

VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET-1

Sorting Materials into Groups

I Fill in the blanks:

1. Materials that have lustre are usually called as _____.
2. Three examples of metals are _____, _____ & _____.
3. The gas which can dissolve in water is _____.
4. Materials are grouped together on the basis of _____ and _____ in their properties.
5. Some metals lose their shine and often look dull because of the action of _____ and _____ on them.
6. Based upon transparency, materials can be grouped as _____, _____ and _____.
7. A substance which is used in making different objects is called _____.
8. The materials which occur in nature are called _____ materials.
9. . The materials made by man are called _____ materials.
10. The materials which have natural shine on their surface are called _____.
11. The substances which dissolve in water are called _____ substances and which do not dissolve in water are called _____ substances.
12. _____ is called the universal solvent.
13. The liquids which dissolve in water are called _____ liquids and which do not dissolve in water are called _____ liquids.

II Name the following:

1. Two liquids soluble in water
2. Two liquids insoluble in water
3. Two transparent objects
4. Two translucent objects
5. Two opaque objects
6. Two solids soluble in water
7. A liquid metal _____
8. Two miscible liquids _____
9. Two immiscible liquids _____
10. Two soluble substances in water _____
11. Two insoluble substances in water _____
12. Two substances that float on the surface of water _____
13. Two substances that sink in water _____
14. All gases are non lustrous. _____
15. Iodine crystals have luster. _____
16. All gases are opaque materials. _____
17. Butter paper, oiled paper etc are transparent materials. _____

III Write true or false :

1. Stones and nails float on water.
2. Cotton is soft while iron is hard.
3. We choose a material to make an object depending on its properties and the purpose for usage.

IV Define the following:

1. Transparent materials
2. Translucent materials
3. Opaque materials

V Distinguish between

1. soluble and insoluble substances.
2. Hard / soft

VI Answer the following questions:

1. Why do we need to group materials?
2. Name any four properties that can be used for sorting materials.

V) Define :

1. Transparent
2. Opaque
3. Translucent

VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET-2

Movements in Animals

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. In Shark, skeleton is made up of _____.
2. Snails move with the help of a _____.
3. The _____ in the earthworm helps to get a good grip on the ground.
4. _____ joint allows movement in all directions.
5. Elbow joint is an example of _____ joint.
6. The bones are moved by alternate _____ and of _____ of two sets of muscles.
7. Snails move with the help of muscular _____.
8. Fish swim by forming _____ alternately on two sides of the body.
9. The body and legs of cockroaches have hard coverings forming on outer _____.
10. Snakes _____ on the ground by looping sideways.

II. Write True or False :

1. Muscles and bones are attached by means of ligaments. _____
2. Mammals like tiger and elephant, use their hind limb and fore limb for locomotion. _____
3. Snakes move in a straight line. _____
4. When a muscle contracts, it get short and fatter. _____
5. The finger bones do not have joints. _____

III. Name the following :

1. Name the skull bone which are moveable.
2. Name the joint found in neck.
3. Name the shape of the body found in fish.
4. Name the joint present in between adjacent vertebrate in the backbone.

IV. Choose the correct answer :

1. There are (22 / 24) joints in our body.
2. (Hinge joint / Pivot joint) allows rotation.
3. Cockroach has (2 / 3) pair of legs.
4. In snails, a hard shell from the rigid (endoskeleton / exoskeleton).

II Distinguish between the following :

1. Ball , socket joint and Hinge joint.
2. Bone and Cartilage.

III Define

1. Skeleton
2. Ribcage
3. Joint

IV Answer the following questions :

1. Name the different types of joints in our body.
2. Write the adaptation of a bird.

VI – SCIENCE WORKSHEET-3

Magnets

I Fill in the blanks :

1. _____ is the surest test of magnetism.
2. A material which attracts pieces of iron or steel is called _____.
3. _____ is the world's first magnet.
4. Electronics devices get damaged by _____.
5. The substances which are strongly attracted by a magnet are called _____ substances.
6. The two main important properties of a magnet are its _____ property and its _____ property.
7. A freely suspended _____ always points in the north-south direction.
8. Similar poles of two magnets always _____ each other.
9. Bar magnet is an example of _____ magnet.
10. A magnetic _____ is used for finding geographic direction.

II Write True of False :-

1. Alnico is a alloy of iron made of nickel and carbon .
2. A freely floating magnet always points in North – South direction.
3. Aluminium is an example for magnetic substances.
4. Pieces of iron keeping on both ends of magnet are called magnetic keepers.
5. Magnetic attraction is maximum at the poles of a magnet.
6. Bar magnet is more powerful than natural magnet.
7. Magnetic poles always exist in pairs.
8. Magnetic attraction is maximum in the middle of a bar magnet.
9. Magnetic Compass is used for finding magnetic directions.
10. Small pieces of wood are attracted by a strong magnet.
11. A magnet can separate iron nails from a mixture of iron filings and iron nails.

III Name the following :-

1. Name the substances from which artificial magnets are made.
2. Name two poles of a magnet.
3. Name the method to magnetize a piece of iron.

IV Define :-

- (1) Magnetic compass

V Distinguish between:

- (1) Magnetic & non magnetic substances
- (2) Natural & artificial magnet.

VIII Classify the given materials as magnetic or non-magnetic :

A shaving blade, a plastic ruler, a steel cupboard, a brass button,
a piece of chalk, a plastic mug, a blade of knife, water, wooden stick,
copper wire, iron nail, sewing needle, paper clip, eraser, safety pin, cork,
spoon, rubber band, tooth brush.
