

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**CLASS: VI****SUBJECT: BIOLOGY****Chapter - 1**

- Question 1) Green, flat and expanded part of leaf is called
(a) Petiole (b) Lamina (c) Tendril (d) None
- Question 2) Basal part of the leaf by which it is attached to the leaf is called
(a) Lamina (b) Petiole (c) Bud (d) None
- Question 3) Simple leaf has a _____ blade with any incision or cut.
(a) Single (b) Double (c) Tripple (d) None
- Question 4) Which plant is seen in aquatic plant such as utricularia
(a) Picher (b) bladderwort (c) venus flytrap (d) None
- Question 5) Example of Leaf tendril are
(a) wild pea (b) maize (c) rose (d) none
- Question 6) Example of simple leaf is
(a) mango (b) neem (c) rose (d) prickly poppy
- Question 7) Example of compound leaf is
(a) rose (b) raddish (c) mango (d) none
- Question 8) The veins run parallel to each other and join the midrib is called
(a) Reticulate venation (b) Parallel venation (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 9) A plant consists of _____ main system.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) none
- Question 10) _____ is a flat, thin and green expanded part of the shoot system
(a) Petiole (b) Leaf (c) Stem (d) none
- Question 11) The arrangement of leaves on stem or branches is called
(a) Anatomy (b) Phyllotaxy (c) Botany (d) none
- Question 12) Example of opposite arrangement of leaves is
(a) mustard (b) china rose (c) Rose (d) Jasmine
- Question 13) Example of alternate arrangement of Leave is
(a) Jasmine (b) calotropis (c) rose (d) guano
- Question 14) Example of whorled arrangement of leave is
(a) oleander (b) china rose (c) rose (d) guano
- Question 15) Example of leaf tendril is
(a) glory lily (b) rose (c) china rose (d) cactus
- Question 16) Insectivorous plants are known as
(a) Herbivorous (b) carnivorous (c) omnivorous (d) none
- Question 17) Bryophyllum is also called
(a) sprout leaf plant (b) pitcher plant (c) bladderwort (d) none
- Question 18) Which method is useful in the propagation of ornamental plants such as orchids
(a) Tissue culture (b) crafting (c) layering (d) none
- Question 19) Leaf lamina, leaf base and midrib are the different parts of
(a) Root system (b) shoot system (c) leaf (d) none
- Question 20) Reticulate venation is seen in
(a) Maize (b) rice (c) Lily (d) Tulsi
- Question 21) Parallel venation is seen in
(a) Tulsi (b) Guava (c) Banana (d) none
- Question 22) Grafting method is commonly seen in
(a) mango (b) Lemon (c) Tamarind (d) none
- Question 23) This method is generally used for the propagation of sugar cane.
(a) cutting (b) crafting (c) layering (d) none
- Question 24) Layering is done in
(a) jasmine (b) Lemon (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 25) Which of the following is a unicellular organism.
(a) Amoeba (b) chlamydomonas (c) Paramecium (d) All

Chapter - 2

- Question 1) The pedicel continues to form slightly swollen tip called
(a) calyx (b) corolla (c) thalamus (d) none
- Question 2) The outermost or the first whorl of the flower is
(a) calyx (b) corolla (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 3) Which is the second whorl of the flower is
(a) Corolla (b) calyx (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 4) The third whorl of flower is known as
(a) corolla (b) androecium (c) all (d) none
- Question 5) Which is the most attractive and colourful part of the pant
(a) Flower (b) seed (c) embryo (d) none
- Question 6) Each anther contains many fine, powdery particles called
(a) filament (b) pollen grain (c) ovary (d) none
- Question 7) The swollen part of the carpel is
(a) Style (b) ovary (c) anther (d) none

Question 8)	A long, tube – like extension of the ovary and constitutes the middle part of the carpel	(a) Gynoecium	(b) Style	(c) all	(d) none
Question 9)	On the tip of the carpel, there is small disc-like structure called	(a) stigma	(b) style	(c) both	(d) all
Question 10)	Example of bisexual flower	(a) Hibiscus	(b) mustard	(c) rose	(d) all
Question 11)	A flower that shows all the four whorls is called	(a) Incomplete flower	(b) complete flower	(c) pollination	(d) none
Question 12)	A flower that lacks one or more whorl is called	(a) complete flower	(b) Incomplete flower	(c) Asexual	(d) none
Question 13)	Example of incomplete flower	(a) Begonia	(b) Sunflower	(c) Willow	(d) all
Question 14)	Example of complete flower	(a) Hibiscus	(b) sunflower	(c) begonia	(d) all
Question 15)	Different agent of pollination are	(a) Insect	(b) animal	(c) wind	(d) all
Question 16)	Flowers which are pollinated by insects are called	(a) Hydrophilous	(b) anemophilous	(c) entomophilous	(d) none
Question 17)	After fertilization, the ovule present in the ovary grows to become a	(a) seed coat	(b) seed	(c) flower	(d) none
Question 18)	Tough protective coating around the seed which is called	(a) seed coat	(b) seed	(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none
Question 19)	A fruit consists of two parts –	(a) Pericarp and seed	(b) mesocarp and seed	(c) epicarp and pericarp	(d) none
Question 20)	It is fleshy, sweet edible part.	(a) epicarp	(b) mesocarp	(c) endocarp	(d) none
Question 21)	It is thin, leathery part and is generally discarded.	(a) Mesocarp	(b) epicarp	(c) endocarp	(d) none
Question 22)	It is the innermost hard layer which encloses the seed is called	(a) mesocarp	(b) epicarp	(c) endocarp	(d) none
Question 23)	Which seeds contain only one cotyledon are called.	(a) Dicotylednous	(b) Cotyledons	(c) Monocotyledonous	(d) none
Question 24)	Examples of dicotyledonous seed are	(a) Mango	(b) gram	(c) pea	(d) all
Question 25)	Examples of Monocotyledonous seed are	(a) wheat	(b) gram	(c) mango	(d) pea

Chapter – 3

Question 1)	The world is made up of	(a) living thing	(b) non- living thing	(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none
Question 2)	Which is structural and functional unit of life	(a) Centrosome	(b) Mitochondria	(c) cell	(d) none
Question 3)	Who coined the term “cell”?	(a) Jan Ingenhousz	(b) Antonie Leevwenhock	(c) Robert hooke	(d) none
Question 4)	In which year Hooke developed a compound microscope which was made up of two <u>lense</u> .	(a) In 1632	(b) In 1703	(c) In 1660	(d) none
Question 5)	Who first developed a single microscope which is made up of a single <u>biconvex lens</u> .	(a) Robert Hooke	(b) Antonie Leevwen hock	(c) Schwann	(d) none
Question 6)	Who discovered that a cell divides to form new cells	(a) Rodolf carl Virchow	(b) Robert Hooke	(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none
Question 7)	Living organisms which are composed of one cell are called	(a) (Amoeba) unicellular organism	(b) Hydra	(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none
Question 8)	The branch of biology <u>that deals with the study with the study</u> of cells is called	(a) Zoology	(b) Botany	(c) Cytology	(d) none
Question 9)	Cell wall is made up of	(a) cytoplasm	(b) cellulose	(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none
Question 10)	Which membrane forms an outer boundary of the cell.	(a) cell membrane	(b) cell wall	(c) both (a) and (b)	(d) none
Question 11)	Cell membrane is found in	(a) animal and plant	(b) animal only	(c) plant only	(d) none
Question 12)	Nucleus contains certain thread like structures called	(a) cytoplasm	(b) nuclear membrane	(c) chromatin fibre	(d) none
Question 13)	Cell wall is found only in	(a) Animal and bacteria	(b) Plant and bacterial	(c) only Animal	(d) none
Question 14)	Mitochondria is known as	(a) Power house of the cell	(b) Suicide bags of the cell	(c) Centrosome	(d) none
Question 15)	These are the membrane bound stacks of thin, flattened, and parallel pouches called	(a) centrosome	(b) Lysosome	(c) islernae	(d) none
Question 16)	Ribosomes help in the synthesis of	(a) Fats	(b) Protein	(c) Starch	(d) none
Question 17)	Golgi bodies are also called	(a) dictyosomes	(b) Lysosomes	(c) Ribosomes	(d) none

- Question 18) Colourful plastids present in petal of flowers and fruits is
(a) chloroplast (b) leucoplast (c) chromoplast (d) none
- Question 19) Non- membranous small organelle found in animal cells and involved in cell division
(a) centrosome (b) lysosome (c) cytoplasm (d) none
- Question 20) Protective covering present out side the cell membrane of plant cells
(a) chromosome (b) lysosome (c) cell wall (d) none
- Question 21) Which cell membrane enclosing all the living cells
(a) Plasma membrane (b) lysosome (c) cell membrane (d) none
- Question 22) Tube-like organelle involved in transport of material
(a) Mitochondrion (b) Ribosome (c) Endoplasmic reticulum (d) none
- Question 23) Jelly – like substance present in the cell is called
(a) Protoplasm (b) cytoplasm (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 24) Liquid – filled sac like structure that keeps the cell turgid is called.
(a) sac (b) vacuole (c) nucleus (d) none
- Question 25) Cell organelle that is the site of respiration in the cell is called
(a) Mitochondrion (b) Chromosomes (c) Leucoplast (d) cell wall

