

SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Class VI

Water

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The process by which plants evaporate water is called _____.
2. The major natural source of water is _____.
3. Water vapour gets added to the atmosphere by _____ and _____.
4. Water disappears from wet clothes by the process of _____.
5. The source of water below the ground such as wells, tubewells, lakes etc. is known as _____.
6. In winter mornings, _____ is formed due to condensation of water vapour near the ground.
7. Many tiny water droplets high up in the air, come together and fall down as _____.
8. The release of water vapour into air by the leaves of plants is called _____.
9. _____ are made of droplets of water, ice crystals, particles of dust and air.
10. Any natural phenomenon which repeats itself after some time is said to constitute _____.
11. Continued absence of rain causes _____.
12. Drought and floods are called _____.

II. Name the following:

1. Two natural sources of water.
2. Two fresh water bodies.
3. Two rainwater harvesting techniques
4. Four uses of water at home.
5. The two processes through which water vapour enters the air.
6. Two adverse effects of floods.
7. Two adverse effects of drought.
8. Two factors leading to shortage of usable water on the earth.
9. The process by which water changes into water vapour on heating.
10. The process by which water vapour change into liquid water on cooling.
11. The falling of drops of water from the clouds.
12. The journey of water from the oceans to the atmosphere and back to the oceans again.
13. Two methods of rainwater harvesting.



III. Write true or false:

1. Open wells are fed by ground water:
2. Life is possible on earth without water:
3. Saline water is fit for drinking and other domestic, agricultural and industrial needs:
4. Evaporation of water takes place at all times:
5. Concrete land surfaces increases the seepage of rainwater into the ground:
6. About two-thirds of the earth is covered with water.
7. When water is heated, it changes into ice.
8. The water cycle is powered by the heat of the sun and the force of gravity.
9. The main reason of precipitation is that clouds cool off.

IV. Define the following:

Water cycle Rainwater harvesting Precipitation

V. Distinguish between: Evaporation and condensation.

VI. Draw, colour and label the water cycle.



SCIENCE WORKSHEET

HABITATS OF ORGANISM

Class VI

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Fish have _____ shaped body that help them to move inside water.
2. Small changes that take place in the body of a living organism over a short period to overcome to some problems due to changes in the surrounding are called _____.
3. In the mountain regions, the trees are normally _____ shaped.
4. The process of producing more of their own kind by the living organisms is called _____.
5. Frogs have _____ feet that help them to swim in water.
6. Dolphins and whales breathe through _____.
7. The process of getting rid of wastes by the living organisms is called _____.
8. The stems of aquatic plants are long, _____ and _____.
9. During respiration, organisms take in _____ and give out _____.
10. Exchange of gases in plants take place through the tiny pores on the leaves called _____.
11. Organisms in oceans are surrounded by _____ water.
12. Gills help fishes to use _____ dissolved in water.
13. Plants and animals living on land belong to _____ habitat.
14. Photosynthesis in desert plants is carried out by the _____.
15. Exchange of gases in plants takes place through _____.
16. In mountain regions trees are normally _____ shaped and have _____ branches.
17. Changes in our surroundings that make us respond are called _____.
18. Animals like rats and snake live in _____ during day to stay away from heat.
19. Breathing is a part of the process of _____.
20. _____ protect the fishes and help in easy movement through water.



II. Write true or false:

1. Several kinds of plants and animals share the same habitat:
2. The light brown skin of the lion helps it to become a predator in the grassland:
3. Desert animals like snakes and rats come during the day:
4. The animals which cannot adapt to changing abiotic factors of a region die out and only adapted ones survive:
5. Animals living in mountain regions have thick skin or fur:
6. Plants do not show response to stimuli:
7. Some plants remove some of their waste products as secretions :
8. Camels excrete large amount of urine and their dung is wet:
9. Plants carry out photosynthesis only during the daytime and respiration only at night:
10. Animals and plants are abiotic factors.
11. Dolphins and whales do not have gills.
12. Skin of fishes is covered with scales.
13. Leaf like structure in cactus is its stem.
14. Yak is adapted to mountain habitat.

III Give answer in one or two words :

1. Give 2 examples of aquatic habitat.
2. Give 2 examples of terrestrial habitat.
3. Give 2 examples of aquatic plants.
4. Name two animals found on mountains.
5. Two plants of mountain regions
6. Four important abiotic factors needed for growth of plants
7. Breathing organs of fish and earthworms.
8. Any three modes of reproduction by plants.

IV Define the following:

- i. Adaptation
- ii. Stimuli

V Write four adaptations in each of the following:

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----|
| 1. Deserts | 2. Mountain regions | 3. Grasslands | 4. |
| Ponds/lakes. | | | |
| 5. Camel | 6. Cacti | 7. Polar/ Tundra region | |

VI. Distinguish between:

- i. Biotic and abiotic factors.
- ii. Terrestrial organisms and aquatic organisms.



SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Class VI

Electricity

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The electric energy which is supplied in our home comes from electric _____ houses.
2. Diesel _____ is generally used in big factories or at public functions as a standby.
3. The battery _____ is uses at homes, offices and hospitals.
4. The tiny coiled wire which is supported by two thick wire inside the bulb is called - _____
5. Electric cell is a device which converts energy of chemicals _____ energy.
6. An electric _____ is a continuous path along which the current flows.
7. A circuit in which electricity does not flow is called an _____ circuit.
8. The source of electricity in an electric cell are the _____ stored in it.
9. Rubber is a good example of electric _____.
10. A device that is used to break of complete an electric circuit is called _____.
11. An electric cell has _____ terminals.
12. If the filament of a bulb breaks, it is said to be _____.
13. An electric current is _____ when no current flows through it.
14. Electric current flows from _____ terminal to _____ terminal of cell in the circuit.

II. Name the following:

1. A combination of two or more cells
2. An electric device which converts electric energy into light energy
3. An electric circuit in which path of electricity is broken at some point is called
4. The source of electricity
5. Thin wire in a bulb which gives out light
6. The arrangement of providing a complete path for electricity to pass between two terminals of the electric cell



7. Some times electric bulb does not glow even when electric switch is „ON“ then we say that bulb is
8. An electric appliance which makes or breaks an electric circuit .

III Mark True (T) or False (F) for following statements :

- a. Electric current can flow through metals.
- b. Instead of metal wires, a jute string can be used to make a circuit.
- c. Electric current can pass through a sheet of thermocol.
- d. When current flows through a circuit, the circuit is called open circuit.
- e. Electric current can easily flow through Copper.
- f. When an electric circuit is closed, the electric current stops flowing through it.

IV. Choose the correct answer :

- 1. An electric bulb has (two / one) terminals.
- 2. The base of an electric cell is its (negative / positive) terminals.
- 3. All metals are (conductors / Insulators) of electricity
- 4. Choose a good conductor from the following materials.
a) Pencil lead b) Thermocol c) Wooden block
- 5. Which of the following is not a good conductor of electricity.
a) Mercury b) Copper c) Plastic d) Aluminum foil
- 6. Switch is „OFF“ when
a) circuit is complete b) Circuit is not complete
c) Current is flowing in the circuit d) Cell is fully charged

V. Distinguish between :

Conductors and Insulators

VI. Name the five transformations of electric energy

VI. Draw an electric circuit & label various symbols used in it.

