DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DURGAPUR

QUESTION BANK & REVISION SHEET FOR FINAL EXAMINATION (2017-18)

CLASS-VI

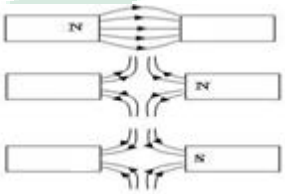
SUBJECT: PHYSICS

TOPIC: ELECTRICITY

1. Mention the conditions under which a bulb can't glow when connected in a circuit.
2. You have observed your father handling the electric equipment by wearing gloves. Why?
3. If you connect a battery cell to the bulb through a wooden stick, the will not glow. Why?
4. Your father applies a tape over the joint of an electric wire. Why?
5. Do not handle the electric appliances when your hands are wet. Why?
6. There will be three coloured wires normally used while connecting any electric equipment. What are those colours? Tell which coloured wire gives us electric shock?
7. a) Mention the components used in the figure above.
   b) What type of circuit is this?
   c) Why isn't the bulb glowing?

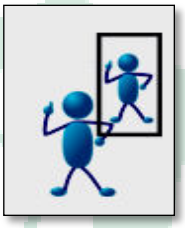
TOPIC: MAGNETISM

1. When you are listening to song by using a small radio, it gives lot of disturbance when you changing the direction. Why?
2. If you want listen to a song by using a small radio by sitting in a rail compartment, you can't. Why?
3. While storing the magnets, a wooden stick is kept between the two magnets. Why?
4. Do not keep magnets near electronic equipment. Why?
5. Why a wooden piece cannot be made as a magnet?
6. How should we store a horse shoe magnet?
7. Why the earth behaves as a huge magnet?
8. Where are the poles of bar magnet located? Suggest a method to locate them.
9. Few iron nails and screws got mixed with the wooden shavings while a carpenter was working with them.
10. How can you help him in getting the nails and screws back from the scrap without wasting his time in searching with his hands?
11. In which direction a freely suspended magnet aligns itself?
12. Distinguish between (i) Magnetic & non magnetic substances (ii) Temporary and permanent magnet
13. What would happen to a pole of magnet if we go on breaking it into pieces?
14. Why does a compass needle point North?
15. How could you find out if magnets worked to relieve a persons' pain?
16. Describe the steps you would take to make a simple working compass.
17. What do the magnetic fields of a bar magnet, horseshoe magnet and disc magnet have in common?
18. How does an electromagnet differ from a permanent magnet?
19. How is compass used for finding directions at unknown place?
20. Write four uses of electromagnets.
21. How a piece of iron can be magnetized by single touch method?
22. Complete the following figure.
23. Why does a magnet get demagnetised when heated strongly?



TOPIC: LIGHT

1. Define:-transparent object, translucent object, opaque object, luminous & non-luminous object, shadow,
2. What is reflection?
3. Why we cannot see our image in the mirror in complete dark room?
4. Why we cannot see objects through T shaped or N shaped pipe?
5. What do we need to see an object?
6. Give example of an object which is
   a) Opaque and luminous b) translucent and luminous. c)transparent and non luminous object
7. If moon is non luminous, how it appears bright in night?
8. What type of objects does not cast shadow and why is that?
9. Why polished surface cause glares in our eyes?
10. How is shadow formed?
11. Our shadows are longer in the morning and evening. Why?
12. How are shadows formed? What are the different types of shadows?
13. What is the image indicating given here?



14. Why train and airplane services are disturbed on rainy or foggy day?
15. How is the shadow of an object affected by its distance from a light?
16. Does cloud transmit light?
17. How can you convert a transparent glass sheet into a translucent glass sheet?
18. Can you think of creating a shape that would give a circular shadow if held in one way and a rectangular shadow if held in another way?
19. When light travels through a circular hole you get a circular spot of light on a wall on the other side. What can you infer from this?
20. Why is the surface of a glass made shiny when making a mirror?
21. Why isn't there a total lunar eclipse every full moon?
22. In a completely dark room, can you see your face in a mirror? Why?
23. Why can not we see upside down image of the sun?
24. Why shadows are black in colour?
25. Can you an object through a "T" shaper pipe? If, no, Why?
26. Can you see a reflected light directly? If, no Why?

TOPIC: FORCE

1. How can we decide whether an object is moving faster than the other.
2. What happens when two forces act in same direction?
3. A ball is in rest. When it is pushed, why it starts moving?
4. What is role of force on the speed of moving object?
5. Is the gravity a property of earth only?
6. What is electrostatic force? Why is it called non-contact force?
7. We observe that the wheels of buses and trucks are heavier than the wheels of car or scooters. Why?
8. What are the examples of muscular force?
9. Give two examples of a situation in which applied force causes a change in the shape of an object.
10. How to change the speed and the direction of a moving body?
11. What are the effects of force?
12. What would happen, if the force of friction disappears?
13. Why is it difficult to walk on muddy ground?
14. (i) What do you understand by, (a) magnitude of force, (b) direction of force?

15. Show the following forces :
    (a) 50 N force acting towards east.
    (b) 100 N force acting towards west.
    (c) 20 N force acting towards south-west.
    16. Two bullocks A and B are pulling a cart in the same direction with a force of 1000 N and 800 N. What is the resultant force?
    17. Two teams A and B are pulling a rope in opposite direction. The team A exerts a force of 4000 N towards east and team B exerts a force of 4150 N towards west. What is the magnitude of resultant force? State the direction of resultant force.
    18. Give two examples, where the force of friction is necessary.
    19. Give two examples, where the force of friction is hindrance.
    20. State two ways of minimizing friction.

SYLLABUS :

1. ELECTRICITY

2. MAGNETISM

3. LIGHT

4. FORCE

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