

## The Living Organisms- Characteristics and Habitats

### Practice Sheet

**Time : 20 minutes**

**Maximum marks : 10**

#### Instructions

- This test contains 6 questions.
- Q.1 to Q.3 are one-mark questions, to be answer in about one word or one sentence.
- Q.4 & Q.5 are two-mark questions, to be answer in about 50 words.
- Q.6 is three-mark question, to be answer in about 80 words.

1. Define habitat.
2. What is the difference between oviparous & viviparous animals?
3. Name the phenomenon of response to following stimulus –
  - (i) Temperature
  - (ii) Gravity
4. Why do aquatic plants have very short & small roots ? Explain.
5. How is snow leopard adapted to live in extremely cold mountain region?
6. How is camel adapted to survive in a desert?

## Practice Sheet Solution

1. The place (or surroundings) where a plant or animal lives is called its habitat.
2. Egg-laying animals are called oviparous and animals which give birth to young ones are called viviparous.

3.

Phenomenon of response		
(i)	Temperature	Thermotropism
(ii)	Gravity	Geotropism

4. The aquatic plants have very short and small roots as because its main function is to hold the plant in place. Since all the parts of an aquatic plant are surrounded by water, so an aquatic plant can absorb water and dissolved minerals directly from the surface of their stems, branches and leaves.
5. The snow leopard has adapted themselves to live in extremely cold mountain regions because they have thick fur on their body. This fur protects the snow leopard from cold and keeps it warm. The snow leopard has also fur on its feet and toes. This protects its feet from cold when it walks on the snow.
6. Camel is adapted to live in a desert because of its following special features :-
  1. The camel has long legs which help to keep its body away from the hot sand in the desert.
  2. A camel can drink large amount of water (when it is available) and store it in the body.
  3. A camel passes small amount of urine; its dung is dry and it does not sweat.
  4. A camel's hump has 'fat' 'stored in it. In case of emergency, a camel can break down stored fat to obtain water.
  5. A camel has large and flat feet which help it to walk easily on soft sand (by preventing it from sinking into soft sand).