



INDIAN SCHOOL SAHAM

Academic Year (2023–24)

SCIENCE

Name of the Student:

Class: VI Div: A

Date: __/02/2024

Revision Worksheet

Ch:5,7,9,12,13,15

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I. Fill in the blanks with the correct words

1. The process of separation of tea leaves by strainer is called _____.
2. The process of conversion of water into vapour is called _____.
3. _____ is added to the muddy water to make the mud heavy and settle down.
4. Common salt is obtained from sea water by _____.
5. Small pieces of stones can be removed from rice by _____.
6. The part of a leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called _____.
7. A thick vein in the middle of the leaf is called _____.
8. The method of separating seeds of paddy from its stalk is called _____.
9. Name the part of plant which helps in holding the plant in the soil, _____.
10. Where does the photosynthesis take place in plants?
11. The design made by veins in a leaf is called _____.
12. The coloured big leaf like structures present in flower are called _____.
13. _____ is the male part of the flower.
14. The shape and size of all leaves are _____.
15. _____ is the lowermost part of pistil.
16. Unwanted plants that grow in lawns or fields are called _____.
17. The process of formation of food by the leaves is called _____.
18. _____ is the structural and functional unit of all living things.
19. The process by which plants and animals produce their own kind is called _____.
20. Changes in our surroundings that make us respond to them are called _____.
21. A device which break the circuit is called _____.
22. The direction of current in a conduction wire is _____.
23. Gas filled inside the bulb is _____.
24. Handle of electrician's screwdriver is made of _____.
25. Our body is a _____ of electricity.
26. Continuous flow of electricity is known as _____.
27. A magnet always has _____ poles.
28. The colour of starch when treated with iodine solution becomes _____.
29. Salt is obtained from seawater by the process of _____.
30. What is the percentage of oxygen in air?
31. Burning can occur only in the presence of _____.

32. Which common instrument would you use to know the direction in which the air is moving at that place?
33. The female part of the flower is _____.
34. Name the place where natural magnet was found?
35. The device which is used to test whether a material is conductor or insulator is called _____.
36. _____ is a natural magnet.
37. Which gas of the atmosphere is used in the soft drinks bottles?
38. The gas formed during cellular respiration is _____.
39. _____ is colourless and transparent.
40. In olden days, sailors used to find direction by suspending a piece of _____.
41. The strength of magnet is maximum at _____.
42. _____ is the component of the air which strongly helps burning but it itself does not burn.
43. Like poles of two magnets always _____
44. The food containing plant fibres are known as _____
45. Cream is separated from milk by _____.

II. These are Assertion- Reasoning based questions. These consists of two statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R) . Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false and R is true.

1. **Assertion (A)**- The lines of the leaf are called petiole
Reason (R)- A thick vein in the middle of the leaf is called midrib.
2. **Assertion (A)**- The organs by which dolphins and whales breathe are called blow holes.
Reason (R)- Aquatic animals have gills.
3. **Assertion (A)**- The process by which a magnet loses its magnetism is called demagnetisation.
Reason (R)- The soft iron pieces are used to avoid demagnetisation.
4. **Assertion (A)**- The end of magnets are called poles
Reason (R)- like poles repel each other.
5. **Assertion (A)**- A circuit where there is no gap between two terminals are called a closed circuit.
Reason (R)- copper wire and pencil lead are conductors.
