

PON VIDYASHRAM GROUP OF SCHOOL

CLASS – VI

SUB – SCIENCE

I. Answer in one word or sentences:

1. Give 3 examples for each.
 - a) Parallel venation
 - b) Complete Flower
 - c) Reticulate venation
 - d) Incomplete Flower
2. Give two examples for each.
 - a) Stems modified to store water
 - b) Stems modified for protection.
3. What are tendrils ?
4. What is a complete flower? Give example.
5. Name the male and female parts of a flower.
6. What is the stalk of the leaf called?
7. What is the stalk of the flower called?
8. Write the functions of sepals.
9. Which whorl of the flower has petals?

II. Answer the following :

1. Is the number of sepals always same as the number of petals in flowers?
2. What is seen in a transverse or longitudinal section of an ovary?
3. Draw the structure of a flower and label it.
4. Draw a labeled diagram of a simple leaf. Write the functions of veins in leaf.
5. Following are the modified parts of plants. Name them and write one function of each part.
 - a) Onion
 - b) Potato
 - c) Raddish
6. Complete the analogy:
 - a) Outermost whorl of flower: _____ : Innermost whorl of flower: Gynoecium.
 - b) Removal of excess water: _____ :: Food preparation: Photosynthesis.
 - c) Parallel venation: Banana:: _____ : Bean.

CHANGES AROUND US

I. Answer in one word or sentences:

1. What happens when water is poured over heated metal rim?
2. What is meant by undesirable change?
3. What is Pasteurisation?
4. Mention two ways to prevent food from spoilage.
5. Can the change of milk to paneer be reversed?
6. Is burning of fuel a physical change.
7. What is sublimation?

II. Answer the following:

1. Can the same change be desirable at one time and undesirable at another? Explain using rain as an example.
2. How is milk preserved from spoiling by harmful bacteria?
3. Classify the following into different types of changes . Solar eclipse, germination of seed, water cycle, food chain, use of petrol by vehicles, formation of clouds.
4. Why does a blacksmith heat the metal rim to fix it on a cart wheel?
5. Crystallisation of a substance is a physical or chemical change? Explain.
6. Are all physical changes reversible? Justify the statement.
7. A potter makes pots with clay. He bakes these pots in an oven. Is this change reversible or irreversible?
8. Why do water pipes burst when the water running through them freezes in winter?
9. A bag of cement lying in the open gets wet due to rain during the night. The next day, the sun shines brightly. Do you think the changes, which have occurred in the cement, could be reversed.

Light

I. Answer in one word or sentences:

1. What will happen to the size of shadow.
 - a) When opaque object comes closer to source of light.
 - b) When opaque object moves away from the source.
2. Define umbra and penumbra.
3. A shadow is always dark. Give reason.
4. A shadow is always formed in the direction opposite to the side of source of light. Give reason.
5. The moon is a non -luminous object, Even then, how do we get the moon light?
6. What kind of an images is formed in a pin hole camera?
7. Name any two sources of light. Give example.
8. Why moon is called an illuminating object?
9. Write any two properties of light.

II. Answer in detail:

1. Differentiate between image and shadow.
2.
 - a) What are the essential conditions for the formation of shadow?
 - b) Define a shadow.
3. Explain the construction and working of pin camera with a diagram?
4. How are we able to see the things around us?