



ST. FRANCIS' HIGH SCHOOL

GENERAL SCIENCE | SIX

SUMMER VACATION HOMEWORK

(JULY AND AUG - 2026)

Name of Student: _____

Roll No: _____ Section: _____

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Grade: _____

Teacher's Remarks: _____

Week: 1

Reading and Understanding:

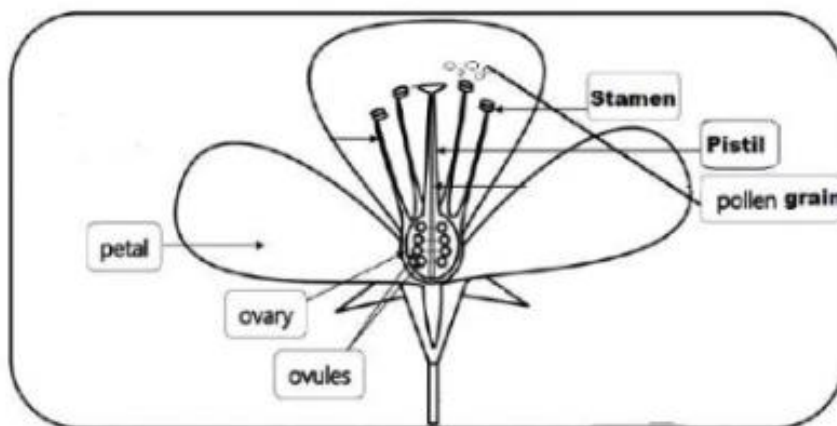
Page 19: Reproduction in plants (Chapter 2)

Read from page 19 to 22 and solve the Worksheet given below;

PLANT REPRODUCTION

1. SEXUAL

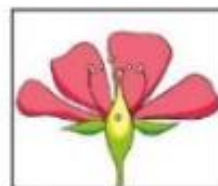
Let's learn the parts of a flower!



1) Complete:

_____ goes from the _____ of one flower to the _____ of a different, or the same, flower. This is called pollination.

Write the types of pollination and complete.



In insect pollination, the insect is attracted by the colorful _____ of the flower and takes the _____ grains. Some of the pollen grains fall into the pistil of the flower.

In the ovary of the flower, the pollen joins an _____ to make a _____. This is called fertilisation.

The pistil grows into a _____ that falls to the _____ and the seed grows into a new _____

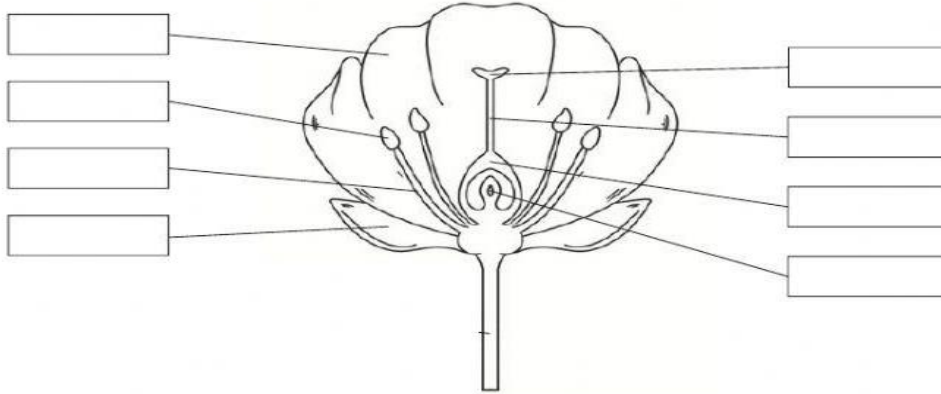


Week 2

Plant Reproduction

Different parts of the plant make up the male or female reproductive organs. The stamen is the collective name of the male reproductive parts and is made up of the filament and anther. The female part is named the pistil, and is made up of the stigma, style, and ovary.

1. Label the following cross-section of a flower.



2. Explain the difference between pollination and fertilisation.

3. Match each part of the flower to the function, by drawing a straight line.

anther

stigma

ovary

ovule

Covered in a sticky substance to trap pollen grains.

Contains the female sex cells and develops into a seed after fertilisation.

Contains pollen grains which carry the male sex cells.

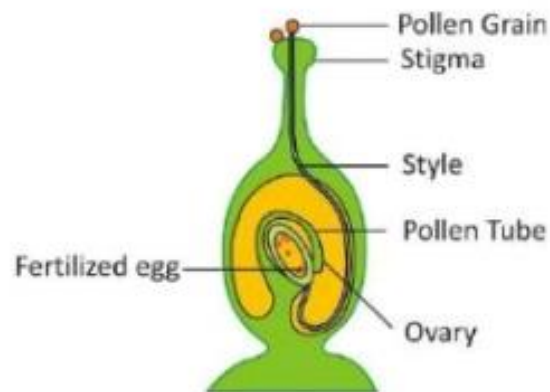
Large female organ of the plant. It develops into the fruit surrounding the seed after fertilisation.

Week 3

Fertilization and Germination

Read book pages from 22 to 24 and solve the following questions.

Plant Fertilisation



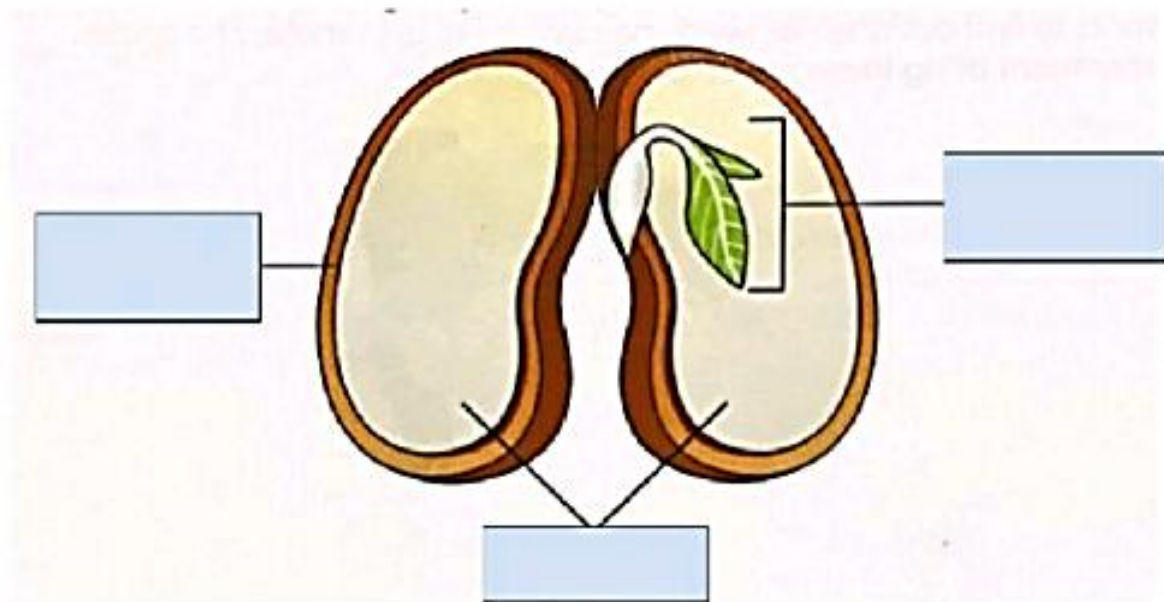
Direction: Fill in the blanks.

In each pollen grain is a (i) _____ gamete. Inside each ovule is a (ii) _____ gamete. Once it is (iii) _____, the ovule grows a (iv) _____. After fertilisation, most parts of the (v) _____ wilted and die. The (vi) _____ gets bigger and forms the fruit. Inside the fruit are the (vii) _____.

flower	female	seed	male
fertilised	ovary	seeds	

1. Complete the label of the seed's structure below

embryo	seed coat	seed leaves
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2. Fill in the blanks.

- a. Germination is the development of a into a
- b. There areof germination, namely,
..... and
- c. To germinate, a seed does not need
- d. A seed can germinate in a.....place.
- e. If the surrounding temperature is tooor tooa seed would not germinate.
- f. The seed coat covers and the seed.
- g. The seed leaves store
- h. Embryo is also called

Week 4

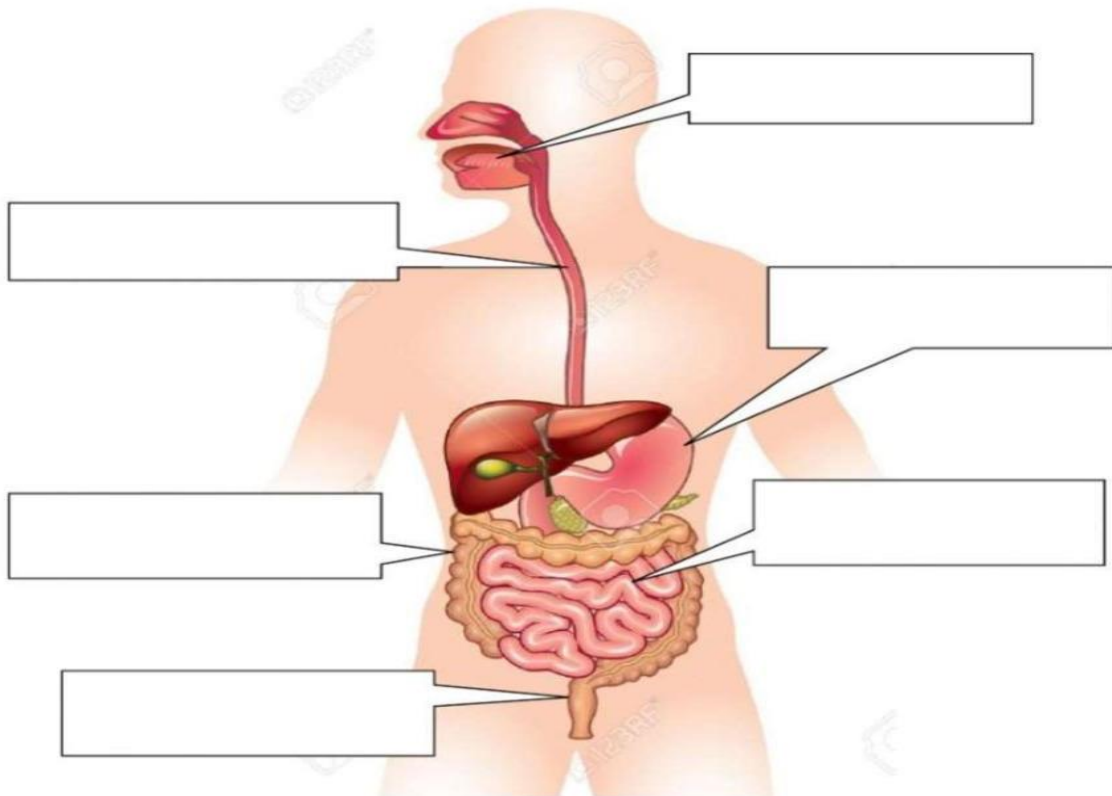
Chapter# 4 Human Digestive System

Reading; page 43 (Digestion)

The Digestive System

A. Instructions: Label the organs of the Digestive System. Choose your answer from the options inside the box.

Stomach	Esophagus	Rectum
Mouth	Large Intestine	Small Intestine



The Digestive System

esophagus	small intestine	rectum	gallbladder	stomach
anus	large intestine	mouth	pancreas	

Breaks food into small pieces with the help of the teeth and saliva.

Carries food from the mouth to the stomach.

Churns and mixes food with digestive juices that have acids and enzymes.

Produces enzymes that are released into the small intestine to help with digestion.

Stores the bile the liver produces, release bile into the duodenum to help digest fats in the food you eat.

Digests and absorbs proteins, fats, and carbohydrates.

Absorbs salt and water from food, leaving a soft mass called stool.

Acts as the stool's temporary storage.

Where stool exits the body.

Week 5

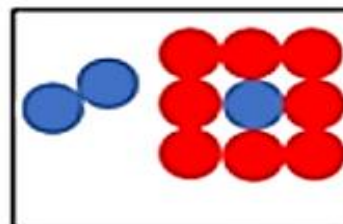
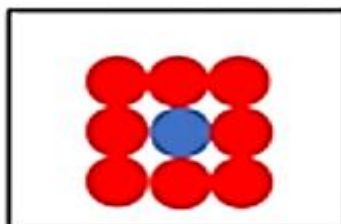
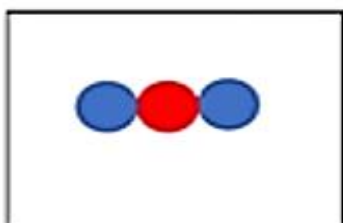
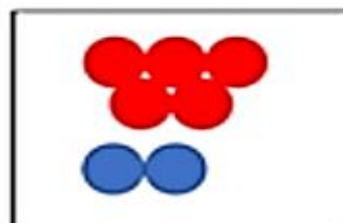
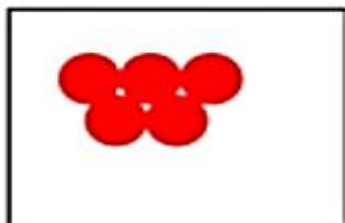
Chapter 6 (Elements and Compounds)

Periodic Table	Compounds	Oxygen	Element	Sodium
Chlorine	Chemical reaction	Carbon	Compounds	Atom

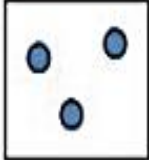
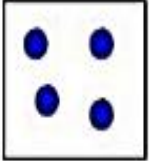

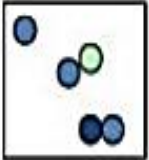
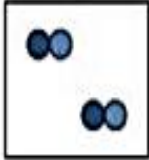


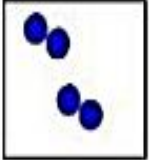
Fill in the blanks using words given above.

1. _____ is the smallest part of an element.
2. _____ is presented by formula.
3. All the elements are shown in _____.
4. Cl is an _____.
5. _____ forms one or more new substance and often involves an energy change.
6. C is a symbol of _____.

Label these diagrams correctly with either element, compound or mixture.



Match the words, definitions and examples

Element	Two or more atoms chemically joined together		
Molecule	Two or more different atoms chemically joined together		
Compound	A substance made from only one type of atom		
Mixture	Different elements, molecules or compounds not chemically joined together		

Week 6

Chapter# 9 (Electricity)

Reading; page 106-108

positive	negative	attract
force	atoms	repel
		electrons

Static electricity is an invisible _____. It happens when tiny particles in _____ are attracted to or repel each other.



Protons have a _____ charge. Electrons have a _____ charge. Protons _____ or move away from other protons. Electrons repel or move away from other _____.

What happens between a proton and an electron? They _____, or move toward each other.



What is happening here? _____



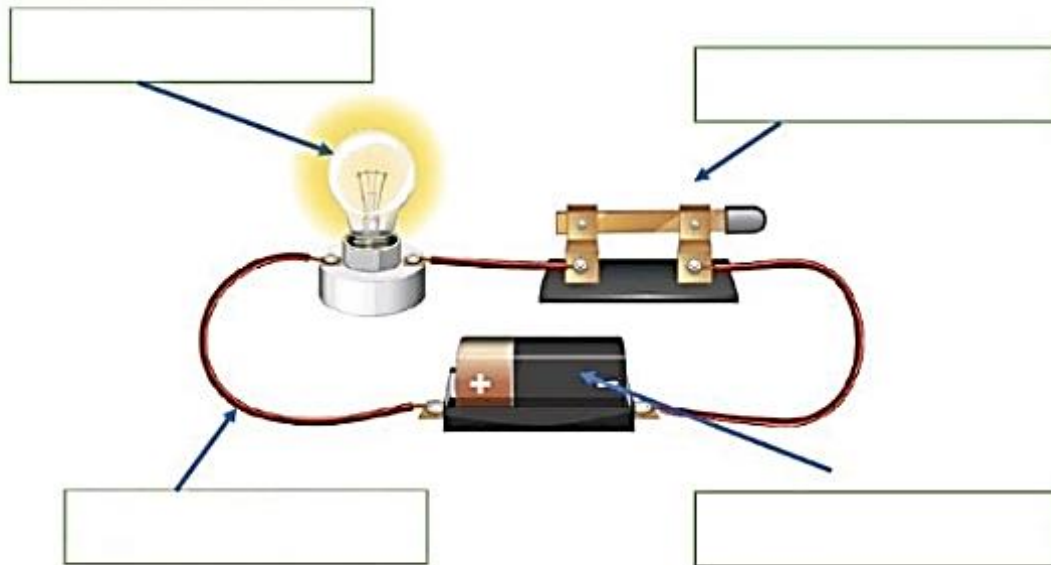
If the hair has a negative charge, what does the balloon have? _____

Week 7

Reading; page 109-110

Electric circuit

A. Name the components of the electric circuit below.



B. Describe the function of the components below.

Components	Function
Dry cell	
Switch	
Wire	

Week 8

Reading; page 114-118 (Series and parallel Circuits)

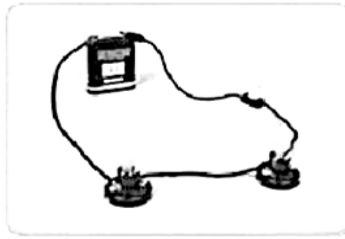
Electricity - Electric Circuits

When we talk about circuits there are 3 main types:

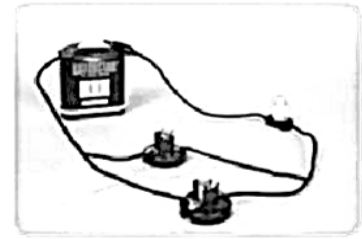
Simple circuit



Series circuit



Parallel circuit



Use the pictures to help you decide which circuit is being described.

1. Two or more lightbulbs are connected to one battery. _____
2. It forms two or more circles, one bigger than the other. _____
3. A battery is connected to a lightbulb, the lightbulb to a switch and the switch to the battery. _____
4. Each of these two circuits has a lightbulb, connected to the same battery.

5. All the components are connected within the same circuit. _____
6. This circuit has a single lightbulb and forms one circle. _____

