**Class VI**

**Science**

MEASUREMENT AND MOTION

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| S.NO. | MAIN POINTS | EXPLAINATION |
| 1. | The SI unit of three physical quantities- | 1.SI unit of length-metre (m)  2. SI unit of time-second (s)  3. SI unit of mass-kilogram (kg) |
| 2. | Periodic motion | A motion is said to be periodic if it repeats itself after a regular interval. |
| 3. | Non periodic motion | A motion is said to be non-periodic if it either does not repeat itself or does the repetitions in a raindom irregular manner |
| 4. | Oscillatory Motion | An object is said to have an oscillatory motion if it moves to and fro along with the same path in a regular periodic way. |
| 5. | Revolution Motion | The motion of an object is known as a revolution, if it moves around a central point ,changing its position continuously, usually following a circular path. |
| 6. | Rotational motion | An object is said to have a rotational motion if it keeps on moving round and round about some definite axis without changing its place |
| 7. | Rectilinear motion | An object is said to have a rectilinear motion if it changes its position, along a straight line path. |
| 8. | Curvilinear motion | When an object moves from one position to another along a curved line, the object is said to have a curvilinear motion. |
| 9. | Force | A push or pull is known as a force |
| 10 | Effects of force | 1.Force can stop motion  2.Force can produce motion  3. Force can change the direction of motion  4.Force can change the speed of an object  5. Force can change the shape and size of an object. |
| 11. | Metre | Metre is British spelling of the unit of length |
| 12. | Meter | A meter is American spelling of the same unit.  A meter in British English is an instrument for measuring. Exam. Electricity meter, Water meter |

**The world of living**

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| **S.No** | **Main points** | **Explanation** |
| **1.** | **Characteristics of Living organisms** | **1.The Living things are made up of cells**  **2.Livings things grow**  **3.Livings things need food**  **4.Living things respire**  **5. Livings things move**  **6.Response to stimuli**  **7. All living things reproduce**  **8. Living things have definite life span**  **9. Living thing excrete** |
| **2.** | **Unicellular Organism** | **The number of cells in living things vary enormously .Amoeba is an organism of a single cell is known as a unicellular organism. Exam-Amoeba** |
| **3.** | **Multicellular organism** | **An organism which consists of many cells is called a multicellular organism . Exam-Man, Ant** |
| **4.** | **Classification of plants** | **1.Classification as per their height, size and shape**   1. **Herbs- Herbs are very small plants, They have soft and green stem, Example-grasses and many flowering plants** 2. **Shrubs-Medium sized plants , They are bushy in appearance having hard woody stem. Example-Raat ki rani, bougainvillea** 3. **Tress- These are tall and large plants, They have strong and woody stem Example-Mango, Neem, Apple** |
| **5.** | **Classification** | **Classification as per their life span**   1. **Annuals-These plants survive only for one session.**   **Example- vegetables, crops**  **2. Biennials- These plants live for two seasons.**  **3. Perennials-These plants live for many years. They produce flowers and fruits many times in their life time. Example-Mango, Guava, Neem** |
| **6** | **Classification** | **Basis of their flower-**   1. **Flowering Plants-Grass, Morning glory, Mango tree** 2. **Non Flowering plants –Mosses, Algae, Mushroom** |
| **7.** | **Classification** | **According to their habitat-**  **Habitat-A place where plants and animals live, get food and interact with environment is called habitat.**  **1.Terristrial or land-Deserts , Mountains and grasslands**  **2. Aquitic-Ponds, Rivers, lakes** |
| **8** |  | **On the basis of the natural habitat-**   1. **Mesophyte-These plants grow on lands and need moderate amount of water supply for their survival**   **Example-mango, Apple tree**   1. **Xerophyte- These plants grow in deserts and need minimum amount of water for their survival.They have long roots which go deep into ground**   **Example- Cacti, Babool**   1. **Hydrophytes- These plants need maximum amount of water. They have either very small or no roots.**   **Example-louts, Waterlily** |
| **9** | **Classification** | **Basis of nutrition-**  **1. Autotrophs-These plants prepare their own food by the process of photosynthesis.**  **2. Heterotrophs These plants cannot prepare their own food. They use the food synthesized by the other plants or animals.**  **A. Saprophytes are the plants which feed on dead and decaying bodies. Example-Mushroom, sFungus**  **B. Parasites are the plants that feed on the other living bodies. Example-Dodder, orchids** |
| **10** | **Classification of animals** | **On the basis of the backbone-**  **Vertebrates-These animals are well developed having a bony skeleton.**  **Example-Man, Fish**  **Invertebrates-These animals have soft body, They do not have a backbone**  **Example-earthworms** |
| **11.** | **Classification** | **On the basis of the food habitats-**  **1.Herbivores-Eat green plants-horse**  **2. Carnivores-Eat flesh of other animals-Lion**  **3. Omnivores- Consume both plants and animals- Man**  **4. Frugivore- Eats only fruits-Parrot**  **5. Insectivores –Eat only insects-Lizard**  **6. Saprophytes- Eat decaying flesh of other animals-bacteria**  **7. Parasites –obtain food from other animals-head louse** |

**Fabric from fibre**

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| **S.No.** | **Main Points** | **Explanation** |
| **1.** | **Fibres** | **Cloth are made from long threads called fibres.** |
| **2.** | **Natural Fibres** | **Fibres which are obtained from natural sources, that is , plants and animals, are called natural fibres.**  **Example – Cotton, Jute, Coir, wool,Silk** |
| **3** | **Synthetic Fibres** | **Synthetic fibres are those which are prepared by using chemicals in the factories they are called man-made fibres.** |
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