

Unit-2 Forces and Motion Part - A

I. One Mark Questions.

1. When there is a change of position of an object with respect to time, then it is called

- a. motion
- b. rest
- c. work
- d. force

Answer :- a. motion

2. When there is no change of position of an object with respect to time, then it is called

- a. motion
- b. rest
- c. work
- d. force

Answer :- b. rest

3. What is called as the distance travelled by an object in unit time?

- a. speed
- b. average speed of the object
- c. motion
- d. force

Answer :- a. speed

4. If an object covers uniform distances in uniform intervals, then the motion of the object is called.....

- a. uniform motion
- b. Non Uniform Motion
- c. speed
- d. average speed of the object

Answer :- a. uniform motion

5. If an object covers non-uniform distances in non-uniform intervals then the motion of the object is called ____

- a. Non Uniform Motion
- b. Uniform Motion
- c. speed
- d. average speed of the object

Answer :- a. Non Uniform Motion

6th Science Unit II Assignment Answer Key

6. Unit of speed is_____.

- a.mm/s
- b.cm/s
- c.km/s
- d. m/s

Answer :- **d. m/s**

7. Oscillatory motion among the following is

- a. Rotation of the earth about its axis
- b. Revolution of the moon about the earth
- c. To and fro movement of a vibrating string
- d. All of these.

Answer :- **c. To and fro movement of a vibrating string**

8.The correct relation among the following is

- a. Speed = distance × time
- b. Speed = distance / time.
- c. Speed = time / distance
- d. Speed = 1 / (distance × time)

Answer :- **b. Speed = distance / time.**

9. Average speed is calculated by

- a. distance travelled / time taken ($s= d/t$)
- b. time taken / distance travelled ($s= t / d$)
- c. distance travelled *time taken* ($s= dt$)
- d. time taken * distance travelled ($s= t * d$)

Answer :- **a. distance travelled / time taken ($s= d/t$)**

10. The distance travelled is calculated by

- a . speed × time.
- b. time× speed
- c. digital clock
- d. atomic clock

Answer :- **a. speed × time.**

Part - B

II. Short Answer.

1. Define force.

Forces are push or pull by an animate or inanimate agency

2. Name different types of motion based on the path.

- 1. Linear motion;
- 2. Curvilinear;
- 3. Circular motion;
- 4. Rotatory motion;
- 5. Oscillatory motion
- 6. Irregular motion.

3. If you are sitting in a moving car, will you be at rest or motion with respect to your friend sitting next to you?

I am in rest with respect to my friend, sitting inside the car.

4. Rotation of the earth is a periodic motion. Justify.

Rotation of the earth is a periodic motion because it takes equal interval of time for all rotations.

5. Differentiate between rotational and curvilinear motion.

Rotational motion:

1. A body moves along a circular path.
2. Without changing its position, about its own (fixed) axis.
3. Eg. Rotation of a spinning top.

Curvilinear motion:

1. A body moves along a curved path.
2. Changes its position with motion.
3. Eg. Throwing paper airplanes or paper darts.

Part - C

III. Write in detail.

1. What is motion? Classify different types of motion with examples

Motion is a change in the position of an object with respect to time.

Types of motion based on the path:

1. Linear motion: moving in a straight line, like a person walking on a straight path.
2. Curvilinear motion: moving ahead by changing direction like a throwing ball.
3. Circular motion: moving in a circular path. Ex. Swirling store tied to the rope.
4. Rotatory motion: The movement of a body about its own axis. Ex. Revolution of the earth around the sun.
5. Oscillatory motion: Coming back to the same position after a fixed time interval. Ex pendulum.
6. Zigzag (irregular): like the motion of a bee or people walking in a crowded street.

Part- D

IV. Activity

Identify the type of motion in the following pictures

a. The movement of cradle.



It strikes the stationary spheres, transmitting a force through the stationary spheres that pushes the last sphere upward

b. A moving train



Train moving on a track follows a straight line, hence it undergoes linear motion.

C. A flying bird



A flying bird around the sky is a combination of all motion and the flight path is zigzag

Unit-5 THE LIVING WORLD OF ANIMALS

Part- A

I. One Mark Questions:

1. Dwelling place of an organism is known as?

- a. ecosystem
- b. habitat
- c. house
- d. rivers

Answer :- b. habitat

2. Which of the following is a multicellular organism?

- a. Amoeba
- b. Euglena
- c. bird
- d. Paramecium

Answer :- c. bird

3. Gills in fish help to observe?

- a. carbon dioxide
- b. hydrogen
- c. hydrogen and oxygen
- d. oxygen

Answer :- d. oxygen

4. Which living being can see one object with one eye and the other object with other eye?

- a. lizards
- b. Birds
- c. human beings
- d. Ants

Answer :- **b. Birds**



5. Camel's hump has fat for?

- a. cooling of the body
- b. feeding young Camels
- c. own nourishment
- d. protecting skin

Answer :- **c. own nourishment**



6. Minimum resistance to air in birds is provided by _____

- a. wings
- b. streamlined body
- c. light bones
- d. beaks

Answer :- **a. wings**



7. Unicellular Organisms have

- a. tissues
- b. organs
- c. organ system
- d. none of the above

Answer :- **d. none of the above**



8. Living things are made up of small units called?

- a. tissues
- b. bones
- c. cells
- d. fibers

Answer :- **c. cells**



9. Unicellular organisms perform all the year physiological activities by

- a. tissues
- b. organelles
- c. organ system
- d. none of the above

Answer :- **b. organelles**



6th Science Unit II Assignment Answer Key

10. Division of labour exists among cells in

- a. unicellular organisms
- b. only in human beings
- c. unicellular and multi cellular organisms
- d. multi cellular organisms

Answer :- d. multi cellular organisms

Part - B

II. Very Short Answer

1. Define bio-diversity?

In the living world, a lot of diversity is seen both in animals and plants, Every plant and animal is unique. It is called biodiversity

2. Write any two examples for Unicellular Organism?

- Amoeba
- Paramecium
- Euglena

3. Write any four differences between unicellular and multi cellular organisms?

Unicellular	Multicellular
They are made up of a single cell	They are organisms that are made up many cells
They can perform all the functions of life	Division of labour exists among cells
These organisms are generally very small in size	They are mostly large in size
Growth occurs by an increase in the size of the cells	Growth occurs by an increase in the number of cells by cell division
Eg, Amoeba, Paramecium	Eg, Fish, Frog

4. Write any two adaptations of Lizard?

Some lizard have the capacity to rotate the head around the head joint, they breathe through lungs

5. What is the ship of the desert?

Camel is called ship of the desert

Part- C

III. Write in Detail

1. Explain about animal adaptations?

All living things can survive in a particular habitat if its body is adapted to the conditions of that habitat. Plants and animals develop special characteristics or features in their body in

order to survive in their habitat. The presence of specific body features for certain habits which enable a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat is called animal adaptation

Part D

IV. Activity

1. Do you walk easily on soft, hot sand? How camels walk easily on Soft sand?

- The long leg of camel helps to keep its body away from the desert
- Camel will drink large amount of water and store it in the body
- camel produce only small quantity of urine
- the stored fat in the hump can be break down for nourishment
- It can keep its hostrils closed to avoid dust

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