

Chapter 2: Diversity in the Living World

Worksheet 1: Practice Questions — Set A

Name: _____ Date: _____

Class: 6 Section: _____ Marks: _____ / _____

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions (10)

- The main root that grows straight down into the soil is called:
(a) Fibrous root (b) Taproot (c) Stem root (d) Leaf root
- Which of the following plants has parallel venation in its leaves?
(a) Hibiscus (b) Mustard (c) Grass (d) Chickpea
- Plants with seeds having two cotyledons are called:
(a) Monocots (b) Dicots (c) Herbs (d) Shrubs
- Which plant is an example of a herb?
(a) Mango (b) Rose (c) Tomato (d) Neem
- A fish moves in water with the help of its:
(a) Legs (b) Wings (c) Fins (d) Hooves
- The place where a plant or an animal lives is called its:
(a) Adaptation (b) Habitat (c) Venation (d) Biodiversity
- Animals that can live both in water and on land are called:
(a) Aquatic animals (b) Terrestrial animals (c) Amphibians (d)
Herbivores
- Camels of the hot desert survive sinking into sand because of:
(a) Long legs and wide hooves (b) Two humps (c) Short legs (d)
Thick fur
- 'Project Tiger' was initiated in the year:

(a) 1963 (b) 1973 (c) 1983 (d) 1992

10. Who is known as the 'Birdman of India'?

(a) Janaki Ammal (b) Salim Ali (c) Vidya Athreya (d) Divya Karnad

Section 2: Fill in the Blanks (10)

1. The net-like pattern of veins seen in leaves is called _____ venation.
2. Plants having thin, similar-sized roots arising from the base of the stem have _____ roots.
3. A rose plant is an example of a _____.
4. Maize is an example of a _____ (monocot/dicot) plant.
5. A goat moves on the ground with the help of its _____.
6. Plants and animals that live on land are said to live in _____ habitats.
7. The special features that help plants and animals survive in a particular region are called _____.
8. The conical shape of the _____ tree helps snow slide off easily in the mountains.
9. Undisturbed patches of forest protected by local communities are called _____.
10. The 'Cheetah Reintroduction Project' was initiated in the year _____.

Section 3: True or False (10)

1. Hibiscus leaves show parallel venation. [True / False]
2. A mustard plant has a taproot system. [True / False]
3. Trees have branches that arise close to the ground. [True / False]
4. Monocot plants generally have a fibrous root system. [True / False]

5. Fishes have streamlined bodies that help them swim. [True / False]
6. The habitat of a camel is the ocean. [True / False]
7. Frogs are examples of amphibians. [True / False]
8. Camels of the cold desert have one hump each. [True / False]
9. Loss of habitat can lead to loss of biodiversity. [True / False]
10. Janaki Ammal was associated with the 'Save Silent Valley' movement. [True / False]

Section 4: Answer in Two Lines (10)

1. What is meant by venation in a leaf?

2. Give one example each of a plant with reticulate venation and one with parallel venation.

3. Name the two types of roots found in plants.

4. What is a cotyledon?

5. Why are trees, shrubs and herbs grouped separately?

6. What body part helps a fish move and what body part helps a goat move?

7. Define biodiversity.

8. Why do camels of the hot desert have wide hooves?

9. How do sacred groves help protect biodiversity?

10. Name any two adaptations of the deodar tree that help it survive in mountains.

Section 5: Short Notes — 5 to 8 lines (5)

1. Write a short note on the classification of plants as herbs, shrubs and trees.

2. Explain the relationship between leaf venation, root type and seed type in plants.

3. Describe how camels are adapted to survive in hot and cold deserts.

4. What is biodiversity and why should it be protected?

5. Write a short note on habitats and give examples of terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

Answer Key — Worksheet 1 — Set A

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Taproot
2. Grass
3. Dicots
4. Tomato
5. Fins
6. Habitat
7. Amphibians
8. Long legs and wide hooves
9. 1973
10. Salim Ali

Section 2: Fill in the Blanks

1. reticulate
2. fibrous
3. shrub
4. monocot
5. legs
6. terrestrial
7. adaptations
8. deodar
9. sacred groves
10. 2022

Section 3: True or False

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. False

9. True
10. True

Section 4: Answer in Two Lines

1. Venation is the pattern of arrangement of veins on a leaf, such as reticulate or parallel venation.
2. Hibiscus shows reticulate venation; banana or grass shows parallel venation.
3. The two types of roots are taproot and fibrous root.
4. A cotyledon is the part of the seed that stores food; it is also the first leaf-like structure formed by a germinating seed.
5. They are grouped based on differences in height, thickness and hardness of stem, and where branches arise from the stem.
6. A fish moves with the help of fins, while a goat moves with the help of its legs.
7. Biodiversity refers to the variety of plants and animals found in a particular region.
8. Wide hooves prevent the camel from sinking into the sandy desert while walking.
9. Sacred groves are protected by local communities where cutting trees and harming animals is not allowed, preserving many plant and animal species.
10. The deodar tree has a conical shape and flexible, sloping branches that let snow slide off easily.

Section 5: Short Notes

1. Plants can be classified into herbs, shrubs, and trees based on their height and the nature of their stems. Trees are tall plants with hard, thick, brown, woody stems, and their branches arise higher up on the stem, for example, mango. Shrubs are medium-sized plants with hard but thinner woody stems that branch close to the ground, for example, rose. Herbs are small plants with soft, green,

tender stems, for example, tomato. Some plants with weak stems that need support to climb are called climbers, while those that spread along the ground are called creepers.

2. Plants show a clear relationship among these three features. Dicot plants, whose seeds have two cotyledons, generally have reticulate venation in their leaves and a taproot system, for example, chickpea and hibiscus. Monocot plants, whose seeds have a single cotyledon, generally show parallel venation in their leaves and a fibrous root system, for example, maize and wheat. Observing any one of these features can often help predict the other two in a given plant.

3. Camels show different adaptations depending on their habitat. Camels of the hot desert, like those in Rajasthan, have long legs and wide hooves that stop them from sinking into sand, and a single hump to store food during scarcity. Camels of the cold desert, like those in Ladakh, have comparatively shorter legs suited to mountainous terrain, two humps that shrink in winter as stored food is used, and long hair on the head and neck to survive the cold. Both types excrete very little water through urine and dung, helping them survive without drinking water for many days.

4. Biodiversity is the variety of plants and animals found in a particular region. Each region has its own unique biodiversity because of its distinct environmental conditions. Biodiversity is important because plants and animals depend on each other for food, shelter and survival. Human activities such as cutting down forests damage habitats, causing loss of homes, food and resources for plants and animals, which leads to loss of biodiversity. We must protect biodiversity through measures like protected areas and conservation projects to keep our planet full of life.

5. A habitat is the place where a plant or animal lives, and it provides food, water, air, shelter and other needs for survival. Habitats can be broadly grouped into terrestrial habitats, where organisms live on land, such as forests, deserts,

grasslands and mountains, and aquatic habitats, where organisms live in water, such as ponds, lakes, rivers and oceans. Some animals, like frogs, are amphibians and can live both on land and in water. Many plants and animals may share the same habitat, and the type of habitat plays an important role in shaping the biodiversity of a region.