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One Mark Question

multiple choice questions

- 1) Who coined the term 'cell'? - d) Robert Hooke
- 2) Which of the following connects the pharynx to the stomach? - b) Oesophagus
- 3) Transpiration is a function of the d) All of these
- 4) Which of the following is not good for the eyes? - b) Looking at the Sun directly
- 5) Oxygen and Carbon dioxide are exchanged at the d) Alveoli
- 6) Which of the following refers to the initial U-shaped part of the small intestine? c) Duodenum
- 7) Vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as a) Tonoplast
- 8) The outermost part of a rose flower is a) Sepals
- 9) Which of the following is the main source of energy? d) Carbohydrates
- 10) Which of these ~~connects~~ connects the leaf to the stem? d) Petiole
- 11) What is the shape of the trees found on the mountains? c) Cone

- 12) What is the function of fruit in flower?
b) Changing direction
- 13) The corolla is made up of units called - b) Petal
- 14) In plant cells, which of the following organelles has smaller units called dictyosomes?
c) Golgi apparatus
- 15) During photosynthesis, plants give out - b) oxygen

Fill in the blanks.

- 16) The enzyme maltase converts maltose into glucose.
- 17) Frogs have webbed feet which allows them to swim in water.
- 18) Fertilization results in the growth and transformation of the ovary into a fruit.
- 19) Centrosome consist of one or two rod-like bodies called centrioles.
- 20) One complete sequence of part contraction and relaxation is called heart.

2-Mark Question

21) Name the following :

- a) The organelle which digests old or injured part of its own cell: Lysosomes
- b) A thin, sticky film composed of mucus, food particles and bacteria, which develops on the surface of the teeth over a period of time. plaque
- c) The pattern of arrangement of veins of a leaf venation
- d) The surface of a tooth- enamel

22) Match the following

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Chloroplast	- c) Manufacture of food in plant
Cell membrane	- e) Entry and Exit of materials
Ribosome	- b) Converts peptons into amino acids.
Amylase	- a) Converts starch into maltose
Trypsin	- d) Synthesis of proteins

23) Name the following

- a) The part of the plant which grows under the ground - radicle
- b) The ~~radicle~~ part of the plant which grows above the soil - plumule

3 marks questions

24) Mention the functions of the following :-

i) Spines : Spines are modified leaves, which help to reduce water loss.

ii) Tendrils : In case of certain weak stemmed plants, the leaves or leaflet are modified into wiry, coiled structures. These are called tendrils. They are sensitive to touch. As they touch any object they coil around it and support the plant to climb up. Ex : Sweet pea.

iii) Scale leaves : Some plants like onion, ginger have thin and dry or thick and fleshy scale leaves. Their function is to protect the buds.

23) Answer the following questions :

i) Name the types of teeth seen in humans .

Ans Based on their different shapes and function human teeth are of four kinds as following.

a) Incisors : These are chisel shaped and used for biting and cutting the food . These are four front teeth in each jaw , Eight in total .

b) Canines : These are pointed teeth used for tearing the food found in each side of the incisors . ~~Two~~ Two in each jaw, four in total .

c) Pre-molars : Present in each side of the canines help in crushing and grinding the food . Four in each jaw . Eight in total .

d) Molars : They are broad, uneven surfaces and used for finer ~~pro~~ crushing and grinding of food . The last three teeth of each side of each jaw . 6 in each jaw, 12 in total .

ii) How is the small intestine best suited for the digestion and absorption of food .

Ans The last part of the small intestine called ~~the~~ ileum. It is a long narrow coiled tube contains many glands which produces 'Intestinal juice'. This juice contains enzymes like erepsin, maltase, sucrase, lactase, lipase. These enzymes completely digest the food. The inner lining of the small intestine contains a large number of tiny finger like projections called villi. These villi greatly increase the inner surface area for absorption of digested food. The villi absorbs the amino acid and glucose to pass them into the blood system. The fatty acids passes into special tubes called lymph vessels. Vitamins and Minerals salts are directly absorb through the walls of the intestine.

Q26) Food are classified into three groups on the basis of the function they perform in our body. Name the three ~~at~~ categories, and briefly give their functions. Also give their two sources each.

Ans The three groups of food on the basis of their functions are:

- a) Energy giving food - These food give us energy to do work. Carbohydrate and fats present in the food provide us energy. The main source of these food are Rice, potato, oil and butter.
- b) Body building food : These food help in the growth and repair of damaged cells and tissues. These food contain proteins. The main sources of these food is pulses, milk and egg etc.
- c) Protective food : These food help our self-keeping healthy and diseases free. These food contain minerals and vitamins. The main source of these food are vegetables and fruits.

Q27) Why is seed dispersal important? Explain the different methods of seed dispersal.

Ans Dispersal of seeds is very important for the survival of plants because :

- i) Seed dispersal allows plants to spread out from a wide area ~~and avoid competing with one~~
- ii) The seeds get away ~~to~~ from their parent plant

- to ensure the germination and survival of some of the seeds to adult plants.

There are many ways ~~of~~ to transport the seed from one place to another:

i) Seed dispersal by wind: ~~The wind is the~~ this process of dispersal is mainly seen in those plants which are very light. Eg - dandelions, orchid plants, cotton wood tree etc.

ii) Seed dispersal by water: These are mainly seen in those plant which lives in water or nearby the water bodies like beaches, lakes, ponds etc. Coconut palm, mangroves, water lily, water mint etc.

- 28) Ans 1- oesophagus
2- Gall bladder
3- stomach
4- pancreas
5- small intestine.

29) Describe the structure and functions of leaves.

Ans ~~to~~ structure of leaf

petiole: The basal part of a plant of a leaf is called a stalk called petiole.

Leaf blade: The green, flat and broad part of the leaf is called lamina or leaf blade.

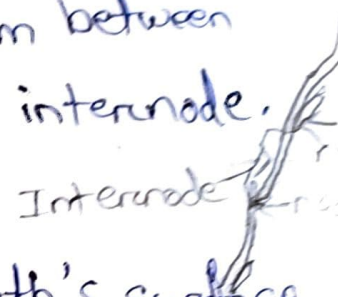
Midrib: Petiole continues into the lamina as the midrib. This gives out fine branches called 'veins'.

Function of the leaf:

- 1) Photosynthesis: The term photosynthesis means combining by light (photo = light; synthesis = combining). During photosynthesis, water is combined with carbon dioxide to produce glucose & oxygen.
- 2) Transpiration: Transpiration is the process by which water is lost in the form of water vapour by evaporation from the surface of ~~leaf~~ leaves and other other aerial part of a plant.

30) define the following:

- a) egestion - The process of eliminating the undigested food through the anus is called egestion.

- b) breathing : The process during which the air containing oxygen is drawn into the lungs and the air containing carbon dioxide is forced out from the lungs called breathing. It is a physical and involuntary process.
- c) Internode : The part of the stem between two successive nodes is called an internode.
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- d) plaque - The bacteria on the teeth's surface form a yellow coloured film. That is known as plaque.
- e) Bisexual flower - Some ~~plants~~^{flowers} have both male and female reproductive parts, i.e. Androecium, gynoecium. These are called bisexual or hermaphrodite flowers.

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