DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEM

The Living Organisms : Characteristics and Habitats DPP – 01

Q.1 to Q.6 are multiple choice questions. Each has four options (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one option is correct.

1. Plants are _____ and animals are_____.

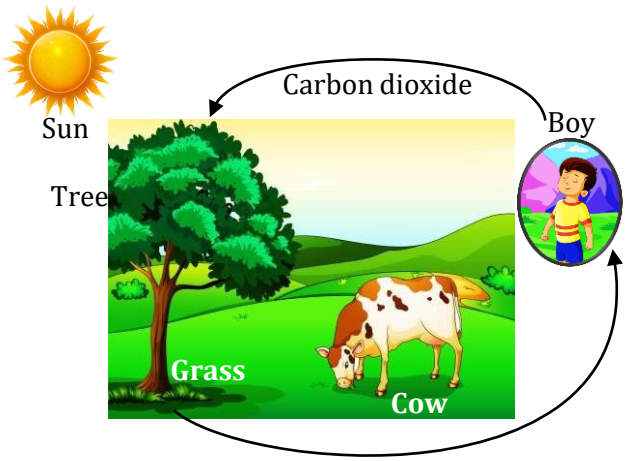
(1) heterotrophs, autotrophs

(2) autotrophs, heterotrophs

(3) autotrophs, saprotrophs

(4) saprotrophs, autotrophs

2. What does the figure given below represent



(1) Interdependence between plants.

(2) Interdependence between plants and animals.

(3) Interdependence between animals.

(4) Interdependence between abiotic factors.

3. Which one is correct regarding heterotrophs?

(1) Plants, animals, lion, mango

(2) Mango, sheesham, banana,

(3) Animals, human, fungi

(4) Cuscuta, euglena, algae.

4. Which is not a character of living thing?

(1) Living things need food, air and water.

(2) Living things can grow.

(3) Living things can move by themselves.

(4) None of these

5. Which among the following is not a function of food?

(1) It provides energy for various activities.

(2) It helps the body to acquire diseases.

(3) It helps the body to grow.

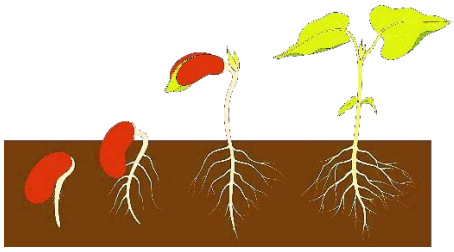
(4) It keeps us fit and healthy.

6. The _____ is the smallest living structure which is able to function independently.

(1) organ (2) tissue

(3) cell (4) stomach

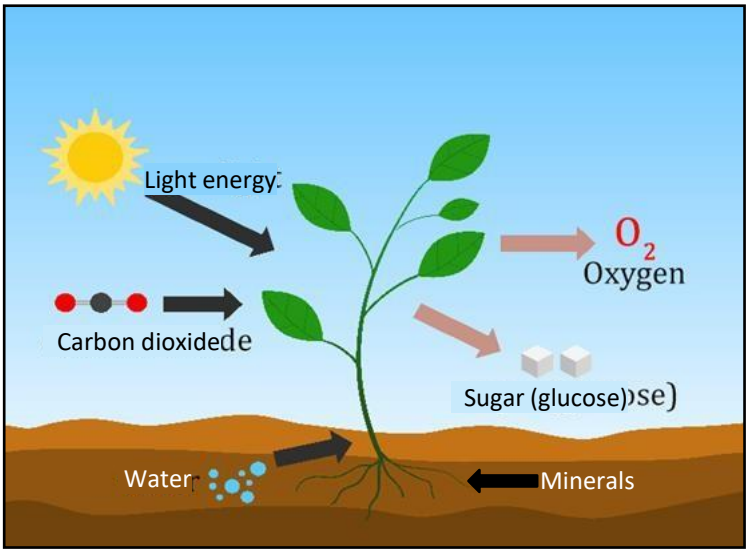
7. Given diagram depicts –



8. Unscramble the word :

(a) gniliv (b) odof

9. Name the life process which has shown in the given diagram.



Read the following statement and give your answer as true or false.

10. All the living things can't grow.

11. All living things grow from a single cell.

Read the following statements and fill in the blanks.

12. The study of living things (organisms) is called _____.

13. Animals cannot manufacture their own food. So, they are called _____.

Subjective Questions

14. What are the characteristics of living things?

15. Why living things need food?

SOLUTIONS DPP – 01

1. Option (2)

Green plants manufacture their own food in their green leaves by photosynthesis, so they are called Autotrophs however animals obtain their food from plants or other animals are called heterotrophs

2. Option (2)

Given figure in the question represent the Interdependence between plants and animals.

3. Option (3)

All are the examples of heterotrophs as they obtain their food from another organism.

4. Option (4)

Living things need food, air and water to survive. They can grow and move themselves from one place to another.

5. Option (2)

Food contains various components in it which helps us to protect from disease by developing our immune system.

6. Option (3)

The cell is the smallest living structure which can function independently.

7. Growth

8. (a) Living

(b) Food

9. Photosynthesis process.

10. False

11. True

12. Biology

13. Heterotrophs

14. Living things has following characteristics–

(i) Living things need food, air and water.

(ii) Living things can grow.

(iii) Living things can move by themselves.

(iv) Living things can respond to stimuli (or changes around them). They are sensitive.

(v) Living things respire (release energy from food).

15. Food is a combination of substances (contains nutrients) from which an organism derives energy for its growth which helps to carry out various life processes taking place inside living things.

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEM

The Living Organisms : Characteristics and Habitats DPP – 02

Q.1 to Q.5 are multiple choice questions. Each has four options (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one option is correct.

1. Plant response to light it is called –

(1) hydrotropism (2) phototropism

(3) thigmotropism (4) geotropism

2. Which activity below given diagram shows?

(1) Growth (2) Breath (3) Movement (4) Response

3. Match the column–I with column–II and select the correct option.

Column–I		Column–I	
(i)	Temperature	(a)	Thigmotropism
(ii)	Light	(b)	Geotropism
(iii)	Gravity	(c)	Thermotropism
(iv)	Touch	(d)	Phototropism

(1) (i) – (b), (ii) – (a), (iii) – (c), (iv) –(d)

(2) (i) – (a) (ii) – (b) (iii) – (c) (iv) – (d)

(3) (i) – (c) (ii) – (d) (iii) – (b) (iv) – (a)

(4) (i) – (d) (ii) – (b) (iii) – (c) (iv) – (a)

4. Given diagram is showing _____.

(1) response to stimuli (2) locomotion in plants

(3) growth (4) excretion

5. What will happen suddenly when we move from dark room to bright sunshine?

(1) The pupil of the eye gets dilated.

(2) The pupil of the eye gets contracted.

(3) Our eyes feel a glaring effect.

(4) Both (2) and (3)

Read the following statement and give your answer as true or false.

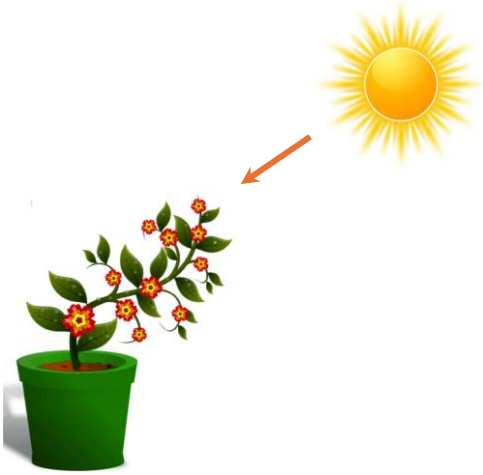
6. The movement of leaves, roots, etc., of a plant in response to external stimuli such as light and gravity is called tropism.

7. Unscramble word –

(a) lcrwa

(b) Tmsiporohpot

8. Given diagram depicts.



Read the following statement and fill in the blanks.

9. _____ can move from one place to another while _____are fixed in the soil at a place.

Subjective Questions.

10. Give two examples of stimuli.

SOLUTIONS DPP – 02

1. Option (2)

Plant response to light is called phototropism.

2. Option (3)

The given diagram in question shows the movement in frog.

3. Option (3)

(i) – (c) (ii) – (d) (iii) – (b) (iv) – (a)

4. Option (1)

Given diagram is showing response to stimuli in which all the living things response to change around them.

5. Option (4)

While coming from a dark room to bright sunshine, suddenly our eyes feel glaring effect and pupil of eyes get contracted due to a large amount of light entering in the eyes.

6. True

7. (a) Crawl

(b) Phototropism

8. Movement in plant (Phototropism).

9. Animals, Plants

10. The living things show response to external stimuli such as light, touch etc.

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEM

The Living Organisms : Characteristics and Habitats DPP – 03

Q.1 to Q.5 are multiple choice questions. Each has four options (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one option is correct.

1. The _____ in plants takes place only during daytime while _____in plants takes place during daytime as well as in night-time.

(1) photosynthesis, respiration (2) respiration, photosynthesis

(3) respiration, nutrition (4) nutrition, photosynthesis

2. All living things need _____to grow, move and stay alive.

(1) energy (2) stimuli (3) response (4) none of these

3. Respiratory organs in humans are _____ but in fishes it is _____.

(1) lungs, gills (2) lungs, trachea

(3) trachea, lungs (4) gills, trachea

4. In humans, the process of taking air into the lungs through nose and expel it through nose is called _____.

(1) breathing (2) nutrition (3) response (4) excretion

5. The earthworm breaths through its _____.

(1) lungs (2) skin (3) gills (4) trachea

Read the following statements and give your answer as true or false. (Q–6 & Q–7)

6. The exchange of gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide) in plants during respiration takes place through the tiny pores in their leaves called “stomata”.

7. Earthworms absorb oxygen (or air) needed for respiration through its thin and moist skin having good blood supply.

8. Unscramble the word –

(a) Lowsebhol

(b) creseoint

Read the following statements and fill in the blanks.

9. Respiration is the chemical process in which food taken by an organism combines with oxygen to release _____.

Subjective Questions

10. Define life processes.

SOLUTIONS DPP – 03

1. **Option (1)**

The photosynthesis in plants takes place only during daytime while respiration in plants takes place during daytime as well as in night time.

2. **Option (1)**

All living things need energy to grow, move and stay alive.

3. **Option (1)**

Respiratory organs in humans are lungs but in fishes it is gills.

4. **Option (1)**

In humans, the process of taking air into the lungs through nose and expel it through nose is called breathing.

5. **Option (2)**

The earthworm breaths through its skin.

6. True

7. True

8. (a) Blowholes

(b) Secretion

9. Energy

10. Different processes that help an organism to stay alive. e.g. digestion, respiration etc.

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEM

The Living Organisms : Characteristics and Habitats DPP – 04

Q.1 to Q.6 are multiple choice questions. Each has four options (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one option is correct.

1. The removal of waste substances from the body of a living organism is called ___.

(1) reproduction (2) excretion

(3) growth (4) movement

2. Match the column–I with column–II and select the correct option

Column – I			Column – II
(a)	Excretion	(i)	lay thousands of eggs
(b)	Rose	(ii)	giving birth to young ones
(c)	Cat	(iii)	reproduce by cutting
(d)	Fish	(iv)	removal of poisonous waste

(1) (a) – (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i)

(2) (a) – (ii), (b) – (iv), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i)

(3) (a) – (i), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (iv)

(4) (a) – (i), (b) – (ii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (iii)

3. Identify an oviparous animal.

(1) Lion (2) Cat

(3) Human (4) Bird

4. Although organisms die, their kind continue to live on earth. Which characteristics of living organisms make this possible?

(1) Respiration (2) Reproduction

(3) Excretion (4) Movement

5. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about excretion?

(1) Excretion takes place in plants only.

(2) Excretion takes place both in plants and animals.

(3) Excretion is the process of getting rid of wastes.

(4) All of these

6. Non–living things do not _____.

(1) excrete (2) reproduce

(3) move (4) all of the above

Read the following statements and mark your answer as true or false. (Q–7 & Q–9)

7. Non livings can move on their own.

8. Living things have a definite life span after which they die.

9. Different processes like digestion, respiration help an organism to stay alive.

10. Unscramble the word–

(a) prdctnoieuor

(b) piavoruvis

11. All living things remove metabolic waste. Label the X and Y.

Animals = _____X_____

_____Y_____= secretion

Read the following statements and choose the correct option to fill the blanks.

12. Rose can be grown by the _____ method.

13. When the eggs of birds are hatched, _____ come out of these eggs.

Subjective Questions

14. Differentiate oviparous and viviparous animals with their examples.

15. Define excretion.

SOLUTIONS DPP – 04

1. Option (2)

The removal of waste substances from the body of a living organism is called excretion.

2. Option (1)

(a)– (iv), (b) – (iii), (c) – (ii), (d) – (i)

3. Option (4)

Bird is an oviparous animal which reproduce by laying eggs.

4. Option (2)

Reproduction is a characteristics of living organism.

5. Option (1)

Excretion does not take place in plants only. It takes place both in plants and animals.

6. Option (4)

Non – living things do not move, respire, excrete and reproduce.

7. False

8. True

9. True

10. (a) Reproduction

(b) Viviparous

11. Animals = Excretion, Plants = Secretion

12. Cutting

13. baby bird

14.

Oviparous	Viviparous
Some animals reproduce their young ones by laying eggs.	Animals reproduce by giving birth to their young ones.
Examples – birds and fish	Example – Human, cow, dog,

15. The removal of waste substances from the body of a living organism is called excretion.

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEM

The Living Organisms : Characteristics and Habitats DPP – 05

Q.1 to Q.5 are multiple choice questions. Each has four options (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one option is correct.

1. Which of the following cannot be called a habitat?

(1) A desert with camels

(2) A pond with fishes

(3) A jungle with wild animals

(4) land filled with garbage

2. The living organisms live in a habitat that provides following things to it.

(i) food and water (ii) air

(iii) light (iv) shelter

Choose the correct option.

(1) (i) and (iv) only (2) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

(3) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only (4) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

3. Match the column–I with column–II and select the correct option

	Column – I		Column – II
(a)	Water based habitat	(i)	Living things
(b)	Desert	(ii)	Non–living thing
(c)	Biotic components	(iii)	Terrestrial habitat
(d)	Abiotic components	(iv)	Aquatic habitat

(1) (a)– (iv), (b)– (iii), (c)– (ii), (d)– (i)

(2) (a)– (ii), (b)– (iv), (c)– (iii), (d)– (i)

(3) (a)– (iv), (b)– (iii), (c)– (i), (d)– (ii)

(4) (a)– (i), (b)– (ii), (c)– (iv), (d)– (iii)

4. There are some factors of habitat –

(i) Soil (ii) Water (iii) Air (iv) Plants

(v) Animals

Which factors are abiotic? Choose the correct option.

(1) (i), (ii) and (iv) only (2) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

(3) (i), (ii) and (iii) only (4) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

5. The moong seeds keep completely submerged do not germinate showing that _____ is also necessary for the growth of plants.

(1) air (2) water

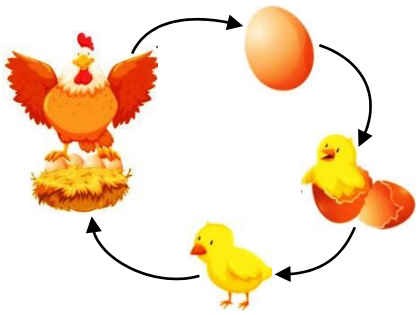
(3) sunlight (4) temperature

Read the following statements and mark your answer as true or false (Q.6 and Q.7).

6. Forests are terrestrial habitat.

7. A water–based habitat is called an aquatic habitat.

8. Given diagram depicts–



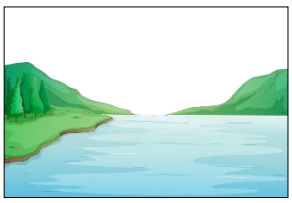
9. Unscramble the word–

(a) btatiha

(b) tanimreinog

10. Label the different habitat given below–

(a)



(b)

Read the following statements and choose the correct option to fill the blanks.

11. In nature, biotic and abiotic components are closely_____.

12. The living things in a habitat are called _____.

13. A land–based habitat is called a _____habitat.

Subjective Questions

14. What is an acclimatisation?

15. Define environment.

SOLUTIONS DPP – 05

1. Option (4)

Land filled with garbage cannot called a habitat.

2. Option (4)

The place where living organisms live is called habitat that provides food, water, air, light and shelter

3. Option (3)

A water-based habitat is called an aquatic habitat and a land-based (forest) habitat is called a terrestrial habitat. Living things are biotic component and non–living things are abiotic component.

4. Option (3)

Soil, water and air are the abiotic components of the environments.

5. Option (1)

The moong seeds keep completely submerged do not germinate showing that air is also necessary for the growth of plants.

6. True

7. True

8. Life cycle of hen

9. (a) Habitat

(b) Germination

10. (a) Land based habitat – Forest

(b) Water based habitat – River

11. Interrelated

12. Biotic component

13. Terrestrial

14. Small changes that take place in the body of a single organism over short periods to overcome small problems due to changes in surroundings are called acclimatisation.

15. All that surrounds living things & affects their growth & development is called their environment (environ – to surround).

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEM

The Living Organisms : Characteristics and Habitats DPP – 06

Q.1 to Q.5 are multiple choice questions. Each has four options (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one option is correct.

1. Mountain habitats are usually_____.

(1) very cold and windy.

(2) very hot and windy.

(3) sometimes hot sometimes cold.

(4) none of these

2. Which of the following is not an adaptation for the polar bear to live in the arctic region?

(1) It has a thick coat fur on his body.

(2) They have adapted themselves to live in mountain area.

(3) It has short and blunt claws.

(4) It also has fur on its feet and toes.

3. Adaptation in camels is –

(1) large and flat feet

(2) long legs

(3) presence of hump

(4) all of these

4. Refer to the given table:

Plant/Animal	Habitat	Adaptive features
Desert Rat	Terrestrial	P
Cactus	Q	Photosynthetic Stem
Pine	R	Needle like leaves
Mountain goat	Mountains	S

(1) P – Live in burrows, Q – Desert, R– Mountain region, S – Long hair with strong hooves

(2) P – Long hair with strong hooves, Q – Desert, R – Mountain region, S – Live in burrows

(3) P – Mountain region, Q – Live in burrows, R – Desert, S – Long hair with strong hooves

(4) P – Long hair with strong hooves Q – Desert, R – Live in burrows, S – Mountain region

5. In the case of emergency, a camel can break down stored _____ in their hump to obtain water.

(1) proteins (2) fat

(3) carbohydrates (4) minerals

Read the following statements and give your answer as true or false. (Q. 6 and Q. 7)

6. There is lot of rain in mountain regions.

7. The shape of mountain trees makes the rainwater and snow to slide off easily without damaging the branches and leaves.

8. Unscramble the word–

(a) tnuioman

(b) streed

9. Match the column–I with column–II and select the correct option

Column – I		Column – II	
(1)	Hump	(a)	Snow leopard
(2)	Cuticle	(b)	Cone–shaped having sloping branches
(3)	Mountainous plant	(c)	Fat stored
(4)	Mountainous animal	(d)	Prevents the loss of water

Read the following statements and mark your answer as true or false (Q.10 & Q.11):

10. Small leaves in desert plants help in reducing the loss of water from the leaves through transpiration.

11. The stems of desert plants are modified for storing water.

Read the following statements and choose the correct option to fill the blanks.

12. The presence of specific body features which enable a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat is called_____ .

13. We need to breath faster when we are on high mountains as there is _____level of oxygen in air.

Subjective Questions

14. How is the camel adapted to survive in the desert environment?

15. How can the trees survive in extremely cold and windy mountain habitats?

SOLUTIONS DPP – 06

1. Option (1)

Mountain habitats are usually very cold and windy.

2. Option (3)

Polar bear does not have short and blunt claws. Instead, they have fur on its toes and feet to protect from cold when they walk.

3. Option (4)

Adaptations in camels are–

(1) Large and flat feet

(2) Long legs

(3) Presence of hump

4. Option (1)

P – Live in burrows, Q – Desert, R – Mountain region, S – Long hair with strong hooves

5. Option (2)

In the case of emergency, camel can break down stored fat in their hump to obtain water.

6. True

7. True

8. (a) Mountain

(b) Desert

9.

Column – I		Column – II	
(1)	Hump	(c)	Fat stored
(2)	Cuticle	(d)	Prevents the loss of water
(3)	Mountainous plant	(b)	Cone–shaped having sloping branches
(4)	Mountainous animal	(a)	Snow leopard

10. True

11. True

12. Adaptation

13. Lower

14. Camel lives in hot desert where water is scarce. The body structure of a camel helps it to survive in desert conditions. 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's body is adapted to save water in the dry desert as follows:

4. A camel passes small amount of urine; its dung is dry, and it does not sweat.

5. A camel's hump has 'fat' stored in it. In case of emergency, a camel can break down stored fat to obtain water.

6. A camel has large and flat feet which help it to walk easily on soft sand (by preventing it from sinking into soft sand).

15. Adaptations in mountainous plants are –

There is lot of rain in mountain regions. It is very cold during winter and snowfall may also occur. The rain and snow may damage the mountain trees and plants.

The trees can survive in extremely cold and windy mountain habitats due to the following adaptations –

(i) The trees in mountain are usually cone–shaped having sloping branches. This shape of the mountain trees makes the rainwater and snow to slide off easily without damaging the branches and leaves.

(ii) Many mountain trees have small, needle–like leaves due to which these leaves lose very little water in windy conditions. The needle like leaves have a thick waxy layer to reduce the loss of water through transpiration and to protect them from damage by rain and snow.

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEM

The Living Organisms : Characteristics and Habitats DPP – 07

Q.1 to Q.5 are multiple choice questions. Each has four options (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one option is correct.

1. Adaptations of lion for their survival in forest is/are –

(i) has strong hooves.

(ii) they have long, strong, sharp claws.

(iii) light brown colour to hide themselves.

(iv) eyes in front of its head.

(1) (i), (ii), (iii) (2) (i), (ii), (iv)

(3) (i) and (ii) (4) (ii), (iii), (iv)

2. Leaves of submerged aquatic plants are –

(1) narrow and thin ribbon like (2) broad and thin ribbon like

(3) narrow and thick ribbon like (4) broad and thick ribbon like

3. Which of the following is/are characteristic of aquatic plant?

(1) They have very short and small roots.

(2) Aquatic plant can absorb the water and minerals from the surface of their stem, branch, and leaves.

(3) Stems are soft, hollow and light which is filled with air.

(4) All of the above

4. Match Column–I with Column–II and select the correct answer using the code given below the columns.

Column – I		Column – II	
A	Predator	(p)	Frogs
B	Prey	(q)	Lion
C	Ponds	(r)	Deer
D	Fish	(s)	Streamlined body

(1) A → (p); B → (q); C → (r); D → (s)

(2) A → (q); B → (r); C → (p); D → (s)

(3) A → (r); B → (q); C → (s); D → (p)

(4) A → (s); B → (p); C → (q); D → (r)

5. Which of the following plant floats on the surface of water?

(1) Water hyacinth (2) Hydrilla

(3) Vallisneria (4) None of the these

Read the following statements and give your answer as true or false. (Q.6 to Q.9)

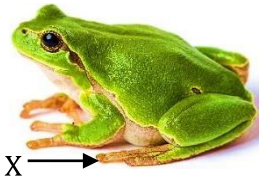
6. Hydrilla and Vallisneria are partly submerged in water.

7. The light brown colour helps the lion to hide in dry grassland when it hunts for prey.

8. Water lily is a floating aquatic plant.

9. The speed of deer helps it to run away from the predators which try to catch it.

10. Label X in given diagram of frog.



11. Unscramble word:

(a) Lassndrag

(b) lcswa

Read the following statements and choose the correct option to fill the blanks.

12. Many sea–animals have _____ to help them move in seawater easily.

13. Ponds, lakes and rivers are _____ aquatic habitat.

Subjective Questions:

14. How many types of aquatic plants are there? Explain.

15. How is the frog adapted to live in water and on land?

SOLUTIONS DPP – 07

1. **Option (4)**

They have long, strong, sharp claws in it front legs to catch the prey and light brown colour to hide themselves in dry grassland to save from hunters. Also, Lion has eyes in front of its head to get the correct idea of location of its prey.

2. **Option (1)**

Leaves of submerged aquatic plants are narrow and thin ribbon which can bend with flowing water of the rivers.

3. **Option (4)**

They have very short and small roots because aquatic plant can absorb the water and minerals from the surface of their stem, branch, and leaves. Also, their stems are soft, hollow and light which is filled with air.

4. **Option (2)**

A → (q); B → (r); C → (p); D → (s)

5. **Option (1)**

Water hyacinth is an aquatic plant which float on the surface of water.

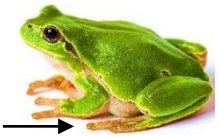
6. False

7. True

8. False

9. True

10.



Webbed feet →

11. (a) Grassland

(b) Claws

12. Streamlined bodies

13. Fresh water

14. There are three types of aquatic plants (or water plants). These are described below:

(a) Some aquatic plants float on the surface of water. e.g., water–lettuce and water hyacinth.

(b) Some aquatic plants are partly submerged in water. The roots are fixed in the soil below water at the bottom of pond, lake, or river. The stems of such plants grow up to the surface of water while the leaves and flowers float on the surface of water. e.g., water lily and lotus.

(c) Some aquatic plants are completely submerged in water. The roots of submerged plants are also fixed in the soil below water at the bottom of pond, lake, or river. All the parts of such plants (including stem, branches, and leaves) grow under water. e.g., Hydrilla and Vallisneria

15. The animal like frog has ponds as their habitat. Frogs can live inside water as well as on land near the pond.

(a) Frogs have webbed back feet which help them to swim in water. This adaptation helps the frogs to live life in water.

(b) Frogs have strong back legs for leaping (jumping) and catching their prey. This adaptation helps the frogs to live life on land.