

1 vi Biology
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
(for 2nd Term)
CLASS: VI
SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

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Chapter – 4

- Question 1) The process of taking food into the body
(a) Digestion (b) Absorption (c) Ingestion (d) none of them
- Question 2) Process which involves the breakdown of large food molecules into small food molecules.
(a) Assimilation (b) Absorption (c) Digestion (d) none of them
- Question 3) At this stage of nutrition, the digested food is absorbed and passes through the intestinal wall
(a) Ingestion (b) absorption (c) egestion (d) none of them
- Question 4) A muscular tubular structure which start from mouth and terminates at the anus is
(a) digestive gland (b) Alimentary card (c) pharynx (d) none of them
- Question 5) Digestive tract and respiratory tract crosses each other at
(a) teeth (b) mouth (c) pharynx (d) none of them
- Question 6) Saliva is the creation of
(a) salt (b) water (c) salivary gland (d) none of them
- Question 7) Food pipe is also known as
(a) oesophagus (b) large intestine (c) small intestine (d) none of them
- Question 8) It is a muscular, 'J' shape bag like structure
(a) voluntary muscle (b) stomach (c) involuntary muscle (d) none
- Question 9) The largest gland of the body is
(a) Liver (b) Salivary gland (c) Teeth (d) Mouth
- Question 10) Gland which are found beneath the ear
(a) Liver (b) paroted glands (c) Submandibular (d) none of them
- Question 11) Gland associated with small intestine
(a) Liver (b) Pancreas (c) Salivary gland (d) none of them
- Question 12) Name the gland which lie under the tongue
(a) parotid gland (b) sublingual gland (c) submandibular gland (d) none of them
- Question 13) It converts the milk protein, called
(a) peptones (b) proteases (c) casein (d) none of them
- Question 14) The excess glucose is stored in the liver as
(a) glycogen (b) Lactose (c) sucrose (d) maltax
- Question 15) Enzymes are protein molecular which act, as biological
(a) harmone (b) enzymes (c) catalyst (d) none
- Question 16) Gastric juices are rich in
(a) Sulphur (b) Hydrochloric acid (c) carbon dioxide (d) none
- Question 17) Starch convert into
(a) breakdown of fats (b) Maltose (c) peptones (d) none
- Question 18) An organ that produces secretion
(a) Glands (b) enzymes (c) catalyst (d) Hormone
- Question 19) Largest gland that secretes bile and helps in the emulsification of fat is
(a) small intestine (b) Liver (c) oesophagus (d) none
- Question 20) Indigestion do a common condition. Which is related to upset stomach. It is also called
(a) small intestine (b) pharynx (c) dyspepsia (d) none of them
- Question 21) Heartburn is caused due to the release of
(a) acid (b) base (c) alkaline (d) none
- Question 22) Fatty acids are converted into
(a) proteosis (b) peptones (c) fats (d) none
- Question 23) The undigested food is not absorbed by the blood and moves down into the
(a) Duodenum (b) large intestine (c) small intestine (d) none
- Question 24) Who is known as the "father of gastric physiology"
(a) Charles babbage (b) William Beaumont (c) Robert hooke (d) none
- Question 25) William Beaumont was a surgeon in which Army
(a) US (b) Japan (c) China (d) Canada

Chapter – 5

- Question 1) Oxidation of food in the presence of oxygen is called
(a) Aerobic respiration (b) Respiration (c) Anaerobic respiration (d) None
- Question 2) Process of oxidation of food (or glucose) into carbon dioxide, water, and energy is called
(a) Anaerobic respiration (b) Aerobic respiration (c) respiration (d) None
- Question 3) Tiny opening present on the woody stems and mature roots of certain plants is
(a) Stomata (b) Lenticels (c) Leave (d) None
- Question 4) Minute openings present on the underside of the leaves for gaseous exchange is
(a) Green leaves (b) Stomata (c) both a and b (d) none
- Question 5) Oxidation of food in the absence of oxygen
(a) Respiration (b) anaerobic respiration (c) Aerobic respiration (d) None
- Question 6) How many guard cells are present in a stoma?
(a) four (b) two (c) three (d) five
- Question 7) Which of the following is a by product of anaerobic respiration?
(a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide (c) Ethyle alcohol (d) Glucose

- Question 8) Stomata are fine pores present on
 (a) Lower surface of leaves (b) Upper surface of leaves
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
- Question 9) Food is manufactured in this process
 (a) Respiration (b) Transpiration (c) Photosynthesis (d) None
- Question 10) The process of takes place partially in the
 (a) cytoplasm (b) mitochondrion (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
- Question 11) Most of the higher animals respire through
 (a) anaerobic respiration (b) aerobic respiration (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 12) Aerobic respiration takes places in the presence of
 (a) CO_2 (b) O_2 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
- Question 13) Each stoma is made of two bean shaped cells. These cells are called
 (a) guard cells (b) lenticels (c) mitochondrion (d) None
- Question 14) Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that usually affect the
 (a) kidney (b) Gall bladder (c) Liver (d) none
- Question 15) Pneumonia is caused by
 (a) germs (b) bacteria (c) both (d) none
- Question 16) Bronchial tubes are the airways that connect the trachea to the
 (a) liver (b) kidney (c) lungs (d) none
- Question 17) Asthma is a respiratory disease caused due to
 (a) germs (b) bacteria (c) allergy (d) none
- Question 18) Cough is the most common symptom seen in people suffering from –
 (a) bronchitis (b) trachea (c) Asthma (d) T.B
- Question 19) When we take in air, the muscles of our ribs stretch and
 (a) move downwards (b) move upwards (c) no movement (d) none
- Question 20) The process of respiration take place in
 (a) 2 stages (b) 3 stages (c) 4 stages (d) none
- Question 21) This stage of respiration take place with in the cell is called
 (a) Breathing (b) Internal respiration (c) External (d) none
- Question 22) Internal respiration is known as
 (a) External Respiration (b) cellular (c) Photosynthesis (d) none
- Question 23) Cellular respiration is
 (a) Chemical reaction (b) Physical reaction (c) biochemical reaction (d) none
- Question 24) External respiration of breathing
 (a) Physical reaction (b) Chemical reaction (c) Physical reaction (d) none
- Question 25) The oxygen rich in enters the body through nostril of the nose. These nostrils are further connected to the
 (a) Trachea (b) nasal cavity (c) oesophagus (d) none

Chapter – 6

- Question 1) Our body has a transport system known as
 (a) Respiratory (b) circulatory (c) Excretory (d) none
- Question 2) Circulatory system is also known as
 (a) Excretory system (b) cellular system (c) cardiovascular system (d) none
- Question 3) Blood is a red-coloured fluid
 (a) muscular tissue (b) connective tissue (c) epithelial tissue (d) none
- Question 4) Auricles are also known as
 (a) Atrium (b) Artery (c) veins (d) none
- Question 5) How many types of cells in human blood
 (a) Four types (b) eight types (c) Three types (d) Five types
- Question 6) The lower chambers of the heart are known as
 (a) Auricles (b) Artery (c) Veins (d) Ventricles
- Question 7) The human heart is _____ and is about the size of a fist.
 (a) bluish (b) pinkish (c) Greenish (d) blakish
- Question 8) Human heart consist
 (a) Three chamber (b) Four chamber (c) one chamber (d) No chamber
- Question 9) The human body on an average has about _____ of blood
 (a) 8 litres (b) 6 litres (c) 5 litres (d) 3 litres
- Question 10) White blood cells are also known as
 (a) RBC (b) blood platelets (c) RBC and WBC (d) W.B.C
- Question 11) Small veins are called
 (a) artery (b) venules (c) atrium (d) none
- Question 12) Blood flows with jerks and under freat pressure in
 (a) veins (b) arteries (c) artrium (d) auricle
- Question 13) There are _____ types of blood groups
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) none
- Question 14) The smallest artery breaks into
 (a) bronchioles (b) arterioles (c) blood vessels (d) none
- Question 15) Blood platelets are also known as
 (a) WBC (b) RBC (c) Thrombocytes (d) Platelets
- Question 16) Platelets life span is
 (a) 3 to 5 days (b) 6 to 8 days (c) 4 to 8 days (d) none
- Question 17) The life span of WBC ranges from
 (a) 120 hours (b) 13 days (c) 12 hours (d) none

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- Question 18) Life span of RBC is about
(a) 120 days (b) 200 day (c) 180 days (d) none
- Question 19) The irregular shaped cells are
(a) Red blood cells (b) platelets (c) white blood cells (d) none
- Question 20) White blood cells are larger than
(a) RBC (b) platelets (c) WBC (d) none
- Question 21) The biconcave disc shaped cells are
(a) RBC (b) WBC (c) Platelets (d) none
- Question22) The antigens are found on the surface of
(a) RBC (b) WBC (c) Platelets (d) none
- Question 23) Blood in veins flow with _____ pressure.
(a) high (b) low (c) some time high or low (d) none
- Question 24) The liquid part of the blood is termed as
(a) blood (b) plasma (c) platelets (d) none
- Question 25) Upper limit of blood pressure is called
(a) Diastolic (b) Asthma (c) Systolic (d) none

