St. Andrews Scots School

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. Session: 2025-2026 – Answer Key

Class - VI Subject-Science. L-10 Living Creatures

CHECK POINT 1

1. cells 2. multicellular 3. internal 4. locomotion 5. leaves

CHECK POINT 2

1. Energy from the sun and carbon dioxide 2. Autotrophs 3. Carbon dioxide

4. Gum

CHECK POINT 3

1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)

PRACTICE TIME:

A.Tick (√) the correct answer:

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (none of the above) 5. (c) 6. (b)

B.Assertion-Reason Type Questions:

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

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. cell 2. lifespan 3. stimulus 4. excretory 5. Stomata

D. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. From sun
2. Food
3. Carbon dioxide
4. gum, resin and latex
5. By forming seeds or spores and from plant parts such as root, stem and leaf.
6. Tadpole of frog is a larval stage in the life cycle of frog which emerges from

egg and looks like a fish.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Only green plants can make their food themselves. Therefore, they are called autotrophs. They use energy from the sun, water and carbon dioxide to make their food.

2.Animals move from one place to another by changing their position while plants do not change their position, but some of their parts move in the direction of stimulus.

3.Unicellular organisms are made of single cell such as *Amoeba,* yeast, etc., whereas multicellular organisms are made of many cells. For example, man.

4. Faeces, carbon dioxide, urine and sweat are excretory wastes produced in animals.

5. Respiration is the breakdown of food by using oxygen in the cells for getting

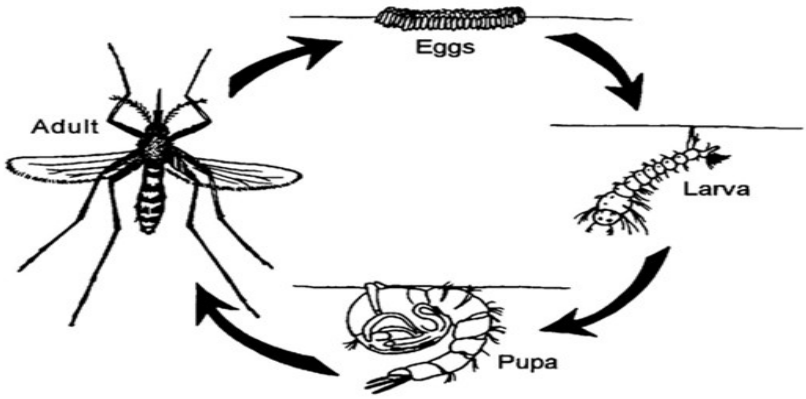
energy and releasing carbon dioxide and water as waste while breathing is

taking in fresh air to get oxygen and giving out used air to expel carbon

dioxide formed during respiration.

6. Stages in the life cycle of mosquito are as follows

Egg → Larva → Pupa → Adult



7. A tadpole does not have legs or has two small legs while a froglet has four legs. A tadpole has long tale while a froglet has a shorter tail.

F. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Plants do not release carbon dioxide during the day time because carbon Dioxide produced in the process of respiration is used in the process of photosynthesis.

2. All living things respond to stimuli which are changes in light, temperature, touch, moisture, etc., in the environment. For example,

- We shiver on a cold day or sweat on a hot day due to change in the temperature of surroundings.
- Lotus flowers open in the morning and close by sunset because of change in the amount of light in the environment.

3.The process of taking in fresh air and giving out used air is called breathing.
organisms breathe to get oxygen from the air which is used to burn the food to get energy.

4.To show growth in non-living things, make a saturated solution of sugar by mixing excess of sugar in water. Stir well and pour it into a beaker. Fill the beaker up to three-fourths and hang a small crystal of sugar in the solution with the help of a thread. Leave it undisturbed.
After a few hours, it is seen that the crystal has increased in size. This shows growth in nonliving things.
This growth is external because crystal has increased in size due to deposition of sugar on the surface of crystal from the solution.

5. Plants do not change their position, but some of their parts move in the direction of stimulus. For example,

- Shoot grows towards light.
- Roots grow towards water in the soil.
- Sunflower turns its head in the direction of the sun.
- Touch-me-not plant folds its leaves when touched.

- When a bud opens into a flower, its petals move outwards.

6.The life cycle of a plant has different stages as follows:

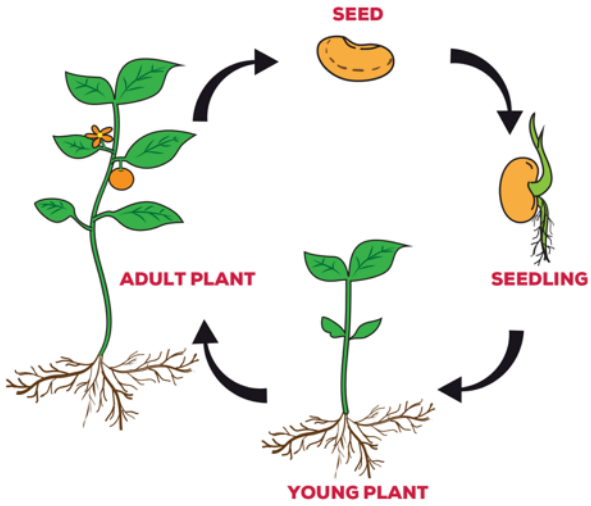
(a) Seed: A seed contains a baby plant inside it. It germinates on getting suitable conditions of air, water and warmth.

(b) Germination: After five or six days of sowing, a seed germinates. Its root grows downwards and shoot grows upwards.

(c) Appearance of leaves: After a few days of germination, leaves appear on the stem.

(d) Appearance of flowers: The plant grows and becomes mature. Now, it gets buds which open into flowers.

(e)Appearance of fruits: After the formation of flowers, fruits are formed in raw form and then became ripe. These fruits contain seeds inside them.



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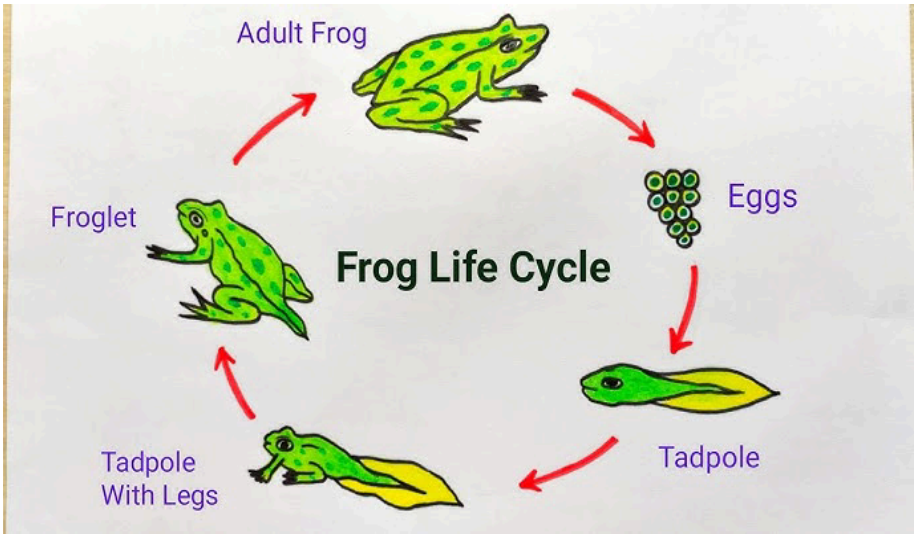
7.The life cycle of a frog is completed in following four distinct stages:

(a) Egg: Eggs are laid by a female frog in water. Many eggs are embedded in a jelly-like substance and are called spawn.

(b) Tadpole: After a week, each egg hatches into a larva called tadpole.

A tadpole has a long tail and looks like a fish. It lives in water, feeds and grows. After 6 – 8 weeks, two small legs appear.

(c) Froglet: Tadpole grows and develops all four legs. Now, the tail gets
reduced in size. A froglet starts spending some time on land.
(d) Adult: A froglet grows and loses its tail completely. By now, its legs have.
become strong enough to jump on the land. Now, an adult frog is formed
which starts living on land and in water



G. HOTS Questions:

1. Cars and buses are not living things because they do not burn fuel on their
own to get energy. They move by some external force, i.e., force of
engine.

2 .Kerosene forms a layer on the surface of water. Larvae of mosquito
breathe in air from the water surface and hence, layer of kerosene
prevents them from getting oxygen. This kills mosquito larvae.

3. The water softens the hard cover (seed coat) of seed and helps the
embryo of seed to grow into a seedling.

H. Passage/case-based Questions:

1.The removal of waste products formed in the body is called excretion.
2.Excretory products formed by plants are gum, resin, latex, etc.
3.Plants get rid of extra water by transpiration.