

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAI DAH
WORKSHEET FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2026 -27

Class-6 / Subject : Science

L # 4 Exploring Magnets

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. A freely suspended magnet comes to rest along the _____ direction.
2. A magnet always has _____ poles .
3. _____ poles of magnets repel each other.
4. Unlike poles of two magnets _____ each other.
5. The _____ of a magnet is where the magnetic force is strongest.
6. A bar magnet has its _____ pole usually painted red.
7. Rubber is an example of _____ material.
8. We should not drop the magnet, shouldn't heat it, shouldn't _____ it.

B. State 'True' or 'False'.

1. All materials are magnetic material.
2. Magnets can have different shapes, not just bar shapes.
3. A magnet with single magnetic pole can exist.
4. Heat can destroy the magnetic properties of a magnet.
5. Keep magnets in pairs with unlike poles on the same side.

C. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following is a natural magnet?
a) Iron b) Lodestone c) Nickel d) Copper
2. Which of the following shapes can an artificial magnet have?
a) Cylindrical b) Horseshoe c) Spherical d) All of these
3. Which of the following will be attracted to a magnet?
a) Iron b) Plastic c) Paper d) Wood
4. Which shape of magnet is commonly used in a magnetic compass?
a) Bar magnet b) Ring magnet c) Horseshoe magnet d) Needle-shaped magnet
5. When a bar magnet is brought near iron dust, most of the dust sticks ____
a) Equally everywhere b) Near two ends c) At the middle and ends d) Near the middle

D. Name the following.

1. Device used to find the direction. _____
2. Materials that gets attracted towards the magnet. _____
3. The ends of a magnet where the magnetic force is the strongest . _____
4. The ancient Indian navigation tool. _____
5. The end of the magnet that points towards South direction. _____

E. The question below consists of an Assertion and a Reason.

Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (a) Both **A** and **R** are true and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**.
- (b) Both **A** and **R** are true but **R** is not the correct explanation of **A**.
- (c) **A** is true but **R** is false.
- (d) **A** is false but **R** is true.

1. **Assertion (A):** Lodestone is an artificial magnet.

Reason (R): A freely suspended magnet rests along the North-South direction.

2. **Assertion (A):** Iron is a magnetic material.

Reason (R): Magnetic materials are the materials that are attracted by a magnet.

3. **Assertion (A):** Maximum iron filings stick near the ends of the bar magnet.

Reason (R): Magnetic strength is minimum on the poles of a magnet.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. How can you make a simple magnetic compass at home?
 2. What is a magnet?
 3. Write any three uses of magnet.
-

L # 5 Measurement of Length and Motion

A. Fill in the blanks

1. The SI unit of length is _____.
2. A metre is divided into 100 equal divisions, and each division is called a _____.
3. The distance between two cities is measured in _____.
4. Motion along a straight path is called _____.
5. A curved line can be measured with the help of a _____ measuring tape.
6. When distance is stated with respect to a fixed object or point, then this point is called a _____.
7. When an object is not changing its position with respect to the reference point with time, it is said to be at _____.
8. Both circular and oscillatory motion are _____ in nature.

B. Choose the correct option.

1. What was the traditional Indian unit used by Deepa's mother to measure the length of her uniform?
a) Hand span b) Yojana c) Dhanusa d) Char angula
2. "Balisht" refer to length of _____
a) Feet b) hand span c) arm d) fingers
3. Which unit would be best for measuring the thickness of a sheet of paper?
a) Millimetre b) Metre c) Centimetre d) Kilometre
4. One kilometre is equal to _____ metre
a) 10 b) 100 c) 1000 d) 10000
5. Which is an example of a oscillatory motion?
a) A spinning top b) Motion of a car on a straight road
c) Motion of a swinging pendulum d) A stone dropped from any building
6. The motion of the blades of a ceiling fan is an example of
a) Linear motion b) Circular motion c) Oscillatory motion d) None of these
7. Which of the following motions is both circular and periodic?
a) A pendulum swinging b) A car moving on a straight road
c) A merry-go-round rotating d) An apple falling from a tree
8. What type of scale is typically used by tailors?
a) Metal rod b) Wooden ruler c) Plastic scale d) Flexible measuring tape

C. The question below consists of an Assertion and a Reason.

Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

1. Assertion (A): The International System of Units (SI units) has been adopted by countries as a standard unit of measurement.

Reason (R): Footstep is used as a standard unit of measurement for everyone.

2. Assertion (A): The SI unit of length is a metre. Its symbol is m.

Reason (R): For measuring larger lengths, we use a larger unit called kilometre.

3. Assertion (A): When an object moves along a circular path, this is known as its linear motion.

Reason (R): A group of ants moving in a line is an example of linear motion.

4. Assertion (A): The motion of the earth around the sun is an example of periodic motion.

Reason (R): Periodic motion repeats itself at a regular interval of time.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What type of motion is associated with

(a) Motion of a wheel _____

(b) Motion of a child on the swing _____

(c) Skating in a straight line _____

2. Arrange the following lengths in their increasing magnitude.

1 metre, 1 centimetre, 1 kilometre, 1 millimetre.

3. What is motion ? Explain the types of motion with examples.