पुष्पना International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT -1 2021-22
Grade – 6 Subject- SCIENCE
Syllabus – CH-1,2,3,4(30%)5,6,7,8(70%) FROM TEXTBOOK

Q-1. Choose the correct option.

1. Material required to prepare a food item are called
   (a) Nutrients **(b) Ingredients** (c) Minerals
2. The animals which eat only plants are called
   (a) Herbivores (b) Carnivores (c) Omnivores
3. The part of banana plant not used as food is
   (a) Fruit (b) stem **(c) root**
4. Which of the following nutrient is also called "energy giving food"?
   (a) **Carbohydrates** (b) Proteins (c) Vitamins and minerals
5. Which of the following nutrient is also called "protective food"?
   (a) Carbohydrates (b) Proteins **(c) Vitamins and minerals**
6. Which of the following nutrient is also called "body-building food"?
   (a) Carbohydrates **(b) Proteins** (c) Vitamins and minerals
7. Idli can be prepared by the source of
   (a) Plants (b)animals (c) plants and animals
8. Honeybees suck the _____ from the flowers
   (a) Sugar (b) sweet juice **(c) nectar**
9. Goitre: swelling of thyroid gland occurs due to the deficiency of
   (a) Iron **(b) iodine** (c) calcium
10. _____ is required for good eyesight.
    (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D
11. Starch is present in
    (a) Potato (b) Onion (c) Lemon
12. _____ is caused by deficiency of Vitamin D
    (a) Rickets (b) scurvy (c) anaemia

13. Which of the following need only single yarn to make fabric?

(a) Weaving **(b) knitting** (c) none of these

14. _____ has the property of lustre.

(a) Metal (b) paper (c) rubber

15. _____ of fabric is done on looms.

(a) Weaving (b) ginning (c) knitting

16. Wooden table is _____ object.

(a) Transparent **(b) opaque** (c) translucent

17. Man-made fibre also called

(a) Natural fibre **(b)Synthetic fibre** (c) None of these

18. Deficiency of which mineral cause Anaemia

(a) Iron (b) iodine (c) sodium

19. The process of converting water into vapour is called

(a) Filtration **(b) Evaporation** (c) condensation

20. Salt is obtained from seawater by the process of

(a) Sedimentation (b) condensation **(c) evaporation**

21. Pebbles and stones can be removed from sand by

(a) Sieving (b) threshing (c) winnowing

22. Substances which contain more than one kind of particles are called

(a) Pure substances **(b) impure substances** (c) elements

23. A substance made from identical particles of one material is called

(a) Pure substances (b) impure substances **(c) elements**

24. Milk or curd is churned to separate the _____

(a) Oil **(b) butter** (c) ghee

25. Sand is _____ substance.

(a) Soluble **(b) insoluble** (c) none of these

26. Melting of wax is _____ process.

(a) Reversible **(b) non-reversible** (c) none of these

27. Folding of paper is _____ process.

(a) Reversible (b) non-reversible (c) none of these

Q-2 True and false:

1. All plants have only one edible part in it. F
2. Dog is herbivores. F
3. By eating rice alone, we can fulfil nutritional requirement of our body. F
4. Deficiency diseases can be prevented by eating a balanced diet. T
5. Balanced diet for the body should contain a variety of food items. T
6. Meat alone is sufficient to provide all nutrients to the body. F
7. Yarn is made from fibres. T
8. Spinning is a process of making fibres. F
9. Jute is the outer covering of coconut. F
10. The process of removing seed from cotton is called ginning. T
11. Weaving of yarn makes a piece of fabric. T
12. Silk fibre is obtained from the stem of a plant. F
13. Polyester is a natural fibre. F
14. Stone is transparent, while glass is opaque. F
15. A notebook has lustre while eraser does not. F
16. Chalk dissolves in water. F
17. A piece of wood floats on water. T
18. A mixture of milk and water can be separated by filtration. F
19. A mixture of powdered salt and sugar can be separated by the process of winnowing. F
20. Separation of sugar from tea can be done with filtration. T
21. Grain and husk can be separated with the process of decantation. F
22. Grain to its flour is reversible process. F
23. The movement and locomotion of all animals is exactly the same. F
24. The cartilages are harder than bones.F
25. The finger bones do not have joints.F
26. The fore arm has two bones.T
27. Cockroaches have an outer skeleton.T

Q-3. Fill in the blanks.

1. Tiger is a carnivore because it eats only meat.
2. Deer eats only plant products and so, is called herbivore.
3. Parrot eats only plant products.
4. The milk that we drink, which comes from cows, buffaloes and goats is an animal product.
5. We get sugar from sugarcane.
6. Idli can be prepared from plant source.
7. Rickets is caused by deficiency of Vitamin D.
8. Scurvy is caused by deficiency of Vitamin C.
9. Deficiency of Vitamin B1 causes a disease known as beri-beri.
10. Night blindness is caused due to deficiency of Vitamin A in our food.
11. Plant fibres are obtained from jute and cotton.
12. Animal fibres are wool and silk.

13. The fruits of the cotton plant (cotton bolls) are about the size of a lemon.
14. The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning.
15. Weaving of fabric is done on looms.
16. Substances which can dissolve completely in a water are called soluble substances.
17. The material through which objects can not be seen clearly is called translucent.
18. Sawdust may float in water.
19. The process of converting water vapour into water is called condensation.
20. The heavier components settle down after water is added called sedimentation.
21. Heavier and lighter components can be separated by wind or by blowing air is called winnowing.
22. Tea leaves can be separated in tea by filtration method.
23. The method of separating seeds of paddy from its stalk is called threshing.
24. Raw egg to boiled egg process is non-reversible.
25. Joints of the bones help in the movement of the body.
26. A combination of bones and cartilages forms the skeleton of the body.
27. The bones at the elbow are joined by hinge joint.
28. The contraction of the muscle pulls the bones during movement.

Q-4. Match the items given in column A with that in columnB.

1.

Column A	Column B
Milk, curd, paneer, ghee	Eat other animals
Spinach, cauliflower, carrot	Eat plants and plant products.
Lion and tiger	Are vegetables
Herbivores	Are all animal products.

Answer:

Column A	Column B
Milk, curd, paneer, ghee	Are all animal products.
Spinach, cauliflower, carrot	Are vegetables
Lion and tiger	Eat other animals
Herbivores	Eat plants and plant products.

2.

Column I		Column II	
(a)	Surgical Instruments	(i)	Plastic
(b)	Newspaper	(ii)	Animal product

(c)	Electrical switches_	(iii)	Steel
(d)	Wool	(iv)	Plant product

Ans. a- (iii), b- (iv), c- (i), d- (ii)

3.

Column I	Column II
Upper jaw	have fins on the body.
Fish	has an outer skeleton.
Ribs	can fly in the air.
Snail	is an immovable joint
Cockroach	protect the heart. Shows very slow movement. Have streamlined body.

Answer:

Column I	Column II
Upper jaw	Is an immovable joint.
Fish	Have fins on the body, have a streamlined body.
Ribs	Protect the heart.
Snail	Has an outer skeleton, Shows very slow movement.
Cockroach	Has an outer skeleton, Can fly in the air.

Q-5. Answer the following in one word or one sentence.

1. Give any two example of source of food as a root in a plant.
   Ans: Carrot, beetroot
2. Give any two example of source of food as a stem in a plant.
   Ans: Potato, coriander, sugarcane
3. Give any two example of source of food as a leaves in a plant.
   Ans: Spinach, cabbage, lettuce
4. Write some food that comes from animals.
   Ans: Milk, eggs, meat, fish, prawns, crabs etc
5. Which food items also known as “energy giving food”?
   Ans: Carbohydrates and fats
6. From which part of the plant jute can be obtained?
   Ans: Stem
7. Write any two food item rich in proteins and dietary fibres.
   Ans: Proteins: pulses, fish, milk. Dietary fibres: grains, fruits

8. Which vitamin is required for a good eyesight?

   Ans: Vitamin A

9. Which nutrients are required for the proper growth of the body?

   Ans: Proteins

10. Give four examples of dietary fibres.

    Ans: Whole grains, pulses, fresh fruits and vegetables.

11. Which vitamin helps our body to use calcium for bones and teeth?

    Ans: Vitamin D

12. What is ginning?

    Ans: The process of removing seeds from fibre is called ginning.

13. What is synthetic fibre?

    Ans: Fibres which are made from chemicals are called synthetic/man-made/artificial fibres. Examples: Rayon, polyester, nylon

14. Write two methods of making fabric from yarn.

    Ans: Weaving and knitting

15. Name two items that are made from coconut fibre.

    Ans: Bags, rope

16. What are soluble substances?

    Ans: Substances that completely dissolve in water are called soluble substances. Example: Sugar, salt, lemon juice, ink

17. What do you mean by opaque?

    Ans: Substances or materials through which things can be not seen are called opaque objects. Example: Wooden box, metal container

18. Where do bees store honey?

    Ans: Bees form honey by collecting nectar. They store this nectar in their beehives.

19. What do you mean by nutrients?

    Ans: Food substances that provide nourishment to the body are called nutrients for example: carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals.

20. Which of the food item does not provide dietary fibre?

    Ans: Milk

21. Which method can be used to separate stones from the grain?

    Ans: Handpicking

22. What is threshing?

    Ans: The process that is used to separate grain from stalks is called threshing.

23. Write any two methods which used to separate solid-solid mixtures.

Ans: Handpicking, winnowing

24. Write any two methods which used to separate liquid-solid mixtures.

Ans: Filtration, evaporation.

25. What change will be occurred after heating iron?

Ans: Iron will expand after heating it.

26. Give an example of reversible process.

Ans: Water to ice and ice to water is a reversible process.

27. Name the male parts of flower.

Ans: (a) Anther (b) Filament:

28. Name the female part of flower.

Ans: The female organ of the flower. It consists three parts: Style, Stigma, and Ovary.

29. If a plant has fibrous root, what types of veneration do its leaves likely to have?

Ans: Parallel venation.

30. If a plant has leaves with reticulate venation, the kind of roots will it have?

Answer: Tap root,

Q-6. Answer the following in 2-3 sentences.

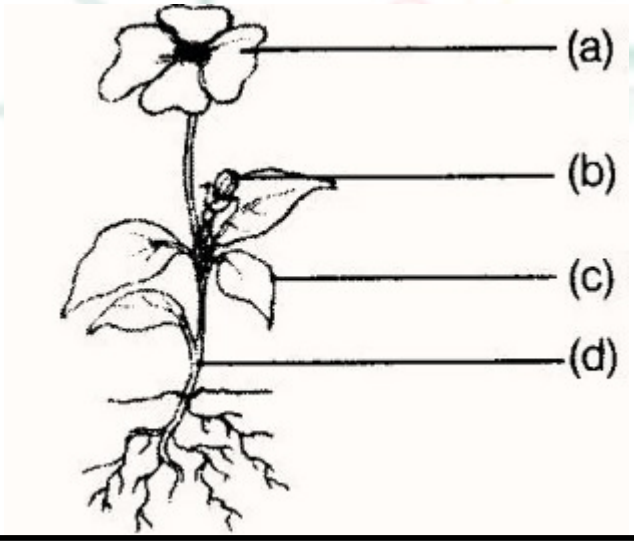
1. Why should we avoid wastage of food?

Ans. We should avoid wastage of food because:

(i) Enough food is not available for all of us.

(ii) Food is very costly and poor people cannot afford to buy.

2. Label and colour the different parts of the plant given below in Fig.



Ans. a- Flower

b- Bud

c- Leaf

d-Stem

3. Explain the PROCESSING OF COTTON FIBRE

Ans. i. Ginning :- Removal of seeds from fibre.

ii. Spinning :- drawing yarn thread from cotton fibre.

Iii. Weaving :- making cloth or fabric from yarn.

4. Explain the PROCESSING OF JUTE

Ans. i.Retting of plant :- After harvesting the jute plants (stalks) are retted (soaked) in water for 10 to 15 days or more. retting soften the rest of the stem tissues other than fibres.

ii.Stripping :- The stalks are stripped to bring out the fibres. This is done by hand.

iii.washing and drying :- The stripped fibres are washed and dried in sun.

5. Which of the nutrients is not present in milk?

Ans. Vitamin C is not present in milk.

6. Which of the food items are “energy giving foods”?

Ans. The food containing carbohydrates and fats are energy giving

fooditems.

7. Explain the process of making yarn from fibre.

Answer: The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. Inthis process, fibres from a mass of cotton were drawn out and twisted. This brings the fibres together to form a yarn.

8. Write methods through which we Separate solid from othersolids:

Ans:(a) Threshing(b) Winnowing(c) Hand-picking(d) Sieving(e) Magnetic separation:

9. How we Separate water soluble solids or solute soluble insolvent:

Ans:(a) Evaporation: Process by which the conversion of liquid stateinto gaseous state on heating.
(b) Condensation: Process by which conversion of gaseous state intoliquid state on cooling.

10. How we Separate insoluble solids from Liquids:
Ans:(a) Sedimentation.(b) Decantation(c) Loading: (d) Filtration.

10. What are the types of roots?

Ans: (a) Root system(i) Tap RootExample: mustard, neem, rose,etc.(ii) Fibrous Root. Example: wheat, maize, etc.

11. Write functions of root system

Ans: Functions of root system:

(i) Roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
(ii) Roots help the plant to stand erect.
(iii) Roots check soil erosion.
(iv) Roots store food.
(v) Prop roots offer extra support.

12. Write the function of leaf:
Ans. The function of Leaf:(i) Transpiration: Process of losing water by theleaves of a plant.
(ii) Preparation of food by the process of photosynthesis.

(iii) Flower: It is the reproductive organ of the plant.Q-4: Write the

function of flowers:

Ans:The function of Flowers:

(i) Help in reproduction.

(ii) These become fruits that store food and seeds.

(iii) Modified flowers like cauliflower, broccoli are rich sources ofvitamins.

13. Earthworms are known as ‘farmer’s friends’. Why?

Ans. An earthworm eats the materials available in soil to burrow themselves , leaving behind the casts and canals making the soil airy,soft and fertile good for plant growth.

Q-7. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences.

1. Name the following:

(a) The nutrients which mainly give energy to our body.

(b) The nutrients that are needed for the growth and maintenance ofour body.

(c) A vitamin required for maintaining good eyesight.

(d) A mineral that is required for keeping our bones healthy.

Answer: (a) Carbohydrates and fats.

(b) Proteins

(c) Vitamin A

(d) Calcium

2. Explain the Processing of wool:

Ans. It involves four steps:

I. Shearing: The process of removal of wool from the sheep's skin.
II. Grading: The process of separating fleece from damaged wool.
III. Carding: The process after the wool has been washed and dried, itis passed through the rollers (that have teeth).
IV. Spinning: The process by which fibrs are gathered together anddrawn into a long rope and then twisted to make yarn.

3. What is winnowing? Where is it used?

Answer: Winnowing is the process of separating heavier and lightercomponents of mixture by wind or by blowing air.

This method is commonly used by farmers to separate lighter huskparticles from heavier seeds grain.

4. How will you separate sand and water from theirmixture?

Answer: We can separate sand and water from their mixture by:

• Sedimentation and decantation: Being sand insoluble and heavier thanwater, it settles down at the bottom. Then after we can easily separate water from sand.

• Filtration: The mixture of sand and water is poured on a piece of clothor filter paper so that water goes down through it and sand remains on the piece of cloth or paper.

5. Can we reverse the following changes? If yes, suggest the name ofthe method.

(a) Water into water vapour

(b) Water vapour into water.

(c) Ice into water.

(d) Curd into milk.

Ans. (a) Yes, condensation

(b) Yes, evaporation

(c) Yes, freezing

(d) Not possible

6. Give example to explain the difference between changesthat can or cannot be reversed.

Answer: (i) Paper can be folded to make different shapes. This is reversible change as shapes of paper can be unfolded back into paper sheet. But when paper is burnt and turned into ash, it can't be reversed.

(i) If we fill balloon with air, the shape and size of the balloon changes. This change can be reversed but if balloon burst while inflating then thischange can't be reversed.

(ii) The shape of rubber band can be changed by stretching which canbe reversed

7. Is it possible for you to recognize the leaves withoutseeing them? How?

Answer: Yes, by taking an impression of the leaf. Put paper on the leaf.Hold the pencil tip sideways and rub it on the portion of paper having leaf below. You get impression of leaf with some lines on it. These lineshelp us to recognize the types of leaf.

8. Name all type of movable joints.

Ans: Type of movable joints are:

(i) Hinge Joints:. Example: elbow joints, knee joints and the jointbetween phalanges of fingers and toes.

(ii) Ball and Socket Joints:Example: the shoulder.

(iii) Gliding Joints: Example: bones inside wrists and feet.

(iv) Pivotal Joints: . It allows the head to move backwards and forwardand turn to the right and left.

9. How is the skeleton of a bird well-suited for flying?

Ans. The skeleton of a bird is well suited for flying because (i) the skeleton in a bird is strong but the bones are light in weight and hollow inside. (ii) The fore-limbs in a bird are modified into wings . Wings are suported with strong muscles. (iii) The hind-limbs or the legs are with aclaw which is moified to hold the support for perching.(iv) The body is light in weight and steamlined-narrow in front and at the back ,broad inthe middle which reducess resistance from air.

Birds fly by flapping their wings. when a bird is in flight it kees its hind-limbs close to its body. While landing , it brings out the hind-limbs and kee the wings open and staionary. Folding of the limbs while in air reduces resistance from air.

10. In Fig. there are two snakes of the same size slithering on sand. Can you identify which of them would move faster and why?

Ans. A snake forms loops in its body while slithering which gives it aforward push by pressing against the ground. The snake having more number of loops will move much faster than the snake having less number of loops. Therefore, snake A will move faster than snake B.

11. Answer the following:

(a) What is a ball and socket joint?

(b) Which of the skull bones are movable?

(c) Why can our elbow not move backwards?

Answer: (a) The rounded end of bone fits into the cavity of the otherbone. Such a joint allows movements in all directions.

(b) Lower jaw

(c) Elbow cannot move backwards, because it has hinge joint whichallows movement in one direction.