DAV NUPPL Public School
NUPPL Township, Ghatampur, Kanpur Nagar, UP-209206

Assignment: Half yearly **Class : VI**
Subject: Science **Session: 2024-25**

Biology
Ch- 7: The World of Living

Tick the correct option:

1. Which of these statements is true for plants?
   (a) Non-green plants are autotrophic
   (b) Green plants are autotrophic
   (c) All plants are heterotrophic
   (d) All non-green plants are saprophytes
2. Which of the following plants belongs to the category of shrubs?
   (a) Mango (b) Rose (c) Neem (d) Tulsi
3. Which one among these is not a flowering plant?
   (a) Grasses (b) Algae (c) Rose (d) Mango
4. Biennial plants are those plants which live for
   (a) Many years (b) Three years (c) Two years (d) One year
5. All living organism have
   (a) Bones (b) Feathers (c) Stems (d) Cells

Assertion-and-Reason Type

Each question consists of two statements, namely, Assertion (A) and Reason (R).For selecting the correct answer, use the following code:
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are the true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are the true but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.

6. **Assertion –** The place where organisms live is called habitat
   Reason – The plants and animals that live on land are said to live in terrestrial habitats.
7. **Assertion –** Living things produce more of their own kind through reproduction
   Reason – Only animals reproduce their own kind plants can not reproduce.
8. **Assertion –** Respiration is necessary for animals.
   Reason – Fish used their gills of absorb oxygen from the air dissolved in H2O.
9. **Assertion –** The plants animals micro-organism together constitute biotic components
   Reason – Rocks, soil, air, H2O, light and temperature are some of our surrounding.

Fill in the blanks:

1. Insectivores feed on _____ only.
2. Animals which have a backbone are called_____.
3. _____ is a basic unit of life.
4. Plants grows in deserts are called_____.

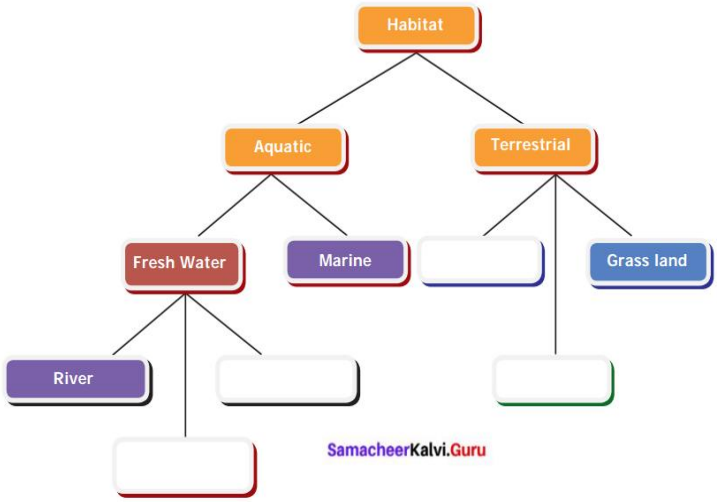
Write True or False.

1. Amoeba is a unicellular organism.
2. Lotus is an example of Xerophytes.
3. Shrubs are very small plants.
4. Green plants are autotrophic.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is an organism?
2. Name two aquatic animals
3. What are biotic components?

4. Where do you find hydra?
5. List three animals of desert habitat.
6. Give two examples of unicellular organisms.
7. Distinguish between terrestrial and aquatic habitats.
8. Study the given concept map. Connect them correcting by drawing arrow marks. Complete the map by filling the blanks.



9. Using the following words, write the habitat of each animal given in Fig. 9.1 (a to d).
[Grassland, Mountain, Desert, Pond, River]

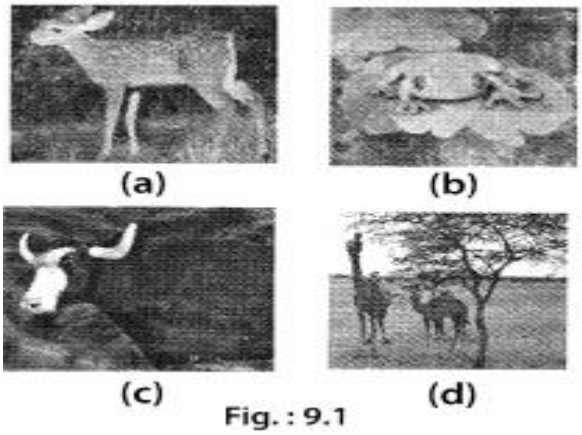


Fig. : 9.1

10. Why do desert snakes burrow deep into the sand during the day?
11. What is photosynthesis? Explain.
12. Differentiate unicellular and multicellular organisms.

Case study based question:

The place where organisms live is called habitat. Habitat means a dwelling place (a home). The habitat provides food, water, air, shelter and other needs to organisms. Several kinds of plants and animals live in the same habitat. The plants and animals that live on land are said to live in terrestrial habitats. Some examples of terrestrial habitats are forests, grasslands, deserts, coastal and mountain regions. On the other hand, the habitats of plants and animals that live in water are called aquatic habitats. Lakes, rivers and oceans are some examples of aquatic habitats. There are large variations among terrestrial habitats like forests, grasslands, deserts, coastal and mountain regions located in different parts of the world.
The organisms, both plants and animals, living in a habitat are its biotic components. The non-living things such as rocks, soil, air and water in the habitat constitute its abiotic components.

Answer the following questions:

1. Write a short note on biotic and abiotic components of a habitat?
2. How terrestrial habitats are different from aquatic habitats?
3. Non-living things are the biotic components of a habitat.
   a) True

b) False

4 Habitat means _____.

a) Grassland

b) Dwelling place

c) Terrestrial habitat

d) All of the above

Physics

Measurement and Motion

Tick the correct option:

1. Which is the oldest means of transport?
   (a) Bullock cart (b) Bus (c) Car (d) None of these
2. The invention of which of the following has made a great change in modes of transport?
   (a) Wheel. (b) Steam engine. (c) Fire. (d) Taming animals
3. The act of determining, size, capacity or quantity of an object is called
   (a) units. (b) measurement (c) pace (d) motion
4. The length of the outstretched arms is called
   (a) finger (b) cubit. (c) fathom. (d) pace
5. Which is a standard unit of measurement?
   (a) Finger (b) Fist (c) Step (d) Inch
6. 5 kilometres are equal to
   (a) 5,00,000 metre (b) 50,000 metre (c) 5,000 meter (d) 500 metre

Directions: The question below consists of an assertion and a Reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

7. **Assertion (A):** Motion of moon around the earth is a circular motion.
Reason (R): In a circular motion, the distance of object from a fixed point remains the same.
8. **Assertion (A):** The motion of a ball rolling on the ground is nothing but a rectilinear motion.
Reason (R): The motion of ball rolling on the ground is a combination of different types of motion.
9. **Assertion –** For the measurements unit international system of units are the system or method used.
Reason – The kg is the SI unit of length.
10. **Assertion –** The objects which are move along a straight line are called rectilinear motion.
Reason – The objects which are move in a circular form are called circular motion of that object.

Fill in the blanks:

1. The standard unit of mass is the_____.
2. The motion of the earth, around the sun, is _____in nature.
3. The standard unit of time is _____.
4. A force may be thought of a _____ or a _____.
5. The motion of a swinging pendulum is a/an _____.

Write True or False:

1. Measurement is needed to make correct decisions.
2. The motion of the moon, around the earth, is a rectilinear motion.
3. When we draw water from a well, we are pushing at the rope.
4. An object is at rest if it does not change its position.

Answer the following questions:

1. The distance between Radha's home and her school is 3250 ,m. Express this distance in km.
2. Write the similarities and differences between the motion of a bicycle and a ceiling fan that has been switched on.
3. Give two examples of periodic motion.
4. Name the types of motion in which a body moves along a straight path.
5. Give the unit for measuring the following:
   (a) Distance between Delhi and Jaipur. (b) Thickness of a coin.

(c) Length of your eraser. (d) Length of your shoe lace.

6. Name the device used to measure the following:
   (a) Size of your shoulder (b) Size of your wrist (c) Your height.
   (d) Your weight (e) Cloth for curtain. (f) Circumference of round table.
7. Define rest and motion.
8. Give one example each of the following types of motion:
   (a) Linear. (b) Translation (c) Circular (d) Periodic
9. Why do we need standard unit for measurement?
10. Give two examples for each of the following motions:
(i) Linear motion. (ii) Spinning motion. (iii) Oscillatory motion
(iv) Periodic motion. (v) Vibrational motion. (vi) Circular motion. (vii) Random motion
11. Distinguish between Rotation and Revolution.

Case study based questions:

1. Observe a tailor working on a sewing machine. The sewing machine remains at the same location while its wheel moves with a circular motion. It also has a needle that moves up and down continuously, as long as wheel rotates.

1. Select the one that remains at rest when you were making the above observation.
   (a) Tailor. (b) Sewing machine
   (c) Both tailor and sewing machine. (d) None of the above is correct

2. In this observation the circular motion was observed in
   (a) Wheel of machine. (b) Needle of machine.
   (c) Both (a) and (b). (d) None of the above is correct

3. The up and down motion of the needle of sewing machine can be classified as
(a) rotatory motion. (b) circular motion. (c) periodic motion. (d) None of these

2. For the sake of uniformity, scientists all over the world have accepted a set of standard units of measurement. The system of units now used is known as the International System of Units (SI units). The SI unit of length is a metre. Each metre (m) is divided into 100 equal divisions, called centimetre (cm). Each centimetre has ten equal divisions, called millimetre (mm). Thus, 1 m = 100 cm, 1 cm = 10 mm. For measuring large distances, metre is not a convenient unit. We define a larger unit of length. It is called kilometre (km). 1 km = 1000 m.
   1. What is the system used for measurements nowadays?
   2. Arrange the following lengths in their increasing magnitude: 1 metre, 1 centimetre, 1 kilometre, 1 millimetre.
   3. Name the SI unit of length.
   4. What is the need for a standard unit for measurements?