

**FATHER AGNEL SCHOOL, VAISHALI**  
**QUESTION BANK**  
**CLASS-VI**

**FOOD: WHERE DOES IT COME FROM**

**Q1) Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) Lion is a \_\_\_\_\_, because it eats only \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Sugar is obtained from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Different organisms eat \_\_\_\_\_ food.
- 4) Idli, dosa, banana chips are eaten by the people of \_\_\_\_\_ region.
- 5) The main supply of eggs comes from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are examples of spices.
- 7) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the tomato plant that is eaten.

**Q2) Write True (T) or False (F):**

- 1) Honey is a highly nutritious food and easily digestible too.
- 2) People in the western region eat rice and fish.
- 3) We should eat food that is expensive and not easily available.
- 4) Food is necessary for our survival.
- 5) Vegetable are a rich source of protein.

**Q3) Answer the following questions:**

- 1) Why does our body need food?
- 2) Why are plants important to us?
- 3) Why crow is called an omnivore?
- 4) Which part of the egg is rich in fats and lipids and which part is rich in protein.
- 5) What are spices?
- 6) Name two plants whose leaves are edible.
- 7) Name four plants that are edible. Write the part of the plant that is eaten.
- 8) How can animals be grouped according to their food habits? Give two examples of each.
- 9) Write three ways to prevent wastage of food.
- 10) How is cooking of food helpful?
- 11) Why should you not eat excess of food?

**Q4) Complete the following table:**

S.NO	FOOD PRODUCT	SOURCE (NAME OF ANIMALS PROVIDING THE FOOD PRODUCT)
1.	Milk	
2.	Egg	
3.	Meat	
4.	Honey	

## COMPONENTS OF FOOD

Q1) Fill in the blanks:

- a) Carbohydrates and fats provide \_\_\_\_\_ to our body.
- b) Foods containing carbohydrates and fats are also called \_\_\_\_\_ giving foods.
- c) Foods containing proteins are often called \_\_\_\_\_ foods.
- d) Vitamin \_\_\_\_\_ gets easily destroyed by heat during cooking.
- e) Over eating fat rich food leads to \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Deficiency diseases can be prevented by taking a \_\_\_\_\_ diet.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ help in protecting our body against diseases.

Q2) Name the following:

- a) Two sources of carbohydrates \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Two sources of fats \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Two sources of protein \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Two sources of vitamin C \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Disease caused due to deficiency of iron \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Disease caused due to deficiency of vitamin A \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Disease caused due to deficiency of iodine \_\_\_\_\_

Q3) State true (T) or false (F):

- a) Dietary fibres are also known as roughage.
- b) Minerals are needed by our body in large quantity.
- c) Our body prepares vitamin D in presence of sunlight.
- d) Protein is a body building food.
- e) Our body does not need water and dietary fibres.
- f) Children are prone to diseases due to malnutrition.

Q4) Multiple choice type questions:

- 1) Excess eating of fat in the food causes:  
a) Malnutrition  
b) Obesity  
c) Deficiency disease  
d) Goiter
- 2) To test the presence of protein in food:  
a) Copper sulphate and caustic soda is used  
b) Iodine solution and caustic soda is used  
c) Iron sulphate and iodine is used  
d) Washing soda and nitric acid is used
- 3) Beriberi is caused by deficiency of:  
a) Vitamin D  
b) Thiamine  
c) Vitamin A  
d) Vitamin C

Q5) Short answer type questions (2 mark each):

- a) 'Water does not provide nutrients, yet it is important component of food'. Explain.
- b) List the different components of food.
- c) Why should you not eat only one type of food?
- d) Why should we include vitamins in our diet?
- e) How is roughage important to us?
- f) Describe a test for detecting the presence of starch in a food sample.

## CHANGES AROUND US

### Q1) Classify the following as physical and chemical change:

- 1) Bursting of crackers
- 2) Souring of milk
- 3) Melting of ice
- 4) Grains to flour
- 5) Cooking of food
- 6) Glowing of a bulb
- 7) Rusting
- 8) Freezing of water
- 9) Digestion of food
- 10) Photosynthesis

### Q2) Write True (T) or False (F):

- 1) A new substance is formed during a chemical change.
- 2) A physical change is a temporary change.
- 3) Sublimation is an irreversible change.
- 4) Breaking of glass is a man-made irreversible change.
- 5) Solvent is the component that dissolves in a liquid.

### Q3) Fill in the Blanks:

- 1) In a sugar solution \_\_\_\_\_ is the solute and \_\_\_\_\_ is the solvent.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the change of a state of a liquid to a solid.
- 3) Metals \_\_\_\_\_ on cooling and \_\_\_\_\_ on heating.
- 4) Burning of coal is a \_\_\_\_\_ change.
- 5) Iron \_\_\_\_\_ on heating.

### Q2) Answer the following questions:

- a) Why is burning of paper an irreversible change?
- b) Look at the following figure, which shows three situations (1) a burning candle (2) an extinguished candle (3) melting wax.



Which of these show a reversible change and why?

- c) A piece of iron is heated till it becomes red-hot. It then becomes soft and is beaten to a desired shape. What kinds of changes are observed in this process- reversible or irreversible?
- d) Renu had bought a new bottle of pickle from the market. She tried to open the metal cap to taste it but could not do so. She then took a bowl of hot water and immersed the upper end of the bottle in it for 2 minutes. She could easily open the bottle. Can you give the reason for this?
- e) Differentiate between:
  - 1) Physical and chemical change
  - 2) Reversible and irreversible change

## **SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS**

Q1) State true (T) or false (F):

- a) Glass is soluble in water.
- b) Solids have a definite shape.
- c) Vinegar does not dissolve in water.
- d) Water is a universal solvent.
- e) Air is opaque.
- f) Oil dissolves in water.
- g) Stone is a solid substance.
- h) Salt is soluble in water.
- i) Eraser has luster.

Q2) Fill in the blanks:

- a) Those materials through which things can be seen are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Materials that can be compressed are called \_\_\_\_\_ materials.
- c) Oily patch on paper is \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Water is a \_\_\_\_\_ liquid.
- e) Materials forming shadow are \_\_\_\_\_.

Q3) Match the following:

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
a) A liquid which does not dissolve in water	i) Carbon dioxide
b) A material which is capable of scratching another material	ii) Translucent
c) A term used to describe a particular kind of material	iii) Hard
d) A substance through which you can see partially	iv) Material
e) a gas which is soluble in water	v) immiscible

Q4) Classify the following things as soluble or insoluble:

- i) common salt, ii) fine sand, iii) talcum powder, iv) Sugar, v) copper sulphate, vi) chalk, vii) washing soda, viii) gold

Q5) Differentiate between the following with examples:

- 1) Edible and non-edible items
- 2) Translucent and opaque
- 3) Hard and soft

Q6) Find the odd one out:

- a) Iron, wood, nail, cotton.
- b) Sugar, salt, sand, milk.
- c) Copper, wood, aluminium, gold.
- d) Table, chair, coin, bed.

## FIBRE TO FABRIC

Q1) Choose the correct option:

- 1) Which of the following is obtained from hair of an animal?  
a) Silk  
b) Cotton  
c) Nylon  
d) Wool
- 2) What is the name of process which involves pulling and twisting of strands of a fibre?  
a) Spinning  
b) Ginning  
c) Weaving  
d) None of these
- 3) Which is the right time to cut jute plants?  
a) Flowering stage  
b) Mature stage  
c) Before flowering stage  
d) any time after flowering
- 4) Which of the following animals give wool?  
a) Sheep and yak  
b) elephant and tiger  
c) Cow and dog  
d) Snake and duck
- 5) Which of these is not a natural fibre?  
a) Silk  
b) Nylon  
c) Cotton  
d) Wool
- 6) Which part of the jute plant is used for getting jute fibre?  
a) Flower  
b) Stem  
c) Root  
d) Leaf
- 7) Beera is a farmer. His field has black soil and the climate is warm. Which fibre yielding plant should he grow in his field?  
a) Jute  
b) Cotton  
c) Coconut  
d) Wool
- 8) The correct sequence to get cloth is:  
a) Fibre ----> fabric ----> yarn  
b) Fibre ----> yarn ----> fabric  
c) Fabric ----> yarn ----> fabric  
d) Yarn ----> fibre ----> fabric

Q2) Fill in the blanks:

- a) Cotton is obtained from \_\_\_\_\_ of plant.
- b) Nylon is \_\_\_\_\_ fibre.
- c) Animal fibres are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two items made from coconut fibres.

Q3) State true (T) or false (F):

- a) Yarn is made from fibres.
- b) Jute is the outer covering of coconut.
- c) Polyester is a natural fibre.
- d) Spinning is a process of making fibres.
- e) Weaving of yarn makes a piece of fabric.

Q4) Very short answer type questions (1 mark each):

- a) What are fabrics?
- b) What are yarns made of?
- c) How many types of fibres are there?
- d) What are fruits of cotton plant called?
- e) Define ginning of cotton.
- f) Name the states where jute plants are mainly grown in India.
- g) Name two hand-operated devices used for spinning.
- h) Name the process used to prepare fabrics from yarns.
- i) What is weaving?
- j) What is knitting?

Q5) Short answer type questions (2 mark each):

- a) What are synthetic fibres?
- b) Explain how jute is obtained from jute plant.
- c) Justify the statement that natural fibres are better than synthetic fibres.

Q6) Long answer type questions (3 mark each):

- a) Describe the process of the formation of yarn from cotton wool.
- b) Describe the process of spinning and weaving.

## SEPARATION OF SUBSTANCES

Q1) Fill in the blanks:

- 1) Husk from wheat can be separated by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The method by which impurities and bran can be removed from the flour is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The method in which stalks are beaten to free the grain seeds is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) When heavier component of a mixture settles after water is added to it, is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The two liquids that do not mix with each other can be separated by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) When no more salt can be dissolved in the amount of water taken, the solution is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

Q2) State true (T) or false (F):

- a) Water dissolves different amount of soluble substances in it.
- b) Evaporation can be used to separate a solid dissolved in a liquid.
- c) More amount of solid can be dissolved in a solution by heating it.
- d) The method of filtration is used in the process of preparing cottage cheese in our homes.
- e) Heavier and lighter components of a mixture can be separated by winnowing.
- f) A mixture of milk and water can be separated by filtration.

Q3) Choose the correct option:

- 1) Which of the following is used to separate two miscible liquids?
  - a) Separating funnel
  - b) Sieving
  - c) Winnowing
  - d) Sublimation
- 2) Hand picking method is effective in:
  - a) Gaseous mixture
  - b) Solid mixture
  - c) Liquid mixture
  - d) None of these
- 3) The solubility of water \_\_\_\_\_ with increase in water.
  - a) Increase
  - b) Decrease
  - c) Remains same
  - d) Sometimes increases sometimes decreases
- 4) The process of converting vapours back into liquid is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Sedimentation
  - b) Filtration
  - c) Evaporation
  - d) Condensation

Q4) Very short answer type questions (1 mark each):

- a) What is winnowing?
- b) How will you separate husk or dust particles from a given sample of pulses before cooking?
- c) How would you separate a mixture of sand and iron fillings?
- d) What is the need for separation?
- e) What is decantation?
- f) If a salt is completely dissolved in water, is it possible to separate salt from water by evaporation?

Q5) Short answer type questions (2 mark each):

- a) What is sieving? Where is it used?
- b) You are given a mixture of sand, salt and water, how would you separate the?
- c) Explain the method of obtaining common salt from sea water.