SCIENCE
CLASS 6

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RPS Tutorials

Chapter 1 : Food and its sources

Maximum Marks: 3

Q.1. What do you infer from ingredients?
Q.2. What are the names of the three meals of a day?
Q.3. What are the two sources of human food?
Q.4. Who are vegetarians and non-vegetarians?
Q.5. What plant needs to perform photosynthesis?
Q.6. Name some plants whose root is eaten?
Q.7. Name some plants whose leaves are eaten?
Q.8. Name some plants whose flowers are eaten?
Q.9. What is sprouting?
Q.10. Name some dry fruits?
Q.11. Name some seeds from which oil is extracted?
Q.12. Why do we use spices?
Q.13. Name some animal products?
Q.14. Name some meat giving animals?
Q.15. What is the use of hen's egg?
Q.16. Name some animals whose egg is used.
Q.17. Name some sea foods.
Q.18. Fishes and sea foods are sources of what?
Q.19. Name some animals which are sources of milk.
Q.20. Name some products of milk.
Q.21. What are herbivores and give some examples?
Q.22. What are omnivores? Give examples.
Q.23. What are scavengers? Give examples.
Q.24. What are Decomposers?

Maximum Marks : 5

Q.1. Why is food essential for living beings?
Q.2. What is nutrition and what are nutrients?
Q.3. What are the different parts of a plant that are used as food ?
Q.4. Name some plants whose stem is eaten?
Q.5. Name some seeds which are eaten?
Q.6. Name some spices?
Q.7. What is cuddling and cud.
Q.8. What are carnivores and give some examples?
Q.9. What is honey?

Q.10. What is a food chain?

Chapter 2 : Components of food

Maximum Marks : 3

Q.1. What happens to the extra carbohydrates eaten by us?
Q.2. Name the sources of fats that are obtained from plants.
Q.3. Name some fat containing foods.
Q.4. What are the diseases caused by obesity?
Q.5. What are proteins?
Q.6. Name some sources of proteins.
Q.7. Name the water soluble and fat soluble vitamins.
Q.8. Why is vitamin A needed by our body?
Q.9. What are the sources of vitamin A?
Q.10. Why is vitamin C needed by our body?
Q.11. What are the sources of vitamin C?
Q.12. By what name is vitamin E chemically known?
Q.13. What are dietary fibres or roughage?
Q.14. What is a balanced diet?
Q.15. What are deficiency diseases?
Q.16. What is malnutrition?
Q.17. Name two diseases due to malnutrition.

Maximum Marks : 5

Q.1. Name the different kinds of nutrients.
Q.2. Name the common sources of carbohydrates.
Q.3. Describe fats.
Q.4. What are the sources of vitamin B?
Q.5. Give a table of vitamins, their functions and best food sources.
Q.6. Write the functions and sources of minerals.
Q.7. What are the functions of roughage?
Q.8. What are the sources of roughage?
Q.9. What is the function of water in the body?
Q.10. Which food groups must a balanced diet have?
Q.12. Give a table of deficiency diseases of vitamins and minerals.

Chapter 3: Separation of substances

Maximum Marks : 3

Q.1. What is a mixture?
Q.2. Why is hand picking possible?
Q.3. What is sieving?
Q.4. What is winnowing?
Q.5. What is sedimentation?
Q.6. What is decantation?
Q.7. What is filtration?
Q.8. What is a saturated solution?

Maximum Marks : 5

Q.1. Give some examples of mixture.
Q.2. What are the reasons for separating substances from mixtures?
Q.3. What are the different methods used for separation?
Q.4. What is the principle of separation?

Chapter 4: Fibre to Fabric

Q.1. What early people used for clothing?
Q.2. How people learnt to make cloth?
Q.3. What is a fabric?
Q.4. Describe how people advanced from making clothes by hand to using machines?
Q.5. Name some materials made from various kinds of fabrics?
Q.6. Name some fabrics?
Q.7. Name the largest producer of jute in the world?
Q.8. A cloth is made up of a number of _____ or _____.
Q.9. What are fibres?
Q.10. Fabrics are made up of _____ and Yarns are made up of _____.
Q.11. _____ is the single hair-like structure.
Q.12. How many types of fibres are there?
Q.13. Name some natural fibres.
Q.14. What gives us wool?
Q.15. Silk is obtained from the _____ of the _____.
Q.16. Name some synthetic fibres.
Q.17. What are synthetic fibres?
Q.18. Synthetic fibres are made from what?
Q.19. The cotton plant is a _____.
Q.20. What is the source of cotton?
Q.21. Which kind of soil is suitable for growing cotton plants?
Q.22. Which states grow cotton?
Q.23. Name the process of separating seeds from fibres in a cotton ball.
Q.24. The process of making yarn from fibres is called _____.
Q.25. Name two processes by which yarn is made into fabric.
Q.26. What is weaving?
Q.27. Which machine is used for weaving of fabric?
Q.28. What is knitting?
Q.29. _____ fabrics stretch more than _____ fabrics.
Q.30. Fabrics are made by _____ and _____.
Q.31. What is jute?
Q.32. Where is Jute grown in India?
Q.33. Which kind of soil is necessary to grow jute?
Q.34. What is retting?
Q.35. _____ is a coarse fibre obtained from the husk of coconut.
Q.36. What are the uses of coir?
Q.37. What is used to make linens?

Chapter 5: Sorting Materials into Groups

Q.1. What are the parameters on which things differ from each other?
Q.2. What is sorting?
Q.3. Name seven objects and the materials they are made up of.
Q.4. Name some materials.
Q.5. What helps us to group different materials into different classes?
Q.6. Which two properties are common to all materials?
Q.7. Which material is used to make a bucket?
Q.8. What is classification?
Q.9. Name some properties of materials which help us to classify things.
Q.10. What is lustre?
Q.11. Name five metals having lustre?
Q.12. How to know whether a material is lustrous or not?
Q.13. Name some soft materials.
Q.14. Name some hard materials.
Q.15. Name some smooth materials.
Q.16. Which materials are said to be soluble?
Q.17. What is solubility?
Q.18. Is sand soluble in water?
Q.19. What are miscible liquids?
Q.20. Give an example of immiscible liquids.
Q.21. Name two gases which dissolve in water.
Q.22. Name a gas which does not dissolve in water.
Q.23. What is density?
Q.24. Which substances float and which sinks in water?
Q.25. What is transparency?
Q.26. In how many categories can materials be divided on the basis of transparency?
Q.27. Which materials are called transparent? Give examples.
Q.28. What are Opaque objects? Give examples.
Q.29. What are translucent objects? Give examples.

Chapter 6: Changes Around Us

Q.1. Give some examples of changes around us.
Q.2. Every change has a _____.
Q.3. Which kind of changes are brought by the causes?
Q.4. What are reversible changes?
Q.5. What are irreversible changes?
Q.6. Give three examples of reversible changes.
Q.7. Give three examples of Irreversible changes.
Q.8. How many kinds of changes are there based on whether new substances are formed or not?
Q.9. What are physical changes?
Q.10. Give four examples of physical changes.
Q.11. Explain how the property of expansion is useful in daily life?
Q.12. Explain how the metal rim is fitted on the wheel?
Q.13. What are chemical changes?
Q.14. Give two examples of chemical changes.
Q.15. What is formed when wax burns?
Q.16. Give an example of mixing which is reversible.

Chapter 7: The living organisms and their surroundings

Q.1. Tell me about three places where living organisms can be found.
Q.2. What are the requirements of living things from their surroundings?
Q.3. What do we mean by abiotic?
Q.4. What do we mean by biotic?
Q.5. What is ecology?
Q.6. What is a habitat?
Q.7. Organisms depend on their habitat for what?
Q.8. What is the habitat of a camel and cactus plant?
Q.9. What is the habitat of a lion?
Q.10. What is the habitat of a frog or fish?
Q.11. What are the properties of a good habitat?
Q.12. What are adaptations?
Q.13. What are the two main types of habitat found on the earth?
Q.14. Who are terrestrial organisms?
Q.15. What are the factors on which terrestrial habitats are divided into different types?
Q.16. Name some Terrestrial habitats.
Q.17. What is a desert?
Q.18. Name some organisms surviving in the desert.
Q.19. What are the adaptations in plants for the desert?
Q.20. What are the adaptations in animals for the desert?
Q.21. What are grasslands?
Q.22. What are the adaptations in plants for the grasslands?
Q.23. Name four plants growing in the grasslands.
Q.24. What are the adaptations in lions to live in the grasslands?
Q.25. What are the adaptations in deer to live in the grasslands?
Q.26. Name four animals found in the grasslands.
Q.27. Name seven plants found in the hilly areas.
Q.28. What are the adaptations in plants for the mountains?
Q.29. What are the adaptations in animals for the mountains?
Q.30. Name six animals found in mountains.
Q.31. What is hibernation and name some animals following it?
Q.32. What are aquatic habitats?
Q.33. In how many divisions is the aquatic habitat divided?
Q.34. How are fish able to survive in the sea?
Q.35. Name two sea animals which do not have streamlined bodies?
Q.36. Name two sea animals which breathe through nostrils.
Q.37. Name some freshwater habitats.
Q.38. What are aquatic plants?
Q.39. What are the different types of aquatic plants?
Q.40. What are the adaptations in fully submerged plants?
Q.41. Give an example of a fully submerged plant.
Q.42. What are the adaptations in partially submerged plants?

Q.43. Give an example of a partially submerged plant.
Q.44. What are the adaptations in floating plants?
Q.45. Give an example of a floating plant.
Q.46. What are the characteristics of living things?
Q.47. What are autotrophs and heterotrophs?
Q.48. What is an adult form of a puppy?
Q.50. What is an adult form of a kitten?
Q.51. What is an adult form of a chicken?
Q.52. What is respiration?
Q.53. How does a fish breathe?
Q.54. How does an earthworm breathe?
Q.55. What is a stomata?
Q.56. What is a stimulus?
Q.57. Give some examples of stimuli to which living organisms respond.
Q.58. What is excretion?
Q.59. Plants excrete through which structure?
Q.60. Name some wastes given out by plants.
Q.61. What is locomotion?
Q.62. What is the life cycle of a living thing?

Chapter 8: Getting to Know Plants

Q.1. What are flowering plants?
Q.2. Name three flowering plants.
Q.3. What are non flowering plants?
Q.4. Name a non flowering plant.
Q.5. What is the classification of plants based on size and type of stem?
Q.6. What are herbs?
Q.7. Name four herbs.
Q.8. What are shrubs?
Q.9. Name three shrubs.
Q.10. What are trees?
Q.11. Name five trees.
Q.12. What are climbers?
Q.13. What are Creepers?
Q.14. Name three Creepers?
Q.15. Name three climbers.
Q.16. Name the two important systems of all flowering plants.
Q.17. What constitutes the root system?
Q.18. Name the two main types of roots.
Q.19. Name five plants having tap roots.
Q.20. Name three plants having fibrous roots.
Q.21. What are the functions of roots?
Q.22. Name three plants whose root store food for the plant?
Q.23. What are prop roots?
Q.24. Name three plants which give out extra roots from their branches.
Q.25. What constitutes the shoot system?
Q.26. What is a node?
Q.27. The portion of the stem between two nodes is called _____.
Q.28. Name a plant having tendrils.
Q.29. What is the function of a tendril?
Q.30. What are the functions of a stem?
Q.31. Name three plants having an underground stem.
Q.32. Name a plant having modified stems to make food.
Q.33. On what factors does the leaves of plant vary.
Q.34. Name the parts of a leaf.
Q.35. What is a midrib?
Q.36. The arrangement of veins in a leaf is called _____ _____.
Q.37. Name three plants having parallel venation.
Q.38. Name three plants having reticulate venation.
Q.39. The veins of the leaf transport _____, _____ and _____.
Q.40. Plants with tap roots have _____ venation and those with fibrous roots have _____ venation.
Q.41. What are the functions of the leaf?

Q.42. The leaves is green in colour due to the presence of the green pigment called _____.
Q.43. What is photosynthesis?
Q.44. Plants give out _____ during the process of photosynthesis.
Q.45. What is transpiration?
Q.46. Leaves of which plant is modified to give support?
Q.47. What is a flower?
Q.48. On what factors one flower differs from another?
Q.49. What is a pedicel?
Q.50. What is a thalamus?
Q.51. What is a calyx of sepals?
Q.52. What are Petals?
Q.53. What are the functions of Petals?
Q.54. Describe stamens.
Q.55. Describe pistil or carpel.