



CLASS: VI

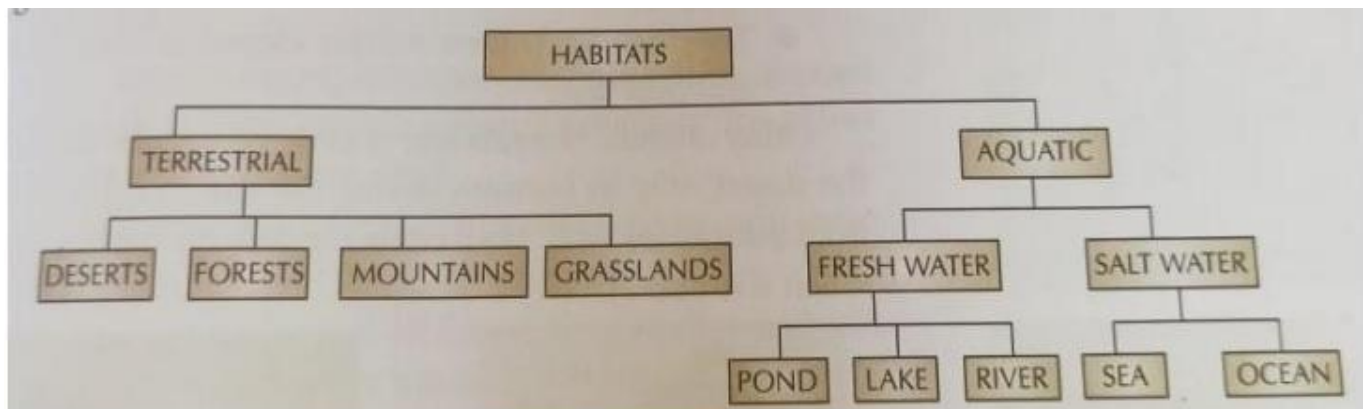
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SUBJECT: SCIENCE

LESSON- CH. 6 Living organisms, habitat and characteristics

KEYWORDS 1. Adaptations 2. Aquatic habitat 3. Biotic component 4. Excretion 5. Growth 6. Habitat 7. Living 8. Respiration 9. Reproduction 10. Stimulus

PRE ACTIVITY Write a flow chart showing different habitats in nature.



I. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

Q1. What is a habitat?

Ans: Habitat is the immediate natural surroundings in which a plant or animal lives. A habitat provides an animal or plant with necessary food, water, air, light, shelter and a place to breed.

Q2. What do you mean by adaptation?

Ans: Plants and animals develop favourable features that help them to survive in a particular habitat, this is known as adaptation.

Q3. Define the two components of a habitat with two examples for each.

Ans: The two components are:

- i. Biotic- these are the living components of the environment. Eg: plants and animals
- ii. Abiotic- these are the non-living components of the environment. Eg: rocks, soil, water etc.

II. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1. Explain, why speed is important for survival in the grasslands for animals that live there?

Ans: 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.

Q2. What are the adaptations of a fish? Why does a fish dies when taken out of water?

Ans: Fish body is adapted for the aquatic habitat. It has streamlined body and fins to swim in water, body is covered with scales and mucous to make them water proof. They have gills to breath the dissolved oxygen

in water. If you take out the fish out of water it cannot breath the oxygen in the air. So, it cannot survive out of water.

Q3. Give the characteristics of living things.

Ans: The characteristics of living things are 1.They need food and water 2.They respire 3. They respond to their environment 4. They reproduce 5. They grow. 6. They excrete. 7. They show movement 8. They die.

Q4. How are frogs adapted to pond water?

Ans: The adaptations in frogs are:

1. Frogs are amphibians and can stay both in pond water as well as move on land.
2. They have strong back legs that help them in leaping and catching their prey.
3. They have webbed feet which help them swim in water.
4. On land they breathe with their lungs and in water they breathe with their moist skin

III. LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Q1.How is cactus adapted to survive in a desert?

Ans: i. The leaves in cactus plants are modified as spines. This helps in reducing loss of water from the leaves through transpiration.

ii. Its stem appears green due to presence of chlorophyll. Photosynthesis in these plants is usually carried out by the stems

iii. Food is stored in stems.

iv. The stem is also covered with a thick waxy layer, which helps to retain water.

v. Cactus plants have roots that go very deep into the soil for absorbing water.

Q2. How is camel adapted to desert habitat?

Ans: Adaptations of camel

i) Camels have long legs to keep their bodies away from the hot sand.

ii) Broad padded feet help them walk on the sand without sinking in them.

iii) They can drink lots of water at a time, they do not sweat, they excrete very little urine.

iv) Their body conserve most of the water.

v) They store fat in their hump that acts as food reserve.

vi) They can keep their nostrils closed to keep sand and dust out. Long eye lashes help to protect their eyes from sand storm.

POST ACTIVITY:

Give one adaptation in each of the following animal:

Desert rats, Snow leopard, Deer and Dolphin.

ANIMAL ADAPTATION

Desert rats : They stay in burrows deep in the sand to stay away from heat

Snow leopard: They have thick fur on its body to protect from cold

Deer :They have long ears to hear movements of predators.

Dolphin: They have nostrils or blowholes located on upper part of head for breathing