CLASS VI

Science

Answers of Textbook Questions

CHAPTER 1- FOOD: WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

Very short answer type questions

1. Give two examples

(a) lettuce, cabbage (b) carrot, beetroot

(c) onion, ginger (d) wheat, maize

2. Wheat, pulses and meat are the staple food in northern part of India.
3. Paneer, cheese and cream are examples of dairy products.
4. Green plants make their food by the process of photosynthesis.

Short answer type questions

1. **Food chain** is an interlinking that exists in nature in which all living things depend on each other for their food.
2. Scavengers feed on dead plants and animals while decomposers feed on the dead remains of plants and animals.
3. The important characteristics of carnivores are the powerful jaws with sharp pointed teeth to hold the prey and sharp claws to tear the flesh.
4. Carnivores are the animals that feed only on flesh of other animals, e.g. tiger, lion.

Omnivores are the animals that feed on both plants and animals, e.g. human, crow.

5. The process of separating the soft solid part of milk is called curdling.
6. Over cooking of food and vegetables reduces the food value and vitamins get washed away with excessive washing of vegetables.

CHAPTER 3- ANIMAL FIBRES

Very short answer type questions

1. Silk is a fine, strong, soft, lustrous fibre that is used since time immemorial from the royalty of the past to commoners of the present for its elegance hence known as the "queen of fibres."
2. Egg, worm, chrysalis (cocoon) and moth are the different stages of life cycle of a silk moth.

3. Wool can hold a lot of air and air being a bad conductor of heat makes the wool a good insulator of heat.
4. Wool is sorted out by separating piles of fleece of similar nature.
5. Rabbit, ark, llama are few more animals that contributes to the production of wool.
6. Sericin is the gummy fluid produced by silkworm which becomes hard when exposed to air and allows fibres to adhere to one another.
7. The Sorter's disease by the infection of the bacterium anthrase.

Short answer type questions

1. The uses of silk are:
   a. Silk is used to make sarees, blouses, scarves, pants and ties.
   b. It can also be made into curtains, draperies, cushion covers and sofa covers.
   c. It is also used in the medical field for sutures and prosthetic arteries.
2. The properties of wool are:
   a. Wool is hard wearing and absorbs moisture.
   b. It is resistant to dirt, and wear and tear.
   c. It is lightweight and versatile.
   d. It does not wrinkle easily.
   e. It does not burn over a flame but smoulders instead. It leaves a brittle black bead when burnt.
   f. It insulates against heat and cold.
3. Fine wool is used in making athletics attire, because it absorbs the perspiration thereby allowing the body to “breathe”.
4. Workers work in cramped, damp and poorly ventilated units. This causes respiratory problems like asthma and bronchitis.
5. The properties of silk are
   a. It can be easily dyed.
   b. It is the strongest natural fibre and is also lustrous.
6. The uses of silk are:
   a. Silk is used to make sarees, blouses, scarves, pants and ties.
   b. It can also be made into curtains, draperies, cushion covers and sofa covers.
7. Rabbit, yak, llama, sheep are animals that produce wool.

CHAPTER 11 - MEASUREMENTS AND MOTION

Give reasons

1. The person sitting in front of you in a moving bus seems to be at rest because the person is at rest with respect to me, but the bus is in motion with respect to the road.
2. The size of body parts varies from person to person and does not give an accurate and exact value of measurement. Hence they cannot be used as standard values.
3. The dimension of an object to be measured may vary hugely. Hence multiple and submultiple of measurement is required.

Very short answer type questions

1. Give example for each
   a. meter
   b. weighing balance, measuring tape
   c. cubit, pace, foot
   d. pendulum
   e. rotation of earth
2. Use centimetres or metres for the following
   a. metres b. metres
   c. metres d. metres
   e. centimetres
3. The full form of NPL is National Physical Laboratory
4. kilometre → metre → centimetre → millimeter

Short answer type questions

1. Considering the broken end 1.8 cm as the start point (0 cm), the length of the pencil can be measured. The reading thus obtained is subtracted with 1.8 cm. The resulting value will be the final length of the pencil.
2. Precautions to be taken while measuring the length of an object are:

- The measuring device should be placed in contact with the object and along the length which is to be measured. The metre scale should be placed parallel to the edge while measuring the length or the width of the object. The edge of the object should be aligned with the zero marking on the scale. Care should be taken that neither end of the scale shifts during measurement.
- Our eyes should be directly above the reading and the tip of the object.

- When the zero mark is not clearly visible, we should start measuring from the next clear full mark and subtract the reading of this mark from the reading at the other end.

3. The SI unit of length is metres. Depending on the dimension of the object to be measured, the appropriate multiples or submultiples of the units are selected.

Submultiples of unit of length

1 metre (m) = 100 centimetre (cm)

1 centimetre (cm) = 10 millimetre (mm)

Thus 1 metre (m) = 100 × 10 millimetre (mm)

= 1000 millimetre (mm)

Centimetre and millimetre are smaller units of measurement. Kilometre is a larger unit of measurement.

4. There are several devices available for measuring the length of objects. Depending on the object to be measured, the appropriate device is used. Rods and scales are usually used to measure objects that are straight and flat, like the surface of a table. To measure the circumference of an object, like a tree, a measuring tape is used as it is flexible and can be wound around the object to be measured.

5. Motion is the state of an object which changes its position with respect to the stationary objects or objects at rest around it. A moving bus or auto rickshaw is said to be in motion.

   Rest is the state of an object that does not change its position with respect to the stationary objects around it or if the moving object stops moving. People sitting in a moving bus are said to be at rest.

6. The type of motion where all the parts of an object move the same distance in a given time is known as translatory motion. The translatory motion is of two types: rectilinear and curvilinear motion.

   Motion is said to be rectilinear, when an object in translatory motion moves along a straight line. A car travelling along a straight road is an example of this type of motion.

   A motion is said to be curvilinear, when an object in translatory motion moves along a circular or curved path. For example, a stone tied with the thread and whirled around. In this, all the parts of the stone move same distance in a given time.

7. Motion of a screw represents two types of motion: translatory and rotational motion. The rotatory motion of the top of screw brings the translatory motion of the screw thread.