પુ·ના International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT II- 2022-23	
Grade – VI	**Subject-SCIENCE**
Syllabus – CH-9,10,11,12,13,16	**FROM TEXTBOOK**

❖ **Multiple Choice Questions :-**

1. Which of the following is a biotic components
(a) Water (b) Air **(c) Decomposer** (d) Soil
2. Xerophytes are plants which are found in
(a) Deserts (b) Sea (c) Ponds (d) Marshes
3. Which of these adaptations is not shown by a camel for living in deserts?

(a) Has a hump on its back. (b) Passes scanty of urine.

(c)Perspires a lot (d)The sole of feet have sort of pads.

4. The place where a living organism live is called
(a) Habitat (b) Habit (c) House (d) Room
5. The movement of earth around the sun is an example of

(a)Circular motion **(b)Periodic motion**

(c) Oscillatory motion (d) Translatory motion

6. The standard unit of length in SI system is

(a)Yard (b)Foot **(c) Meter** (d) Centimeter

7. What device should a tailor use to measure the length of cloth?

(a) Measuring **(b) rod** (c)Measuring tape (d)ScaleString

8. One cm is equal to

(a)10 mm (b)1 km (c)1000 m (d) 1 m

9. Which one is a transparent object?
a. Stone **b. Reading glass** c. Wax paper d. Dense fog
10. Light is a form of
a. Energy b. Power c. Mass d. Length
11. Which of the following will not form circular shadow
a. A circular disk **b. Shoe box** c. Ice-cream cone d. A ball
12. Shadow is formed by
a. Transparent object b. Translucent object **c. Opaque object** d. All of these.
13. Combination of two or more cell in series is called

a. Dynamo b.Transistor **c.Battery** d.Insulator

14. Filament of electric bulb is made up of

a. **Tungsten** b.Iron c.Copper d.Aluminum

15.Which one is not a good conductor of electricity?

a. Copper b.Silver **c.Plastic** d.Graphite

16. Closed and continous path of electric current is called

a. Resistance **b. Circuit** c. Connector d. Insulator

17. Which of the following is not a magnetic substance?

a. Cobalt b. Nickel c. Iron **d. Silver**

18. Magnet was first discovered about 5000 years ago in the rocks of

a. Meghalaya b. Manipur **c. Magnesia** d. Munich

19. Magnetic strength of the magnet is

a. Concentrated in the centre of magnet b.Concentrated at one of the poles of the magnet

C. Concentrated at both the poles of the magnet d. Distributed uniformly throughout the magnet.

20. One of these is not a property of the magnet

a. Like poles repels and unlike poles attract

b. A magnetic compass is used by sailors to know the direction

c. Like poles attract and unlike poles repels

d. Alloy like alnico is used in making temporary magnet.

21. Which of the following is biodegradable?

a. Orange peels b. Aluminium foil c. Aluminium d. Plastic bottle

22. To reduce plastic waste we should

a. Burn it b. Bury in the earth c. Dump it in sea **d. Minimize its use**

23. Example of household garbage is

a. Crockery pieces b. Dal packets c. Vegetable peels **d. All of these.**

24. A person who separates articles into various categories and sell for recycling

a. Vegetable seller **b. Kabadiwala** c. Factory worker d. House-cleaner

❖ **Fill in the blanks.**

(1) Saline water, hot air and sand are **Abiotic** components of a habitat.
(2) The habitat of plants and animals that live in **Water** is called the aquatic habitat.
(3) **Adaptations** enable a plant or an animal to live in its surroundings.
(4) Plants and animals that live on land are said to live in **Terrestrial** habitats.

(5) The presence of specific features, which enable a plant or animal to live in a particular habitat, is called **adaptation**.
(6) The habitats of the plants or animals that live on land are called **terrestrial** habitat.
(7) The habitats of plants and animals that live in water are called **aquatic** habitat
(8) Soil, water and air are the **abiotic** factors of a habitat.
(9) Changes in our surrounding that make us responds to them are called **stimuli**.

(10) Motion of an object or a part of it around a fixed point is known as **circular** motion.

(11) A body repeating its motion after certain interval of time is in **periodic** motion.

(12) In rectilinear motion, object moves **along** a **straight** line.

(13) SI unit of length is **metre.**

(14) Transparent object do not caste any shadow.

(15) Shadows give us information about the **Shape** of the object.

(16) A device that is used to break an electric circuit is called **switch**.
(17) An electric cell has **two** terminals.

(18) When a bar magnet is broken; each of the broken part will have **two** pole/poles.
(19) In a bar magnet, magnetic attraction is **more** near its ends.

(20) The materials which are attracted towards a magnet are called **magnetic materials.**
(21) Paper is not a **magnetic** material.
(22) In olden days, sailors used to find direction by suspending a piece of **magnet**.
(23) A magnet always has **two** poles.

Question 2. Mark 'True' or 'False' for following statements:

(1) Electric current can flow through metals.[T]
(2) Instead of metal wires, a jute string can be used to make a circuit.[F]
(3) Electric current can pass through a sheet of thermocol.[F]

(4) A cylindrical magnet has only one pole. [F]
(5) Artificial magnets were discovered in Greece. [F]
(6) Similar poles of a magnet repel each other. [T]
(7) Maximum iron filings stick in the middle of a bar magnet when it is brought near them. [F]

(8) Bar magnets always point towards North-South direction.[T]
(9) A compass can be used to find East-West direction at any place.[F]
(10) Rubber is a magnetic material. [F]

❖ **Match the following**

1.

Column A	Column B
a. Octopus	i. Polar regions
b. Hydrilla	ii. Forest
c. Cactus	iii. Sea
d. Tiger	iv. Desert
e. Arctic fox	V. Ponds

(a) (iii); (b) (v); (c) (iv); (d) (ii); (e) (i)

2.

Column A	Column B
a. Length of a rod	i. Vernier calipers
b. Mass of an object	ii. Litre
c. Small thickness	iii. Kilogram
d. Area of surface is measured in	iv. Square metre
e. Amount of liquids is measured in	v. metre

(a) – (v), (b) – (iii), (c) – (i), (d) – (iv), (e) – (ii).

3.

Column A	Column B
a. Moon	i. Translucent
b. Sun	ii. Opaque
c. Brick	iii. Reflecting surface
d. Mirror	iv. Luminous
e. Tracing paper	v. Non-luminous

(a) – (v), (b) – (iv), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iii), (e) – (i).

4.

Column I	Column II
(a) Magnet attracts	(i) rests along a particular direction
(b) Magnet can be repelled	(ii) iron
(c) Magnet if suspended freely	(iii) by another magnet
(d) Poles of the magnet can be identified by	(iv) iron fillings

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

❖ **Short Question Answer**

1. Unscramble the given words below to get the correct word using the clues given against them.

(a) SATPADAOINT specific features or certain habits which enable a living being to live in its surroundings
(b) RETECOXNI Waste products are removed by this process
(c) LUMISIT All living things respond to these
(d) ROUCDPRENTOI Because of this we find organisms of the same kind

Ans. (a) ADAPTATIONS

(b) EXCRETION

(c) STIMULI

(d) REPRODUCTION

2. Using the following words, write the habitat of each animal given in Fig. 9.1 (a to d).
Grassland, Mountain, Desert, Pond, River

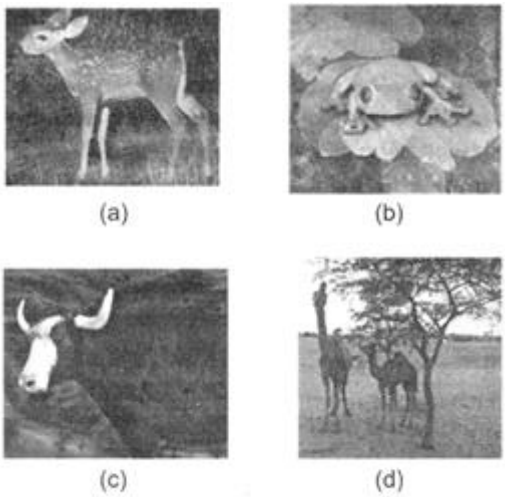


Fig. 9.1

Ans. (a) Grassland

(b) Rain forests

(c) Mountain

(d) Desert

3. Classify the following habitats into terrestrial and aquatic types.
Grassland, Pond, Ocean, Rice field

Ans. Terrestrial habitats - grassland, rice field.

Aquatic habitats - pond, ocean.

4. Why is reproduction important for organisms?

Ans. Reproduction is necessary for organisms because

a) it is the mode of producing offspring of their own kind

b) to maintain the continuity of species

c) carrrying hereditary characters to next generation.

5. Write the adaptation in aquatic plants due to which

(a) submerged leaves can bend in the flowing water.

(b) leaves can float on the surface of water.

Ans. (a) Leaves are narrow and ribbon like.

(b) Stems/stalks of leaves are long, hollow and light.

6. Mention one adaptation present in the following animals:

(a) In camels to keep their bodies away from the heat of sand.

(b) In frogs to enable them to swim.

(c) In dolphins and whales to breathe in air when they swim near the surface of water.

Ans. (a) Long legs and puffed feet

(b) Webbed feet

(c) Blow holes and under developed lungs

7. What is a habitat?
Answer: The surrounding where plants and animals live, survive and reproduce is called their habitat.

8.How are cactus adopted to survive in a desert??
Answer: Adaptation of cactus in desert:
(i) The Leaf is modified to spine to reduce transpiration.
(ii) Photosynthesis is carried by the stems.
(iii) The stem is covered by thick waxy layer that helps to retain water.
(iv) Cactus have roots that go very deep into the soil for absorbing water.

9. The height of a person is 1.65 m. express it into cm and mm.

Answer: 1.65 m = 1.65 X 100 cm = 165 cm. (1 m = 100 cm)

1.65 m = 165 cm = 165 X 10 mm = 1650 mm (1cm = 10 mm)

10. The distance between Radha's home and her school is 3250 m. express this distance into km.

Answer: 3250 m = 3250/1000 km = 3.250 km (1 m = 1/1000 km)

11. 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 33.1 cm. What is the length of the needle?

Answer: Length of needle = final reading - Initial reading = 33.1 cm – 3.0 cm = 30.1 cm.

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

Answer: Similarities: - Wheel of a bicycle and ceiling fan both shows circular motion.

Differences: - Cycle moves in rectilinear motion but ceiling fan does not move in rectilinear motion.

13. 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: Elastic tap will not give accurate measurement because it stretches in length and reduces in size when not stretched. While telling the measurement taken with an elastic tape. We have to tell whether the tape was stretched and by how much. This is very difficult.

14. Give two examples of periodic motion.

Answer: Example of periodic motion-
(i)Pendulum
(ii)Child on the swing.

15. Observe the picture given in Fig. 11.6. A sheet of some material is placed at position 'P', still the patch of light is obtained on the screen. What is the type of material of this sheet?

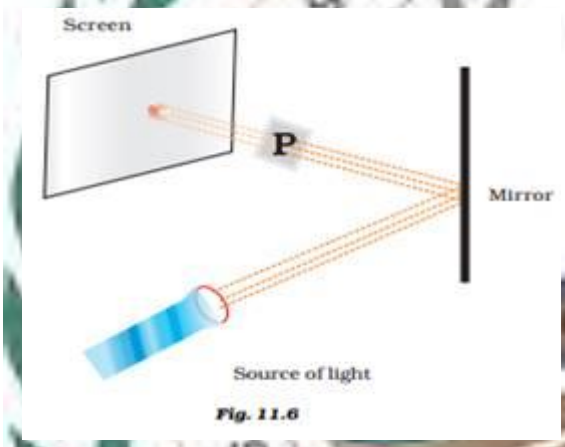


Fig. 11.6

Ans. A sheet of transparent material must have been placed at position P due to which the light from the torch got reflected from mirror and the patch of the light could be obtained on the screen.

16. Three torches A, B and C shown in Fig. 11.7 are switched on one by one. The light from which of the torches will not form a shadow of the ball on the scree

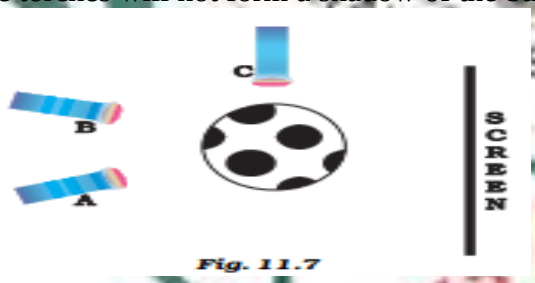


Fig. 11.7

Ans. The torch at position C could not form an image of the ball on screen because to get an image on the source of light falling on the object must be opposite to the screen.

17. Look at the figure given in Fig. 11.8.

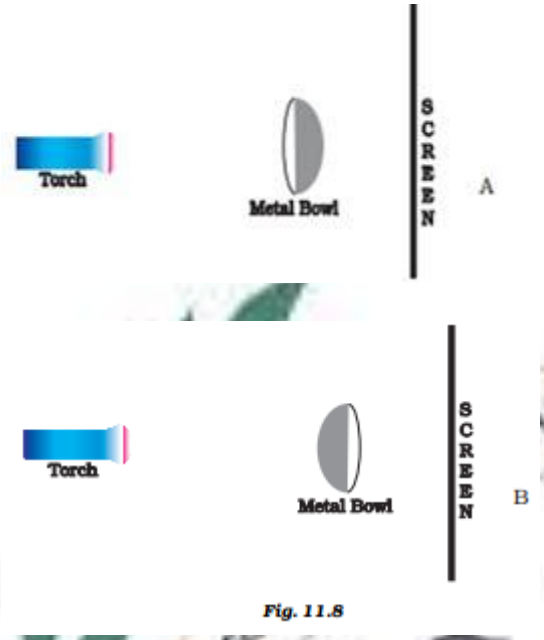


Fig. 11.8

Will there be any difference in the shadow formed on the screen in A and B.

Ans. No, there would not be any difference between the images formed in case A and case B as the object is same.

18. You are given a transparent glass sheet. Suggest any two ways to make it translucent without breaking it.

Ans. A transparent material can be made translucent by using following steps:

(i) Applying oil, grease, and butter on the surface of the transparent glass.

(ii) Pasting butter paper on the surface of the transparent glass.

(iii) Rubbing the surface of the transparent glass by any rough material.

19. A torch is placed at two different positions A and B, one by one, as shown in Fig. 11.9.

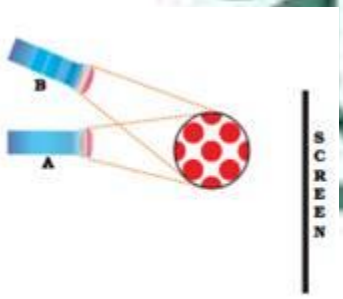


Fig. 11.9

The shape of the shadow obtained in two positions is shown in Fig. 11.10.

Fig. 11.10

Match the position of the torch and shape of the shadow of the ball.

Ans. A → a

B → b

If the angle of incident light is smaller, the shadow is longer. On the other hand, if the angle of incident light is bigger, the shadow is smaller. This explains, why our shadows are longer in the morning and evening and smaller in the noon.

20. A student covered a torch with red cellophane sheet to obtain red light. Using the red light, she obtains a shadow of an opaque object. She repeats this activity with green and blue light. Will the colour of the light affect the shadow? Explain.

Ans. Changing the colour of light will not affect the shadow. This is due to the fact that shadow is a dark patch formed when the path of light is obstructed by an object which inhibits the light from reaching in the shadow region.

21. Is air around us always transparent? Discuss.

Ans. Normally air around us is transparent but due to the occurrence of thick smoke, fog, or thick clouds, etc. the air does not remain transparent any more.

22. In which of the following circuits A, B and C given in Fig. 12.4, the cell will be used up very rapidly?

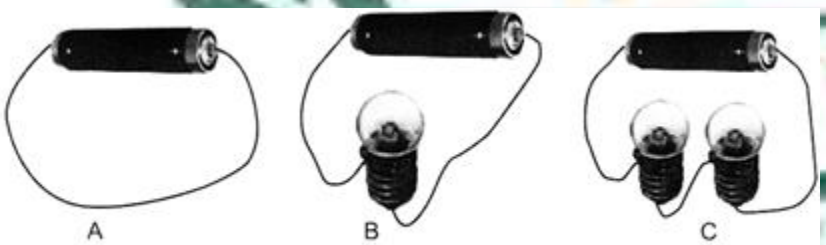


Fig. 12.4

Ans. In arrangement A, the cell will be used up very rapidly.

23. Fig. 12.5 shows a bulb with its different parts marked as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Which of them label the terminals of the bulb?

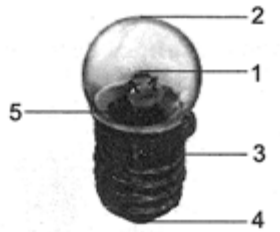


Fig. 12.5

Ans. Labels 3 and 4 mark the terminals of the bulb.

Question 24. Why should an electrician use rubber gloves while repairing an electric switch at your home?
Answer: The rubber gloves are insulators. This saves the electrician form getting an electric shock. That is why an electrician uses rubber gloves, while repairing an electric switch.

Question 25. The handles of the tools like screwdrivers and pliers used by electrician for repair work usually have plastic or rubber covers on them. Can you explain why?
Answer: Plastic and rubber, both is bad conductor of electricity. Hence they protect against electric shock.

26. How would you test whether 'tea dust' is adulterated with iron powder or not.

Ans. This can be detected using a magnet. Iron being magnetic material will get attracted to the magnet and hence will prove the adulteration of the tea dust.

27. Boojho dipped a bar magnet in a heap of iron filings and pulled it out. He found that iron filings got stuck to the magnet as shown in Fig. 13.4.


Fig. 13.4

(i) Which regions of the magnet have more iron filings sticking to it?

(ii) What are these regions called?

Ans. (i) Both the ends of the magnet has more iron fillings attached to it.
(ii) These regions are called poles of the magnet.

Question 28. Write any two properties of a magnet.
Answer: Properties of magnet:
(a) Attracts object made of iron, nickel or cobalt.
(b) freely suspended magnet always directs north-south direction.

Question 29. Where are poles of a bar magnet located?
Answer: Poles of a bar magnet located at its two ends.

Question 30. A bar magnet has no markings to indicate its poles. How would you find out near which end is its north pole located?

Answer: To locate its north pole, we would do the following steps:

(i) A bar is taken and suspended freely from the middle with the help of thread.
(ii) Allow the magnet to comes into rest.
(iii) The North pole of the magnet will face the north direction and South pole will face the south direction.
(iv) Mark the north pole of the magnet with the marker.

Question 31. You are given an iron strip. How will you make it into a magnet?

Answer: Steps to make an iron strip into bar magnet:

(i) A flat strip of iron is taken.
(ii) On the iron strip, a bar magnet is placed and rubbed against it horizontally only in one direction.
(iii) When you reached the end of the strip, lift the magnet and again start rubbing from the initial position.
(iv) This process is repeated more than 4050 times.
(v) After this, the iron strip will attained the property of magnet.

Question 32. Read the items mentioned in Columns I and II and fill in the related process in the Column III

Column I	Column II	Column III
(a) Organic waste	Earthworms	(i) ……
(b) Garbage	Dig pit and fill with garbage	(ii) ……
(c) Old newspaper	Paper bags	(iii) ……

Ans. (i) vermicomposting

(ii) garbage disposal/landfill

(iii) recycle

33. Correct the definitions of certain terms given below by changing only one word.

(i) Compost: Substances converted into manure for use in industries.
(ii) Landfill: Garbage buried under water in an area.
(iii) Recycling: Reuse of unused material in the same or another form.

Ans. (i) change industries by fields or agricultural fields
(ii) change water and write soil
(iii) change unused by used

34. Provide the suitable term that expresses the meaning of each of the following statements.

(a) Greeting cards made from newspaper.
(b) Contents of the waste bins.
(c) Worms converting certain kinds of waste into manure.
(d) An area where a lot of garbage is collected, spread out and covered with soil.

Ans. (a) Recycling
(b) Garbage
(c) Vermicomposting
(d) Landfill

35. To what use can you put the following kinds of garbage and how?

(i) rotting smelly garbage
(ii) dry leaves collected in a garbage
(iii) old newspapers

Ans. (i) Convert into compost.
(ii) Use as manure.
(iii) Recycle them and make paper bags or Papier-mâché for handicrafts.

36. Paheli was writing a letter to her friend. She crumpled and threw the first draft of her letter on the floor as it had become untidy. Similarly, she crumpled and threw 6 more papers on the ground. In the end, she picked them up and put them in a polythene bag and threw it on the road outside her house. Do you think Paheli's action were responsible? What would you have done if you were in her place?

Ans. She can use the paper for doing rough work or convert it into paper pulp for making many handicraft items.

37.(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?

Answer: (a) Papers without having plastic coating on it can be recycled.

(b) The recycled is slightly yellowish in color than the new sheet of paper. Recycled paper is also rough and of low quality than new sheet of paper.

38.(a) Collect different kinds of packaging material. What was the purpose of 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)

Paper packet	light food items.
Card board	Crockery
Plastic covers	clothes, dresses.
Glass covers	show pieces.
Wooden boxes	delicate items.

(b) If people started carrying their own carry bags for buying groceries and vegetables and fruits then there will be no need for packing those materials by using plastics and thus the packaging could have been reduced.

(c) Packaging increase the amount of garbage as the it is quite useless ones the product is delivered or been utilised. These useless packaging materials are thrown away and just add loads to the garbage. Many packaging materials can't even be reused. Some of them are made of plastics and thus a nonbiodegradable item which add hazards to the environment.

39. Do you think it is a better to use compost instead of chemical fertilizers? Why?

Answer: Yes, i think it is better to use compost instead of chemical fertilisers because:

(i) It is environment friendly and add natural fertility to the soil.
(ii) It doesn't have adverse effect on nature and creates no pollution.
(iii) The food items grown are also healthy and do not contains any chemicals.
(iv) It is cheaper than the chemical fertiliser.
(v) Soil will never loss its fertility if we use compost.

❖ Long Questions Answers:-

1. Like many animals although a car also moves it is not considered as a living organism. Give 2-3 reasons.

Ans. Both living organisms and car move but the difference is that living organisms move on their own as they have life. But car is a non living thing which is operated by an individual. It requires fossil fuel to move . Another reason that proves that car is not a living thing is the absence of life processes like respiration, reproduction, excretion, ingestion, growth etc which are the characteristics of living things.

2.What are the adaptive features of a lion that helps it in hunting?

Ans. Adaptations of lion which helps it to easily catch its prey are as follows:

(a) The colour of its body and mane is brown which helps it to hide amongst bushes and open area thereby avoid detection by its prey.

(b) Eyes placed in front allow it to know the exact location and movements of its prey.

(c) Powerful paws and long claws enable it to catch and kill the prey.

(d) Its active approach to catch its prey through neck and inserting its front canine teeth on it.

3. A football match is being played at night in a stadium with flood lights ON. You can see the shadow of a football kept at the ground but cannot see its shadow when it is kicked high in the air. Explain.

Ans. We can see the shadow of football lying on the ground because the ground act as a screen or it. But when the football is kicked high, the ground which is acting as a screen gets away from the football hence no shadow of the football will be formed on the ground.

4. A student had a ball, a screen and a torch in working condition. He tried to form a shadow of the ball on the screen by placing them at different positions. Sometimes the shadow was not obtained. Explain.

Ans. (i) May be the screen where the image will be formed is away from the ball.

(ii) The beam of light from the torch is falling parallel to the screen on the ball.

(iii) May be the torch is kept away from the ball.

5. A sheet of plywood, a piece of muslin cloth and that of a transparent glass, all of the same size and shape were placed at A one by one in the arrangement shown in Fig. 11.12. Will the shadow be formed in each case. If yes, how will the shadow on the screen be different in each case? Give reasons for your answer.

Fig. 11.12

Ans. The sheet of plywood is an opaque object and will form a dark patched shadow on the screen because it completely obstructs the path of light.

Whereas the piece of muslin cloth ias a translucent object and will form a lighter shadow because it allows light to pass through it partially.

The transparent glass will allow the ray of light to pass through it and hence does not form any shadow.

6. Four children measure the length of a table which was about 2 m. Each of them used different ways to measure it.

(i) Sam measured it with a half metre long thread.

(ii) Gurmeet measured it with a 15-cm scale from her geometry box.

(iii) Reena measured it using her hand span.

(iv) Salim measured it using a 5-m long measuring tape.

7. Three students measured the length of a corridor and reported their measurements. The values of their measurements were different. What could be the reason for difference in their measurements? (Mention any three)

Ans. Difference in their measurements could be due to following reasons:

i. They may have used different measuring devices.

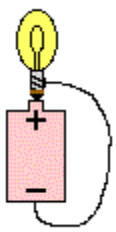
ii. The device used by three of them may have different least measurable length.

iii. It is possible that the end of the corridor may not be accessible to measure.

iv. The devices used for measuring may be faulty or not properly standardized.

8. Boojho has a cell and a single piece of connecting wire. Without cutting the wire in two, will he be able to make the bulb glow? Explain with the help of a circuit diagram.

Ans.As shown in the diagram, the base of the light bulb connects to the positive terminal of the cell and the wire extends from the ribbed sides of the light bulb down to the negative terminal of the cell. A complete conducting loop is made with the light bulb being part of the loop. A circuit exists and charge flows along the complete conducting path and the bulb start lighting .



9. Fig. 12.10 A and B, show a bulb connected to a cell in two different ways.

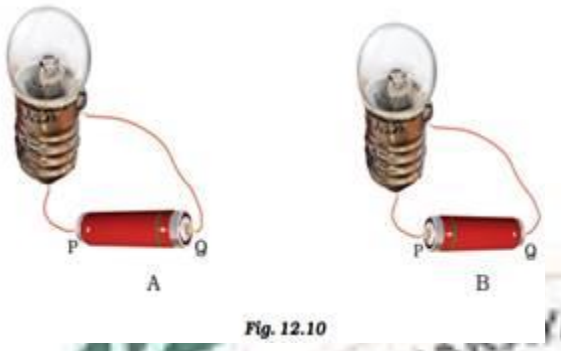


Fig. 12.10

(i) What will be the direction of the current through the bulb in both the cases.
(Q to P or P to Q)

(ii) Will the bulb glow in both the cases?
(iii) Does the brightness of the glowing bulb depend on the direction of current through it?

Ans. (i) In case of Fig. 1 current flowing will be from Q to P. whereas in case of Fig 2 current flowing will be from P to Q , as current always flow from positive to the negative terminal of the electric cell.

(ii) Yes , because circuit is completed in both the cases.

(iii) No.

10. A bar magnet is cut into two pieces A and B, from the middle, as shown in Fig. 13.8.

Fig. 13.8

Will the two pieces act as individual magnets? Mark the poles of these two pieces. Suggest an activity to verify your answer.

Ans. Yes,The two pieces behave as seperate magnets.

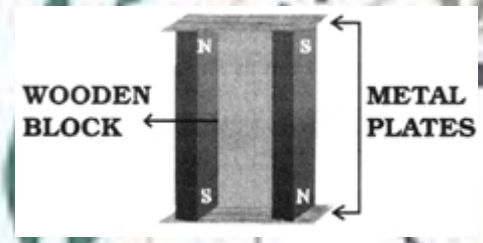
Fig. 13.8

This can be proved by doing the test for repulsion. If we bring the north pole of the left magnet towards the red end of the right magnet then they will repel. Which proves that the red end of the right magnet is north pole and hence getting repelled by the north pole of another magnet. Therefore, the two pieces act as individual magnets.

11. Suggest an arrangement to store a U-shaped magnet. How is this different from storing a pair of bar magnets?

Ans. U shaped magnet (similar to a horse shoe) is stored by placing a metal plate across the two poles of the U-shaped magnet so that the magnetic field remains within the magnet.

Bar magnet is stored by placing two metal plates and one wooden block as per the following figure. The wooden block will prevent the interaction between the bar magnets.



12. Write 3 sentences on what comes to your mind when you chance to see the following.

(a) A rag picker.
(b) A cow eating a polythene bag.
(c) Foul odour emanating from garbage at the entrance of your house.

Ans. (a) He must be very poor and facing poverty hence needs to remove the garbage generated by others. This job is quite risky for him because he is getting exposed to harmful substances and most likely to infect by many diseases caused by germs and harmfull microorganisms.

(b) Plastic is non-biodegradable and hence very harmful for animals. If cow ingest a plastic it will chock their digestive system which lead to slow and painfull death.

(c) Large quantity of garbage is generated which start rotting and cause air pollution . it will soon removed from enterance of the home and disposed careully .

13. Beautiful hand crafted articles like boxes and toys are made of paper pulp in our country. Can you explain how paper pulp which is made from paper can be used to make hard boxes and other articles?
Ans. The paper pulp can be solidified by using plaster of Paris or a layer of clay over the layer of paper pulp. The structure of paper pulp can also be covered by a layer of cement to solidify it.This is also known as papier-mâché ,its a paste of paper pulp and clay to form toys and boxes.

14. Recently, a ban on plastic bags has been imposed in many places? Is the ban justified? Give reasons in three sentences.

Ans. I strongly believe plastic bags must be banned as,

They are often used to fill garbage in them and are thrown away in the open. It proves fatal for the stray animals which consume this.

Plastic bags thrown carelessly end up in the drains and finally choking them.

They give out harmful gases on heating or burning which causes respiratory problems and also result in air pollution. Therefore, it must be banned. Instead of using plastic bags, people can use cotton, paper or jute bags.

15. Why should we not burn plastic items?
Ans. Burning of plastic releases harmful gases into the atmosphere leading to air pollution and causing diseases. The burning process is not that easy and the burnt particles may be eaten up by the animals which may choke their system and cause their death. The burnt particles are toxic and may lead to soil pollution.

16. What happens when

(a) Cooking medium is made to flow down a drain.
(b) Insecticides, motor oil, paints are poured down the drain.
(c) Tea leaves, cotton swabs and old soft toys are thrown into the drain.

Ans. (a) It clogs the pores in the soil and leads to blockage of pipes.

(b) Kill useful microbes required to purify water.

(c) Choke the drains.

17. Answer the following questions in one or two words or sentences:

(a) Why should we prefer to use paper bags rather than polythene bags?
(b) Who, out of the following should properly dispose of the garbage - father, mother, elder brother, younger sister?
(c) Which one out of beetles, roundworm and earthworm are used for vermicomposting and why?

Ans. (a) Paper can be recycled and reused while polythene bags are non-biodegradable.

(b) Every member should do it.

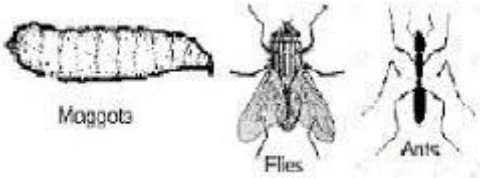
(c) Earthworms. They convert waste from plants and animals or their product into compostand therefore known as farmers friend.

18. 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) No, garbage disposal is not only the responsibility of the government. It is sole responsibility of both government and the people.People should not litter at public places. They



should also take care for the effective disposal of the waste produced at home, schools, hospitals etc.

(b) Yes, it is possible to reduce the problems relating to disposal of garbage by taking following measures:

People should concern about generating less waste products and creating awareness among them.

Each and every product should be used efficiently.

Biodegradable and nonbiodegradable wastes should be separated.

Waste products or garbage must be recycled and setting up centre for the treatment of them.