

Class-VI (CHAPTER-09) THE LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

Questions

1. What is a habitat?
 2. How are cactus adopted to survive in deserts?
 3. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) The presence of specific features, which enable a plant or animal to live in a particular habitat, is called -----.
 - (b) The habitats of the plants or animals that live on land are called ----- habitat.
 - (c) The habitats of plants and animals that live in water are called ----- habitat.
 - (d) Soil, water and air are the ----- factors of a habitat.
 - (e) Changes in our surrounding that make us responds to them, are called -----.
 4. Which of the things in the following list are non-living?
Plough, Mushroom, Sewing machine, Radio, Boat, Water, Hyacinth, Earthworm.
 5. Give an example of non-living thing, which shows any two characteristics of living things.
 6. Which of the non-living things listed below were once parts of living thing?
Butter, Leather, Soil, Wool, Cooking gas, Apple, Rubber.
 7. List the common characteristic of living things.
 8. Explain, why speed is important for survival in the grasslands for animals that live there. (Hint: There are few trees or places for animals to hide in grasslands habitats)
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Answers

1. The surrounding where plants and animals live, survive and reproduce is called their habitat.
 2. Adaptation of cactus in desert:
 - (i) The Leaf is modified to spine to reduce transpiration.
 - (ii) Photosynthesis is carried by the stems.
 - (iii) The stem is covered by thick waxy layer that helps to retain water.
 - (iv) Cactus have roots that go very deep into the soil for absorbing water.
 3.
 - (a) The presence of specific features, which enable a plant or animal to live in a particular habitat, is called **adaptation**.
 - (b) The habitats of the plants or animals that live on land are called **terrestrial** habitat.
 - (c) The habitats of plants and animals that live in water are called **aquatic** habitat.
 - (d) Soil, water and air are the **abiotic** factors of a habitat.
 - (e) Changes in our surrounding that make us responds to them are called **stimuli**.
 4. Plough, Sewing machine, Radio, Boat
 5. Example- Car
Two characteristic features-
 - (i) Moves
 - (ii) Need oxygen
 6. Butter, Leather, Wool, Cocking oil, Apple Rubber.
 7. Common characteristic of living things.
 - (i) Growth
 - (ii) Need food
 - (iii) Respiration
 - (iv) Response to stimuli
 - (v) Excretion
 - (vi) Reproduction
 - (vii) Movement
 8. There are few trees for animals to hide. Tiger eats deer. To survive, the deer has to run faster than tiger. Thus speed is important for survival in grassland for animals.
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