

Chapter 2: Diversity in the Living World

Worksheet 4: Picture-Based Questions — Set A

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: 6 Section: _____

Marks: _____ / _____

Picture 1: Types of Plants

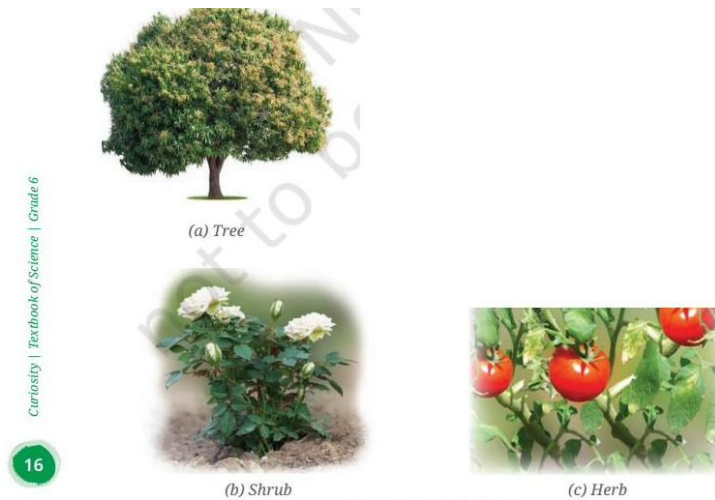


Fig. 2.3: Types of plants — (a) Tree (b) Shrub (c) Herb

1. Identify the three types of plants shown in the picture based on their height and stem.

2. Which of these plants has branches arising close to the ground and which has branches arising higher up the stem?

3. Name one more example of each: a tree, a shrub, and a herb.

Picture 2: Leaf Venation



Fig. 2.4: Leaves showing different types of venation

1. Name the two types of venation shown in the picture.

2. Which leaf in the picture shows a net-like pattern of veins?

3. What type of root would you expect in the plant with parallel venation shown here?

Picture 3: Types of Roots

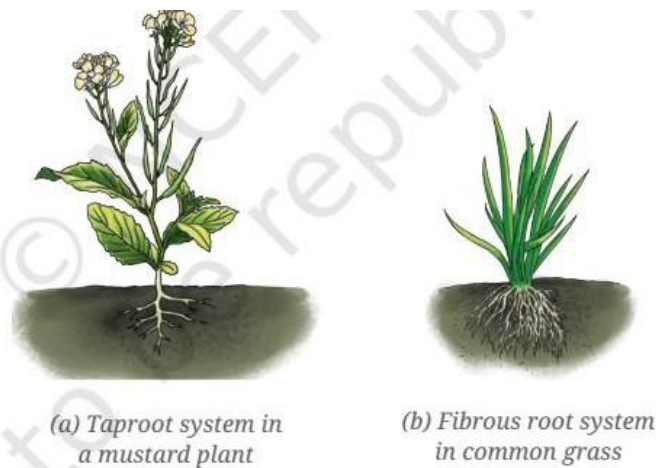


Fig. 2.5: Types of roots

Fig. 2.5: Types of roots — (a) Taproot in mustard (b) Fibrous root in common grass

1. Identify the type of root shown in each part of the picture.

2. What is the main difference between the two types of roots shown?

3. Which of these two plants would you expect to have reticulate venation in its leaves?

Picture 4: Dicot and Monocot Seeds

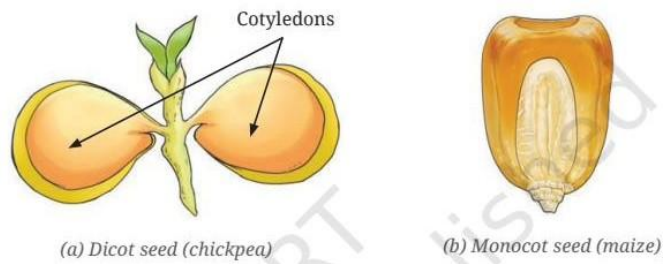


Fig. 2.6: Dicot and monocot seeds — (a) Chickpea (b) Maize

1. Which seed in the picture is a dicot seed and which is a monocot seed?

2. What is the labelled part shown in the chickpea seed, and what does it store?

3. How many cotyledons does each seed in the picture have?

Picture 5: Body Parts Used for Movement

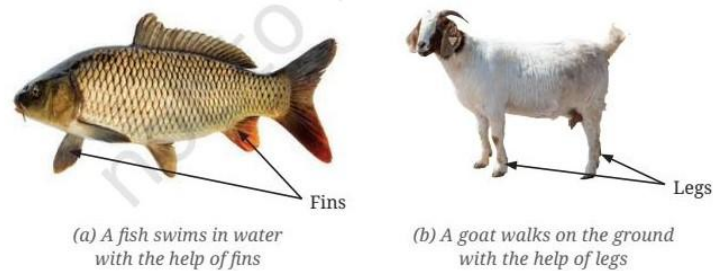


Fig. 2.8: Body parts used by animals for movement — (a) Fish (b) Goat

1. Which body parts are labelled in the picture, and in which animals?

2. How does each labelled body part help the animal move in its habitat?

3. What type of habitat does each of these animals belong to?

Answer Key — Worksheet 4 — Set A

Picture 1: Types of Plants

1. They are a tree (mango), a shrub (rose), and a herb (tomato).
2. The shrub has branches arising close to the ground, while the tree has branches arising higher up on the stem.
3. Examples include neem (tree), hibiscus (shrub), and a marigold plant (herb) — any correct examples are acceptable.

Picture 2: Leaf Venation

1. Reticulate venation and parallel venation are shown in the picture.
2. The hibiscus leaf shows a net-like (reticulate) pattern of veins.
3. The plant with parallel venation (banana/grass) would be expected to have a fibrous root system.

Picture 3: Types of Roots

1. Picture (a) shows a taproot system in mustard, and picture (b) shows a fibrous root system in common grass.
2. The taproot has one main root with smaller side roots, while the fibrous root is a bunch of similar-sized thin roots without one main root.
3. The mustard plant, which has a taproot, would be expected to have reticulate venation.

Picture 4: Dicot and Monocot Seeds

1. The chickpea is a dicot seed and the maize is a monocot seed.
2. The labelled part is the cotyledon, which stores food for the developing plant.
3. The chickpea has two cotyledons, while the maize has a single cotyledon.

Picture 5: Body Parts Used for Movement

1. Fins are labelled in the fish, and legs are labelled in the goat.
2. Fins help the fish swim in water, while legs help the goat walk and jump on land.
3. The fish belongs to an aquatic habitat, and the goat belongs to a terrestrial habitat.

Chapter 2: Diversity in the Living World

Worksheet 4: Picture-Based Questions — Set B

Name: _____

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Picture 1: Camels of Two Deserts



Fig. 2.11: A camel living in the hot desert of Rajasthan

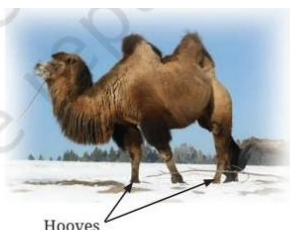


Fig. 2.12: A camel living in the cold desert of Ladakh

Fig. 2.11 and 2.12: Camels living in the hot desert of Rajasthan and the cold desert of Ladakh

1. Identify which camel in the picture lives in the hot desert and which lives in the cold desert.

2. What feature is labelled in both pictures, and how does it help the camels?

3. List one adaptation each that helps these camels survive in their respective deserts.

Picture 2: Duck and Pigeon Feet

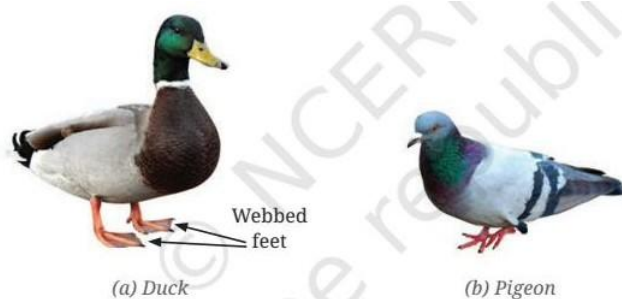


Fig.: A duck and a pigeon — observing their feet

1. What special feature is labelled on the duck's feet in the picture?

2. How are the duck's feet different from the pigeon's feet?

3. Which activity can the duck perform using its webbed feet that the pigeon cannot easily perform?

Picture 3: Plants of Different Regions



Fig. 2.9: Cactus with thick and fleshy stems in a desert



Fig. 2.10: A deodar tree in the mountains

Fig. 2.9 and 2.10: Cactus in a desert and a deodar tree in the mountains

1. Identify the two plants shown in the picture and their regions.

2. What feature of the cactus helps it survive in the desert?

3. What feature of the deodar tree helps it survive heavy snowfall in the mountains?

Picture 4: Declining Wildlife of India



Fig.: Bengal Tiger, Cheetah, and Great Indian Bustard

1. Name the three animals shown in the picture.

2. Why has the population of these animals declined in India?

3. Name one conservation project associated with any of these animals.

Picture 5: Rhododendrons of the Mountains

... (Fig. 2.13), even plants such as rhododendrons may exhibit different features in different regions under the conditions of those regions.



Fig. 2.13: Different features of rhododendrons

Fig. 2.13: Different features of rhododendrons

1. What kind of plant is shown in the picture, and where is it found?

2. How can the same plant look different in different mountain regions?

3. What is the term used for such survival-related features seen in this plant?

Answer Key — Worksheet 4 — Set B

Picture 1: Camels of Two Deserts

1. The camel with one hump belongs to the hot desert of Rajasthan, and the camel with two humps belongs to the cold desert of Ladakh.
2. Hooves are labelled in both pictures; wide hooves help the hot desert camel avoid sinking into sand.
3. The hot desert camel has long legs and wide hooves to walk on sand; the cold desert camel has shorter legs and long hair to survive the cold.

Picture 2: Duck and Pigeon Feet

1. Webbed feet are labelled on the duck in the picture.
2. The duck's feet have skin joining the toes together (webbed), while the pigeon's feet have separate toes without webbing.
3. The duck can swim and paddle efficiently in water using its webbed feet.

Picture 3: Plants of Different Regions

1. The picture shows a cactus found in the desert of Rajasthan and a deodar tree found in the mountains of Himachal Pradesh.
2. Its thick and fleshy stem stores water, helping it survive the hot, dry conditions of the desert.
3. Its conical shape and sloping branches let snow slide off easily.

Picture 4: Declining Wildlife of India

1. The picture shows the Bengal Tiger, the Cheetah, and the Great Indian Bustard.
2. Their population has declined mainly due to loss of natural habitats caused by human activities.
3. 'Project Tiger' (1973) for the Bengal Tiger or the 'Cheetah Reintroduction Project' (2022) for the Cheetah are examples.

Picture 5: Rhododendrons of the Mountains

- 1.** The picture shows a rhododendron plant, found in mountainous regions such as the Nilgiris and Sikkim.
- 2.** Rhododendrons develop different heights and leaf sizes as adaptations to survive different local conditions, such as wind speed on mountain tops.
- 3.** Such features are called adaptations.

Chapter 2: Diversity in the Living World

Worksheet 4: Picture-Based Questions — Set C

Name: _____
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Picture 1: Diversity in Animals

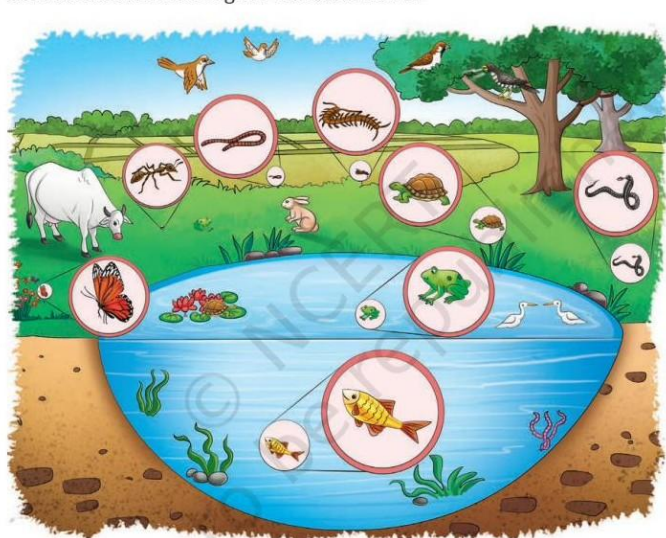


Fig. 2.7: Diversity in animals

1. Name any four different animals you can identify in the picture.

2. Group any four animals from the picture based on their habitat (aquatic/terrestrial).

3. Name the different body parts used by animals in the picture for movement.

Picture 2: Examples of Different Plant Features



Fig. 2.1: Examples of different features of some plants — (a) Grass (b) Tulsi (c) Hibiscus

1. Identify the three plants shown in the picture.

2. Which of these plants has a soft, thin stem, and which has a hard stem?

3. Describe one difference in the leaf arrangement between grass and tulsi as seen in the chapter.

Picture 3: Mountain Goat and Plains Goat



Fig.: (a) Mountain Goat (b) Goat found in the plains

1. What similarities do you notice between the mountain goat and the plains goat?

2. What differences can you observe between them in the picture?

3. What is the likely reason for these differences?

Picture 4: Analysing a Flowchart

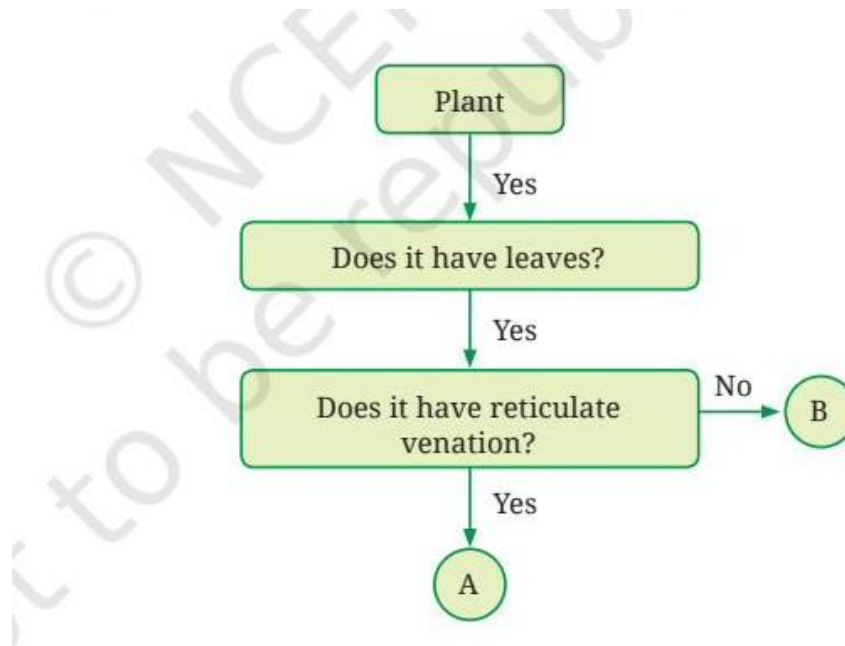


Fig.: A flowchart for grouping plants

1. What is the first question asked in the flowchart to sort a plant?
2. If a plant has leaves with reticulate venation, in which box (A or B) would it be placed?
3. Give one example each of a plant that could fit in box A and box B.

Picture 5: Types of Plants Revisited



Fig. 2.3: Types of plants — (a) Tree (b) Shrub (c) Herb

1. Based on the picture, which plant would take the longest time to grow to its full height?

2. If you touched the stems of all three plants in the picture, which would feel the softest?

3. Why can't a tomato plant (herb) support the weight that a mango tree can?

Answer Key — Worksheet 4 — Set C

Picture 1: Diversity in Animals

1. Answers may include ant, earthworm, centipede, tortoise, frog, fish, butterfly, snake, cow, and birds — any four correctly identified animals are acceptable.
2. Aquatic: fish; Terrestrial: cow, ant, tortoise (tortoise and frog can also live near water, so amphibious answers are acceptable).
3. Legs (ant, cow, tortoise), wings (birds, butterfly), and fins (fish) are examples of body parts used for movement.

Picture 2: Examples of Different Plant Features

1. The picture shows grass, tulsi (holy basil), and hibiscus (gudhal).
2. Grass has a soft, thin stem, while tulsi and hibiscus have hard stems.
3. In grass, a single leaf grows alternately from different points on the stem, while in tulsi, a pair of leaves is arranged opposite each other.

Picture 3: Mountain Goat and Plains Goat

1. Both are goats with four legs, horns, and similar body shape, and both feed on plants.
2. The mountain goat has thicker, longer white fur, while the plains goat has shorter, patchy fur.
3. The thick fur of the mountain goat is an adaptation to survive the cold mountain climate, while the plains goat does not need such thick fur in warmer regions.

Picture 4: Analysing a Flowchart

1. The first question asked is whether the plant has leaves.
2. It would be placed in box A.
3. Hibiscus (reticulate venation) could fit in box A, and grass or banana (parallel venation) could fit in box B.

Picture 5: Types of Plants Revisited

1. The tree (mango) would take the longest time, since trees grow the tallest with thick, hard, woody stems.

2. The herb (tomato) would feel the softest, since herbs have soft, green, tender stems.
3. A tomato plant has a soft, thin, tender stem, unlike the hard, thick, woody stem of a mango tree, so it cannot support as much weight.