

Chapter 9. The Living Organisms And their Surroundings

Very Short Q&A:

Q1: Different organisms have different habitats.(TUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q2: What are function of fins and tail of fish?

Ans: To change direction while swimming and keep body balance in water.

Q3: Water of sea is _____.

Ans: Saline

Q4: What is the function of gills in the body of fish?

Ans: Gills help them to use oxygen dissolved in water.

Q5: Give two examples of different habitats of animals.

Ans: Camel lives in desert and fish lives in water.

Q6: What do you mean by the term habitat?

Ans: The surroundings where an organism lives is called a habitat.

Q7: The plant and animals that live on land are said to live in _____habitat.

Ans: Terrestrial

Q8: Habitat means a dwelling place. (TREU/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q9: Give two examples of terrestrial habitat.

Ans: Deserts and forests



Q10: Habitat of plant and animal that lives in water is called _____ habitat.

Ans: Aquatic

Q11: Non living things such as soil, water, air are _____ components of a habitat.

Ans: Abiotic

Q12: What are biotic component of habitat?

Ans: The living things such as plants and animals in a habitat are called its biotic components.

Q13: When is seed (e.g. moong seed) said to be germinated?

Ans: The seed is said to be germinated when it turns into sprout.

Q14: Give two examples each of biotic and abiotic components of environment.

Ans: Biotic components are plants and animals. Abiotic components are soil and water.

Q15: What are the abiotic components essential for growth of a plant?

Ans: For growth of a plant soil, water, sunlight and air are essential.

Q16: Adaptation takes place in thousands of years. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q17: What do animals like snakes, rats do to stay away from intense heat in deserts?

Ans: These animals come out only during night when it is cooler.

Q18: What types of leaves are there in desert plants?

Ans: In desert plants, leaves are either absent or very small or are in shape of spine to reduce water loss.

Q19: Adaptation to environment is very essential for the survival of an organism. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q20: Give one example of desert plant.

Ans: Cactus

Q21: Photosynthesis in desert plants is usually carried out by _____.

Ans: Stem

Q22: What type of roots desert plants have?

Ans: Desert plants have roots that go very deep into the soil for absorbing water.

Q23: Give two examples of animals living in cold region.

Ans: Yaks and snow leopard.

Q24: Stem of desert plants is covered with _____ which helps to retain water.

Ans: Waxy layer

Q25: Mountain goats have strong hooves for running up the rocky slopes of mountain.
(TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q26: The animals eaten by predators are called _____.

Ans: Prey

Q27: Aquatic animals have _____ to use oxygen dissolved in water.

Ans: Gills

Q28: The speed of deer helps it to run away from predators.(TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q29: Whale can stay in water for long time without breathing.(TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True.

Q30: Lion hunts the deer therefore it is known as _____.

Ans: Predator

Q31: Name two sea animals that do not have gills.

Ans: Dolphin and whale.

Q32: Long ear of deer has no role in adaptation. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: False.

Q33: _____ allows dolphins and whale to breathe in air when they swim near surface of water.

Ans: Blowholes

Q34: Do all living things need food?

Ans: Yes

Q35: All living things show growth.(TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q36: Food give living organisms _____ needed to them for growth.

Ans: Energy

Q37: Breathing is a part of _____.

Ans: Respiration

Q38: Plants make their own food by the process of _____.

Ans: Photosynthesis

Q39: Earthworms breathe through _____.

Ans: Skin

Q41: Amount of oxygen released in photosynthesis by plants is _____ than oxygen they use in respiration.(MORE/LESS)

Ans: More

Short Q&A:

Q1: How body structure of camel helps it to survive in desert condition?

Ans: Camels have long legs which help to keep their body away from the heat of the sand. They secrete small amount of urine, their dung is dry and they do not sweat so they lose little water from their bodies.

Q2: What is function of slippery scales and gills on the body of fishes?

Ans: These scales protect fish and also help in easy movement through water. Gills help in using oxygen dissolved in water.

Q3: What is adaptation?

Ans: The presence of specific feature or habits, which enables a plant or animal to live in its surroundings, is called adaptation.

Q4: Which habitat is known as terrestrial habitat? Give example.

Ans: The plant and animals that live on land are said to live in terrestrial habitats. Example-forests, deserts etc.

Q5: What is the difference between biotic and abiotic components of habitat?

Ans: The living things such as plants and animals in a habitat are called its biotic components. Non living things such as soil, water, air are abiotic components of a habitat.

Q6: What is aquatic habitat? Give example.

Ans: Habitat of plant and animal that lives in water is called aquatic habitat. Example-ponds, sea etc.

Q7: How are leaves of desert plants modified to reduce loss of water?

Ans: The leaves in desert plants are either absent, very small or they are present in the shape of spines. They help in reducing transpiration.

Q8: How are animals living in mountain regions adapted to the conditions there?

Ans: Animals living in the mountain regions have thick skin or fur to protect them from cold.

Q9: Features of lion help it to survive. How?



Ans: Light brown colour of lion helps it to hide in dry grasslands when it hunts; the eyes in the front of face allow it to have correct idea about location of its prey.

Q10: How animals like whale and dolphin which do not have gills breathe?

Ans: They breathe in air through nostrils or blowholes located on the upper part of their head.

Q11: What is the difference between roots of terrestrial plants and aquatic plants?

Ans: In terrestrial plants roots play role in absorption of water and minerals from the soil. Whereas in aquatic plants roots are reduced in size and their main function is to hold the plant in place.

Q12: What is acclimatisation?

Ans: Small changes that take place in the body of an organism over short periods, to overcome small problems due to changes in the surroundings are called acclimatisation.

Q13: What kinds of leaves are found in submerged plants?

Ans: In submerged plants leaves are often highly divided, through which the water can easily flow without damaging them.

Q14: What is breathing?

Ans: The process of inhaling the air and exhaling the air is known as breathing.

Q15: What is the importance of respiration?

Ans: It is through respiration that our body finally obtains energy from the food it takes.

Q16: How exchange of gases takes place in plants?

Ans: Exchange of gases mainly takes place in plants through leaves. The leaves take air in, through tiny pores present on them and use the oxygen. They give carbon dioxide to air in respiration.

Q17: What are stimuli?

Ans: Changes in our surroundings that make us respond to them are called stimuli.

Q18: What do you mean by term excretion?

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

Q19: How is reproduction in plants and animals different?

Ans: Some animals reproduce by laying eggs and some by giving birth to young ones. Whereas plants reproduce through seeds, or other plant parts such as bud, cutting stem.

Q20: What is reproduction?

Ans: Living things produce more of their own kind through reproduction.

Long Q&A:

Q1: Explain different types of habitats with example.

Ans:

Different types of habitat are:

- a) The plant and animals that live on land are said to live in terrestrial habitats. Example-forests, deserts etc.
- b) Habitat of plant and animal that lives in water is called aquatic habitat. Example-ponds, sea etc.

Q2: How are trees adapted to the cold conditions in mountain regions?

Ans: Trees in the mountain region are usually cone shaped and have sloping branches. The leaves of some of these trees are needle like. This helps the rainwater and snow to slide off easily. They have many kinds of adaptations to survive on the mountains.

