1. The World of Plants

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Plants with medical value are called
   (a) pulses         (b) scented plants
   (c) medical plants (d) barks

2. Of the following, which is the seed part of the plant used for food:
   (a) thoor dhal     (b) veldt grape
   (c) banana         (d) turmeric

3. Select the food-related industry from the following:
   (a) coir making    (b) gardening
   (c) cotton cultivation (d) pickle-making

4. Name the unripe fruit that we have to consume for blood purification.
   (a) gooseberry     (b) neem
   (c) veldt grape    (d) carry me seed

5. Name the tree used in paper industry:
   (a) Teak           (b) Eucalyptus
   (c) Coconut tree   (d) Sandalwood tree

6. Which of the following is the stem part of the plant used as food item?
   (a) Chilli         (b) Drumstick
   (c) Turmeric       (d) Thoor dhal

7. Which of the following herbal plants is used to cure jaundice?
   (a) Keeezhanelli   (b) Thulsi
   (c) Vasambu        (d) Manjal

8. Which of the following is the main source of Vitamin ‘C’?
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(a) Manjal  
(b) Brinjal  
(c) Vembu  
(d) Nelli  

9. ……. are made from Mulberry tree.  
(a) Cricket bats  
(b) Match sticks  
(c) Hockey sticks  
(d) Railway sleepers  

10. Which of the following does not catch fire easily?  
(a) Sandal  
(b) Vembu  
(c) Teak  
(d) Red wood  

11. Kumbakonam is popular for…..  
(a) Jasmine  
(b) Sugarcane  
(c) Betel leaves  
(d) Mango  

12. Bed and pillows are made from….  
(a) Sandal tree  
(b) Coconut tree  
(c) Silk cotton tree  
(d) Pine tree  

13. The other name of Keezhanelli is….  
(a) Omavalli  
(b) Carry me seed  
(c) Purple fruited egg plant  
(d) Vembu  

14. Which of the following is used to regulate the body temperature?  
(a) Nelli  
(b) Vasambu  
(c) Manjal  
(d) Pirandai  

15. Which one of the following trees yields fruits for about 400 years?  
(a) Mango  
(b) Banana  
(c) Jack fruit  
(d) Orange  

II. Match the following:
A. Trees

1. Eucalyptus a. Parts of bullock cart
2. Silk cotton b. Railway sleepers
3. Coconut c. Tennis racket and Hockey stick
4. Mulberry d. Thatching, construction
5. Pine e. Match box
6. Babul bark tree f. Oil, papers

Ans: 1-f, 2-e, 3-d, 4-c, 5-b, 6-a

B.

1. Carry me seed a. Treatment for digestive disorder
2. Ginger b. Abdominal diseases
3. Pepper c. Jaundice
4. Sweet flag d. Fever
5. Country borage e. Throat infection

Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-d

C.

1. Teak a. Oil, paper
2. Silk cotton b. Construction materials
3. Eucaluptus c. Cricket bat
4. Pine d. Match box
5. Willow e. Ship building

Ans: 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e, 5-c

D.

1. Ginger a. Cosmetic
2. Rose b. Tanjore
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3. Paddy  c. Herbal plant
4. Jasmine  d. Zimbabwe
5. Baobab tree  e. Madurai

Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-b,4-e,5-d

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Carry mee seed (Keezhanelli) cures__________

Ans: Jaundice

2. Peppers cures _____

Ans: Throat infection

3. _____ are used in the preparation of cosmetics.

Ans: flowers

4. _____ used as germicide and cosmetic.

Ans: Turmeric

5. _____ State is known as Garden of Spices of India.

Ans: Kerala

6. Jute fibre is obtained from the _____ of plant.

Ans: Stem

7. The soft, outer region of the stem is called as ______.

Ans: sap wood

8. _____ wood is used for building purposes.

Ans: Heart wood

9. Fibers obtained from the outer region of the cotton, coconut are known as ___.

Ans: External fibers

10. _____ cures mouth ulcer.

Ans: Gooseberry
11. ______ is used as germicide and as cosmetic.
Ans: Turmeric

12. Tennis and Hockey sticks are made from____ tree.
Ans: Mulberry

13. The thickest Baobab tree is found in ______.
Ans: Zimbabwe

14. The main source of vitamin ‘C’ is____
Ans: Gooseberry

15. Agriculture is a branch of____
Ans: Science

16. ______ is used to cure cold, cough and fever.
Ans: Thulsi

17. _____ play a key role in the preparation of cosmetics.
Ans: Flowers

18. Long, thin, strong, strand obtained from plants is known as _____
Ans: fibre

19. The dark inner region of the stem is called____
Ans: heartwood

20. ______ cures mouth ulcer, regulates body temperature .
Ans: Gooseberry

21. _____ give good smell and colour to food.
Ans: Spices

22. ______ are used as medicians for common cold, fever and stomach ache.
Ans: Holy basil and ginger

IV. Answer the following questions in one or single world.
1. What is the common name of Country borage?
Ans: Karpuravalli

2. Name the herbal plant used to increase the appetite.
Ans: Pirandai

3. What is botany?
Ans: Science that deals with study of herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees.

4. Name the tree that is used in making parts of bullock cart.
Ans: Babul bark tree

5. Which herbal plant is used to destroy intestinal worms?
Ans: Vembu

6. Which part of the plant is used in chilliand drumstick?
Ans: Unripe fruit

7. Name two plants yielding stem fibers.
Ans: Plantain and jute

8. Name a tree used for making Railway sleepers.
Ans: Pine

9. Which tree yields fibres for making coir?
Ans: Coconut tree

V. State whether the following sentences are true or false.

1. Purple fruited pea egg plant is used as medicine for jaundice.
Ans: False. Pea egg plant is used as medicine for cold and cough and “carry me seed” is used for jaundice.

2. Ginger is the root of the plant.
Ans: False. Ginger is the stem of the plant

3. Veldt grape is a medicinal plant.
4. Clove is the seed of the plant.  
**Ans:** False. Clove is the “flower bud” of the plant.

5. Slik-cotton tree is used to make match box.  
**Ans:** True

### 2. Food Habits

**I. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Disease caused due to protein deficiency is _____.  
**Ans:** Marasmus

2. Deficiency of Vitamin C causes ____.  
**Ans:** Scurvy

3. ______ is an omnivore.  
**Ans:** Crow

4. Milk is rich in ______.  
**Ans:** Calcium

5. ______ regulate the physiological activities.  
**Ans:** Minerals

6. ______ is used to strengthen the bone.  
**Ans:** Calcium

7. ______ is saprophytic in nutrition.  
**Ans:** Mushroom

8. Anaemia is caused due to deficiency of _____.  
**Ans:** Iron

9. ___ is synthesized by the skin with the help of sunlight.  
**Ans:** Vitamin D
10. Rickets is a ____ deficiency disease.
   Ans: Vitamin D

11. The constituents of food which are essential for the body are called ____
   Ans: Nutrients

12. Deficiency of iron leads to ____.
   Ans: Anemia

13. The deficiency disease of Vitamin B1 is ____
   Ans: Beri-beri

14. Enlarged head, loss of weight and retarded growth are the symptoms of ____.
   Ans: Marasmus

15. Bleeding gums is the symptom of the disease ____.
   Ans: Scurvy

16. Preparation of starch by the plants with help of sunlight, CO2, water and chlorophyll is called ____
   Ans: Photosynthesis

17. Nepenthes is an ____ plant.
   Ans: Insectivorous

18. ________ and _____ rich in ascorbic acid prevent heart diseases.
   Ans: Steamed fish, Brinjal

19. Cockroach is a/an ______ animal.
   Ans: Omnivorous

20. The organism that decompose the dead plant and animal substances and converts them into simple molecules and absorbs them through its body wall ____.
   Ans: Mushroom

21. ________ lives inside the body gut.
22. Animals which feed only on plants are called_____.
Ans: herbivores

23. Head louse and leech are examples of_______.
Ans: ectoparasite

24. Loss of excessive blood even for a small hurt is the symptom of _______ deficiency.
Ans: Vitamin K

25. Inflammation in neck is the symptom of ________.
Ans: Goitre

II. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one of the following energy?
(a) Fat (b) Vitamins (c) Minerals (d) Water

2. Which of the following at as regulators in physiological activities?
(a) Proteins (b) Fats (c) Carbohydrates (d) Minerals

3. ________ help in growth of the body.
(a) Vitamins (b) Water (c) Proteins (d) Fat

4. Which of the following has the maximum water content?
(a) Bread slice (b) Milk (c) Egg (d) Cucumber

5. The disease caused by deficiency of protein is______
(a) Night-blindness (b) Beri-beri
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(c) Marasmus (d) Rickets

6. Which one of the following is the disease caused by deficiency of Vitamin ‘C’?
   (a) Kwashiorkar  (b) Scurvy
   (c) Rickets  (d) Bery-bery

7. Goitre is due to the deficiency of______.
   (a) Vitamin A  (b) Vitamin C
   (c) Iodine  (d) Iron

8. Night-blindness is due to the deficiency of______.
   (a) Iodine  (b) Iron
   (c) Vitamin C  (d) Vitamin A

9. Which of the following caused by deficiency of Vitamin D?
   (a) Rickets  (b) Goitre
   (c) Anaemia  (d) Scurvy

10. Which of the following adopts autotrophic nutrition?
    (a) Cuscuta  (b) Roundworm
    (c) Green plants  (d) Leech

11. Roundworm is an______.
    (a) Ectoparasite  (b) Endoparasite
    (c) Saprophyte  (d) nsectivorous

12. _____ is an omnivore.
    (a) Goat  (b) Cattle
    (c) Tiger  (d) Crow

13. An example for an insectivorous plant is______
    (a) Hibiscus  (b) Drosera
    (c) Cuscuta  (d) Green plants
14. Animals which feed only on plants are called_____
   (a) Omnivorous   (b) **Herbivorous**
   (c) Carnivorous   (d) Insectivorous

**III. Match the following.**

**A.**
1. Vitamin A   a. Kwashiorkar
2. Vitamin C   b. Anemia
3. Vitamin D   c. Night-blindness
4. Protein deficiency   d. Scurvy
5. Iron deficiency   e. Rickets

**Ans:** 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a, 5-b

**B.**
1. Herbivorous   a. Tiger
2. Carnivorous   b. Cow
3. Omnivorous   c. Nephenthes
4. Insectivorous   d. Leech
5. Ectoparasite   e. Monkey

**Ans:** 1-b, 2-a, 3-e, 4-c, 5-d

**IV. Answer the following in one or two words:**

1. Which nutrient acts as regulator in physiological activities?
   **Ans:** Minerals

2. What is the deficiency disease of iodine?
   **Ans:** Goitre

3. What is the percentage of water content in potato?
   **Ans:** about 75%
4. Which vegetable is rich in ascorbic acid?
Ans: Brinjal

5. Name one fibre food.
Ans: Beans

6. What are the two types of parasites?
Ans: (a) Ectoparasites (b) Endoparasites

7. Which age group of children suffer from Kwashiorkar?
Ans: 1-5 years

3. Changes Around Us

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Release of the compressed spring is_____
   (a) an irreversible change    (b) a reversible change
   (c) a non-periodic change    (d) an undesirable change

2. Spoilage of food is_____
   (a) a reversible change      (b) a fast change
   (c) an undesirable change    (d) a periodic change

3. Dissolution of washing soda in water is_____
   (a) an exothermic change     (b) an irreversible change
   (c) an undesirable change    (d) an endothermic change

4. Which of the following changes is non-periodic?
   (a) heartbeat                (b) earthquake
   (c) occurrence of day and night (d) oscillation of pendulum

5. Who was the first Indian woman travelled to the space?
   (a) Marie Curie              (b) Indira Nooyee
   (c) Kalpana Chawla          (d) Saira
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6. Which of the following statement is correct?
   (a) Our body loses weight in space  (b) Our body gains weight in space
   (c) Our eye sight becomes dull  (d) All are correct

7. The time taken for a tree to turn into coal under the earth is______.
   (a) 34 years  (b) 3400 years
   (c) 34000 years  (d) 30 crore years

8. Which of the following is a slow change?
   (a) Burning of paper  (b) Brusting of crackers
   (c) Rusting of iron  (d) Glowing of electric bulb

9. Which of the following is a fast change?
   (a) Growth of a child  (b) Brustin of crackers
   (c) Germination of seed  (d) Curdling of milk

10. Which of the following is a reversible change?
    (a) Batter into idly  (b) Green vegetables into cooked food
    (c) Making of ornaments from gold  (d) Curdling of milk

11. Which of the following is an irreversible change?
    (a) Evaporation of water  (b) Melting of ice
    (c) Making ornaments from silver  (d) Ripening of fruits

12. Which of the following is a desirable change?
    (a) Earthwuake  (b) Accident
    (c) Blooming of volcano  (d) Landslide

13. Which of the following is a periodical change?
    (a) Heart beat  (b) Earthquake
    (c) Eruption of volcano  (d) Landslide

14. Which of the following is a non-periodical change?
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14. The reactions in which heat is liberated are called ____ reactions.
(a) Endothermic  (b) Exothermic
(c) Adiabatic     (d) Isothermic

15. The reactions in which heat is absorbed are called ____ reactions.
(a) Endothermic  (b) Exothermic
(c) Adiabatic     (d) Isothermic

16. In some changes, the substance can be brought back to its original state. Such changes are called _____ changes.
(a) Periodic     (b) Non-periodic
(c) Undesirable  (d) Reversible

17. Changes that are useful are called ____ changes.
(a) Undesirable  (b) Desirable
(c) Periodic     (d) Irreversible

18. Dissolution of glucose in water is an example of ______ reaction.
(a) Adiabatic     (b) Isothermal
(c) Exothermic    (d) Exothermic

19. When Ammonium chloride is dissolved in water _____ is absorbed.
(a) Mass         (b) Heat
(c) Time         (d) Salt

20. Dissolution of quick lime in water is an example of ______ reaction.
(a) Exothermic   (b) Endothermic
(c) Isochronous  (d) Isobaric

21. Dissolution of detergent powder in water is an example of _____ reaction.
II. Fill in the blanks.
1. Curdling of milk is an ______ change.
   Ans: irreversible
2. Ripening of fruit is ______ change.
   Ans: desirable irreversible
3. Burning of paper is a_______ change.
   Ans: fast
4. Melting of ice is a/an ______ change.
   Ans: reversible
5. Seasonal changes are ______ changes.
   Ans: periodic
6. Eruption of volcano is _____ change.
   Ans: non-periodic
7. When detergent powder is dissolved in water, heat is______
   Ans: liberated
8. When glucose is dissolved in water, heat is ______
   Ans: absorbed
9. Germination of seed is ____
   Ans: slow change
10. Burning of paper is ______
    Ans: fast change
11. Kalpana Chawla was the ______ who travelled to the space.
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Ans: first Indian woman

12. She went round the world within _____
Ans: one and half hours

13. Useful changes are called _____
Ans: desirable changes

14. Velco was invented in the year _____
Ans: 1948

15. Velco is widely used in ______
Ans: foot wear

16. Dissolution of glucose is an_______
Ans: endothermic

17. Trees which are buried under the earth are turned into ____
Ans: coal

18. Release of compressed spring is_______
Ans: reversible

III. Match the following

1. Burning of paper
2. Rusting of iron
3. Melting of ice
4. Ripening of fruits

a. Desirable change
b. Reversible change
c. Slow change
d. fast change

Ans: 1-d,2-c,3-b,4-a

2. Melting of Gold
2. Melting of Tar

a. Reversible change
b. Irreversible change
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3. The batter from Idly or dosa  c. Undesirable change
4. Eruption of volcano    d. Reversible change

Ans: 1-a,2-d,3-b,4-c

3.
1. Earth quake            a. Endothermic changes
2. Weather                b. Non-periodic changes
3. Buring of match stick  c. Periodic changes
4. Dissolution of glucose d. Exothermic changes

Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-a

4.
1. Full moon and New moon    a. Exothermic changes
2. Weather                   b. Endothermic changes
3. Buring of match stick    c. Periodic changes
4. Dissolution of glucose   d. Periodic changes

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

4. Measurement and Motion

1. Choose the correct answer.
1. SI unit of length is_____ 
   (a) centimetre        (b) millimetre
   (c) metre             (d) kilometre

2. The symbol for SI unit of mass is____ 
   (a) g                  (b) kg
   (c) mg                 (d) cg

3. 1 metric tonne is equal to_____ 
   (a) 1000 kilograms    (b) 100 kilograms
4. SI unit of time is____
   (a) second  (b) minute
   (c) week    (d) day

5. 1 hour=_____ seconds
   (a) 60      (b) **3600**
   (c) 24      (d) 1000

6. Movement of a branch of a tree in air an example for____
   (a) Linear motion  (b) Circular motion
   (c) **Periodic motion**  (d) Rotational motion

7. The motion of a rolling ball is ________ motion.
   (a) Circular  (b) Linear
   (c) **Rotational**  (d) Multiple

8. When a bicycle is in motion, the mouth which is used to fill the air will perform _______
   (a) Random motion  (b) Periodic motion
   (c) Circular motion  (d) All of these

9. The vegetables are weighed with the help of a_____
   (a) scale  (b) **balance**
   (c) measuring jar  (d) watch clock

10. Which one of the following is not the unit of length?
    (a) Hands pan  (b) Metre
    (c) Kilometre  (d) **kilogram**

11. 1 kilometre is equal to_____
    (a) 10000 millimetre  (b) 10 metre
12. ______ days are equal to one year.
(a) 24  (b) 365  (c) 1000  (d) 3600

13. Which of the following system is accepted as international standard system?
(a) CGS  (b) F P S  (c) M K S  (d) S I

14. 100 kilogram is equal to____
(a) 1 metric tonne  (b) 1 quintal  (c) 1 tonne  (d) 1000 milligram

15. Which one of the following is used to measure liquids?
(a) Litre  (b) Second  (c) Micro second  (d) Hands pan

16. Which one of the following is a linear motion?
(a) Motion of cycle wheel  (b) Motion of a lift  (c) Rolling ball  (d) Drilling machine

17. The motion of a drilling machine is____
(a) circular  (b) linear  (c) circular and linear  (d) oscillatory

II. Fill in the blanks.
1. One metre = 100 centimetre
2. One kilometre = 1000 metre
3. One quintal = 100 kilogram
4. One minute = 60 seconds
5. The mass of gold is measured by the unit _____
Ans: gram

6. Rice, sugar etc are measured by the unit____
Ans: kilogram

7. Generally sugarcane is weighted by the unit _____
Ans: tonne

8. The mass of the chemicals present in a tablet are expressed in the unit____
Ans: milligram

9. Many physical quantities have both ______ and ______.
Ans: magnitude, unit

10. _______ is the multiple unit of length.
Ans: Kilometre

11. The mass of a body is the amount of ______ contained in it.
Ans: matter

12. For measuring time accurately, nowadays we use _____ and ______.
Ans: electronic, atomic clock

13. Motion of the moon around the earth is _______ motion.
Ans: rotational

14. _____ is defined as the change of position of an object with respect to time.
Ans: Motion

15. Centimetre, gram, second is called___ system of units.
Ans: CGS

16. Centimetre, millimetre are called _______ of metre.
Ans: submultiples

17. ____ is defined as the interval between two events.
18. Motion of a body dropped from the top of the building is _____ motion.

Ans: linear

19. _____ is called as Father of Robot.

Ans: Issac Asimov

20. Robot is a _____

Ans: human machine

III. Match the following.

1.
1. Thickness of a five rupee coin        a. Kilometre
2. Breadth of a classroom              b. centimetre
3. Distance between two places         c. millimetre
4. Height of your friend               d. metre

Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

2.
1. mass                              a. 1 kilometre
2. length                            b. 1 metric tonne
3. time                              c. kilogram
4. 1000 m                            d. metre
5. 1000 kg                           e. second

Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a, 5-b

IV. Answer the following in one or two words.

1. What is the device used to measure time accurately?

Ans: Atomic clock

2. Define time.
Ans: Time is defined as the interval between two events.

3. What is length?
Ans: The distance between any two points.

4. Name the various units of mass.
Ans: Gram, kilogram, quintal and metric tonne.

5. Mention any two tools to measure length.
Ans: Tape, metre scale

6. What are the balance used to measure mass?
Ans: (a) Beam balance (b) Physical balance (c) Electronic balance.

7. Give an example of rotational motion.
Ans: Motion of a spinning top.

5. Magnetism

I. Choose the correct answer.
1. It is a natural magnet.
   (a) Bar magnet (b) Magnetite (c) Ring magnet (d) Horse-shoe magnet

2. An object that is attracted by magnet.
   (a) Wooden piece (b) Plain pins (c) Eraser (d) A piece of paper

3. The people who made mariner’s compass for the first time.
   (a) Indians (b) Europeans (c) Chinese (d) Egyptians

4. A freely suspended magnet always comes to rest in the ______ direction.
   (a) North-east (b) South-west (c) East-west (d) North-south
5. Magnets lose their properties when they are
(a) used  (b) stored
(c) **hit with a hammer**  (d) cleaned

6. Mariner’s compass is used to find the
(a) speed  (b) displacement
(c) direction  (d) motion

7. Which of the following is used in lifts and escalators?
(a) Iron rod  (b) Temporary magnet
(c) **Electromagnet**  (d) Bar magnet

8. In which of the following electromagnets are used?
(a) Flying trains  (b) Lifts
(c) Escalators  (d) **All the these**

9. Which of the following is attracted by magnets?
(a) Paper  (b) **Nail**
(c) Wooden scale  (d) Plastic scale

10. Which of the following is not attracted by the magnet?
(a) Iron ball  (b) Nail
(c) **Chalk piece**  (d) Blade

11. Which one of the following principles is used in an electromagnetic train?
(a) **Magnetic attraction and repulsion**
(b) Forces of induction
(c) Vanderwaal’s force
(d) Dipole-Dipole attraction

12. The natural magnet was discovered by____
(a) **Magnes**  (b) Thomas
13. Which of the following is called natural magnet?
(a) Pyrolusite          (b) Magnesite
(c) **Magnesite**       (d) Magnesium sulphate

14. Which of the following is the characteristic property of natural magnet?
(a) **They do not have definite shape**
(b) They have definite shape
(c) They come to rest in east-west direction
(d) All the above

15. Natural magnets are otherwise called______
(a) bar magnet          (b) **lode stones**
(c) electromagnet       (d) ring magnet

16. Which one of the following is the shape of the natural magnet?
(a) Ring              (b) Horse shoe
(c) **Shapeless**      (d) Bar

17. Which of the following is the characteristic of an electromagnetic train?
(a) Do not have wheels          (b) Runs faster than ordinary train
(c) Does not make noise        (d) **All the above**

18. Electromagnetic trains are called suspension trains since they run______
(a) on tracks            (b) with high speed
(c) **without touching the rails**      (d) by electricity

19. Cranes are used to lift heavy load with the help of______
(a) bar magnet          (b) **powerful electromagnet**
(c) horse shoe magnet   (d) ring magnet

20. Which of the following is attached to the pin holder and the refrigerator?
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(a) Magnet  (b) Magnesium  
(c) Copper  (d) Silver

21. Which of the following attracts more iron fillings?
(a) Bar magnet  (b) **Horse shoe magnet**  
(c) Temporary magnet  (d) Iron rod

22. The place at which the attractive force is more in a magnet is_____
(a) poles  (b) centre  
(c) entire surface  (d) a midpoint

23. When two north poles of two bar magnets are brought closer there will be_____  
(a) attraction  (b) **repulsion**  
(c) collision  (d) none of these

24. When a North pole and South pole are brought closer, they show____
(a) **attraction**  (b) repulsion  
(c) move away from each other  (d) all of these

25. Electromagnetic train is also called______
(a) electric train  (b) ordinary train  
(c) **flying train**  (d) slow train

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ are used to operate electromagnetic trains, lift and escalators.
   **Ans: Powerful electromagnets**

2. Natural magnets are called _____ stones.
   **Ans: magnetic**

3. The two ends of a magnet where the attractive force is more are called_____
   **Ans: poles**
4. Powerful magnets are used to operate electromagnetic trains, lifts and _______
   Ans: escalators

5. Natural magnets come to rest in _____ direction.
   Ans: north-south

6. The substances that are not attracted by a magnet are called _______
   Ans: non-magnetic

7. The attractive force is more at the _____ of the magnet.
   Ans: poles

8. _____magnet attracts more iron filings at the two ends.
   Ans: Horse shoe

9. _____ poles attract each other.
   Ans: Unlike

10. The change in _______ pushes and pulls the electromagnetic train.
    Ans: polarity

11. Electromagnetic train is also called _____train.
    Ans: flying (or) suspension

12. Magnetites are the _____
    Ans: natural magnet

13. Earth behaves like a _______
    Ans: giant magnet

14. Electromagnetic train does not reuire______
    Ans: Petrol

15. The electric current that changes constantly allows a change in ______ of electromagnets.
    Ans: polarity
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16. For ______ magnet one should keep a piece of iron across the poles.
   Ans: horse shoe

17. ______ proposed that earth behaves like a giant magnet.
   Ans: William Gilbert

III. Match the following

1.
   1. Magnes  a. Chinese
   2. Plastic scale  b. Natural magnet
   3. Nail  c. Flying train
   4. Electromagnetic train  d. Non-magnetic substance
   5. Mariner’s compass  e. Magnetic substance
   Ans: 1-b,2-d,3-e,4-c,5-a

2.
   1. Natural magnet  a. Electromagnetic trains
   2. Lode stones  b. Asia Minor
   3. Powerful electromagnets  c. Magnetites
   4. Magnesia  d. North-south direction
   Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b

3.
   1. powerful magnets  a. Magnetites
   2. Magnetites  b. Used by Chinese navigators to find the directions
   3. Natural magnets  c. Lift heavy iron loads
   4. Magnets  d. do not have definite shape.
   Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-d,4-c

4.
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1. Artificial magnets a. Strongest magnetic force
2. Non-magnetic substance b. Man-made magnets
3. Magnetic substance c. Plastic scale, wooden scale
4. Ends of a magnet d. Iron, nickel and cobalt

Ans: 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a

5.

1. Ends of the magnets are called a. Poles
2. Magnetic needles always rests in b. North south direction
3. Magnetic compass c. Used to find out different direction
4. North pole and south pole of a d. Attraction
   magnet brought closer leads to

Ans: 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

IV. Answer the following in one or two words.

1. Who discovered natural magnet?
   Ans: Magnes
2. What is north pole?
   Ans: North seeking pole
3. What is south pole?
   Ans: South seeking pole
4. What are the substances attracted by magnets?
   Ans: Plain pins, nails, blade, iron
5. Name the substances not attracted by magnets?
   Ans: Wooden scale, Plastic scale, Chalk piece