

Core Assignment
Living organisms and Their Surroundings
Class-6

Q1. Define habitat, adaptation, xerophytes and hydrophytes.

Ans. The definitions are as follows:-

- a) Habitat- Habitat is the place where an organism lives.
- b) Adaptation- Adaptation refers to the presence of specific features or certain habits which enable a plant or animal to live in its surroundings.
- c) Xerophytes-Plants which live in dry conditions
- d) Hydrophytes-Plants which live in water.

Q2. Leaves of pine tree are needle- like. Why?

Ans. Leaves of pine tree are needle like because this helps the rain water and snow to slide off easily.

Q3. Stem in desert plants is coloured with a thick waxy layer. Why?

Ans. Stem in desert plants is covered with a thin waxy layer so as to reduce the loss of water.

Q4. Classify the following as biotic and abiotic components.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Bacteria- Biotic | f) Dog- Biotic |
| b) Humidity- Abiotic | g) Polar Bear- Biotic |
| c) Light- Abiotic | h) Air- Abiotic |
| d) Precipitation- Abiotic | i) Temperature- Abiotic |
| e) Soil- Abiotic | j) Water- Abiotic |

Q5. Why frogs are called amphibians of animal kingdom?

Ans. Frogs are called amphibians of animal kingdom because they live both in water as well as on land.

Q6. Why rats and snakes stay in deep burrows in land?

Ans. Rats and snakes stay in deep burrows in land so as to stay away from heat.

Q7. Mention two ways in which animals cope up with low temperature?

Ans. The two ways in which animals cope up with low temperature are:

- Thick skin or fur to protect them from cold.
- Yaks have long hair to keep them warm.

Q8. Mention two stimuli that plants respond to.

Ans. The two stimuli are:

- Stem grows towards light.
- Some plants like touch me not close their leaves when we touch it.

Q9. Select the animals which can live in water as well as on land:-

- a) Frog- Yes
- b) Duck- No
- c) Crocodile- No
- d) Human fish- No
- e) Monkey- No

Q10. Why lions have eyes in front of their face?

Ans. Lions have eyes in front of their face because this allows it to have a correct idea about the location of its prey.

Q11. How do desert plants control the loss of water? Give three adaptive features.

Ans. The three adaptive features are:-

- Leaves are reduced to spine like structure.
- Leaves have a thin waxy coating.
- Roots are deep and extensive.

Q12. Write True/ False

- a) Animals grow throughout their life.
b) All living beings response to stimuli.

Ans. a) True

b) True

Q13. Differentiate between:-

- a) Breathing and Respiration
b) Living and Non- Living things.

| Breathing | Respiration |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is the exchange of gases- carbon dioxide and oxygen | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is the burning of food to release energy. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No energy is released. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy is released |

| Living | Non Living |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can reproduce | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannot reproduce |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can excrete | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannot excrete |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can respire | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannot respire |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They grow | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They cannot grow |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Show response to stimuli | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Don't show response to stimuli. |

Q14. Define excretion.

Ans. Process of getting rid of the wastes by the living organism is called excretion.

Q15. Give three adaptive features of animals living in water.

Ans. The three features are:-

- Streamlined body.
- Presence of scales.
- Gills for respiration.

Q16. Give three adaptive features of hydrophytes.

Ans. The three features are:-

- Roots are poorly developed.
- Stems are long and hollow.
- Leaves are narrow and thin ribbon- like.

Q17. Give four examples of terrestrial habitat.

1. Forests
2. Grasslands
3. Deserts.
4. Mountain regions.

Q18. How do plants respire?

Ans. Plants respire with the help of stomata. They are the tiny pores present on leaf surface.

Q19) Mention some adaptations of animals living in the mountain regions.

Ans-animals in mountain region have thick skin or fur to protect them from cold.

YAKS- have long hair to keep them warm.

SNOW LEOPARD- has thick fur on its body including feet and toes which protect them from cold when it walks on the snow.

MOUNTAIN GOAT- has strong bones for running up the rocky slopes of the mountains.

Q20)How deer is adapted to live in forests and grassland?

Ans-1)Deer has strong teeth for chewing hard plant stems of the forest.

2)it has long ears to hear movements of predators.

3)the eyes on the side of its head allow it to look in all directions for danger.

4) the speed of the deer helps to run away from predators.

Q21)How do dolphins and whales breathe,as they don't have gills?why they come on surface time to time?

Ans- they breathe in air through nostrils or blowholes that are located on the upper parts of their heads.

They can stay inside the water for a long time without breathing,they come out to the surface from time to time , to breathe in air.

Q22)What is stimuli and response?give example.

Ans- changes in our surroundings that makes us respond to them , are called stimuli.

Reaction in return of stimuli is termed as response.

Example-wild animals run away when bright light is flashed towards them.

Bright light is a stimuli and running of animals is response.

Q23)Which part of the following organisms do respiration:

1)frog- skin and lung

2)earthworm- moist skin

3)plants- stomata

4)human being-lung

5)fish- gill

6)dolphins-lungs