

ICSE Board
Class VI
Biology
Sample Paper 2

Time: 2 hrs

Total Marks: 75

General Instructions:

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
 2. Questions 1 to 15 carry one mark each.
 3. Questions in 2 A and B carry one mark each.
 4. Questions in 3 A carry one mark each and B carries 5 marks.
 5. Question 4 A and B carries 5 marks each.
 6. Questions in 5 A and B carry one mark each.
 7. Questions in 6A and B carry one mark each.
 8. Question 7 A and B carry five marks each.
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Question 1

Choose the correct answer out of the four available choices given below each question. [15]

1. Who coined the term 'cell'?
 - (a) Matthias Schleiden
 - (b) Theodor Schwann
 - (c) Charles Darwin
 - (d) Robert Hooke

2. Which of the following connects the pharynx to the stomach?
 - (a) Large intestine
 - (b) Oesophagus
 - (c) Caecum
 - (d) Small intestine

3. Transpiration is a function of the _____.
 - (a) Leaves
 - (b) Stem
 - (c) Flower
 - (d) All of these

4. Which of the following is not good for the eyes?
 - (a) Eating vegetables
 - (b) Looking at the Sun directly
 - (c) Washing your eyes with cold water
 - (d) Taking breaks while working on a computer

5. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged at the_____.
- (a) Nasal cavities
 - (b) Trachea
 - (c) Pharynx
 - (d) Alveoli
6. Which of the following refers to the initial U-shaped part of the small intestine?
- (a) Jejunum
 - (b) Ileum
 - (c) Duodenum
 - (d) Caecum
7. Vacuole is a watery sac bounded by a membrane termed as_____.
- (a) Tonoplast
 - (b) Chromoplast
 - (c) Centriole
 - (d) Cristae
8. The outermost part of a rose flower is
- (a) Sepals
 - (b) Petals
 - (c) Stamen
 - (d) Style
9. Which of the following is the main source of energy?
- (a) Proteins
 - (b) Minerals
 - (c) Vitamins
 - (d) Carbohydrates
10. Which of these connects the leaf to the stem?
- (a) Lamina
 - (b) Veins
 - (c) Midrib
 - (d) Petiole
11. What is the shape of the trees found on the mountains?
- (a) Rod
 - (b) Spiral
 - (c) Cone
 - (d) Straight

12. What is the function of tail in fish?

- (a) Swimming
- (b) Changing directions
- (c) Respiration
- (d) Protection

13. The corolla is made up of units called_____.

- (a) Sepals
- (b) Petals
- (c) Stamens
- (d) Style

14. In plant cells, which of the following organelles has smaller units called dictyosomes?

- (a) Cytoplasm
- (b) Cell wall
- (c) Golgi apparatus
- (d) Centrosome

15. During photosynthesis plants give out_____.

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Nitrogen
- (d) Carbon monoxide

Question 2

A. Name the following.

[5]

1. It helps in the formation of haemoglobin in blood.
2. Transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of a flower
3. A flower which contains both male and female reproductive parts.
4. Jelly-like substance between the nucleus and the cell membrane
5. Plants which hang in air and have aerial roots.

B. Fill in the blanks.

[5]

1. Each alveolus has a rich network of fine blood vessels called_____.
2. The process of utilisation of nutrients in the cells of the body is termed as_____.
3. In compound leaves, the modified midrib is known as a_____.
4. Tooth decay is caused by germs in the mouth which along with saliva and food form a thin, sticky, transparent film called_____on the surface of teeth.
5. The living space of an organism is called its_____.

Question 3

A. Match the following.

[5]

Column A	Column B
1. Chloroplast	A. Converts starch into maltose
2. Cell membrane	B. Converts peptones into amino acids
3. Ribosome	C. Manufacture of food in plants
4. Amylase	D. Synthesis of proteins
5. Erepsin	E. Entry and exit of materials

B. With the help of a suitable diagram explain the structure and function of the mitochondria and the endoplasmic reticulum.

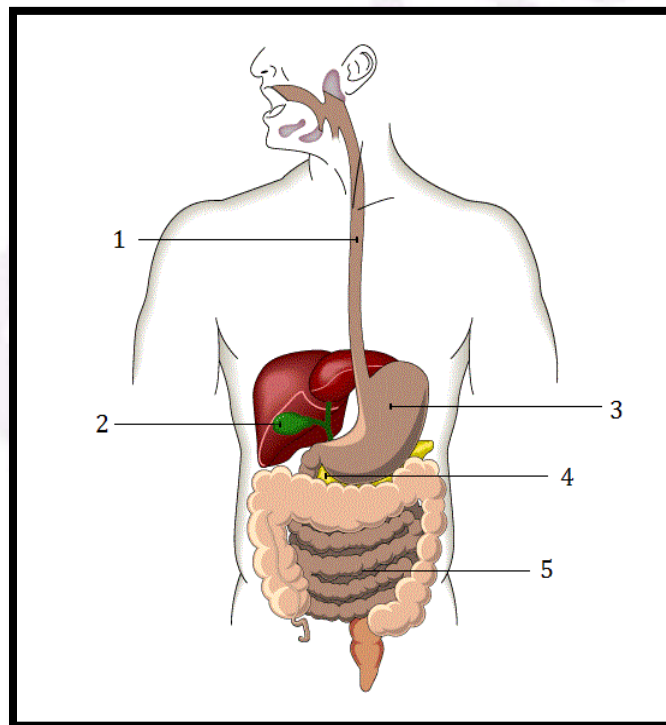
[5]

Question 4

A. Why is seed dispersal important? Explain the different methods of seed dispersal.[5]

B. Label the parts in the given diagram.

[5]



Question 5

- A. Give one point of difference between the following on the basis of what is given in the brackets: [5]
1. Plant cell and animal cell (cell wall)
 2. Adaptation and acclimatisation (definition)
 3. Monocots and dicots (number of cotyledons)
 4. Incisors and canines (function)
 5. Pneumonia and dysentery (mode of transmission)
- B. Find the odd one out. [5]
1. Lungs, Bronchi, Trachea, Kidneys
 2. *Euglena*, *Spirogyra*, *Amoeba*, *Chlorella*
 3. Style, Ovary, Stamen, Stigma
 4. Erepsin, Maltase, Lactase, Salivary amylase
 5. Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea.

Question 6

- A. Describe the structure and function of leaves. [5]
- B. Define the following terms. [5]
1. Egestion
 2. Breathing
 3. Internodes
 4. Plaque
 5. Bisexual flower

Question 7

- A. Answer the following.
1. How does leaf modification help insectivorous plants? [2]
 2. Complete the process of respiration. [3]
Oxygen from air enters → Nasal cavities → _____ → Trachea → _____ → _____ → Alveoli
- B. Answer the following.
1. State any two differences between dry fruits and fleshy fruits. [2]
 2. Plants X and Y are cone-shaped with sloping branches. They have needle-shaped leaves which are covered with a thick waxy cuticle. [3]
 - (a) To which habitat are plants X and Y adapted?
 - (b) What is the advantage of needle-shaped leaves?
 - (c) Why do these plants have sloping branches?