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Class - VI (A)

Schoolno - 7912 1

## Class VI Biology

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### General Instructions:

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
  2. Questions 1 to 15 carry one mark each.
  3. Questions in 2 A and B carry one mark each.
  4. Questions in 3 A carry one mark each and B carries 5 marks.
  5. Question 4 A and B carries 5 marks each.
  6. Questions in 5 A and B carry one mark each.
  7. Questions in 6A and B carry one mark each.
  8. Question 7 A and B carry five marks each.
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### Question 1

Choose the correct answer out of the four available choices given below each question. [15]

1. Who coined the term 'cell'?
  - (a) Matthias Schleiden
  - (b) Theodor Schwann
  - (c) Charles Darwin
  - (d) Robert Hooke
  
2. Which of the following connects the pharynx to the stomach?
  - (a) Large intestine
  - (b) Oesophagus
  - (c) Caecum
  - (d) Small intestine
  
3. Transpiration is a function of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Leaves
  - (b) Stem
  - (c) Flower
  - (d) All of these
  
4. Which of the following is not good for the eyes?
  - (a) Eating vegetables
  - (b) Looking at the Sun directly
  - (c) Washing your eyes with cold water
  - (d) Taking breaks while working on a computer

- 5. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged at the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Nasal cavities
  - (b) Trachea
  - (c) Pharynx
  - (d) Alveoli
  
- 6. Which of the following refers to the initial U-shaped part of the small intestine?
  - (a) Jejunum
  - (b) Ileum
  - (c) Duodenum
  - (d) Caecum
  
- 7. Vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Tonoplast
  - (b) Chromoplast
  - (c) Centriole
  - (d) Cristae
  
- 8. The outermost part of a rose flower is
  - (a) Sepals
  - (b) Petals
  - (c) Stamen
  - (d) Style
  
- 9. Which of the following is the main source of energy?
  - (a) Proteins
  - (b) Minerals
  - (c) Vitamins
  - (d) Carbohydrates
  
- 10. Which of these connects the leaf to the stem?
  - (a) Lamina
  - (b) Veins
  - (c) Midrib
  - (d) Petiole
  
- 11. What is the shape of the trees found on the mountains?
  - (a) Rod
  - (b) Spiral
  - (c) Cone
  - (d) Straight

12. What is the function of tail in fish?

- (a) Swimming
- (b) Changing directions
- (c) Respiration
- (d) Protection

13. The corolla is made up of units called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Sepals
- (b) Petals
- (c) Stamens
- (d) Style

14. In plant cells, which of the following organelles has smaller units called dictyosomes?

- (a) Cytoplasm
- (b) Cell wall
- (c) Golgi apparatus
- (d) Centrosome

15. During photosynthesis plants give out \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Nitrogen
- (d) Carbon monoxide

## Question 2

A. Name the following.

1. The organelle which digests old or injured parts of its own cell.
2. A thin, sticky film composed of mucous, food particles and bacteria which develops on the surface of the teeth over a period of time. Plaque
3. The pattern or arrangement of veins on a leaf. venation
4. The surface of a tooth. Enamel
5. Tiny openings found on the lower side of the leaf for the exchange of gases. Stoma

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The enzyme Maltase converts maltose into glucose.
2. Frogs have broad feet which allow them to swim in water.
3. Fertilisation results in the growth and transformation of the zygote into a seed.
4. Centrosome consists of one or two rod-like bodies called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. One complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### Question 3

A. Match the following.

[5]

Column A	Column B
1. Chloroplast	A. Converts starch into maltose
2. Cell membrane	B. Converts peptones into amino acids
3. Ribosome	C. Manufacture of food in plants
4. Amylase	D. Synthesis of proteins
5. Erepsin	E. Entry and exit of materials

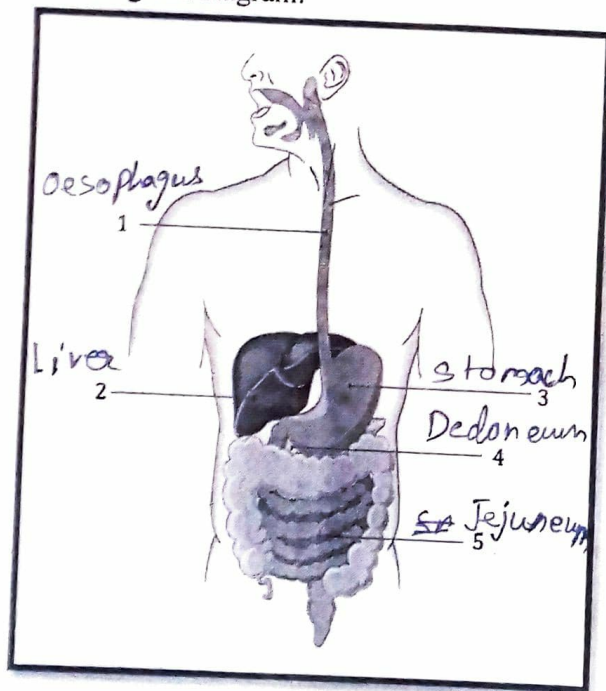
B. With the help of a suitable diagram explain the structure and function of the mitochondria and the endoplasmic reticulum.

[5]

### Question 4

A. Why is seed dispersal important? Explain the different methods of seed dispersal [5]

B. Label the parts in the given diagram. [5]



A. Seed dispersal is important because if all the seeds start germinating under the same plant, they will not get enough air, water, sunlight and suitable temperature. Some of the seeds will die. The methods of dispersal of seeds are:

- i) Dispersal by wind.
- ii) Dispersal by water.
- iii) Dispersal by insects.
- iv) Dispersal by humans and other animals.

Question 5

- A.
1. How is cactus adapted to survive in a desert? (1)
  2. Why does mountain goat has strong hooves? (1)
- B. Find the odd one out. (5)
1. Typhoid, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Measles
  2. Dengue, Conjunctivitis, Chicken pox, Measles
  3. Rose, Neem, Acacia, Mango
  4. Night blindness, Beriberi, Diabetes, Pellagra
  5. Cell wall, Mitochondria, Cytoplasm, Cell membrane

Question 6

- A. Describe the structure and function of leaves. (5)
- B. Define the following terms. (5)

1. Egestion
2. Breathing
3. Internodes
4. Plaque
5. Bisexual flower

5. The flowers having both female and male reproductive parts is called ~~bisexual~~ bisexual flower.

2. Breathing is the process by which air is taken in by the lungs and exhaled with carbon dioxide.

Question 7

- A. Answer the following in brief.

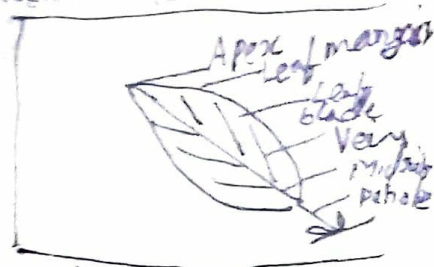
1. Explain the modifications in the leaf. (3)
2. Mention any two adaptations in birds which help them to fly in air. (2)

- B. Answer the following.

1. Snow leopard shows the presence of rounded body, small ears and big feet. How do these adaptive features help the animal to survive in mountain regions? (2)
2. State the importance of transpiration.

Q-6. A - Apex - It is the last edge of the leaf.

Midrib - It is the continuous part petiole to the apex of the leaf.



It transports the minerals and water to the parts of the leaf.

Veins - It gets the water and minerals from the midrib and gives it to the parts of the leaf.

Leaf blade or lamina - The green, flat and broad part of the leaf is known as lamina or leaf blade.

Q-7-A-1 Leaves are modified into many types. They

are modified to perform a special function.

Leaf guard - To help certain weak stemmed plants to climb up, leaves are modified into a covering called leaf sheaths called tendrils. Eg - pea

Spines - It reduces water loss and acts as a self defence. Eg - Cactus

Scale leaves - Leaves like in onion and ginger have thick and dry or thick and fleshy leaves. Their function is to protect the buds.

~~Evaporation~~

Q-7-B-2

Transpiration is the process by which a water is lost in the form of water vapour into the atmosphere. It has a ~~cool~~ cooling effect and develops a suction force to make the roots absorb more water and mineral from the soil.