

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Living Organisms and Their surroundings

Q1. Differentiate between biotic and abiotic components.

Ans.

Biotic Components	Abiotic Components

Q2. How frog is adapted to live both on land and in water?

Ans. _____

Q3. Do plants also respond to stimuli?

Ans. _____

Q4. How roots of terrestrial plants differ from aquatic plants?

Ans. _____

The Living Organisms and Their surroundings

Q1. Differentiate between biotic and abiotic components.

Biotic Components	Abiotic Components
The living things such as plants and animals, in a habitat, are its biotic components.	Various non-living things such as rocks, soil, air and water in the habitat constitute its abiotic components. Sunlight and heat also form abiotic components of the habitat.

Q2. How frog is adapted to live both on land and in water?

Ans. Frogs usually have ponds as their habitat. Frogs can stay both inside the pond water as well as move on land. They have strong back legs that help them in leaping and catching their prey. They have webbed feet which help them swim in water.

Q3. Do plants also respond to stimuli?

Ans. Yes, plants also respond to stimuli. Flowers of some plants bloom only at night. In some plants flowers close after sunset. In some plants like mimosa, commonly known as 'touch-me-not', leaves close or fold when someone touches them.

Q4. How roots of terrestrial plants differ from aquatic plants?

Ans. Some aquatic plants have their roots fixed in the soil below the water. In terrestrial plants, roots normally play a very important role in the absorption of nutrients and water from the soil. However, in aquatic plants, roots are much reduced in size and their main function is to hold the plant in place.