

# Homework (Biology)

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Class - VI

Sec - A

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Subject: Biology

## Answers

### Question - 1

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

① Who coined the term "cell"?

Ans a) Robert Hooke

② Which of the following connects the pharynx to the stomach?

Ans b) Oesophagus

③ Transpiration is the function of the all of these

④ Which of the following is not good for ~~the~~ the eyes?

Ans b) Looking at the sun directly

⑤ Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged at the Alveoli.

⑥ Which of the following refers to the initial U-shaped part of the small intestine?

Ans c) Duodenum

⑦ vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as Tonoplast.

⑧ The outer most part of a rose flower is :

Ans a) Sepals

⑨ Which of the following is the main source of energy?

Ans d) Carbohydrates

⑩ Which of these connects the leaf to the stem?

Ans d) Petiole

⑪ What is the shape of the trees found on the mountains?

Ans c) Cone

⑫ What is the function of tail in fish?

Ans b) Change direction

⑬ The corolla is made up of units called petals.



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

Ans c) Golgi apparatus

15) During photosynthesis plants give out oxygen.

### Question - 2

A) Name the following.

1) The organelle which digests old or injured parts of its own cells.

Ans Lysosomes

2) A thin sticky film composed of mucus, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface of the teeth over a period of time.

Ans Plaque

3) The pattern or arrangement of veins on a leaf.

Ans Venation

4) The surface of a tooth.

Ans Buccal

5) Tiny openings found on the - lower side of the leaf for the exchange of gasses.

A) Stomata.

B) Fill in the blanks:

1) The enzyme maltase converts maltose into glucose.

2) Frogs have webbed feet which allow them to swim in water.

3) Fertilisation results in the growth and transformation of the ovary into a fruit.

4) Centrosome consists of one or two rod-like bodies called centrioles.

5) One complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called Respiration.

Question - 3

A) Match the following:

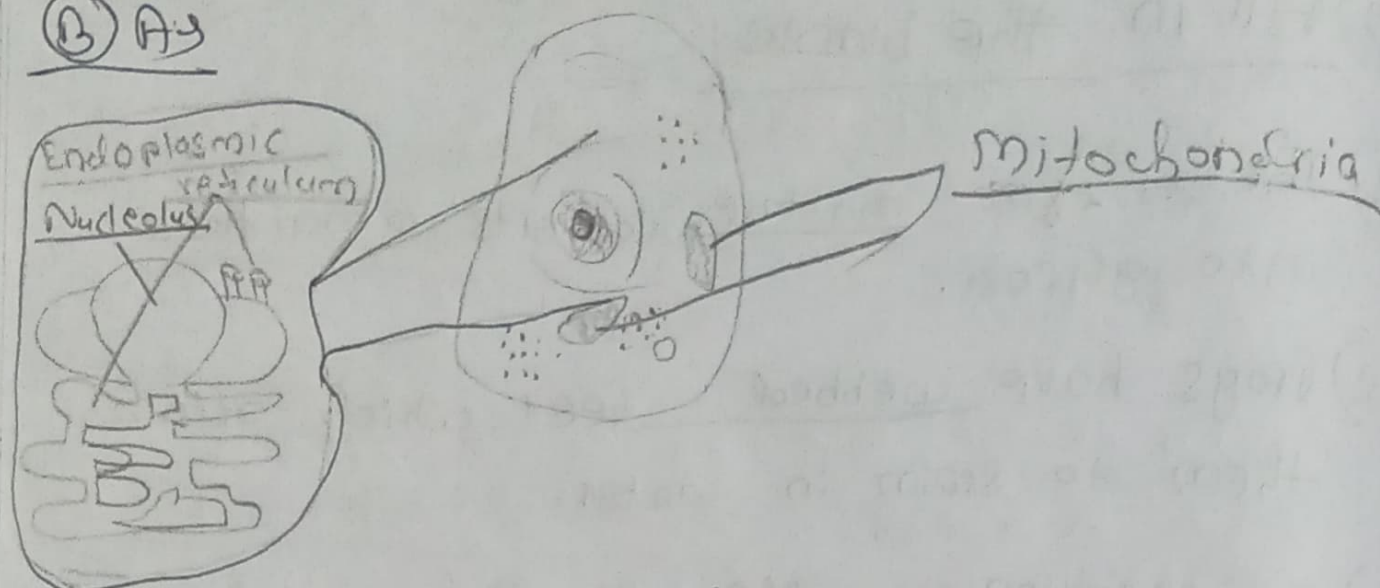
- 1) Chloroplast - c) Manufactures of food in plants
- 2) Cell membrane - e) Entry and exit of materials
- 3) Ribosome - d) Synthesis of proteins



4) Amylase - converts starch into maltose.

5) Erepsin - b) Converts peptones into amino acids.

(B) A3



### Functions of Mitochondria

The most important function of mitochondria is to produce energy through the process of oxidative phosphorylation. It is also involved in the following processes: Regulates the metabolic activity of the cell. Promotes the growth of new cells and cell multiplication.

### Functions of Endoplasmic reticulum

It is responsible for production and secretion of steroid hormones. Responsible for synthesis of essential lipids like phospholipid and cholesterol. It is also responsible for metabolism of carbohydrate.

### Question - 4

(A) Why is seed dispersal important? Explain the different methods of seed dispersal.

Ans) If seed dispersal is important because if all the small plants will grow under a big tree they will not get enough sunlight, water, minerals for growing and this will affect the growth of tiny plants.

(B) Label the parts in the given diagram.

Ans) 1) Oesophagus

2) Gall ~~bladder~~ bladder

3) Stomach

4) Pancreas

5) Small intestine

### Question - 5

(A) 1) How is cactus adapted to survive in a desert?

Ans) The spines in desert plant cactus are modified leaves which reduce transpiration. This leads cactus to survive in a desert.

2) Why do mountain goats have strong hooves?

Ans) The mountain goats have strong hooves to climb high mountains.



B) Find the odd one out.

1) Tetanus

2) Dengue

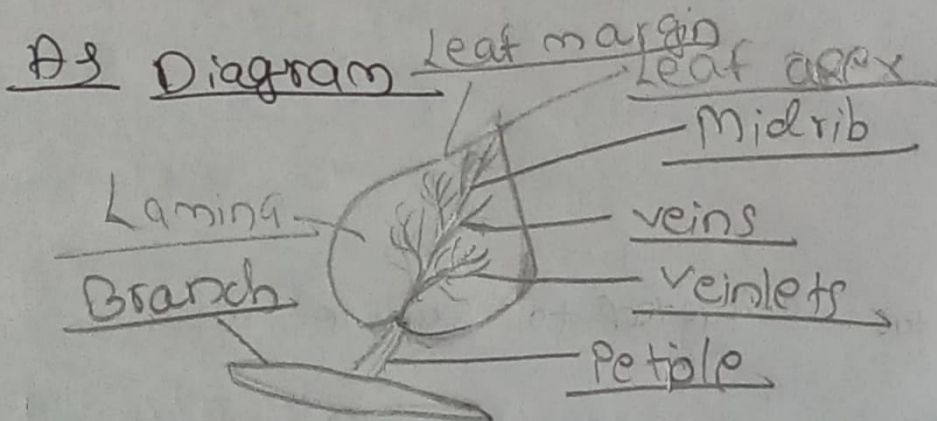
3) Rose

4) Diabetes

5) Mitochondria

Question-6

A) Describe the structure and function of leaves.



Functions:

- \* Transpiration → The loss of water from the aerial parts of plants in the form of water vapour.

- \* Photosynthesis → The process by which the ~~plant~~ leaves make food for the plant.

③ Define the following terms:

- 1) Egestion - The process by which the food gets eliminated from the body is called egestion.
- 2) Breathing - Taking Oxygen and exhaling carbon dioxide is called breathing.
- 3) Internodes - The part between two successive nodes are called ~~int~~ internodes.
- 4) Plaque - A thin sticky film composed of mucus, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface of the teeth over a period of time.
- 5) Bisexual flower - The flower having all parts are called bisexual flower.

⊗ Question - +

Ⓐ Answer in brief.

- 1) Explain the modifications in the leaf. [3]  
Ans The modifications are: Leaf tendril: In case of certain plants ~~are~~ are weak so the tendrils are very sensitive to touch and when it touch any object, it



Coil around it and start giving support to plant.

\* Spines: It is modified ~~into~~ leaves which reduce water loss.

\* Scale leaves: In some plants the leaves are thick and fleshy, thin and dry. They protect and store foods and buds.

2) mention any two adaptations in birds which help them to fly in air.

Ans They are:

\* Their bodies are hollow

\* They have wings

Q) Answer the following.

1) State the importance of transpiration.

Ans \* Cooling effect: The water keeps evaporating from the leaf surface during transpiration. During this, plant cools itself and this prevents the hotness.

\* Transpirational pull: As, the water is evaporated from the plant, the roots also absorb more water from the soil, so during this, some important minerals ~~are~~ also ~~are~~ absorbed which is good for ~~the~~ the growth of plant.