

Chapter 4

ENVIRONMENT AND FEEDING RELATIONSHIPS

REVIEW EXERCISES

Q.1 Answer the following questions:

- i) What is habitat? Name different types of habitat and write their distinctive features.

Ans: Habitat:

Natural home of an organism where it lives and reproduces is its habitat. The habitat is a place of living which provides the organisms all requirements to survive.

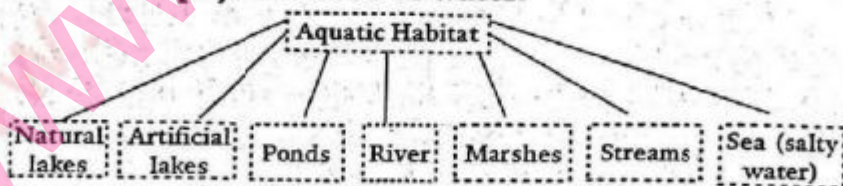
Kinds of Habits:

According to its physical characteristics, there are two types of habitats:

- (1) Aquatic and (2) Terrestrial Habitat

Aquatic Habitat:

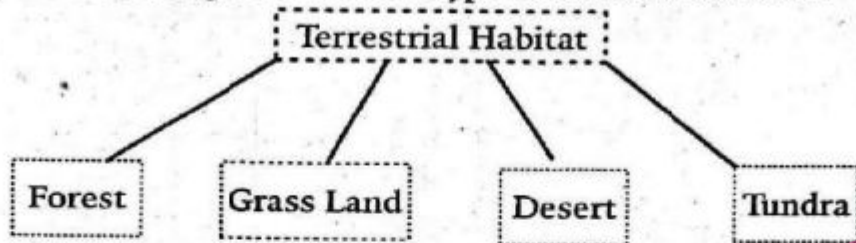
The living organisms which live in aquatic environment surrounded by water, they get all the resources from the water in which they live. They develop their body organs to survive in this environment. The aquatic habitat also varies with the nature and physical state of water.



Terrestrial Habitat:

Organisms living on land obtain their resources

from soil, land and air. Factors which influence life on land are light, temperature, rain, availability of water etc. Following are the main type of terrestrial habitat.



Forest:

Forest is land where rainfall is high i.e. 250 to 450 mm annually. It has many trees and combination of herbs, shrubs, plants, seedings and several varieties of birds, mammals, insects, reptiles, amphibians and small creates.

Grassland:

Habitat where rainfall is lower than forest so it does not support growth of trees. The condition in grassland grows i.e. wheat, maize, long grasses which are the food source for grazing animals. The grassland further divided into two main types.

ii) *How living organisms adapt in changing environment?*

Ans: Each kind (species) of living organisms is able to live in a particular habitat. Each has special features which help it to survive in that habitat. These special features are called adaptations. The adaptations help the organisms to cope with the environmental factors in their habitat. We say that each species is adapted to its habitat. Organisms that are not well adapted to their habitat may not survive. Examples of these adaptations are Camouflage, Migration, Hibernation, Estivation, Body covering etc.

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Camouflage:

Some animals have the property to change their colour according to their surrounding in order to hide from enemies for their survival.

Migration:

It is the relatively long distance movement of animals from one place to another, usually on seasonal basis. Usually birds, fish, reptiles etc migrate to protect themselves from extreme hot and extreme cold temperature.

Hibernation:

It is a winter sleep that helps animals to save energy and survive in the winter without eating much.

Estivation:

When animals slow their activity for the hot, dry summer months. During a period of Estivation, many reptiles go underground where it's cooler. Estivation is very similar to hibernation, when some mammals spend the winter moving very little and sleeping a lot, in order to save energy.

iii) Define following terms:

- a) **An Ecosystem** b) **Population**
- c) **Community**

Ans:(a) An Ecosystem

When organisms (Biotic factor) interact with non living things (Abiotic factor) in an environment they form ecological system or Ecosystem.

(b) Population

Group of organisms of a particular type live in a specific habitat called Population.

(c) Community

Different group of organisms of population make

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a community.

iv) **Describe factors that can bring daily and yearly changes in the habitat.**

Ans: The environmental factors are not constant and keep on changing in different parts of a habitat at different times of a day or at different times of the year. The temperature of a place at different times of a day, we will find it different. Similarly sun shines during the day so days are warm and bright. Some animal are most active during the day time. They are diurnal and some most active during the night. They are nocturnal.

There are four seasons in a year. In every season environmental factors change a lot. In summer, nights are short and days are long.

Natural disasters such as drought, floods, earthquakes also bring changes in environment. If there is no rain for long time. Then this period is called drought during drought most plants and animals found on land in lakes, ponds and streams will die, some animals move to other places.

Floods is another disaster caused by heavy rains for long times. During a flood many plants, animals and human being die or move to another safer place.

v) **Describe adaptations of some aquatic animals to live in their habitat.**

Ans: Crayfish, crabs, molluscs, clams, limpets, beavers, otters, river dolphins, frogs, salamanders, alligators and turts.

Q.2 Give the short answer of the following questions.

a) **List the various features that allow animals and plants to live in a particular habitat.**

Ans: Animals and plants develop many ways to survive in particular environment. The list of various

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- features that allow animal and plants to live in a particular habitat is following.
- 1) Palm trees grow near coastal areas.
 - 2) Pines at high altitude
 - 3) Polar bear lives in cold areas
 - 4) Lion in grassland
 - 5) Camels live in deserts.
- b) *Explain a food chain and a food web and give at least two examples of each.*

Ans: Food Chain:

The feeding relationship among organisms is called food chain. Food chain always begin with a producer, which produce food in the presence of Sunlight Food chain has biotic factors like producer, consumer, and decomposer. It always starts from producers which are sun and plants. Sun is the main component of this process because without the Sun, plants (producers) cannot make food (by photosynthesis) and transfer of energy by eating will become impossible.

Thus plants make their own food by using energy from the sun, therefore plants are producers. Animals cannot make their own food therefore they get energy by eating plants and animals, they are called consumers. Cows, sheep, goats, deer etc. are grazing animals; they obtain their energy by eating plants or producers so they are called primary consumers. Most humans and some animals get their energy by eating meat of these grazing animals (primary consumers) therefore they are secondary consumers. Similarly secondary consumers when eaten up by other animals then they become tertiary consumers.

Food Web:

In an ecosystem several food chains overlap to

form a network called Food Web. The same organisms may operate in the ecosystem at more, then one trophic level, i.e. it may derive its food from more than one source. Even the same organisms may be eaten by several organisms of a high trophic level or organisms may feed upon several different kinds of organisms of a lower trophic level. Thus in ecosystem various food chains are linked together and intersect with each other to form a complex network called Food Web.

c) How people change habitat? What can be done to protect habitat?

Ans: People change habitat due to some organisms have adapted to their environment by developing certain features which enable them to live successfully in their environment. So people change their habitat due to climate and save their life to the natural disasters due to protection of their life people change the habitat. We can protect our habitat by bringing polluting the environment.

Q.3 Encircle the correct answer in the following.

i) The interaction of living organism with each other and with their environment is:

- (a) Ecology ✓ (b) Ecosystem
(c) Habitat (d) Food Chain

ii) A place of living according to particular environment of living thing is:

- (a) Ecosystem ✓ (b) Habitat
(c) Temperature (d) Ecosphere

iii) Area where river meet with sea is:

- (a) Freshwater (b) Marine water
✓ (c) Estuarine water (d) Stationary water

iv) Area below ice cap have very cold climate:

- (a) Forest (b) Desert
(c) Grassland ✓ (d) Tundra

- v) The food chain always start from:
- (a) Primary consumer
 - (b) Secondary consumer
 - ✓ (c) Producer
 - (d) Decomposer

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