**Class VI**

**General Science**

**Chapter 11: Motion and Measurement of Distances**

**Read the chapter and the given activities carefully and try to do think to answer questions given.**

**Page no. 147**

**Let Us Practice.**

1. **Multiple Choice Questions**
2. **Fill in the blanks**
3. **Write True or false**
4. **State the kind of motion in the following examples**
5. **Very short answer type questions**

**The above mentioned exercise questions is to be done by the students in their textbook.**

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**6.** **Short answer type question**

a) To avoid confusion of the difference in the body sizes, people realised the need of some standard units of measurement which remain constant for everyone. For the sake of uniformity cubit and foot step are not use as standard units for measuring length.

b) In some cases, we do not require to make accurate measurements. A rough idea is good enough. Making a rough measurement, which may be inaccurate, is called as **estimation**. For ex. Ingredients needed for cooking food.

c) i. When the earth rotates on its own axis exhibits Rotational motion.

ii When earth revolves around the sun in a circular path exhibits Translatory motion.

d) An object can exhibit more than one kind of motion at a time.

i. A car moving along a straight road, exhibits rectilinear motion and its wheels exhibit circular  
 motion.

ii. A ball rolling on the ground undergoes both Translatory and rotational motion.

**7.** **Long answer type question**

a) In our day to day life we need to measure many things. The standard with which a measurement is conducted called as unit of measurement. A measurement express in term of unit. To avoid confusion of the difference in the body sizes, scientists around the world accepted a set of Standard units of measurements known as the International System of Standard units or SI units

b) i. Length is defined as the distance between any two points. Its SI unit is meter (m).

ii. Measurement is the process of comparing an unknown quantity with a known quantity of the same kind.

iii. The units that have fixed measure and which do not vary from person to person is called Standard unit.

c) When taking measurements, it is very important to be accurate because accuracy represents very close measurement of certain things to its true value. This is important because bad measurement or measuring error can lead to inaccurate results. For ex. A carpenter : needs accurate measurements of length, height and width, in order to make a chair.

D) *Def* : Error in reading measurement due to wrong position of the eye is called parallax error.

*Explain*: To take the correct measurement, the correct position of the eye is very important. The eye should be placed exactly vertical above the mark that is to be read.

*Diagram*: Draw a neat and clean diagram given on pg no 141. Diag. (a) (b) and (c).

e) i)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rectilinear motion | Random motion |
| 1. Motion of an object along a straight line. | 1. Motion of an object not in a straight line. |
| 1. It moves in one direction only. | 1. It moves in irregular direction. |
| 1. Ex. An object falling down. Etc | 1. Ex. A bee moving in a garden. Etc |

ii)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Periodic motion | Non – Periodic motion |
| 1. Motion of an object that repeats itself after regular interval of time. | 1. Motion of an object that does not repeat itself after regular intervals of time. |
| 1. Time interval is fixed. | 1. Time interval is not fixed. |
| 1. Ex. Movement of the hands of clock. Etc | 1. Ex. Birds gliding in the sky.etc |