

Class- 6

Subject- Science

Chapter- 9

The Living Organisms and Their Surroundings.

Exercise Questions

1. What is a habitat?

Ans: The place where organisms live is called habitat. Habitat means a dwelling place (a home). The habitat provides food, water, air, shelter and other needs to organisms.

2. How are cactus adapted to survive in a desert?

Ans: Adaptation of cactus are as follows:-

- i) Leaf is replaced by spine to reduce transpiration.
- ii) Stems carry out photosynthesis.
- iii) A thick waxy layer surrounds leaf to retain water.
- iv) Roots of cactus are deeply rooted inside soil to absorb water.

3. Fill up the blanks:-

Solution:

- (a) adaptationn
- (b) terrestrial
- (c) aquatic
- (d) abiotic
- (e) stimuli.

4. Which of the things in the following list are nonliving?

Ans: Plough, sewing machine, Radio and Boat are nonliving things

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

Ans: Example: car

Features:-

i) It can move like living beings.

ii) It needs oxygen.

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

Ans: Butter, Leather, Wool, Cooking oil, Apple and rubber were once part of a living thing.

7. List the common characteristics of the living things.

Ans: Common characteristics of living things are as follows:-

i) Respiration

ii) Food intake

iii) Response to stimuli

iv) Excretion

v) Movement

vi) Reproduction

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: Speed is important for survival in the grasslands for animals to avoid predation from their predators. For example Tiger eats deer, to survive deer has to run faster than the tiger.

Additional Questions:-

Q.1 What is adaptation?

Ans: The change in specific features or certain habits which enables a plant or an animal to live in its surrounding is called adaptation.

Q.2 What are aquatic habitats?

Ans: Habitats of plants and animals that live in water are called aquatic habitats.



Q.3 What are terrestrial habitats? Give examples.

Ans: The plants and animals that live on land are said to live in terrestrial habitats.

For example- Forests, grasslands, deserts coastal and mountain regions.

Q.4 What are biotic components?

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

Q.5 Explain abiotic components.

Ans: Various non living things such as rocks, soil, air and water in a habitat constituted its abiotic components.

Q.6 Name some plants which live in dry areas.

Ans: Plants like cactus, munj, kaner, accacia (keekar), seesam, etc, live in dry areas.

Q.7 Mention a few aquatic plants found in a pond.

Ans: Water hyacinth, hydrilla, spirogyra, water lily, lotus lemna, etc.

Q.8 What are blowholes?

Ans: The organs by which dolphins or whales breathe are called blowholes or nostrils.

Q.9 Define predators and prey.

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

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

Q.10 How do the skins of animals living in cold places protect them from cold conditions?

Ans: The skin of animals like penguins, walrus and seals are thick and protect them from cold. Another way of protection from cold is by having thick fur.

Q.11 What is reproduction?

Ans: It is a process by which living organism gives birth to the next generation of its own kind.

Q.12 What do you mean by vegetative propagation?

Ans: In plants, it is a process of growing plants from any vegetative part of plant like leaf, stem, root, etc.

Q.13 Write the differences between respiration and breathing.



Ans: Respiration: It is the process through which living things utilise oxygen to release the energy stored in food they eat.

Breathing: During breathing, when we inhale, air rich in oxygen moves from outside of our body to inside. When we breathe out, the air rich in carbon dioxide moves from inside of our body to outside.

Q.14 What is stimulus?

Ans: The change in environment that makes an organism to react or produce the change in its activities is called stimulus.

Q.15 List the important characteristics of living things, which differentiate them from non-living things.

Living things	Non-living things
1. Living things need food, air and water.	1. Non-living things do not need food, air or water.
2. Living things grow.	2. Non-living things do not grow.
3. Living things can move on their own.	3. Non-living things cannot move on their own.
4. Living things are sensitive. They respond to changes around them.	4. Non-living things are not sensitive. They do not respond to changes around them.
5. Living things reproduce themselves.	5. Non-living things do not reproduce.
6. Living things respire. They release energy from food.	6. Non-living things do not respire.
7. Living things excrete. They get rid of waste materials from their body.	7. Non-living things do not excrete.

Ans:

