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पुर्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Class - VI

SCIENCE

Year- 2020-21

Date: _____

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CHAPTER – 3

Fibre to Fabric

Keypoints:

FIBRE : Fibre is a fine thread-like filament.

There are two types of fibres:

(a) Natural Fibres: The fibres which are obtained from plants and animals. Example: cotton, jute, silk and wool.

(b) Synthetic Fibres: are made from chemicals substance. synthetic fibres are manmade fibre. They are also called artificial fibres.. Examples: rayon, nylon, polyester, etc.

Fibres from plant sources:

1. **Cotton:** cotton comes from cotton plant. Both , plant and the fibre are called cotton. cotton is grown in black soil and warm climate.
2. **Jute:** jute is obtained from stem of jute plant.

PROCESSING OF COTTON FIBRE

1. **Ginning :-** Removal of seeds from fibre.
 2. **Spinning :-** drawing yarn thread from cotton fibre.
 3. **Weaving :-** making cloth or fabric from yarn.
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PROCESSING OF JUTE

1. **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.
 2. **Stripping** :- The stalks are stripped to bring out the fibres. This is done by hand.
 3. **washing and drying** :- The stripped fibres are washed and dried in sun.
-

Fibres from animal sources:

- (a) **Wool**: wool cloth is spun from yarn made from the fibres of the thick fleece of sheep.
- (b) **Silk**: silk thread is obtained from the saliva of an insect called silkworm.
-

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. **Yarn, fabric and fibres are related to each other. Show the relationship**

Ans. Fabric of cotton saree is made by weaving cotton **yarn** which in turn is made by spinning thin cotton **fibres**.

2. **However, the other did not shrink on burning. Can you help her to find out which of the two was a cotton fabric and which a silk fabric?**

Ans. Cotton fabric does not shrink but silk fabric shrinks on burning

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3. One way of making fabric from yarn is weaving, what is the other?

Ans. The other method of making fabric from yarn is knitting.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q-1: Explain the PROCESSING OF COTTON FIBRE

- 1. Ginning :-** Removal of seeds from fibre.
 - 2. Spinning :-** drawing yarn thread from cotton fibre.
 - 3. Weaving :-** making cloth or fabric from yarn.
-

Q-2: Explain the PROCESSING OF JUTE

- 1. 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.
 - 2. Stripping :-** The stalks are stripped to bring out the fibres. This is done by hand.
 - 3. washing and drying :-** The stripped fibres are washed and dried in sun.
-

Q-3: Which Fibres we get from animal sources:

- (a) Wool:** wool cloth is spun from yarn made from the fibres of the thick fleece of sheep.
- (b) Silk:** silk thread is obtained from the saliva of an insect called silkworm.

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LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Ques-1. Explain the Processing of wool: It involves four steps:

1. **Shearing:** The process of removal of wool from the sheep's skin.
2. **Grading:** The process of separating fleece from damaged wool.
3. **Carding:** The process after the wool has been washed and dried, it is passed through the rollers (that have teeth).
4. **Spinning:** The process by which fibres are gathered together and drawn into a long rope and then twisted to make yarn.

Ques-2: Explain Making Fabric from Yarn: It is done by two processes:

(a) Weaving: The process by two sets of yarns are arranged together to form fabric. It is done on looms.

weaving involves placing two sets of threads or yarn made of fibre, called the **warp** and **weft** of the loom.

The **warps** are drawn tight in parallel order, with the **weft** being interlaced at right angles to the warps.

(b) Knitting: The process by which a single yarn is used to make fabric. It is done by hand or machines

Textual exercise:

Question 1. Classify the following fibres as natural or synthetic:

Nylon, wool, silk, polyester, jute.

Answer:

Natural Fibre	Synthetic Fibre
Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute	Nylon, Polyester

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

- (a) Yarn is made from fibres.
- (b) Spinning is a process of making fibres.
- (c) Jute is outer covering of coconut.
- (d) The process of removing seed from cotton is called ginning..
- (e) Weaving of yarn makes a piece of fabric.
- (f) Silk fibre is obtained from the stem of a plant.

Answer: (a) T, (b) F, (c) F, (d) T, (e) T, (f) F, (g) F

Question 3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Plant fibres are obtained from ----- and -----.
- (b) Animal fibres are ----- and -----.

Answer: (a) Plants fibres are obtained from **cotton plants** and **jute plants**.

(b) Animals fibres are **silk** and **wool**.

Question 4. From which parts of the plant cotton and jute are obtained?

Answer: Cotton – From fruit of the cotton plant.

Jute – From stem of jute plant.

Question 5. Name two items that are made from coconut fibre.

Answer: (i) Bags (ii) Rope.

Question 6. Explain the process of making yarn from fibre.

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

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CHAPTER – 4

Sorting Material into Groups

Keywords:

Matter : Anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter. Objects around us are made up of a large variety of materials.

Material : A material is a substance which is used for making things.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. It was Paheli's birthday. Her grandmother gave her two gifts made of metals, one old dull silver spoon and a pair of lustrous gold earrings. She was surprised to see the difference in the appearance of the two metals. Can you explain the reason for this difference?

Ans. The silver spoon was old due to which it lost its shine and lustre on exposure to moist air for a long time. But gold remains unaffected by the presence of moist air and hence does not tarnish.

2. Mixtures of red chilli powder in water, butter in water, petrol in water, and honey in water were given to Radha, Sudha, Sofia and Raveena, respectively. Whose mixture is in solution form?

Ans. Raveena has got a solution because honey is completely soluble in water and hence gets easily dissolved in it and forms a pure solution.

3. On a bright sunny day, Shikha was playing hide and seek with her brother. She hid herself behind a glass door. Do you think her brother will be able to locate her. If yes, why? If no, why not?

Ans. Yes, her brother would be able to locate her because glass is either transparent or translucent and hence things can either be easily or partially seen through it.

4. Take a small cotton ball and place it in a tumbler/bowl filled with water. Observe it for at least 10 minutes. Will it float or sink in water and why?

Ans. Cotton has air trapped in between its fibres when it is dry and

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hence floats in water. But when it absorbs water the gap occupied by air gets filled with water which increases its density and makes it heavier. As a result, the cotton ball sinks in water.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Which among the following materials would you identify as soft materials and why?

Ice, rubber band, leaf, eraser, pencil, pearl, a piece of wooden board, cooked rice, pulses and fresh chapati.

Ans. Rubber band, leaf, eraser, cooked rice and fresh chapati are soft materials because they can easily be compressed or scratched.

2. You are provided with the following materials - turmeric, honey, mustard oil, water, glucose, rice flour, groundnut oil.

Make any three pairs of substances where one substance is soluble in the other and any three pairs of substances where one substance remains insoluble in the other substances.

Ans. Soluble(i) honey in water

(ii) glucose in water

(iii) groundnut oil in mustard oil

Insoluble(i) turmeric in water

(ii) rice flour in water

(iii) mustard oil in water

3. Match the objects given in Column I with the materials given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
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(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)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Ques-1: Write GENERAL PROPERTIES OF MATERIAL

(A) Appearance All metals are **lustrous** ,.

- wood, rubber or a piece of rock is **non-lustrous**.

(B) . Hardness Rocks, iron and many metals are **hard**.

- Hard materials may be :

1. Brittle , ex. rock, glass, salt.

2. Malleable : . metals are malleable.

3. Ductile :- they can be drawn into thin and long wires. metals are ductile.

(C) Through visibility :-

- Transarent.
- Transluscent
- Opaque

(D) Good and bad conductor of electricity :-

(D) Good and bad conductor of heat :-

(E) combustible substances

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(F) SOME MATERIAL MAY FLOAT AND SOME SINK IN WATER.

(G) SOLUBILITY O A SUBSTANCES IN WATER.

(H) Miscible and Immiscible Liquid :-

Textual Exercise:

Question 1. Name five objects which can be made from wood.

Answer: Objects made from wood:

(i) Table, (ii) Chair, (iii) Bullockart, (iv) Door, (v) Wooden box.

Question 2. Select those objects from the following which shine:

Steel, Spoon, Glass bowl.

Answer: The objects which shine from the following are:

(i) Steel spoon

(ii) Glass bowl.

Question 3. Match the objects given below with the materials from which they could be made. Remember, an object could be made from more than one material and given material could be used for making many objects.

Objects	Materials
Book	Glass
Tumbler	Wood
Chair	Paper
Toy	Leather

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Shoes	Plastic
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Answer:

Objects	Materials
Book	Paper.
Tumbler	Glass, plastic
Chair	Wood, plastic.
Toy	Glass, wood, leather, plastic
Shoes	Leather.

Question 4. State whether the statements given below are true or false:

- (i) Stone is transparent, while glass is opaque.
- (ii) A note book has lustre while eraser does not.
- (iii) Chalk dissolves in water.
- (iv) A piece of wood floats on water.
- (v) Sugar does not dissolve in water.
- (vi) Oil mixes with water.
- (vii) Sand settles down in water.
- (viii) Vinegar dissolves in water.

Answer: (i)F, (ii)F, (iii)F, (iv)T, (v)F, (vi)F, (vii)T, (viii)T

Question 5. Given below are the names of some objects and materials:

**Water, basketball, orange, sugar, globe, apple, and earthen pitcher.
Group them as :**

- (a) Round shaped and other shaped**
- (b) Eatables and non-eatables.**

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Answer:

Round shaped	Other shaped	Eatable	Non-eatable
Basketball		Water	
Orange	Apple	Orange	Basketball
Globe	Water	Sugar	Globe
Earthen pitcher	Sugar	Apple	Earthen pitcher

Question 6. List all items known to you that float on water. Check and see if they will float on oil or kerosene.

Answer: Items that float on water include:

(i) Plastic ball, (ii) Balloon, (iii) Feather, (iv) Matchstick, (v) Wood, (vi) Thermocole, (vii) Cane, (viii) Boat, (ix) Hair

They also float on oil or kerosene.

Question 7. Find the odd one out from the following:

- (a) Chair, Bed, Table, Baby, Cupboard.
- (b) Rose, Jasmine, Boat, Marigold, Lotus.
- (c) Aluminium, Iron, Copper, Silver, Sand.
- (d) Sugar, Salt, Sand, Milk, Milk powder.

Answer: (a) Baby, (b) Boat, (c) Sand, (d) Sand