

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Living Organisms and Their surroundings

Q1. How are plants in the desert adapted?

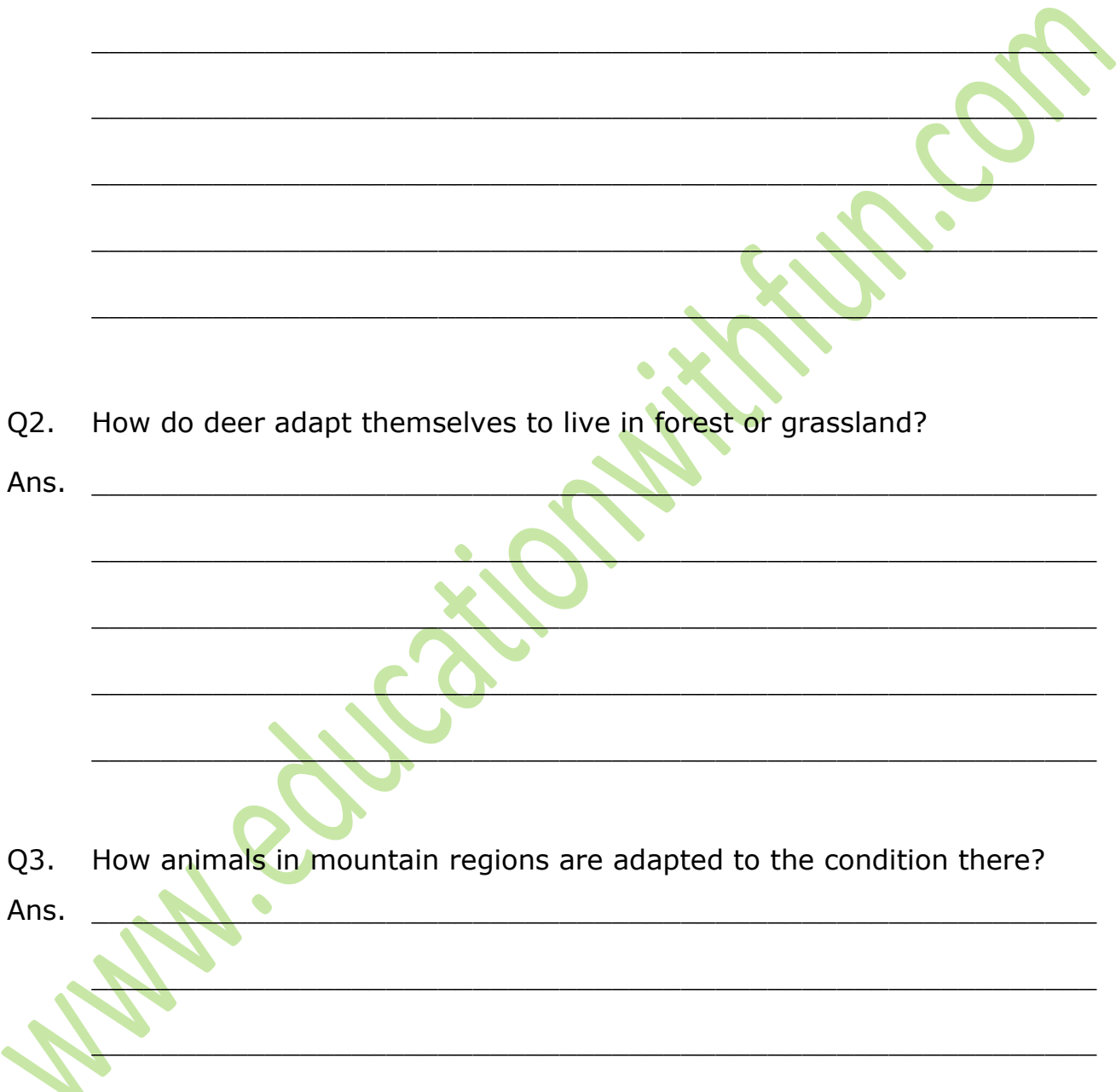
Ans. _____

Q2. How do deer adapt themselves to live in forest or grassland?

Ans. _____

Q3. How animals in mountain regions are adapted to the condition there?

Ans. _____



The Living Organisms and Their surroundings

Q1. How are plants in the desert adapted?

Ans. The leaves in desert plants are either absent, very small, or they are present in the shape of spines. This helps in reducing loss of water from the leaves through transpiration. The leaf-like structure in a cactus is, in fact, its stem. Photosynthesis in these plants is usually carried out by the stems. The stem is also covered with a thick waxy layer, which helps to retain water. Most desert plants have roots that go very deep into the soil for absorbing water.

Q2. How do deer adapt themselves to live in forest or grassland?

Ans. A deer is an animal that lives in forests and grasslands. It has strong teeth for chewing hard plant stems of the forest. It has long ears to hear movements of predators. The eyes on the side of its head allow it to look in all directions for danger. The speed of the deer helps them to run away from the predators.

Q3. How animals in mountain regions are adapted to the condition there?

Ans. Animals living in the mountain regions are adapted to the conditions there. They have thick skin or fur to protect them from cold. For example, yaks have long hair to keep them warm. Snow leopard has thick fur on its body including feet and toes. This protects its feet from the cold when it walks on the snow. The mountain goat has strong hooves for running up the rocky slopes of the mountains.