

LESSON- 9

THE LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

SUBJECT- SCIENCE

CLASS- 6

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PPPP SCIENCE TEAM PATIALA- 1

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The respiratory organ of fish is GILLS.
2. Components of environment are BIOTIC and ABIOTIC.
3. Sunlight is an ABIOTIC component of environment.
4. Organisms living on earth are known as TERESSTRIAL ORGANISMS.
5. All LIVING THINGS show growth and reproduce.

TRUE / FALSE

- 1. Cactus performs photosynthesis using its stems. (TRUE)
- 2. Camel's hump stores water and food. (TRUE)
- 3. All green plants are producers. (TRUE)
- 4. Water, Air and Soil are biotic components. (FALSE)

MATCH THE COLUMN

1. The means of energy on earth

2. Arboreal animals

3. Cactus

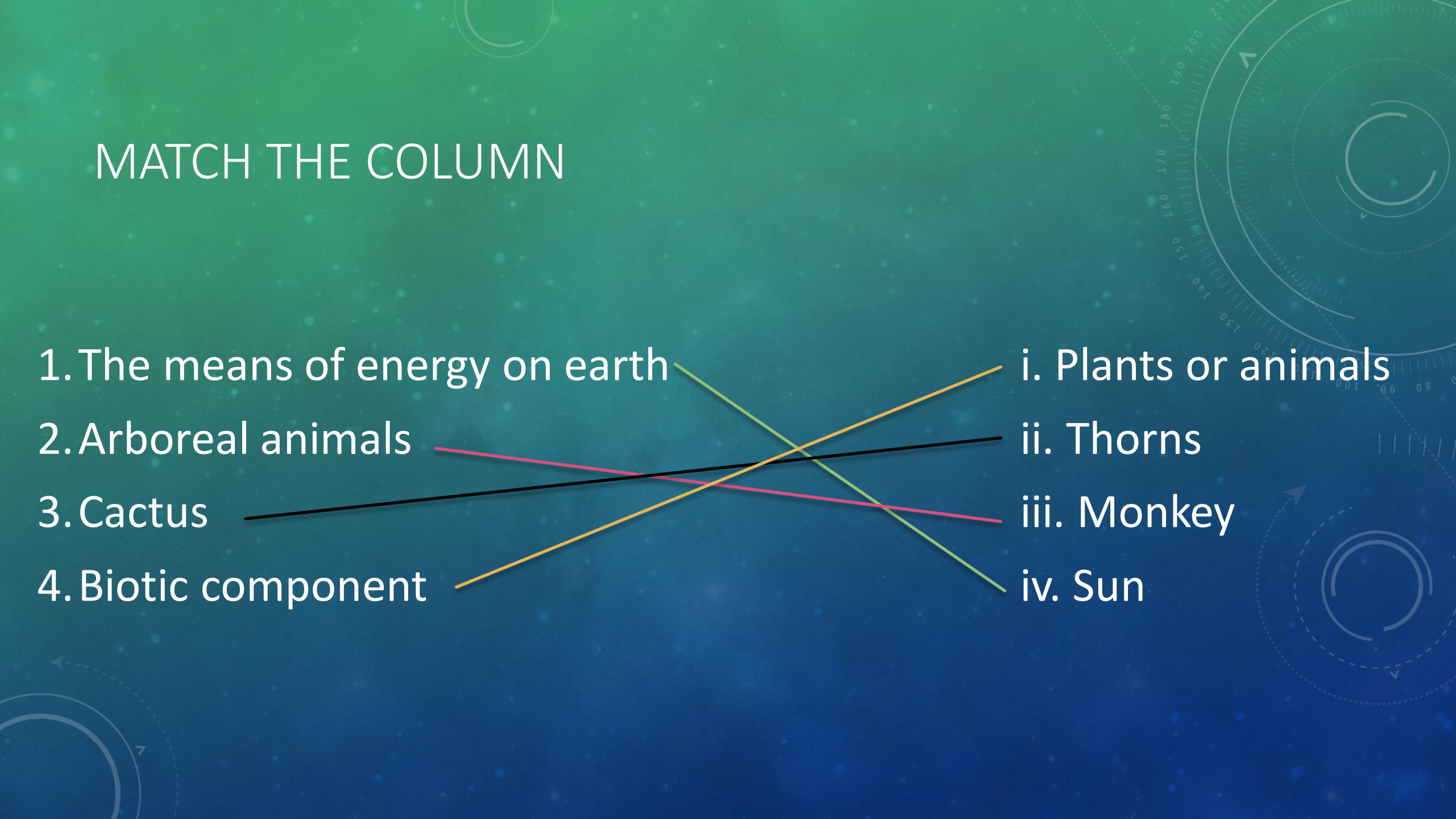
4. Biotic component

i. Plants or animals

ii. Thorns

iii. Monkey

iv. Sun



CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Abiotic components are:

a) Air, Water, Plants

b) Air, Water, Soil

c) Plants and animals ✓

d) Soil, Plants, Water

2. Cactus is a:

a) Desert plant ✓

b) Decomposers

c) Water Plant

d) Herb

3. The Body of _____ is streamlined

a) Earthworm

b) Tiger

c) Fish ✓

d) Mountain Bear

4. Organisms which live in water are called

a) Aquatic ✓

b) Terrestrial

c) Terrestrial Plants

d) Aerial

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Define Habitat

Ans. The place where living things live is called habitat.

2. Give 2 examples of terrestrial and aquatic animals

Ans. Terrestrial- Humans, Lions, Cows etc

Aquatic- Fish, Whales, Dolphins

3. Define Adaptation

Ans. The ability of living organisms to change themselves according to their surroundings.

4. What are producers?

Ans. The organisms that make their own food are called producers such as all green plants.

5. What are biotic components of a habitat?

Ans. Living organisms like plants, animals and micro-organisms are biotic components of a habitat.

SHORT ANSWERS

1. Define Scavengers and decomposers.

Ans. The organisms that eat dead organisms are known as scavengers like Vulture, Dog, Crow.

Micro-organisms that eat dead organisms and decompose them into simple components are known as decomposers like bacteria, fungi.

2. What are two adaptive properties of fish?

Ans. a) To reduce water resistance the body of the fish is streamlined.

b) Fish have gills to breathe in water.

3. Which animal is called desert ship? Name two features.

Ans. The camel is called ship of the desert.

Features:

a) No sweat glands to reduce water loss

b) Wide and Padded feet to walk on the sands of the desert

4. Differentiate between submerged and floating plants

Ans. Underwater plants are called Submerged plants. Eg- Hydrilla

Plants that swim on the surface of the water are known as floating plants. Eg- Lotus

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Comment on:

- a) Producers
- b) Consumers
- c) Decomposers

Ans. a) Producers: The organisms which make their own food are called producers such as all green plants.

b) Consumers: The organisms that cannot make their own food and eat food prepared by other organisms are called consumers such as human, cow etc.

c) Decomposers: The micro organisms which break up dead plants and animals into simpler substances such as bacteria and fungi.

2. Briefly discuss different types of habitat.

Ans. There are three main types of habitat.

1. Terrestrial habitat

2. Aquatic habitat

3. Aerial or Arboreal habitat

1. Terrestrial The habitat of living things on earth is called terrestrial habitat such as meadows, deserts, mountains, forest etc.

2. Aquatic : The habitat of water animals is called aquatic habitat such as ponds, lakes, sea etc.

3. Aerial or Arboreal : The habitat of organisms which live in air or on trees such as birds, monkey, bats etc.

3. Write a note on the interaction of biotic and abiotic components of the habitat.

Ans. The biotic and abiotic components of habitat coordinate with each other, abiotic components such as air, water, soil, sun light etc. are needed for living things to survive. Biotic components maintain a balance of abiotic components.

4. Differentiate between living and non living things.

Ans. LIVING THINGS

1. Living things can move.
2. They grow.
3. They need food.
4. They can feel.
5. They reproduce.
6. They breath.
7. For example- human , animals , birds etc.

NON LIVING THINGS

1. Non living things cannot move.
2. They do not grow.
3. They do not need food.
4. They can't feel.
5. They do notre produce.
6. They do not breath.
7. For example-chair, table, pen, books etc.