

NAAHAR PUBLIC SCHOOL (CBSE) SENIOR SECONDARY – VILLUPURAM

PERIODIC TEST-3

CLASS : VI

DATE: 14.11.2022

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

TOTAL MARKS: 50

TEACHER INITIAL: Mrs. Nishanthi .R

DURATION: 90 minutes

ANSWER KEY

SECTION-A

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (5X1=5)

1. Which part of the bird is used for walking?
A) Forelimb B) **Hind limb** C) Beak D) Wings
2. Which of the following organisms do not have bones?
A) Dogs B) Fish C) **Earthworm** D) Snake
3. Brain is protected by the _____.
A) **skull** B) Rib cage C) backbone D) pelvic bones
4. Which of the following processes occurs only in plant?
A) Respiration B) Excretion C) **Transpiration** D) Digestion
5. When we use the term 'organisms', we mean:
A) All animals B) All plants C) All birds D) **All living things**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS (5X1=5)

1. Motion of a child on a swing is _____ **PERIODIC MOTION**
2. Soil, water and air are the _____ factors of a habitat. **ABIOTIC**
3. Changes in our surroundings that make us respond to them are called _____. **STIMULI**
4. _____ help the earthworm to get a grip on the ground. **BRISTLES**
5. Grassland is an example of a _____ habitat. **TERRESTRIAL**

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (6X1/2=3)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Upper jaw | -aquatic plant |
| 2. Fish | -100 cm |
| 3. Ribs | - is an immovable joint |
| 4. Cactus | - aquatic animal |
| 5. Water hyacinth | -Protect the heart |
| 6. One metre | -desert plant |

ANS: 1. is an immovable joint 2. aquatic animal 3. Protect the heart 4. Desert plant 5. Aquatic plant
6. 100 cm

IV.WRITE TRUE OR FALSE, IF FALSE REWRITE THE SENTENCES CORRECTLY (4x1=4)

- Specific features which enable an organism to survive in a particular habitat, are called adaptations.
- A car can be called living as it can move.
- 100 metre = 1kilometre
- Fishes have a streamlined body.

ANS: 1.TRUE

2. FALSE, A car cannot be called as living as it can move.

3. FALSE , 1000 metre = 1 kilometre

4. TRUE

V. CIRCLE THE ODD ONE OUT AND GIVE THE REASON ALSO: (3x1=3)

- Metre, kilogram , cubit , litre
- Cockroach , Earthworms, Fishes , Snail
- Leather , Apple, Rubber , Electric bulb

Ans:

1. Cubit - The remaining are standard units of measurement.

2. Earthworms – the remaining animals have skeleton

3. Electric bulb – The remaining things were once part of a living things.

SECTION-B

VII.ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES (ANY 5) (5X2=10)

1.How many types of joints are there in our body?

Ans: There are five types of joints in our body

A) Ball and socket joint b)Hinge joints c) Gliding joints d) Pivotal joints e) Fixed joints

2. Why can our elbow not move backwards?

Ans: Our elbow cannot move backwards because it has Hinge joints which only allow back and forth movement.

3. List the common characteristics of living things.

Ans: a) Respiration b) Food intake c) Respond to stimuli d) Excretion e) Movement f) Reproduction g) Growth and death

4. What is a habitat?

Ans: The place where organisms live is called habitat. The habitat provides food, water, air, shelter and other needs to the organisms.

5. Why can a pace or a footstep not be used as a standard unit of length?

Solution:

Pace or a footstep cannot be used as a standard unit of length because it varies from person to person.

6. Give two examples of periodic motion.

Solution:

a) A needle of a sewing machine

b) Pendulum

VIII. ANSWER IN SHORT (ANY 2)

(2X3=6)

1 .How are cactus adapted to survive in a desert?

Ans: Adaptation of cactus are as follows

a) Leaf is replaced by spine to reduce transpiration.

b) Stems carryout photosynthesis.

c) A thick waxy layer surrounds leaf to retain water.

d) Roots of cactus are deeply rooted inside the soil to absorb water.

2. What are the functions of skeleton?

Ans: a) It forms the framework of body.

b) It gives shape and structure to the body.

c) It protects the internal organs.

d) It helps in the movement and keeping body erect.

e) Ribs of chest helps in breathing.

3. A) The distance between Radha's home and her school is 3250 m. Express this distance into km.

Solution:

1km = 1000 m

Hence 3250 m = 3.25 km

B) While measuring the length of a knitting needle, the reading of the scale at one end is 3.0 cm and at the other end is 33.1 cm. What is the length of the needle?

Solution:

Length of needle = $33.1 - 3 = 30.1$ cm

IX.ANSWER IN DETAIL (5X2=10)

1.What is a joint? Describe various kinds of joints found in our body.

Ans: JOINT: The place where two or more bones meet together is called a joint. There are five main types of joints in our body.

a)BALL AND SOCKET JOINTS: Some attachments of bones do not allow movement. They are fixed joints.

b) BALL AND SOCKET JOINTS: The rounded end of one bone fits into the hollow space of the other bone. Such a kind of joint allows movements in all directions. (e.g) Hip and shoulder bone.

c) PIVOTAL JOINTS: The skull is jointed to the first two vertebrae of the backbone like a ball to a stick. This type of joints allows movements in many planes up and down , to the side and all other planes.

d) HINGE JOINTS: These joints allows movements only in one plane like a door hinge and not more than 180 degree. (e.g) Knee, fingers joints.

2. What is excretion? How do plants excrete?

ANS: The process of excretion is the removal of nitrogenous wastes from the body. As a result of numerous metabolic activities in the body, wastes are created. These wastes are harmful to the organisms and must be removed.

Plants excrete in a variety of ways

- a) Resins and saps are excreted as wastes.
- b) They may also store wastes in their bodies away from important activities, ensuring that the wastes do not harm the plants.
- c) The roots discharge some wastes as well.

SECTION –C

X.DRAW AND LABEL (4) (REFER TEXTBOOK)

1. Types of aquatic plants (3 m)
2. Ball and socket joint (1 m)