

# St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2024-2025 – Answer Key

**Class: VI**

**Subject: Science**

**Chapter: Habitat of the living things**

## CHECK POINT 1

1. Physical
2. Biotic
3. Sun
4. Decomposers
5. Primary

## CHECK POINT 2

1. Habitat
2. Seas
3. Halophytes
4. Canopy

## CHECK POINT 3

1. (T)
2. (T)
3. (F)
4. (T)
5. (T)

## Define these terms:

1. Adaptation:- The ability of living things to change themselves according to their Environment is called Adaptation.
2. Biotic components:- They are living things within an ecosystem such as Plants, Animals and Microbes
3. Camouflage:- Animals ability to merge with the surrounding is called Camouflage.

4. Transpiration:- Loss of water vapour from the surface of leaves through stomata is called transpiration.
5. Hibernation :- It is a deep sleep that helps animals to save their energy and survive the winter without eating much.

### **PRACTICE TIME**

#### **A. Tick the correct answer :-**

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (b)
6. (a)

#### **B. Fill in the blanks:-**

1. Drip tips
2. Lungs
3. Seashores
4. Conical
5. Succulents

#### **C. Very Short answer type:-**

1. Animals of desert habitat have padded soles.
2. Gills are the respiratory organs of fishes.
3. It is because deciduous trees can tolerate the severe cold during winter by shedding their leaves.
4. The green and succulent stems of desert plants carry out photosynthesis and store water.
5. Polar bears are found in tundra habitat.
6. The thick layer of fat found under the skin of a polar bear is called blubber.
7. It is called camouflaging

#### **D. Short answer type questions:-**

1. Carnivorous animals have long and strong canines to tear the flesh of their prey



Canine of Carnivorous animals

2. (a) Camels have large padded soles which help them walk on loose sand without sinking.  
(b) Their long legs keep the body away from hot sand.



3. Bats, hedgehogs, fishes, amphibians and reptiles go on hibernation.  
4.(a) The trees of tropical rainforests have large leaves with drip tips which allow raindrops to drop off and save them from rotting.  
(b) Some trees develop buttress roots for getting extra stability.  
5. Herbs and shrubs do not grow well in dense tropical forest because the leaves of tall evergreen trees form a dense canopy which prevents sunlight to reach to forest floor.

#### **E. Long answer type questions:-**

1. (a) Grasslands are hot and partly dry areas with the annual rainfall from 50 cm to 90 cm. Here, grasses are the main plants with a few trees and shrubs.  
(b) The animals which live in grasslands are Zebras, Giraffes, Deer, Buffaloes, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Hyenas and Foxes.  
(c) The stripes on the body of a tiger help it hide and not get spotted in dry grass while hunting.
2. (a) Whales have lungs to breathe.

(b) The place where an organism lives in nature is called its habitat.

(c) Animals living on trees are called arboreal animals.

(d) Cone-shaped trees grow in mountain habitat.

3. (a) Aquatic:-

- Streamlined body
- Blowholes to breathe

(b) Cacti:-

- Leaves modified into spines
- Green succulent stem

(c) Pinus, Fir, Spruce.

4. (a) In desert plants, leaves are modified into spines to reduce water loss from them through transpiration.

(b) Fish does not survive outside water because it is adapted to take in oxygen dissolved in water

(c) Trees in mountain habitat are cone-shaped to help snow slide off easily.

5.(a) spines:- water loss

(b) Pinus:- snowfall and water loss

#### **F. HOTS questions:-**

1. The streamlined shape of the fish body reduces friction due to water and helps it swim easily.
2. Cactus grows in deserts where water is scanty. To prevent water loss due to transpiration from their surface, leaves are modified into spines and to carry out the function of leaves, stem becomes green.
3. Some insects are green and leaf-like to protect themselves from their enemies by blending with their surroundings.
4. The sunlight in rainforests does not reach up to forest floor. Hence, small plants like bushes and herbs do not grow here. Therefore, it is easy to walk through a rainforest.
5. Camels are adapted to store water by drinking its large quantity at a time. Also, the breakdown of fat stored in their humps provides them with sufficient amount of water.

