

CLASS VI – SCIENCE – CHAPTER 09
THE LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

Name _____

Date: _____

- 01.** Which of the following is a biotic components
(a). Water (b). Air (c). Decomposer (d). Soil
- 02.** Xerophytes are plants which are found in
(a). Deserts (b). Sea (c). Ponds (d). Marshes
- 03.** Which of these adaptations is not shown by a camel for living in deserts?
(a). hump on its back. (b). Passes scanty of urine. (c). Perspires a lot (d). The sole of feet have sort of pads.
- 04.** The place where a living organism live is called
(a). Habitat. (b). Habit (c). House (d). Room
- 05.** Organism that obtain their food from others are called
(a). Producer (b). Consumer (c). Autotrophs (d). Scavengers
- 06.** Some animals hibernate to adapt for
(a). Escape hot weather (b). Escaping cold weather
(c). Escaping from enemies (d). Preventing loss of water from body.
- 07.** Which one is a abiotic factor of environment
(a). Producer (b). Air (c). Consumer (d). Decomposer
- 08.** Xerophytes open their stomata during
(a). Day (b). Night (c). Afternoon (d). Morning
- 09.** During photosynthesis which gas is released?
(a). Hydrogen (b). Nitrogen (c). Carbon dioxide (d). Oxygen
- 10.** Fish absorbs oxygen from water through their
(a). Lungs (b). Gills (c). Skin (d). Gall bladder
- 11.** Which one animal move away from light?
(a). Earthworms (b). Snake (c). Snail (d). Monkey
- 12.** Which one is marine organism?
(a). Water bugs (b). Crocodiles (c). Frog (d). Sharks
- 13.** Earthworms breath through
(a). Lungs (b). Gills (c). Skin (d). Air tube
- 14.** An organism body is streamlined, the habitat of organism should be
(a). Land (b). Water (c). Desert (d). Mountain
- 15.** Typical feature of desert plant is
(a). Loss of lot water through transpiration. (b). Lose very little water through transpiration.
(c). Roots are short. (d). Leaves are broad.
- 16.** Which one is not an example of habitat
(a). A desert with camel (b). A pond with fish
(c). Forest with wild animals (d). Cultivated land with grazing cattle.

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Q01. Match the following

Column A

- (a). Octopus
- (b). Hydrilla
- (c). Cactus
- (d). Tiger
- (e). Penguin

Column B

- i. Polar regions
- ii. Forest
- iii. Sea
- iv. Desert
- v. Ponds

Column A

- (a). Autotrophs
- (b). Heterotrophs
- (c). Forest
- (d). Habitat
- (e). Aquatic

Column B

- i. a place with many trees and plants
- ii. a place where living organism live
- iii. live in water
- iv. all animals
- v. all green plants

Column A

- (a). Xerophytes
- (b). Hydrophytes
- (c). Aerial
- (d). Mountains
- (e). Aquatic

Column B

- i. streamlined body.
- ii. thick skin having fat layer.
- iii. leaves modified to spine.
- iv. spongy leaves and waxy coating.
- v. bones are hollow.

Column A

- (a). Cone shaped plants
- (b). Normal root and stem
- (c). Spine-like leaves
- (d). Profusely spread branch
- (e). Waxy coating on leaves

Column B

- i. Aquatic plant
- ii. Desert plant
- iii. Mountainous plant
- iv. Floating plants
- v. Terrestrial plant.

Q02. Fill in the blanks.

- (a). Green plants are called -----.
- (b). Living organisms that feed on dead animals is called -----.
- (c). Ozone layer protects us from ----- rays.
- (d). The habitat of organism that lives in water is called -----.
- (e). Birds are adapted for ----- mode of life.
- (f). Pine tree are found in ----- places.
- (g). Microorganism feed on dead remain of plant and animals are called -----.
- (h). Biotic components include all ----- things of the environment.
- (i). Green leaves contain ----- to absorb solar energy.
- (j). The transfer of pollen grain from anther to stigma is called -----.

Q03. What are amphibians? Give and example.

Q04. How desert plants control the loss of water from their body?

Q05. Classify the following organism as aquatic, terrestrial and aerial?

Dog, fish, cat, parrot, camel, crow, frog, octopus.

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Q06. Read the features of plants given below:

- (a) Thick waxy stem (b) Short roots

Q07. What are the specific features present in a deer that helps it to detect the presence of predators like lion?

Q08. How plants and animals are interdependent on each other?

Q09. What is adaptation?

Q10. Write the importance of habitats?

Q11. Classify the following components of environment as biotic and abiotic(c).

- (a). Plants (b). Bacteria (c). Sunlight (d). Fungi e. Soil f. Temperature.

Q12. What is soil? Why it is so important?

Q13. Sunlight is essential for photosynthesis than, how aquatic plants survive?

Q14. What is different between submerged and floating plants? Give example.

Q15. What may happen if:

- (a). A fish is taken away from water and placed on land(d).
(b). A lotus plant is removed from water and planted on land(d).
(c). Insect living in soil placed in a pond(d).
(d). Mango sapling is planted under water.

Q15. What are stimuli? Give an example.

Q16. How cactus has adapted to survive in deserts?

Q17. List the common characteristic of living things.

Q18. Classify the habitats of these organisms as pond, sea or deserts.

Octopus, rohu, cactus, frog, Hydrilla, camel, starfish, shark, lotus.

Q19. Paheli has a rose plant in her garden. How can she increase the number of rose plants in the garden?

Q20. Why do desert snakes burrow deep into the sand during the day?

Q21. 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.

Q22. Mention one adaptation present in the following animals:

- (a) In camels to keep their bodies away from the heat of sand(d).
(b) In frogs to enable them to swim.
(c) In dolphins and whales to breathe in air when they swim near the surface of water.

Q23. Some desert plants have very small leaves whereas some others have only spines. How does this benefit the plants?