



SUMMATIVE ASSESMENT ASSIGNMENT I - 2020-2021

Student Name:

Subject: SCIENCE

Grade: VI

Date:

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

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**.

Q-4. 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.

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

1. Why do organisms need food? Give two reasons.
2. Tasty food is not always nutritious and nutritious food may not always be tasty to eat. Comment with examples.
3. Define ginning, spinning and weaving.
4. 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, fresh chapati.
5. Explain the properties of material in terms of visibility.
6. What is winnowing? Where is it used?

7. What is sieving? Where is it used?
8. Can we reverse the following changes? If yes, suggest the name of the method.
 - (a) Ice into water
 - (b) Curd into milk
 - (c) Candle into wax
9. A drawing sheet changes when you draw a picture on it. Can you reverse this change?

Q-7. Give reasons.

1. Why earthworms are known as “farmer’s friend”?
2. Why does it become more easy to open a metal cap of bottle by keeping it in hot water?
3. Why do we prefer to add ice in Lemonade after dissolving sugar?
4. Why should we avoid wastage of food?

Q-8. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences.

1. Do you find that all living beings need the same kind of food?
2. Explain the process of making yarn from fibre.
3. Explain the process of filtration along with a diagram.
4. Is it possible to separate sugar mixed with wheat flour? If yes, how will you do it?