

D. Very Short Answer Questions.

1. Stomata take part in breathing.
2. (a) Dogs, cats (b) Frog, snake
3. Water hyacinth and lotus are two free floating plants.
4. Kites and vultures are two scavengers.
5. The process by which all green plants prepare their food is called photosynthesis.
6. Cell is the structural and functional unit of all living things.
7. Leaves are reduced to spines in cactus plant to minimise the loss of water by transpiration.

E. Short Answer Questions.

1. Everything surrounding and affecting the life of an organism is called its environment. The two components of environment are biotic and abiotic.
2. Acclimatisation is different from adaptation. Adaptation refers to changes that take place over a long time period but acclimatisation refers to changes in organisms that take place over a short period of time.
3. (a) Animals adapt themselves to their surroundings by developing certain favourable features like modifications in shape, body organs, colour and size.
(b) We learn to adapt, that is adjust in all types of circumstances whether good or bad.
4. Some animals protect themselves from their enemies by changing their skin colour according to surroundings, therefore, they get unnoticed by their enemies. This is called camouflage. Examples are tiger and chameleon.
5. Webbed feet of frog help them to swim in water, so, they can live in water.

F. Long Answer Questions.

1. Lion is adapted to live in forest habitat in the following ways:
 - (i) Lions have eyes in front that help them to see from a greater distance.
 - (ii) Lions have sharp teeth and long claws to catch and tear the flesh of their prey.
 - (iii) Lions have light brown colour which helps them to hide in dry grassland.

- (iv) Lions are able to run very fast.

Deer also have some adaptations to escape from predators like lions and tigers.

- (i) They have eyes on the sides of the head, which give them a wide range of vision.
 - (ii) They have long ears to hear the movement of predators.
 - (iii) They can run very fast to save themselves from predators.
2. Frogs have the following adaptations to live both on land and in water.
 - (i) They have webbed feet that help them swim in water.
 - (ii) They have long and strong back legs that help them in hopping on the land for catching their prey.
 - (iii) Their skin is always moist that helps in breathing in water. They breathe through lungs on land.