

HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK (SCIENCE) 2026-27

CLASS –6

1) Interdisciplinary project-

“Flavours of the Ocean: A Tale of Lakshadweep & Andaman Cuisine”

Instructions:

Answer the following questions neatly. Support your answers with pictures wherever required.

1) Food Exploration & Comparison

a) List **one staple food, one popular dish, and one dessert** from:

- Lakshadweep Islands
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands

b) Compare the food habits of both island groups. What similarities and differences do you observe?

2) Recipes with Understanding

a) Write the **recipe (ingredients + method)** for:

- One staple food (common or from any one island)
- One popular dish from Lakshadweep
- One popular dish from Andaman & Nicobar
- One dessert from each region

b) Paste or draw **relevant pictures** of all the dishes.

c) Compare the cooking styles used in both regions based on the recipes.

3) Nutritive Value & Analysis

a) Write the **nutritive value** (carbohydrates, proteins, fats, etc.) of each food item.

b) Compare the nutritional value of Lakshadweep and Andaman dishes.

c) Do these foods together provide a **balanced diet**? Give reasons for your answer.

d) Suggest what can be added to make the diet more balanced.

4) Traditional Cooking Methods

a) Describe **five traditional cooking methods** used in Lakshadweep.

b) Describe **five traditional cooking methods** used in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

c) Compare these cooking methods. Mention at least **two similarities and two differences**.

Presentation Guidelines

- Make your project **neat, creative, and well-organized**

3) Revision Assessments to be completed (Take Printouts and paste in your science notebook on the plain side. On the ruled side you will write answers.)

Revision Worksheet (Science)

Class 6 _____ **Student's name:** _____

Chapter 1: The Wonderful World of Science

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

1. Science mainly helps us to:
a) Memorize facts b) Understand the world around us
c) Play games d) Draw pictures
2. Which of the following is an example of observation?
a) Guessing the answer b) Seeing plants grow
c) Writing a story d) Solving math problems
3. Scientists ask questions to:
a) Confuse people b) Find answers and learn new things
c) Waste time d) Show off knowledge
4. Which of these is NOT related to science?
a) Experimenting b) Observing
c) Imagining without thinking d) Asking questions
5. Curiosity means:
a) Feeling bored b) Wanting to learn and know more
c) Sleeping d) Ignoring things

Section B: Short Answer Questions

1. What is science?
2. Why is curiosity important in science?
3. What do scientists do to find answers?
4. Give one example of how science is useful in daily life.
5. What is an observation? Give an example.

Section C: Case-Based Questions

Case Study 1:

Riya noticed that plants near the window grow faster than the ones kept in a dark room. She became curious and started observing them daily.

Questions:

1. What made Riya curious?
2. What is she doing to understand the situation?
3. What can you conclude about plants from this observation?

Case Study 2:

Aman saw that ice melts faster when kept in the sun compared to when it is kept in shade. He wrote down his observations.

Questions:

1. What is Aman observing?
2. Why is writing observations important?
3. What could be the reason ice melts faster in the sun?

Case Study 3:

Neha wondered why the sky changes colour during sunrise and sunset. She asked her teacher and searched for answers in books.

Questions:

1. What shows that Neha is curious?
2. What steps did she take to find the answer?
3. Why is asking questions important in science?

Section D: Long Answer Questions

1. Explain how curiosity leads to learning in science. Give examples.
 2. Describe the steps a scientist follows to find answers to questions in simple words.
-

Revision Worksheet(Science)

Class 6 _____ **Student's Name:** _____

Chapter 2: Diversity in Living Organisms

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer:

1. Diversity in living organisms means:
a) Only plants b) Variety of living things
c) Only animals d) Non-living things
2. Which of the following is a terrestrial animal?
a) Fish b) Whale
c) Tiger d) Octopus
3. Animals that can live both on land and in water are called:
a) Aquatic animals b) Amphibians
c) Aerial animals d) Herbivores
4. Which of the following plants grows in water?
a) Cactus b) Lotus
c) Neem d) Pine
5. Which feature helps birds to fly?
a) Fins b) Wings
c) Gills d) Roots

Section B: Short Answer Questions

1. What is meant by diversity in living organisms?
2. What is a habitat?
3. What are terrestrial animals? Give one example.
4. How are desert plants different from plants that grow in water?
5. Why do animals and plants adapt to their surroundings?

Section C: Case-Based Questions

Case Study 1:

Sohan visited a forest and saw many animals like deer, monkeys, and birds. He noticed that each animal lived in a different place and had different body features.

Questions:

1. What did Sohan observe in the forest?
2. Why do animals have different body features?
3. Give one example of an animal and its habitat.

Case Study 2:

Riya saw a cactus plant in a desert. It had a thick stem and very small leaves. She wondered how it survives with so little water.

Questions:

1. Where do cactus plants grow?
2. Why does the cactus have a thick stem?
3. How do these features help the plant survive?

Case Study 3:

Aman observed a frog near a pond. Sometimes it was in water and sometimes on land.

Questions:

1. What type of animal is a frog?
2. Where does a frog live?
3. How is a frog suited to live in both places?

Section D: Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the different types of habitats with examples of animals living in them.
2. Describe how plants and animals are adapted to their environment. Give examples.

4) Revise all the work done so far in the workbook and notebook. Go through the work sheets of lesson 3 in the Nurture workbook and write down the answers.

5). Reading and vocabulary enrichment

  *Story Time with Science!*

Lazy summer afternoons are perfect for reading! Choose an interesting **science-based storybook**, read it (online/offline), and enjoy discussing it with your family.

Your Task

1. Read **any ONE book** from the list below
2. Discuss the story with your family
3. Write in your science copy.
 - a. A short summary of the story
 - b. New words you learned
 - c. Scientific concepts you discovered

Book Suggestions

 1. George's Secret Key to the Universe – by Stephen Hawking & Lucy Hawking

 2. The Wild Robot – by Peter Brown

 3. The Jamie Drake Equation – by Christopher Edge

 4. The Boy Who Harnessed the Wind – by William Kamkwamba

 5. Ada Twist, Scientist – by Andrea Beaty

 6. The Magic School Bus Series – by Joanna Cole

 *Read online under parental guidance or use a physical copy.*

 *You may exchange books with friends after reading.*

Happy Reading! 
