6th Science Lesson 4 Questions in English

4. The Living World of Plants

1. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Root has a root cap at the tip
2) Root has no nodes and internodes
    a) 1 alone
    b) 2 alone
    c) 1, 2
    d) None

Explanation

The underground part of the main axis of a plant is known as root. Root has no nodes and internodes. It has a root cap at the tip.

2. Roots are_____ geotropic in nature.

a) Positive
b) Negative
c) Neutral
d) None

Explanation

A tuft of root hairs is found just above the root tip. Roots are positively geotropic in nature. Plants root system is classified into two types. 1. Tap root system 2. Fibrous root system

3. Tap root system is found in_____

a) dicotyledonous plants
b) monocotyledonous plants
c) both a and b
d) none

Explanation

It consists of a single root, called taproot, which grows straight down into the ground. They are seen in dicotyledonous plants.

4. Which among the following plant has Taproot system?

a) Bean
b) Mango
c) Neem

d) All the above

Explanation

It consists of a single root, called taproot, which grows straight down into the ground. They are seen in dicotyledonous plants. Example: Bean, Mango, Neem.

5. Smaller roots that arise from the taproot is called as_____

a) Lateral roots
b) Ventral roots
c) Dorsal roots
d) None

Explanation

Smaller roots, called lateral roots arise from the taproot. They are seen in dicotyledonous plants.

6. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Fibrous root system?

1) It consists of a cluster of roots arising from the base of the stem.
2) They are thin and uniform in size.
    a) 1 alone
    b) 2 alone
    c) 1, 2
    d) None

Explanation

Fibrous root system consists of a cluster of roots arising from the base of the stem. They are thin and uniform in size.

7. Fibrous root system is found in_____

a) dicotyledonous plants
b) dicotyledonous plants and monocotyledonous plants.
c) monocotyledonous plants
d) none

Explanation

Fibrous root system is generally seen in monocotyledonous plants. It consists of a cluster of roots arising from the base of the stem. They are thin and uniform in size.

8. Which of the following is an example of Fibrous root system?

a) Maize
b) Mango

c) Neem
d) All the above

Explanation

Fibrous root system consists of a cluster of roots arising from the base of the stem. They are thin and uniform in size. It is generally seen in monocotyledonous plants. Example: Grass, Paddy, Maize.

9. Which of the following plant stores food in the root?

a) Grass
b) Neem
c) Carrot
d) Bean

Explanation

Roots fixes the plant to the soil, absorbs water and minerals from the soil, Stores food in some plants like Carrot and beet root.

10. The main axis of the shoot system is_____

a) stem
b) leaves
c) flowers
d) fruits

Explanation

Main axis of the shoot system is called the stem. The shoot system consists of stem, leaves, flowers and fruits.

11. Nodes are the parts of_____

a) Stem
b) Leaf
c) Flower
d) Fruit

Explanation

Shoot system has nodes and internodes. Nodes are the parts of stem, where leaf arises.

12. The part of the stem between two successive nodes is called_____

a) Internode
b) Trans-node
c) Outer-node

d) None

Explanation

The part of the stem between two successive nodes is called internode. Shoot system has nodes and internodes.

13. The bud at the tip of the stem is known as_____

a) terminal bud
b) auxiliary bud
c) apical bud
d) a or b

Explanation

The bud at the tip of the stem is known as apical or terminal bud, and the buds at the axils of the leaves are called auxiliary buds.

14. _____ stores food as in the case of sugarcane.

a) Stem
b) Root
c) Flower
d) Leaf

Explanation

The stem transports the prepared food from leaves to other parts through stem and stores food as in the case of sugarcane.

15. Water and minerals transported to aerial part from root through_____

a) Stem
b) Root
c) Flower
d) Petiole

Explanation

The stem supports the branches, leaves, flowers and fruits and transports water and minerals from roots to upper aerial plant parts.

16. A leaf has a stalk called_____

a) Midrib
b) leaf base

c) petiole
d) none

Explanation

The leaf is a green, flat expanded structure borne on the stem at the node. A leaf has a stalk called petiole.

17. The flat portion of the leaf is called_____

a) midrib
b) petiole
c) leaf blade
d) leaf base

Explanation

The leaf is a green, flat expanded structure borne on the stem at the node. The flat portion of the leaf is called leaf lamina or leaf blade.

18. The main vein is called as_____

a) petiole
b) midrib
c) stipules
d) none

Explanation

The leaf is a green, flat expanded structure borne on the stem at the node. On the lamina, there is a main vein called midrib.

19. The portion of the leaf connected in the nodal region of the stem is_____

a) midrib
b) petiole
c) leaf base
d) stipules

Explanation

The portion of the leaf connected in the nodal region of the stem is known as the leaf base.

20. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

1) Leaves of some plants possess a pair of lateral out-growth on the base, on either side of auxiliary bud are called stipules

2) The green colour of the leaf is due to the presence of grey coloured pigment called chlorophyll
    a) 1 alone
    b) 2 alone
    c) 1, 2
    d) None

Explanation

Leaves of some plants possess a pair of lateral out-growth on the base, on either side of auxiliary bud. These are called stipules. The green colour of the leaf is due to the presence of green coloured pigment called chlorophyll.

21. Which of the following is the function of leaf?

a) Respiration
b) Photosynthesis
c) Transpiration
d) All the above

Explanation

The green leaves • Prepare food by the process of photosynthesis. • Helps in respiration. • Carry out transpiration.

22. Which of the following plants leaf grow up to 3mts?

a) Victoria amazonica
b) Ruflisia
c) Neem
d) Banana

Explanation

Victoria amazonica, the leaves of this plant grow up to 3 metres across.

23. A mature Victoria leaf can support an evenly distributed Load of_____

a) 100 kg
b) 45 kg
c) 65 kg
d) 25 kg

Explanation

A mature Victoria leaf can support an evenly distributed Load of 45 Kilograms or apparently young person.

24. Based on flower plants can be classified into_____ main groups

a) Three
b) Two
c) Four
d) Five

Explanation

Based on flower plants can be classified into two main groups. Flowering plants and Non-flowering plants.

25. Based on position of seed plants can be divided into_____

a) Five
b) Three
c) Two
d) Six

Explanation

Based on position of seed plants can be divided into two groups. Angiosperms. and Gymnosperms

26. Which of the following is the longest river in the world?

a) Ganga
b) Nile
c) Amazon
d) Mississippi

Explanation

Aquatic habitat includes areas that are permanently covered by water and surrounding areas that are occasionally covered by water. Nile is the longest river in the world. It is 6650 Km long.

27. What is the length of Ganges River?

a) 2525 Km
b) 2626 Km
c) 2545 Km
d) 3535 Km

Explanation

Nile is the longest river in the world. It is 6650 Km long. The Longest river in India is Ganges River. It is 2525 Km long.

28. Which of the following is incorrect about the following?

1) Rivers, lakes, ponds and pools are the fresh water habitat.
2) Stem and leaves have air chambers that allow aquatic plants to float in water
    a) 1 alone
    b) 2 alone
    c) 1, 2
    d) None

Explanation

Rivers, lakes, ponds and pools are the fresh water habitat. Stem and leaves have air chambers that allow aquatic plants to float in water.

29. Which of the following is Fresh water Habitat?

a) Water hyacinth
b) water lily
c) lotus
d) all the above

Explanation

Rivers, lakes, ponds and pools are the fresh water habitat. Water hyacinth, water lily and lotus are seen in the fresh water habitat.

30. Which of the following is useful for lotus floating in water?

a) Air spaces in stems and petioles
b) Broad leaf
c) Equal distribution of weight
d) All the above

Explanation

Air spaces in stems and petioles of lotus are useful for floating in water

31. Marine plants perform about_____% of all photosynthesis that occurs on the planet.

a) 60
b) 40
c) 30
d) 20

Explanation

Oceans also support the growth of plants. Marine plants perform about 40% of all photosynthesis that occurs on the planet.

32. Which of the following is Marine water habitat plant?

a) Water hyacinth
b) water lily
c) Marsh grass
d) All the above

Explanation

Marine plants perform about 40% of all photosynthesis that occurs on the planet. Example: Marine Algae, Sea grasses, Marsh grass, Phytoplanktons.

33. What % does Terrestrial habitat plants make on planet?

a) 28
b) 38
c) 50
d) 18

Explanation

Terrestrial habitat are the ones that are found on land like forest, grassland and desert. It also includes man-made habitats like farms, towns and cities. They can be as big as a continent or as small as an island. They make up about 28% of the entire world habitat.

34. The first land plants appeared around_____ years ago

a) 470 million
b) 470 billion
c) 570 million
d) 670 million

Explanation

The first land plants appeared around 470 million years ago. They were mosses and liverworts.

35. Amazon Rain Forest is found in_____

a) South America
b) North America
c) Africa
d) Europe

Explanation

The Amazon Rain Forest in South America produces half of the world's oxygen supply.

36. _____ amount of rainfall does deserts receive

a) 25cm
b) 35cm
c) 45cm
d) 15cm

Explanation

A habitat without much water is called deserts. Deserts are the driest place on earth, They get fewer than 25cm of rainfall annually.

37. Deserts cover at-least_____ % of the earth

a) 20
b) 12
c) 35
d) 29

Explanation

A habitat without much water is called deserts. Deserts cover at least 20% of the earth. The plants which grows in this habitat have thick leaves that store water and minerals.

38. Which of the following is correct statement?

1) The plants like cactus store water in their stem and the leaves are reduced to spines
2) They have Short roots

a) 1 alone
b) 2 alone
c) 1, 2
d) None

Explanation

The plants like cactus store water in their stem and the leaves are reduced to spines. They have long roots that go very deep in the soil in the search of water.

39. Which of the following plant is found in Desert habitat?

a) Cactus
b) Bryophyllum
c) Agave
d) All the above

Explanation

A habitat without much water is called deserts. Deserts are the driest place on earth, They get fewer than 25cm of rainfall annually. Deserts cover atleast 20% of the earth. Example: Cactus, Agave, Aloe, Bryophyllum.

40. How many types of desert exists?

a) Five
b) Four
c) Three
d) Two

Explanation

Types of desert habitat: (i) Hot dry deserts, (ii) Semi-arid deserts, (iii) Coastal deserts, (iv) Cold deserts.

41. Thar desert is found in_____

a) Rajasthan
b) Sindh
c) Punjab
d) All the above

Explanation

Thar Desert, also called Great Indian Desert, is an arid region of rolling sand hills on the Indian subcontinent. It is located partly in Rajasthan state, north-western India, and partly in Punjab and Sindh (Sind) provinces, eastern Pakistan.

42. Which of the following statement is correct?

1) Grassland is an area where the Vegetation is dominated by grasses
2) Grasses ranges from short to tall
    a) 1 alone
    b) 2 alone
    c) 1, 2
    d) None

Explanation

Grassland is an area where the Vegetation is dominated by grasses. Grasses ranges from short to tall. E.g. Savanna Grassland

43. Annual rain fall of forest habitat is_____

a) 25-200 cm
b) 20-250 cm

c) 25-300 cm
d) 35-500 cm

Explanation

Forest is a large area dominated by trees. Annual rainfall ranges from 25-200 cm

44. How many types of forest exists?

a) Three
b) Four
c) Five
d) Six

Explanation

Forest is a large area dominated by trees. There are three types of forests and are:- tropical forests, temperate forests and mountain forest.

45. World habitat day is observed on_____

a) October 1st
b) September 1st
c) 1st Monday of October
d) 1st Monday of September

Explanation

Adaptations are special features in plants which help them to survive in the habitats they live in over a long period. World habitat day is observed on 1st Monday of October.

46._____ is a twining climbing organ of some weak stemmed plants like peas and bitter gourd

a) Tendril
b) Twiners
c) Thorns
d) All the above

Explanation

Tendril is a twining climbing organ of some weak stemmed plants like peas and bitter gourd. Tendril coils round a support and help the plant to climb.

47. In which, the Axillary buds are modified into tendril which helps the plant to climb?

a) Bitter Gourd

b) Sweet Peas
c) Twiners
d) Thorns

Explanation

Bitter Gourd - Axillary buds are modified into tendril which helps the plant to climb.

Sweet Peas - Leaflets are modified into tendrils.

48. Which of the following is fast growing plants, during active growth phase?

a) Mango
b) Neem
c) Bamboo
d) Papaya

Explanation

Bamboo is one of the fast- growing plants, during active growth phase.

49. Which of the following have weak stem?

a) Tendril
b) Gourd
c) Twiners
d) Peas

Explanation

Some plants have weak stems are Twiners. They cannot stand straight on their own. They must climb on any support to survive

50. Which of the following is example of Twiners?

a) Jasmine
b) Rose
c) Neem
d) Mango

Explanation

Twiners: Some plants have weak stems. They cannot stand straight on their own. They must climb on any support to survive. Example: Clitoria and Jasmine

51. In Opuntia which part is modified into spines?

a) Stem

b) Leaf
c) apex
d) Flower

Explanation

Leaves of some plants become wholly or partially modified into sharp pointed structures called "thorns or spines" for defensive purpose. Opuntia - the leaves are modified into spines.

52. In_____ leaf apex and margins are modified into thorns

a) Opuntia
b) Bougainvillea
c) Agave
d) Jasmine

Explanation

In Agave the leaf apex and margins are modified into thorns. Leaves of some plants become wholly or partially modified into sharp pointed structures called "thorns or spines" for defensive purpose.

53. In bougainvillea_____ is modified into thorn

a) Leaf
b) Stem
c) Apex
d) Flower

Explanation

Leaves of some plants become wholly or partially modified into sharp pointed structures called "thorns or spines" for defensive purpose. bougainvillea – the stem has sharp thorns.