

Chapter 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. d | 3. a | 4. d |
| 5. a | 6. d | 7. c | 8. c |
| 9. d | 10. a | 11. d | 12. b |
| 13. a | | | |

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

14. (a) ADAPTATIONS (b) EXCRETION
(c) STIMULI (d) REPRODUCTION
15. (a) Grassland (b) Pond
(c) Mountain (d) Camel
16. Terrestrial habitats – grassland, rice field
Aquatic habitats – pond, ocean
17. Reproduction leads to the production of more individuals of an organism.
18. (a) abiotic (b) water (c) adaptations (d) terrestrial

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

19. By planting stem-cutting of the rose plant.
20. As the deeper layers of sand are cooler, they burrow deep into the sand to stay away from heat of the desert during day time.
21. (a) Leaves are narrow and ribbon like.
(b) Stems/stalks of leaves are long, hollow and light.

22. (a) Long legs
(b) Webbed feet
(c) Blow holes
23. These are adaptations to dry conditions. As a result of these modifications the surface of lamina is reduced thereby reducing water loss by transpiration.
24. (a) Long ears to hear movement of predators.
(b) Eyes on the sides of its head which allow it to look in all directions.
25. (a) Desert plant (b) Aquatic plant
(c) Mountainous plants (d) Mountainous plant
(e) Desert plant (f) Aquatic plant

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

26. **Hint:**
1. Living organisms move on their own.
 2. Car moves by the burning of fuels like diesel and petrol.
 3. Car does not show any other living characteristics like respiration, digestion, reproduction, growth.
27. (a) Brown body colour helps it to hide in dry land avoiding detection by its prey.
(b) Eyes placed in front allow it to know the exact location and movements of its prey.
(c) Powerful paws and long claws help it to catch and kill the prey.