

1st Term Worksheet

Subject – Biology

Class – VI

Name :

Sec. :

Chapter – 2

[Flower, Fruit and Seed]

Check Point:

[A] Fill in the blanks: [31]

1. The outermost whorl of flower is called _____.
2. The pistil consists of one or more reproductive units called _____.
3. Flower of _____ is pollinated by elephant.
4. Pollen tube is the tube containing _____.
5. _____ is fleshy and sweet part.

[B] Write True or False for the following sentences: [37]

1. Seed coat is an outer protective covering of the seed. _____
2. Mango, gram, and pea are examples of dicotyledonous seeds. _____
3. Only water and air are necessary for seed germination. _____
4. Energy is required for cell division. _____
5. Low temperature destroys the delicate embryonic tissue. _____

Keywords: [37]

Calyx: _____

Pollination: _____

Entomophilous flower: _____

Zoophilous flower: _____

Anemophilous flower: _____

Hydrophilous flower: _____

Fertilisation: _____

Exercise: [38-40]

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [38]

- (i) Which of the following constitutes the male reproductive part of the flower?
 - (a) Corolla
 - (b) Androecium
 - (c) Gynoecium
 - (d) Calyx
- (ii) Which of the following contains the female gamete of the flowering plant?
 - (a) Ovules
 - (b) Buds
 - (c) Pollen
 - (d) Spores
- (iii) Which of the following is not an example of anemophilous flower?
 - (a) Maize
 - (b) Rice
 - (c) Vallisneria
 - (d) Paddy
- (iv) Which part of the fruit is edible in most of the fruits?
 - (a) Endocarp
 - (b) Pericarp
 - (c) Mesocarp
 - (d) Seed

(v) Which of the following is an example of monocotyledonous seed?

- (a) Mango (b) Gram
(c) Pea (d) Rice

[B] Fill in the blanks:

[49]

- The thalamus bears the four consecutive whorls of flowers parts namely _____, _____, _____ and _____.
- Cross-pollination takes place with the help of water in some flower. Such flowers are called _____ flowers.
- _____ is the innermost hard layer which encloses the seed.
- The type of germination seen in beans is _____.
- Pea, mango, maize, rice, gram and groundnut show _____ germination.

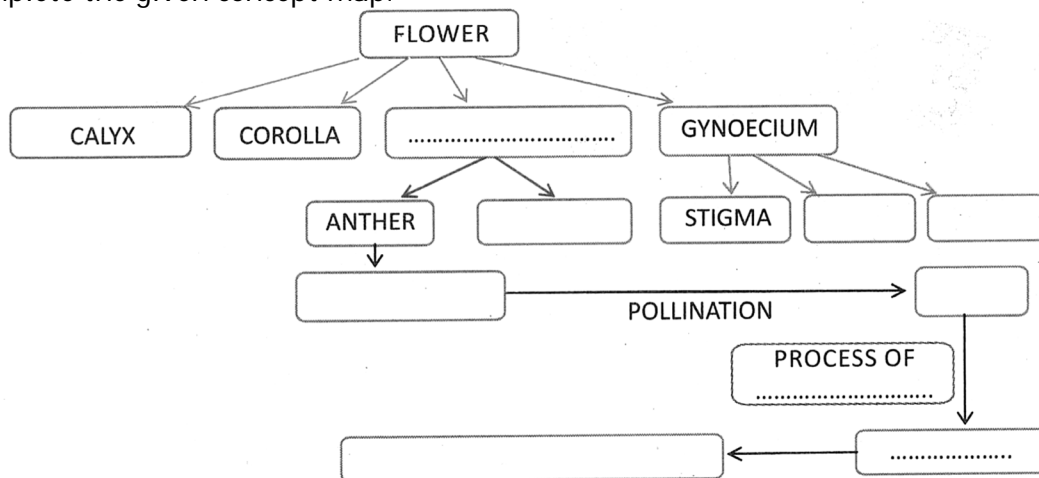
[C] Write T for true and F for false statements:

[38]

- Corolla constitutes the third whorl of the flower. _____
- Flower of *Rafflesia* is pollinated by wind. _____
- Mesocarp is the fleshy, sweet and edible part of the fruit. _____
- Mango is an example of dicotyledonous seed. _____
- Germination of maize seed is hypogeal. _____

[D] Complete the given concept map:

[39]



[E] Very short answer types questions:

[39]

- What is thalamus?

Ans. _____

- What is the name of the a. male part of flower? b. female part of flower?

Ans. _____

- Name one a. monocotyledonous seed b. dicotyledonous seed

4. From which part does a root germinate in a germinating seed?

5. Name the two types of germination.

6. Name the seeds in which food is stored in endosperm.

[F]

Short answer type questions:

[39]

1. Name the fourth whorl of the flower. What are the important parts of carpel?

Ans-

2. Differentiate between:

a. Self pollination and cross pollination:

b. Monocotyledonous seeds and dicotyledonous seeds:

c. Epigeal and hypogeal germination: _____

d. Dry and fleshy fruits: _____

3. Write the functions of the following:

a. Seed coat : _____

b. Endosperm : _____

c. Plumule : _____

d. Hilum : _____

[illegible]

1. Explain the structure of flower and its functions. Also, draw a well-labelled diagram showing different parts of a flower.

[illegible]

2. Write a brief note on zoophilous, hydrophilous and entomophilous flowers.

Ans-

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3. Explain the different types of seeds on the basis of number of cotyledons.

Ans-

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4. Explain the process of germination in maize grain.

Ans-

5. Air and water are necessary for seed germination. Explain with the help of experiments.

Ans-

6. Draw a well-labelled diagram to show bean seed germination.

7. Why air, water and suitable temperature are necessary for seed germination? Explain.

Ans-

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Chapter – 3

[The Cell]

Check Point:

[A] Fill in the blanks:

[44]

1. _____ is the basic unit of life.
2. All the _____ performed by our body organs are due to the _____ of cells present in our body.
3. Every part of _____ and animal's body is made up of _____.
4. The bacterial cell is the _____ cell which measures about $0.2\ \mu$ to $0.5\ \mu$.

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

[48]

1. Chromosomes carry genes which contain hereditary information of an organism. _____
2. Golgi bodies are known as powerhouse of a cell. _____
3. Ribosomes are membranous structure present on the endoplasmic reticulum. _____
4. Centrioles help in regulating cell division. _____
5. Leucoplasts are plastids that contain red-coloured pigment. _____

Keywords:

[50]

Cell wall:

Chromosome:

Centrosome: _____

 Chloroplast: _____
 Chromatin: _____
 Chromoplast: _____
 Cytoplasm: _____
 Endoplasmic reticulum: _____

 Leucoplast: _____

 Mitochondrion: _____
 Plasma membrane: _____

 Vacuole: _____

Exercise:**[51-52]**

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [51]

- (i) Which of the following scientists coined the term "cell"?

(a) Robert Brown	(b) Robert Hooke
(c) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek	(d) Theodor Schwann
- (ii) Which of the following is not postulate of cell theory?

(a) All living things are made up of many cells	(b) Cells are the basic structural and functional units of all living beings.
(c) All cells are basically the same in chemical composition and metabolic processes	(d) All new cells arise by the division of pre-existing cells.
- (iii) Which of the following cells is responsible for folding and unfolding the body part in animals?

(a) Cells of glands	(b) Muscle cells
(c) Cells of eye	(d) Skin cells
- (iv) Which of the following is a colourless plastid?

(a) Chloroplast	(b) Chromoplast
(c) Leucoplast	(d) None of these
- (v) Which of the following organelles provide for all the activities of cell?

(a) Chloroplast	(b) Chromoplast
(c) Golgi bodies	(d) Ribosomes

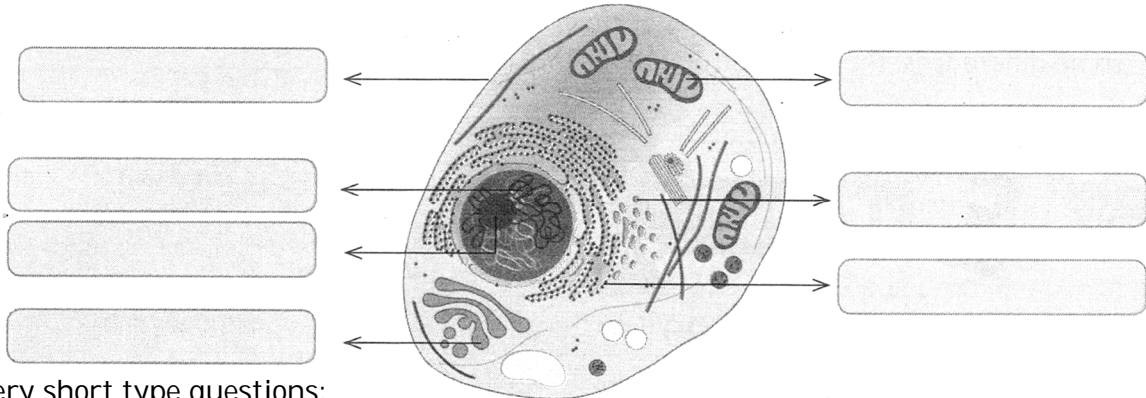
[B] Fill in the blanks: [51]

1. Cells were first observed in cork by _____ in 1665.
2. Cells is the _____ and _____ unit of life.
3. An average cell size ranges from _____ to _____ μ .
4. Cell wall is an outermost protective layer of cell which is made up of _____.
5. Protoplasm is a jelly like substance present inside the cell and can be differentiated into a darker denser part _____ and the semi-solid jelly like part, _____.

[C] Write True or False for the following sentences: [52]

1. All living things are made up of one or more cells. _____
2. *Amoeba* has a fixed shape. _____
3. Cell membrane is a non-living structure. _____
4. Ribosomes help in the synthesis of proteins. _____
5. Chromoplasts contain green-coloured pigment called chlorophyll. _____

[D] Name the labelled parts in the diagram given below: [52]



[E] Very short type questions: [52]

1. What is cytology?

Ans. _____

2. Who coined the term "cell"?

Ans. _____

3. What is micron?

Ans. _____

4. Who gave the term "protoplasm"?

Ans. _____

5. Which organelle is involved in cellular respiration?

Ans. _____

[F] Short answer type questions: [52]

1. Write the important features of cell theory.

Ans. _____

2. Explain the statement, "Cell is the functional unit of life".

Ans.

3. Why lysosomes are called "suicide bags" of the cell?

Ans.

4. Why is mitochondria called the "powerhouse" of the cell?

Ans.

5. Write the function of the following:

- a.

Nucleus:

- b.

Lysosomes:

- c.

Mitochondria :

- d.

Golgi bodies :

6. What do the chloroplasts contain?

Ans.

[illegible][illegible]

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