SRI KANCHI MAHASWAMI VIDYA MANDIR

QUESTION BANK

CLASS: VI **SCIENCE**

Food

1 Mark

1. What are the main sources of food?
2. What is food? Give few examples.
3. (a) Name five food materials which comes from plant. (b) Name five food materials which come from animals.
4. What is sprouting?
5. What do the following eat?
   (i) cow, (ii) tiger, (iii) cat, (iv) butterfly, (v) fish.
6. Explain the milk which we get from cow actually comes from the plants.
7. Which part of Potato we eat as vegetable?
8. Which part of sweet potato we eat as food?
9. Name any four food products prepared from milk.
10. Name the major ingredients of idly.
11. List the two broad categories of food items based on their sources.
12. The flowers of which plant are not eaten as food. (a) Bougainvillea, (b) pumpkin, (c) banana.
13. What is another name for maize?
14. What is obesity?
15. Deer meat is known by which name?
16. Do coconut trees grow better in cold or warm climate?
17. What is the cause of Obesity?
18. Which plant is this, whose seeds and leaves are edible?
    (a) Potato (b) Cabbage (c) Mustard
19. Name all the nutrients present in the food.
20. Name two fruits which are used as food.

3 Marks

1. What are the major ingredients of kheer? Which of these ingredients come from plants and which from animals?
2. What are omnivorous? Give examples.
3. Which is called as complete food? Why?
4. Name these animals: (a) who eats only other animals? (b) Which eats only plants? (c) Which eat plants as well as animals?
5. Name five types of seeds of plants which are used for making food.
6. Classify the following into herbivores, carnivores and omnivores: Dog, Tiger, Deer, Man, Lizard, Squirrel, Camel, Crow, Rabbit and Vulture.
7. What are parasites?
8. How is honey made?
9. What are the functions of food?
10. What is a food chain?
11. Why does a mosquito not have teeth?

12. We get our food items from plants and animals. Do you agree? Give reasons.
13. In what way is a scavenger useful to the environment?
14. Name three plants that we eat.
15. Do all living things eat the same kind of food?
16. Describe the teeth of herbivores.
17. Describe the teeth of carnivores.
18. Name a plant whose flower and fruits are eaten.
19. Name some animals that give us eggs.
20. Why do we need food?

5 Marks

1. Where do we get our food from?
2. Write a short note on any four dairy products.
3. What are carnivorous animals?
4. Discuss some animal products as source of food.
5. What are omnivores? Describe their special characteristics.
6. What are food producers and food consumers? Give an example of each type.
7. What is meant by herbivorous animals? Write the names of five herbivorous animals.
8. In what way is a carnivore different from a parasite?
9. A food chain consists of several organisms, suppose one of the organisms in the chain disappears. What effect can this have on the other organisms in the food chain?
10. In what way is herbivorous different from carnivorous and omnivorous?

Components of Food

1 Mark

1. Name the solution which can be used to test the presence of starch in a food.
2. Which vitamin is easily destroyed by heat during the cooking of food?
3. What is a balanced diet?
4. What is the cause of the disease scurvy?
5. How will you show that flour contains starch?
6. Describe the test for detecting the presence of proteins in a food.
7. What is the cause of goiter?
8. Name the disease caused by the deficiency of: (a) Vitamin A, (b) Vitamin B1, (c) Vitamin C.
9. Mention some effects of the deficiency of calcium in the diet.
10. Name the vitamins whose deficiency causes rickets in children.
11. What happens when fruits and vegetables are first peeled and cut, and then washed?
12. What is night blindness?
13. Why should we include some fresh fruits and raw vegetables in our diet?
14. What is anemia?
15. What are the main symptoms of scurvy?
16. Why does a laborer need more carbohydrates in his diet than normal man?
17. Name the disease caused by the deficiency of proteins.
18. Which mineral is vital for bones and teeth?
19. What are productive foods?

20. Why does a person get obesity?

3 **Marks**

1. How are the proteins important for the body?
2. Name two kinds of carbohydrates which provide us quick energy.
3. Which nutrients are needed by our body in small quantities?
4. What are the symptoms of marasmus?
5. Why is water important for our body?
6. Write a short note on dietary fibres.
7. List out the different components of food.
8. What is dehydration? How can it be treated?
9. Write the functions of minerals in our body.
10. What are deficiency diseases?
11. Name two types of vitamins. Write the differences between them.
12. Differentiate between saturated and unsaturated fats. Give examples.
13. Explain why our body needs carbohydrates.
14. Name two foods which contain roughage.
15. Mention any two wasteful pre-cooking practices which lead to the loss of nutrients.
16. Mention two wasteful cooking practices which lead to the loss of nutrients.
17. (a) Name two sources of plant fats. (b) Name two sources of animal fats.
18. What is the function of fats in our body? Name three sources of fat in our food.
19. What are energy giving foods? Give example.
20. What are the functions of Vitamin B1 in our body? Name two sources of Vitamin B1.

5 Marks

1. How do Honey Bee make Honey?
2. What are the functions of Vitamin A in our body?
3. Name all the components of our food. What is the function of carbohydrates present in our food?
4. What is the function of roughage in our body?
5. Explain the importance of the following minerals in our body.
   (a)calcium, (b) sodium, (c) potassium.
6. What do you mean by a balanced diet? Is it same for everybody? Why?
7. Explain the importance of the following vitamins.
   (a) Vitamin A, (b) Vitamin C, (c) Vitamin K.
8. What is the cause of the disease known as beriberi? Write main symptoms.
9. How does the balanced diet of a child differ from that of a grown up man?
10. How will you show that flour contains starch and groundnut contains fat?

Fibre to Fabric

I) Very short answer type questions

1) Name the animal from which wool is most commonly obtained.
2) Name one fibre obtained from the stem of plants.
3) Name any two states in India where jute is mainly grown.
4) Name two items that are made from coconut fibres?
5) Which of the two are stronger: Natural fibres or synthetic fibres?

6) a) From which part of the plant cotton fibre is obtained?
b) From which part of the plant jute fibre is obtained?
7) Name four types of fabrics used by us.
8) Name four materials which were used by the people in ancient times to cover themselves.
9) Name two products obtained by weaving ‘twigs’ and ‘grass’.
10) In which region was the cotton crop grown in India in early days?
11) Name the two types of plants which were cultivated near the river Nile in ancient Egypt to obtain fibres for making fabrics.
12) Name the four types of fabrics which are still used in unstitched form in our country.
13) What is a fibre?
14) Define natural fibre.
15) What are synthetic fibres?
16) Differentiate between hemp and flax.
17) Differentiate between weaving and knitting.
18) Name the countries that are the main producers of jute.
19) What do you understand by the term ‘Fibre’?
20) What kind of soil is needed for growing jute?

II) Short Answer Type Questions

1) What are the two types of fibres? Give two examples of each type of fibres.
2) What is ginning? How is it done?
3) State the various uses of cotton fibres.
4) State the two steps involved in making fabrics from fibres.
5) Name the device used for weaving yarn into fabrics. Which of the following are usually made by weaving and which by knitting?
Fabric for shirt,vest ,socks , saree, sweater
6) Classify the following as natural fibres and synthetic fibres:
Nylon, Wool, Cotton, Silk,polyester,Jute.
7) What name is given to those fibres which are obtained from plants and animals? Name two fibres which are obtained from plants and two fibres which are obtained from animals.
8) What type of soil and climate are good for growing cotton? Name any two states of our country where cotton is mainly grown.
9) With which fibre is the term ‘ginning’ associated? Name four animals from which wool is obtained.
10) a) Name three devices for making yarn from fibres.
b) Name two processes by which fabrics can be made from yarn.
11) What is meant by a) weaving and b) Knitting?
12) What kind of soil is needed for jute plant?
13) Differentiate between synthetic fibres and natural fibres with example.
14) List out the useful products of plant fibres.
15) What are steps involved in the production of cotton.
16) How did people cover their bodies before inventing clothes?
17) Differentiate between ginning and spinning.
18) Why are dark coloured clothes worn in winters and cotton clothes worn in summers?

19) Under what condition does jute grow best?
20) How is coir fibre obtained?

III) Long answer type questions

1) How will you distinguish between cotton, wool, silk and synthetic fabrics?
2) Describe how, jute fibre is obtained from jute plants. State the uses of jute fibres.
3) What is meant by Fibre and Fabric? Describe the process of making fabrics from fibres.
4) What is a loom? For what purpose is it used? What is the difference between handloom and powerloom?
5) What is meant by natural fibres and synthetic fibres? Give two examples of natural fibres and two of synthetic fibres.
6) Describe the different ways of making fabric from fibre.
7) Explain how we get cotton fibres from the cotton plant.
8) Describe the process involved in the production of jute.
9) Discuss with examples the importance of four other plant fibres, besides jute and cotton.
10) Write a short note on history of clothing.

Sorting of materials into groups

I) Very short answer type questions

1) Name the two main groups into which all the objects around us can be classified.
2) Name the two groups into which all the living things can be classified.
3) Name two naturally occurring materials and two manmade materials.
4) Name two materials having lustre.
5) Name two materials without lustre.
6) Select those objects from the following which will shine:
   Glass bowl, plastic toy, steel spoon, cotton shirt, diamond ring
7) Name the property in which steel and sponge differ from each other.
8) Name one liquid which is miscible with water and another liquid which is immiscible with water.
9) Name two gases which dissolve in water to some extent.
10) Which of the following liquids form a single layer on mixing?
    Water and kerosene or Water and glycerin
11) State whether kerosene and petrol form a 'single layer' or 'two layers' on mixing.
12) Name two objects made from transparent materials.
13) Name two objects made from opaque materials.
14) Name two transparent liquids.
15) Fill in the following with suitable words:
a) Mustard oil and water are _____ liquids.
b) Water and milk are _____ liquids.
16) On what basis do we classify things around us in different groups?
17) Name two things that are transparent.
18) Write the names of two opaque materials.
19) Why dos mustard oil not mix well with water?
20) What is the need of grouping the objects?

II) Short answer type questions

1) Name two materials which are lighter than water and two which are heavier than water.

2) Name two materials which float on water and two which sink in water.
3) Which of the following materials are 'heavier than water' and which 'lighter than water'?
Wood, Chalk, oil, kerosene, iron, copper, Ice, aluminium, Plastic and Stone
4) Which of the following material will float on water and which will sink in water?
An iron nail, A plastic toy, A cube of ice, Saw dust, Sand, Dry leaves
5) a) Name two solid materials which are soluble in water.
b) Name two solid materials which are insoluble in water.
6) Which of the following are soluble in water and which are insoluble in water?
Groundnut oil , potassium permanganate ,Alum , Wax , Sugar , sand , petrol , nitrogen , oxygen , copper sulphate, methane.
7) Separate the following into natural materials and manmade materials
Nylon , Water , Coal , paper , wood , wool , plastic , glass , steel , gold
8) Name two materials that can be used for making the following objects:
a) Chair b) Clothes c) Coins d) Utensils e) Shoes
9) Name two objects that can be made from the following materials:
a) Glass b) Iron c) Copper d) Aluminium
10) Name five objects that can be made from the following materials:
a) Wood b) Cotton c) Leather d) paper
11) Classify the following into materials having luster and those having no luster:
Gold pendant , wooden table , sand ,Aluminium sheet , Glass mirror ,Sheet of paper ,Leather sofa , Brass door handle , stainless steel tumbler ,jute bag.
12) classify the following into transparent, translucent, and opaque materials
Butter paper, Card board, Water, Air, Brick wall, Aluminium sheet
13) Classify the following into hard materials and soft materials
Cotton, iron, Diamond, Chalk, Wood, Wax, Clay, Sponge, Bone, Feathers.
14) How are rough materials different from smooth materials? Give two examples
15) What are miscible and immiscible liquids? Give three examples of each.
16) Define classification. Why is it essential to classify things?
17) How will you distinguish between opaque and translucent materials?
18) Give two examples of each- gases soluble in water and gases insoluble in water.
19) Name two materials which are used in making of a bag and a chair.
20) Write any three physical properties of matter.

III) Long answer type questions

1) What is the importance of oxygen gas dissolved in water? How is the carbon di oxide gas dissolved in water helpful to the plants which live in water?
2) a) What is a material ? Give five examples of materials.
b) Classify the following objects on the basis of the nature of the material:
Cricket bat; Pressure cooker ; Beaker ; one rupee coin; Book; Screw; Drawing sheet; Mirror ; Calendar; table.
3) What is meant by hard materials and soft materials? Give two examples of hard materials and two of soft materials.
4) a) State one difference between living objects and non living objects.
b) Classify the following as living and non living

Ball pen ; Child ; Note book; Rabbit ; Chair ; Sparrow ; Coconut tree ; Stone ; Fish ; Football

5) What is meant by transparent materials, translucent materials and opaque materials? Give two examples for each of the above

6) a) Mention one difference between plants and animals.

b) Classify the following as 'plants' and 'animals':

Mosquito; Mushroom; Rat ; Goat ; lotus ; paddy ; Frog ; Algae ; Snail ; Snake.

7) Oxygen and carbon dioxide are soluble in water. What is the importance of each of these gases in nature?

8) Describe an activity to show that edible oil is an immiscible liquid.

9) On what basis is selection of material for making objects done? Explain it with an example.

10) What are lustrous and non- lustrous materials?

SEPARATION OF SUBSTANCES

I) Very Short Answer Type Questions

1) What substances are used for loading the clay particle suspended in muddy water?

2) What is the name given to the pure substances present in a mixture?

3) Which method is used to separate grains from stalks?

4) Which method is usually used to separate small pieces of stones from pulses at homes?

5) Name the method used to separate husk from wheat.

6) Which method is used to separate the components of a mixture which are of different sizes?

7) Name a device used to separate a mixture of sand and small iron nails.

8) What type of magnet is fitted on a crane to separate scrap iron objects from a heap of waste materials in factories?

9) Name the method used in cashew nut factories to separate of cashew nuts of different sizes.

10) Name the process by which water is separated from rice and pulses after washing them.

11) Name the process of obtaining clear water from muddy river water in which alum is used.

12) Name one method for separating mixture of chalk powder and water.

13) Name four materials which can be used as 'filters' in the process of filtration.

14) Name the process used to recover common salt from sea water.

15) Name the process you would use to separate sugar dissolved in water.

16) What method will you use to separate copper sulphate from its solution?

17) You are given a salt solution. What method will you use

a) To recover only salt?

b) To recover salt as well as water?

18) What name is given to the solution in which no more substance can be dissolved at that temperature?

19) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

a) Insects can be separated from wheat by _____

b) The method of separating seeds of paddy from stalks called _____

20) When can sieving be done?

II) Short answer type questions

1) What is evaporation? State one large scale use of the process of evaporation.

2) How will you obtain clear water from a sample of muddy water?

3) Define solubility of a substance. How does the solubility of a substance vary with temperature?

4) How is fine sand separated from larger particles? Explain.
5) How will you separate a mixture of mustard seeds and powdered common salt?
6) How is scrap iron separated from a heap of waste materials in factories?
7) a) A cup of tea is said to be a mixture. Name its various components.
b) What is the general name of the process by which tea leaves are separated from prepared tea?
8) Define the terms a) Sedimentation and b) decantation.
9) Which of the two will dissolve more sugar: Cold Water or Warm water? Why?
10) You are given a mixture of iron fillings and sulphur powder. How will you separate them from a mixture?
11) Define the terms a) threshing and b) winnowing
12) a) State one use of the method of winnowing.
b) Give one use of the 'hand-picking' method of separating mixtures in daily life.
13) How will you separate a mixture of common salt,sand and iron fillings?
14) Name the method which can be used to separate:
a) Sand and water from their mixture.
b) Iron nail from saw-dust
15) How do jewelers separate the pearls of different sizes?
16) How is the impurity of iron present in several substances removed in industries?
17) What are factors affect the solubility of solution?
18) How will you prepare saturated solution? Explain with an activity.
19) Differentiate between evaporation and condensation.
20) What is filtration? Give two common method of filtration.

III) Long answer type questions

1) What is a mixture? Give five examples of mixtures. Why do we call sea water a mixture?
2) Describe how common salt is obtained from sea water.
3) Why do we need to separate different components of mixture? Explain with examples.
4) Name a solid, a liquid and a gaseous mixture. How will you separate a mixture of sugar and sand?
5) a) What is a saturated solution? Explain with an example.
b) What will happen if the saturated solution of substances in water is i) Heated and ii) cooled.
6) A mixture of iron nails, salt, oil, and water is provided to you. Give stepwise method to separate each component from this mixture?
7) What is threshing? Explain the ways in which threshing is commonly done.
8) What is winnowing? How is it done?
9) What is hand picking? When is this method used?
10) Define saturated solution. How would you prepare a saturated solution of sugar in water?

Changes Around Us

I) Very Short Answer Type Questions

1) State some of the ways of bringing about changes in materials around us.
2)"Ice melts to form water". What is the cause of this change?
3) Ice can be changed into water and water can be changed back into ice. What is the general name of such changes?

4) Milk can be changed into curd but curd cannot be changed back into milk. What is the general name of such changes?
5) State whether burning of paper is a reversible change or an irreversible change.
6) A Child dropped his toy and broke it. Can this change be reversed?
7) A Student has painted a picture on a drawing sheet. Can this change be reversed?
8) To pass through a waterlogged area during rains, we usually shorten the length of our dress but folding it up. Can this change be reversed?
9) When water is mixed with plaster of Paris and allowed to dry, it sets into a hard mass. State whether the change which occurs in pop can be reversed or not.
10) A bag of cement lying in the open gets wet due to rain. Can the change which takes place in cement on getting wet be reversed by drying?
11) Give one use of the expansion of an object on heating.
12) Fill in the following with suitable word:
When one or more properties of a material become different, we say that a _____ has taken place in it.
13) Why is burning of paper an irreversible change?
14) What is the effect of heating and cooling on some materials?
15) What are chemical changes? Give two examples.
16) What is a change? Explain with the help of a suitable example.
17) What type of changes is classified as reversible?
18) What type of change produces an entirely new product?
19) List two conditions which help in bringing about a change.
20) What type of change is involved in burning of a fuel?

II) Short answer type questions

1) State five changes which are observed in our everyday life.
2) Give one example of a beneficial change and one example of a harmful change.
3) Give two examples of a reversible changes.
4) Give two examples of irreversible changes.
5) Explain how, the iron blade of a spade is fixed to a wooden handle.
6) Classify the following as reversible or irreversible changes
a) Growth of a plant b) Cooking of food c) Melting of wax d) Formation of curd from milk e) pulling of rubber string
7) Which of the following changes can be reversed and which cannot be reversed?
a) Rusting of iron b) Ironing of a cloth c) Inflating a balloon d) Ripening of fruits e) Boiling of water to form steam.
8) How do the following changes differ from one another?
a) Melting of wax b) Burning of wax
9) What is the difference between the following changes?
a) Rolling of roti from dough b) Baking of roti
10) How do the following changes differ from each other?
a) Inflating a balloon b) Bursting an inflated balloon
11) Classify the following as reversible and irreversible changes:

a) Knitting of sweater b) Boiling of an egg c) Growth of nails d) Folding of paper e) Making bio gas from cow dung

12) Which of the following changes can be reversed and which cannot be reversed?

a) Drying of wet clothes b) Stretching a spring c) Grinding of grain to flour d) Burning of incense stick e) Melting of ice.

13) Identify four changes that cannot be reversed while preparing dishes at home.

14) Give four examples of reversible changes occurring around you.

15) What is a reversible change? Can all the changes be reversed?

16) What is an irreversible change? Give three examples.

17) How is a metal rim fixed on a wooden wheel?

18) Can we get milk from curd again? Which type of changes is it?

19) What is the effect of heating and cooling on some materials?

20) Why is burning of paper an irreversible change?

III) Long answer type questions

1) When is a change said to have taken place in a material? Explain with the help of an example.

2) What is meant by 'reversible changes' and 'irreversible changes'? Explain with examples.

3) Explain how, a metal rim is fixed around the wooden wheel of a cart. What type of change changes takes place during this process?

4) Explain why, the burning of paper is said to be an irreversible change whereas the boiling of water is known as reversible change.

5) Is it possible that the same material may undergo reversible and irreversible changes? Give two examples in support of you answer.

6) Does the change in a material occur on its own? Explain your answer with the help of an example.

7) Give three applications of expansion and contraction of materials.

8) Explain why melting of butter is reversible, whereas curdling of milk is irreversible.

9) Explain why tearing of paper is a physical change, whereas burning of paper is a chemical change.

10) Give an example of expansion each in solid, liquid and gas.

Getting to know Plants

1 Mark

1. Name the part of a plant which produces its food.
2. What is the main vein of a leaf known as?
3. Name the green pigment present in the leaves of a plant.
4. Name a gas used and produced in photosynthesis.
5. Name the process by which leaves lose water into the air.
6. Which part of a plant absorbs water and minerals from the soil?
7. Name the reproductive organ of a plant?
8. What is the scientific name of (a) Leaf Stalk, and (b) Leaf Blade?
9. Name the three agents which carry out pollination in flowers.
10. In a flower:
    (a) What do the ovaries become after fertilization?
    (b) What do ovules become after fertilization?
11. What is the name of powdery substance present in the anther of a stamen?
12. Write a short note on climbing roots.

13. Name the egg-like structures present in the ovary of a flower.
14. A plant has fibrous roots. What type of venation do the leaves have?
15. A plant has leaves with reticulate venation. What type of roots does it have?
16. Which substance is used to remove chlorophyll from a green leaf during photosynthesis experiments?
17. Potato do not produce starch. Yet, they are full of it. How is it possible?
18. What is called as an incomplete flower?
19. Name the male and female parts of a flower.
20. How do Bryophyllum reproduce?

3 Marks

1. What is reproduction?
2. What is the difference between a shrub and a tree? Give one example of each.
3. How does a climber differ from a creeper? Name two climber and creeper
4. Name two plants with tap roots and fibrous roots.
5. What type of roots do the following plants have?
   Wheat, Mango, Carrot, Maize, Neem, Grass.
6. What is unisexual flower?
7. Why photosynthesis is essential for plants?
8. What are the two main types of venation? Give example.
9. What is the main function of flower?
10. What is a leaf? Draw and label the parts.
11. What are the functions of stem?
12. Differentiate between shrubs and herbs.
13. Give an example for non-flowering plants.
14. What are called climbers? Give examples.
15. Which part of a plant contains: (a) petal, (b) ovary, (c) leaves and (d) anther.
16. Give two modifications of stem and root.
17. What is pollination? How is it important for a plant?
18. How is leaf modified for carrying out different functions?
19. Which part of the flower protects it when it is a bud?
20. How do prop roots help the plant?

5 Marks

1. Is a small mango plant a herb? Give reasons.
2. Explain how does a cactus plant make food?
3. Making of food by plant is different from making of food by your mother. Justify the statement.
4. Draw the diagram of a flower and label its parts.
5. Give the main functions of: (a) stem, (b) root, (c) leaf.
6. Explain the differences between taproots and fibrous roots.
7. Explain the process of pollination.
8. Draw the labeled diagram of a stamen and a pistil
9. What is photosynthesis? What is the role of chlorophyll during photosynthesis?
10. What is venation? What is the relationship between the type of venation in leaves and the type of roots in plants?

Form and movement in Animals

1 Mark

1. What runs through the centre of the backbone?
2. What is the name of small bones which make up backbone?
3. What is present between the various vertebrae of backbone?
4. What are curved bones present in our chest known as?
5. Name the material which gives support and shape in organs like ears and nose.
6. What types of joint connects our head to the neck?
7. Name the organ which is protected inside the skull.
8. What is endoskeleton?
9. What is exoskeleton?
10. Name an animal which moves by lengthening and shortening its body segments alternatively.
11. Which of the two moves faster: an earthworm or a snail?
12. Do bones have blood supply?
13. What type of joints occurs at (a) elbow, (b) knee?
14. What type of joint exists between (a) upper jaw and rest of the skull? (b) Lower jaw and rest of the skull?
15. If a boy bends his arm: (a) which of the muscles contracts, (b) which of the muscles relaxes?
16. Name two places in our body where pivot joints occur.
17. Out of biceps and triceps muscles: (a) which one causes straightening of arms, (b) which one causes bending of arms?
18. What are the different types of joints present in human?
19. Name two places in our body where cartilage is present.
20. Name the organs protected inside the ribcage.

3 Marks

1. How does a bird fly in air?
2. Name two birds which can also swim in water. Describe any one of it.
3. Name two animals which move with and without legs.
4. How does an earthworm move?
5. Write the main functions of skull.
6. What is a ribcage? State the functions of ribcage.
7. Describe cartilage.
8. How does a snail move?
9. How does a snake move?
10. Explain why we cannot bend our arm if a light plank is tied to it?
11. Which part of skeleton protects the following?
    (a) brain, (b) heart & lungs, (c) Spiral cord, (d) eyes
12. What is skeleton?
13. What is bone marrow?

14. Give one example for (a) fixed joint, (b) a hinge joint, (c) a ball and socket joint.
15. What is hip bone? Write its functions.
16. Write the functions of skeleton system.
17. Where can you find hinge joint and ball and socket joint in our body?
18. Differentiate between vertebrates and invertebrates.
19. What is a streamlined body? How does it help a fish and a bird to move?
20. How do muscles help in movement?

5 Marks

1. Write a short note on backbone.
2. Describe the construction and working of a knee joint.
3. How does a cockroach move?
4. How does a fish swim in water?
5. Mention the features in birds which help them to fly.
6. How does an earthworm and a snail move?
7. Write a short note on the various kinds of joints present in a human body.
8. What do you think would have happened if the backbone had only one long bone instead of many vertebrae?
9. What is an organ system? Name three organ systems in the human body and their main functions.
10. What is the difference between endoskeleton and exoskeleton? Give three examples of each.

Lesson No 5 : Habitat of Living

1 Mark

1. Name the process by which living things obtain energy from.
2. Name the scientific term used for the process to get rid of waste materials by a living thing.
3. Which of the two occurs over a short period of time? Acclimatization or Adaptation.
4. Name the most common adaptation found in all animals living in cold places like mountains.
5. Name a animal which adapted to live in water as well as on land.
6. What is the unique feature of long claws in the front leg of a lion?
7. What is the main function of roots in aquatic plants?
8. Name two aquatic plants which float on the surface of water.
9. Name the habitats of the following living organisms:
   a) lotus, (b) camel, (c) fish, (d) oak tree.
10. What is meant by terrestrial habitat?
11. How are aquatic plants adapted to their water environment?
12. Describe the leaf of submerged aquatic plants.
13. Choose the biotic and abiotic components of a habitat from the following:
    water, air, soil, rat, heat, sunlight, grass.
14. State a adaptation of Yak which protects it from the cold environment.
15. What is adaptation?
16. What are deciduous trees? Give example.
17. What is camouflage?
18. What is called ‘rain forest of the sea’?

19. What are coral reefs?
20. What are planktons?

3 Marks

1. Write any two adaptations of plants and animals in boreal forests.
2. Describe the climate in boreal forest.
3. Describe the climate in temperate forest.
4. What are tropical forests? Where is it located?
5. How does a Yak survive in ice cold places?
6. Describe grasslands.
7. Describe the adaptation seen in cactus plants.
8. How does acclimatization differ from adaptation?
9. How is camel adapted to survive in a desert?
10. How is fish adapted to survive in water?
11. Describe the breathing process of dolphins and whales.
12. What are the various ways in which the trees are adapted to live in forest habitat?
13. State the various ways in which the trees are adapted to live in extremely cold and windy mountain habitats.
14. How are the aquatic plants adapted to their water environment?
15. Explain why – (a) a lion has eyes in the front of its head, (b) a deer has eyes on the sides of its head?
16. In which kind of habitat do you expect to find organisms adapted to reduce water loss?
17. The hump of the camel stores water. Do you agree? Give reasons.
18. What do you mean by ecology?
19. How does hibernation help a dormouse?
20. What prevents grass from breaking in windy conditions?

5 Marks

1. Explain the differences between herbivores, carnivores and omnivores.
2. Mention two ways in which plants are useful to animals and vice-versa.
3. How do streamlined bodies help water animals?
4. Why are only green plants called producers?
5. Animals that hibernate eat a lot before hibernating. Why?
6. Do all aquatic animals breathe oxygen dissolved in water? Explain.
7. What is adaptation? What is its importance?
8. Write three characteristics features of the different types of forests found on earth.
9. How is a frog adapted to live in (a) water and (b) on land?
10. Describe 'fresh water' habitat.

MOTION AND MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCE

1 Mark Questions

1. What type of motion is represented by the March-past of soldiers in a parade?
2. What are the two types of motion exhibited by a ball rolling on the ground?
3. Give a natural phenomenon which is an example for Periodic Motion.
4. When you are playing in a swing you move in _____motion.

5. The special type of periodic motion exhibited by the stretched membrane of Tabla is known as _____.
6. Give the type of motion you can see in a sewing machine.
7. Which invention made a major change in the modes of transport?
8. What is the unit of forearm length?
9. Give an example for the unit of length which changes from person to person.
10. What is the expansion of SI Unit?
11. Where is the sample of standard unit of measurement kept in New Delhi?
12. Centimeter = _____ of a meter.
13. One Thousandth of a meter is called _____.
14. What is the smallest unit of length that can be measured accurately using a metre scale?
15. If the length of an object is between 1.0 cm and 5.2 cm of a measuring scale, what is the length of the object?
16. The length of a curved line can be measured using a _____.
17. The most convenient unit for measuring the thickness of a coin is _____.
18. The girth of a tree can be measured using a _____.
19. A communication satellite stationed in an orbit high above the earth will not exhibit Rotational and Rectilinear motion. Say (T/F)
20. Name one unit of length bigger than a metre.

3 Mark Questions

1. Explain why, hand-span cannot be used as a standard unit of length.
2. What is meant by rectilinear motion? Give two examples.
3. What is meant by standard unit of measurement? Why is it necessary to have standard unit of measurement?
4. Give three examples for objects having more than one type of motion.
5. What type of motions does the following objects have?
   i) Ball rolling on the ground.
   ii) Sewing Machine.
6. Give any three non-standard unit of Measurement of length.
7. Give any three conversions for unit of length.
8. The height of a person is 1.65m. Express it in cm and mm.
9. The distance between Radha's home and her school is 3250m. Express this distance in Km.
10. Write any three precautions to be taken while using a scale to measure the length of an object.
11. How do you say that an object is in motion? When do you say it is at rest?
12. Define motion. List the important types of motion.
13. Demonstrate an activity for circular motion using a stone and thread.
14. Why is motion of pendulum is said to be periodic? Represent diagrammatically.
15. Give any two length measuring devices and at what situations it can be used?
16. A pencil of length 12 cm is measured using a scale of length 30 cm. The scale is broken at 2.6cm mark. How will you measure the length of the pencil using the broken scale. Represent diagrammatically.
17. What is vibratory motion? Give the other name for it. Give any two examples.
18. Invention of wheel made a great change in the modes of transport. Justify
19. Define Measurement. Explain with a real life example.
20. Arrange the following lengths in their increasing magnitude.
    i) 1 metre, 1 centimetre, 1 Kilometre, 1 millimetre.
    ii) Write their abbreviations.

5 Mark Questions

1. What is meant by standard unit of measurement? Explain in your words two scenarios of what could happen if there is no standard units of measurement.
2. When is an object is said to be in motion? Explain with the help of an example. Define any four types of motion.
3. State and explain one similarity and one difference between the motion of a bicycle moving on a straight road and a ceiling fan that has been switched on.
4. Elaborate the precautions to be taken while using a metre scale to measure the length of an object.
5. Explain an activity to demonstrate the periodic motion of a stretched string using a rubber band.
6. Give any five objects having more than one type of motion. Explain the motions.
7. I) While measuring the length of a knitting needle, the reading of the scale at one end is 3.0 cm and at the other end is 33.1 cm. what is the length of the needle?
   II) The length of ribbon is 868 cm . Express the length in metre.
8. Diagrammatically represent the following units
   i) Hand-span.
   ii) Cubit.
   iii) Pace.
9. What is meant by
   i) Circular Motion.
   ii) Rotational Motion. Give two examples for each
10. Draw a Pendulum. Explain the type of motion. Give the main application of a pendulum

Light, Shadow and Reflections

1 Mark Questions

1. Name the most important sources of light for the earth.
2. Moon is luminous object. (T/F)
3. A pinhole camera uses a lens to form a real and inverted image. (T/F)
4. What name is given to the object through which we cannot see at all?
5. What is the name given to the material which allows all the light to pass through it.
6. Give one example of an object through which we can see but not clearly.
7. What type of screen is used in a pinhole camera?
8. What is the principle of working of a pinhole camera?
9. We see _____ of our face in the mirror.
10. A plane mirror forms _____ image (real/virtual)
11. The sun in the early morning can cause a building to form a shadow. This shadow will be _____
12. Cloud is a _____ material.
13. Shadow can be seen only on a _____.
14. The light rays coming from the top and bottom of the object _____at the pinhole.
15. Give an example of natural pinhole camera.
16. The image on the plane mirror is _____ inverted.
17. Image and Shadow are the same (T/F)
18. Does a transparent object cast a shadow behind it?
19. State one property of light which is demonstrated by the working of a pinhole camera.
20. As the sun rises in the sky, the shadow of a building _____

3 Marks Questions.

1. Define a source of light. List the various natural and man-made sources of light.
2. Why can't we see a book which is placed behind a wooden screen?
3. Explain how, we are able to see the table lying in a room though it does not give out its own light?

4. Why can't you see the table in a room when it is dark?
5. State any two observations from everyday life which show the light travels in a straight line?
6. What is the principle of working of a pinhole camera? Why is the pinhole kept small?
7. What is a translucent material? Explain with an example?
8. Why are our bathroom windows made of ground glass?
9. Why on a cloudy day we are still getting light from sun?
10. Why cannot we see a book which is placed behind a wooden screen? What type of material is wood?
11. State the differences between images and shadows.
12. Give any three characteristics of the image formed inside a pinhole camera?
13. How will be your shadow and give the direction of sun for the following.

a. 8.00 AM b. 12.00 Noon c. 5.00 P.M

14. How are shadows formed? State the condition for the formation of a shadow.
15. A white sheet and a plane mirror, both reflects light. But why can't we see our image on looking into the piece of paper?
16. What is reflection of light? What is the difference in reflection between polished and unpolished / dull surfaces? Give examples?
17. Give some of the characteristics of the shadow of an object?
18. Why shadows are not formed by a fluorescent tube light, where as it is formed by an electric bulb?
19. Draw the pictorial representation of image formation in a pinhole camera.
20. Differentiate luminous and non-luminous objects.

5 Marks Questions.

1. What is meant by (a) Transparent (b) Translucent (c) Opaque materials? Give two examples each.
2. How does the reflection of light from a mirror differ from the reflection of light from the piece of white paper? Explain with the help of labelled diagram
3. Explain with an activity to prove that a shadow is obtained only on a screen.
4. Explain the construction and working of a pinhole camera?
5. Explain about Luminous and non-luminous objects?
6. Explain about Natural and Man-made sources of light with examples?
7. On a sunny day, when we pass under a tree covered with a very large number of leaves, we often see bright circular patches of light on the ground.
    i. What are the bright circular patches of the light?
    ii. Name the object (source of light) in this case
    iii. What act as screen in this case?
    iv. Which effect is illustrated by the everyday observation described above?
8. Explain about real and virtual images?
9. Explain an activity to prove the light is travelling in a straight line and getting reflected from a mirror.
10. Explain about the following with example
    i. Which object does not give out its own light?
    ii. Which material allow all the light to pass through them?
    iii. Which material allow some of the light to pass through them?
    iv. Which material do not allow any light to pass through them?
    v. Which have been made by man for light source?

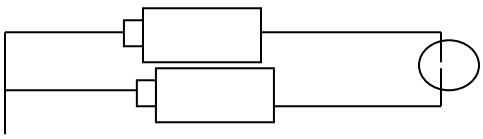
Electricity and Circuits

One Mark Questions.

1. Name a common device which produces electricity from chemicals stored inside it.
2. Air is not a conductor of electricity it is an _____.
3. Which type of material is used to in an electrical appliance, which is to be a handled by us?
4. Which part of torch bulb gives off light?
5. Electricity flows in a _____ circuit.

6. The coloured plastic covering on an electric wire makes the electric wire _____ to torch.
7. Give the other name for electric cell.
8. The electricit produced by portable generators is safe to use in science experiments in the school Laboratory (T/F)
9. What is the energy conversion that is taking place in a torch bulb?
10. We can join the two terminals (+,-)of a cell directly by a wire (T/F)
11. Name the portable electric lamp which works with cell.
12. What is the scientific name of the material, which do not allow electricity to pass through them?
13. Which effect of electric current is involved in the working of a torch bulb?
14. Graphite is a _____ of electricity.
15. Mica is a _____ of electricity
16. What is the direction of current flow in an electric circuit?
17. When the circuit is open, the switch is said to be in _____ position.
18. In a torch light, which terminal of battery is in contact with the base of the bulb?
19. When the filament of the bulb is broken, the bulb is said to be _____
20. The central rod of dry cell is made of _____cathode.

3 Mark Questions

1. Give the safe source and unsafe source of the electricity to be used for performing science experiments.
2. What is a dry cell. Mention it's uses.
3. Draw an electric cell. Explain how it is produces electricity and when it stops?
4. Draw the inside view of torch.
5. What will happen if the two terminals of the electric cell is joined directly through a wire?
6. What is an electric circuit? What are the possible reasons for a bulb not glowing when connected in a circuit?
7. What is a switch? Explain how can you make a switch of your own?
8. Differentiate conductors and insulators. Give their uses and examples.
9. Explain why we human need to wear a rubber gloves or slippers when working with electricity.
10. Give two points of each for conductors and insulators explaining their importance.
11. Make a sketch of a simple switch made by using a safety pin in its "ON" and "OFF" position.
12. What happens to the circuit when the bulb in it gets fused?
13. State any few dangers of electricity if handled carelessly
14. 

In the above circuit, will the bulb light up. What is the reason for your answer?
15. What will happen to a torch bulb when it is connected to a domestic electricity supply of 220 V?
16. Explain what happens to electric circuit when the bulb is fused?
17. What is open circuit and closed circuit?
18. An electric circuit containing a dry cell and a torch bulb is completed by including a metal screw driver having a wooden handle. The bulb does not glow. Explain.
19. Why are electric wires made of copper? Why is an electric wire is usually covered with plastic or rubber?
20. How would you connect a cell, torch bulb and a switch so that the bulb lights up?

5 Marks Questions.

1. Explain an activity using a cell, a torch bulb, crocodile clips to show
   vi. Paper clip made of steel
   vii. Pencil (Sharpened both ends)
   viii. A rubber eraser

   is a conductor or insulator?
2. Explain the working of a torch in its ON and OFF position with the help of a neat labelled diagram.
3. What are conductors and insulators? Give two examples of each. Explain the importance of both?
4. Explain with suitable diagrams the activity to make a simple switch
5. What is an electric circuit? Explain with a circuit diagram the working of switch in an electric circuit.
6. Explain the features and working of a dry cell. Represent the direction of current flow with the diagram
7. Draw a neat labelled diagram of a torch bulb and explain its working. Mention about a fuse bulb.
8. A. What is the purpose of using an electric switch? Name some electrical gadgets (electrical appliances) which have switches built into them.

   B. When we switch ON an electrical appliance what changes are we making to the circuit.
9. What is electricity? Write 5 points how is it useful in your day to day activities? State any two dangers of electricity if handled carelessly
10. What does the following do in an electrical circuit
    ix. Cell
    x. Bulb
    xi. Wires
    xii. Switch

    Draw a circuit diagram with the above material.

Fun with Magnets

One Mark Questions.

1. Give any one home appliance which make use of a magnet?
2. Whom after the Magnets are named?
3. The substances having the property of attracting iron are now known as _____.
4. The magnets which are made from iron pieces are known as _____ magnets.
5. Name a natural material which acts like a magnet
6. Name two magnetic materials other than Iron and Steel.
7. Which of the following are not attracted by a magnet.

a. Iron, Steel, Aluminium, Copper, Wood, Nickel.

8. Does a ball ended magnet exist?
9. Name an instrument which is used to find directions?
10. A freely suspended bar magnet aligns in _____ direction
11. What name is given to the two ends of magnet? Where the attraction is stronger?
12. The north pole of one magnet _____ the north pole of another magnet.
13. The south pole of one magnet _____ the north pole of another magnet.
14. We cannot make our own magnet (T/F)
15. If a magnet is heated strongly, its magnetism gets strong (T/F)
16. 

    What will happen in the above case?
17. Which regions of a magnet have the strongest attraction force?
18. A ball shape magnet has only one pole (T/F)
19. The same type of magnetic poles is called _____ poles.
20. What is the magnet called which is made by using electricity?

3 Marks Questions

1. List any three objects you use daily which use magnets in them, give the purpose for which the magnet is used in it?
2. Narrate the instance when the magnet was first discovered?
3. What is an artificial magnet? Name the metals used to make it?
4. Give the different shape of magnet?
5. How will you separate a heap containing iron nail, paper clip, brass screw, aluminium foil, plastic comb, coin, sewing needle, piece of paper and copper wire into magnetic and non-magnetic materials.
6. Differentiate magnetic and non-magnetic materials?
7. Which material is used by sailors in olden days to find the directions?
8. Where on bar magnet do things like iron fillings stick mainly? What does it show?
9. What is the principle of working of the doll which is used by emperor in china?
10. Draw bar magnet as who it looks after put into heap of iron fillings
11. What is a compass? Which property of magnet is used in its working?
12. Draw the different shapes of artificial magnet.
13. How is a horseshoe type magnet stored when not used? Draw a labelled sketch to show the arrangement.
14. Define attraction and repulsion between magnets using suitable diagrams.
15. What are the precaution to be taken while handling magnet?
16. How will you differentiate two identical bars of iron, one is a magnet, other is an ordinary bar of iron with the help an activity.
17. How will you find the poles of a magnet which has no marking to indicate its poles?
18. Give some of the important uses of magnet.
19. Draw a compass. What is the use of it?
20. What are the various ways in which magnet loss its magnetism?

5 Marks Questions.

1. Describe briefly a method of making a magnet. Draw a labelled sketch to illustrate the method.
2. Explain the activity of "A paper clip hanging in air" - with a neat sketch
3. a) What will happen to a compass when another magnet brought near it.
   b) We should keep Strong magnet away from some device. Name the devices and why?
4. Prove through an activity that "A freely suspended bar magnet always comes to rest in a particular direction"?
5. Explain Attraction and repulsion between magnets with suitable sketch.
6. Explain the activity of making a compass in a cup?
7. a) Explain how to store magnets properly with suitable sketch
   b) List few precautions in handling magnets
8. a) What are the various ways where the magnets lose their properties?
   b) How to store bar magnet?
9. Explain briefly about the poles of the magnet?
10. Explain two most important properties of magnet?

Water

One Mark.

1. Which process keeps the amount of water on the earth surface constant?
2. What is the natural process of converting highly salty ocean water into pure water?
3. Name the structure which generates electricity from water.
4. The melting of _____ from mountains fill in river.

5. The amount of water used by your family per day is _____ litres
6. _____ Part of earth is covered with water.
7. Water needs _____ to evaporate.
8. What is the process of loss of water by plant called?
9. Which process is involved in the formation of clouds?
10. Condensation is the reverse of _____.
11. Clouds are tiny water _____
12. When does the tiny water droplets of water in clouds began to fall?
13. _____ is a long period without rain leading to severe shortage of water in region
14. The water is available for our use is increasing day by day due over usage say (T/F)
15. What is the activity of making rain water to percolate into ground more efficiently called?
16. Water vapour is present in air only during monsoon.(T/F)
17. How are open wells fed?
18. When most of the land is covered with concrete,this reduces the _____ of rain water into ground
19. What is the process of collecting rain water falling on roof and making it percolate into ground called?
20. What is the source of heat energy required for the water cycle?

THREE MARK

21. Define water cycle. List all the physical processes involved in it.
22. Mention any five important uses of water.
23. What are the sources of water? Where do these source get their water from?
24. What is the role of oceans in supplying fresh water?
25. How does the salty sea water reach ponds, lake, rivers and wells which supply us water
26. What are the two disappearing tricks of water? Define each
27. What are the two main techniques of rainwater harvesting?
28. What is the importance of water cycle in nature?
29. Early on winter morning, we see drops of water on the parked cars. Why?
30. Name the three states of water. Name the process of transforming from one state to another?
31. How are clouds formed?
32. Define Transpiration and Evaporation.
33. Why rain water harvesting needs to be done?
34. Give any three actions you and your family have taken to save water?
35. Draw the diagram of roof top rain water harvesting?
36. List out few problems of heavy rain.
37. What are the causes of lack of rain for a long period?
38. List some of the problems faced by people because of drought.
39. Represent diagrammatically the water cycle in nature.
40. What is drought? Write its cause and effect?

5 Marks.

1. Explain rainwater harvesting. Give neat sketch wherever needed.
2. What s water cycle? Describe the water cycle in nature. Also draw a labelled sketch to show the water cycle in nature.
3. Explain about drought. When does it occur? What are the problems faced by the people living in areas having drought conditions?
4. Explain how, heavy rains may cause floods. What damage is caused by floods? How are the animals which normally live in water affected by floods?
5. Write a short essay about water conservation.

6. a) Explain a simple activity to observe the formation of clouds.
   b) How clouds are formed in nature?
7. Explain about the two disappearing tricks of water.
8. Write a short essay about problems faced by people in the area of water scarcity.
9. a) Explain about loss of water by plants.
   b) What is the role played by plants in water cycle?
10. a) Explain the role of Ocean in water cycle
    b) Explain how most of the water goes back to Oceans

Air Around Us

I) Very Short Answer Type Questions

1) Name the two gases present in air.
2) Name the major component of air.
3) Which of the two is present in lesser amount in air: Oxygen or nitrogen?
4) Apart from Nitrogen and Oxygen, name two gases present in air.
5) What name is given to the layer of air which surrounds the earth?
6) State whether the following statements are true or false.
   a) The composition of air is always exactly the same.
   b) Nitrogen present in air supports the process of burning.
7) Which gas in the atmosphere is essential for respiration?
8) Which component of air acts as supporter of combustion?
9) Name any one component of air which does not support burning.
10) Which of the following is necessary for burning things?
    Argon, Carbon dioxide, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Helium.
11) Which gas is given to the patients having breathing problems?
12) Name a gas in air which is used by plants for making food by photosynthesis.
13) From where do the plants which live in water get oxygen for respiration?
14) Name four objects whose movement is helped by air.
15) Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:
a) The envelope of air around the earth is known as _____
b) The component of air used by green plants to make their food is _____
16) Write a short note on composition of air.
17) How is the balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide maintained in air?
18) Define pollution. How does air get polluted?
19) What are the major effects of air pollution on plants and animals?
20) Name some of the ways by which we can reduce air pollution.

II) Short answer type questions

1) Name the component of air which condenses on a cold surface to form drops of a liquid. What is the liquid?
2) How will you show that air is necessary for burning?
3) Explain how, the oxygen in air is replaced.
4) Plants use carbon dioxide from air for photosynthesis. How is the carbon dioxide in air replaced?
5) Explain why, When an empty glass bottle is inserted into a bucket of water vertically, water does not enter the bottle.

6) Explain why, a burning candle stops burning after sometime when covered with an inverted gas jar.
7) How do animals that live in soil get oxygen for breathing?
8) How do the roots of land plants get oxygen for respiration?
9) How do aquatic animals like fish get oxygen required for breathing?
10) What should be done if the clothes of the person catch fire accidently? Why?
11) Why do deep sea divers carry oxygen cylinders with them?
12) State the importance of carbon dioxide for living things.
13) What is the importance of water vapour in air?
14) Why do policemen regulating traffic at a crowded city road crossing often wear masks?
15) What is smoke? How is smoke produced? Explain why, tall chimneys are installed in factories.
16) Why should we breathe only through the nose and not through the mouth?
17) How will you show that an empty glass bottle is filled with air?
18) Why does a lump of cotton wool shrink in air?
19) Why do plants need nitrogen?
20) State any five uses of air.

III) Long answer type questions

1) What is air? State the composition of air. Write any two properties of air.
2) What substances are present in a bottle which appears to be empty? Explain why, earthworms come out of the soil only during heavy rains.
3) How do plants and animals maintain the balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide gases in air?
4) How will you show that Air dissolved in water.
5) What is atmosphere? Why is atmosphere essential for life on earth? Why do mountaineers carry oxygen cylinders with them while climbing high mountains?
6) Discuss how you can show the presence of air in a bottle that looks empty.
7) Explain how air supports life. Give examples.
8) Describe an activity to show the presence of air in soil.
9) Air contains oxygen and nitrogen. How will you prove it?
10) How do aquatic plants and animals respire?

Garbage in ,Garbage out

I) Very short answer type questions

1) What type of worms are used for vermicomposting?
2) What type of garbage is collected in a) blue dustbins and b) green dustbins?
3) What type of garbage is not converted into compost by the redworms?
4) Name the structure present in redworms which helps them in grinding the food which they eat.
5) Name two waste materials which can be recycled.
6) What is the name given to the manure prepared by the action of redworms on kitchen wastes?
7) Name a good method for the disposal of household garbage such as fruit and vegetable peels, left-over cooked food and fallen leaves.
8) Which of the following are used in vermicomposting?
Earthworm, Redworms , Roundworms, Flatworms
9) What are the two colours of the dustbins provided by Municipality in some cities to collect different kinds of garbage?

10) Name two components of garbage which can rot when buried into soil and two which cannot.
11) What do you think the best way to dispose to left over food cooked at home?
12) Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:
a) Vermicomposting uses _____ to turn kitchen wastes into a very high quality manure.
b) All the packaging materials are useless and go out as _____
13) What is biodegradable waste? Explain with examples.
14) What is non biodegradable waste? Explain with example.
15) Differentiate between biodegradable and non biodegradable with examples.

II) Short answer type questions

1) Which of the following waste materials present in household garbage can rot when buried in ground and which cannot?
Polythene bag, paper bag,Vegetable peels , Aluminium foil , Broken glass , Tea leaves
2) Explain why, it is better to use compost instead of chemical fertilizers.
3) What are the various kinds of wastes which can be used for making vermicompost?
4) Can we add plastic coated paper in the vermicomposting pit? Give reason for your answer.
5) Why are some powdered egg shells added in the food of redworms in the compost pit?
6) Why should the kitchen wastes containing salt, pickles ,oil , vinegar , milk , and meat preparations not be added as food for redworms in the compost pit?
7) If you and your friends are given the choice of eating food in the plastic plate or a banana leaf platter at a party, which one would you prefer and why?
8) State one difference between composting and vermicomposting. What are the advantages of vermicomposting?
9) What are red worms? With which process of garbage disposal are the redworms associated?
10) What is meant by biodegradable garbage and non bio degradable garbage? Give two examples of each type of garbage.
11) What can we do to reduce the generation of garbage and getting rid of garbage?
12) Is it possible to reduce the problems relating to the disposal of garbage? Discuss.
13) Give two advantages of recycling old newspapers.
14) Explain the concept of 3 R's with examples.
15) Explain the process of segregation of wastes with examples.

III) Long answer type questions

1) What is garbage? Explain with examples. What will happen if garbage is not removed from our homes and surroundings regularly?
2) What is meant by a) Composting and b) Vermicomposting? Which of them is better and why?
3) What is meant by recycling? Describe an activity to recycle paper at home or school.
4) Name the various methods of garbage disposal. Describe the landfill method of getting rid of garbage in a city.
5) Explain how plastics are a boon as well as curse. What can we do to minimize the overuse of plastics?