

Topic 2: Living Things in Their Environment

Answer Key

Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. **B)** Habitat
2. **A)** Adaptations
3. **C)** Tropical grasslands (savannahs)
4. **B)** Black
5. **C)** To act like oars in the water
6. **D)** Gills
7. **C)** "Yes" or "No"
8. **B)** Sunlight is blocked from aquatic plants
9. **B)** Reusing
10. **C)** Recycling

Part 2: True or False

1. **False** (Different habitats contain different plants and animals adapted to that specific environment.)
2. **False** (A giraffe's lips and mouth are tough and leathery to protect them from acacia thorns.)
3. **True**
4. **False** (Some animals adapt by migrating, but others adapt by hibernating.)
5. **True**
6. **False** (Water lilies have large, flat, waterproof leaves to float and gather sunlight.)
7. **True**
8. **True**
9. **False** (Pollution is the introduction of harmful substances into the environment.)
10. **True**

Part 3: Fill in the Blanks

1. **adaptations**

2. **tongue**

3. **black**

4. **webbed**

5. **air**

6. **keys**

7. **water**

8. **recycle**

9. **reuse**

10. **reduce**

Part 4: Short Answer Questions

1. What is a habitat?

An environment in which a plant or animal naturally lives.

2. How is a giraffe's neck an adaptation for its survival?

Its long neck and height enable it to reach high branches of acacia trees, where it gets most of its food.

3. Name two adaptations that help a polar bear stay warm in the freezing Arctic.

They have a very thick layer of fur to trap heat and a thick layer of blubber (fat) underneath their skin to reduce heat loss.

4. Besides having thick fur and blubber, mention two other ways some animals adapt to cold climates.

Other animals adapt by hibernating through the winter or migrating to warmer places.

5. How are a duck's feathers adapted to its pond habitat?

A duck has oily feathers that keep it warm, dry, and buoyant in the water.

6. Describe the leaves of a water lily and explain their purpose.

Their leaves are large, flat, and waterproof, which allows them to float on the surface of the pond and gather sunlight.

7. Explain how an identification key works.

A key is made up of a series of questions about an organism's physical features that can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no" to help identify it.

8. What effect does murky, polluted water have on aquatic plants?

The murky water blocks sunlight from reaching the aquatic plants, which stops them from making food.

9. What is the difference between "reduce" and "reuse"?

"Reduce" means to use less of something so it isn't wasted, whereas "reuse" means taking an old item and using it again instead of throwing it in the bin.

10. Why is it important to recycle materials like glass bottles, paper, and aluminium drink cans?

Recycling these materials means we don't have to cut down more trees or mine for new minerals to make new items.