3rd Term Worksheet [2018 – 19]

Subject – Physics

Class – VI

Name : **Sec. :**

Chapter – 5
[Light]

Check Point:

[A] Answer the following questions: [80]

1. What is light?

Ans. _____

2. Name any four man-made source of light.

Ans. _____

3. Why do objects in a room become visible even if sunlight does not enter it?

Ans. _____

4. Does the flame of gas stove emit light?

Ans. _____

5. Give an example of a living thing, which emits light.

_____

6. Classify the following into transparent, opaque and translucent objects: Wax, spectacles, a heap of salt, a stone, dense smoke, wood-skin, balloon, rubber, blood and milk.

Ans. _____

7. What is bioluminescence?

Ans. _____

[B] Answer the following questions: [84]

1. State the difference between umbra and penumbra.

Ans. _____

2. Draw a diagram to show the position of the screen so that no umbra is formed on it if the source of light is bigger than the obstacle.

3. When do total and partial lunar eclipses occur?

Ans. _____

4. When do a solar eclipse occur?

Ans. _____

5. State the precautions to be taken for viewing partial or total solar eclipses.

Ans. _____

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6. What are main characteristics of a shadow?

Ans. _____

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Keywords: **[86]**

Bioluminescence: _____

Umbra: _____

Penumbra: _____

Lunar Eclipse: _____

Solar Eclipse: _____

Exercise: **[86-89]**

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [86-87]

(i) Light is a form of

(a) energy (b) work

(c) power (d) none of these

(ii) The objects which emit light of their own are called

(a) transparent objects (b) translucent objects

(c) luminous objects (d) non-luminous object

(iii) A tube light is a:

(a) cold source of light (b) hot source of light

(c) incandescent source of light (d) none of these

(iv) Glass is a

(a) transparent media (b) opaque

(c) luminous (d) non-luminous

(v) The kind of shadow depends on the

(a) size of source (b) material of the source

(c) density of the source (d) none of these

(vi) The shadow of an object is formed in the direction

(a) same side of the object (b) opposite side of the object

(c) on the same place of the object (d) none of these

(vii) Eclipse occur because

(a) moon and the earth cast large shadows

(b) moon and the earth do not cast large shadows

(c) moon and the earth cast small shadows

(d) none of these

(viii) A solar eclipse can occur only on a

(a) new moon day (b) full moon day

(c) no moon day (d) none of these

(ix) A solar eclipse is caused when the

(a) sun comes between the earth and the moon

(b) moon comes between the sun and the earth

(c) earth comes between the sun and moon

(d) none of these

[B] Fill in the blanks: [87]

1. There are _____ and man made _____ of light.
2. The _____ and _____ the natural sources of light.
3. The brightness of source of light is measured in _____.
4. Shadows are formed when light is _____.
5. Light travels in a _____ line.
6. Eclipses are of the formation of _____ in nature.
7. A lunar eclipse is formed on _____ moon day.
8. Light consist of _____ colours.
9. Ground glass is an example of _____ objects.

[C] Rearrange the boxes given below to make a sentence that helps us understand opaque objects: [87]

OWS	AKE	OPAQ	UEO	BJEC	TSM	SHAD

[D] Write T for true and F for false statements: [88]

1. A hot filament of an electric bulb gives out light. _____
2. Moon has light of its own. _____
3. The planets are self lighted heavenly bodies. _____
4. The stars have no light. _____
5. Opaque objects allow light to pass through them. _____

[E] Find the odd-one out. Give reasons for your choice: [88]

1. shadows, eclipses, expansions, images

_____

_____

_____

2. wood, hard paper, cement plaster, glass

_____

_____

_____

3. electric bulb, sun, moon, fire

4. electric tube light, bulb, agarbatti, electric heater

5. metre, metre^2, foot candle, metre^3

[F] Match the following: [88]

	Column A		Column B
1.	Luminous object	a.	shadows
2.	Non-luminous object	b.	light
3.	Transparent object	c.	water
4.	Translucent object	d.	fluorescent tube
5.	Eclipses	e.	glass
		f.	ball

[G] Define the following: [88]

1. Solar eclipse:

2. Shadow:

3. Opaque objects:

4. Lunar eclipse:

5. Incandescence: _____

[H] Answer these questions: [88-89]

1. List four natural sources of light.

Ans. _____

2. Write down five man-made sources of light.

Ans. _____

3. What is meant by luminous intensity? What is a lumen?

Ans. _____

4. Distinguish between transparent, translucent and opaque objects.

Ans. _____

5. What is shadow?

Ans. _____

6. Write down the names of five translucent objects.

Ans. _____

_____

_____

7. Are there situations or conditions where pure water can lose transparency?
[Hint: You can change the temperature of water]

Ans. _____

_____

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8. Name some sources of light are not hot.

Ans. _____

_____

_____

_____

9. Which of these objects are luminous; Camera, firefly, mirror, a car bumper, filament of a bulb, diamond.

Ans. _____

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10. 'The tube light is a cold source of light'. Is this statement true? If so, why?

Ans. _____

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11. How can you see the solar eclipse safely?

Ans. _____

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Chapter – 6
[Magnetism]

Check Point:

[A] Answer the following questions: [97]

1. Give two examples of artificial magnets.

Ans. _____

2. What is a compass?

Ans. _____

3. What is an electromagnet?

Ans. _____

4. Write some uses of electromagnets.

Ans. _____

5. What are the factors which causes demagnetisation?

Ans. _____

6. Explain molecular theory of magnetism.

Ans. _____

7. What is a temporary magnet?

Ans. _____

8. Explain the process by which a permanent magnet can magnetise an ordinary piece of iron.

Ans.

9. A bar magnet is broken is 10 pieces. How many north poles will be there in: (i) 10 pieces (ii) one piece?

Ans.

10. Write important uses of a magnet.

Ans.

Keywords: **[100]**

Magnetic field:

Electromagnet:

Compass:

Exercise: **[101-102]**

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [101]

(i) A freely suspended magnet lies always in

(a) north-south direction (b) north-east direction

(c) east-west direction (d) south-east direction

(ii) The attraction of iron filings in a magnet is maximum at

(a) poles of the magnet (b) middle part of the magnet

(c) all places in the magnet (d) none of these

(iii) Like poles of two magnets

(a) attract each other (b) repel each other

(c) no effect for each other (d) none of these

(iv) Magnetic poles always exist as

(a) dipole (b) monopole

(c) no-pole (d) none of these

(v) The magnetic substance among the following is

(a) copper (b) silver

(c) iron (d) aluminium

[B] Fill in the blanks: [101]

1. A magnet attracts _____ substances towards it.
2. _____ is a strong magnetic substance.
3. The magnet strength is _____ at the poles of a magnet and _____ in the middle.
4. The _____ also behaves like a giant magnet.
5. Magnetic poles always exist in _____.

[C] Write T for true and F for false statements: [101]

1. Attraction is the sure test of magnetism. _____
2. Natural magnets are stronger that artificial magnets.
3. A mixture of iron and copper powder can be separated with a magnet. _____
4. A magnet has no effect it is heated to a very high temperature. _____
5. Magnetic poles always occur in pairs. _____
6. The earth behaves like a magnet. _____
7. A magnet attracts only magnetic substances. _____
8. Permanent magnets lose their magnetism easily. _____
9. An electromagnet is a temporary magnet. _____
10. Soft iron is used to make an electromagnet. _____

[D] Find the odd-one out. Give reasons for your choice: [102]

1. horse show magnet, U-shaped magnet, bar magnet, lodestone, conical magnet

_____

_____

_____

2. magnetic separation, single touch method, double touch method, magnetic induction

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_____

3. iron, nickel, cobalt, aluminium

_____

_____

_____

4. plastic, brass, iron, copper, zinc

_____

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_____

[E] Match the items in column I with the correct choices in column II: [102]

	Column I		**Column II**
1.	Soft iron	a.	magnetic needle
2.	Steel	b.	Alnico
3.	Used in large computer	c.	ferrite magnet
4.	Magnet made from a mixture of iron Oxide and barium oxide	d.	permanent magnet
		e.	magnetic tapes
5.	Magnet made form a mixture of Aluminium, nickel and cobalt	f	magnetic games
		g.	ceramic magnet
		h.	directive property
		i.	temporary magnet

[F] Answer these questions: [102]

1. What is a magnet?

Ans. _____

2. Why are important properties of a natural magnet?

Ans. _____

3. How the directive property of magnet is used?

Ans. _____

4. What are the methods used to magnetise a magnetic substance into a magnet?

Ans. _____

5. Explain the statement that repulsion is a sure evidence of a magnet.

Ans.

6. If you suspend a wire and pass electric current through it, how will you expect to align itself?

Ans.

7. What is magnetic field?

Ans.

8. You are given a magnet and a strip of an iron. How will you distinguish between these two?

Ans.

9. Name two magnetic substances.

Ans. _____

_____

_____

_____

10. What are the properties of magnetic lines of force?

Ans. _____

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