INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

Science Chapter – 10. The Living Organisms:- Exploring Their Characteristics		
Name: _____ _____	Date:_____	Class: VI Sec: ___

I Choose the correct answer from the given brackets.

1. A jelly-like substance that is a cluster of frog eggs is called ----------

   (a) Spawn (b) Larva (c) Pupa (d) Tadpole

2. Why are female mosquitoes a public health concern?

   (a) They are attracted to light. (b) They are bloodsucking insects that transmit diseases.

   (c) They are harmless to humans. (d) They only feed on plants.

3. Which characteristic is observed when the touch-me-not plant fold their leaves?

   (a) Respiration (b) Absorption

   (c) Reproduction (d) Response to stimuli.

4. Which characteristic allows living beings to produce offspring of their own kind?

   (a) Transpiration. (b) Photosynthesis

   (c) Excretion (d) Reproduction.

5. What do plants release during photosynthesis?

   a) Oxygen b) Carbon dioxide c) Water d) Nutrients

6. What process do living beings use to obtain energy from food?

   a) Photosynthesis b) Respiration c) Excretion d) Germination

II State True or False.

7. All living organisms respond to stimuli. ----------

8. All living things can move from one place to another. ----------

9. Plants do not need air to germinate. ----------

10. Animals excrete waste products through various organs. ----------

III Match the following.

(i)	Photosynthesis	(a)	Life cycle change in frogs
(ii)	Germination	(b)	Removal of waste from the body
(iii)	Metamorphosis	(c)	Process of releasing energy from food
(iv)	Excretion	(d)	Growth of a seed into plant
(v)	Respiration	(e)	Energy production in living beings

IV SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

11 Like many living organisms, a car also moves. Yet it cannot be considered to be a living organism. Give two reasons.

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12 White patches are formed on shirts around the armpits during summer. Why?

V Passage Based Questions (Case study Questions)

13 Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Mosquitoes undergo four life stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Female mosquitoes lay eggs near stagnant water, as the larvae and pupae need water to survive and breathe. Mosquito larvae and pupae repeatedly come to the water surface as they require air to respire. The larva stage comes after the egg stage and develops into a pupa, which then transforms into an adult mosquito. Preventing stagnant water is essential to stop mosquito breeding, which helps reduce the spread of diseases like malaria, dengue, and chikungunya. The life cycle of a mosquito can be disrupted by spraying kerosene oil on stagnant water. It forms a thin layer over the water surface. This layer separates water from air and does not allow larvae and pupa to inhale air. As a result, they die.

(i) Mention any three diseases caused due to mosquitoes

(ii) Why do larva and pupa repeatedly come to water surface?

(iii) Explain life cycle of mosquito.
