

Chap 11 “The Environment “

Lesson1 “Environment and Habitat”

Fill in the blanks

1. Scientist who study ecosystem are called ecologist.
2. Woodland birds feed on insects which live on leaves and bark.
3. Aquatic plants have long stems.
4. Squirrels have long claws and sharp teeth.
5. A camel stores fat in hump.
6. Many desert animals are nocturnal. (*sleeping during hot day and awake at night*)
7. Environment is the scientific word for surroundings.

Answer the following

Q1. Explain the difference between abiotic and biotic factors.

Abiotic Factors	Biotic Factors
Abiotic factors are non-living chemical and physical components of the environment which effect the ecosystem.	Biotic factors are the living components of the ecosystem.
E.g. Sunlight, Air, water, temperature, atmospheric gases etc.	E.g. Animals, plants, fungi, bacteria etc.

Q2. What is adaptation? Give example

Ans. Adaptation is special feature an organism develops to cope with the conditions in which they live.

E.g. Fish have streamlines bodies and fins to swim in the water.

Q3. What is habitat?

Ans. Habitat is the natural home or environment of an organism that suits them best.

Q4. Describe the adaptations that help 5 desert plants to survive.

Ans. 1. Desert plants have roots that spread out a long way, just beneath the surface of the ground which can take dew that forms on the ground.

2. The leaves of plants like cacti are reduced to spines to cut down the surface area so less water is lost through evaporation.

3. Water is stored in the fleshy green stems of the plants.

4. The stem has a waxy surface to keep the water inside.