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DIVERSITY

Class 06 - Science (NEW)

Time Allowed: 59 minutes

Maximum Marks: 83

1. Tropical rainforest support a large number of plants and animals because of: [1]
 - a) Hot and heavy rain
 - b) Continuous warmth and rain
 - c) Cold and moderate rain
 - d) Warm and cold temperature
2. The seal is found in: [1]
 - a) Polar region
 - b) Tropical region
 - c) Mountain region
 - d) Temperate region
3. Which of the following is not an adaptive feature in polar bears? [1]
 - a) White fur
 - b) Strong sense of smell
 - c) Long curved and sharp claws
 - d) Long-tail
4. Adaptation to survive in particular habitat by organism occurs due to gradual [1]
 - a) Evolution
 - b) Revolution
 - c) Habituation
 - d) Transformation
5. The plant that grows in deserts are called _____. [1]
 - a) Xerophytes
 - b) Mesophytes
 - c) Hydrophytes
 - d) Lithophytes
6. Which of these provide camouflage to Polar bear? [1]
 - a) Snow
 - b) Huge size
 - c) Fat layer
 - d) White fur
7. Which group of habitat is example of aquatic habitat? [1]
 - a) Ponds, river, forest and sea
 - b) River, lake, ponds and oceans
 - c) River, grassland, ponds and sea
 - d) Sea, river, mountain and ponds
8. A herb is one having [1]
 - a) Annual growth
 - b) A number of flower and fruits
 - c) Woody short stems
 - d) Green soft and short stems
9. The plant having thick hard stem and branch appear at the highest part is called [1]
 - a) Tree
 - b) Climber
 - c) Shrub
 - d) Herb
10. Which set contain only abiotic components? [1]

- a) Tiger, birds and lion
b) Stone, water and air
c) Stone, cat and temperature
d) Water, frog and man
11. Which term means Adjustment to the environment? [1]
a) Aestivation
b) Mimicry
c) Hibernation
d) Adaptation
12. Fish uses which organ to breath in water? [1]
a) Mouth
b) Skin
c) Lungs
d) Gills
13. Climate of a place do not depends on [1]
a) Humidity
b) Vegetation
c) Altitude
d) Temperature
14. Many tropical animals blend their skin colour with their surroundings. This feature is called _____. [1]
a) Blending
b) Hibernating
c) Aestivation
d) Camouflage
15. The polar bear has a layer of fat under its skin to: [1]
a) Keep its body cool
b) Attracts the opposite sex
c) Keep its body sparkling
d) Insulate its body from cold
16. We find animals of particular type living in particular habitat because [1]
a) They found their mate their
b) Their parents are found their
c) They like to live their
d) They have adopted to that habitat
17. Red-eyed frogs have developed sticky pad to: [1]
a) Catch the prey
b) Stick to the prey
c) To lay eggs on tree
d) Climb tree
18. To live on trees monkeys have [1]
a) Long legs
b) Long tail
c) Small paws
d) Hairy body
19. A fish can not survive on land because [1]
a) Fish do not like land
b) Fish not able to get food
c) Fish is not able to respire from atmosphere
d) Fish is not able to swim on land
20. Which one is the common characteristic of all fishes? [1]
a) All can live on land as well as water
b) All have streamlined body
c) All have bony endoskeleton
d) All have cartilaginous endoskeleton
21. Which of the following organism can live without water for many days? [1]
a) Fish
b) Horse
c) Camel
d) Dog

22. Which of the following cannot be called a habitat? [1]
- a) Cultivated land with grazing cattle. b) A pond with fishes.
c) A desery with camels. d) A jungle with wild animals.
23. Toucan has long and strong beaks to: [1]
- a) Reach the fruits on weak branches b) Avoid the predator
c) Break the stem d) Eat tough and hard fruits
24. A place that receives very little rainfall and the temperature is high throughout the year, the climate of this place is: [1]
- a) Hot and windy b) Hot and dry
c) Hot and humid d) Cold and humid
25. Which of the following countries have tropical rainforests? [1]
- a) Norway b) Canada
c) Nigeria d) Sweden

26. Match the items in column A with those in column B. [2]

Column A	Column B
1. Bird	a) Desert plant
2. Cat	b) Aquatic adaptation
3. Hydrilla	c) Volant adaptation
4. Whale	d) Terrestrial
5. Cactus	e) Aquatic plant

27. Match the following: [2]

Column A	Column B
a. Autotrophs	i. a place with many trees and plants
b. Heterotrophs	ii. a place where living organism live
c. Forest	iii. live in water
d. Habitat	iv. all animals
e. Aquatic	v. all green plants

28. Match the items given under column I with those in column II. [2]

Column I	Column II
(i) Polar bear	(a) trunk and tusks
(ii) Penguins	(b) long, large, beak
(iii) Birds	(c) long tail
(iv) Red-eyed frog	(d) silver-white mane
(v) Toucan	(e) sticky pods on its feet

(vi) Lion-tailed Macaque	(f) long curved and strong claws
(vii) Elephant	(g) migrate to warmer region
(viii) New world monkey	(h) feet have web

29. Match the items in column A with those in column B. [2]

Column A	Column B
1) Creeper	a) Absorption of mineral and water.
2) Herb	b) Hard and thick stem.
3) Shrub	c) Green and tender stem.
4) Tree	d) Hard but thin stem.
5) Root	e) Need support to stand up.

30. Match the animals mentioned in Column I with their characteristic features given in Column II: [2]

Column I	Column II
(a) Red-eyed frog	(i) Very sensitive hearing
(b) Penguin	(ii) Streamlined body
(c) Tiger	(iii) Silver-white mane
(d) Lion-tailed macaque	(iv) Sticky pads on feet

31. Match the following: [2]

Column A	Column B
a. Herbs	i. Take support at neighboring structure.
b. Shrubs	ii. Woody single stem that form branches.
c. Tree	iii. Weak, soft stem not able to stand.
d. Creepers	iv. Can not stand upright and spread on ground
e. Climbers	v. Many stem emerging from root.

32. Indicate the type of climate in North-east India. [1]

33. Explain the climate of polar regions. [1]

34. Indicate the type of climate in Kerala. [1]

35. Mention one adaptation present in the animal: In camels to keep their bodies away from the heat of sand. [1]

36. Name a few terrestrial habitats. [1]

37. Explain the adaptation of Penguins to live in polar regions. [2]

38. What are trees? [2]

39. **Assertion (A):** The habitat provides food, water, air, shelter and other needs to organisms. [1]

Reason (R): The plants and animals that live on land are said to live in aquatic habitats.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.

40. **Assertion (A):** Fish have slippery scales on their bodies. [1]
Reason (R): These scales protect the fish and also help in easy movement through water.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
41. **Assertion (A):** Trees are very tall plants that have stout trunks. [1]
Reason (R): The trunk is very soft and nonwoody.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
42. **Assertion (A):** fish cannot live out of water and a camel cannot live in sea. [1]
Reason (R): Adaptation of organisms differ depending on their place of dwelling.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
43. Which of the following is mismatched? [1]
- a) White fur - tropical region b) Long and large beak – tropical region
c) Thick fat layer – polar region d) Sticky padded feet - tropical region
44. All the living organisms forms the _____ of ecosystem. [1]
- a) Organic components b) Biotic components
c) Abiotic components d) Natural components
45. In tropical rainforest minimum temperature never gets lower than _____. degree Celsius. [1]
- a) 25 b) 20
c) 10 d) 12
46. Polar bears move slowly and rest often to _____. [1]
- a) To avoid getting overheated b) To avoid the cold snow
c) To avoid predators d) To catch the prey
47. Camel can cover about _____ Km in a day. [1]
- a) 100 b) 50
c) 150 d) 75
48. Which of the following animal is found in desert _____. [1]
- a) Frog b) Camel
c) Polar bear d) Penguin
49. Read the following statements: [1]
- i. Plant can be tree, shrub or herb.
ii. Such categorisation of plants is based on leaf structure.

- a) both are wrong
b) statement ii) is correct but i) is wrong
c) both are correct
d) statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong
50. Which of the following options are correct for Cold-blooded animals? [1]
a) Body temperature always remains high
b) Body temperature always remains less
c) Keep their body temperature uniform
d) Change their body temperature with the environment
51. Which of the following is not a correct match? [1]
a) Lamina : green flat part of leaf
b) Veins : transpiration
c) Margin : gives shape to the leaf
d) Petiole : attaches leaf to stem
52. Which of the following is the correct match between the characteristics of the stem and the category of the plant? [1]
a) Thick, hard stem with branches high on the plant : Herb
b) Weak stem which cannot stand upright: Creeper
c) Green tender stem : Shrub
d) Thick, hard stem with branching near the base : Tree
53. Read the following environment conditions of tropical rain forests. [1]
i. Hot and humid climate
ii. Unequal lengths of day and night
iii. Abundant rainfall
iv. Abundant light and moisture
Identify the conditions from the above list that are responsible for the presence of large number of plants and animals in tropical rain forests.
a) (i), (ii) and (iv)
b) (i) and (ii)
c) (i) and (iii)
d) (ii) and (iv)
54. Choose the odd one from the following options: [1]
a) Wide and large feet with sharp claws
b) White fur
c) Long grasping tail
d) Thick layer of fat under the skin
55. **Fill in the blanks:** [10]
(a) Modified stem which helps a plant to climb is called _____. [1]
(b) The process of breathing involves _____ of gases. [1]
(c) Some objects are categorised as living while others as _____. [1]
(d) Changes in our surroundings that make us respond to them are called _____. [1]
(e) Like polar bears _____ are also good swimmers. [1]
(f) _____ possesses a long, large beak. [1]
(g) _____ enable a plant or an animal to live in its surroundings. [1]
(h) Soil, water, and air are the _____ factors of a habitat. [1]
(i) _____ have white fur. It protects them from predators. [1]
(j) Elephant uses its _____ as a nose. [1]

56. **State whether the given statement is True or False:** [6]
- (a) Penguins stick together to fight the cold polar climate. [1]
 - (b) Lion-tailed macaque is found in desert. [1]
 - (c) Penguins huddles together to keep themselves warm. [1]
 - (d) Desert plants like cacti have large, broad leaves to capture water. [1]
 - (e) Rhododendrons in the Nilgiris are typically shorter with smaller leaves. [1]
 - (f) All plants with parallel venation have dicotyledonous seeds. [1]
57. **Fill in the blanks:** [5]
- (a) Saline water, hot air, and sand are _____ components of a habitat. [1]
 - (b) Polar bears _____ during extreme _____ seasons. [1]
 - (c) The habitats of the plants and animals that live on land are called _____ habitat. [1]
 - (d) Cells are organised in _____ ways in different organisms. [1]
 - (e) _____ enable a plant or an animal to live in its surroundings. [1]

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Solution

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1.
(b) Continuous warmth and rain
Explanation:
The tropical rainforest supports a large number of plants and animals because of continuous warmth and rain throughout the year.
2. **(a)** Polar region
Explanation:
The seal is found in the polar region that contains blubber beneath the skin to avoid the cold condition
3. **(d)** Long-tail
Explanation:
Animals in the polar region is adapted to the extremely cold climate by having some special characteristics such as a white fur, strong sense of smell, a layer of fat under the skin, wide and large paws swimming and walking, etc. The long tail is not an adaptive feature in the polar bears.
4. **(a)** Evolution
Explanation:
Environmental change and isolation of groups of organisms play an important role in evolution. Adaptation to survive in particular habitat by organism occurs due to gradual evolution.
5. **(a)** Xerophytes
Explanation:
The plants that grow in deserts are called xerophytes. Due to the scarcity of water the leaves of these plants are reduced to spines to prevent transpiration.
6. **(d)** White fur
Explanation:
White fur on the body of polar bear camouflage with the snow of polar region.
7. **(b)** River, lake, ponds and oceans
Explanation:
The habitat that has water in its surrounding in which the organisms live is called aquatic habitat. The organisms living in aquatic habitat are called aquatic organisms. Aquatic habitat consist of river, lakes, streams, ponds, ocean and seas.
8. **(d)** Green soft and short stems
Explanation:
A herb is one having green, soft and short stems. A herb is usually short. Herb has a variety of uses like adding flavour to food, in medicines. Example Tulasi.
9. **(a)** Tree
Explanation:
The plant having thick hard stem and branch appear at the highest part is called a tree. They have woody single stem. Trees play a very important role in maintaining oxygen level in the atmosphere.

10.
(b) Stone, water and air
Explanation:
Various non-living things such as rocks, soil, air and water in the habitat constitute its abiotic components. Sunlight and heat also form abiotic components of the habitat.
11.
(d) Adaptation
Explanation:
Adjusting to environment is called an adaptation.
12.
(d) Gills
Explanation:
Respiration in fish takes with the help of gills. Most fish possess gills on either side of their head. Gills are tissues made up of feathery structures called gill filaments that provide a large surface area for gas exchange.
13.
(b) Vegetation
Explanation:
Climate of a place depends on humidity, temperature and altitude. Climate of a place do not depend on vegetation.
14.
(d) Camouflage
Explanation:
The answer is camouflage
Some tropical region animals change their colour with the surrounding to avoid being noticed by the predators, one example of such camouflage is Chameleon
15.
(d) Insulate its body from cold
Explanation:
The polar bear has layer of fat under its skin to insulate its body from cold condition as fat acts as an insulator to prevent heat loss from the body.
16.
(d) They have adopted to that habitat
Explanation:
Organisms adapt themselves to a particular habitat by structural modification or changes in body, behavioral change and shifting place or migration or changes in location to help them survive in their habitat.
17.
(d) Climb tree
Explanation:
Red-eyed frogs have developed sticky pad to climb up a tree easily.
18.
(b) Long tail
Explanation:
Monkeys have long, powerful tails. They use them for balance, vertical leaping, and they are able to hang upside down from trees for long periods of time with them.

19.

(c) Fish is not able to respire from atmosphere

Explanation:

The main reason why fish can't live out of water is because they are unable to breathe. While your body needs to have air in order to breathe, a fish's body needs to have water. The air you take in through your nose or mouth goes into your lungs, which help your body get what it needs from the air you've breathed in - the part of the air called "oxygen." Just like your body, the body of a fish also needs oxygen. The only difference is that fish get the oxygen from water because instead of having lungs as helpers fish have something called gills. The fish's gills can only take oxygen from water and not air, just like your lungs can only take oxygen from air and not water.

20.

(b) All have streamlined body

Explanation:

There are so many kinds of fish, but all of them have the same shallow streamlined body so they can swim easily. Fish have slippery scales on their bodies that protect the fish and also help in easy movement through water.

21.

(c) Camel

Explanation:

The body structure of a camel helps it to survive in desert conditions. Camels have long legs which help to keep their bodies away from the heat of the sand. They excrete small amount of urine, their dung is dry and they do not sweat. Since camels lose very little water from their bodies, they can live for many days without water.

22. (a) Cultivated land with grazing cattle.

Explanation:

Cultivated land with grazing cattle.

23. (a) Reach the fruits on weak branches

Explanation:

Toucan birds have long and strong beaks to reach the fruits on weak branches.

24.

(b) Hot and dry

Explanation:

Hot and dry climate can be experienced in the desert as deserts receive minimum rainfall due to which very few plants grow there.

25.

(c) Nigeria

Explanation:

The tropical region is located around the equator, and thus has a hot climate. This region has tropical rainforests with plenty of rainfall. These forests are found in countries like India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil, Republic of Congo, Kenya, Uganda, and Nigeria.

26.

Column A	Column B
1. Bird	c) Volant adaptation
2. Cat	d) Terrestrial
3. Hydrilla	e) Aquatic plant
4. Whale	b) Aquatic adaptation

5. Cactus | a) Desert plant

27.	Column A	Column B
	a. Autotrophs	v. all green plants
	b. Heterotrophs	iv. all animals
	c. Forest	i. a place with many trees and plants
	d. Habitat	ii. a place where living organism live
	e. Aquatic	iii. live in water

28.	Column I	Column II
	(i) Polar bear	(f) long curved and strong claws
	(ii) Penguins	(h) feets have web
	(iii) Birds	(g) migrate to warmer region
	(iv) Red-eyed frog	(e) sticky pads on its feet
	(v) Toucan	(b) long, large, beak
	(vi) Lion-tailed Macaque	(d) silver-white mane
	(vii) Elephant	(a) trunk and tusks
	(viii) New world monkey	(c) long tail

29.	Column A	Column B
	1) Creeper	e) Need support to stand up.
	2) Herb	c) Green and tender stem.
	3) Shrub	d) Hard but thin stem.
	4) Tree	b) Hard and thick stem.
	5) Root	a) Absorption of mineral and water.

30. (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii).

31.	Column A	Column B
	a. Herbs	iii. Weak, soft stem not able to stand.
	b. Shrubs	v. Many stem emerging from root.
	c. Tree	ii. Woody single stem that form branches.
	d. Creepers	iv. Can not stand upright and spred on ground
	e. Climbers	i. Take support at neighboring structure.

32. Wet climate.
33. The polar present an extreme climate These regions are covered with snow and it is very cold for most part of the year. The sun does not set for six months and does not rise for other six months. In winter, the temperature can be as low as $-37^{\circ}C$.
34. Very hot and wet climate.
35. Long legs of camel help them to keep their bodies away from the heat of the sand.
36. Deserts, mountains and grassland.
37. To survive in severe cold conditions penguins have the following characteristics:
- i. It is white and merges well with the white background.
 - ii. It has a thick skin and a lot of fat under it to protect it from cold.
 - iii. They often huddled together to remain warm.
 - iv. Their bodies are streamlined and their feet have webs, making them good swimmers.



Feet of penguin.

38. The plants which are very tall and have hard and thick brown stem are called trees. For example: Neem, Mango etc.

39.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

Reason is false statement as The plants and animals that live on land are said to live in terrestrial habitats.

40. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Fish have slippery scales on their bodies. These scales protect the fish and also help in easy movement through water.

41.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

A is true but R is false.

42. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Adaptation of organisms differ depending on their place of dwelling. That is why a fish cannot live out of water and a camel cannot live in sea.

43. (a) White fur - tropical region

Explanation:

White fur on the body like a penguin is present on animals living in polar regions. Sticky padded feet are suitable for the tropical region. The thick fat layer is suitable for the polar region and long and large beak for the tropical regions.

44.

(b) Biotic components

Explanation:

The living things such as plants and animals, in a habitat, are its biotic components. The biotic components of the environment includes all living beings that have life whether they are small or big, plants or animals, scavengers or decomposers etc.

45.

(b) 20

Explanation:

The answer is 20°C

In tropical rain forest minimum temperature never gets lower than 20°C due to the maximum rainfall which keeps the temperature between 20-30°C

46. (a) To avoid getting overheated

Explanation:

Polar bears move slowly and rest often to avoid getting overheated due to friction in organs.

47. (a) 100

Explanation:

Camel is called the ship of the desert due to the presence of adaptive features like padded sole and thick skin to move easily in the desert. Camel can cover about 100 Km in a day.

48. **(b)** Camel
Explanation:
The answer is Camel
Camel is found in deserts because it can survive for many days without water and easily walk on sand. They have a hump at their back which can store fats and use them when needed.
49. **(d)** statement i) is correct but ii) is wrong
Explanation:
Plant can be divided into tree, shrubs and herb on the basis of morphological feature like stem, roots, and size. Categorisation is not based on type of leaf but overall morphological features.
50. **(d)** Change their body temperature with the environment
Explanation:
Those animals that change their body temperature with a change in environmental temperature are called cold-blooded animals. For example, fish.
51. **(b)** Veins : transpiration
Explanation:
Veins: Transpiration
Veins transport water, minerals and food in the leaf, and provide support to the leaf.
52. **(b)** Weak stem which cannot stand upright: Creeper
Explanation:
The weak stem which cannot stand upright: Creeper.
53. **(a)** (i), (ii) and (iv)
Explanation:
(i), (ii) and (iv)
54. **(c)** Long grasping tail
Explanation:
Long grasping tail is the adaptation found in animals of tropical region whereas others option gives adaptations of animals of polar region.
55. Fill in the blanks:
(a) Tendrils
(b) Exchange
(c) Non-living
(d) Stimuli
(e) Penguins
(f) Toucan
(g) Adaptations
(h) Abiotic
(i) Polar bear

(j) Trunk

56. State whether the given statement is True or False:

(a) **(a)** True

Explanation: True

(b) **(b)** False

Explanation: False

(c) **(a)** True

Explanation:

True

(d) **(b)** False

Explanation:

False

(e) **(a)** True

Explanation:

True

(f) **(b)** False

Explanation:

False

57. Fill in the blanks:

(a) 1. Abiotic

(b) 1. Hibernates, Winter

(c) 1. terrestrial

(d) 1. Various

(e) 1. Adaptations

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