

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Term Worksheet [2018 – 19]

Subject – Biology

Class – VI

Name :

Sec. :

## Chapter – 4

### [The Human Digestive System]

**Check Point:**

[A] Give one word for the following: [58]

1. Another name of food pipe.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Sequential muscular contractions that aid in the movement of food from the pharynx through the oesophagus.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Part of the digestive system which lies between the stomach and the large intestine.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Part of the small intestine which received bile and pancreatic juice through the pancreas.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Largest gland of the body

\_\_\_\_\_

[B] Write True or False for the following sentences: [60]

1. The pancreatic juices are secreted in duodenum part of the small intestine.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Trypsin enzyme helps in the breakdown of fats into fatty acids and glycerol.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Gastric juices are rich in hydrochloric acid. \_\_\_\_\_

4. The inner lining of small intestine contains longitudinal folds (called villi) that decrease the surface area of absorption. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The excess glucose is stored in the liver as glycogen. \_\_\_\_\_

**Keywords:** [62]

Absorption: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Assimilation: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Digestion: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Egestion: \_\_\_\_\_

Enzymes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Gland: \_\_\_\_\_

Ingestion: \_\_\_\_\_

Peristalsis: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Pancreas: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Liver: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise:****[63-65]****[A] Multiple Choice Questions:****[63]**

- (i) Which of the following is the final stage in nutrition?  
 (a) Digestion (b) Absorption  
 (c) Assimilation (d) Egestion
- (ii) Saliva contains \_\_\_\_\_ enzyme.  
 (a) Ptyalin (b) Pepsin  
 (c) Renin (d) Trypsin
- (iii) Which of the following glands is associated with small intestine?  
 (a) Sublingual gland (b) Submandibular gland  
 (c) Liver (d) Liver and pancreas
- (iv) Which of the following secretion creates an alkaline medium for action of enzymes?  
 (a) Bile juice (b) Pancreatic juice  
 (c) Intestinal juice (d) Saliva
- (v) Which of the following is a symptom of indigestion?  
 (a) Heartburn (b) Bloating  
 (c) Both a and b (d) None

**[B] Fill in the blanks:****[63]**

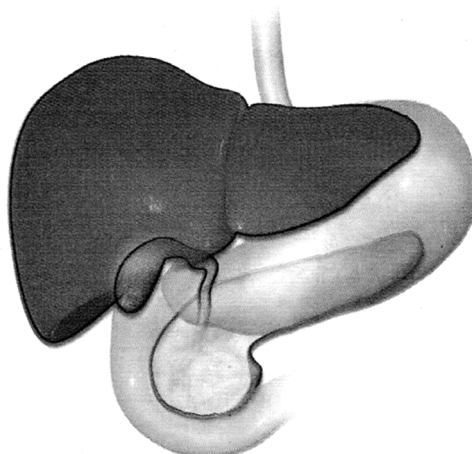
- Process of receiving food in the body is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Contraction of muscles one after the other in a wave-like motion is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the place where the respiratory tract as well as digestive tract cross each other.
- The excess of amino acids cannot be stored in the body as such, so they are converted into \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ speed up the rate of biochemical reaction in living organisms.

**[C] Match the following:****[64]**

- | Column A      | Column B                   |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ileum      | a. Gastric juice           |
| 2. Ptyalin    | b. Biological catalysts    |
| 3. Enzymes    | c. Bile juice              |
| 4. Pepsin     | d. Peristalsis             |
| 5. Duodenum   | e. Part of small intestine |
| 6. Oesophagus | f. Salivary gland          |

**[D] Look the following parts in the given diagram:****[64]**

Pancreas, stomach, liver, gall bladder



[E] Very short answer type questions:

[64]

1. Give one word for the following:

a. Process of absorbing digestible food into the bloodstream

\_\_\_\_\_

b. An organ that produces secretion

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Wave-like motion produced by series of muscle contractions

\_\_\_\_\_

d. The milk protein

\_\_\_\_\_

e. A common condition related to upset stomach

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Recognize the enzyme according to its function:

[64]

a. Proteins → Proteoses and peptones

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Fats → Fatty acids and glycerol

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Lactose → Glucose and galactose

\_\_\_\_\_

d. Proteins, proteoses, peptones → Polypeptides

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What do you understand by emulsification of fats?

Ans.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. How many pairs of salivary glands are present in the mouth? Name them and write their position in the mouth.

Ans.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is bile? From where does it secreted?

Ans.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[F] Short answer type questions:

[65]

1. Differentiate between digestion and absorption.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What are the different parts of alimentary canal?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the name of enzymes secreted by pancreas. Also write their functions.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Explain the process of digestion of food in the small intestine.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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**Chapter – 5**  
**[Respiratory System]**

**Check Point:**

[A] Write True or False for the following sentences: [73-74]

1. The process of respiration takes place partially in the mitochondria and partially in the cytoplasm. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Pleural fluid helps to keep the lungs moist and facilitate easy diffusion of gases.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The lungs contain millions of minute bronchi. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The carbaminohaemoglobin reaches into every cell of the body through circulatory system. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The oxygen-rich blood reaches the alveoli in lungs where oxygen gas is exhaled.  
\_\_\_\_\_

[B] Fill in the blanks: [76]

1. Asthma is a respiratory disease caused due to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are the airways that connect trachea to the lungs.
3. Flu is a common cause of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Tuberculosis passes from one person to another by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Smokers are considered at a \_\_\_\_\_ risk of pneumonia.

**Keywords:** [76]

Aerobic respiration: \_\_\_\_\_

Anaerobic respiration: \_\_\_\_\_

Bronchus: \_\_\_\_\_

Carbaminohaemoglobin: \_\_\_\_\_

Oxyhaemoglobin: \_\_\_\_\_

Respiration: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise:** [77-40]

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [77]

- (i) Which of the following forms of carbohydrate is broken down during respiration?
 

(a) Fructose	(b) Sucrose
(c) Glucose	(d) Lactose
- (ii) What is the normal range of breathing rate in an adult?
 

(a) 12-15	(b) 15-18
(c) 18-24	(d) 21-24
- (iii) Which of the following is a by-product of anaerobic respiration?
 

(a) Oxygen	(b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Ethyl alcohol	(d) Ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide
- (iv) During inspiration, diaphragm
 

(a) Moves down	(b) Moves upwards
(c) Moves sideways	(d) None



(v) Which of the following is not the part of the respiratory system?

- (a) Lungs (b) Trachea  
(c) Diaphragm (d) Oesophagus

[B] Give one word for the following: [65]

a. Mechanical process of respiration

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Type of respiration where glucose is not completely oxidized

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Other name for windpipe

\_\_\_\_\_

d. Haemoglobin that combines with the diffused oxygen

\_\_\_\_\_

e. The process where carbon dioxide is taken in while oxygen is given out

\_\_\_\_\_

[C] Fill in the blanks: [77]

1. Human lungs are covered by a double membrane called \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Oxygen combines with haemoglobin to form \_\_\_\_\_.

3. More energy is released in \_\_\_\_\_ respiration.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ combines with haemoglobin and carbaminohaemoglobin is formed.

5.  $C_6H_{12}O_6 + \text{_____} \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O + \text{Energy}$

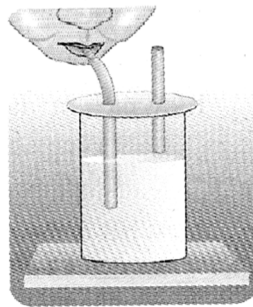
[D] Match the columns: [78]

**Column A**

**Column B**

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ethyl alcohol | a. Voice box             |
| 2. Inspiration   | b. Viral infection       |
| 3. Larynx        | c. Lungs                 |
| 4. Bronchioles   | d. Anaerobic respiration |
| 5. Bronchitis    | e. Breathing             |

[E] See the given picture and answer the following questions: [78]



1. What is the boy doing in the given image?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why does the limewater in the beaker turn milky?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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3. What is your conclusion based on the given experiment?

Ans.

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[F] Very short answer types questions:

[78]

1. What is respiration?

Ans.

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2. What are the by – products of aerobic respiration?

Ans.

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3. What is breathing? Name its two phases.

Ans.

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4. What are the effects of increase physical activity on breathing?

Ans.

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5. Write an equation representing anaerobic respiration.

Ans.

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6. Name the breathing organs in human body.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[G] Short answer type questions:

[78]

1. Describe the two different types of respiration.

Ans- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Our bodies fulfill the additional energy requirement during vigorous exercises. How?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Differentiate between the following:

a. Aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. Respiration and breathing

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Explain the composition of inhaled and exhaled air with the help of a bar graph.

Ans.

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5. Write a short note on tuberculosis.

Ans-

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[G] Long answer type questions:

[78]

1. Describe the different organs of respiratory tract in humans.

Ans-

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[B] Give one word for the following: [87]

a. Blood rich in carbon dioxide

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b. Sequence of events taking place during one complete heartbeat

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c. Rhythmic beating of arteries due to the beating of the heart

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d. Instrument used to measure blood pressure

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**Keywords:** [88]

Artery:

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Blood pressure:

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Cardiac cycle:

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Lymph:

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Plasma:

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Pulmonary circulation:

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Pulse:

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Systemic circulation:

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Veins:

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**Exercise:** [89-90]

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [89]

(i) Which is the lifespan of RBSs?

(a) 110 days

(b) 120 days

(c) 130 days

(d) 140 days

(ii) Which of the following is not a granulocyte?

(a) Lymphocyte

(b) Basophil

(c) Acidophil

(d) Neutrophil

(iii) Which of the following blood cells help in clotting of blood?

(a) Erythrocytes

(b) Leucocytes

(c) Thrombocytes

(d) None

(iv) Which of the following blood vessels carry deoxygenated blood?

(a) Pulmonary artery

(b) Pulmonary vein

(c) Iliac vein

(d) Radial artery

(v) Which of the following blood vessels have valves in them?

(a) Artery

(b) Vein

(c) Arteriole

(d) Capillary

(vi) What do we call the upper limit of blood pressure?

(a) Systole

(b) Diastole

(c) Hypertension

(d) Hypotension

[B] Fill in the blanks: [89]

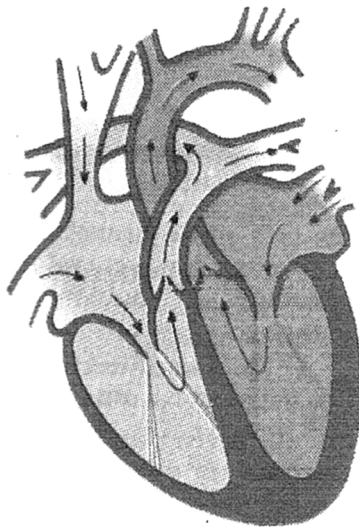
1. The life span of \_\_\_\_\_ is 3 to 5 days and mainly destroyed in the spleen.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are the blood vessels which carry blood towards the heart.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest artery in the body.
4. Pulmonary artery arises from \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Aorta carries \_\_\_\_\_ blood.
6. When a person is having \_\_\_\_\_ mm systolic and above \_\_\_\_\_ mm diastolic pressure, the person is said to be suffering from hypertension or high blood pressure.

[C] Write True or False for the following sentences: [89]

1. Right auricle receives oxygenated blood. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Lower limit of blood pressure is called diastolic pressure. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Plasma is light pink coloured liquid. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The gaseous exchange in the lungs turn the deoxygenated blood to oxygenated blood. \_\_\_\_\_
5. One should avoid drinking alcohol as it weakens the heart. \_\_\_\_\_

[D] Look at the image of the human heart given below label the following parts. [90]

- |                   |                     |                   |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Right auricle  | 2. Right ventricle  | 3. Left auricle   |
| 4. Left ventricle | 5. Pulmonary artery | 6. Pulmonary vein |
| 7. Cardiac muscle |                     |                   |



[E] Very short type questions: [90]

1. What is circulatory system?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which vein contains oxygenated blood?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. What are the different types of leucocytes?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_









