

UNIT: 5 LIVING WORLD OF ANIMALS.

CLASS:VI

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The study of living beings or organisms is called

- a. Psychology **b. Biology** c. Zoology d. Botany

2. Which of the following are the characteristics of living beings?

- (i) Respiration (ii) Reproduction (iii) Adaptation (iv) Excretion

Choose the correct one

- a. (i), (ii), and iv only b. (i), (ii) only c. (ii) and (iv) only **d. (i), (iv), (ii) and (iii)**

3. Lizards breathe through their

- a. skin b. gills **c. lungs** d. trachea

4. All animals need

- a. food and water only b. water **c. air, food and water** d. food only

5. Which animal has the special organs of breathing called gills?

- a. Earthworm b. Fox **c. Fish** d. Frog

6. Choose the set that represents only biotic components of a habitat.

- a. Tiger, Deer, Grass, Soil b. Rocks, Soil, Plants, Air
c. Sand, Turtle, Crab, Rocks **d. Aquatic plant, Fish, Frog, Insects**

7. Which of the following cannot be called as a habitat?

- a. A desert with camels b. A pond with fish and snails
c. Cultivated land with grazing cattle d. A jungle with wild animals

8. Birds fly in the air with the help of

a. heavy and strong bones

b. soft and thick bones

c. hollow and light bones

d. flat and thick bones

9. Paramecium moves from one place to other with the help of _____.

a. pseudopodia

b. flagella

c. foot

d. cilia

10. Kangaroo rat lives in

a. aquatic habitat

b. desert habitat

c. grass land habitat

d. mountain habitat

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Water bodies, deserts, mountains are called Habitat.

2. Based on the number of cells present animals are classified into Unicellular and multicellular.

3. Tail of a bird acts as a rudder which helps to Control the direction of the movements.

4. Amoeba moves with the help of pseudopodia.

III. State True or False. If false, write the correct statement.

1. Habitat is a living or dwelling place of an organism. True

2. The geographical features and environmental conditions on earth remain same from one place to other. False

3. Amoeba is a unicellular organism and it moves with pseudopodia. True

4. Birds can see only one object at a time. False

5. Paramecium is a multicellular organism. False

IV. Complete the following.

1. Tropical rain forests, grasslands and deserts are known as Habitat
2. Some living things are made of a single cell, called Unicellular organism.
3. The breathing organ of a fish is known as Gills.
4. The lizard Moves on the ground with its claw on its feet.
5. Camel stores Fat in its hump.

V. Answer very briefly.

1. How do birds catch their prey?

- ❖ The prey catching process depends on their types.
- ❖ The aquatic birds with the help of their beaks get their prey sliding upside down into the water.
- ❖ The birds of paddy fields get small insects with the help of sharp claws of their limbs.

2. Where can we see camels in India?

We can see camels in Rajasthan.

3. Name the locomotory organ of Amoeba.

Amoeba have fingerlike projections called pseudopodia, (false foot) which help in movement or locomotion.

4. What are the body parts of a snake?

- Head,
- Eyes,
- Nostrils,
- Mouth,
- Belly,
- Tail.

5. Which structure helps the bird to change its direction while flying in air?

The tail helps the bird to change its direction while flying in air.

VI. Answer briefly.

1. Differentiate between unicellular and multicellular organisms.

Unicellular Organism	Multicellular Organism
<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ They are made up of a single cell.❖ They can perform all the functions of life.❖ These organisms are generally very small (microscopic) in size.❖ They lack tissues, organs and organ systems.❖ Growth occurs by an increase in the size of the cells. <p>Eg. <i>Amoeba</i>, <i>Paramecium</i> and <i>Euglena</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ They are organisms that are made up of many cells.❖ Division of labour exists among cells. Different cells are specialized to perform different functions.❖ They are mostly large in size. They are seen through naked eye.❖ They are composed of tissues, organs and organ systems.❖ Growth occurs by an increase in the number of cells by cell division. <p>Eg. Earthworm, Fish, Frog, Lizard and human being.</p>

2. Write the adaptive features of polar bear and penguin.

Sl.No.	Name of the Animal	Habitat	Adaptive features
1.	Polar Bear	Polar region	Thick skin for protection, white fur
2.	Penguin	Polar region	Paddle to swim, walk with two legs

3. Mention the features that help a bird to fly in the air?

Birds:

- ❖ They have streamlined body covered with feathers. This body shape provides minimum resistance to air.
- ❖ They have beak instead of mouth.
- ❖ They breathe through lungs.
- ❖ They have a pair of wings that are modified forelimbs.
- ❖ They have hollow and light bones.

4. What are the adaptations seen in different types of vertebrates?

- ❖ Sponges (Porifera)
- ❖ Comb jellies (Ctenophora)
- ❖ Hydras, jellyfishes, sea anemones, and corals (Cnidaria)
- ❖ Starfishes, sea urchins, sea cucumbers (Echinodermata)
- ❖ Flatworms (Platyhelminthes)
- ❖ Round or threadworms (Nematoda)
- ❖ Earthworms and leeches (Annelida)
- ❖ Insects and arachnids (Arthropoda)
- ❖ Snails and octopuses (Mollusca)

VII. Answer in detail.

1. Describe the various features which help camel dwell well in the desert.

- ❖ The camel has long legs which help it to keep its body away from the hot sand in the desert.
- ❖ A camel can drink large amount of water (when it is available) and store it in the body.
- ❖ A camel's body is adapted to save water in the dry desert in the following ways:
 - (i) A Camel passes small amount of urine
 - (ii) Its dung is dry and it does not sweat.
 - (iii) Since a camel loses very little water from its body, it can live for many days without drinking water.
- ❖ A camel's hump has fat stored in it. In case of energy requirement a camel can break down stored fat for nourishment.
- ❖ A camel has large and flat padded feet which help it to walk easily on soft sand. Thus it is called 'Ship of the desert'.
- ❖ Camel has long eye lashes and hairs to protect its eyes and ears from the blowing dust.
- ❖ It can keep its nostrils closed to avoid dust during sand storms in the deserts.