

# Science

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(Chapter – 9) (The Living Organisms and Their Surroundings)

(Class – VI)

## 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 depend for their food, water, air, shelter and other needs on their habitat. 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 very deep into the soil for absorbing water.



### Question 3:

Fill up the blanks

- (a) The presence of specific features, which enable 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 \_\_\_\_\_ habitat.
- (c) The habitats of plants and animals that live in water are called \_\_\_\_\_ habitat.
- (d) Soil, water and air are the \_\_\_\_\_ factors of a habitat.
- (e) Changes in our surroundings that make us respond to them, are called \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Answer 3:

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

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## Question 4:

Which of the things in the 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 to 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 grasslands habitats.)

## Answer 8:

In the grassland there are less number of 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.

