of an electric circuit?

Answer:In general, a circuit has the following components:

- a. A cell or battery which is the source of electricity. We could have one cell or more cell
- b. Connecting wires by which you will connect the electric cell to the electric device
- c. Bulb or electric device
- d. Electric switch.

Example electric circuit



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Chapter 13

Question 1

Fill in the blanks in the following:

- (i) Artificial magnets are made in different shapes such as ____, ____ and ____.
- (ii) The Materials which are attracted towards a magnet are called ____.
- (iii) Paper is not a ____ material.
- (iv) In olden days, sailors used to find direction by suspending a piece of ____.
- (v) A magnet always has ____ poles (i.e. North Pole and South Pole).

Answer

- (i) bar-magnet, cylindrical, horse-shoe magnet
- (ii) magnetic materials
- (iii) Magnetic
- (iv) bar magnet
- (v) two

Question 2: State whether the following statements are true or false.

- (i) A cylindrical magnet has only one pole. (ii) Artificial magnets were discovered in Greece.
- (iii) Similar poles of a magnet repel each other.
- (iv) Maximum iron filings stick in the middle of a bar magnet when it is brought near them.
- (v) Bar magnets always point towards North-South direction.
- (vi) A compass can be used to find East-West direction at any place.
- (vii) Rubber is a magnetic material.

Answer

- (i) false. It has two poles
- (ii) False. Natural magnets are discovered in Greece
- (iii) True
- (iv) false
- (v) True
- (vi) True
- (vii) False

Question 3: It was observed that a pencil sharpener gets attracted by both the poles of a magnet although its body is made of plastic. Name a material that might have been used to make some part of it.

Answer : Pencil sharpener has the plastic body but The blade of the pencil sharpener is made of iron. Iron is a magnetic in nature. That is the reason sharpener gets attracted by the poles of a magnet.

Question 4: Column I shows different positions in which one pole of a magnet is placed near that of the other. Column II indicates the resulting action between them for each situation. Fill in the blanks.

Column I	Column II
N-N	
N-	Attraction
-N	Attraction
N-S	

Answer:

Column I	Column II
N-N	Repulsion
N-S	Attraction
S-N	Attraction
N-S	Repulsion

Question 5: Write any two properties of a magnet.

Answer: Some of the properties are

1. Each magnet has two poles i.e. North Pole(N) and South Pole(P)
2. Opposite poles of two magnet attract each other while like poles of two magnet repel each other.

N-N	Repulsion
N-S	Attraction
S-N	Attraction
N-S	Repulsion

3. A freely suspended magnet always aligns in N-S direction.

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Question 6: Where are poles of a bar magnet located?

Answer: The two ends of the bar magnet represent the two poles.

Question 7: A bar magnet has no markings to indicate its poles. How would you find out near which end is its north pole located?

Answer: Hang up the magnet by a cotton thread so that it hangs freely. When it comes to rest, we notice that the magnet is lying in a North - South direction
Magnetic compass works on the same principle. In past it was used by sailors or travelers to find directions.

Question 8: You are given an iron strip. How will you make it into a magnet?

Answer

This can be achieved using touch and stroke method. We will need a bar magnet to achieve this

Step 1: Take a rectangular piece of iron. Place it on the table.

Step 2: Take a bar magnet and place one of its poles near one edge of the bar of iron.

Step 3: Without lifting the bar magnet, move it along the length of the iron bar till you reach the other end.

Step 4: Lift the magnet and bring the pole (the same pole you started with) to the same point of the iron bar from which you began Step 5: Move the magnet again along the iron bar in the same direction as you did before.

Step 6: Repeat this process about 30-40 times.

Very soon iron strip will become magnet

You can check it by bringing few pins near to the iron piece

Question 9: How is a compass used to find directions?

Answer: A **compass** has a magnetic needle attached to it which can rotate freely. A freely suspended magnet always aligns in N-S direction. The red coloured magnetic needle points to North direction. Once we know North direction, we can easily find out the other directions. E.g. If North is upwards, South is downward side, East will be on right hand side and West shall be on left hand side.

Question 10

A magnet was brought from different directions towards a toy boat that has been floating in water in a tub. Affect observed in each case is stated in Column I. Possible reasons for the observed affects are mentioned in Column II. Match the statements given in Column I with those in Column II.

Column I	Column II
Boat gets attracted towards the magnet	Boat is fitted with a magnet with north pole towards its head
Boat is not affected by the magnet	Boat is fitted with a magnet with south pole towards its head
Boat moves towards the magnet if north pole of the magnet is brought near its head	Boat has a small magnet fixed along its length
Boat moves away from the magnet when north pole is brought near its head	Boat is made of magnetic material
Boat floats without changing its direction.	Boat is made up non-magnetic material

Answer:

Column I	Column II
Boat gets attracted towards the magnet	Boat is made of magnetic material
Boat is not affected by the magnet	Boat is made up non-magnetic material
Boat moves towards the magnet if north pole of the magnet is brought near its head	Boat is fitted with a magnet with south pole towards its head
Boat moves away from the magnet when north pole is brought near its head	Boat is fitted with a magnet with north pole towards its head
Boat floats without changing its direction.	Boat has a small magnet fixed along its length

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Chapter 14

Question 1

Fill up the blanks in the following:

- The process of changing of water into its vapour is called _____.
- The process of changing water vapour into water is called _____.
- No rainfall for a year or more may lead to _____ in that region.
- Excessive rains may cause _____.
- Water disappears from wet clothes by the process of _____.
- In winter mornings, _____ is formed due to condensation of water vapour near the ground.
- The major natural source of water is _____.
- Many tiny water droplets high up in the air, come together and fall down as _____, _____ and _____.

Answer

- evaporation
- condensation
- drought
- flood
- evaporation
- fog
- oceans and sea
- rain, hail, snow

Question 2 :State for each of the following whether it is due to evaporation or condensation:

- Water drops appear on the outer surface of a glass containing cold water
- Steam rising from wet clothes while they are ironed.
- Fog appearing on a cold winter morning.
- Blackboard dries up after wiping it.
- Steam rising from a hot girdle when water is sprinkled on it.

Answer

Water drops appear on the outer surface of a glass containing cold water.	condensation
Steam rising from wet clothes while they are ironed	evaporation
Fog appearing on a cold winter morning	condensation
Blackboard dries up after wiping it	evaporation
Steam rising from a hot girdle when water is sprinkled on it	Evaporation

Question 3:Which of the following statements are True ?

- Water vapour is present in air only during the monsoon.
- Water evaporates into air from oceans, rivers and lakes but not from the soil.
- The process of water changing into its vapour, is called evaporation.
- The evaporation of water takes place only in sunlight.
- Water vapour condenses to form tiny droplets of water in the upper layers of air where it is cooler.
- Life is possible on earth without water.
- When water is heated, it changes into ice.
- Evaporation of water takes place at all times.
- Saline water is fit for drinking and other domestic, agricultural and industrial needs.
- About two-thirds of the earth is covered with water.

Answer

- False
- False
- True
- False
- True
- false
- false
- True
- True
- True

Question 4:Suppose you want to dry your school uniform quickly. Would spreading it near an anghiti or heater help? If yes, how?

Answer:Yes, spreading school uniform near anghiti or heater would help dry it quickly. Heater will heat up the surroundings and increase the rate of evaporation. This will help in quick drying of the school uniform

Question 5:Take out a cooled bottle of water from refrigerator and keep it on a table. After some time, you notice a puddle of water around it. Why?

Answer

The phenomenon here is called condensation. It is the process of converting water vapour into water. The cold surface of the cooled bottle cools the air around it, and the water vapour of the air condenses on its surface.

Question 6:To clean their spectacles, people often breathe out on glasses to make them wet. Explain why the glasses become wet.

Answer

When we breathe out, moist air comes out which make the glasses wet. Also when we breathe out, we release carbon-dioxide gas which cools the surroundings by absorbing heat from air, thus condenses the water vapours.

Question 7:How are clouds formed?

Answer:Clouds are formed due to the process of evaporation, transpiration and condensation.

- First water is evaporated from the ocean and water vapour goes up
- When air moves up, it gets cooler and cooler. At sufficient height, the air becomes so cool that water vapours present in the air condense. They form tiny droplets and These tiny droplets float in air as clouds.

Question 8:When does a drought occur?

Answer:

- When there is insufficient or no rainfall occurs for more than a year in a region, the scarcity of water happens.
- Ponds and wells dry up.
- The soil continues to lose water due to evaporation and transpiration and eventually dry. This leads to drought in the region

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Chap 15

Question 1:What is the composition of air?

Answer

It is a mixture of gases, water vapors and dust particles. The composition of air is

Gas	%
Nitrogen	79
Oxygen	20
CO ₂	1%
He, H ₂ etc.	
Water Vapors	
Dust Particles	

Question 2:Which gas in the atmosphere is essential for respiration?

Answer:Oxygen is essential for living organisms.

Question 3:How will you prove that air supports burning?

Answer

Place a burning candle in a tray. Cover it with a glass jar. To make it air-tight, fill tray with water. After sometime, burning candle dims and goes off. Water level also rises up in the jar. It shows air support burning.

Question 4:How will you show that air is dissolved in water?

Answer:Take some water in a glass vessel or beaker. Heat it slowly on a tripod stand. Well before the water begins to boil, look carefully at the inner surface of the vessel. These bubbles come from the air dissolved in water.

Question 5:Why does a lump of cotton wool shrink in water?

Answer:Air is present in the cotton wool. When dipped in water, air present in wool escape and it shrinks.

Question 6:The layer of air around the earth is known as _____

Answer:Atmosphere

Question 7:The component of air used by green plants to make their food, is _____

Answer

CO₂

Question 8:List five activities that are possible due to the presence of air.

Answer

- a. Animals use air for respiration.
- b. Plants use air to prepare their food. (photosynthesis)
- c. Power generation by wind mills. Wind mill helps in electricity generation
- d. Burning of fuels and substances.
- e. Air plays important role in water cycle
- f. Birds, insect can fly because of the presence of air

Question 9: How do plants and animals help each other in the exchange of gases in the atmosphere?

Answer :Plants consume oxygen for respiration but they also produce oxygen by photosynthesis by consuming Carbon dioxide. But plants produce more oxygen than they consume. So we generally say that Plants produce oxygen. Animals also respire i.e. they inhale oxygen and gives out carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. So oxygen and carbon dioxide balance is maintained in the atmosphere.

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Chap 16

**Question 1: (a) Which kind of garbage is not converted into compost by the Red worms?
(b) Have you seen any other organism besides Red worms, in your pit? If yes, try to find out their names. Draw pictures of these.**

Answer

a) Non bio-degradable waste like pieces of cloth, polythene bags, broken glass, aluminum wrappers, nails, old shoes and broken toys cannot be converted into compost by the red worms.
(b) Besides red worms there are maggots, spiders, small bugs, flies, cockroaches and small insects etc. can be seen in the pit. Compost is also rich of microbes which can't be seen with unaided eye.

Question:2 Discuss:

**(a) Is garbage disposal the responsibility only of the government?
(b) Is it possible to reduce the problems relating to disposal of garbage?**

Answer

(a) Garbage Disposal is the responsibility of every citizen not just of government. Non-biodegradable waste like plastic is harmful to our environment as well as to our health. We must ensure ways to reduce production of garbage. Wherever possible, we must use recyclable material in our daily use. We must try to reduce the waste at school, home, offices and we should not litter in public places

(b) Yes it is possible to reduce the problems relating to disposal of garbage to a large extent.
i) We should use those materials which are recyclable.
ii) We should avoid or reduce the use of non-biodegradable materials like plastic at minimum level.
iii) we should separate biodegradable waste from non-biodegradable and throw them in separate bins
iv) People should be concerned about generating waste and should generate less waste

Question

3

**(a) What do you do with the leftover food at home?
(b) If you and your friends are given the choice of eating in a plastic plate or a banana leaf platter at a party, which one would you prefer and why?**

Answer

(a) There could be many uses
i) Leftover food can be collected and be converted into compost.
ii) We can feed our pet animals with leftover food.
iii) If enough food is left (For example after a party/bash), we may distribute the food to shelter homes.

(b) Banana leaf is a better choice. It is bio-degradable and can be disposed easily. On the other hand, eating in plastic plate is not good. Plastic material may contain harmful substance which can make the contained food toxic. which is harmful to our health. Moreover, plastic is non-biodegradable, it will not dispose of easily.

Question 4

**(a) Collect pieces of different kinds of paper. Find out which of these can be recycled.
(b) With the help of a lens look at the pieces of paper you collected for the above question. Do you see any difference in the material of recycled paper and a new sheet of paper?**

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Answer

(a) Almost all kinds of paper are recyclable i.e. newspapers, magazines, papers, notebooks, envelopes etc.

(b) The difference between new sheet and recycle paper is subtle. Usually handmade recycled paper is of course quality and it is yellowish also

Question 5

(a) Collect different kinds of packaging material. What was the purpose for which each one was used? Discuss in groups.

(b) Give an example in which packaging could have been reduced?

(c) Write a story on how packaging increases the amount of garbage.

Answer

(a) Different kinds of packaging materials used commonly are:

1.Paper packaging material – it is used to make shoe boxes, machine boxes. It is also used in packing soap, chocolates etc.

2.Plastic Bags - It is used to carry the liquid item like oil, shampoo. Also it is used for creating Toys covers, sarees bags

3.Wooden Boxes – it is used in creating Fruit baskets

4.Cloth bags and Jute Bags – It is used for School bags, shopping bags, vegetables bags

(b) If people started carrying their own bags for shopping, then there will be no need to carry them using plastic bags and it will drastically reduce the waste

(c) The packaging is used to prevent tempering and maintaining the freshness. Once the product is open, the packing is of no use and so all packaging material goes waste and is thrown into dustbin. For example, if you go to any park, there dustbins are full of potato chips wrappers. It unnecessarily increases the amount of garbage. Many of these packing material cannot be recycled and many of them are plastic material which are nonbiogradable and it poses serious hazard to the environment

Question 6: Do you think it is better to use compost instead of chemical fertilizers? Why?

Answer: No doubt compost is better to use than chemical fertilizers due to following reasons:

1.Compost is much easier to prepare.

2.Compost is environment friendly whereas fertilizers can harm our health and the environment.

3.Compost does not pollute our environment.

4.Soil will not lose it fertility if we use compost to them

Compost decomposes bio-degradable waste into natural soil. It conserves our environment

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Chap 7(Term1)

Question 1

Correct the following statements and rewrite them in your notebook.

- (a) Stem absorbs water and minerals from the soil.
- (b) Leaves hold the plant upright.
- (c) Roots conduct water to the leaves.
- (d) The number of petals and sepals in a flower is always equal.
- (e) If the sepals of a flower are joined together, its petals are also joined together.
- (f) If the petals of a flower are joined together, then the pistil is joined to the petal.

Answer

- (a) Root absorbs water and minerals from the soil.
- (b) Stem holds the plant upright.
- (c) Stem conducts water to the leaves.
- (d) The number of petals and sepals in a flower is not always equal.
- (e) If the sepals of a flower are joined together, its petals are separate and are not joined together.
- (f) If the petals of a flower are joined together, then the pistil is not necessary joined to the petal.

Question 2: Can you find a plant in your house or in your neighborhood, which has a long but a weak stem? Write its name. In which category would you classify it?

Answer: Money plant which has long and weak stem. It is a climber.

Question 3 : What is the function of a stem in a plant?

Answer: Following are the functions of a stem in a plant:

The stem holds the branches, leaves, flowers and fruits.

1. The stem transports water and minerals from roots to the upper parts.
2. It also transports the prepared food from leaves to other parts.

Question 4 Which of the following leaves have reticulate venation?

Wheat, tulsi, maize, grass, coriander (dhania), China rose

Answer: Tulsi, Coriander, China rose.

Question 5: If a plant has fibrous root, what type of venation do its leaves likely to have?

Answer: Parallel venation.

Question 6: Is it possible for you to recognize the leaves without seeing them? How?

Answer: Yes. You can identify the type of leaves by looking at its roots. Plants having leaves with reticulate venation have tap roots while plants having leaves with parallel venation have fibrous roots.

Question 7: Write the names of the parts of a flower.

Answer

The parts of a flower are sepals, petals, stamens and pistil.

Question 8

Which of the following plants have you seen? of those that you have seen, which one have flowers? Grass, maize, wheat, chilli, tomato, tulsi, pipal, shisham, banyan, mango, jamun, guava, pomegranate, papaya, banana, lemon, sugarcane, potato, groundnut

Answer

Flower bearing plants	Non Flower bearing plants
Tomato	Grass
Tulsi	maize

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Mango	Wheat
Jamun	Chilli
Guava	Pipal
Pomegranate	Shisham
Papaya	Groundnut
banana	sugarcane
lemon	

Question 9 Name the part of the plant which produces its food. Name this process.

Answer

Leaves produce food with the help of process called photosynthesis.

Question 10

In which part of a flower, you are likely to find the ovary?

Answer

Ovary lies in the lowermost and swollen part of the pistil of the flower.

Question 11

Name two flowers, each with joined and separated sepals.

Answer

Plants with joined sepals	Hibiscus, Tomato flowers, Datura, Cotton
Plants with separated sepals	Jasmine, Lotus, Lily, Rose

Question 12:What is transpiration?

Answer: Leaves give out water vapors through the process called transpiration.