

Nutrient

1. Carbohydrate and fats - Cereals, fats, sugar
2. Proteins - Pulses, milk, meat, chicken
3. Vitamins and minerals - fruits and vegetables.

Worksheet - 14/10/2021

Biology Autumn Holiday Worksheet
Swarit Nath 6B ✓

Multiple choice questions

1. Robert Hooke
2. Oesophagus
3. Leaves, stems, flowers
4. Looking at the sun directly

7. Tonoplast

8. Petals

9. Carbohydrates

10. Petiole

11. Cone

12. Petals

13. Golgi apparatus

14. Oxygen

Fill in the blanks.

16. Maltase

17. ~~a~~ zygote

18. Centrioles

19. Cardiac cycle

21. Name the following

a. Lysosome

- b. Plaque
- c. Venation
- d. enamel

22. Match the following.

1. ~~Chlo~~ chloroplast - Manufacture of food in plants
2. Cell membrane - Entry and exit of materials.
3. Ribosome - Synthesis of protein
4. Amylase - Converts starch into
5. Pepsin - Converts peptones into amino acids

23. Name the following

- a) ~~Root system~~ system
- b) Shoot system

24. (i) Leaves are modified into spines to reduce water loss, like cactus.

(ii) Tendril - In case of certain weak stemmed plants, leaves or leaflets

are modified into wiry coiled structures.
As they coil around it. Sweet pea.

Scale leaves - In some plants like onion and ginger, thick and fleshy or thin and dry scale leaves are present. Their function is to store food and protect the buds.

25 (i) The type of teeth seen in human beings are incisors, canines, premolars and molars.

(a) Incisors - Incisors are the four front teeth at the middle of each jaw. They are chisel shaped for biting and cutting.

(b) Canines - Canines are one either side of the incisors in each jaw. They are pointed for tearing the food.

23.

(c) Premolars are two on each side of canines in each jaw. They help in crushing and grinding the food.

(d) Molars are the last three teeth on each side in each jaw. They have broad uneven surfaces for finer crushing and grinding of ingested food.

(ii) Small intestine is best suited for the digestion and absorption of food because it contains villi. The villi greatly increase the inner surface area for absorption of digested food and absorb the amino acids and glucose to pass them into the blood system, whereas the fatty acids pass into special tubes called lymph vessels.

Q6. Body building food - Proteins
- pulses, with milk and egg
Energy giving food - Carbohydrates
and fats Ex - rice, potato
ghee, oil

regulatory and protective foods - vitamins and minerals

Ex - Meat, fish, carrots

5 mark

- 28.
1. esophagus
 2. Gall bladder
 3. Stomach
 4. Pancreas
 5. Small intestine

29. Petiole - It is the basal part of the leaf which is attached to the stem at the node.

Lamina - The green flat and broad part of the leaf is Lamina.

Midrib - Petiole continues into the lamina as the midrib.

Leaf apex - The tip of the leaf is called apex.

Leaf margin - Outer part of the leaf is the leaf margin.

30. a) Egestion - The process of eliminating the food from the anus is called egestion.

b) Breathing - Breathing is a physical process in which we take in air through the nostrils to the lungs and exhale the carbon dioxide.

c) Internodes - The part of the stem between two successive nodes is called an internode.

d) Plaque - When sugary and starchy food is stuck to the mouth, on the teeth surface form a yellow coloured film called plaque.

(e) Bisexual flower - Some plants have flowers with both male and female reproductive parts, i.e. androecium and gynoecium. They are called bisexual flowers.