

Chapter 9 The Living Organisms and Their Surroundings

Exercises

1. What is a habitat?

Ans. The place where organisms live is called habitat. Habitat means dwelling place (a home). The habitat provides food, water, air, shelter and other needs to organisms. Several kinds of plants and animals live in the same habitats.

2. How are cactus adapted to survive in a desert?

Ans: Cactus are adapted to survive in a desert as they have

(i) No leaves or spiny leaves to prevent water loss through transpiration. Characteristics of Living Things

(ii) Stem is modified in such a way that it performs photosynthesis and conserves water.

(iii) Their roots go very deep into the soil for absorbing water

3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The presence of specific features which enables a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat is called _____.

(b) The habitats of the plants and animals that live on land are called _____ habitats.

(c) The habitats of plants and animals that live in water are called _____ habitats.

(d) Soil, water and air are the _____ factors of a habitats.

(e) Changes in our surroundings that make us respond to them are called

Ans:

(a) adaptation

(b) terrestrial

(c) aquatic

(d) abiotic

(e) stimuli

4. Which of the things in the following list are non-living?

Ans: Plough, Mushrooms, Sewing machine, Radio, Boat, Water, Hyacinth, Earthworm

Ans: Plough, Sewing machine, Radio, Boat and water are non-living.

5. Give an example of a non-living thing which shows any two characteristics of living thing.

Ans: Example of non-living thing is cloud which shows following two characteristics of living things:

(i) It grows in size

(ii) It shows movement.

6. Which of the following non-living things were once part of a living thing?

Butter, Leather, Soil, Wool, Electric Bulb, Cooking Oil, Salt, Apple, Rubber.

Ans: Butter, Leather, Wool, Cooking oil, Apple and Rubber are the non-living things which were once part of a living thing.

7. List the common characteristics of living things.

Ans. They need food to grow and for life processes.

The young ones grow into Adults.

They respire. Animals breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. Plants take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.

They respond to changes in the Surrounding (stimuli).

They all get rid of wastes produced in the body (excretion).

They reproduce their own kind. They show movement.

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).

Ans: In grasslands habitats, there are few trees or places for animals to hide. When their enemy attacks they have to run faster so as to reach a safe place. If they fail, they lose their life. So, the speed is very important for survival of grassland animals.

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