



1. What is a habitat?

Ans: The surroundings where animals live is called their habitat. The organisms depend on their habitat for their food, water, air, shelter and other needs. Habitat means a dwelling place.

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.

(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. 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: Some common characteristics of living things are:

(i) Growth

(ii) Movement

(iii) Reproduction

(iv) Respiration

(v) Responsiveness

(vi) Excretion

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.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name some plants found on mountains.

Ans: Oaks, Pinus and Deodars.

2. What is habitat?

Ans: The place where organisms live and which provide food and safety for them is 'called habitat.

3. Name a few habitats.

Ans: Forests, grassland, mountains, ponds and oceans etc.

4. Name two organisms that live in deserts.

Ans: Cactus, camel, desert rat.

5. Name a few plants that live in ponds.

Ans: Hydrilla, lotus, hyacinth etc.

6. Name the habitat where various types of fish live.

Ans: Pond, river, sea.

7. Name a common thing in all fishes.

Ans: Gills, streamlined body, fins, tail.

8. What is the function of gill?

Ans: Gills help the fish to absorb oxygen dissolved in water.

9. Name the animal which is called the ship of desert.

Ans: Camel

10. Name various types of habitat.

Ans:

(i) Terrestrial Habitats

(ii) Aquatic Habitats

(iii) Aerial Habitat

11. Name two aquatic animals.

Ans: (i) Fish (ii) Tortoise

12. Name two terrestrial organisms.

Ans: (i) Cat (ii) Dog

13. Name two examples of aerial habitat animals.

Ans: (i) Birds (ii) Mosquitoes

14. Name the types of components of habitat.

Ans: Components of habitat are:

(i) Biotic components

(ii) Abiotic components

15. Give two examples of each biotic and abiotic components.

Ans: Plants and animals are biotic components, air and water are abiotic components.

16. What do you mean by germination of seeds?

Ans: The beginning of a new plant from the seeds is called germination.

17. Does adaptation take place in a short time?

Ans: No, adaptation does not take place in a short time. It takes place in thousands of years.

18. Name few terrestrial habitats.

Ans: Deserts, mountains and grassland.

19. Name some aquatic habitats.

Ans: Oceans, ponds and lakes.

20. What are predators?

Ans: The animals which kill other animals for their food are called predators.

21. What is a prey?

Ans: The animals which are killed by predators for their food are called prey.

22. Name two aquatic animals which have no gills.

Ans: Dolphin and whales.

23. What are blowholes?

Ans: The organs by which dolphin or whales breathe are called blowholes or nostrills.

24. What is photosynthesis?

Ans: The process by which plants make their own food with the help of chlorophyll, sunlight, carbon dioxide and water is called photosynthesis.

25. What is the main function of food?

Ans: Food gives energy to the organism which helps them in growth and development.

26. What is breathing?

Ans: The process of taking in oxygen and giving out carbon-dioxide (inhalation and exhalation of air) is called breathing.

27. What is respiration?

Ans: The process in which oxygen is used by the living bodies to break down food to get energy, water and carbon dioxide is produced is called respiration.

28. What is stimuli?

Ans: The changes in our surroundings that makes us respond to them are called stimuli.

29. What is excretion?

Ans: The process of getting rid of the waste by the living organisms is known as excretion.

30. Do plants also excrete?

Ans: Yes, plants also excrete.

31. What is reproduction?

Ans: The process by which living organisms produce more of their own kind is called reproduction.

32. Do animals move?

Ans: Yes, animals move from one place to another.

33. Do plants also move?

Ans: Plants are generally fixed in the soil so they do not move from one place to another.

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