NATURAL SCIENCES AND TECH GRADE 6

WEEK 9 OF LOCKDOWN PROGRAMME

MEMORANDUM

REVISION WEEK

1. Topic Revision…Page 110. Technology language activity.

    1. Remember to draw the table and fill in the matching sentences.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a. Sieving	4. Meshed fencing wire is used to separate twigs from dirty water.
b. Filtering	6. Pouring dirty water into a cloth that is tightened over a jug can help to separate the water from all the other substances.
c. Settling	2. Leaving dirty water to stand for a while will result in the dirty substances dropping to the bottom while separating the water at the top.
d. Decanting	1. Carefully turning a container at an angle to pour water from the settled substances.
e. Boiling	3. Cleaning unsafe water by leaving it over a fire for a few minutes.
f. Chemicals	5. Adding special substances to unsafe water to kill germs.

2. Revision activity…Page 110; 5 and 6.

    5. A systems diagram must be done, this is a guide as to how you should draw it.

    Draw boxes and arrows as shown below, and add the steps of the process in the boxes.

    You should have 6 boxes, because there are 6 steps.

1. Dirty water passes through metal screens → 2. As dirty water passes through a spiralling funnel, minerals are added. → 3. Sludge starts to settle at the bottom

4. Air is bubbled through the remaining water → 5. The water is poured over sand filters to remove any further particles. → 6. Chemicals like chlorine gas and Chloramine are added to kill any remaining germs.

3. **Term 2 Exam…Page 111**

Answer all questions. Write down the answers only, and miss a line between each question.

Good Luck!

1 a. A green plant is called a **producer** because it makes its own food.

b. **Carbon dioxide** is a gas in the air that plants need to make food.

c. **Oxygen** is a gas that plants make.

d. Plants make food that they store, in the form of **starch.**

e. An animal which eats plants, as well as other animals is called an **omnivore.** **(5)**

2. a.

Food Group	What it provides	How it helps our bodies
Grain group	Carbohydrates	Gives us energy
Meat, fish and beans	Proteins	Build and repair the body
Vegetables and fruit group	Vitamins or Fibre	Helps fight infections Helps with digestion

(6)

b. **Vitamins and minerals are other important substances that we get from the food we eat.**

Vitamins and minerals work together with carbohydrates, proteins and fats to help our bodies grow and develop normally. OR

Our bodies need vitamins and minerals to help us build strong teeth and bones, good eyesight and healthy immune system. (2)

3. a. To kill micro-organisms, to preserve food, to add to nutrient value of some food.

b. Any two of the following van be given:

Boiling and cooling	Vegetables
Drying	Meats; cheeses
Smoking	Meats; cheeses
Fermentation	Amasi

(4)

4. a. People, plants and animals need a clean supply of water to survive.

Plants need water to grow and people and animals need to drink clean water to stay healthy. (2)

b. Sieving, filtering, settling, decanting, boiling, adding chemicals. (2)

c. Municipalities have purification stations, where dirty water passes through metal screens to trap all the large objects in the water. From there it passes into a spiralling funnel where minerals are added to the water to give it a soapy feel and taste.
As the water spirals down the funnel into a container, the smaller substances stick to the funnel sides. (2)

5. a. Wetlands provide a habitat for many animals and plants.
Wetlands act like giant sponges to prevent flooding, they also filter pollutants. (1)

6. a. The salt particles move into the spaces between the water particles. (2)

b. The particles in the stone are held in fixed positions so the stone keeps its shape when you squash it. (2)

7. a. When sugar particles disperse into the spaces between water particles, we say they dissolve in water.
b. We say that sugar is soluble in water, but sand is insoluble.
c. We can make a solution of salt in water. (3)

8. a. Yes
b. By handsorting.
c. No

9. a. Labels: oil, water, beaker. 3 marks One mark for correct drawing. (4)

b. Use the decanting method. Tilt the glass beaker and pour off the oil.

The water will remain in the glass. (2)

10. a. A – solute

B – solvent

C – stirring the mixture (3)

b. Stirring the mixture will make the solvent dissolve faster in the solvent. (3)

11. Size of particles of solute, or Temperature. (1)

TOTAL MARKS [50]