



The City School
North Nazimabad Boys Campus
Reinforcement Worksheet (2019-20)
Science
Class 6

Name: _____ Date: _____ Section: _____

Q) Answer the following questions.

a) How do the plants get their food and energy?

b) What does it need in order to grow?

c) What does it need to make food?

d) From where the energy for the process is coming?

e) Do all plants do photosynthesis?

f) What does photosynthesis mean?

l) Where does the sugar go after being made?

j) What are the storage organs of plant?



k) How does the prepared food store in storage organs of plants?

Q) Answer the following questions.

i) How do plants get nutrients from soil?

ii) How do plants get nutrients from water?

iii) How do plants get nutrients from air?

iv) What is a habitat?

v) What basic need must a habitat provide?

vi) What happens if organisms' needs are not met?

vii) How do animals get shelter from plants?

viii) How do animals get food?



ix) How do animals get oxygen to breath?

x) Name some animals that live are active at night?

xi) Which structural feature should such animals possess to survive in dark?

Q) Answer the following questions.

i) Why do bats have small eyes, although they are nocturnal animals?

ii) What is the habitat of fish ?

iii) Which organs help it to swim?

iv) Which organs help it to breathe?

v) Where do you see cactus plants?

vi) What is their habitat?

vii) What type of organisms live in such habitats?



viii) Can you trace how the living things get food and energy?

ix) What is the source of energy in food chains?

x) Why should a food chain always start from a plant?

xi) What is another name for plants?

xii) What is the source of energy in this universe?

Q) Answer the following questions.

i) Why are producers at the start of food chain?

ii) What are consumers?

iii) How do humans fit in the food chain?

iv) Where does the energy come from in the ecosystem?

v) Who trap this energy?

vi) What happens to the organisms when they die?

vii) What does the arrow in food chain represent?



viii) What is meant by a soluble material?

ix) What is meant by an insoluble material?

x) What changes take place when an egg is fried or boiled? Are these changes reversible?

xi) What changes take place when bread is toasted? Are these changes reversible?

xii) What changes take place when chocolate is melted or cooled?

xiii) Do these changes require heat or release heat?

Q) Fill the given tables.

Materials	Appearance before heating	Reversible / Irreversible?	Appearance after cooling	Reversible / irreversible?
chocolate				
butter				
bread				
ice				
sugar				
wax				



Substances to be mixed	Changes (if any)	Reversible / Irreversible?
Sand and water		
Egg shells and vinegar		
Baking powder and water		
Baking powder and vinegar		

Are new materials formed when each pair of materials are mixed?

Can you get back the original material in combination 2 and 4?

Q) Answer the following questions.

i) Which energy is given off as the candle is burning?

ii) Will it regain its original size when put off?

iii) Is it a reversible change?

iv) What are the products formed when something is burnt?

Reversible and Irreversible changes

Materials	Appearance before burning	Reversible / Irreversible? How?	Appearance after burning	Reversible / irreversible? How?
paper				
wax				
plastic				
wood				



Q) Answer the following questions.



i) Have you seen such symbols on petrol stations and oil tankers?

ii) What do such symbols indicate?

iii) Why are these symbols present on petrol stations?

iv) What are flammable substances?

v) Name two flammable substances?

vi) Why is smoking banned on petrol pumps?

vii) Name different forms of energy?

viii) Which energy enables us to see?

ix) What is the difference between artificial and man-made?

x) What is the word that describes an object which gives light?



Q) Answer the following questions.

i) How does the light travel?

ii) What would happen if I were to put a mirror in front of a light?

iii) Where would the light go?

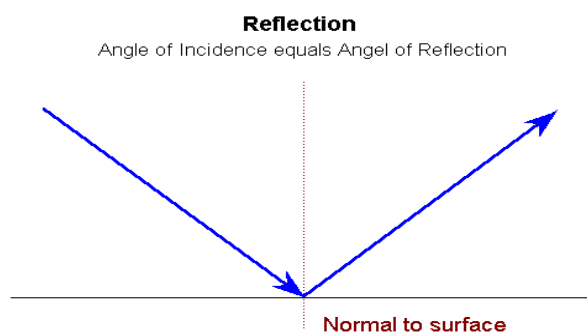
iv) What is it called when light bounces off an object and changes direction?

v) What is incident ray?

vi) What is reflected ray?

vii) What are the angle of incidence and angle of reflection?

Q) Label the diagram below using the following terms: reflected ray, angle of reflection, angle of incidence, incident ray, normal line, reflecting surface



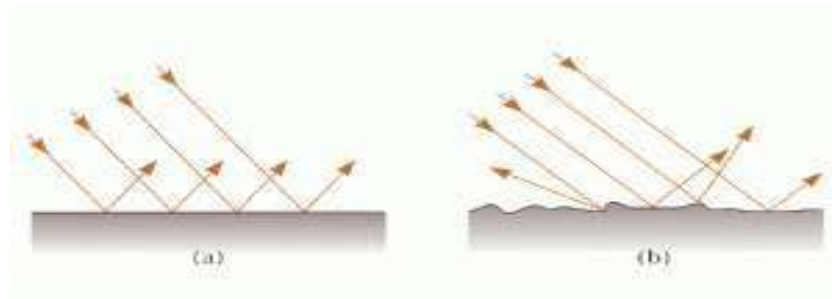
Measure the angle of incidence with your protractor and record. _____

Measure the angle of reflection with your protractor and record. _____

Compare the sizes of the angles of incidence and reflection. Explain how they relate to each other.



Q) See the diagram and answer the following questions.



- i) What is the difference in both types of picture?
-
- ii) In which picture angle of incidence is equal to angle of reflection?
-
- iii) Does reflection only happen on surfaces like mirror?
-
- iv) Can rough surfaces reflect light?
-

Match each word to a definition.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 transparent | B light can pass through |
| 2 opaque | E blocks light, creates a shadow |
| 3 translucent | A light passes through but it is scattered so you cannot see clear images through it |
| 4 absorbs | F 'soaks up' light |
| 5 emits | C gives out light |
| 6 reflects | D light bounces off |

Q) Answer the following questions.



i) Why do shadows form?

ii) How does light travel?

iii) Can all objects form shadows?

INVESTIGATING FORMATION OF SHADOWS

Materials	Prediction	Light Shadow / no shadow	Transparent / Dark shadow / Opaque	Translucent
Tissue				
Book				
Butter paper				
Cupboard				

Conclusion: _____



LIGHT AND SHADOWS:

Q) Choose the correct option:

1. What is true about shadows and images?

- (a) Shadows are always black in colour.
(b) Shadows are formed because light travels in straight line.
(c) Images shows the colour of the objects (d) All the above

2. When an object moves closer to a light source, its shadow;

- (a) Gets smaller (b) Gets bigger (c) Changes shape (d) Stays the same

3. When the sun is behind you, the shadow is

- (a) Behind you (b) In front of you (c) At the side of you (d) Not there

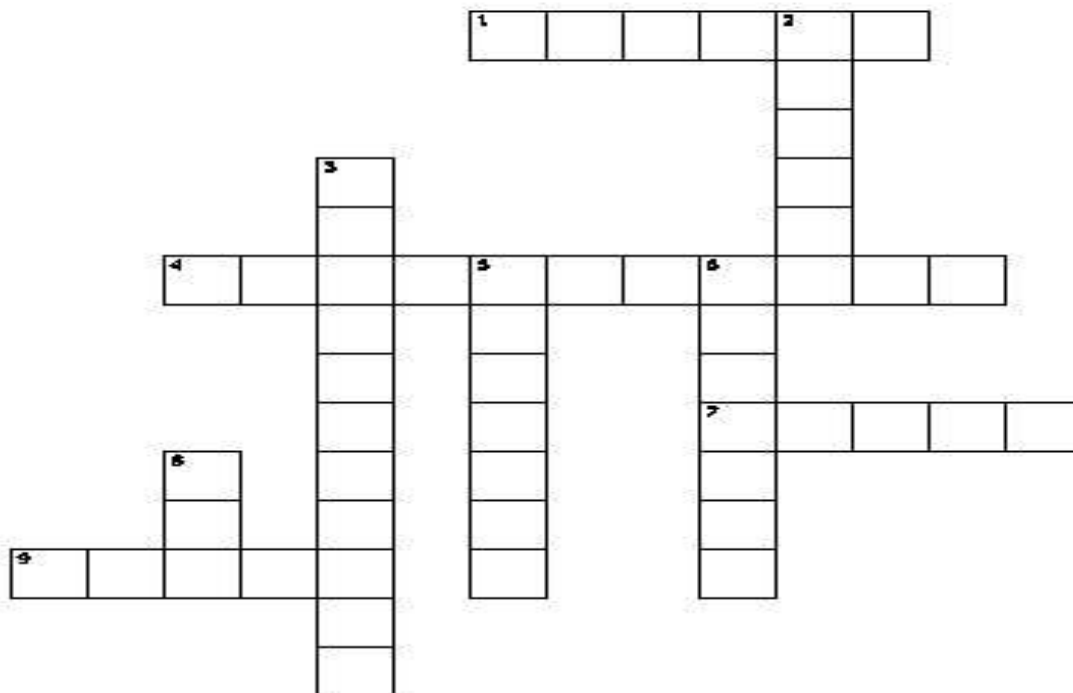
4. Which object makes the darker shadow?

- (a) Tissue paper (b) Wooden door (c) A plastic bottle (d) A glass window

5. Shadow of an object gives us information about;

- (a) Colour of object (b) Shape of object (c) Texture of object (d) Size of object

LIGHT CROSS WORD





Across:

1. This is formed when an opaque object blocks light
4. An object that lets all the light to pass through
7. These are the things that give us light
9. Light always reflect at same _____

Down:

2. An object that blocks all the light to pass through
3. An object that lets some of the light to pass through
5. The higher the sun, the _____ the shadow
6. When light bounces off a surface
8. An object close to light source will make a _____ shadow

i) How can you see things which are not at your height?

ii) How can submariner look at the surface of water when the submarine is inside water?

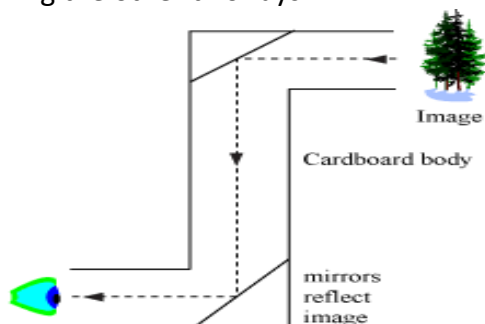
iii) What is law of reflection?

iv) Which surfaces are better reflectors of light?

v) Suggest where we can use periscopes.

INVESTIGATING PERISCOPE

Q) Complete the diagram by drawing the other two rays.





Q) What is the angle of each mirror? _____

Q) Where are the periscopes used? _____

Circuit _____

Q) Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is used to open and close the circuit.
2. The energy in circuit is provided by _____.
3. The component which connects other components is _____.
4. The electric energy in circuit is changed to _____ and _____ energy.

Q) What is an electric circuit?

i) What is an incomplete circuit?

ii) Why is it important to close a circuit in order to light the bulb up?

iii) Which component gives energy in the circuit?

iv) How does the parallel circuit compare to the series circuit?

v) What happens when you break a parallel circuit?

vi) What are the advantages and disadvantages of series and parallel circuits?
