

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School
9th Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi – 110092
Session: 2025-2026 – Answer Key

Class: VI

Subject: Science

Chapter: Diversity in the living world

PRACTICE TIME

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. Assertion-Reason Type Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d)

C. Match the columns.

1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c)

D. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. The variety of living organisms found on the earth or in a particular area is termed as biodiversity.
2. Banana, maize
3. Based on lifespan, plants are grouped into annual, biennial and perennial plants.
4. Permanent changes in the structure of organisms to survive successfully in a new habitat are called adaptations.
5. Plants can be grouped based on the roots found in them and also on the basis of habitat they live in.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Difference between parallel and reticulate venation

Parallel Venation	Reticulate Venation
In parallel venation, veins run parallel to the midrib.	In reticulate venation, veins form a network in the leaf blade.



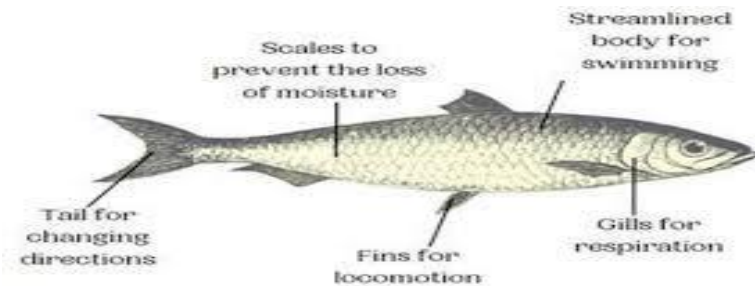
2. Plants that have only one cotyledon in their seeds are called monocotyledons while those having two cotyledons in their seeds are called dicotyledons.



3. Plants having only one cotyledon in their seed have parallel venation in their leaves

and possess fibrous roots. On the other hand, plants having two cotyledons in their seeds have reticulate venation in their leaves and possess tap root.

4. Camels have following adaptations to walk in desert
 - (a) Large and padded feet
 - (b) Long eyelashes and ear hair to protect eyes and ears from sand
5. Adaptations in fish to live in water:
 - (a) Streamlined body
 - (b) Gills to breathe in water
 - (c) Fins to help swim in water
 - (d) Caudal fin to change direction while swimming.



6. Ways to protect biodiversity are as follows:
 - (a) Cutting of trees should be prevented.
 - (b) Poaching of wild animals should be prohibited.
 - (c) Forest fires should be prevented.
 - (d) Illegal trading of wild products should be stopped.

F. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. (a) Features of terrestrial habitat are:
 - Terrestrial habitat shows great variation in climatic conditions.
 - Desert habitat is dry and has very less vegetation and animals.
 - Forest habitat has rich variety of trees and other plants
 - Grassland habitat has mainly grasses and few small trees and bushes
 - High mountains have cold climate.(b) Terrestrial habitat is categorised into forest habitat, grassland habitat, desert habitat and mountain habitat
2. Adaptations found in a bird are as follows:
 - Body is streamlined to fly easily in air.
 - Forelimbs are modified into wings
 - Flight muscles are very strong.
 - Body is covered with feathers to make it light.
 - Bones are hollow and filled with air.
 - Hindlimbs are meant for walking on ground, to hold tree branches, etc.
3. Adaptations found in camel of hot desert are:
 - Camels have thick skin without sweat glands.
 - Camels can drink a large quantity of water at one time and store it in the body for later use
 - Camels excrete thick urine.
 - They store fat in their hump which can be used to provide energy when required.
 - They have long legs and broad, padded feet.

- They have long eyelashes and ear hair to protect eyes and ears from sand.
- They can close their nostrils to avoid entry of sand into respiratory passage

4.

Habitat	Example		Adaptation
(a)Aquatic	Animals	Whales	1. Body streamlined 2. Limbs modified into paddles
(b) Desert	Plants	Cactus	1. Leaves modified into spines 2. Very long roots that go deep into the soil
(c)Mountains	Plants	Pine	1. Cone-shaped trees 2. Needle-like leaves

5.(a)A fish does not survive outside water because it is adapted to take in oxygen dissolved in water.

(b) Camel in the desert has long legs with wide hooves to walk easily on loose and hot sand. Long legs keep its body away from hot sand while wide hooves prevent them from sinking into loose sand.

(c) In desert plants, the leaves are modified into spines to prevent the loss of water due to transpiration.

G. HOTS Questions:

1. Sonu can ask Raju the following questions

(a)What kind of stem does it have?

(b)How high does it grow?

(c) How long does it survive?

2. A– Cow, Goat B – Frog, Toad

3. The roots in the plant of seed (a) are fibrous roots and venation in the leaves is parallel. On the other hand, the roots in the plant of seed (b) are tap root and venation in leaves is reticulate venation.