



THE LIVING ORGANISMS – CHARACTERISTICS AND HABITATS

EXERCISES

Question 1:

What is a habitat?

Answer 1:

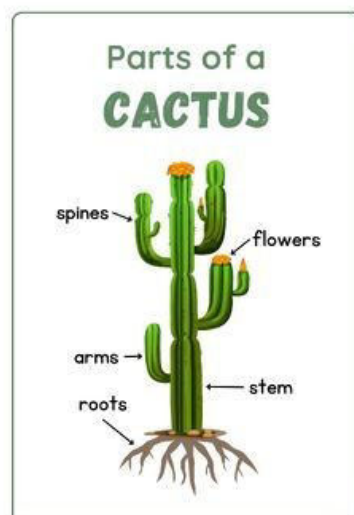
Habitat means a dwelling place (a home). The surroundings where organisms live is called a habitat. The organisms depends on their habitat for food, water, air, shelter and other needs. Several kinds of plants and animals may share the same habitat.

Question 2:

How are cactus adapted to survive in a desert?

Answer 2:

Cactus lose very little water through transpiration. The leaves in cactus plants are present in the shape of spines, this helps in reducing loss of water from the leaves through transpiration. Its stem is converted into a leaf-like structure. Photosynthesis in these plants is usually carried out by the stems. The stem is also covered with a thick waxy layer, which helps to retain water. Cactus plants have roots that go deep into the soil for absorbing water.



Question 3:

Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The presence of special features, which enables a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat, is called _____.
- (b) The habitats of a plants and animals that live on land are called _____ habitat.
- (c) The habitat of plants and animals that live in water are called _____ habitat.
- (d) Soil, water and air are the _____ factor of a habitat.
- (e) Changes in our surroundings that make us respond to them are called _____.

Answer 3:

- (a) The presence of special features, which enables a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat, is called adaptation.
- (b) The habitats of a plants and animals that live on land are called terrestrial habitat.
- (c) The habitat of plants and animals that live in water are called aquatic habitat.
- (d) Soil, water and air are the abiotic factor of a habitat.
- (e) Changes in our surroundings that make us respond to them are called stimuli.

Question 4:

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

Plough, Mushroom, Sewing machine, Radio, Boat, Water hyacinth, Earthworm

Answer 4:

NON-LIVING THINGS: Plough, Sewing machine, Radio, Boat.

Question 5:

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

Answer 5:

Bus and machine both shows movement and consume energy.

Question 6:

Which of the non-living things listed below, were once part of a living thing?

Butter, leather, soil, wool, electric bulb, cooking oil, salt, apple, rubber.

Answer 6:

Butter, leather, wool, cooking oil, apple, rubber.

Question 7:

List the common characteristics of the living things.

Answer 7:

Living things have certain common characteristics – they need food, they respire and excrete, respond of their environment, reproduce, grow and show movement.

Question 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 grassland habitats.)

Answer8:

In the grassland there are less trees and places to hide. The animals are vulnerable to predators (e.g. lions, tigers, wolves etc.). They can only survive and escape if they can run faster. Therefore speed is important for survival in the grasslands for animals (e.g. deer) that live there.

