the srijan school

Class VI

Ch-10 Habitat of the living

Multiple choice questions:

Q1. Which of the following cannot be called a habitat?

(a) A desert with camels (b) A pond with fishes

(c) A jungle with wild animals (d) Cultivated land with grazing cattles

Q2. Although organisms die, their kind continue to live on earth. Which characteristic of living organisms makes this possible?

(a) Respiration (b) Reproduction (c) Excretion (d) Movement

Q3. If you happen to go to a desert, what changes do you expect to observe in the urine you excrete? You would

(i) excrete small amount of urine (ii) excrete large amount of urine

(iii) excrete concentrated urine (iv) excrete very dilute urine

Which of the above would hold true?

(a) (i) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iv) (c) (i) and (iv) (d) (i) and (ii)

Q4. In the cactus plant, food is prepared by which of the following?

(a) Stem (b) Root (c) Leaf (d) Flower

Q5. Which of the following statements does not hold true for the lotus plant?

(a) It is rooted in the water body.

(b) It has numerous stomata on the upper and lower surfaces of its leaves.

(c) The stem is long and has numerous air spaces.

(d) It is a partly submerged plant.

Fill in the blanks:-

1. The leaves of some water plants are waterproof because of a _____ coating on them.
2. The fat under the skin of penguins and other animals living in very cold conditions is called _____.
3. In cacti, leaves are reduced to _____ to prevent loss of water.
4. The aquatic organism that lacks gills is _____.
5. Vallisneria is a _____ (partly/fully) submerged plant.

State whether the following statements are true or false. Also correct the false statements.

1. Water plants have leaves reduced to spines.
2. All aquatic plants have poorly developed root systems.
3. Carnivores can live in a world without plants, as they do not eat plants.
4. Bats are considered to be arboreal organisms.
5. Aquatic birds like ducks have webbed-feet for swimming.

Match the following:-

Column A	Column B
(a) Drip tip	(i) Deciduous trees
(b) Needle like leaves	(ii) Cactus
(c) Shed leaves	(iii) Rainforest trees
(d) Flexible stems	(iv) Aquatic plants
(e) Fleshy stem	(v) Boreal plants
	(vi) Grassland plants

Column A	Column B
(i) Thick fur	(a) Mountain Goat
(ii) Strong Hooves	(b) Deer
(iii) Retractable toes	(c) Pine
(iv) Eyes on sides of head	(d) Snow leopard
(v) Waxy leaves	(e) Lion
	(f) Sloth

Give one example of each of the following type.

1. A fully submerged hydrophyte.
2. A free – floating hydrophyte.
3. A bird with webbed- feet.
4. An amphibian with webbed- feet.
5. An aquatic animal which doesn't have stream lined body but assumes this shape while swimming.
6. A fully submerged aquatic plant which lacks stomata as gaseous exchange takes place through general body surface.
7. An animal which undergoes hibernation.
8. An amphibian which has strong hind legs for leaping and catching their prey on land.
9. An arboreal animal which has strong arm muscles to swing from one tree to another.
10. A grassland animal which camouflages.

Complete the analogy in the following.

1. Cactus spines: Protection :: cactus stem: ……..
2. Long eyelashes: …… :: long roots: Cactus
3. …….. : camel hump :: stores water: cactus stem
4. Camel : thick skin :: …….. : waxy coating

Answer in one or two sentences (One mark questions):-

Q1. Why are stomata present on the upper surfaces of floating leaves?
Q2 .Why are Bactrian camels found in the gobi desert of Mongolia have thick fur as compared to the camels found in the Thar desert of Rajasthan?
Q3. Why do lizards found in deserts have scales on their bodies?
Q4. Explain, why speed is important for survival in the grasslands for animals that live there.
Q5. Why do some animals undergo hibernation?
Q6. What do you understand by the terms 'flora' and 'fauna' of a place?
Q7. Why do desert snakes burrow deep into the sand during the day?

Short answer questions (Two mark Questions):-

Q1. Differentiate between stems of cactus and stems of lotus plants.
Q2. Rashi says plants in boreal forests and in deserts are similar in one way. Is she right? If she is, what is the similarity?
Q3. What are the various ways by which organisms get adapted to live in their habitat?
Q4. What is the type of habitat in which a conifer is likely to be found? Enlist its adaptive features.
Q5. How is penguin adapted to survive in polar regions?
Q6. Write the adaptation in aquatic plants due to which
(a) submerged leaves can bend in the flowing water
(b) leaves can float on the surface of water.

Long answer questions (Three mark Questions):-

Q1. What are the adaptive features of a lion that helps it in hunting?
Q2. How does yak adapt to survive in hilly regions?
Q3. Read the features of plants given below:
(a) Thick waxy stem
(b) Short roots
(c) Cone shaped plants
(d) Sloping branches
(e) Small or spine – like leaves
(f) Hollow stem
Choose the type of plant for every feature given in a, b, c, d, e and f from the list given below:
Aquatic plant, Desert plant, Mountainous plant
Q4. Enlist adaptive features of any one amphibian.