

**ICSE Board
Class VI Biology
Sample Paper – 1**

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.

Question 1

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

1. Which of the following are termed as the 'protein factories' of the cell?
(a) Mitochondria
(b) Golgi complex
(c) Lysosomes
(d) Ribosomes
2. Pollination by birds is called
(a) Anemophily
(b) Ornithophily
(c) Entomophily
(d) Hydrophily
3. The ovary extends into a thin, long filament called the _____.
(a) Style
(b) Stigma
(c) Carpel
(d) Stamen
4. What is the fleshy edible part of the fruit known as?
(a) Epicarp
(b) Mesocarp
(c) Endocarp
(d) Exocarp

5. The storage cells of camel are present in
 - (a) Legs
 - (b) Intestine
 - (c) Head
 - (d) Stomach
6. Which of the following is a muscular chamber where the digestive tract and the respiratory passage cross each other?
 - (a) Stomach
 - (b) Oesophagus
 - (c) Pharynx
 - (d) Larynx
7. Which of the following organs separates abdominal cavity and chest cavity??
 - (a) Rib cage
 - (b) Diaphragm
 - (c) Trachea
 - (d) Lungs
8. Which of the following is a healthier choice of food?



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

9. Dirty skin can lead to growth of itch mites, which tunnel into the skin causing _____.
 - (a) Rabies
 - (b) Scabies
 - (c) Scurvy
 - (d) Pneumonia

10. Which of the following is not good for the eyes?
- (a) Eating vegetables
 - (b) Looking at the sun directly
 - (c) Washing eyes with cold water
 - (d) Taking breaks while working on computer
11. Prolonged contraction of skeletal muscles occurs in
- (a) Pneumonia
 - (b) Tetanus
 - (c) Cholera
 - (d) Typhoid
12. Hypokalemia is caused due to deficiency of _____.
- (a) Iodine
 - (b) Potassium
 - (c) Calcium
 - (d) Sodium
13. In desert plants, the leaves are modified into
- (a) Spines
 - (b) Tendrils
 - (c) Cones
 - (d) Spores
14. Animal 'X' has thick fur on its body and a thick layer of fat below its skin. These body features suggest that this animal is adapted to _____ habitat.
- (a) Aquatic
 - (b) Mountain
 - (c) Desert
 - (d) Aerial
15. Which of the following is absent in animal cells?
- (a) Plastid
 - (b) Centrosome
 - (c) Golgi apparatus
 - (d) Cytoplasm

Question 2

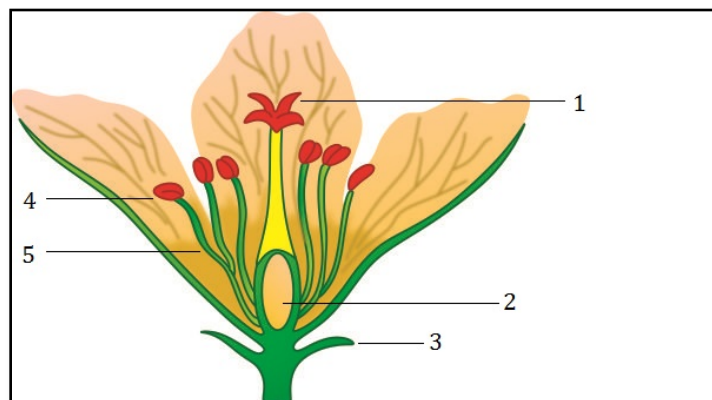
- A. Name the following. [5]
1. It helps in the formation of haemoglobin in blood.
 2. Transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of a flower
 3. A flower which contains both male and female reproductive parts.
 4. Jelly-like substance between the nucleus and the cell membrane
 5. Plants 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. Lysosome	a. Frond
2. Leaves of ferns	b. Powerhouse
3. Plastid	c. Enamel
4. Tooth's surface	d. Food factory
5. Mitochondria	e. Suicidal bag

- B. Observe the diagram given below and label the parts of the flower. [5]



Question 4

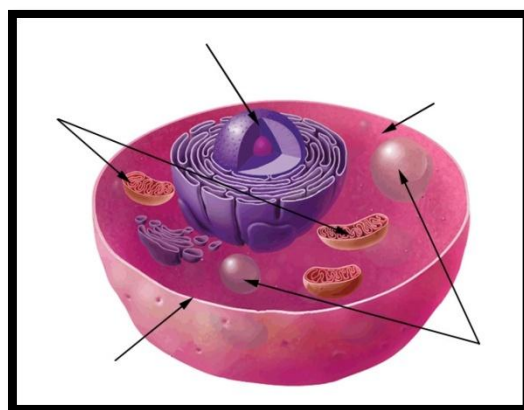
- A. Public hygiene is equally important as personal hygiene. Give a brief account on public hygiene. [5]
- B. Mention any five adaptations in camel for desert habitat. [5]

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. Observe the given diagram and label the parts. [5]



- B. Define the following. [5]
 1. Nutrition
 2. Peristalsis
 3. Petiole
 4. Unicellular organisms
 5. Enamel

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?