Worksheet

Grade 6- Science

Chapter 11- Measurement and Motion

Choose the correct Answer:

1. 1. What is motion?
(a). The position of a body at rest.
(b). The change of position of a body over a period of time with respect to a stationary body.
(c). The stationary position of objects in the environment.
(d). The speed at which objects move.

2. When you are seated inside a moving car, how do your co-passengers appear to you?
(a). They appear to be stationary.
(b). They appear to be moving faster than you.
(c). They appear to be moving slower than you.
(d). They appear to be floating in the air.

3. What does the term 'stationary body' refer to?
(a). A body that is not moving at all.
(b). A body that is changing its position over time.
(c). A body that appears to be stationary when observed from a moving object.
(d). A body in motion with respect to other stationary bodies.

4. Which of the following is in motion?
(a.) A child on a swing
(b) A passenger next to you on a moving train
(c). A moving bus
(d.) A person skating on ice.

5. For which of the following cases can we use estimation?
(a.) using chemicals in an experiment.
(b). calculating the distance between two planets to launch space expedition.
(c). calculating the distance between two cities.
(d). administering medicine to a patient.

6. What is the SI unit of mass?
(a). gram
(b). kilogram

(c). milligram
(d.) centigram

7. 3000 m is equal to .
(a). 3 km
(b). 30 km
(c). 300 km

(d). 30.0 km

8. _____ is an example of periodic motion.

a. motion of a car

b. motion of the Earth around the Sun

c. motion of a butterfly

d. motion of an athlete running a race

9. An arrow moving towards a target is an example of motion.

a. circular

b. vibratory

c. translatory

d. periodic

10. The length covered in one step by a person is called
(a) Cubit
(b) Pace
(c) Handspan
(d) Finger

11. 5 kilometres are equal to
(a) 5,00,000 metre
(b) 50,000 metre
(c) 5,000 metre
(d) 500 metre

12. 10 millimetres is equal to
(a) 1 metre
(b) 1 centimetre
(c) 1 kilometre
(d) 1 cubits

13.Underline the non-periodic motion
 1. Motion of sea waves 2. Movement of the hands of clock 3. Swaying of branches of trees 4. Bouncing ball 5. Rocking chair 6. Swing in motion.

14. Name the type of translatory motion exhibited by the following.

1. Car moving on a straight road 3. Ball moving in a lane in a bowling alley 5. Cyclist on a winding road 7. Firing a bullet from a gun 2. Shooting an arrow 4. Snake moving along a road 6. Bus moving in the mountains 8. Javelin throw.

Answer in one word:

15. The physical quantity measured using a watch.

16. The apparatus used to calculate the volume of a liquid.

17. A weighing scale is used to measure this physical quantity.

18. The physical quantity that measures the amount of material in an object.

19. We use a thermometer to measure this physical quantity.

Fill in the blanks:

20. In the example of a bicycle, the wheels experience both _____ motion and _____ motion.

21. Multiple motion occurs when different parts of an object undergo _____ types of motion at the same time.

22. ……………… and ……………… are ancient methods for measurement.

23. A ……………… is the distance between the tip of the thumb and the tip of the little finger of a fully stretched hand.

24. The SI unit was recommended by the general conference on weights and measures in ………………

25. ……………… is a tool that measures length.

26. ……………… motion is also a periodic motion.

27. Motion of the earth around the sun is an example of ……………… motion.

Correct the false statement:

28. The motion of a spinning top is linear motion.

29. The S.I. unit of weight is metre.

30. The length of a forearm from elbow to finger tips is called cubit.

31. Each measurement consists of a number and a unit.

32. Motion shown by a butterfly is random.

Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Metre	(a) Unit used to measure very small distances
2. Handspan	(b) SI unit of length
3. Millimetre	(c) Non-standard unit of length
4. 100 cm	(d) Unit used to measure large distance
5. Pendulum	(e) Periodic motion
6. Motion of a top	(f) 1 m
7. Kilometre	(g) 10 mm
8. State of moving objects	(h) Rest
9. State of stationary objects	(i) Rotational motional
10. 1 cm	(j) Motion