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the latest guidelines & syllabus issued by NCERT



Science FAIR

6
Class



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Teacher's Help Book

- What's New
- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
- Activity / Projects
- Science Olympiad Test Sheet



Sources of Food and Food Habits of Animals

- A. 1. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (d)
- C. 1. roots; 2. tea, coffee; 3. herbivores; 4. plants, animals; 5. made; 6. leafy;
- D. 1. False; 2. True; 3. True; 4. False; 5. True
- E. 1. People who eat plant products as well as animals products such as meat, fish etc., are called non-vegetarians.
2. We get food items from two sources : plants and animals.
- (i) Food from plants : cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, etc.
- (ii) Food from animals : meat, milk, eggs, honey.
3. The animals which depend for their food (nourishment) on other creatures.
4. Food makes our body work, grow and repair itself.
- F. 1. Functions of food :
- (a) Food gives us a lot of energy, which helps us to work and play.
- (b) Food helps us to grow.
- (c) Food makes our body strong.
- (d) Food protect us from diseases.
- (e) Food is needed for the growth of organism.
2. Honey is a sweet liquid made by bees from the necktar of flowers. Honey is collected from beehives. The hives which contain, honey are called honeycomb. The traditional method of collecting honey from honeycomb is to burn fire under it which makes the bees fly away.
3. We eat different parts of plants as vegetable. Vegetables can be classified as following :
- (i) Roots : Roots are underground parts of plants, examples are carrot, radish etc.
- (ii) Stem : Stems of certain plants are eaten such as stem of sugarcane.
- (iii) Leaves : For examples lettuce, spinach etc.
- (iv) Flowers : Cauliflower, pumpkin flower etc.

Food Components and Nutrition

- A. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- C. 1. Fats; 2. Papaya; 3. dehydration
- D. 1. False; 2. True; 3. False; 4. True; 5. False

- E. 1. vitamins; 2. fats; 3. citrus; 4. 70%
- F. 1. Proteins are body-building food. They protect and help the body to fight against infections and regulate body functions.
 2. Some portion of the food we eat cannot be digested called roughage.
 3. Food can be classified as :
 (a) Energy-giving food – carbohydrates and fats
 (b) Body-building food – proteins
 (c) Protective food – minerals and vitamins.
- G. 1. Water plays a vital role in the body system.
 (a) Water helps to digest the complex food molecules.
 (b) It transport food, wastes, chemical and gases throughout the body.
 (c) The body is cooled by evaporation of sweat from skin.
2. The Mid-day Meal scheme has been launched by Government of India. Under this scheme, school going children are provided free nutritious foods in their schools. Two main motives of this scheme are :
 (i) To promote education in rural India.
 (ii) To prevent malnutrition in children.
3. A diet containing all the nutrient in their proper quantities is known as the balance diet. However a balanced diet is not the same for everyone. It depends on age, sex and type of work that one does.
4. Vitamin A – Night blindness – Poor vision and loss vision in darkness (night)
 Vitamin B – Beri-beri – Loss of appetite and weight
 Vitamin C – Scurvy – Spongy and bleeding gums, loose teeth
 Vitamin D – Rickets – Bones become soft, deformed bent

3

Chapter

Material of Daily Use

- A. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (a); 2. (d); 3. (c); 4. (a)
- C. 1. (f); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (e); 5. (a); 6. (b)
- D. 1. Retting; 2. Coir; 3. Spinning; 4. China
- E. 1. rainy; 2. cloths; 3. cotton, jute; 4. weaving
- F. 1. There are two kinds of fibres – natural and synthetic.
 2. The process of separating fibres from jute plant (stem) is called retting.

3. It is the process of changing fibre into yarn. Spinning draws out the short fibres from the cotton wool and twists them together into a long, continuous thread called yarn.
4. (i) Manufacturing of cotton textiles and undergarments.
(ii) Cleaned cotton is used as absorbent in hospitals.
(iii) Cotton is used as raw-material for manufacture of rayon and paper industry.
- G. 1. (i) Weaving : It is the process to convert yarn into cloth. The process of arranging two sets of yarn together to make a fabric is called weaving.
(ii) Ginning : The cotton fibres are separated from their seeds by the process called ginning. It was traditionally done by hands using steel combs. Now-a-days a machine called 'roller gin' is used for ginning.
2. About 30,000 years ago, people started using skin of animals for clothing. After the discovery of needles, skins of animals were used to make fitted clothes. It is believed that wool was the first animal fibre to be made into cloth about 6000 years ago.
3. (i) It is used to make cloth for wrapping bales of raw cotton.
(ii) The fibres of jute are also woven into curtains, chair coverings, carpets, bags, etc.
(iii) It is also used for making ropes etc.
(iv) It is also used for jute fabrics.

4

Chapter

Grouping of Materials

- A. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c)
- C. 1. iron ball; 2. chalk; 3. stone; 4. glass
- D. 1. False; 2. True; 3. True; 4. True; 5. False
- E. 1. (c); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (d)
- F. 1. Lustre : The materials which have a special shine on them are said to be lustrous and the special shine on them is called lustre, some examples are gold, silver, copper, aluminium etc.
2. Water is the most precious substance. Certain substances dissolve completely in water. This property is called solubility.
3. When we can see easily through some materials, then the materials are said to be transparent and this property is called transparency for example : glass.
4. Woollen clothes keep you warm because the air trapped in fibres slows and close the flow of heat from our body to the cold surroundings.
- G. 1. Placing or sorting similar things together is called grouping. grouping makes it easier for us to find things when we need them. if things are not grouped, then it is difficult to find desired things.

2. Floatation : The property of objects to float is floatation. Objects that float or sink depend on the materials they are made of and their shapes. For example, a piece of wood float on the water.

Sink : If you drop an iron nail in water, it goes down to the bottom of vessel, it means it will sink.

3. A material which allows the heat energy to pass through are called conductor of heat. This property is called conductivity. For example, observe the cooking vessels in your kitchen. What kind of handles do they have? Why are the handles made of wood or plastic and not of metals?

This is because wood or plastic does not allow heat to pass through them easily. So they do not become hot while cooking.

4. The materials which are attracted towards a magnet are called magnetic property of materials. This magnetic property is used in door of refrigerators, electronic items etc.

5

Chapter

Methods of Separation

- A. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (d); 4. (a)
- C. 1. Air; 2. sand; 3. flour; 4. water
- D. 1. False; 2. True; 3. True; 4. False
- E. 1. chlorine; 2. Liebig's condenser; 3. purest; 4. salt, evaporation
- F. 1.

Sedimentation	Decantation
It is the process in which heavier particles of an insoluble solid in a liquid settle down.	It is process of pouring out the liquid without disturbing the sediment particles that settle down.

2. (i) Gold; (ii) Silver; (iii) Copper; (iv) Water; (v) Common salt
3. The Process of separating the grains from the rest of the plant is called threshing.
4. (i) The constituents of a mixture may be in any ration.
(ii) They retain their individual properties.
- G. 1. Filtration : The process of separating the insoluble and suspended solids of various sizes from a liquid, using a filter is called filtration.
Now-a-days, a method of cleaning water for drinking which is gaining more popularity today, is RO technology.
2. Evaporation : The process of converting a liquid into its vapour, by heating it below the boiling point of the liquid is called evaporation.

Sea water contains large amount of common salt the sea shore the sea water is collected in shallow pits are allowed to evaporate in sunshine. In a few days, the whole water evaporates, leaving behind impure salt.

3. We use filter paper to remove the insoluble solids of various sizes from a liquid. The filter paper has size of the holes depends upon the size of particles.
4. (a) A cup of tea contains water, sugar, milk and juices of tea leaves.
(b) Air is a mixture of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and water vapour.
(c) Rock salt is a mixture of common salt and fine sand.

6

Chapter

Changes Around Us

- A. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (d); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (a)
- C. 1. bursting of balloon; 2. burning; 3. melting of ice
- D. 1. physical; 2. chemical; 3. effect 4. heating
- E. 1. (i) Burning of paper : When a piece of paper is burnt, gases like water vapour and carbon dioxide are given out.
(ii) Growth in plants and animals : The food that we eat is absorbed by the body and used to nourish cells for growth.
2. (i) It is temporary change.
(ii) It is an reversible change.
3. A change that can be reversed is called reversible change. For example – the shape of rubber ball comes back to original shape when you stop squeezing it.
4. (i) A baby grows into an adult in over 18 years.
(ii) The changes of seasons from summer to winter takes 6 months.
- F. 1. Fast changes : Some changes are very fast. These changes occur within seconds or minutes. For example : a boy blowing a balloon, bursting of balloon, burning of matchstick etc., are the examples of fast changes.
- Irreversible changes : Changes that cannot be reversed to its original position is called irreversible changes. Like milk change into curd, iron changes to rust, burning of paper etc.
2. Changes caused by heating :
- (a) Change in temperature : When we heat water using a gas stove, then the temperature of water rises and it becomes hot.
- (b) Expansion of materials : Heating can change water into steam. Thus, heating a material can change its state. Mercury expands a lot on heating. This property of mercury is used in making thermometers.

- A. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (c)
- C. 1. False; 2. True; 3. False; 4. False; 5. True
- D. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (f); 4. (e); 5. (c); 6. (a)
- E. 1. ovary; 2. photosynthesis; 3. flower; 4. green
- F. 1. The portion of stem between two nodes is called an internode.
 2. Pollen grain are fine dust particles in the stamen of a flower which takes part in reproduction.
 3. Two functions of stem are :
 (a) The stem conducts water and dissolved minerals salt from the root to leaves.
 (b) The stem bears the weight of branches, leaves, flowers and fruits and is the main organ of support.
 4. Tap root : When a seed germinates, a single root grows vertically downward to soil and the primary root is longer than its branches. For example : blasam, zinnia etc.
- G. 1. (i) Herbs : Herbs are small plants with a green soft stem. They do not grow more than 3 or 4 feet in height. Example : Mustard.
 (ii) Shrubs : They are medium-sized plants with hard and woody stems. Example : Rose.
 (iii) Trees : They are the tall plants with hard and woody stems. They live for many years. Example : Mango.
 (iv) Transpiration : The plants give out extra amount of water from the plant through stomata in the form of vapours. This process is known as transpiration.
2. Difference between Root and Stem

Root	Stem
1. Develops from radicle	1. Develops from plumule
2. Never green	2. Often green
3. Leaves and buds absent	3. Bears leaves and buds
4. Nodes and internodes absent	4. Nodes and internodes present

3. Pollination : The pollen grains are transferred from anther to the stigma of either the same flower or of another flower of the same kind by wind, water or insects. This process is known as pollination.

- A. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (d)
- C. 1. False; 2. False; 3. False; 4. True; 5. False
- D. 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (e); 4. (b); 5. (c)
- E. 1. hige; 2. twelve; 3. bones; 4. streamlined; 5. ribcage
- F. 1. Muscular system consisting of muscles helps in locomotion and movement. The contraction and relaxation of muscles move the bones.
2. A joint which allows movement in one plane only i.e., up and down or backward or forward. Such joints are called hinge joints.
3. (i) Their bones are hollow, which make them light weight.
(ii) They have wings, which have special feathers for helping them in flight.
4. (i) Circular system; (ii) Nervous system; (iii) Excretory system; (iv) Reproductive system; (v) Digestive system; (vi) Respiratory system.
- G. 1. (i) Protection : The bones protect the soft organs of our body. The brain is protected by skull, the heart and lungs by the thin long bones called ribs.
(ii) Support : Our skeleton provides frame work and hold us upright.
(iii) Movement : Human skelatal system helps in movement of the body.
(iv) Making blood cells : Bones are hard from outside but they are soft and spongy on the inside. The inside of bones contains a soft substance called the bone marrow. Blood cells are made in the bone marrow.
2. Fish live in water. Most fish have a streamlined shaped body, the head and the tail are narrow, the middle portion of the body is broader. This kind of shape helps the fish to move in water rapidly.
3. Many times due to accidents, bones get broken or dislocated from their positions. A fracture is a break in the bone. The break may be of a hair line crack or serious break.
4. Snakes do not have limbs 'legs, arms or wings'. They move by crawling on their bellies. They have scales, which cover their bodies and help them to crawl.

- A. Do yourself.
- B. 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (a)
- C. 1. cactus; 2. camel; 3. bird; 4. lion

- D.** 1. True; 2. False; 3. False; 4. True; 5. True
- E.** 1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (c); 5. (f); 6. (e)
- F.** 1. (a) Its feet have thick large soles makes it suitable for walking on land.
(b) It has hump where fat is stored.
2. Herbivores : The animals that get their food directly from plants are called herbivores. For example, cow, deer, goat.
3. The presence of specific features or certain habits, which enable a plant or an animal to live in its surroundings are called adaptations.
4. (i) Hydrophytes; (ii) Mesophytes; (iii) Xerophytes
- G.** 1. (i) Producers : The organism that can makes their own food are called producers. For example, green plants make their own food from presence of chlorophyll by photosynthesis.
- (ii) Consumer : Some organisms depend directly or indirectly on the food prepared by plants. They are called consumers. Example, all animals including human being.
- (iii) Decomposers : There is another category of living organisms which derive their food from dead and decaying plants and animals. These are called decomposers.
2. (i) Plants supply oxygen to atmosphere which is necessary for respiration.
(ii) Animals, insects and birds depend on plant for shelter and safety.
3. (a) Fish have streamlined body
(b) They have gills for breathing underwater.
(c) They have an air bladder that helps them to float in water.

10

Chapter

Motion and Measurement

- A.** Do yourself.
- B.** 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (c)
- C.** 1. second; 2. Kelvin; 3. moving car; 4. Train
- D.** 1. False; 2. False; 3. True; 4. True; 5. False
- E.** 1. rest; 2. (100); 3. linear (rectilinear) motion; 4. vernier callipers; 5. reading
- F.** 1. Increasing order of the lengths
(d) 1 millimetre (c) 1 centimetre (a) 1 metre (b) 1 kilometre
2. Measurement means the comparison of an unknown quantity with some known fixed quantity of the same kind.
3. An object is in motion if its position changes with time, with respect to a stationary object. For example : moving a car on road, pendulum of clock.

4. Periodic motion : If the motion occurs again and again at a regular interval of time, then the motion is called periodic motion. For example : pendulum of a clock.
- G.** 1. We cannot measure the length of a curved line by using a metre scale. We can use a thread or a divider to measure the length of a curved line.
2. (i) Keep the ruler exactly along the length to be measured.
 (ii) Do not use worn out portions of the instruments.
 (iii) Keep your eye vertically above the point where the measurement is to be taken.
3. Parallax error is a reading error, which is arising from the wrong positioning of the observer's eyes. It occurs more commonly when the thickness of the sample is different from that of the metre scale. It can be avoided by using vernier caliper and screw gauge.
4. In ancient time, people had to walk, use boats or animals such as horses to travel one place to another. Later, invention of the wheel led to the development of several other modes of transport such as trains, cars etc.

11

Chapter

Reflection of Light and Shadow

- A.** Do yourself.
- B.** 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (b)
- C.** 1. Glass; 2. Trees; 3. wooden box; 4. air
- D.** 1. True; 2. False; 3. True; 4. True; 5. False
- E.** 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b)
- F.** 1. black; 2. opaque; 3. luminous; 4. energy
- G.** 1. When the rays of light starting from a point travels in various directions, then the collection of such rays is called a divergent beam of light.
2. The phenomenon due to which left hand side of object appears as right hand side and vice-versa is called lateral inversion.
3. For the formation of shadow following conditions are necessary :
 (i) There must be a source of light.
 (ii) An opaque body must be to obstruct the path of light.
4. The point on the mirror surface where the incident ray strikes or the reflected ray bounces off is called point of incidence.
- H.** 1. Construction of the pinhole camera : It consists of a rectangular cardboard box such that its one side is made of ground glass, has a hole in the middle, whose size is equal to the pin head of a common pin. The box is blackened from inside so as to absorb any light which falls on its walls directly or indirectly.

2.	Real Image	Virtual Image
	(i) The reflected rays actually meet after reflection	(i) The reflected rays do not meet but appear to come from a point.
	(ii) A real image can be taken on a screen.	(ii) A virtual image cannot be taken on a screen.
	(iii) It is formed in front of the mirror.	(iii) It is formed behind the mirror.

3. A shadow consists of two regions. :

- (i) Umbra : A region of total darkness or complete shadow is called umbra.
- (ii) Penumbra : A region of partial darkness which surrounds the umbra is called penumbra.

4. The surface of a mirror is very smooth. When a ray of light falls on this surface it gets reflected along a particular direction. Reflection of light from a smooth mirror is called regular reflection.

If the reflecting surface is irregular then the rays of light that fall on it are scattered in all directions. This is called irregular reflection.

12

Chapter

Electricity and Circuits

A. Do yourself.

B. 1. (a); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (a)

C. 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (e); 5. (d)

D. 1. False; 2. True; 3. False; 4. True; 5. True

E. 1. Filament; 2. chemical, electrical; 3. Electric conductors; 4. electric current

F. 1. An electric switch is a device, which is used to control the flow of electric current through an electric circuit.

2. The complete path from one terminal of an electric cell through the bulb and back to the other terminal of the electric cell is called electric circuit.

3. (i) Electric devices such as geysers, refrigerators, Air conditioners, bulbs etc. are regulate by electricity.

(ii) Electricity is mainly used to run machines to make our tasks easier.

(ii) Electricity makes it possible to light our houses and offices.

4. (i) Conductors : Materials which allow the electric current to flow through them are called conductors.

(ii) Insulators : Materials which do not allow the electric current to flow through them are called insulators.

(iii) Electric Circuit : The complete path from one terminal of an electric cell through the bulb and back to the other terminal of the electric cell is called electric circuit.

- G.** 1. A torch is a device which has a bulb, electric cells, a switch and the outer body. Torch gives light only when cells are arranged.
2. An electric cell produces electricity from the chemicals stored inside it. When the chemicals in an electric cell are used up, it stops producing electricity.
3. The complete path of an electric circuit is called closed circuit. If the electric circuit is broken at any point in its path, then the bulb does not glow. Such type of circuits is called open circuit.
4. The electric cell that is normally used in torches is known as dry cell. A dry cell when connected in a closed circuit causes electric current to flow through the circuit. A dry cell has two terminals. The end that is flat is the negative terminal and the other is positive.

13

Chapter

Magnetism

- A.** 1. Horse shoe magnet, U-shaped; 2. Motors, door-bells
- B.** 1. (a); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (c)
- C.** 1. Plastic; 2. bar magnet; 3. drying; 4. N–S
- D.** 1. True; 2. False; 3. False; 4. True; 5. False
- E.** 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (e); 5. (b)
- F.** 1. magnese; 2. iron, cobalt or nickel; 3. like; 4. magnetic
- G.** 1. A substance to which properties of natural magnets are imparted by artificial means is called artificial magnets.
2. Substances which are neither attracted by a magnet nor can be converted into artificial magnets are called non-magnetic substance.
3. Bio-magnet is a magnet which is used in bioresonance machines to help doctors to diagnose patients illness.
4. A magnetic compass is a device which is used to find the direction by the pilots and navigators in which their ship or aeroplane is going.
5. Magnets has two important properties :
- (i) When a bar magnet is suspended freely, it always points in north-south direction. This is called directive property.
- (ii) It attracts small pieces of iron towards itself. This is called attractive property.
- H.** 1. The word ‘magnet’ derived from the name of town ‘Magnesia’, where first magnet was discovered. But some people assign that the name magnet is derived from the name of a shepherd boy Magnes. He had many sheep and goats and used to take them to nearby mountains for grazing. In order to control them he had a stick in his hand with

iron tip. One day he found that he had to pull hard to free his stick from rock on the mountain. The stick was attracted by the rock. This rock was a natural magnet. Natural magnet also called lodestones.

2. When the north pole of the base magnet is brought near the north pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, the north end of magnetic needle gets repelled. Similarly, when the south pole brought near the south end of needle, it gets repelled. However, two like poles of magnets gets repelled and unlike poles attracts each other.
3. Suspend a bar magnet freely using a stand and thread. Let the magnet rest in N-S direction. Slowly bring the south pole of another bar magnet near the south pole of the suspended magnet. We will observe that the south pole of suspended magnet is repelled. Lets do the opposite activity, we will observe that the suspended magnet is attracted. Thus, we conclude that like poles repels each other while unlike poles attract each other.
4. We should not hammer a magnet because it destroys the magnetic properties. The magnetic should also be stored properly because they become weak with time.

14

Chapter

Water and Air and Their Importance

- A. 1. Hand pump, tubewell; 2. Nitrogen, oxygen; 3. Excess of rain, soil erosion
- B. 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b)
- C. 1. False; 2. True; 3. True; 4. False; 5. True
- D. 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (e); 4. (a); 5. (b)
- E. 1. drought; 2. well; 3. water vapour; 4. atmosphere
- F. 1. The blanket of air surrounding the Earth is called atmosphere.
2. (i) Air helps in bringing rain.
(ii) All living organisms breathe air.
3. (i) Surface water : Rain water, river, sea water and lake water.
(ii) Underground water : Hand pumps, tubewells.
4. (i) The water level in rivers, lakes and ponds rises cause flood.
(ii) Heavy rain is also cause flood.
5. Sea water is salty due to presence of a larger amount of common salt.
- G. 1. (i) Renewable sources : Renewable sources are those sources which do not exhaust after using and we can use them again and again. For example, oxygen is renewable because it is produced by plants during photosynthesis.
(ii) Non-renewable sources : Non-renewable sources are those which exhaust after using and can not be replaced within a reasonable period of time. For example, fuels like petroleum, natural gas take millions of year for the formation.

2. Continued absence of rain causes drought. In our country there is a very little rainfall during the summer months. This leads to a shortage of water causes drought.
3. Green plants take in carbon dioxide from the air and make food by combining carbon dioxide with water in the presence of sunlight with the help of chlorophyll. While making food oxygen is given out from the plants. They help in keeping the balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in air.
4. (i) Nitrogen is filled in bulbs to prevent the filaments in the bulb from getting oxidised .
 (ii) Plants needs nitrogen for their growth.
 (iii) It is used as a refrigerant to store blood and transplantable organs like corneas.
 (iv) It is filled in the spaces in food cans to stop bacterial growth.

15

Chapter

Dealing with Garbage

- A. 1. Nuclear power plant, Hospitals; 2. Plastics, DDT
- B. 1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (d)
- C. 1. False; 2. True; 3. False; 4. True
- D. 1. carbon dioxide; 2. industries; 3. breaks down; 4. biodegradable
- E. 1. Solid waste is a term used to describe non-liquid waste materials. It includes the food that you did not eat, old shoes, soft drink cans, vegetables peels etc.
 2. The 4R's of waste management are :
 (i) Refuse : Say no to plastic bags as far as possible.
 (ii) Reduce : During lunch time and dinner, take only what you can consume. Buy only what you need.
 (iii) Reuse : Reuse empty glass, bottles, bags, cups etc., as containers for storing things.
 (iv) Recycle : Old newspapers can be recycled to make tissue papers and cardboards.
3. (i) The land cannot be degraded.
 (ii) It does not harm the atmosphere.
 (iii) It reduces the amount of wastes.
 (iv) It can reduce the costs by encouraging the reduction of energy consumption.
4. Waste is anything which you through away. We through them away because we do not need or use them anymore. Wastes comes from our homes, schools, colleges etc.
- F. 1. Industrial waste include :
 (a) Agricultural wastes : It include paddy husk, bagasse from sugar cane, tobacco and corn residue.
 (b) Radioactive wastes from nuclear power plant, hospitals, laboratories etc.

2. (i) Conserves the natural resources.
(ii) Reduce the pollution of air, water and land.
(iii) Provide a cleaner environment.
(iv) Save energy required for producing new product and provide a better surroundings.

Science Olympiad Test Sheet-I

1. (C); 2. (A); 3. (B); 4. (C); 5. (B); 6. (D); 7. (C); 8. (A); 9. (C); 10. (A); 11. (C); 12. (B); 13. (A); 14. (B); 15. (A); 16. (B); 17. (D)

Science Olympiad Test Sheet-II

1. (B); 2. (C); 3. (A); 4. (B); 5. (A); 6. (C); 7. (A); 8. (C); 9. (A); 10. (D); 11. (A); 12. (B); 13. (D); 14. (C); 15. (B); 16. (B)