

Brilliant Public School , Sitamarhi



Class -VI

Science

Sitamarhi Talent Search

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Brilliant Public School, Sitamarhi Talent Search 2013

CLASS: VI -SCIENCE

L1: Getting to know plants

- 1) The plants which have branches at the base are -----
a) Herbs b) Shrubs c) Creepers d) Trees
- 2) Which plant is the example of a herb?
a) Mango b) China rose c) Wheat d) None
- 3) A plant with weak stem is ----
a) Mint b) Sunflower c) Lemon d) China rose
- 4) The plant which takes the support of the neighbouring structures and climbs up is ----?
a) Tree b) Shrub c) Creeper d) Climber
- 5) The part of plant which grows above the ground is ----?
a) Shoot system b) Root system c) both a & b d) None
- 6) The part of the stem in between two successive nodes is ----?
a) Pistil b) Root c) Node d) Internode
- 7) The root, stem leaves constitute the --- part of the plant body?
a) Vegetative b) Reproductive c) Both a & b d) None
- 8) Flowers, Fruits & Seeds constitute the ---- part of the plant body?
a) Vegetative b) Reproductive c) Both a & b d) None
- 9) The part of the plant which prevents soil erosion is?
a) Stem b) Flower c) Root d) Leaves
- 10) Banana has ----- roots.
a) Tap b) Lateral c) Fibrous d) None
- 11) Which of the following has tap root?
a) Wheat b) Mango c) Tulsi d) Both a & b
- 12) Shoot system develops from ----- of the baby plant or embryo?
a) Cotyledons b) Roots c) Callus d) plumule
- 13) Example of an incomplete flower is ----?

a)Pea b)China rose c) Date palm d)Mustard

14) When a flower has all the sets of whorls it is described as ----- flower.

a) Complete b) Incomplete c) Zygomorphic d) Actinomorphic

15) ----- bud helps in length wise growth of the plant.

a) Apical b) Axillary c) Both a & b d) None

16) Branches grow from -----

a) Roots b) Apical Buds c) Axillary Buds d) Stem

17) The ----- is the strongest part in a tree.

a) Stem b) Root c) Trunk d) None

18) Which of the following is a stem?

a) Turnip b) Onion c) Radish d) Carrot

19) The region of attachment of the leaf with the stem is called the -----

a) Petiole b) Lamina c) Leaf margin d) Leaf Base

20) ----- is a flowering plant with no leaves

a) Cuscuta b) Coleus c) Pistia d) Pea

21) Stomata help in -----

a) Respiration b) Photo Synthesis c) Transpiration d) All of the above

22) A plant with variegated leaves is -----

a) Pea b) Balsam c) Coleus d) Cuscuta

23) The food prepared by leaves is stored as -----

a) Starch b) Sugars c) Proteins d) Fats

24) The other name for ovary is-----.

a)Stamen b) Pistil c) Carpel d)Stigma

25) Pollen grains are produced in -----?

a)Flower b) Ovaries c) Anthers d) Fruits.

ANSWER KEY FOR GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS

1)b 2)c 3)a 4)d 5)d 6)a 7)b 8)c 9)c 10)d 11)d 12)c 13)a 14)a 15)a 16)c 17)c
18)b 19)d 20)a 21)d 22)c 23)a 24)c 25)c

2. FUN WITH MAGNETS

- 1) When a magnet is suspended freely it always aligns itself in ----- direction?
a) North b) N-S c) N-W d) N-E
- 2) ----- is the only natural magnet.
a) Magnetite b) Ebonite c) Cobalt d) Nickel
- 3) Which of the following cannot be used to make a magnet?
a) Cobalt b) Iron c) Ebonite d) Steel
- 4) Which of the following is not a non-magnetic substance?
a) Glass b) Wood c) China ware d) Nickel
- 5) Which of the following gets attracted to a magnet?
a) Copy book b) Silver spoon c) Comb d) Common pins
- 6) When a magnet is placed on a plastic plate with common pins spread on it, then ----
a) Pins stick all around the magnet b) Pins stick at the middle of the magnet
c) Pins stick at the ends of the magnet d) None
- 7) The North end of the freely suspended magnet points towards -----?
a) Geographical North b) Geographical South c) Geographical East d) Geographical West
- 8) The south pole of the freely suspended magnet points towards -----?
a) Geographical North b) Geographical South c) Geographical East d) Geographical West
- 9) like poles of magnets ----- each other.
a) Attract b) Repel c) Both a and b d) None
- 10) Unlike poles of magnets ----- each other.
a) Attract b) Repel c) Both a and b d) None
- 11) ----- is the surest test of magnetism.
a) Attraction b) Rotation c) Repulsion d) None
- 12) When a N pole of a bar magnet is brought near the north pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, then it -----?
a) Attracts b) Repels c) It rotates d) None

13)When a S pole a magnet is brought near the N pole of a freely suspended magnetic needle, then it -----?

a) None b)Repels c)It rotates d)attracts

14)_____is a device used by pilots and navigators used to find the direction.

a)barometer b)thermometer c)magnetic compass d)none

15) Magnetism of a magnet is lost by doing which of the following acts

a)Keeping in a box b)Heating c)Hammering d)Both b and c

16)Which of the following gets demagnetised when a powerful magnet is kept near it

a)Plastic ruler b)Compact disc c)Glass tumbler d)Wood

17) Which of the following does not get demagnetised when a powerful magnet is kept near it

a)CD b)music system c)Cell phone d)Comb

18)electric bell is an example of _____magnet.

a)Bar magnet b)Cylindrical magnet c)Electromagnet d)Horseshoe magnet

19)_____ type of magnet is used in cranes to lift heavy containers from ships.

a)Bar magnet b)Cylindrical magnet c)Electromagnet d)Horseshoe magnet

20)the nerves in our body transmits messages as _____

a)Electrical impulses b)Radio waves c)Electromagnetic waves d)None

ANSWER KEY FOR FUN WITH MAGNETS

1)b 2)a 3)c 4)d 5)d 6) c 7)a 8)b 9)b 10)a 11)c 12)b 13)d 14)c 15)d 16)b 17)d
18)c 19)b 20)a

3 Light, Shadows and Reflections

1. Mist is a

- a. Translucent medium
- b. Transparent medium
- c. Opaque medium
- d. Homogenous medium

2. Wool is a

- a. Transparent medium
- b. Opaque medium
- c. Translucent medium
- d. Optical medium

3. Stars are

- a. Non luminous bodies
- b. Luminous bodies
- c. Artificial sources of light
- d. Opaque bodies

4. Moons and planets

- a. Radiate light energy
- b. Reflect light energy
- c. Absorb light energy
- d. Split light energy

5. Vacuum is a

- a. Opaque medium
- b. Transparent medium
- c. Translucent medium
- d. Heterogenous medium

6. Rectilinear propagation of light means

- a. Light travels in straight lines
- b. Light travels in curved path
- c. Light travels in zig-zag path
- d. Light travels in circular path

7. A non luminous body can be made luminous by

- a. Cooling it
- b. Melting it
- c. Heating it
- d. Evaporating it

8. The speed of light is

- a. 300,000 km/s.
- b. 300,000 m/s
- c. 30,000 km/s
- d. 30, 000 m/s

9. The light from the sun reaches the earth in

- a. 8.33 minutes
- b. 8.33 seconds
- c. 18. 33 minutes
- d. 88.33 seconds

10. A body which emits light by itself is

- a. Luminous body
- b. Non luminous body
- c. Opaque body
- d. Shadow

11. The star very bright during early evening

- a. Jupiter
- b. Mercury
- c. Venus
- d. Saturn

12. The size of a shadow of an opaque object close to the screen and away from the source of light

- a. Increases
- b. Decreases
- c. Remains the same
- d. First decreases and increases.

13. This takes place from smooth polished surface when a beam of light falls on it

- a. Reflection
- b. Absorption
- c. Refraction
- d. Radiation

14. The image formed in pinhole camera is

- a. Inverted
- b. Erect
- c. None of these
- d. Both a and b

15. An optical medium having uniform composition throughout is

- a. Homogenous medium
- b. Heterogeneous medium

- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

16. A dark patch formed by an opaque body placed in the path of light is called

- a. Image
- b. Object
- c. Shadow
- d. Screen

17. Reflection does not takes place from a

- a. Polished metal plate
- b. Mirror
- c. Undisturbed water
- d. Book

18. The shadow is the dark outline of

- a. An Object
- b. A Source of light
- c. A Screen
- d. An Image

19. Shadows are formed only when the

- a. Opaque body is in the path of the light
- b. Transparent body is in the path of light
- c. Translucent body is in the path of light
- d. No object in the path of light

20. This screen is a must to receive the shadow

- a. Transparent screen
- b. Opaque screen
- c. Translucent screen
- d. No screen

21. Luminous objects are objects

- a. Which get their light from other objects
- b. Which emit their own light
- c. Which do not emit any light
- d. Which absorb light

22. The smooth polished surface from which reflection takes place is

- a. Mirror
- b. Glass
- c. Wood
- d. Plastic

23. A red hot iron wire starts emitting light, at this time the temperature of the iron is

- a. Between 600c to 800c
- b. Between 60c to 80c
- c. Between 300c to 400c
- d. Between 150c to 250c

24. Shadows are

- a. Always smaller than the opaque body
- b. Always bigger than the opaque body
- c. Remains the same size as opaque body
- d. Can be smaller or bigger than the opaque body.

25. An example for the rectilinear propagation of light is

- a. Formation of clouds
- b. Formation of day and night
- c. Formation of rainbow
- d. Formation of rain

Answer Key For Light, Shadows and Reflections

1)a 2)b 3)b 4)b 5)b 6)a 7)c 8)a 9)a 10)a 11)c 12)b 13)a 14)a 15)a 16)c 17)d
18)a 19)a 20)b 21)b 22)a 23)a 24)d 25)b

4. Separation Of Substances

- 1. The rate of sedimentation is increased by adding _____ to the water.**
 - a. Salt
 - b. Sugar
 - c. Alum
 - d. Soap

- 2. The process followed to separate grains from the stalks is called**
 - a. Winnowing
 - b. Threshing
 - c. Sieving
 - d. Hand picking

- 3. The process of increasing the rate of sedimentation in a suspension by adding some chemical is**
 - a. Filtration
 - b. Crystallisation
 - c. Loading
 - d. Condensation

- 4. The process of separating the constituents of a liquid by agitating it vigorously**
 - a. Evaporation
 - b. Churning
 - c. Filtration
 - d. Sedimentation

- 5. The method that is used to obtain pure salt from impure salt**
 - a. Decantation
 - b. Crystallization
 - c. Evaporation
 - d. Condensation

- 6. A solution which cannot dissolve more of a given substance at a given temperature is**
 - a. Solution
 - b. Filtrate
 - c. Saturated solution
 - d. Unsaturated solution

- 7. This harmful microbe in water causes typhoid and jaundice**
 - a. Virus
 - b. Bacteria
 - c. Algae
 - d. Fungi

8. Rain water is a kind of

- a. saline water
- b. distilled water
- c. carbonated water
- d. saturated water

9. The method used to separate a dissolved solid component from its solution

- a. Evaporation
- b. Filtration
- c. sedimentation
- d. Decantation

10. Butter is separated from curd by the process of

- a. Filtration
- b. Heating
- c. Churning
- d. Sieving

11. A pure solid is obtained from its solution by the process of

- a. Condensation
- b. decantation
- c. Sedimentation
- d. Filtration

12. Separating the insoluble suspended solids of various sizes from a liquid is called

- a. Filtration
- b. Crystallization
- c. Evaporation
- d. Condensation

13. Cotton fibre is separated from cotton seeds by the process of

- a. Churning
- b. Boiling
- c. Colouring
- d. Ginning

14. Principle behind winnowing is

- a. Difference in densities of components
- b. Difference in colours of components
- c. Difference in appearance of components
- d. Difference in shapes of components

15. Paneer is separated from curdled milk

- a. Condensation
- b. Filtration
- c. evaporation
- d. sedimentation

16. The process due to which steam changes into liquid state on cooling

- a. Decantation
- b. Sedimentation
- c. Filtration
- d. Evaporation

17. Corn is separated from husk by the process of

- a. Sieving
- b. Winnowing
- c. Churning
- d. Handpicking

18. A mixture of sugar and water can be separated by

- a. Filtration
- b. Evaporation
- c. Separating funnel
- d. decantation

19. A saturated solution can dissolve more of a substance on

- a. Cooling
- b. Heating
- c. Condensing
- d. Evaporating

20. To evaporate a liquid into its vapour, heat the liquid below its

- a. Above its melting point
- b. Below its boiling point
- c. Below its melting point
- d. Above its boiling point

21. The clear liquid obtained after filtration is called

- a. Water
- b. Filtrate
- c. Solution
- d. Residue

22. Alum is added to muddy water to

- a. Hasten sedimentation rate
- b. Remove colour
- c. Kill bacteria
- d. Impart a sweet taste

23. The process of making particles of mud heavy with alum

- a. Decantation
- b. loading
- c. Filtration
- d. Condensation

24. The addition of bleaching powder to the water

- a. Kills the microorganism
- b. Feeds the microorganisms
- c. Helps the microorganisms to grow
- d. None of these

25. Separation of kerosene oil and water is done by

- a. Decantation
- b. Filtration
- c. Condensation
- d. Crystallisation

Answer Key: Separation of Substances

1)c 2)b 3)c 4)b 5)b 6)c 7)b 8)b 9)a 10)c 11)a 12)a 13)d 14)a 15)b 16)d 17)b
18)b 19)b 20)b 21)b 22)a 23)b 24)a 25)a

5. ELECTRICITY AND CIRCUIT

Choose the correct answer from the bracket.

1. In electric bells electric energy transform in to _____ energy.

(a) Mechanical energy (b) Magnetic energy (c) Sound energy (d) Light energy

2.----- is the positive terminal of an electric cell.

(a) Metal disc (b) Metal case (c) Metal cap (d) Metal base

3. The tiny coiled metal wire present inside the bulb is called _____.

(a) Element (b) Conductor (c) Filament (d) None of these

4. A combination of two or more electric cells is called _____.

(a) Electric circuit (b) Battery (c) Terminals (d) None of these

5. An electric bulb has _____ terminals.

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) 2

6 ----- is an electric device which easily closes or opens an electric circuit.

(a) Filament (b) Electric bulb (c) Electric switch (d) Electric cell

7. A material which does not allow the electricity to pass through it is _____.

(a) Conductor (b) Electric cell (c) Insulator (d) None of these.

8. Non metals like _____ and _____ are conductors of electricity.

(a) Wood and paper (b) Graphite and gas carbon (c) Glass and rubber (d) None of these

9. A material which allows the electricity to pass through it is _____.

(a) conductor (b) Insulator (c) Transistor (d) None of these

10. Electric energy is produced from the _____ within the cell.

(a) Chemicals (b) Metals (c) Terminals (d) None of these

11. A complete electric circuit is called _____ electric circuit.

(a) open (b) Closed (c) Complete (d) None of these

12. ----- is an insulator.

(a) Metal (b) acid (c) Rubber (d) Salt solution

13. _____ is a conductor.

(a) Wood (b) Metal (c) Paper (d) Petrol

14. The electric current in a closed circuit always flows from the _____ terminal of the electric cell to the _____ terminal.

(a) Negative to positive (b) Positive to negative (c) Positive to positive (d) None of these

15. The base of an electric cell is its _____ terminal.

(a) Positive terminal (b) Negative terminal (c) Negative and positive (d) None of these

16. The path along which electric current flows is _____.

(a) Switch (b) Electric current (c) Electric circuit (d) Electric cell

17. In _____ electrical energy is transformed into mechanical energy.

(a) Transistor (b) Mixer grinder (c) Electromagnet (d) Electric bell.

18. _____ is an energy which flows in an electric circuit.

(a) Electric circuit (b) Electromagnet (c) Electric current (d) None of these.

19. The central _____ of an electric cell is always positive.

(a) Circuit (b) Chemical (c) Terminal (d) None of these

20. Kerosene oil is an example of _____.

(a) Conductors (b) Insulators (c) Electrolyte (d) None of these

21. The cylindrical container of electric cell is made of _____ and acts as negative terminal.

(a) Copper (b) Iron (c) Zinc (d) Silver

22. The wire which carries away the current to the power house is called _____.

(a) Earth wire (b) Neutral wire (c) Live wire (d) None of these

23. _____ is a safety wire which protects us from electric shocks and electric fire.

(a) Earth wire (b) Neutral wire (c) Live wire (d) None of these

24. _____ is a device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy.

(a) Electrical bell (b) Electric lift (c) Electric cell (d) Electric bulb

25. An electric cell has _____ terminals.

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) 2

ANSWER KEY FOR ELECTRICITY & CIRCUITS

1)B 2)C 3)C 4)B 5)D 6)C 7)C 8)B 9)A 10)A 11)B 12)C 13)B 14)B 15)B 16)C 17)B
18)C 19)C 20)B 21)C 22)B 23)A 24)C 25)D

6. COMPONENTS OF FOOD

1. The essential components of our food are called _____ .
(a) fats (b) nutrients
(c) minerals (d) roughage
2. Which of the following is a protective food?
(a) milk (b) oils & fats
(c) fruits (d) cereals
3. The food component present in sugar is
(a) fats (b) proteins
(c) vitamins (d) carbohydrates
4. The percentage of water in the human body is
(a) 65 (b) 70
(c) 40 (d) 80
5. Foods like pizza, burger and noodles are rich in
(a) carbohydrates (b) protiens
(c) vitamins (d) minerals
6. _____ provide more than double the energy provided
by carbohydrates or protiens in human body.
(a) vitamins (b) fats
(c) minerals (d) starch
7. The component of food which help our body to fight against
infections is
(a) protiens (b) fats
(c) carbohydrates (d) starch
8. _____ is essential for forming haemoglobin in the blood.
(a) calcium (b) iron
(c) phosphorous (d) magnesium

18. Jaggery is a good source of
- (a) fats (b) proteins
(c) vitamins (d) carbohydrates
19. The highest concentration of minerals are found in
- (a) bones and teeth (b) skin
(c) arms and legs (d) none of these
20. Iodine is used to test the presence of _____ in the food.
- (a) proteins (b) carbohydrates
(c) starch (d) fats
21. Which of the following is a protein source of plant origin?
- (a) egg (b) soybean
(c) cheese (d) milk
22. The mineral we get from fish is
- (a) iodine (b) magnesium
(c) iron (d) none of these
23. Which of the following does not contain sugar?
- (a) glucose (b) apple
(c) potato (d) grapes
24. Night blindness is caused by the deficiency of
- (a) vitamin A (b) vitamin C
(c) vitamin D (d) vitamin B1
25. Benedict's solution is used to test the presence of _____ in food.
- (a) sugar (b) starch
(c) fat (d) water

ANSWER KEY FOR COMPONENTS OF FOOD

1)B 2)C 3)D 4)B 5)A 6)B 7)A 8)B 9)A 10)D 11)B 12)A 13)B 14)A 15)D 16)D 17)A
18)D 19)A 20)C 21)B 22)A 23)C 24)A 25)A

7. Body Movements

- 1.** The bones are held together at the joint by tough structures called –
a) Tendons b) ligaments c) nerves d) muscles
- 2.** At birth our body is made up of ----- bones.
a) 206 b) 305 c) 200 d) 300
- 3.** A Skeletal System consists of -----
a) Bones and muscles b) muscles and nerves c) bones and nerves
d) Bones and cartilages
- 4.** There are ----- joints in our body.
a) 40 b) 35 c) 22 d) 25
- 5.** Muscles are attached to the bones by -----
a) nerves b) joints c) tendons d) cartilages
- 6.** There are more than ----- muscles in our body.
a) 350 b) 300 c) 360 d) 325
- 7.** The number of bones in an adult skeleton are -----
a) 200 b) 225 c) 300 d) 206
- 8.** The number of bones in the neck of a giraffe is -----
a) 70 b) 50 c) 7 d) 10
- 9.** The aquatic animal whose skeleton is made entirely by cartilages is the -----
a) whale b) dolphin c) shark d) seahorse
- 10.** The streamlined body is found in a -----
a) snail b) earthworm c) fish d) jellyfish
- 11.** A cockroach has ----- pair of legs.
a) Two b) three c) four d) one
- 12.** Which of the following animal has its body covered by a hard shell?
a) Snake b) earthworm c) fish d) snail
- 13.** Fish moves with the help of its -----
a) Flagella b) fins c) hindlimbs d) circular and longitudinal muscles

14. Which of the following is made up of the vertebrae ?
 a) Cartilage b) backbone c) skull d) rib cage
15. The joint which allows the maximum movement is the -----
 a) Slightly moveable joint b) ball and socket joint c) hinge joint d) pivot joint
16. This joint helps the bowler in the game of cricket -----
 a) Hinge joint b) pivot joint c) ball and socket joint d) slightly movable joint
17. Synovial fluid is found in the -----
 a) Muscles b) freely movable joints c) slightly movable joints d) immovable joints
18. Dhoni tried to bend his elbow backward like how he could with his shoulder . He found he could not . This is because the elbow joint is made up of –
 a) pivot joint b) hinge joint c) ball and socket joint d) fixed joint
19. Sachin has fractured one of his bones in his rib cage . Which of the organs could be affected in the accident?
 a) kidneys b) lungs c) lungs and heart d) heart alone
20. The muscles that support the beating of the heart are the –
 a) Voluntary muscles b) cardiac muscles c) involuntary muscles d) biceps and triceps
21. The joints between the gum and teeth are –
 a) Fixed joints b) synovial joints c) cartilaginous joints d) perfect joints
22. An exoskeleton is found in animals like –
 a) Cockroach b) fish c) earthworm d) snake
23. The bones of the skull are interlocked with each other by their senated margins called –
 a) Synovial membrane b) cartilages c) sutures d) tendons
24. A fluid forming an incompressible skeleton is found in –
 a) frog b) fish c) snail d) earthworm
25. _____ offers least resistance to forward movement through the water by a fish
 a) Strong muscles b) tail and fins c) bones d) streamlined body shape.

Answer key for Body Movements

- 1)B 2)D 3)D 4)C 5)C 6)A 7)D 8)C 9)C 10)C 11)B 12)D 13)B 14)B 15)B 16)C 17)B
 18)B 19)C 20)C 21)A 22)A 23)C 24)D 25)D

8. LIVING ORGANISMS & THEIR SURROUNDINGS

1. The place where living beings live is called their _____

- (a) Adaptation (b) Habitat (c) Habit (d) Movement

2. In Cactus plant, _____ are reduced to spines

- (a) Leaves (b) Flowers (c) roots (d) Stem

3. Singhara is an example of _____

- (a) Xerophyte (b) Hydrophyte (c) Mesophyte (d) None of the above

4. Global warming increases the concentration of _____ in the atmosphere

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

5. Science of study of living things is called _____

- (a) Botany (b) Biology (c) Zoology (d) None of these

6. Bacteria and fungus are examples for _____

- (a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) None of these

7. A microscopic plant which can move in water is _____

- (a) Sea-nemone (b) Sponge (c) Celotropis (d) Chlamydomonas

8. Plant waste given out in the form of thick fluid is called as _____

- (a) Gum (b) Urine (c) Latex (d) Sweat

9. Growth in living things is _____

- (a) Temporary & reversible (b) Permanent and irreversible
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above

10. The process of producing energy by the break down of food is called _____

- (a) photosynthesis (b) transpiration (c) respiration (d) reproduction

11. Minute pores present in the leaves which help in exchange of gases are called _____

- (a) Style (b) Stamen (c) Stomata (d) Stigma

12. The basic structural and functional unit of living organisms are called as _____

- (a) Cells (b) tissue (c) Organ (d) Organ - System

13. Hydrilla is an example for _____

- (a) Submerged Hydrophyte (b) Floating Hydrophyte (c) Semi-floating Hydrophyte
(d) None of the above

14. Living component of a habitat is called as _____

- (a) Abiotic (b) Aquatic (c) Biotic (d) Amphibious

15. _____ are organisms which cannot prepare their food.

- (a) Autotrophs (b) Phototrophs (c) Heterotrophs (d) None of the above

16. Anything which produce and response in an organism is called as _____

- (a) Life Cycle (b) Adaptation (c) Stimulus (d) Growth

17. An example for unicellular organism is _____

- (a) Yeast (b) Mango Plant (c) Dog (d) Men

18. Life cycle of a living organism begins with _____

- (a) Birth (b) Growth (c) Death (d) Reproduction

19. Wind dispersed seeds have _____

- (a) wings & hair (b) Hooks (c) fibrous outercoat (d) None of the above

20. Adaptation found in palm and coconut trees is _____

- (a) Leaves are reduced (b) Leaves become needle shape
(c) Leaves become deeply incised / Seveted (d) Trees grow tall without branches

21. Buffaloes are often found near ponds because

- (a) They breath only in the pond (b) They cool themselves in the pond
(c) They like to play in water (d) None of the above

22. A potted plant is kept in a card board box with a small slit of sun light exhibits

- _____
- (a) Photographic movement (b) Geo-movement (c) Both a & b (d) None of the above

23. If we blow through lime water it turns milky. This proves that _____

- (a) lime water has milk in it (b) lime water has oxygen in it
(c) Exhaled air contains carbon dioxide (d) None of the above

24. We move our hand immediately, if we touch the hot object. In this which is stimulus.

- (a) hand (b) brain (c) hot object (d) spinal cord

25. Dolphins and whales breathe through _____

- (a) Gills (b) Skin (c) Lungs (d) Blowholes

ANSWER KEY FOR : LIVING ORGANISMS & THEIR SURROUNDINGS

1. The place where living beings live is called their **Habitat**
2. In Cactus plant, **Leaves** are reduced to spines
3. Singhara is an example of _____
4. Global warming increases the concentration of **carbon dioxide** in the atmosphere
5. Science of study of living things is called **Biology**
6. Bacteria and fungus are examples for **Decomposers**
7. A microscopic plant which can move in water is **Chlamydomonas**
8. Plant waste given out in the form of thick fluid is called as **Latex**
9. Growth in living things is **permanent & irreversible**
10. The process of producing energy by the break down of food is called **Respiration**
11. Minute pores present in the leaves which help in exchange of gases are called **Stomata**
12. The basic structural and functional unit of living organisms are called as **Cells**
13. Hydrilla is an example for **Submerged Hydrophyte**
14. Living component of a habitat is called as **Biotic**
15. **Heterotrophs** are organisms which cannot prepare their food.
16. Anything which produce and response in an organism is called as **Stimulus**
17. An example for unicellular organism is **Yeast**
18. Life cycle of a living organism begins with **Birth**
19. Wind dispersed seeds have **wings & hair**
20. Adaptation found in palm and coconut trees is **Leaves become needle shape**
21. Buffaloes are often found near ponds because **they cool themselves in the pond**
22. A potted plant is kept in a card board box with a small slit of sun light exhibits
Phototropic movement
23. If we blow through lime water it turns milky. This proves that **exhaled air contains carbon dioxide**
24. We move our hand immediately, if we touch the hot object. In this which is stimulus **hand**
25. Dolphins and whales breathe through **Blowholes**